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**Rise and Progress
OF THE
SONS OF ENGLAND.**

**A Short Sketch of the Forma-
tion.**

PART III.

The 3rd meeting of Court Albion, No. 1, was held, January 7th, 1875, in the Eastern Star Temperance Hall, Queen st., Toronto, when Frederick Carrette, (son of the president) Harry Cozens and Dr. William Newcombe, who had been induced to become the Court doctor, were initiated. To the doctor's honor and credit, he said, he gave his first year's service without charge. It was decided to meet the first and third Mondays of each month. At the 4th meeting, January 21st, four names were added, at the three successive meetings one each; making 10 that had joined during the first quarter of

of other countries, have theirs, from which they not only claim benefits, but where they meet none but their own countrymen and where they aid by their advice and by more substantial means their less warm or less successful competitors. Is an Englishman's heart less warm or less true to his countrymen than are the hearts of those claiming a different nationality to our own? God forbid. History proves otherwise. Why then should we be less forward than others in assisting our less fortunate countrymen and in assisting ourselves?

"There is a noble society formed here and elsewhere that is doing a good work among Englishmen, namely, the St. George's Society. But are we Englishmen, if visited by sickness or distress of any kind, to be compelled to solicit charity? No man with the principles of a man can receive charity without feeling degraded. Let us then, as Englishmen, and as Englishmen loving our country and our countrymen, have a Society from which we can

meets with adversity that he could not avert. Loss of employment is one; and is it not better and more noble—does not a man feel less degraded—when he can receive temporary aid from his own countrymen as a right, than when he has to slink along and live dependent on the charity of others?

"There is a charge, and to a great extent a truthful charge brought against Englishmen, that they will not hang together—that they are not clan-nish. If men claiming a different nationality to our own can bear the charge of being clannish and flourish under that charge, and be the better off for being clannish, is it not logical to suppose that we as Englishmen shall be no worse off under the same charge? Is it not natural to be clannish. There is no reproach in the word. Even the beasts and birds love to mate with their own species. And where is the Englishman, when afar from the old sod, whose heart does not warm when he meets one of his own countrymen?"

England, no Society has a more noble one."

To the cosmopolitan Englishman, to those who love to class themselves as above, the common folk, such an address would, and is considered entirely unnecessary in this country. There is no room, they say, for such societies. We can only say, events have justified it, and the pity is that it was not started 20 years earlier.

In canvassing for new members they were often asked questions to which they were obliged to give unsatisfactory answers. When asked about funds, they had none; incorporated, no! When asked for a copy of the constitution and by-laws, they had none. They determined to get some printed, they had no cash, where to get them printed bothered them greatly, at last they found a friend, Mr. (afterwards Bro.) J. S. Williams, who gave them six months credit. Copies were placed in the different hotels, railway stations, and public institutions. The society was advertised in the Toronto Leader and Toronto Telegraph and Ontario Workman. One curious thing happened about this time—the Toronto Globe, refused flatly to advertise the society, though the money was planked down, and they curtly refused to give a reason, when asked. Why the Hon. Geo. Brown did this would be interesting to know. The next thing was to get incorporated, if possible, after considering various ways and means they secured an interview with Judge Duggan, who examined the by-laws and said they were very good. He directed them to make a few alterations. They again went to Mr. G. S. Williams, who printed the amended constitution on credit, which meant more debt. They then went again to Judge Duggan, who issued the incorporation papers, dated February 19th, 1875. He also said it was a noble undertaking, shaking each one of them (eight present) by the hand wished them God-speed.

Who of us can realize the feelings of those humble but noble men who, without means, had at last conquered their worst difficulties? They could henceforth face with confidence, those who they might ask to join, knowing the foundation was surely and legally laid.

"The Union Jack of Old England."

We publish the prize poem for which the Sons of England of Kingston gave \$15. The author is Master A. H. Smythe.

Borne aloft in many a fight,
Waving proudly on every sea,
Grand emblem of Britannia's might,
The Union Jack's the flag for me.

Fling its folds from school and tower,
Wave it on the mountain peak,
Let Art and Nature own its power,
To right the wrong, protect the weak.

Where our mightiest rivers sea-glides,
Where our fiercest torrents roar,
O'er the prairie and the hillside,
Let the red cross meteor soar.

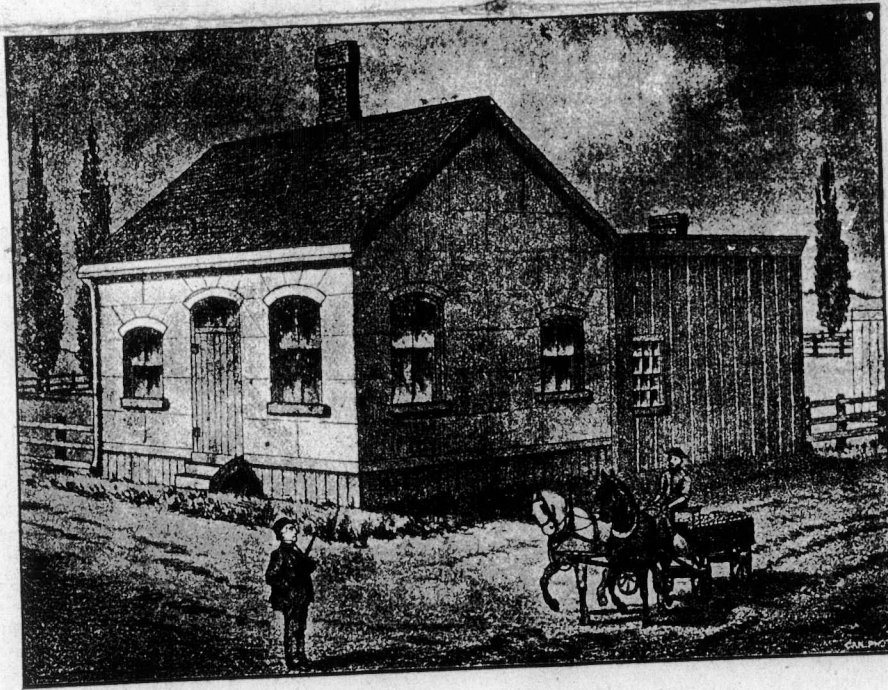
Cherish in our vast Dominion
The life and freedom it inflames,
Spurn the craven, scorn the minion
Who betrays, or it defames.

