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AMONG THE GRAND OFFICERS.

BIOGRAPHIES OF PROMINENT SONS OF ENGLAND.

Interesting Information Regarding the Brethren Who Have Charge of the Various Departments of the Order.

Richard Caddick, Solicitor and Attorney-at-Law, Toronto, was born on 23rd November, 1833, at West Bromwich, England. His father, Richard Caddick, was colliery proprietor and iron merchant, sent him at an early age to Mackworth College in Derbyshire. Doubtless it was there amidst the hills and valleys of Derbyshire, replete with pleasurable memories of Buxton, Matlock, Haddon Hall, Chatsworth, and Lord Scarsdale's beautiful place at Reddlesome Hall, that the groundwork was laid for those elo-



RICHARD CADDICK.

quent and glowing periods in which he has so often delighted large audiences of old countrymen and old countrywomen with beautiful descriptions of agricultural England, with its winding lanes, its houses with many gables, its quaint inhabitants, all breathing the sweet purity and restfulness of country life in England.

His later education was completed at the Wesleyan College, Sheffield, England, after which he commenced the study of law in the office of his uncle, Elisha Caddick, at West Bromwich, in the year 1850. Afterwards he studied in London, and remained for twelve months in the office of the famous Joshua Williams, probably the highest authority on real estate in the legal profession. His studies completed, he was admitted as a member of the Law Society in England in 1856. Was for many years a Commissioner of his native town.

He was married February 13th, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Howe, Norfolk, England.

In 1868, on account of ill-health, Bro. Caddick came to Canada. In 1870 he entered the law office of Blake, Kerr & Bethune, Toronto, but for many years has practised on his own account.

A Reformer in politics, and a member of the Methodist Church, he has filled many important offices in the latter body both in England and Canada. Is a member of Kent Lodge, Toronto, which lodge received him into membership on the 19th February, 1877, and elected him as president on four occasions. Was elected Grand President of the Order in 1879, and held the supreme office for nearly three years. His is one of the best known faces at Grand Lodge convention to which he has been a delegate each year since 1878.

He has been an indefatigable worker in the Sons of England Benevolent Society, and was appointed solicitor

for the Order at the Hamilton convention in 1890.

Bro. Caddick holds the honored position in the Naval Brigade of High Admiral, he has been a zealous worker in placing the Lifeboat on Toronto Bay.

A genuine Englishman, physically and mentally, a man of widened sympathies, with the magnetic quality strongly developed, a good speaker, and an ideal chairman, it is not surprising that Richard Caddick is regarded with feelings of kindly affection by his fellow Englishmen in Canada.

DR. WILD'S SERMON.

To the Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Sir,—It is a great pity that Rev. Dr. Wild's sermon in the Pavilion, Toronto, Sunday last, to the brethren of our Order, could not be printed in pamphlet form and distributed broad cast throughout the land. It is such sermons as these which tend to elevate our country and enlighten the inhabitants thereof. All the bragadoocia of our cousins across the lines, about their great freedom, from the burdens of an expensive Royal family is completely scattered to the wind. How would the President of the United States of America like to give to his country \$75,000 a year for the privilege of ruling that country?

N. A. HOWARD MOORE. Gananoque, May 30th.

PRESENTATION OF JEWELS

TO BROS. W. R. STROUD, P.S.G.P., AND J. W. CARTER, S.G.S.

A Large and Important Gathering of the Sons in the Auditorium, Toronto—Addresses by Prominent Members.

On Monday, May 22nd, a grand event took place at Toronto, two worthy Supreme Grand Officers being decorated with the highest honors within the power of the society to bestow. The presentation took place in the auditorium, Shaftesbury Hall, a good representation of members from the city lodges were present. Bro. Elliott, S.G.P., occupied the chair, surrounded by Bros. Carter, S. G. Sec.; B. Hinchcliffe, S. G. Treas.; W. R. Stroud, P. S. G. P.; Dr. John S. King, P.S.G.P.; Bro. J. A. Edwards, Montreal, S.G.V.P.; Dr. Pollard, P.S.G.P.; T. R. Skippon, P.S.G.P.; Alf. Mills, P.S.G.P.; Rev. Dr. Clarke, S. G. Chap.; Rich. Caddick, P.S.G.P.; J. C. Swait, P.S.G.P.; Jas. Lomas, one of the founders, and the following presidents of city lodges, Bros. Clay, Clatworthy, W. Howard, R. Patching, J. Lomnitz, Lynden, Barker and Boswell, Bro. Herbert, D.D., Centre Toronto, Bro. J. W. London, Belleville, Bros. Hancock, P.S.G.V.P., Hamilton, and a number of others.

Bro. Thos. Elliott, S.G.P., opened the meeting with a few well chosen remarks. He was pleased to say five new lodges had been opened since the Grand lodge met last March, and another was to be opened on Queen's Birthday. After a few further remarks on the progress of the Society, he called upon Bro. Dr. John S. King, P.S.G.P., to make the presentation to

BRO. J. W. CARTER, S. G. S.

Bro. Dr. King said, in making this presentation to Bro. Carter, he could not recall any occasion which gave him more pleasure, honoring as it did one who had so faithfully earned the greatest honor the S. G. Lodge could confer upon him. It had been observed

that our nationality lacked clanishness. This lack, he believed, to be disadvantageous to all Englishmen. We should become more interested in each others welfare—more "clanish." Bro. Carter had been Grand Secretary for 12 years, and there was not a G. P. who had not received from him good advice and wisdom. There are few who know better than he the real value of the services of Bro. Carter, and he felt extremely pleased in making the presentation.

Bro. Carter thanked Dr. King for his kind remarks. There were times when one could express their feelings, but he felt almost overcome on this occasion. We had been endeavoring to build a great city, started by P. G. P. Carrette, Lomas and others, and there had been many obstacles which we had overcome with a strong arm. One of the brightest stones we had added to the Society was the Beneficiary Department. When he first took the office of Grand Secretary there were only 13 lodges and less than 1000 members, the Grand Lodge was in debt and obliged to borrow money, but he was pleased to say during the past twelve years we had paid all, and to-day \$17,000 stood to the credit of the Supreme Grand Lodge. The amount paid out in direct benefits during that time had been \$23,953; yet, there are men who try to belittle our Society. Never had any other Society done so much good in so short a time. He felt he would like to go more minutely into things appertaining to the order, but time would not permit. He had endeavored to do his very best for the Society, and it would always be his ambition to work for the benefit of the Order. We want the members to be true to each other.

W. R. STROUD, P. S. G. P.

Bro. R. Caddick, P.S.G.P., presented the jewel to Bro. Stroud. He felt highly honored in having this duty to perform. While the former brethren were speaking, he had been thinking of the past, not the future, he felt astonished, when he recalled to mind the few Englishmen who had started the Society. Now it had grown beyond their expectation, and was spreading forth its wings and becoming a great and powerful blessing throughout our whole Dominion. We honor these men who were receiving to-night their well earned honors, and if we determine not to truckle to anyone, we would flourish, and make our influence felt. Bros. Carter and Stroud deserves our honor and gratitude, and will get it. It had been a pleasure to him the last 15 years to work with Bro. Carter, who had done so much in spreading our Society all over the land. He eulogized the services of Bro. Stroud. During his term of office a great deal had been accomplished, and a large number of lodges instituted. Bro. Stroud deserved our gratitude and well merited the honor bestowed upon him to-night.

Bro. Stroud, in reply, felt very grateful to those present for their good wishes, and the honor bestowed upon him; although he had not the eloquence of a Carter, or a Caddick, or a King, his heart was in the Society. He did not think the Grand President's should receive all the honors; there were many hard workers and deserving members in our ranks, in fact the Society owes its growth more to their efforts than to the grand officers. After giving a resume of the work done during his term of office, he thanked the members for their presence, and those especially who had come from

Belleville, Hamilton and other places. He hoped the present Grand Lodge Officers would have a pleasant term; and that prosperity would crown their efforts. He urged the brethren to work harmoniously and with a will, thereby making our Society second to none in the world, look well to our principles, and let no petty feelings of jealousy prevent us from building such an institution that every Englishman would be proud of. He was an Englishman to the back-bone, and his interest in the Society and its members would never wane. He again thanked those present for their kind words and for the honor bestowed upon him in being presented with such a beautiful jewel.

VISITING BROTHERS.

Bro. Hancock, P.S.G.V.P., of Hamilton, then addressed the brethren. He felt pleased to be present at this presentation, and could endorse all that had been said by the previous speakers. He could not find words to express his gratitude to Bros. Carter and Stroud for their kindness and services in the past. The Society in Hamilton had made wonderful progress in the last few years. There were eight lodges in existence, and over 500 members turned out for church service on the 21st. He urged the brethren to join the beneficiary, which was the mainstay of our Society, and wished the executive officers a prosperous year.

Bro. J. W. London, of Belleville, said he was pleased to be present and participate in conferring honors on these deserving brethren.

Bro. Rev. Dr. Clarke, S. G. C., expressed his interest in the meeting and said that he could hardly realize, that those few Englishmen who had started this Society should bring together in so short a time 15,000 members. He felt the Society had honored itself in honoring these brethren.

The Supreme Grand President then brought the meeting to a close by asking all to join in singing "God Save the Queen."

During the evening selections were given by the Toronto Hand Bell Ringers; Bro. Harry Blight also sang.

ALBION, NO. 1.

At the regular meeting of Albion lodge on May 18th, about fifty members were present, also a contingent from Cheltenham lodge. Bro. Howard occupied the chair. After the opening ceremony was performed, five were reported on the sick list, one candidate initiated and two proposed for membership.

Bro. Glazebrook reported progress on co-operative committee. A letter of condolence was ordered to be sent to the widow of the late Bro. Hider.

Bro. Glazebrook asked for the decision of the lodge in regard to clause 10 of the labor bureau constitution, re expenses. Several members thought the bureau should be self supporting, as our members were taxed enough. It was finally carried that the lodge did not approve of the method of clause 10, and delegate to report such to the Bureau Committee.

Bro. Clatworthy, Pres., of Cheltenham, was called on. He congratulated the lodge on its good management, and invited the members to their next meeting. The president hoped all the members would turn out to the church parade. After a few other matters were disposed of the lodge closed.

As we go to press we have received communications from Albert Lodge, Capelton, Que., and Gananoque, Ont.

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HONORING HER MAJESTY.

THE 24TH EXCURSION AND PICNIC A GRAND SUCCESS.

Carleton Place Crowded with Englishmen from Ottawa, Almonte, Smith's Falls, Pembroke and Brockville.

It would be hard to find a more jolly or better pleased crowd than that which gathered at Carleton Place to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday.

An unexpectedly large Ottawa party attended. They with the other excursionists from Almonte, Arnprior, Pembroke and other towns up the line augmented by the home throng, numbering fully 3000 people.

OTTAWA EXCURSIONISTS arrived in town about 11 o'clock, and were escorted to the picnic grounds by member of the S. O. E. order at Carleton, headed by the Carleton Place band.

THE SPORTS The sports commenced early in the day. The first event was the cricket match between Carleton and Almonte Cricket Clubs.

Almonte-Hogan, McCallum, Reynolds, Bell, Bennett, Rose, Stevens, Bunting, Maloney, Slattery, Abernathy and Fergie, and R. McGibney, captain.

Other leading events were the association football match between the Ottawa and the Carleton place clubs. Though they were on the defensive most of the time the Carleton men won by a score of 1 to 0.

BABY SHOW The baby show attracted a very large number of ladies. Thirteen chubby little ones were put up for competition, while each loving mother, of course, thought her offspring the best baby on earth, it was generally conceded by the opinion of the men-folks that the three special judges of the event, awarded the prizes right.

OTHER EVENTS Other events and their winners were as follows:- Largest family on grounds-1, Mr. and Mrs. Lees, 7; 2, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Reynolds, 7.

Fat man's race (200 lbs.)-1, W. Pain; 2, F. Jarman; 3, G. Brown. Hop, step and jump-1, C. Reynolds, Almonte; 2, J. Sullivan.

100 yards' race, (open)-1, J. Sullivan; 2, S. Stanzel; 3, F. Hanton. Boys' race-1, Willie Reynolds; 2, J. Lee; 3, A. McDermott.

Girls' race (under 15)-1, Annie Burton; 2, Nellie Burnside; 3, Ethel George.

Girls' race (under 7.)-1, Nellie Davis; 2, B. Smallwood. Running jump-1, C. Reynolds, Almonte; 2, E. Fee; 3, J. Sullivan.

Married ladies' race, (members' wives)-1, Mrs. Hickmet; 2, Mrs. Pownall; 3, Mrs. Lee; 4, Mrs. Cheetham.

Race (S. O. E. only)-1, F. Jarman, jr.; 2, E. J. Reynolds; 3, E. J. Le Dain. Married ladies' race-1, Mrs. Firth; 2, Mrs. Lee; 3, Mrs. Kemp.

Boys' race (Lion Lodge)-1, Eddie Reynolds; 2, Howard Reynolds. Committeemen's race-1, E. J. Reynolds; 2, Ed. Ackroyd; 3, C. G. Folkes.

TORONTO S. O. E. NOTES. Bro. Geo. Scott, who has been in the Old Country for the past two years, has again returned to Canada, and settled in Hamilton, bringing a partner with him to share his joys and woes. Bro Scott is a member of the old No. 1.

HAMILTON.

A SUCCESSFUL PICNIC AT BRANT HOUSE PARK, BURLINGTON.

The local Sons of England lodges celebrated the holiday by attending a picnic held at the Brant House by the S. O. E. lodge of Burlington. An enjoyable day was put in by the visitors.

Shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon a procession was formed in the village and the following bodies marched to the picnic grounds:-

S. O. E. Naval Brigade, Naval Brigade Band, True Blue Pioneer corp of Palermo, Lily Loyal Orange lodge 1, 182 of Burlington, Burlington lodge 156, S. O. E., and representatives from the different S. O. E. lodges of Hamilton.