'Tis the earnest 'tis the token
Of the Christian's dream of peace,
When the sword and weapon broken
Wars shall end and discords cease.

Formed in beauty, threefold symbol,
That Celt and Saxon still are true,
To raise the fallen and the downcast,
And defend the good and true.

Taught its lessons in our childhood,
Learn't in college, mart and hall,
Virtue quickens and Christ's blessing
Will descend upon us all.

Shot and torn perchance in battle
Floating haply on wreck at sea,
Flag of brave men, flag of Britain,
The Union Jack's the flag for ue.



The Cottage in which the Sons of England Society First Started.

the year. In the meantime the society's constitution had been drawn up, on principles they hoped to establish in security and permanency—the motto was Fidelity. The By-laws numbered 71, and were the foundation of our present constitution, being too long to give in these pages. Three features might be mentioned: Art. 8. Provided that no person should be admitted unless English born or whose parents were ENGLISH and PROTESTANT. Art. 10. Forbid the holding of any future society meetings in any tavern, inn, saloon or public house. Art. 65. Defined a loan fund system to members out of work or in distress, which was in operation, being then one of the society's objects.

The By-laws were prefaced by an address to Englishmen which, to our mind, is superior in many respects to the one we now have.

The Founders' Address to Englishmen.

"Amongst the numerous benevolent societies at present formed in this city there is none exclusively for Englishmen. The Scotchman has his St. Andrew's and Sons of Scotia Societies; the Irishman has his St. Patrick's Society; Germans, and the members

when in sickness or distress, claim aid as our right and not as a charity—a Society from which we can receive aid without feeling under any obligations to any man.

"Providence has given to no man an immunity from affliction, and it is a duty we owe ourselves and our families to provide against that distress which inevitably attends every visitation. No class is exempt, but the more humble classes are more particularly exposed to misfortune and sickness as disastrous in their consequences as they are difficult to avert.

"It is a good and noble principle in men to try and live solely dependent on themselves and, by frugality and prudence, lay up a store for their old age and to meet calamities. And is it not a slur upon us as Englishmen that we have no Society amongst us where we can meet brother Englishmen and from which we can demand relief, not as a charity—not as a gift—but as a right to which we are justly entitled, from having, when in health and plenty, laid up a store against adversity?"

"Sickness, though a terrible scourge is not the only calamity a man has to dread. Many a noble, upright man

Let us then join together, one and all, and form a band of brothers that shall be a band of brothers in reality and not only in name—a Society where we shall meet those only who are wanderers from the dear old land, the wonder and the glory of the world; and a land that, with all her faults, we love and will love to the last. The founders of this Society have thought fit to exclude Roman Catholics, but for two other reasons: first, because with a Roman Catholic it is "my priest first, my country next;" and with us it must be "my country and my countrymen first." And, secondly, because it is a well known fact that no Roman Catholic will join a Protestant Society if he can gain an admittance into a Roman Catholic one; and therefore if Roman Catholics were desirous of joining this Society, it would be because their moral character unfitted them to join a Roman Catholic one. And, in conclusion, let us assure all Englishmen of a most hearty and a most cordial welcome into our ranks. Our motto is "Fidelity"—faithful to ourselves and faithful to each other; faithful to our country; and if carried out in its integrity by one and all of the Sons of

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GRAND LODGE SESSION OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND.

The forthcoming Session of this Grand Lodge of Englishmen promises to be of more than ordinary interest. It is big with possibilities of legislative action vitally affecting the welfare of the society. A letter we published in our last issue from our British Columbia correspondent, indicates the feeling, not only shared by ourselves but widely throughout the order, relating to the proposed amalgamation of the two Degrees. The two degrees, in our judgment, are of the highest value, not merely in the initiating a member; but to safe-guard the effectual carrying out the aims and objects of the Society. This will be the more felt when District Lodges are formed and the need is realized of allowing none but well-versed and honoured members of the order to become members of it—and the White Rose Ritual could worthily adorn the lodge membership of District lodges, and thereby avoid using that degree as a cumbersome burden on the Red Rose lodges. With such a change we see no reason why every office in a Red Rose lodge, except that of Worthy President should not be open to any member holding simply the Red Rose degree.

The whole question of the formation of District lodges will be one of the greatest interest—for therein we feel is the solution of some of the most pressing difficulties besetting the effective working of the Society. Elsewhere we have outlined what we think should be the status of District lodges and their true functions in the society. We do not need in a National Society a largely decentralized organization, but we do not need the Central Executive of the Society to be burdened and worried with the endless petty questions of strictly local interest that a District lodge could equally well attend to.

We regard the reasons assigned for the serious proposal to amalgamate the two degrees as being paltry in the extreme—and, as a matter of fact, in Ottawa where Clarendon W. R. Lodge has paid all its own expenses and had its own meeting night, the R. R. members have actually been complaining of it all as needless expense, because the W. R. degree here did not follow exactly the same line of action complained of elsewhere.

We trust that patience in abundance and wisdom and patriotism will accuate all the delegates in their attitude towards each other, and that their deliberations will be truly fruitful in the highest good to the Society.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is seemingly admitted generally that, in order to make the Public Schools meet public requirements, it is essential for religious teaching to be omitted, or to be so limited to a little goody-goody precepts about morality and of duty to a God of whose infinite love, as revealed in the plan of Redemption, they are to be told nothing. This difficulty is owing to sectarian beliefs among the public. The difficulty is further increased by some sects maintaining that, unless room is made in public school teaching for inculcating their own peculiar creeds, they have no use for and will oppose public schools. It will not satisfy them to tell them that they can teach in their churches and homes whatever they think right, but they covet the advantage of getting sectarian schools supported by taxes raised by process of law, thereby ensuring a revenue otherwise precarious and obviating the result of main-

taining inferior schools at greater cost to themselves.

In this question is distinctly involved the whole question of State Churchism equally as much as if every clergyman instead of the schoolmaster drew his salary from the Government.

Canada, it has been our boast that State churches have no existence here. It is silly and erroneous to think so—the same iniquity in different disguises is rampant here—and in no way more conspicuously than in State aided sectarian schools. In fact in the United States, where the public schools have been the greatest power for unifying the incongruous nationalities flocking to that land, that institution has been seriously undermined by Romish influences; school boards, formed of Roman Catholics taking their instructions from the priest or bishops, rendering the law a dead letter and the schools only in name what they are supposed to be—and party politicians will not touch the evil for fear of losing votes.

This evil is growing in Canada, and it is true that a wholesome pressure be put on our politicians to remedy it.

We hold as a fundamental principle that no private consciences must be violated by law. Consequently any sect claiming it to be a matter of conscience to have sectarian schools, should be exempted from public school taxes, and be allowed to voluntarily support separate schools; but, with that privilege, they should be debarred from control or participation, in every way possible, in the public school expenditure. Anything short of this will not meet the needs of the case.

We are utterly opposed to every form of State patronage and payment to religious and sectarian beliefs—because it is bad in principle and is never applied equitably to all creeds. Prison and army chaplains, exemptions of ecclesiastical properties from the fair share of public taxation, taxation on clerical incomes, and payment to the sectarian schoolmaster, are all forms of the evil that require the earliest application of legislative action to put such iniquities on the plane of civil justice between one citizen and his fellow.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

QUEBEC SCANDALS: Reading daily the astounding revelations of the public robberies perpetrated by the late Mercier Government, leaves the mind of the reader in a perfect maze of wonderment. Highway robbery is a petty offence compared with the enormities brought to light. It matters but little to all fair-minded people whether Mercier's opponents are blacker or whiter than himself—for so long as two blacks do not make one white, it is sufficient to see in these exposures an appalling amount of crime, excused or defended with an unblushing hardihood by the guilty parties. It reminds one of the story of a French prisoner caught red-handed in the act asking for delay to take his trial in order to obtain the services of counsel. "What!" said the judge, "what do you want counsel for, you were caught in the very act?" To which the prisoner replied, "That is the very point, your honor, I wish to hear what CAN be said in my defence." To our mind machine politics are all run on the same principles—it being only a question of degree between one party and the other—and we shall only expect governmental purity when the control of public patronage and the public purse is removed from the hands of party factions. The degradation of political life in the United States is due solely to the "spoils system" in vogue there.

IMPERIAL TRADE: Mr. Alex. McNeil, M.P., for North Bruce, has nobly addressed his constituents recently, pointing out the enormous advantage to Canada and the Empire likely to accrue from the adoption of a distinct preferential trade policy for the British Empire. We believe thoroughly in an unfettered international trade with the whole world, but—unfortunately nearly the whole world refuses to trade on even terms, and handicaps British trading enterprise with high tariff exactions that are an outrage on all sense of justice—it being literally nothing but a war of the tariff instead of the sword against a friendly nation. To put aside all theories about the respective merits of "free trade" or "protection" are the dictates of common sense and patriotism, in the presence of a national foe. As Col. Howard Vincent recently defined it, this question is not one of rival theories about trade, but we are face to face with certain conditions in our environment from surrounding nations—that of open and avowed hostility to all fair trading with us. All we need do is to shake off the shackles of foreign treaty engagements and keep British markets the

world over for the citizens of the Empire—and we can then dictate our terms of trade with foreign nations. Some say foreigners will retaliate,—it is a bogey to frighten, and if they did they could do us no greater harm than they do now, and infinitely more injury to themselves than to us.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETIES.

In all centres of political life papists are forming what they call "Truth Societies." Their object, briefly stated, is to attend to all interests of the Roman Catholic Church being duly advertised in the press; to controvert all that appears adverse to them and in every way to control and influence the public press of the country. This is being carried out all over the world, getting men of their creed in as editors, reporters, etc., and gradually putting a muzzle on public opinion, and reducing it to a servile agency of the church—this being further accomplished, whenever possible; by the inducements of direct financial gain, as the power of the boycott is wielded unscrupulously by them. Only a week or two since an Englishman taking in this journal, was sufficiently terrified by our criticisms of his papist master that we were instructed at once to discontinue sending the paper to him. It is a great pity Protestants do not shew the same activity for defensive and aggressive work. Papers like Punch have papist editors, and you will find it in harmony with "Catholic Truth"—to-day, so far as its matter and cartoons.

CANADIAN AUTHORS: The Ottawa

Journal expressed regret that the bulk of the Toronto dailies dismissed with "scant notice" the occasion of a gathering of Canadian Authors to read, from their works, to the Young Men's Liberal Club of Toronto. Our only surprise is that these Canadian authors were so successfully baited as to allow themselves to be, for Canada's sake, brought into contact with such a body. From what we remember of this club it has spouted repeatedly what it terms "national" sentiment, but in reality it was only silly self adulation, coupled with idiotic sneers against British institutions, at the same time they seem ever ready to strike the attitude of funkies towards Yankee-dom. The strong Irish personnel of the club may account for its vagaries in the past—so that it is no wonder editor Farrer's paper was the only Toronto daily that rendered due homage to the event—and all know the nationality that he adorns in his own person and covets for Canada.