On arriving at the grounds two pleasant events took place. Ex-Alderman Hancock, past grand vice-president, on behalf of Burlington lodge, in a neat and very complimentary speech, presented a handsome gold ring to Bro. William Hunt, the well-known past district deputy president of the order. Bro. Hunt replied, thanking the brethren.

Then affirming that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, he called upon Past Grand President W. R. Stroud, of Ottawa, to present Burlington lodge a large and excellent photo of the recipient of the ring. Joseph Tolhurst, first guide, responded for the lodge, William Fleetham, president of the lodge, being busily engaged in showing the picture around. The photo will have a place of honor on a wall of the lodge room of Burlington lodge.

During the day Supreme Grand President Thomas Elliott, of Brantford; Supreme Grand Secretary, John Carter and Supreme Grand Treasurer B. Hinchcliffe, both of Toronto, were on the grounds; but all three were called away on matters of business before the afternoon. However, several of the high officers of the society delivered short speeches. Past Grand President Stroud spoke for a few minutes; Past Grand vice-President Hancock and Past District Deputy Hunt also said a few words, the former reviewing the past work and giving a few statistics of the order.

Rev. Mr. Yorston, of Waterdown, delivered a patriotic address and was heartily applauded. Col. Kerns, M. P. P., had a few words to say, but he did not extend his remarks, leaving the time for some one else to fill in. All the speeches were delivered in the open air, and were listened to with much attention.

While the S. O. E. Naval Brigade band, under Bandmaster William Peel, was delighting the picnickers with their well played music, a list of races and other sports was being run off by Samuel Thomas, W. H. Harrison, A. H. Finnemore and J. Hallett, the games committee. These were the winners of the different events:

Egg race, 100 yards-1, John Forth; 2, Arthur Bach. Running jump-1, H. Ayerst; 2, E. Hartley.

One hundred yards race-1, E. Hartley; 2, H. Ayerst; 3, G. Downing. Three-legged race-1, Heaney and Smith; 2, Ayerst and Hartley 3, R. Tuck and J. Tuck.

Girls' race, 50 yards-1, A. Henderson; 2, R. Tuck. Boys' race, (under 18 years), 100 yards-1, D. Matthews; 2, P. Heaney; 3, T. Sagden.

Blind man's race-1, D. Matthews; 2, H. Ayerst. Running hop, step and jump-1, J. Holland, 40 feet; 2, H. Ayerst, 39 feet 2 inches.

Special race (Daughters of England)-1, Mrs. Hancock. Committeemen's race-1, Albert H. Finnemore.

In the evening the band gave an excellent concert, which was listened to with noticeable pleasure. During both afternoon and evening the dancing pavilion was patronized.

This was the committee of Burlington lodge in charge of the celebration: William Fleetham (chairman), William Wiggins (secretary), H. Lowe (treasurer), Samuel Moore, Samuel Thomas, Joseph Tolhurst, A. H. Finnemore, W. H. Harrison, William Little, W. Burrage, E. Wilson and W. Young.

The picnic was a big success in every way.

NOTES. Bro. Rev. Canon Belt was on the grounds at Burlington Picnic.

Past District Deputy Squires, of Galt, was one of the high officers of the Society at the Brant House Celebration.

It has been estimated that it would take a man 3,000 years to read all the standard works.

Read Bryson & Graham's advertisement on 1st page.

ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICES.

LARGE TURN-OUT OF ENGLISHMEN ON MAY 21.

Collections Taken up in Aid of the Various Benevolent Objects of the Society.

HAMILTON.

There was quite an imposing procession of the Sons of England and various kindred patriotic societies Sunday March 21st on the occasion of the annual church parade of the first membership. The Sons of England the central hall of the order on Macnab street, and accompanied by contingents of the Orange order, I. P. B. S., St. George's and St. Andrew's societies, marched to Christ's Church cathedral. The route was lined with crowds who had been waiting to view the procession. The Victoria flute band headed the column, and the S. O. E. lodges followed their own band, the members of which were attired in their handsome new uniforms of blue and silver. The order of the procession was as follows:-

Naval Brigade Band. Naval Brigade-Lieut. H. C. Thompson.

Sons of England lodges-Robt. Hanford, D. D. G. P.; W. Hunt, P. D. D. G. P.; White Rose Degree, lodge, John Tulk, president; Acorn lodge, W Hancock, president; Rose of England, John Cheriton, president; Hearts of Oak, T. Butler, president; Devon lodge, R. Mitchell, president; Osborne lodge, J. N. Trebilcock, president; Hamilton lodge, E. Carleton, president; Cornwall lodge, F. H. Revell, president; Burlington lodge, Wm. Fleetham, president.

St. George's society-H. N. Kittson, president; F. Mackelcan, Q. C., J. J. Mason, Thomas Mason, W. Hancock, past presidents; S. J. Whitehead, vice-president; C. D. Blachford, secretary; Geo. Hacker, G. T. Tuckett, T. M. Davis, H. Mason, R. Harper, board of management.

There were about 500 members of the various lodges in the procession. At the church they were joined by the Daughters of England, the Ladies' Orange association and many of the friends of the organization, making a total of over one thousand.

The pulpit in the cathedral was draped with a Union Jack. The rector was assisted by Rev. R. W. Wright. Rev. Mr. Bland preached from the text: "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father."-James i. 27. After welcoming the various societies he proceeded to speak to them particularly on religion, patriotism and benevolence. Self consecration is necessary among the individual members of a society in order that these principles may be carried out as a whole. When imbued with love for God and for his country a man should not be afraid to show it by his words and actions. Self-consecration, self-assertion and self-sacrifice should go hand in hand. If men are Sons of England they should be sons of England's God. Speaking of patriotism the reverend gentleman said that no true Son of England could countenance in any manner a scheme for the dismemberment of the empire or to alienate the least of England's dependencies from the crown, let alone a Dominion of such extent and importance as ours, which is so vital a part of that magnificent imperial belt line around the world. He hoped the day would never come when any one of them would ever cease to sing right heartily and loyally the national anthem, God Save the Queen.

In conclusion he congratulated them on the success which has attended their efforts in the past, especially in providing means for caring for Sons of England at the hospital, so that when a man is sick and weary, perhaps without friends, he feels that the old red cross of St. George is still over him and he is among Sons of England and sons of England's God.

The collection after the service, which was devoted to the benevolent purposes of the order, amounted to \$42.72.

PETERBOROUGH.

COLLECTION IN AID OF THE TORONTO LIFE-BOAT.

Divine service having been arranged, was held on Sunday May 21st at 3:30 in St. Luke's Church, Ashburnham. Bro. T. H. Martin, president, called the meeting at 3 o'clock, a large number of the brethren turned out and gave us a procession to be proud of. Bro. R. Tivey, marshal, kept everything in line and in order. Arriving

at the church, the centre aisle had been preserved for us, and there was too much room for we filled them all up.

After the beautiful English service had been finished, the brethren listened to an address by the Rev. Herbert Symonds, Rector of St. Luke's and chaplain of Lansdowne Lodge, and a grand address it was, much enjoyed by all. The collection having been taken up, which, by the way, is to be given to the S. O. E. Lifeboat Fund, Toronto. The brethren sang the National Anthem in true English style, filling the church with volumes of sound, "what enthusiasm." The benediction pronounced, the brethren filed out of church and marched to the lodge room, when votes of thanks were passed to the Rev. Bro. Symonds, St. Luke's choir and the visiting brethren, from Belleville, Toronto, Lakefield, and last, but not least to the efficient committee for the manner in which they arranged everything. The National Anthem brought a most successful and enjoyable church parade to a close.

ORILLIA.

COLLECTION IN AID OF THE ORILLIA COT FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The annual Church parade of the Sons of England Benevolent society in Orillia took place Sunday 21st from their lodge rooms, Mississauga-street. The brethren formed into double line at 15.15, and headed by the Orillia Citizens' Band in uniform to proceed to the English church grounds. Upwards of one hundred took part in the parade. The service commenced at 15.30 by singing the opening hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," after which Canon Greene read the Lesson and prayers, and preached from "I have shown you all things, how that so labouring ye ought to support the weak and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'" Sons of England, it affords me great pleasure to welcome you here to-day, and so in the name of the officials of this church and congregation I greet you heartily in the Lord. Another year has most rapidly passed away since last we met, and as we all are growing older we feel more and more the necessity of being banded together, into ties of loving brotherhood. And this becomes daily the more necessary as we grow more painfully aware of the fast increasing age of our Gracious and beloved Queen. Hers has been a wonderful reign indeed-never the like having been seen before. Such wisdom, such diplomacy, such extent of territory. History nowhere tells such a glorious story. But her age is fast advancing and telling upon her, and we as dutiful subjects require to be drawn closer and closer together. This is an age when unity is more needed than ever in the past. England's sons must stand firm and fast together, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, hand to hand. The allwise One only knows what the future has in store. But we all trust that the day may be far distant when Queen Victoria shall pass to her long home-and if I might so say it, her well earned rest. Long live our noble Queen in our earnest wish this afternoon.

I have chosen a text for our consideration this afternoon of like feeling and sentiment with these thoughts. I invite your attention to Acts xx., 35, Revised Version, "In all things I gave you an example, how that so labouring ye ought to help the weak and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he Himself said, it is more blessed to give than to receive." Referring to the collection to be devoted towards the maintenance of the Orillia Cot in the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, he made a most eloquent appeal on behalf of that institution. The service was brought to close with a benediction, after the National Anthem had been sung in a most hearty manner. The collection amounted to \$18, which was handed to Miss Stewart for the Orillia Cot.

"LONG LIFE WITHOUT STRIFE FOR ENGLAND."

Winnipeg, May 24.-Lodges Westward Ho, Neptune, Shakespeare and Queen of the West, (Juvenile) held their annual church parade on May 21st. The day being fine, there was a good turn-out of the members of the four lodges.

A joint committee was appointed a few weeks ago from all the lodges, Bro. W. H. Reeve, chairman, and Bro. Thos. Appleyard, secretary, and all arrangements were completed by Saturday evening, when the church was tastefully decorated, the Union Jack playing a conspicuous part in the decorations. Some very handsome

flowers and plants were also placed on the altar, and on the handsome marble pulpit was a fine display of red and white roses, the fragrance and beauty of which were much appreciated.

The members mustered at their respective lodge rooms at 10 p.m. and headed by the Citizens band, marched to Christ Church. The Rev. Canon Pentreath, conducted the first part of the service, which was full choral, and Bro. Rev. Waddington Clarke, B.A., preached a most impressive and patriotic sermon. The hymns-"The Chimes, the Chimes of Motherland; of England, Green and Old," "O God of Jacob, by whose hand Thy people still are led," and "Loud in Exultation, England's Sons to-day," were heartily sung by the brethren and congregation, led by one of the finest choirs in Winnipeg. A special feature of the musical portion of the service, was the anthem, "If with all your hearts ye truly seek me," was splendidly rendered by Bro. A. H. Deeks, (of Orillia) who had lately joined the choir. Bro. Deeks has a fine full tenor voice, and his services were much appreciated. Bro. A. Bush, president of Lodge Shakespear, presided at the organ. The offertory was in aid of the building fund of Christ Church. Bro. McDonald, of Westward Ho, acted as marshal and Bro. W. H. Reeve, president of Shakespear, had charge inside the church. It is conceded on all side that the parade was one of the best ever held in Winnipeg.

Manitoba has worthy representatives of the Motherland in her population, and the Sons of England Benevolent Society is becoming a strong organization in the community, and is serving a good purpose in cementing the bonds of fellowship and keeping up pleasant recollections of home and boyhood.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR LAURELS.

AVONDALE LODGE VISITED BY S. G. OFFICERS.

Avondale Lodge, Toronto, held their regular meeting on Monday, May 22, Bro. Lynden, Pres., in the chair. After the opening ceremony had been performed, two candidates were initiated, and five were proposed, the meeting then adjourned for one hour to enable the members to attend the mass meeting in the auditorium. After which the brethren re-assembled; after transacting routine business, the S. G. Lodge officers were announced, and received with honors. Bro. Lynden thanked the Executive for their presence.

Bro. Elliott, S. G. P., congratulated Avondale on its progress, he thought some of the older lodges would have to look well to their laurels, as some of the new lodges were well at their heels. The hour being late he refrained from making a speech.

FIDELITY TO EACH OTHER.

Bro. Stroud P. S. G. P., felt pleased to be present, more especially as Avondale had sprung into existence during his term of office. He was sure by the manner this lodge was working, it was on the road to success. It was a pleasure to see so much young blood in the lodge, he urged the members to bring in the young men, and he hoped the good advice given at the meeting in the Auditorium would soon have its effect, and trusted the brethren would not forget the motto, "fidelity to each other."

Bro. J. C. Swait, P. S. G. P.; Bro. Dr. John S. King, P. S. G. P.; Bro. Skippon, P. S. G. P.; Bro. Herbert, D. D. and Bro. Barker, P. D. D., gave short speeches, after which a vote of thanks was tendered the supreme officers for their presence and the lodge closed. Refreshments were then in order.

England Never Sleeps.

In the construction of submarine cables and ocean steamships our country is far behind England, which leads the world. At this time an American company is laying a cable from Peru to Central America, which was made in England. At this time two great steamships for a new line between America and Australasia are on the stocks in an English shipyard. The English made the new deep sea cable between South America and Africa. We recently bought our best two Atlantic steamships in England. It is England that owns the most of the Atlantic cables and owns a large proportion of the Atlantic steamships. By her cable lines on the beds of the world's seas and her commercial marine on these seas the power and the wealth of England are immensely increased. This country is wide awake a part of the time, but England never sleeps.-New York Sun.

OUR "RELIGIOUS" COLUMN.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND CARTRIDGE WEAPONS.