NUNS AS NURSES: What is the matter

with Protestants at Toronto, that the city health officer—according to Archbishop Walsh—has had to request "the nuns of St. Joseph" to take charge of their contagious diseases hospital? Are nurses so scarce there that only the agents of that system are available, who are ever ready to compass sea and land to make a proselyte? The system that never loses so good a chance to advertise itself, to proselytize and rake in the coin through her servile instruments; but whose "humane" and "merciful" character has been written in history in the crimson stains of martyr's blood. It would be well if a similar power of aggressive energies were more fully imitated. Protestants should be more ready to consecrate their lives to Christ's service instead of giving themselves up so wholly to the mad race after worldly gains and honors.

THE S. O. E. B. SOCIETY: In the

letters published in the ANGLO-SAXON, and from other sources, we learn there is quite a diversity of opinion as to the amalgamation of the two degrees of the Order—but a pretty unanimous feeling that the White Rose degree, as worked at present, is a failure. To diagnose correctly disease is the first step towards the remedy, and we believe the true remedy is ready to hand without revolutionary effect on any existing order and, in establishing the District lodges, we have an opportunity simultaneously of utilizing this degree and meeting a prime need of the Order. There seems a dead calm prevailing just now prior to Grand Lodge meeting—but we suppose it is only a prelude to the exciting times in store at the approaching session at London. If each delegate there could forget for one week that there are such curiosities as "Grits" and "Tories" in Canada, and speak and act like brother Englishmen should according to the dictates of a true patriotism, the Session will be an unmixt blessing to all present and the whole order. Why not stand shoulder to shoulder and turn their guns on our nation's foes, instead of at one another?

HAUL DOWN THE FLAG: The redi-

culous and frenzied attitude of the people of Bridgeport, Conn., in demanding that the Union Jack should be hauled down from a British ship entering that port—because the Stars and Stripes were not also floated—affords, an insight into the feeling of the people. We are confident that no notice would have been taken of the fact except in a British vessel, but the Union Jack is as the red rag to a mad bull to people of such wild and reckless antipathies. Captain Grady, however is a true man and worth of any nation that calls him one of her citizens and we are glad to learn that he and his crew tolerated no alien hands to haul down the flag of his country that floated on the ship he commands. Capt. Trowbridge while having imparted a thrill of honest pride into his countrymen, by his brave and manly conduct, will doubtless be honoured in the minds of all the best men in the Republic.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Red and White Rose Degrees.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:

Sir,—I have read the very able letter of your correspondent, Mr. J. Critchley, re White Rose amalgamation, and other matters. I cannot say that I am much in favour of amalgamation, though I believe a majority of our members are.

My views are more drastic; I am more in favour of reforming it out of existence, unless it can be caused to survive under entirely other conditions than those now in force.

As it now is, it practically amounts to this, that the member of the R. R. who wishes to take the Second Degree can do so by paying \$2.00. It is no use saying the members have the ballot to defend both the lodge and themselves. There is always comparatively a slim attendance at W. R. D. meetings, to what there is at R. R. consequently harder to find two members willing to black ball.

I think we may estimate three-fourths of the members of a lodge are so from a desire to receive the benefits, at least as much as they are from any patriotic motive. This is business after all, and herein the founders of the Order showed their wisdom, by giving as much in return for the money paid in, and perhaps a little more than any other society. But where is the sense of making an invidious distinction by allowing any one who likes to pay \$2.00, the privileged to meet in secret caucus, and pre-ordain who shall be the officers for the ensuing year, and what is more unjust, from whose ranks alone can those officers be elected? [A united W. R. degree, with members from different lodges cannot do so.—Ed.]

No member should be eligible for admission to the W. R. degree unless he could give satisfactory answers to all questions bearing on the fundamental principles of the constitution, and that when a member of the W. R. Degree, he should not be qualified for the higher offices of president, vice-president or past-president, till he was perfect in the ritual of at least the R. R. Degree. By adopting this plan, to be a White Rose member will no longer be an invidious distinction—purchased for two dollars—but a reward for merit, in accomplishing a task which, unless a man has a real interest in the Order, he will never take the trouble to perform.

Unless this plan or some equivalent is adopted, I see no use in a Second Degree.

Yours, etc., WINNIPEG FREE LANCE, Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 25th.

Sons of England News.

S. O. E. NOTES.

Through pressure upon our columns this issue, we leave over till our next issue a report of the annual dinner of Turo lodge, of St. Thomas, Ont.

We take pleasure in drawing the attention of the members of the Order to the lodge cards of Grosvenor lodge, No. 120, Montreal; Birmingham lodge, No. 69, Toronto; and Osborne lodge, No. 122, of Hamilton, which appear in this issue.

We are sorry to notice that, in the recent International Tug-of-War at Ottawa, Englishmen were at the bottom of the honor roll. This result is attributed to want of practice in pulling and over confidence in their weight. The result has its moral, namely, that if Englishmen wish to succeed they must learn to pull together and practice it well.

We are pleased to acknowledge, a large increase in the circulation of the ANGLO-SAXON, through the exertions of Bros. J. A. Edwards, G. M. J. real; T. C. Andrews, of Winnipeg; J. Critchley, of Victoria, B.C., and W. H. Boycott, of New Westminster, B.C. The above gentlemen, have during the month of January, put their shoulder in a most satisfactory and substantial manner in pushing the circulation of the ANGLO-SAXON in their respective localities.

THE BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Forty-two applications for Beneficiary Policies were considered by the Board at their last meeting. Forty were accepted. The Grand Secretary stated that the last call had realized \$1,017, being the first time that the full amount had been collected since the establishment of the Beneficiary.

The Grand Secretary is issuing a double assessment, one for late Bro. Wm. Fest, of Derby lodge, Ottawa, and the other for late Bro. Walker, of Birmingham lodge, Toronto.

The Beneficiary Board meets the first Wednesday in every month.

It is proposed to ask the Grand Lodge to increase the Beneficiary to \$2,000, giving all members an opportunity to take out another \$1,000 policy.