News Items of Interest Picked up from the Religious Papers.

The following article appeared in a recent issue of the Detroit Christian Advocate:—

Numerous enquiries continue to reach us as to the alleged fact that Roman Catholics are arming themselves with Winchester rifles and other deadly weapons. The Ancient Order of Hibernians and other kindred organizations are said to have about three-quarters of a million men under arms. One or more Roman Catholic military companies in every large city, well armed and drilled, are well known facts. Even our state militia is composed to a considerable extent of Catholics. Within a month or two various quantities of Winchester rifles have been received and stored in various parts of the country. The Spokane Falls (Wash) Daily Review reports a consignment of Winchester to the Roman priest in that city. The Rock Island (Ill.) Tri-city Blade alleges that the priest in Bloomington, Ill., has received a similar consignment. Both of the above consignments came in disguise, the one as "books," and the other as "ornamental trees," but both were expensive firearms. In another reported instance the guns were shipped in "coffins," in another under the guise of "mass wine." The Omaha Christian Advocate says that "Winchesters have been received at Catholic institutions in Nebraska." Private letters intimate that they are also coming into Michigan. Read the following: Editor Advocate: In your issue of March 4, I noticed under the heading, "Are Catholics Arming," some questions asked by a "subscriber." I have taken some pains to obtain the facts touching these questions. The Roman Catholics are arming themselves throughout the country. In most of their churches firearms are stored. In a certain church of this state, while the insurance men were appraising damage, over two hundred stand of arms were found in the basement of said church, situated on the Bay City and Mackinaw railway. It was reported to me last week by one supposed to know, that arms were secreted in the Catholic church at Roscommon. Also that the priest said to his Grayling people, that they had arms in the church at West Branch, and it would not be long before they would have some there too. We will give a few quotations from their canonical law: "The Pope has a right to annul state law, treaties, constitutions, etc., to absolve from obedience thereto, as soon as they seem detrimental to the rights of the Church, or those of the clergy." "The Pope can release from every obligation, oath, or vow, either before or after being made." It is true that many sleepy Protestants ought to awake, both as regards the Winchester rifles, and against Jesuitical schemes. Catholics wish to control the public schools and to grab all the public money possible. In New York alone during the past eleven years, they have received from the public treasury, contrary to the constitution, over nine and one half millions of dollars in cash and property. And shall we be called erratic because we cry out against such things? C. W. WEST. Pere Cheney, Mich.

In 1834 the R. C. population of Ireland was 4,436,000 and the Catholic clergy numbered 2,156. In 1891 the R.C. population was 3,547,000 and the priests 3,502, so that with the population reduced by nearly 3,000,000 the priests increased 1,350. No wonder many parts of Ireland are sunk in squalor. Geneseo, N. Y., April 24.—The Rev. Charles Flaherty, rector of the Roman Catholic church, who was convicted on Friday of seducing Mary Sweeney, a sixteen year old girl, was this morning sentenced to seven years and a half in Auburn prison. The Halifax, N. S. school board has decided that hereafter there shall be no closing of the schools on any of the Saints days. The Recorder says that "the city should now abolish the obsolete closing of civic departments on holidays that are purely sectional and have lost nearly all their significance." The year before Italy took possession of Rome the eternal city had a population of 205,000 of whom 7,322 belonged to the various R. C. religious

orders, thus giving an average of about 28 souls to be watched over by one of the holy fathers, sisters or mothers of the church. One would imagine this a sufficient guarantee that the morality of the city would be very good. The exact reverse was the case, for there were in the city 3,163 illegitimate births and one murder for every 750 of the population. In Protestant England and Holland during the same year the murders were one for every 187,000 and 168,000 of the population respectively. In London, Eng., the illegitimate births were four per cent. of the total, in Paris 43 per cent., and in Rome 75 per cent. No further proof is needed to show that Romish teaching, immorality and crime go hand in hand.

The marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to a daughter of the Duke of Parma will take place within a few days, and as a preliminary the constitution of the country has been altered in order to obtain the consent of the Pope to the alliance. Prince Ferdinand is a Roman Catholic, as also is the Princess, and the Vatican, as usual, insists upon the offspring of the marriage being educated as Romanists. The constitution of Bulgaria was originally framed so as to render it necessary that the second and subsequent princes who occupied the throne, should profess the national religion; this has been altered, and it would appear that Bulgaria must become nominally a Roman Catholic principality. Nothing so clearly indicates the vigilance of Rome in political affairs as such incidents as these.

MR. NANTEL TAKEN TO TASK BY THE "CANADA REVUE."

Referring to the Hon. Mr. Nantel's utterances in support of Archbishop Fabre in the latter's dispute with the Canada Revue, the last issue of that paper says: "Mr. Nantel, as a minister, you have given your sworn allegiance to Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. By the grace of God, defender of the faith! This is how you have yourself qualified her, and you deny her power. You have sworn to undertake nothing "against her crown or dignity!" Still you applaud when excited citizens deny the power of her civil courts. You have sworn to stop the schemes of those who might attempt to destroy her authority! Still you become an accomplice of clerical demagogues by asserting that there is in the state another power besides that of the Queen, inviolate, irresponsible and independent of the laws of the country. Now, Mr. Nantel, you are setting forth in treason with full sails, unless perhaps you did not understand the paper that was placed in your hands, which is quite possible."

An article on Siam appears in the Fortnightly Review, written by the Hon. George Curzon, M. P., in which he says:—

To an Englishman, undoubtedly, the most striking feature of modern Bangkok is the predominance of English associations and ideas. Of the European population, who number between six hundred and seven hundred, over one-third are English, and of these some forty to fifty are in the Government employ. English is the second language of Bangkok. It appears on the shopfronts and public buildings, is used on the postage stamps, in the schools, and is spoken with perfect facility by the King and the majority of the princes. Several of these have been educated in England, and three sons of His Majesty are now passing through a similar curriculum. English carriages, built in London, India, or Singapore, roll along the streets; the Siamese officers and cavalry are mounted on Australian horses, which, however, appear unable to resist the rice diet or the climate. English machinery is employed in the mint; two English newspapers represent the local press; the prison is under an English warden and is modelled under European lines. Three English tutors educate the Crown Prince and the younger sons of the King. English games, lawn tennis, and billiards are played with ability by the royal princes who have been in Europe; and in the palace they maintain a club, containing an extensive English library, where upon a table the Times lies side by side with Truth, and the Athenaeum with the Review of Reviews. Finally 88 per cent. of the trade of the port is carried in British vessels.

"She married a poor dry goods clerk!" "Yes: how handy he will be to send down town to match goods!"

LAMBTON MILLS S.O.E. CHURCH SERVICE.

JOHN W. CARTER, S.G.S., ATTENDS—SERMON BY THE REV. DR. WITHROW.

The members of Lodge Bradford No. 91, held their annual church parade and service on Sunday, May 14th. The service was held in Islington Methodist Church. The united brass bands of Lambton Mills and Toronto Junction headed the procession, rendering very valuable service.

It was a great pleasure to have with us Bro. Carter, S.G.S., Bro. Drewitt, P.D.D., and Bro. Barber, of Middlesex Lodge, Toronto. The weather was dull and discouraging, doubtless preventing some from being present, but the lodge may well feel proud of the good turn-out of members, also thankful to the brethren of Leeds Lodge, Weston, who joined in large numbers to swell the ranks, and a good number from Worcester Lodge, Toronto Junction also attended, with the juveniles. The parade was a very creditable one indeed.

The Rev. Dr. Withrow, of Toronto, preached an able and patriotic sermon from 1 Cor., 16th chapter, 13th verse: Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong. Bro. Carter, S. G. S., addressed the members before leaving the church, and moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Withrow, which was unanimously carried.

THE S. O. E. IN BROCKVILLE.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS AHEAD—SUFFOLK LODGE INITIATES THE VEN. ARCHDEACON T. BEDFORD JONES—QUARTERLY REPORT.

Sunday, May 14th, Suffolk Lodge, No. 87, celebrated the approaching anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday by attending Divine worship in St. Peter's Church. There was a good turn-out of Englishmen, also members of the juvenile lodge. The Island City band headed the procession, and rendered excellent music. The church was beautifully decorated with roses; amongst the most choice were several lovely wreaths and roses, which were presented to the brethren for the occasion by members of the Order in Belleville, and sent through Bro. Bramley, G. T. R., engineer.

The Ven. Archdeacon delivered an excellent sermon. At the close of the church service "God Save the Queen" was sung with enthusiasm. A great deal of credit is due to Bro. D. Derbyshire for the able manner in which he acted as marshal of the procession, besides the valuable assistance he is always ready to render in the interest of the society, which is fully appreciated by the brethren. Among those present were noticed the Mayor of Brockville, Bro. Booth, N. B. Colcock, editor Times, and many other prominent citizens, besides a number from distant lodges. The parade was a credit to Englishmen and made a fine appearance.

INITIATIONS.

The members of Suffolk Lodge were pleased to enroll the Ven Archdeacon T. Bedford Jones at their last regular meeting, and at the meeting previous we initiated seven others, and have five propositions in hand. There is bright prospects and good signs of advancement in our lodge this year, which we are proud to see.

GANANOQUE BRETHREN.

Our brethren from Gananoque are taking a lively interest in this lodge, and we trust they will transfer their membership to Suffolk Lodge before long, and our wish to Cambria Lodge is that their place may be filled by as good men and true. Bro. J. H. Baxter is doing his best to have us go ahead, the band for our church parade having been secured through instrumentality. A great deal of attention is given to lodge matters by Bros. Colcock, Brunston, Edwards, White and Woodward.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Our quarterly report, ending March 1893, shows the following: 48 members in good standing; \$270 to our credit; debts nil; paid in sick dues, March quarter, \$72.

The beneficiary is making a move, after so long a rest, two new applications, one sent to S. G. S., the other in doctor hands for applicants examination.—A. C. Bacon.

MONTREAL CHURCH SERVICE.

The annual church parade of the Montreal Sons of England, was held on the 21st ult. About 250 members, attired in regalia, assembled on Place d'Armes and marched thence to St. Stephens' church to the music of the Sons of England band and the Point St. Charles Temperance band. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. R. F. Taylor, of Kingston.

William Dietz, the discoverer of William Creek, one of the richest gold creeks ever worked in British Columbia, lived until 1877, and died in that year a pauper in Victoria.

TRUE PHILANTHROPY.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to anyone full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamps: MR. EDWARD MARTIN, (Teacher), P. O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

HENDERSON & BEAMENT, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES ETC., ETC. 56 Sparks Street - - - - - Ottawa.

MONEY TO LOAN. STUART HENDERSON | T. ARTHUR BEAMENT

EVERYONE is liable sometime, and especially in spring, to get out of sorts, feel sick without knowing why, just what ails them, lack appetite, have no ambition and are easily fatigued, need a tonic, etc. When anyone feels themselves in this condition they SHOULD USE

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER. It is just the thing to throw off lassitude and reassert its usual vigor. It purifies the blood by destroying the disease germs in the system, gives an appetite, restores lost strength and vitality, and aids nature to throw off its burden and reassert its usual vigor. It is a name the users of this great remedy in England apply to it, and I am sure you will agree with them that it exactly fits the case if you just give it a trial. Put up in stone jars; small size, \$1; large size, \$3. For sale at all druggists, and by J. S. Dingman, General Agt., 67 O'Connor St., Ottawa.

A WONDERFUL PICK-ME-UP. J. S. Dingman, General Agt., 67 O'Connor St., Ottawa.

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FOOTWEAR. It will pay you to give me a call, as my prices are much lower than shoe dealers on Sparks street. Ladies' Walking Shoes, Misses' Walking Shoes, Gentlemen's Walking Shoes, Gentlemen's Boots. Good choice. None better. Prices Lower than Centre Town. Order Work a Specialty. Satisfaction certain.

T. Force, 130 Bank Street.

FINE TAILORING

For Fine Overcoats, Suit, or a pair of Trousers try D. Hunter, 119 Sparks St. Mr. J. Gould, the accurate Cutter and Fitter, is in charge of the Cutting and Manufacturing Department. None but First Class Workmen employed and every garment guaranteed.

D. HUNTER, 119 SPARKS ST.

AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS

OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen

The mission of this Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy English men; 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, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

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

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

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

MICROBE KILLER. Gives purgative of spirits, strength, and health to all users of it. It is the greatest tonic ever produced. To enrich the blood and give tone and strength to the whole system, and correct all bodily disorders, use MICROBE KILLER. Does this, because its main constituent is Oxygen. Nature's remedy. It is suitable for old and young. Can be relied on to do all that is claimed for it when taken in time and used according to directions. Put up in stone jars; small size, \$1; large size, \$3. For sale at all druggists, and by J. S. Dingman, General Agent, 67 O'Connor St., Ottawa, from whom pamphlets and full information can be obtained free. Call or write.

F. H. MARTELOCK, Baker, Confectioner and General Crocer, 177 Creighton St., NEW EDINBURGH

FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

ESTABLISHED 1887.
THE
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OTTAWA, CANADA.

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Ottawa, - - - Canada,
JUNE 1, 1893.

NOTICE TO READERS.

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

BOOMING THE ORDER.