Every member who is not insured should do so at once. The officers of Lodge Truro, St. Thomas, were installed by District Deputy W. Gay. They are as follows: President, Charles Riddalls; Vice-President, H. Fensford; Past President, A. Neale, Secretary; J. Hoare; Treasurer, W. Grigg; delegate to Grand Lodge, A. Neale; alternate, Chas. Riddalls.

At the regular meeting of Victoria lodge, No. 12, held at Cornwall, the following officers, elected for the year, were duly installed by District Deputy Bro. J. A. Edwards of Montreal:—Past President, Bro. John Sugden; President, Bro. the Rev. S. Gower Poole; Vice-President, Bro. H. Smith; Chaplain, Bro. R. Casson; Secretary, Bro. E. Hunt; Treasurer, Bro. H. Williams.

Grosvenor Lodge, No. 120, Montreal, the following officers for the present year, were installed by District Deputy Bro. J. A. Edwards, Past Pres. Bro. T. G. Atkinson; Pres. T. J. Vaughn; Vice-Pres. W. W. Evans; Chap. J. Combes; Treas. E. Lowe; Sec. M. H. Howell.

Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY, 1892.

Readers of the ANGLO-SAXON most probably think the Manitoba correspondent has been either frozen out, or frozen up. That the latter fate has not overtaken him is certainly not due to any clemency upon the part of the clerk of the weather in this pyper-borean region, for we have just thawed out after the most continued cold spell it has been in the power of that respected individual, the oldest resident, to remember. We must hope that for the future we shall have no more experience of such frigidity, that news from the Prairie Province will be again impeded.

The annual meeting for the election of officers for the two local lodges, lodge Westward Ho, No. 98, and lodge Neptune 144, came off at their respective meeting nights in December. The president and secretary of the last named remain unchanged, while in lodge Westward Ho, the secretary assumes the chair, the late president retiring to fulfill his more onerous duties of District Deputy. Bro. Graston being appointed to the duty of driving the quill and slinging the ink, which he does with admirable deftness and profusion.

Lodge Neptune gave a most successful entertainment to which the officers of both lodges were invited. The good things were most bountifully and generously supplied by the wives and daughters of the lodge.

The first death, amongst members, since the institution of the Order in Winnipeg in October, 1889, took place last month.

Bro. Hines, of Lodge Neptune, being the first of our brethren stricken down by the Fell Destroyer. He being an Odd Fellow, the funeral was well attended, the melancholy honor of bearing the pall being equally divided between the members of the two societies. The then president elect of both lodges with the vice-president of Westward Ho, bearing one side, the officers of I. O. F. the other. Viewing the folds of the dear old Union Jack, in which the coffin was enwrapped an enthusiastic member of our order remarked, "One could almost wish to die, if he were sure his remains would be so honoured by that flag."

Our sister lodge, Rannymede, at the little suburban town of Selkirk, is progressing very favourably, and is about to give an entertainment which it is presumed will take a dramatic form. There is no doubt but that it must be a success; for where there is an assembly of Englishmen musical and dramatic talent will be found, and, as that particular little community is, by force of circumstances, cut off from the enjoyment of entertainments of the kind, it stands to reason when its people have one brought to their doors, they will patronize it liberally.

Lodge Westward Ho will be represented at the meeting of Grand Lodge, and it seems an unanimous feeling among members generally, that there should be a District Grand Lodge for lodges west of Port Arthur, and that the two degrees should be amalgamated.

Your correspondent would like to whisper in the ears of the SAXON, that the Separate School issue, has no more to do with the real state of affairs in this province, than had the anti-slavery tactics of President Lincoln at the time of the great American rebellion, to that political cataclysm. Any way a general election cannot be much longer postponed.

Montreal.

Victoria Jubilee Lodges, No. 41, held their fifth annual dinner, accompanied by their lady friends, on Friday, about 135 sat down. After satisfying the inner men Bro. Ald. E. Thompson occupied the chair having on his right I. O. J. A. Edwards, Supreme Grand Lodge Deputy, and on the left Bro. J. G. Brooks, President. The toast of "The Queen" was proposed and replied to by all standing in silence. The Prince of Wales and the Royal Family" was responded to. Bro.

THE ANGLO-SAXON

J. A. Edwards who alluded in feeling terms to the sad bereavement by the death of the Duke of Clarence; and moved that a resolution of condolence be entered upon the minute book of the lodge, which was carried in silence by all standing.

HANDY THOMS OR The Tale of an Urn. BY Thos. C. Andrews. PART TWO.

On one side of him, and obstructing his angle of vision, which otherwise would have struck the glass door leading into the rear apartment; stood the professor; Andy facing him on the other, or front side of the table, where he commanded a view of the portly proportions of the great scientist, and of the portal also which lead out behind him.

Andy was a very intelligent man, and long and preambing as the legal luminary's question seemed, he answered it promptly as follows:--

The place was a few miles from Iowa's State Capital, on one of the main lines running through that city. The Rock Island, said the professor curtly.

Why? Because I did not consider it of sufficient value to be worth enquiring about. With a graceful wave of his hand the legal gentleman gave the painter to understand, this closed the case as far as he was concerned, for the present at least; then turning to the claimant he said--now professor, I think it will be necessary to ask you a few questions before proceeding any further in the adjudication of this case.

Do you positively affirm this jar to be yours? From whom did you obtain it, and by what means did it come into your possession? For a few seconds the portly man of science appeared to be taken back by this double question, and stood for an appreciable interval undecided what to answer; if at all.

answer; if at all. At length having, it is to be presumed, considered that the truth would best serve his turn, he replied; I obtained it from the ground, and it was found by myself, and I further claim possession of it on account of my being its first living owner with- in the last Three Thousand Years.

It would be better to let us hear the details of this find said the improvised judge. The details are simply, that some twelve years ago, I was engaged making humatory explorations in certain places situated in territory under the control of the Sultan of Turkey, and which places have been severally surmised, as being the tombs of a very ancient gentleman named Patroclus, and from one of these reputed burial places this vase was exhumed.