In our last number we ventured upon a suggestion that the Order of the Sons of England should lose no more time in dealing practically with the problem of English immigration. Every week sees hundreds of Englishmen landed on our shores, that is to say, hundreds of men of the same race, blood, traditions and inheritance as our own, and whom we should have no difficulty in absorbing into the order. We cannot doubt that if the same advantages that induced so many of us now in Canada to become members of the Order were properly brought to the notice of the newcomers, many of them would be attracted in their turn. We suggested that by exhibiting bold advertisements of the Order in all the Ocean steamers sailing to Canada, by enrolling the officers and more particularly the stewards as members of lodges at the ports of landing, and by appointing special agents to receive and advise those of the immigrants who had been, during the voyage, brought within the influence of the Order by our friends on board, thousands of Englishmen would be gained to the Order who might otherwise never hear of it. It may as well be repeated that of the total number of IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA ONE-HALF ARE ENGLISH. The exact figures according to the Statistical Year-Book of Canada for 1889, published by the Department of Agriculture, are as follows:—

Nationalities.	Quebec.	Hull.	St. T.
English.....	11,863	7,496	19,150
Irish.....	1,582	384	1,966
Scottish.....	2,417	1,045	3,462
German.....	562	616	1,175
Scandinavians.....	4,541	528	5,069
French and Belgians.....	166	540	706
Other countries.....	1,100	8,846	9,946
Total.....	22,091	18,955	41,046

* 7,966 from the United States.

We do not happen to have the figures for other years, but are informed by good authority that the figures for last season show an even larger proportion of English, and that the tendency all along of late years has been in this direction.

It must also be borne in mind that the status of the Englishmen now arriving, is, from a pecuniary point of view, probably higher than it used to be, since the Government no longer grants assisted passages. This is an important consideration, because, while the Order would gladly aid a newly-arrived Englishman in distress, it is not in a position to do so in the case of even a small percentage of so large a body of men as come over every year.

We invite attention to a letter in this issue from Bro. Wm. King, secretary of Lodge Lincoln, No. 152, of Montreal, by which it will be seen that the Montreal lodges are preparing to act upon our suggestions. We earnestly hope that the Executive of the Order and the lodges throughout the country will deal with the whole question. We will venture upon the prophecy that if the Order and every member of it go to work in a proper spirit, within five years the Sons of England will be the greatest organization in the Dominion.

THE MEANING OF "BRITISH CONNECTION."

One of the things to which the Order of the Sons of England is sworn is what is termed "British Connection." When people take an oath or an obligation with a view of securing or obtaining a certain end, we presume that they are very much in earnest about the matter. The Sons of England are committed to the principle of "British Connection," and it may be well to consider what the term means. Negatively, it means a determined opposition to any attempt to separate Canada from the British Empire. Positively, it means much more. It means that every man in the Sons of England is bound to vote in favour of the candidate who stands for Imperial Unity as against the candidate who is in favour of Canadian Independence or Annexation to the United States. If any man now in the Order is unable to take so plain a view of the matter, let him be careful lest he forswear himself. The ANGLO-SAXON goes further than even the positive proposition laid down. It considers that it is nothing short of disgraceful that Canada should accept British consular aid, British supremacy on the seas, British backing in the Bering Sea question, without paying one penny towards the Imperial Defence which is behind all these things. The Sons of England Order is surely strong enough to send several members to Parliament pledged to support this view of "British Connection." We ought surely to pay our share for the protection we enjoy under the Union Jack. The whole burden should not be cast upon the people in the "right little, tight little, island." What say you brethren?

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE TO VISIT THE PROVINCES.

We learn that the Executive officers of the Order, at a recent meeting, arranged that a visit should be made to the provinces during the summer by the members of that body. It is intended that Bro. Thos. Elliott, S. G. President, will make an official visit to the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, he will also try and run through to the Pacific coast and visit the British Columbia and the Vancouver lodges. The time of the visit will depend upon business and circumstances, but it is intended he will start on his trip about the end of June.

The Supreme Grand Vice-President, Bro. J. A. Edwards, of Montreal, will take charge of the Province of Quebec.

Bro. W. R. Stroud, P. S. G. President, will visit the lower provinces about the end of July. It is more than probable he will be accompanied by some member of the Executive. It is intended that Bro. Stroud shall visit Newfoundland, and the Executive have been in communication for sometime past with Englishmen of that colony with reference to establishing the Order there.

It is generally felt that a visit from the brethren to the outlying posts of our Order—on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts—will be beneficial to the many Englishmen in these sections of the Dominion. Mass meetings will be called, and addressed by these brethren, and the aims of our Society explained, and the rallying of Englishmen under the S. O. E. banner will be pushed forward. We feel confident they will meet with encouragement.

HAPPY CANADA.

In Australia banks are failing; in India a famine threatens the people; in Europe the spectre of war is ever present, and gigantic armaments keep the people poor; in Britain trade is dull and industry stagnant; in the United States the silver disturbance causes alarm, and an unusual number of banks and other institutions have been failing lately. In Canada alone we are it is unshaken, business fair, and all classes moderately prosperous. For the 10 months of the year ending April 30 the exports were valued at \$93,537,000, an increase of \$4,101,000 over the corresponding 10 months last year. The imports for 10 months ending April 30 are \$97,312,740, an increase of \$7,436,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The revenue shows an increase and expenditure a decrease, the duty collected for 10 months being \$17,517,102, an increase of \$1,457,380 over the corresponding period of 1892.

The United States exports for the year ending April 30, 1893, were \$843,594,427, or \$162,748,746 less than in 1892, and the value of the imports was \$923,151,988, an increase of \$94,000,000. What is McKinleyism doing!

AN EXCEPTIONAL PICTURE

RENEWAL AND NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The Death Scene of Gen. Wolfe.

To the Members of the S.O.E.:

Now is your opportunity. Make up your Clubs of 15 by RENEWALS and New Subscribers, and secure our Exceptional Picture, the Death Scene of General Wolfe, for your Lodge.

From this date until the end of June next, we will accept Renewals and New Subscribers at 67c. each, when sent in clubs of 15 with the cash—thereby securing our Exceptional Picture for the Lodge Room.

The number of pictures are limited; don't let the opportunity pass. The regular subscription rate of the ANGLO-SAXON is \$1.00 per year; by clubbing each member helps the other, and for the small sum of 67c. receives the ANGLO-SAXON for one year, also secures an appropriate picture for the Lodge—all for 67c. each.

Englishmen! Brethren! THE ANGLO-SAXON expects every man to do his duty.

Imperial Federation.

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Sir,—I beg to hand you copy of a resolution adopted by the Council of this League on the 6th May, the resolution, of which notice had been given, by Lord Roay and Sir John Colomb being withdrawn in its favor.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. LORING, Sec.

Copy of resolution adopted by the Council of the Imperial Federation League on 6th May, 1893:

"That, Sir Charles Tupper having absolutely and unreservedly accepted the declaration that neither the Imperial Federation League, nor its most active members, are mainly intent on levying a large contribution on the revenues of the Colonies for the support of the army and navy of Great Britain," this meeting passes to the next order of the day.

PRINCIPAL GRANT ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Windsor, Ont., May 25.—A meeting was held here to-night by the Imperial Federation League and proved a most enthusiastic one. The Opera House was filled with Windsor's best people. Thos. Dowes was chosen chairman, and introduced Principal Grant as the speaker of the evening. He delivered an address in favor of Imperial Federation, and was listened to with the greatest interest. He characterized the Canadian independence theory as secession and political union or annexation as suicide. He said he did not intend to propose any plan for Imperial Federation, but urged the citizens of Canada to join the Imperial Federation League and agree among themselves as to the best plan, and when they had agreed, men who would carry it out would be found.

The speaker was frequently applauded, the audience seeming to take a very deep interest in every word. Rev. Dr. Carson, of Detroit, moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mayor Fleming and Alex. McNeil, Esq. The meeting concluded by singing the National Anthem.

"Boom the Order."

St. LAMBERT,
(Near Montreal.)
MAY 27TH, 1893.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—The article, "Boom the Order," in your last issue, was discussed at the last meeting of the lodge, and we decided to request each lodge, in Montreal, to appoint a delegate and to meet together and see what could be done in the way suggested. We are of the opinion that a system well managed could do a great amount of good in procuring immigration from the Mother country, and many other ways. I would be obliged if you could send me, early as possible, seven more copies of the ANGLO-SAXON containing the article, so that I may bring it before the other lodges in Montreal.

Yours fraternally,
Wm. KING, Sec.

NORMOUS MINERAL WEALTH

SAFISFACTORY EVIDENCES OF THE VAST EXTENT AND RICHNESS OF ORE BODIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nelson Miner: Scarcely a day goes by without adding something to the already large collection of satisfactory evidences of the vast extent and richness of the ore bodies of the entire central portion of British Columbia. That scarcely sufficient work has been done in many sections to determine the permanent nature of the mineral-bearing formations is quite true, but in every instance, where extensive development has been carried on, the results have been such as tend positively to set at rest any doubt as to the depth of the ore body.

Some doubt was felt at first as to the existence of true fissures, but this has been cleared away long ago. The consensus of opinion, as gathered from the best posted mining men in the country is that the fissures will be found in greater number as the development of mining sections progress. In the meantime the extent of many of the deposits is so great as to render them even more valuable than an ordinary fissure. An example of this is to be found at Thunder Hill, where the entire mountain is one large ore body, and ore is taken out in benches like quarrying building stone.

One thing which has rendered many old miners doubtful as to the lasting quality of the various finds is the fact that many of the ordinary conditions in this country were found to be quite different from what they have been accustomed to on the other side. To one who has been long familiar with the galenas of Colorado or Utah the British Columbia galenas are little short of marvellous.

In those places the ordinary large cube galena will run from five to forty ounces in silver, seldom much higher, while the steel and spangle galenas are usually an average of 50 per cent. higher value. What wonder then that the old timer should shake his head doubtfully at an almost exactly opposite state of affairs, and be for a time unwilling to believe that such high grade large cube galena could be other than isolated cases of shallow deposits.

But even the most skeptical have been forced to change their opinion in face of a widening range of discoveries and added depth of development. The same is true of many other classes of ores common to this section, and as outside capital is now awakened to three facts it is impossible to foresee any reason why the predictions of those who know the country best should not be realized, and these predictions are that the mining interest of this region is a lusty infant destined to rapidly grow to giant strength.

"JUDGE LYNCH" ACTIVE IN THE UNITED STATES.

A COMPARISON—CANADA VS. THE U.S.

Canada is not known to have had a case of lynching since she became a Dominion. Last year there were 236 cases in the United States, as compared with 195 the year before.

"Judge Lynch" receives very complimentary notice from Judge Parker of Arkansas, whose recent charge to the grand jury furnishes an analysis of U. S. criminal statistics, which, as the N. Y. Churchman says, "every citizen of the United States should read, mark, learn and inwardly digest." Such is the (for murders) "glorious uncertainty of the law" south of the Lakes, that besides 15,000 ordinary escaped murderers during the last 3 years, there has been over 500 lynchings or "corporate murders," involving about as many more. They have 30,000 murderers at large.

Is the Pen Mightier Than the Sword?

Speaking of the influence of the press and books concerning the British colonies, the Publishers' Circular of London, Eng., says:

"The Imperial Institute is a strong link in the chain that binds the colonies to the mother country, but we venture to think that it is by means of books such as the one now before us that the chain in question has gradually been forged and strengthened, until it is strong enough to resist almost any attempt at rupture; and it is by means of such books, as well as by means of the press, that Queen Victoria's great Empire will be held together."

Coal at Nanaimo was first reported by an Indian in 1849, and in the following year it was discovered and mining commenced. In 1852-3 2000 tons of coal were shipped from Nanaimo, P. C.

SETTLERS' TESTIMONIES.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST THE PLACE FOR ENGLISH FARMERS.

Opinions Expressed by Men of Experience from Different Sections of the Great Canadian Northwest.

MR. A. R. CADE,

Dear Sir:—I have been to the Alberta district, N. W. T., and have looked over the country from Olds to Edmonton, and am just in love with that country. I examined every feature of the country pertaining to mixed farming, and believe it to be unsurpassed. I have located near Wetaskiwin three quarter sections, one for myself and each of my boys, and have locations ready for some of my neighbors, on homestead and C. P. R. lands. I will buy one quarter section of C. P. R. lands when I get there if possible.

When I arrived home I found all well, and have had plenty of callers. I did not think there were so many of my neighbors that were waiting for me to come back to hear about that country. There were five men here this afternoon that live about ten miles away, and when I told them about the country they all said they were going out in the spring, and wanted me to get full particulars concerning rates for passengers, and what a car would cost from Cheboygan. One man has five boys old enough to take land. Several other neighbors say they are going out in the spring. I expect to make entry for land for some of my neighbors if the land is not taken before our application is in.

It is just wonderful, the families that are coming to that country. We have made up our minds to go, whether we sell or not, and will take all the stock we are allowed to take in one car.

I believe I now know more about the advantages and features of that country than many who have lived there for a year or more. I will write to you later.

N. NEWSTED,
Onaway, Presque Isle Co., Mich.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

January 12, 1893.

Mr. L. E. SHOEMAKER:
Jessup, Neb.

As I promised to write to you, when I got to Canada, I will not disappoint you.

We are all well and hope you are the same. We are having good weather at present, but have had two cold snaps; the thermometer got 41 below zero, but it only lasted a day or two each time. The wind did not blow a bit, and so you know it was not as cold as it would be in Nebraska at 20 below and the wind blowing. We had about two feet of snow at one time, but the old Chinook came along and left just enough snow for good sleighing. The soil here is very deep and rich with plenty of timber for fuel and fencing and building purposes. Coal can be had at \$2.00 per ton and of a first-class quality, and as near as I can find out wheat, does first-rate while you can raise oats, barley, tame hay, potatoes, turnips and all kinds of roots and not half try.

There is plenty of small game, such as rabbits, chickens, grouse and partridges, lots of fish the principal kind are the white fish, gold eye, pickerel, sucker, sturgeon, bass and etc.

I notice that it must be a great stock country, as there is any amount of horses and cattle that have rustled so far without either hay or any kind of grain, and are in first-class condition. There must be an endless supply of wild strawberries, as you can hardly step, without tramping on the vines, and other wild fruits such as raspberries, gooseberries and currants.

To wind up I can say that right here in Alberta, Canada, is as good a place as I want, or any one else, who wants to make a change and get a free home, for, as I said before, we have good climate, soil, timber, coal hay and plenty of good weather; all we want is more settlers, and that we will get soon for we see most every day people from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nebraska and the Dakotas, and in fact from most all points of the globe. With these few lines I will close, asking you to write soon and often.

I remain faithfully yours,
J. M. NEWHARD,
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

COMING OVER THE BORDER.**IMMIGRATION FROM UNITED STATES TO THE NORTHWEST.**

The Migratory Movement is Assuming the Appearance of an Exodus—What Agents are Doing—A Superior Class of Settlers Coming into Canada.

The movement of settlers into the Northwest from the western and northwestern states continues, and, according to the reports of Capt. Holmes, inspector of Canadian agencies in the United States, the outlook betokens a steady growth in this migratory movement throughout the season. Capt. Holmes arrived at Ottawa from a tour of inspection through to the Pacific coast.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

"From the State of Maine," he says, "eight families have moved into the Calgary and Edmonton section this spring and seven settlers' delegates are there at present selecting lands for themselves and others who are to follow. One of our agents is now in the Prince Albert district with eleven delegates from Maine who are choosing locations for a party of thirty or forty families. Mr. Wagner is also in that district piloting some delegates from Vermont, who are selecting farms for twenty or thirty families.

"Agent Code has already taken into the Northwest this spring seventy-five settlers and twelve location delegates from Michigan. Then, in addition, Agents Anderson and McInnes have sent out twenty-two families from that state; and there are five delegates from Wisconsin in the Edmonton district looking up locations.

MINNESOTA'S QUOTA.

"From Minnesota several small parties have gone to Prince Albert and Edmonton, beside some eleven families from another part of the State, with eight delegates who are selecting land for about forty families more. So far between twenty and thirty families have gone in this spring from North South Dakota.

"The forty-five well-to-do families that went into the Red Deer country this spring you have already heard of. Beside, land is now being selected for eleven families more, and people in Creighton, in another part of the State, have sent seven or eight delegates to choose farms for them in the Iowa are now on their way to Calgary and Edmonton to select land for fifty or sixty families.

THE FAR WEST TOO.

"We expect a large migration from Washington. Twenty-three families from that State had arrived in Calgary while I was there, with eleven families from Iowa, and I traveled to the coast with one delegate who was on his way back to Washington to bring out fifty families for whom he had selected locations. There are five delegates from Oregon in the Northwest looking up farms for a number of people who are being organized into a party by one of our agents and will be ready to leave for Canada when their representatives get back."

Considering that the spring has barely opened this is a pretty good showing. These settlers are of a superior class, generally well provided and in all cases possessed of the experience in pioneer farming that renders them valuable acquisitions to the sparse but growing population of the great Canadian West. Mr. Daly's "vigorous immigration policy" is evidently working well.

MAKING FOR THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Immigration, mostly of a good type, is now making for the Dominion from all points of the compass and from various regions of the world, whence such a movement in a Canadian direction could hardly have been expected. Not the least interesting and valuable amongst such immigration is what will consist almost wholly of sturdy northern born settlers, leaving misruled Republican lands of the "sunny South," to make for themselves comfortable homes in our own fairly governed and generally well circumstanced land of America's great North. Welsh settlers from Patagonia will form part of one detachment of these migrants to the further North.

A colony of 4,000 Welsh colonists has for some time been settled at Chupat, Patagonia, to the south of the Argentine Republic, and there, until lately, despite the grave disadvantage of being badly misgoverned by venal Spanish-American politicians managed by frugality to make a tolerable living. The Welsh settlers in question are, however, finding this to become more and

more difficult, in consequence of increasing taxation and worse misgovernment, whilst the climate of Patagonia is, taking all things into consideration, no better suited to them than that of Manitoba. Numbers of the Welsh colonist of Chupat accordingly migrated to Manitoba last year, and it is now stated as likely, that very many of the remaining inhabitants of that Patagonian settlement will very shortly follow their neighbors of 1892 and form a prosperous and compact Welsh settlement in Manitoba. They would there undoubtedly prove good settlers, as frugal Welsh agricultural emigrants generally do, especially when settling in a little colony of themselves.

In addition to these desirable emigrants northwards, large numbers of German and other Northern European settlers in misgoverned Chili, Brazil and the Argentine Republic are also about to leave lands where life and property are becoming increasingly unsafe, in order to settle in Manitoba and the Northwest. All of which natural movement of Northern people once more making north, is sure to add valuable new colonising elements to the great agricultural region of our own Dominion.—News-Advertiser.

FACTS FOR ENGLISHMEN.**CANADA'S IMMENSE NATURAL RESOURCES.****Waiting the English Settler and Miner to Develop—Room for all.**

In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia we have the greatest forest regions in the world; in the central portion of Canada we discover a vast tract unexcelled for the production of cereals, and which is yet only in the first stage of development.

In the extreme eastern and western provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, as also midway beneath the prairies, lie extensive coal fields, while the sea fisheries of the maritime provinces, and the fresh water fisheries of the great lakes and rivers furnish an illimitable supply of food, vastly in excess of the needs of the country.

As the North and Northwest are opened up gradually, enormous tracts of good land are revealed, so that the area of agricultural and timbered lands is now estimated to exceed 2,000,000 square miles, of which over 1,000,000 are adapted to the cultivation of wheat. A competent American authority has stated that Canada possesses two-thirds of the wheat producing area of this continent.

The northern part of the centre of the Dominion, extending from the Rocky mountains to Hudson's bay, is very extensively wooded.

A parliamentary inquiry, however, has had the effect of dissipating this idea. The area enquired into covers about 1,260,000 square miles, of which it is estimated 800,000 are fit for settlement, and the remaining 400,000 useless for cultivation; 650,000 square miles are suitable for potatoes, 407,500 for barley, 316,000 for wheat. There is a river navigation of 2,750 miles. This territory contains large auriferous deposits, as well as silver, iron, graphite, ochre, brick and pottery clay, mica, gypsum, lime and sandstone, "while the petroleum area is so extensive as to justify the belief that eventually it will supply the larger part of the continent.

Furs are at present the chief commercial product of this region which is the last great fur preserve in the world. The lakes and rivers abound in fish.

Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist in Canada. Gold is mined extensively in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, and has also been found in Ontario and Quebec.

The natural industries of Canada may be enumerated under the following heads: Agriculture and stock raising, fishing, mining, lumbering and shipbuilding.

The manufacturing industries are spread all over the Dominion, and comprise factories for the production of agricultural implements, carriages, wagons, railroad rolling stock, including locomotives, cotton and woollen goods, pianos and organs, machinery, furniture, paper, soap, woodenware, boots and shoes, cloths and linens, doors, sashes, stoves, tobacco, cheese; also sugar refineries, saw mills, tanneries, iron and hardware works, and establishments for the canning of meat, fish and berries.

Tenders have been called for building the court at Nelson, B.C., for the erection of which the Provincial Government has set aside an appropriation of \$9,000.

BRIGHT CROP PROSPECTS.**EXPECTED TO REALIZE THE PRODUCTION OF 1882-7.**

The Great Northwest Something Marvelous—Winnipeg's Rapid Growth the Wonder of all.

Special correspondence to the ANGLO-SAXON.

Winnipeg, May 27.—Oh dear, heigh ho! we have once more awoke; the sun is shining brightly, the mud drying up, the grass getting green again, and the robin may gather a budding twig; then, like Noah's dove, bear it as a token of good things to come, to some still more bewitched region.

The long lingering of winter, as I foretold, has undoubtedly saved the country from a disastrous flood; the conditions otherwise being the same as in 1854, when the water attained a height of six feet above the highest level of the area now covered by this city. As it has happened the water has slowly drained off, and the enormous accumulation of ice of abnormal thickness has slowly floated out into the lake without committing any serious detriment to bridges or other property.

The latest excitement amongst our most excitable people has been on a very unsavoury theme, "Smead Dowd System in Schools." Our two dailes, one for, and the other "agin" the government, have teemed with the words microbe, bacteria, micro-organisms, et. al. Then in addition to the delightful feeling the mention of such names calls up in the imagination. We are told about excreta, and its emanations, of the germs of tuberculosis, scarlet fever, and so on, the climax being reached at the last day of the sitting of the special commission appointed to enquire into the truth or falsity of complaints against the system. On this occasion one of the opponents brought forward two silent witnesses as to the failure of the system to dry up and deodorise the latrine deposits—in bottles.

The progress this city in making itself worthy of its position as the metropolis of the Great Canadian Northwest, is something marvelous. Both with and without the aid of fire, old buildings, historical relics of the past in some cases, are rapidly disappearing to make room for palatial piles of masonry, replete with all those artificial aids which will enable their future occupants to enjoy, if they so mind, a life of revelry amongst the exotic vegetation of the tropics, while outside the myriad electric wires which extend upward some sixty feet, like a gigantic eolian harp, will shriek out a chorus of those hyperborean yells peculiar to this region when the wind is high and its 40° below zero.

The pessimists are groaning and turning up their eyes, and drawing down the corners of their lips, about the lateness of the season and the consequent unfavorable condition of crop prospects, when the facts are, that unless in some unusually low places, the seeding has been performed at as early date as is consistent with safety from frost. Spring, when it came, has done so at once, and what with hot days, cool nights, and warm showers, there seems every prospect, we shall with a many times multiplied area, again realise the crop production of 1882 and 1887.

NEW LAMP AND FLAG STAFF.

Peterboro', May 24.—We have a beautiful new lamp placed outside our hall, of unique design, with colored glass and white letters in the centre, which we trust will light any strangers to the hall, who are lucky enough to be S. O. E.

Our latest addition, and one long needed, is a 35 ft. flag staff, with a golden ball, erected upon the front of the building, which has been generously donated to the lodge by Bro. Chas. P. Watford, Sec., which shows he has the lodge at heart.

LAWSON & COYNE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

REGINA, N. W. T.

Land in the Regina District

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON

COMMISSION.

Write for our "Guide" to the Regina District for 1893.

A FAR FAMED LOCALITY.**PROGRESS IN THE NORTHWEST MINERAL DEPOSITS.**

Means for Reaching the Localities—The C. P. R. Extending its Line—Wealth for the Whole World.

Now that so much interest is being taken in the Kootenay county, it may perhaps be interesting to consider the means of communication which we possess with this part of the Province, and what changes are likely to be made in the near future.

Nature has been very generous in supplying natural water ways, and but for the severity of the winter, transportation would be good without the enormous expense of building long lines of railways.

The great features of the country are the great lakes and rivers which divide the mountain ranges. From Revelstoke on the mainline of the C. P. R. down to the Little Dalles, in Washington, a distance of about 140 miles, there is, during high water, excellent communication by the Columbia river, which widens out into the upper and lower Arrow lakes.

Navigation is carried on by the two steamers, the Columbia and the Lytton, which are comfortable stern wheel boats. The disadvantage of this route is that the water in the Columbia River, above the Arrow lakes, gets so low that boats cannot run in the winter between November and May. This is also the case between Robson and Little Dalles.

EXCELLENT WATER WAYS.

In addition to the Columbia river and Arrow lakes, the Kootenay country is blessed with another water way—the Kootenay lake—which is north and south parallel with the Arrow lakes, and about forty-five miles to the east. This lake is about sixty miles long, and is excellent for navigation as it never freezes. The Columbia and Kootenay railway connects these chains of lakes, having its terminal points at Robson and Nelson, which are about twenty-eight miles distant from one another.

There is also an additional outlet to the south from Kootenay lake by the Kootenay river, which empties into it. This now is navigable in a south-easterly direction for 35 miles to Bonner's Ferry, in the State of Idaho. It has the disadvantage of being a sluggish stream, and consequently freezing in winter.

As for the Slokan country, which lies between the Arrow and Kootenay lakes, there are three routes by which it can be approached. First, from Nakusp on the Arrow lake by a low pass very suitable for a railway, and secondly, up the Slokan river, from the Columbia and Kootenay Railway, and thirdly, from Kaslo, on the Kootenay lake.

A C. P. R. EXTENSION.

If all the railways for which charters have been applied for were going to materialize, it would be an easy matter indeed to go up and visit the mines, but of the many projects in the air the following seem to be the most likely to be carried through.

In the first place, the C. P. R. will probably build this year from Revelstoke down to the head of the Upper Arrow lake. As the Arrow lakes seldom freeze this will give communication all the year round from the main line of the C. P. R. with the Columbia and Kootenay railway and so with Kootenay lake.

It is probable also that a line will be built from Nakusp into Carpenter Creek. This is much the easiest and cheapest way to get into this part of the country, as the pass is low, and there are no snow slides to contend with, but whether it will be built this year or not, is doubtful, if the report is true that the Government refuses to give any railway subsidies.

The owners of the charter of the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway say that construction will commence with the spring and this will give connection with the Spokane Northern Railway and the States.

A line from Kaslo to Bran lake is also promised, but this labors under the disadvantage of a greater altitude than the Nakusp Pass, and also as being dangerous from the number of snowslides which cross the proposed line of railway.

A Reliable medium for Immigration. The ANGLO-SAXON contains news each issue of the advantages of Canada as a field for the tenant farmer of the Old Country to come to and make a home for himself and family.

ALBERTA FILLING UP.**Mayor Lucas, of Calgary, Says the Influx Exceeds Expectations.**

Winnipeg, Man., May 23, 1893.—Mr. Alexander Lucas, mayor of Calgary, and his partner, Mr. Fitzgerald, have taken an active interest in immigration matters. Mr. Fitzgerald spent a large portion of last winter in Washington, Idaho and Oregon, and succeeded in awakening a lively interest in Alberta. Mr. Lucas was in Toronto most of the winter representing the territorial government and superintending the work of the seventy-two delegates who went there from the Northwest.