How long did you have it in your possession? About two years. Was it still in your possession at the time it was lost? And how, and why, did you bring it to America? Must I answer this question? Indeed you must if you expect to profit by my decision.

A shadow passed over the lawyer's face, which though but a flash as it were, was enough to show his trust in the narrator had received a rude shock. After musing some minutes, he said, I will spare you any unnecessary questions, Mr. Trywell, such for instance: Why you took so much interest in the manufacture of a spurious urn, that you risked your own existence and that of this priceless treasure, as I take it, by an ocean voyage, but I must ask you, how came this urn to find its way from New York to Iowa?

I brought it with me, replied the professor, on my journey to Mexico, whither I was proceeding; my professional services having been engaged to superintend the excavation of some ancient ruins discovered in that place. One more question. Why did you take the urn with you. Why not have left it in New York? I considered it too precious to trust out of my sight, and had no one in whom I had sufficient confidence, to leave it in his possession.

Not your friend the Art Dealer? The Professor indignantly, no indeed. I have no more questions to ask, said the man of law. If you will kindly wait, in a few minutes I will render my decision.

To be continued.

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

Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

- Almonte. Nelson No. 43. Almonte--Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Wm. J. Shaw, Sec., Box 96. Jas. Hy. Bennett, Pres.
- Aylmer, Ont. Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. M. Hatton, Pres., A. J. Elliott, Sec.
- Barrie. Southampton No. 28. Barrie--Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. J. W. Kempling, Pres. Geo. Whitebread, Sec., Allandale, Barrie.
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- Bowmanville. Wellington No. 19. Bowmanville--Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Boushall's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. E. Pethick, Sec. Levi Morris, Pres.
- Brockville. York No. 57. Brockville--Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (1st) First Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. H. Grace, Pres., Box 75.
- Chatham. Thames No. 101--Meets every Monday evening at Foresters' Hall. Chas. F. Chanter, Sec. Warren Lambert, Pres.

- Collingwood. Canterbury No. 34. Collingwood--Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Box 694, Sec. Collingwood.
- Cornwall. Victoria No. 12. Cornwall--Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. E. Hunt, Sec., Cornwall John Suggden, Pres.
- Guelph. Royal Oak No. 26. Galt--Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Edward Lane, Sec., Box 96.
- Kingston. Leicester No. 33. Kingston--Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Wm. H. Cruise Sec., J. T. Martin, Pres., Albert st., Williamsville.
- Hamilton. Britannia No. 8. Hamilton--Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., Wm. Hunt, Pres., 101 Oak Avenue.
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- London. Kensington No. 91--Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Albert Hall, F. G. Truill, Sec., 125 Dundas st.
- Midland. Cromwell No. 84. Midland, Ont., meets in Foresters' Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday in each month. Visitors welcome. R. O. Stokes, Sec. Frank Cook, Pres.
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- Montreal. Yorkshire No. 39. Montreal, meets every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. R. Whiting, Pres., B. T. Sellars, Sec., No. 132 St. Gabriel street, Turcotte Ville, St. Henri.
- Ottawa. Excelsior No. 36. Montreal (R. R. C.) Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres. Chas. Chappell, Sec., 324 St. Antoine.
- 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., 4 College st.
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- Bowood No. 44. Ottawa--Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Sec., H. Bott, Pres., F. O. Box 296.
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- Russell No. 56. Ottawa--Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. E. W. Gilbert, Sec.
- Clarendon--The United Degree lodge of Derby, Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. W. J. Eastcott, Sec.
- Peterborough. Lansdowne No. 25. Peterborough--Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. V. Eastwood, Sec., Rich. Waram, Pres., Box 277.
- Peterboro' No. 64--Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at S. O. E. Hall A. E. Dixon, R. Sec., F. L. Sommerville, Pres., Peterborough.

- Owen Sound. Mistletoe No. 86. Owen Sound--Meets in Foresters' Hall, Red Rose 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, White Rose, the 1st Wednesday in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound cordially welcomed. Geo. Price, Pros. J. M. Spencor, Sec., Box 192.
- Qu'Appelle Station, Assa. Royal Standard. No. 112--Meets or alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec.
- Sault Ste. Marie. Leamington No. 95--Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Dawson's Hall. W. E. Sharpe, Sec. Sault Ste. Marie.
- St. Thomas. Truro No. 62. St. Thomas--Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Robt. A. Mackay, Pres. A. W. Yeamley, Sec., 9 Hughes st.
- Stratford. Queen Victoria No. 78--Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspeare Hall. Alf. Hirst, Stratford.
- Sherbrooke, Que. Gloucester No. 103. Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 L.O.F., Odells Block. C. Fearnse, Edwin Avery, Sec.
- Toronto. Kent No. 3. Toronto--Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. W. H. Hewett, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec., 419 College st., 16 Carlton Ave.
- York No. 6. Toronto--Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave. Queen street, west. J. Baylis, Sec., 215 Lippincott st. T. Sloote, Pres.
- Brigton No. 7. Toronto--Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. J. J. Thorley, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec., 74 Sussex Ave.
- Somerset No. 10. Toronto--Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. H. Worman, Pres. W. P. Parsons, Sec., Sorauraen Ave.
- Manchester No. 14. Toronto--Meets alternate Mondays from January 4th, 1892, at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. P. Williams, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec., 542 Ontario st. 255 Sackville st.
- St. George No. 27. Toronto--Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. F. C. Payne, Sec., Geo. Tylor, Pres. 11 Clarence st.
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- Norfolk No. 57--Meets in their hall, Dominion Hall, cor. Dundas streets, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. Rev. W. H. Clark, Pres., Wm. Miles, Sec., 311 Shaw, street. 994 Queen st. w.
- Birminghham No. 69--Meets each 2nd and 4th Mondays in each month in Dominion Hall corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto. H. W. Church, Pres., Saml. Leveaux, Sec., 9 Adelaide st. e. 164 Spedina Ave.
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- Lichfield. No. 146. Toronto--Meets in Prospect Park Block, corner Prospect and Ontario streets, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 o'clock. C. M. Cashmore, Sec., E. J. Cashmore, Pres., 600 Parliament st. 182 Bolton Ave.
- Vancouver, B. C. Wilberforce No. 77--Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Rev. H. P. Hobson, F. Jas. East, Secretary, Box 552. President.
- Victoria, B. C. Alexandra, No. 116--Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of every month, in the Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. J. Critchley, Sec., Box 174.
- Weston. Leeds No. 48. Weston--Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome. Smith-Richardson, Sec. Joshua Fitton, Pres. Weston, Ont.
- Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52--Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandiwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome. Thos. Q. Dench, Wm. J. Turner, Sec., Box 619, Windsor. President.
- Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98. Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Unity Hall, McIntyre block, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. F. C. Andrews, Arthur J. Craston, Sec., 414 St. Mary st. President.
- Woodstock. Neptune No. 144. Winnipeg, Man.--Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. R. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome. A. H. Price, Sec., W. Jones, Pres. 508 4th Ave. N.
- Lachine. Bedford No. 21. Woodstock--Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month; 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. W. J. Fletcher, Sec.
- Calgary. N. W. T. United Roses No. 117. Calgary, Alb., N. W. T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month; 2nd Tuesday in each month, on Osher street. G. C. King, Pres. F. B. Karman, Sec.