Mr. Lucas said that times were very lively in Calgary, the influx of immigrants largely exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. In fact there is a regular rush to the country between there and Edmonton, and as a result the arrangements which were made for the reception of settlers are altogether inadequate. Mr. Lucas is general immigration agent representing the Territories and on his way down conferred with Mr. Haultain, at Regina. Mr. Lucas says most of the settlers from Ontario this season have gone into points in Assiniboia and Eastern Saskatchewan. Some have gone to Northern Alberta and the bulk of the settlers from the U. S. have chosen Northern Alberta.

CANADIAN IRON ORE.

Reasons exist for believing that rich, and probably very extensive, deposits of high grade iron ore are to be found in the rugged Canadian wilderness that extends back from Lake Superior, between Port Arthur, Ont., and the Minnesota boundary. The Mesabi and Vermillion ranges both trend north-easterly into this section, and it is already known that masses of iron ore are to be found there. It only remains to determine the quality, and that is certain to be done over a large area this summer. The more that is known regarding the character of the territory about the great cold, fresh-water sea, Lake Superior, the clearer it becomes that it lies almost in a cup of iron ore, and that not half the mineral riches of its shores are yet realized. The geological upheavals which threw up the ancient strata of the section also produced or brought near the surface matchless mineral wealth. The area in question will be opened up by the completion of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway this summer. Thousands of acres of broken and desolate wilderness covered in part with stunted Jack pine, white birch, and spruce, and bitterly cold during the large part of the year, with but a few months of summer, have already been surveyed and purchased by ore men with a confidence in the rich mineral they contain, that is astonishing to a novice.

The extent of these Canadian fields has a special interest to the steel manufacturer, because it has been pretty conclusively proven that, at the present rate of consumption, the known deposits of Bessemer iron ore in all the Lake Superior district save the new Mesabi, will be practically exhausted in the brief period of five years. The importance of the new Canadian district is, accordingly, very great, and a matter of national interest.

Besides the Lake Superior fields, the Province of Ontario claims to possess much rich iron ore.

Think of it?

The ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to about 400 Reading rooms, Mechanics Institutes, Farmers Clubs, and such like institutions in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND and IRELAND, fortnightly.

In CANADA it goes to the Lodges of the Orders Sons of England and Daughters of England in Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Quebec, Ontario, P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

You will see the list of Lodges on the 7th page, and will gather some idea from that what a circulation it has.

Besides going to the lodges and the officials, it goes to individual members of the Order, averaging some 20 to 50 in each lodge, in every city in the Dominion of Canada.

It goes to Australia, New Zealand, some parts of India, and to South Africa.

It is filed permanently all over the country. It is not a paper looked at and cast aside, but is read eagerly and preserved.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

The Earl of Roseberry's Address—"Pegging out Claims for the Future."—Remember Our Colonies were taken "at Prairie value." "We have made them what they are."

On 1st March, last, the members of this Institute met at the Whitehall Rooms, Metropole, London, to celebrate by a banquet the 25th anniversary of the institution. The distinguished statesmen and citizens from all parts of the Empire who were present, and others not present but who wrote sympathetically regretting their absence, makes it more than an ordinary event and of more than usual interest.

The aims of the Institution are set forth as follows:—

"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers, and for holding discussions on Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, or any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character."

The good work done by the institute is constantly evidenced by the numerous invaluable papers that are being read from month to month, dealing with every phase of the material interests and political welfare of all citizens throughout the Empire. Apart, too, from the value of these papers, the discussion following the reading thereof, by citizens whose knowledge of the Empire is the outcome of local residence in the portion chiefly concerned, or the result of wide travel, study and research, gives such interchange of thought a value only secondary to the paper itself—the good effects of which are seen at home and in the colonies every day by the increasing intelligence displayed in the handling of all great public questions affecting the political relationships of the colonies to the Motherland.

The Earl of Roseberry, in the absence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, occupied the chair, who, in reply to the toast of "Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute," succeeded very happily in saying what should be said, and said it very nicely too. Referring to the duties of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs—the office occupied by himself—he pointed out an increasingly important fact that the British Governments troubles with foreign nations are so largely issues that in no direct way affects the taxpayers of the British Islands, but the citizens of the different colonies and dependencies. In apologizing, therefore, for the Ministers for the Colonies, he said:—

But I am not at all sure that if the Secretary for the Colonies cannot be here for an occasion of this kind, his proper representative is not the occupant of the office out which I hold. When I open the numerous boxes which it is my fate to receive in the course of the day and night, I sometimes wonder whether I am Secretary for Foreign Affairs or Secretary for the Colonies. The functions of those two offices have become so inseparably intertwined that it is not very easy for the Foreign Secretary of this country to discriminate exactly between functions that belong to his office and functions that belong to the kindred position which has been lately filled by my distinguished friend on my left (Lord Knutsford). I will give one instance. I have twenty questions of delimitation of frontier in progress at this moment: no less than ten of these are in Africa itself; and you may well imagine the perplexed condition of a Minister when he has half-a-dozen boxes sent to him containing maps and documents dealing with these questions, the documents being generally full of unintelligible expressions relating to unknown localities. When the proper charts are submitted it almost invariably hap-

pens that the localities are not to be found. These are some of the privileges of a Colonial Empire, and these are some of the things which it is the duty of the Secretary to deal with when they have been forwarded to him from the Colonial Office.

In reference to the question of Imperial Federation he said he believed it would find its solution through conferences between representatives from all parts of the Empire, and in conclusion made the following thoroughly common-sense remarks:—

We have indeed a development of interest on all the subjects outside this island that concern the Empire, an interest which this Institute has done so much to foster. Since 1868 the Empire has been growing by leaps and bounds. That is, perhaps, not a process which everybody witnesses with unmixed satisfaction. It is not always viewed with unmixed satisfaction in circles outside these Islands. There are two schools who view with some apprehension the growth of our Empire. The first is composed of those nations who, coming somewhat late into the field, find that Great Britain has some of the best plots already marked out. To those nations I will say that they must remember that our colonies were taken—to use a well-known expression—at prairie value, and that we have made them what they are. Beginning with our oldest Colony, as I think it is, Newfoundland, which has been a heritage not altogether unmixed with complication, and coming down to the present time, we have found that the building up of the British Empire has been the result of constant effort pursued through centuries when other nations had enough to do to attend to their internal affairs. We may claim that whatever lands other nations have taken and rejected, and we have cultivated and improved, are fairly parts of our Empire, which we may claim to possess by an indisputable title. But there is another ground on which the extension of our Empire is greatly attacked, and the attack comes from a quarter nearer home. It is said that our Empire is already large enough, and does not need extension. That would be true enough if the world were elastic, but unfortunately, it is not elastic, and we are engaged at the present moment, in the language of mining, in "pegging out claims for the future." We have to consider, not what we want now, but what we shall want in the future.

We have to consider what countries must be developed either by ourselves or some other nation, and we have to remember that it is part of our responsibility and heritage to take care that the world, as far as it can be moulded by us, shall receive an English-speaking complexion, and not that of another nation. I think that we, as we struggle in our parties about questions which are relatively small, should remember that the task of the statesman is not merely with the present but with the future, and that the energies of politicians should not be exhausted by the mere third readings of various Bills. We have to look forward beyond the chatter of platforms and the passions of party to the future of the race of which we are at present the trustees, and we should, in my opinion, grossly fail in the task that has been laid upon us did we shrink from responsibilities and decline to take our share in a partition of the world which we have not forced upon us, but which has been forced upon us. In the moulding of such sentiments as these you of the Colonial Institute have had a prominent part, and there is not one here present, be he a pioneer settler, or one who has come later into the field, who will not drink with cordiality the toast which I now propose—"Prosperity to the Royal Colonial Institute."

A NORWOOD MIRACLE.

HEALTH REGAINED AFTER SEVEN DOCTORS HAD FAILED.

The Remarkable Experience of Mr. John Slater Knox—Two Hours Sleep after the Benefit Derived From Six Weeks Medical Treatment—Rescue From Suffering Came After the Doctors Had Pronounced His Case Hopeless.

The readers of The Register will remember having read in this paper during the early part of last year of the very serious illness of Mr. John Slater Knox, who lives on lot 20, in the 3rd concession of Asphedel township. They will remember how in January, 1892, Mr. Knox was stricken down with la grippe, how from a man of about 185 pounds he fell away in a few short weeks until he was a mere skeleton of his former self, weighing only 110

pounds; how he was racked with the most excruciating pain; how he longed for death to relieve him of his suffering; how he consulted doctors near and far, and how they failed to successfully diagnose his case. In fact they confessed their ignorance of his malady and said he could not recover. But so much for the profession. Mr. Knox is alive to-day. He has recovered his wanted vigor and weighs 180 pounds, and his many friends in Norwood look upon him in wonder. Of course Mr. Knox is questioned on every hand about his recovery, as to what magic influence he owes his increase in flesh, and his answer to each interrogation is "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did it," and he is never too busy to extol the merits of his now world famous remedy. This is what he said to a reporter of the Norwood Register the other day when asked about his illness and his wonderful cure:—"I will tell you all about it. In January, 1892, I had la grippe, which was prevalent at that time. It settled into pains in the calves of my legs. I was drawing lumber at the time and thought it was caused by sitting on the load and allowing my legs to hang down. I consulted a doctor in the matter, who told me it was rheumatism. He treated me, but did me no good and I kept getting worse daily. Altogether I had seven doctor in attendance but none of them seemed to know what my ailment was. Some said it was rheumatism others that my nerves were diseased, one said locomotor ataxia, and another inflammation of the spinal cord, another inflammation of the outer lining of the spinal cord, and still another said neuralgia of the nerves. I did not sleep for six weeks and no drug administered by the medical men could deaden the pain or make me slumber. I will just say this: at the end of that time some narcotic administered made me doze for a couple of hours, and that was all the relief I received from the disciples of Esculapius. They said that I could not recover, and really I had given up hope myself. My pain was so intense I wanted to die to be relieved of my suffering. From a weight of 184 pounds I had dropped to 120. I was a skeleton compared with my former self. I had often read in the Register of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but did not think of taking the remedy. About this time my father purchased some from Dr. Moffatt, druggist, Norwood, and bringing them to me requested me to take them. They remained in the house perhaps a couple of weeks before I commenced taking them, and then I must confess I had not much faith in their efficacy. Before I had finished taking the first box I felt a little better, and when I had taken two boxes I was convinced that the Pink Pills were doing me good; in fact that they were doing for me what seven doctors had failed to do—they were effecting a cure. I felt so much better after having taken three boxes of Pink Pills that I ceased taking them, but I had not fully recovered and had to resume, and I then continued taking them until now I am as hale a man as you will meet in a day's travel. I am positive that this happy result has been brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I recommend them to my neighbors and my friends as I am thoroughly convinced of their great curative properties. There is a case a short distance from my place of a man, who has been a cripple for some time, recovering after taking eight boxes of Pink Pills. In December last I could only manage to lift a bag of oats, now I can toss a bag of peas unto a load with ease. Isn't that a gaining strength? At one period since I began taking Pink Pills I gained thirty pounds in six weeks. To-day I feel as well as I ever did in my life. I have been skidding logs in the bush all winter and can do a day's work with any of them. I believe it my duty to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills whenever I can."

"I hear you are making preparations to build a house, Mr. Knox," said the reporter.

"Yes," replied Mr. Knox laughingly. "I am about building a house and barn which I think will demonstrate that I am trying to enjoy my renewed lease of life." Calling on Dr. Moffatt, druggist, The Register reporter asked him if he knew of Mr. Knox's case, and that that gentleman ascribed his cure to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Yes," replied the doctor. "I have been talking to Mr. Knox and his is certainly a most remarkable cure. But speaking of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills reminds me of the wonderful sale they are having in and about Norwood. I buy a hundred dollars worth at a time and my orders are not few. I sell more Pink Pills than any other medicine and always hear good reports of them," Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous head ache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling arising therefrom, the after effects of lagrippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., Pink Pills gives a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over work or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a

pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Largest gold nuggets found in British Columbia:— 1864, Lightening Creek, Cariboo, value \$500; 1875, Dease Creek, Cassiar, \$800; 1877, McDames Creek, Cassiar, \$1,300; 1878, Defoe Creek, Cassiar, \$412.50.

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We want liberty of conscience and freedom of speech. All religions hold that liberty dearer than life itself, and we trust you will do all you can to push the sale of this book and show the English-speaking people that there are a few men left in Quebec who do not want this fair province to grope in darkness any longer.

A. FILIATREAU, Publisher, 312 Craig Street, Montreal. Price of book in paper covers, 50c.; cloth, 75c. Can be ordered through ANGLO-SAXON Office.

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Keep the Works in good order. NORMAN, Ont., January 15, 1890. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use. Life is as the time pieces: frail and delicate are many of its works. A tiny particle of foreign substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the works, and what is the result?—at first, only a slight difference is perceptible in its time-keeping, but wait you; as the obstruction grows, the irregularity becomes greater, until at last, what could have been rectified with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require much care in thoroughly cleansing the entire works. So it is in human life—a slight derangement is neglected, it grows and increases, imperceptibly at first, then rapidly, until what could, in the beginning, have been cured with little trouble, becomes almost fatal. To prevent this, I advise all to purify the system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and so preserve vigor and vitality. Yours faithfully, H. F. ATWELL. The Travellers' Safe-Guard. AMACADUUS FORD, N.S., Jan. 27, '90. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing. Yours, Sec. N. L. NICHOLSON.

"CANADA TO ENGLAND."

A NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BY JAMES L. HUGHES.

The need of a popular national song that could be easily raised at a public meeting was impressed on Inspector Hughes at the Shelburne meeting lately. This led him to write one to the tune of "Beulah Land," a sacred air which is familiar in town and country. The new song will be introduced into the schools and also at public meetings.

CANADA TO ENGLAND.

Oh, Mistress of the mighty sea! Oh, Motherland so great and free! Canadian hearts shall ever be united in their love for thee.