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HISTORY OF THE UNION JACK.

Dr. Smythe's address at the recent concert, held by the Sons of England, of Kingston, was as follows:—

"The task assigned me of delivering a short address on the history of the Union Jack has not proved free from difficulty, in the short space and limited time at my command.

"The Royal Standard of Great Britain must be distinguished from the Union Jack. The former displays the heraldic insignia of England, Scotland and Ireland quartered. The first and fourth red for England; the second, yellow for Scotland; the third, blue for Ireland. In the quarters for England, are three lions, "passant gardant," walking, looking full faced with one paw elevated; in the second, Scotland, one lion rampant, i.e., standing erect; in the Irish quarter, a harp. It was first hoisted on the tower of London on January 1st, 1801.

"The Union Jack is called in the Queen's Regulations the Great Union, and is the second color of the household troops, that is, the three regiments of the line; the other being the regimental colour, bearing a device peculiar to the regiment itself. If I am correctly informed, cavalry regiments only bear the Royal Standard. The Union Jack, therefore, is the flag essentially of the British infantry and was, with the typical valor and stubbornness of our soldiery, the symbol under which they have often formed the battle square and advanced in the thin red line.

"The Union Jack is, as everybody knows, the not altogether admirable result of an attempt to combine the several ensigns of the three countries. The red cross of St. George on a white field had long been the national ensign of England. St. Andrew in the same way, was the patron saint of Scotland, and his banner the St. Andrew's Cross, or as known in heraldry, a saltire in white on a blue field.

"After the accession of James I. in 1602 he issued a proclamation in the year 1606 that all subjects of this isle and the kingdom of Great Britain should bear in the main top the red cross commonly called St. George's cross, and the white cross, commonly called St. Andrew's cross, joined together according to the form made by our own heralds. This was the first 'Union Jack.'

"After the Union i.e. the Legislative Union, with Ireland in 1801, a new ensign was ordered to be prepared which should combine the cross of St. Patrick which was also, a red cross or a saltire, with the other two. The result was, the "meteor flag of England"—a flag which waves over more territory than any other does or ever did, to which, it is estimated, one-seventh of the population of the globe owes allegiance. A flag, under which, three-fourths of the vessels of the world sail, and one which excites respect, enthusiasm and obedience everywhere.

"The word Jack is derived by some from Jacques a surcoat worn by the English crusaders on which was depicted or charged, as is said in heraldry, the red cross of St. George. Others derive it from Jac, the first syllable and the usual abbreviation of the word "Jacobus" the Latin word for James.

"The Union Jack as now charged, is not the flag of which Campbell speaks as "the flag that for a thousand years has braved, the battle and the breeze." The flag which witnessed the early British triumphs by flood and field, and under which our forefathers fought at Agincourt and Poitiers was the red cross of St. George.

"But we Englishmen hail with delight our Union with the brave sons of Scotland and Ireland and since their ensigns have been quartered on our own, we can point to the greatest of our naval and military triumphs, Waterloo and Trafalgar, which attest the prowess of our united power. Under its auspices, Salamanca, Victoria Corunna, Fuentes D'nor, Quatre Bras, Waterloo, Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, Sebastopol, Lucknow, Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir have all been won. In no pitched battle commanded by a general of division has the Union Jack ever suffered defeat.

"But the peaceful triumphs of our national flag are greater than those of the sword. Since the accession of our present Queen, industrial science has laid profuse offerings at our feet. Invention, that God gifted power of man, as if discerning the wants of our widely-expanding power has made the lightning submissive to our will and has vanquished space with magic speed. The trophies won by the skill of Wheatstone and wrought by the genius of Stephenson have rendered greater service to mankind than all the

conquest of Alexander, and in their influence upon our race far transcend the greatest victory of Napoleon. Inspired by their far-reaching changes, our trade and navigation has been re-animated. The splendid vigor of our merchants and the untiring energy of our sailors and the untiring zeal of our merchants have availed the zeal, baffled the dexterity and surmounted the perseverance of other nations. No sea so remote but has been traversed by our ships; no land so distant or so guarded but has yielded to the solicitation of our commerce. Our total tonnage exceeds that of all the world. Freight with the wealth and laden with the products of every clime three-quarters of the ocean marine sails under 'the meteor flag of England.'

"Under its folds the Christian church with steady tread and the serried ranks of an army has advanced against the syren of mankind. Infidelity has been rebuffed at home, and evangelization extended abroad. Our intrepid heralds of the cross leaving behind them ease and pleasure, forgetful of the claims of family and nationality, have gone forth braving peril, pain and death that multitudes now in the shadow, may at the grand awakening be admitted to claim kinship with us in the great commonwealth of God.