Chorus— Yes, Motherland! dear Motherland! Beneath the Union Jack we'll stand, A part of thy imperial whole. From sea to sea, from pole to pole, On woodland height and fertile plain, True British subjects we'll remain.

Thy power shall faith and hope impart, Thy liberty inspire each heart, Thy justice ever guide our right, Thy honor be our beacon light.

Chorus: Yes, Motherland! etc.

To share the glories of thy past; Thy sailors brave beneath the mast, And soldiers true on many a field, Have taught Canadians not to yield.

Chorus: Yes, Motherland! etc.

We'll build a nation great and free, And greatest in its love for thee, No other fate could be so grand As union with our Motherland.

Chorus: Yes, Motherland! etc.

JAMES L. HUGHES.

The Pope Before the Queen.

The Lord Mayor of London's action in toasting the "Holy Father and the Queen" has not passed unchallenged. In the Court of Common Pleas he was questioned about it and shielded himself behind the supposed precedent of the ancient guilds of the city of London, whose toast is "the Church and Queen." It requires no great brilliancy to see the lameness of this excuse, and Ald. Sir William Laurence has given notice of a motion of disapproval that the lord mayor should have been so ill advised as to propose the unconstitutional and disloyal toast of "the Holy Father and the Queen."—Episcopal Record.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang. Belleville, Ont.—Thos. Waymark. Bowmanville, Ont.—F. J. Osborne. Brantford, Ont.—G. G. Lambden. Brockville, Ont.—Arthur C. Bacon.

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Fort William, Ont.—Ed. Oakley. Fredericton, N.B.—A. D. Thomas. Galt, Ont.—Chas. Squire. Gananoque, Ont.—N. A. Howard Moore. Guelph, Ont.—H. Bolton; J. Taylor.

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Brantford.

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

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ONTARIO.

Boys of England.

Ottawa. Lion Lodge No. 9, meets in Derby Lodge room on 2nd Tuesday of the month. F. J. George, Pres., E. Ackroyd, Sec.

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

Daughters of England. Hamilton. Princess Mary No. 11—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in S. O. E. Hall, corner of Wellington and King Wm. Streets, Hamilton. Visitors always welcome. Mrs. King, Pres. G. Midgley, Sec.

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. Hector H. Martin, President. Secretary.

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

Sons of England. Almonte. Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Harry Owrid, Pres. Bro. Bennett, Sec. Box 217.

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. E. A. Miller, Pres. A. J. Elliott, Secretary.

Barrie. Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. H. J. Brown, Pres. Jos. C. Lang, Sec.

Brantford. Salford No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays, first meeting in the year January 5th, 1886, in the A.O.F. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. C. Day, Pres. Wm. Irwin, Sec. P. O. Box 605, Brantford.

Belleville. Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tammadge, Sec. R. C. Hulme, Pres. Belleville.

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. Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 305 King street, W. E. D. (1st) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. Wm. Guest, Pres. Box 75.

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. T. P. Goard, Pres. Fred J. Osborne, Sec.

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

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

Clinton, Ont. Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the S. O. E. Hall, Jackson's Block. Visiting brethren welcome. W. S. Swaffield, Pres. Alfred Scruton, Sec.

Chatham. Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters' Hall, King st. John T. LeCoq, Pres. Chas. F. Chanter, Secretary.

Collingwood. Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Box 94, Sec. Collingwood.

Cornwall. Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. John Brook, Sec. Hy. Smith, Pres. Box 36 Cornwall.

Fort William. Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome. Henry Smith, Pres. Ed. Oakley, Sec.

Galt. Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Sec. Jesse Welland, Pres.

Goderich. Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square. W. S. Knights, Pres. W. J. Dowding, Sec.

Gravenhurst.

Dover No. 72—Meets in the 4th Room, Gravenhurst, every alternate Thursday from October 20th. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Fort, Pres. G. A. Readshaw, Sec.

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

Hamilton. Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab street north. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Frank H. Revell, 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, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec. 162 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. Hector H. Martin, Sec. Geo. Oxford, Pres. 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. Sec. H. H. Criss, Sec., Robt. Hooper, Pres. Chedoke, P.O., Barton.

Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, in the St. Mathew's Hall, Barton street, east. Visiting brethren welcome. T. Trebilcock, Pres. John W. Hannaford, Sec. in rear 103 Wentworth st. n.

Cornwall No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William Sts. Visiting brethren welcome. W. H. Buscombe, Pres. T. Leurgton, Sec. 385 Main St. w.

Hamilton, No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, McNab st., n., Hamilton. Visiting brethren welcome. Edward Carleton, Pres. H. P. Bonny, Sec. 635 King St. East.

Huntsville. Crocyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. Wm. Gall, Pres. J. G. Rumsey, Sec. Huntsville.

Kingston. Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, 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. Thos. Lambert, Pres. Albert S. Williamsville.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at Fraser's Hall, King st. A hearty welcome to visiting brethren. Wm. H. Criss, Sec. W. Dumbleton, Sec. Princess st., Williamsville.

Lakefield. Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. W. H. Dunford, Pres. C. J. Burgis, Sec.

Lambton Mills. Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. Waterhouse, Pres. J. T. Jarvis, Sec.

Longford Mills. Lodge St. Asaph, No. 139—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome. Geo. A. Bradley, Pres., H. E. Peacey, Sec., Longford Mills.

London. Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. F. G. Truvel, Sec., 125 Dundas st.

British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. W. J. Anderson, Pres. A. Isaac, Sec. 745 King St.

Piccadilly No. 88—Meets alternate Monday's from March 28th at Knights of Pythias Hall, Richmond street. J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st.

Londersborough. Londersborough No. 143—Meets the 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month in the Foresters Hall. Visiting brethren will always find a hearty welcome. A. Woodman, Pres. Bond Lawraason, Sec.

Midland. Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters' Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Frank Cook, Pres. R. O. Stokes, Sec.

Oshawa. Essex No. 4—Meets in S.O.E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 3rd. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Paul, Pres. W. S. Bowden, Sec. Box 249, Oshawa.

Orillia. Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st. Henry Cuff, Pres., Austin Gilham, Sec.

Rose of Couchiching No. 23, meets alternate Mondays from February 8th, 1886, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block, Orillia. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec., James Burnett, Pres. Box 63.

Ottawa. Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. E. Aust, Sec., L. Williams, Pres. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. L. Broadbent, Sec., H. T. Pritchard, Pres. 305 Bay street.

Stanley No. 50, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. G. Folks, Sec. A. J. Foss, Pres. 322 Ann street.

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

Clarendon—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.

Pembroke, Ont.

Black Prince No. 157, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Forester's Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. H. R. Neapole, Pres. L. N. Pink, 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. T. H. Martin, Pres. Bro. Watford, Sec.

St. Thomas. Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in the old Masonic Hall, Talbot st., east of the T. & P. track on First and Third Tuesdays in every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. T. Pngson, Pres., Jos. Hoare, Sec.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ermlinger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. J. A. Squance, Pres. W. A. Hollins, Sec.

Smiths 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. W. Newton, Pres. Frank Lane, Sec.

Stratford. Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspeare Hall. F. W. Byatt, Sec.

Toronto. Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Avenue Hall, cor. Spadina Avenue and College street. H. Hills, Pres. W. H. Syme, Sec. 140 Grange Ave.

Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. Chas. Russell, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec. 16 Carlton Ave.

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.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from Jan. 2nd, 1886, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. Jesse E. Harris, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec. 255 Sackville st.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview, Ave., to which all brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited. Special White Rose meetings on the Fifth Tuesday of the months of January, May, August and October. T. Hine, Pres. J. G. Bent, Sec. 415 Gerrard st. e.

Worcester No. 47, Toronto Junction—Meets First and Third Thursdays at Campbell Hall, Toronto Junction. Visiting brethren welcome. Juvenile's meet 2nd Tuesday each month. J. H. Raybould, Pres. Wm. Harris, Sec. Box 388 West Toronto Junction.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall. W. T. Empringham, Pres., W. H. Clay, Sec. East Toronto.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall corner of Queen st., w. and Dovercourt Road. E. J. Lomnitz, Pres. Saml. Leveratts, Sec. 164 Spedina Ave.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at St. George's Hall, Elm st. E. M. Horswell, Pres. E. S. Grundy, Sec. 74 Saulters st.

Hull No. 104—Meets in the Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst streets, on 1st and 3rd Mondays in the month. White Rose, 5th Monday in the quarter. Visiting brethren always welcome. E. J. Churchill, Pres. A. C. Chapman, Sec. 145 Brock Ave.

Chatham No. 142, Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in Accident Hall, corner Queen and Bathurst Streets. John Jeffery, Pres. C. W. Hohnes, Sec. 57 King St., West.

Lichfield, No. 446, Toronto—Meets in Prospect Park Rink, corner Prospect and Ontario sts. every second and fourth Tuesday in the month 8 o'clock. C. J. Turner, Sec. E. J. Cashmore, Pres. 523 Ontario st.

Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen Street West. A. E. Parker, Pres. Geo. Streeter, Sec. 278 Wellesley st.

Weston. Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome. W. Tasker, Sec. J. Hollingworth, Pres. Weston, Ont.

Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome. H. Sill, Pres. Wm. J. Turner, Sec. Box 64. Box 619, Windsor

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. John Pittmans, Pres. Wm. E. Barnett, Sec.

QUEBEC. Capetown, Que. Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capetown, Que. Visiting brethren welcome. John Tregideon, Pres. Edwin James, Sec. Capetown, Que.

Montreal. Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. Walter Thom, Pres. Thos. H. Baker, Sec. 1141 St. James st.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. D. Aspinall, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec. 39 Metcalfe Ave., St. Henri.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Richmond sts. J. G. Brooks, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 546 St. Paul St.

Dunbligh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall No. 6 Craig Street. Wm. Hammerley, J. T. Gaffney, Pres. Secretary.

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. S. Sobey, Sec. 781 St. Urbain st.

Britannia, No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, in Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome. J. Croston, Pres. Harry Smith, Sec. 29 Plessis street.

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., Odella Block. John Carr, Pres. R. B. Yates, Sec.

St. Lambert, Que. Lincoln, No. 152—Meets in St. Barnabas Hall, St. Lambert, Que., 2nd and 4th Fridays. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. King, Sec. Box 5 St. Lambert, Near Montreal.

Quebec, P.Q. Prince George, No. 162—Meets in the Masonic Hall, cor. Garden and St. Louis street, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. W. T. Martin, Sec. R. Ackerman, Pres. No. 6 Simard st., Mount Pleasant Que.

Hull, P.Q. Tenneyson No. 165—Meets 1st and 2nd Tuesday in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome. W. Chitty, Pres. Chas. Skipworth, Sec. 41 Brewery St.

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

MANITOBA. Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets at Unity Hall, McIntyre Block, Main street, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be accorded a hearty welcome. Jas. L. Broughton, Jos. Harrison, Sec. President. F. O. Box 686.

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. Mardon, Pres. 588 4th Ave. N.

Shakspeare No. 164—Meets the second and fourth Mondays of the month in the K. P. Hall, Clements Block, Main street. Visiting brethren welcome. A. Bush, Pres. F. Clark, Sec. Lusted St.

Selkirk, Man. Runnymede No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters' Hall, Colclough Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Litterer, Pres. | Chas. E. Page, Sec.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Victoria, B. C. Alexandra, No. 116—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. F. Reeves, Pres. J. Critchley, Sec. Box 174.

Pride of the Island No. 131—Meets in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome. John Phillips, Pres. Arthur Lee, Sec. 11 Troncaue ave. (Box 782)

Vancouver, B. O. 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. Lister Gill, Pres. G. B. Baker, Secretary, Box 562.

New Westminster, B. C. Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Union Hall, New Westminster, B. C. Conversazione every 4th Thursday. White Rose 2nd Wednesday. Visiting brethren welcome. S. A. Fletcher, Pres. W. H. Boycott, Sec. Lorne street.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Fredericton, N.B. Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 5th, 1886. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. K. Allen, M.P.P. Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.

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

NOVA SCOTIA. Halifax, N. S. Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N.S.—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday each month at McLean Hall, Barrington st., Halifax, N.S. Visiting brethren welcome. F. W. Synonds, Pres. John Redford, Sec. 16 George st.

New Glasgow, N.S. Kenilworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S., Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock in Oddfellows Hall. White Rose Degree meeting 3rd Monday in the month at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome. N. Wadden, Pres. E. W. Thurston, Sec.

N. W. TERRITORIES. 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 Osler street. E. Cave, Pres. E. Doughty, Sec.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa. Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec.

P. E. ISLAND. Prince Edward Island. Mon. 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. G. W. Worthy, Pres. W. Peardon, Sec.

FOR SALE. One complete set of regalia including everything necessary for the complete outfit of a new lodge. The above regalia is perfectly new having been used only a very short time, and very irregularly at that, and will be sold at a Liberal Discount. For further particulars apply to, Chas. P. Watford, Box 125, Peterboro', Secretary Lansdowne No. 25.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

(Continued from our last.)

Martinique and Quadaloupe, 1759.

The troops detailed for this expedition consisted of 5,500 men. They sailed from England under convoy, and after a three weeks' voyage anchored in Charleise Bay, Barbadoes, where they were joined by Commodore Moore, who was to command the united squadron, amounting to ten ships of the line, besides frigates and bomb-vessels.

The chief stronghold of this valuable island was the citadel of Fort Royal, a regular fort, garrisoned by four companies, 36 bombardiers, 80 Swiss, and 14 officers. One hundred barrels of beef constituted their chief provisions; their cisterns were destitute of water, and their stores were without wadding, matches, or langridge shot for their cannon. They were very short of other ammunition, and their walls were ruinous; but they formed some intrenchments at St. Pierre and a place called Casdenaviers, where they thought the landing would be attempted.

On the 15th, the squadron entered the great bay of Fort Royal, where some of the ships were exposed to the fire of a battery erected on the little Isle de Ranieroo, half-way up the inlet. At their first appearance, the *Florisant*, 74 guns, with two frigates, drew close in toward the citadel, and came to anchor in the careenage, under shelter of the fortifications; but one, named *La Vestale*, made her escape in the night, through the transports, and sailed for European waters, where she was afterwards taken by Captain Hood.

Next day three ships of the line were ordered to attack Fort Negro, a battery three miles distant from the citadel, the guns of which they soon silenced; and it was soon after taken by a body of seamen and marines. They entered with bayonets fixed, while the enemy fled with precipitation. The Union Jack was immediately hoisted, amid loud cheers; the guns were spiked, the carriages broken, the powder destroyed, and the detachment remained in possession of the battery.

The battery at Casdenaviers was next silenced. The French troops, reinforced with the militia, had marched from the citadel to oppose any landing; but on seeing the whole British squadron, with the transports full of red-coats, and Fort Negro already in possession of the marines, they retired to Fort Royal, leaving the beach open.

About two in the afternoon, General Hopson gave the commodore to understand that he could neither maintain his ground nor attack the citadel unless the squadron would supply him with heavy guns. But as the latter must have been landed at a level green savannah, where they, with the boats' crews, would have been exposed to a fire from the fort, it was found necessary to relinquish the idea of having a battering-train; and after a council of war was held, the troops were recalled from Morné Tortueson, and after burning the sugar canes, and desolating the country in their retreat, all were re-embarked that evening.

The inhabitants of Martinique could scarcely credit their senses when they suddenly saw themselves delivered from all fear, at a time when they were overwhelmed with dismay and confusion, when all their leaders had resigned the thought of resistance, and were actually assembled in the public hall of Fort Royal to send deputies to General Hopson, with proposals for capitulation and surrender.

The majority of the sea and land officers constituting the council of war having given their opinion that it might be for the public service to attack St. Pierre, the fleet proceeded to that part of the island, and entered the bay on the 19th. The commodore told General Hopson that as the town was open, it could be reduced with ease; but as the ships might be so disabled in the attack as to become unfit for more important duties, it was proposed that more attempts on Martinique should be relinquished, and the conquest of Guadalupe was suggested. "There might be very good grounds for this preference," says General Stewart, "although it does not appear how any service of this nature can be accomplished without running a risk of disabling and diminishing the arms employed."

It was resolved to make a general attack upon the citadel and other fortifications. In a very short time the action became general. The

booming of the cannon echoed with incessant reverberations among the wooded mountains and on the shore, while the roar of the small-arms and the rattle of the musketry filled up the intervals of sound. For several hours this was continued with unabated vivacity; while the commodore gave his orders with the greatest deliberation.

In opposing the batteries, every captain fought his ship with remarkable bravery.

The *Burford* and *Berwick* being blown out of range by the rising wind, Captain Shuldham, in the *Panther*, was left unsupported; and two batteries turned all their fire upon the *Ripon*, which by two in the afternoon silenced all the guns of one, called the *Morne Rouge* but at the same time she ran aground. On perceiving this disaster, the exulting French assembled in vast numbers on an adjacent hill, and lining a breastwork, opened therefrom a rolling fire of musketry; while the militia, with an eighteen-pounder, raked the helpless ship fore and aft for two consecutive hours.

Captain Jekyll returned the fire as well as he could, though his crew were perishing fast on every hand, till all his grape shot and wadding were expended, his rigging cut to pieces, to add to his misfortune, a case containing 900 cartridges blew up on the poop, and set the ship on fire.

Jekyll threw out a signal of distress, but it was unseen amid the smoke. The flames, however, were extinguished; and Captain Leslie, of the *Bristol*, seeing the utterly helpless situation of the ship, ran in between her and the battery, laid his maintopail to the mast, and opening fire upon the shore, made an immediate diversion in favour of Captain Jekyll, whose ship did not float till midnight, "when she escaped from the very jaws of destruction."

It was singular that the *Burford*, though she was fearfully mauled in her hull, and had her rigging cut to pieces and many of her guns dismounted, had not one man killed on board. But in other ships the casualties were severe, and many men were fated to find their last home among the long tangle-weed, the coral branches and rocks, at the bottom of the deep green Caribbean Sea.

The fleet came to anchor in Basse Terre roads, where the flaming hulls of many vessels were to be seen, set on fire and abandoned by the enemy. Several ships attempted to escape and get to sea, but were taken. The troops began to land without opposition, and taking possession of the half-ruined town and empty citadel, encamped quietly in the vicinity.

BRITISH-ISRAEL'S MARITIME SUPREMACY.

Commenting on two new volumes on "The Influence of Sea Power upon History," by Capt. Mahan, of the United States' Navy, the *Times* remarks; that it is not a little singular that our own splendid naval history, the most conspicuous and continuous illustration of sea power and its influence that the world has ever witnessed, has never attracted a native writer to treat it in the comprehensive and philosophical spirit which Capt. Mahan has exhibited in these and previous volumes. As a matter of fact our own maritime historians have been content to play the parts of chroniclers of British-Israel's splendid naval victories, resulting in her conquest of the seas, but have never philosophically considered the manifestation and wide-reaching effects of sea power. What we learn, says the *Times*, from Capt. Mahan's pages, is that "to a country like England, commercial, expansive, and maritime, sea power is not merely an incidental element of national strength, but the very foundation of its being; that it is as impossible for England not to be the dominant naval power of the world, as it is for Germany not to rely on the armed manhood of the nation organized for territorial defence. It will be said, perhaps, that this is merely a truism. Yet how many among us are there who have ever practically realized the true bearing and purport of this truism? How many of our historians have ever regarded the national history, to say nothing of the history of the world from this particular point of view? Many historians have told us the splendid tale of England's naval exploits, and illustrated the superb steadfastness of her immortal heroes of the sea. Writers like Admiral Colomb have deluded from the narrative the broad and immutable principles of naval strategy. But Capt. Mahan is more historical than the strategists, more philosophical than the historians, and more philosophical than either. Capt. Mahan analyzes sea power, its sources, its conditions, and its results."—*Messenger*, England, May, 1893.

ANOTHER LODGE IN QUEBEC.

A GOOD WAY OF CELEBRATING HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.

The Supreme Grand Vice-President, Bro. J. A. Edwards and Bro. E. Avery, of Gloucester Lodge, Sherbrooke, opened Cambria Lodge, No. 173.

New Rockland is a pretty little village of some 600 inhabitants, situated in the township of Melbourne, in the Province of Quebec. It is about 23 miles from Sherbrooke, and eight from Richmond, and contains the extensive quarries of the New Rockland Slate Company. Among the workmen engaged here are a great number of Welshmen and Cornishmen, who have decided to establish a local lodge of the Sons of England B. S. Accordingly on May 24th, the Queen's Birthday, Bro. J. A. Edwards, of Montreal, the Supreme Vice-President, accompanied by Bro. Edwin Avery, of Gloucester Lodge 103, Sherbrooke, attended there and initiated a number of members, in which they were assisted by Bros. W. Wells, G. Whiting, W. H. Brier, R. McLeod, Jno. Hawker, E. J. Smith, Thos. Woodward, F. J. Hall and W. Ridley, of Lodge Enfield, Richmond.

The new lodge was then instituted with the following chief officers. W. H. Killingbeck, president; H. R. Griffiths, past-president; R. D. Jones, vice-president; J. J. Berryman, chaplain; J. J. Davies, secretary; Thos. H. Berry, treasurer.

It is to be known as Lodge Cambria, No. 173. Several other members were initiated, among whom were Robt. Roberts, R. R. Owens and T. O. Williams.

Lodge Cambria, No. 173, of New Rockland, P.Q., opened on the 24th ult., will have to choose another name, as our brethren of Gananoque, Ont., have already the name of Cambria.

INNISFAIL, ALBERTA.

Lodge Alberta, No. 180, was instituted at Innisfail, Alberta, on the 25th of May. Bro. H. Symons, assisted by Bro. G. C. King, D.D., and members from Calgary opened the lodge.

LIFEBOAT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The receipt of the following subscriptions, for the lifeboat service on Toronto Bay, is acknowledged with thanks by Bro. Richard Caddick, chairman of the committee, 24 Adelaide street east, Toronto, by whom additional subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowsell.....	\$20 00
Sussex Lodge, S. O. E.....	2 00
M. G. Cameron.....	5 00
Albion Lodge, S. O. E.....	15 00
Mercantile Lodge, S. O. E.....	1 00
Collected by—	
H. Poffley.....	1 75
Albion Lodge, S. O. E.....	1 25
H. E. Davey.....	2 10
Box at Lifeboat Station.....	4 89
Total.....	\$52 99

Further subscriptions are earnestly and respectfully solicited by the committee, as the treasurer is without funds, and about \$600 are required for efficiently carrying on the work during the present season. The captain and crew give their services gratuitously. Two men employed as look-outs, have to be paid, besides other necessary expenses, such as telephone, fire insurance, light, heating and incidental expenses.

Croydon, No. 85, Attend Church.

Huntsville, May 29.—The above lodge mustered very strong for the annual church service on Trinity Sunday, and proceeded to church, the Rev. T. Lloyd, preached a very clever and patriotic discourse. Showing fully our duties as brothers to aid and assist each other, with a firm and fearless reliance upon the Supreme Grand President of the Universe to help us in our efforts to help each other. He also spoke feelingly of the Daughters of England, claiming that their efforts as mothers and wives would have more sure and lasting effects upon the Order as a whole. The church was crowded, and the rev. gentleman, being a fluent speaker, held his audience from first to last.

We are steadily increasing in numbers—hardly a meeting passes without initiations, and those of the right stamp.

The Mayor Apologizes.

The Roman Catholic Mayor of London, England, has been forced to make a public apology for putting the Pope's name before the Queen's, at the Lord Mayor's banquet. It will be a long time before another Romanist is elected Mayor of London.—*The Citizen*, Boston.

HAMILTON SONS OF ENGLAND.

BRANTFORD VS. HAMILTON—CONCERTS.

Rose of England Lodges is making arrangements for their annual picnic to be held at Ainslie's Park on Dominion Day; they are arranging for an attractive programme. One of the chief features expected to take place will be the cricket match between the Brantford and Hamilton S. O. E. cricket clubs, the second of the series of three games to be played for the silver tankard presented by the Brantford lodges for the winning team. The first match was played at Brantford last year on Civic Holiday and was won by the Brantford brethren.

The first public concert of the series of concerts to be given by the S. O. E. Naval Brigade band took place in Grove Park, May 25th. The programme was very select and attractive and rendered in a style that reflects great credit on the band and the Order, and to the great delight of a very large number of our citizens who were present and expressed their approval in a very demonstrative manner.

Morden, Manitoba.

Anglo-Saxon Lodge of the S. O. E., at Morden, Man., at a recent meeting, decided to attend Divine service in a body on Sunday, June 18th, the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. The Queen ascended the Throne on the 20th of June, 1837, and consequently the muster is to celebrate the accession of the Queen rather than the Battle, as the 20th falls on the Tuesday following.

General S. O. E. Notes.

At the last regular meeting of Bowood Lodge, Ottawa, four initiations took place. Bowood lodge under the guidance of its present energetic and pushing officers is making rapid progress.

The United W. R. D., of Ottawa, was perfected in a very able and effective manner on Thursday the 25th ult.; 13 candidates were initiated. Don't miss the next W. R. the first Tuesday in July at Albert Hall, New Edinburgh. Come along.

We regret to here of the sad misfortune which has befallen Bro. Joseph Pilgrim, of Gortmore, Man.; he is a member of Osborne Lodge, Hamilton. We have forwarded the circumstances to the brethren in Hamilton, who we trust will see there way to do something in the brother's behalf.

The church service of the Ottawa and Hull brethren was held on Sunday the 28th ult. to Christ church. A good turn-out of Englishmen took place. The Rev. W. J. Muckleston preached a most patriotic sermon. We hope to print it in full next issue. It was a good one.

We note that the prize in the baby competition, held at Carleton Place, fell to the wife of our esteemed Bro. J. G. Bate, secretary of Beaconsfield lodge. The ANGLO-SAXON extends its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Bate.

At the bicycle sports, held in Ottawa on the 24th ult., we observe that two of the brethren of Lodge Tennyson, Hull, made first-class time, and are winners of valuable prizes. Bro. G. H. Harvey won, 1st five mile; 1st club handicap, and 2nd green race. Bro. T. Harvey won, 2nd five mile; 2nd two miles and 3rd club handicap.

The Toronto lodges held a very successful picnic on Queen's Birthday. There was a procession through the city at 2 p.m., from thence to the Island. About 5,000 people were present. In the evening a grand concert was given in the Auditorium. The Toronto lodges are to be congratulated on the success of their first venture of the season.

The regular meeting of Shrewsbury Lodge, No. 158, Toronto, was held May 25, Bro. A. Jones in the chair. Bro. Clay, of Chesterfield lodge, gave a rousing exposition of the benefits of the order. Three candidates were initiated and seven propositions for membership were received.

Cheltenham Lodge, 178, Toronto, is doing well. At their last meeting, on 23rd, they initiated six members, and have over 20 for initiation on the 31st of May. Before the time expires to close the charter, it is expected they will have over 100 members.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills remove all obstructions, purify the blood and give to the skin that beautiful clear and healthful look so greatly admired in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain periods these are an indispensable companion. From one to four should be taken each day, until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally will keep the system so healthy, and the blood so pure, that diseases cannot enter the body. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all medicine dealers.

We record with sorrow another death in the Anglo-Saxon family. Hider, an old and respected member, succumbed to pneumonia on May 14th. We are sure the widow and family have the fullest sympathy of the brethren. We are pleased to note our late brother had good forethought when joining the society. We are given to understand on the night of his initiation, he applied for the Beneficiary, and received his policy next month. We hope those not in the department will join at once.

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