"Since the accession of our present sovereign monarchies have fallen and dynasties have vanished. Empires have passed away and others supplanted them. The map of Europe has been shifted with the fitfulness of a drama. Amidst all this manifold inconstancy her throne, supported by the love and affection of her people, has remained firm and immutable. The limits of her sway have recked no change, save in their expansion. Every quarter of the Empire has been instinct with life and growth, and together comprehend the fairest portions of the earth and the most civilized and enlightened of mankind. The gentle but powerful influence of her laws has cemented the union of provinces. And when Victoria lays down her unsullied crown her panegyrist shall claim with pride a sovereignty peerless in history since creation morn.

"Unfold the page of history, and what nation can claim successful rivalry with our own? And of all its eras this is assuredly the greatest. In its heroic feats by flood and field, in its industrial and scientific achievements, in its literary and philosophical triumphs, but, above all, in its great moral sacred victories, the Victorian era is in very truth, as its name implies, the age of 'Victory.'

God bless Victoria.
Long may she reign.
And for many future ages may float bravely and gracefully the flag of England's Queen."

A DETROIT MIRACLE.

A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR CANADIAN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Particulars of One of the Most Remarkable Cures on Record Described by the Detroit News—A Story Worth a Careful Perusal.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20th, 1892.—A case has just come to light here, the particulars of which are published in the Evening News, which will be read with considerable interest by all Canadians, as it records the remarkable achievement of a Canadian medical discovery, which has already, in its own country, won great and enduring fame. At this added triumph there is no doubt the fellow-countrymen of the proprietors will rejoice, as it sheds lustre on Canadian science. The story is told by the News as follows: The following paragraph, which appeared in the News a short time ago, furnished the basis of this information—a case that was so wonderfully remarkable that it demanded further explanation. It is of sufficient importance to the News' readers to report it to them fully. It was so important then that it attracted considerable attention at the time. The following is the paragraph in question:—

"C. B. Northrop, for 28 years one of the best known merchants on Woodward avenue, who was supposed to be dying last spring of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, has secured a new lease of life and returned to work at his store. The disease has always been supposed to be incurable, but Mr. Northrop's condition is greatly improved, and it looks now as if the grave would be cheated of its prey."

Since that time Mr. Northrop has steadily improved, not only in looks, but in condition, till he has regained his old-time strength. It has been hinted to the writer of this article, who was acquainted with Mr. Northrop, that this remarkable change has been wrought by a very simple remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When asked about it Mr. Northrop fully verified the statement, and not only so, but he had taken pains to inform any one who was suffering in a similar manner when heard of any such case. Mr. Northrop was enthusiastic at the result in his own case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was a remedy that he had heard of after he had tried everything he could hope to give him relief. He had been in the care of the best

physicians who did all they could to alleviate his terrible malady, but without any avail. He had given up hope, when a friend in Lockport, N. Y., wrote him of the case of a person there who had been cured in similar circumstances by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The person cured at Lockport had obtained his information respecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from an article published in the Hamilton, Ont., Times. The case was called "The Hamilton Miracle" and told the story of a man in that city who after almost incredible suffering, was pronounced by the most eminent physicians to be incurable and permanently disabled. He had spent hundreds of dollars in all sorts of treatment and appliances only to be told in the end that there was no hope for him, and that cure was impossible. The person alluded to (Mr. John Marshall, of 25 Little William St. Hamilton, Ont.) was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and after having been pronounced permanently disabled and incurable by the physicians, was paid the order for its members in such cases, for years Mr. Marshall had been utterly helpless, and was barely able to drag himself around his house with the aid of crutches. His agonies were almost unbearable and life was a burden to him, when at last relief came. Some months after he had been paid the disability claim he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was induced to try them. The result was miraculous; almost from the outset an improvement was noticed, and in a few months the man whom medical experts had said was incurable, was going about the city healthier and stronger than before. Mr. Marshall was so well known in Hamilton that all the city newspapers wrote up his wonderful recovery in detail, and it was thus as before stated, that Mr. Northrop came into possession of the information that led to his equal marvelous recovery. One could scarcely conceive a case more hopeless than that of Mr. Northrop. His injury came about in this way: One day nearly four years ago, he stumbled and fell the complete length of a steep flight of stairs which were at the rear of his store. His head and spine were severely injured. He was picked up and taken to his home. Creeping paralysis very soon developed itself, and in spite of the most strenuous effort of friends and physicians the terrible affliction fastened itself upon him. For nearly two years he was perfectly helpless. He could do nothing to support his strength in the least effort. He had to be wheeled about in an invalid's chair. He was weak pale and fast sinking when his timely information came that veritably snatched his life from the jaws of death. Those, who at that time saw a feeble old man wheeled into his store on an invalid's chair, would not recognize the man now, so great is the change that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought. When Mr. Northrop learned of the remedy that had cured Mr. Marshall in Hamilton, and the person in Lockport, he procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through Messrs. Bassett & L'Hommedieu, 95 Woodward Avenue, and from the outset adhered to the use of the remedy until now he is completely restored. Mr. Northrop declares that there can be no doubt as to Pink Pills being the cause of his restoration to health, as all other remedies and medical treatment left him in a condition rapidly going from bad to worse, until at last it was declared there was no hope for him and he was pronounced incurable. He was in this terrible condition when he began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have restored him to health.

Mr. Northrop was asked what was claimed for this wonderful remedy, and replied that he understood the proprietors claim it to be a blood builder and nerve restorer; supplying in a condensed form all the elements necessary to enrich the blood, restore shattered nerves and drive out disease. It is claimed by the proprietors that Pink Pills will cure paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, palpitation of the heart, headache, and all diseases peculiar to females, loss of appetite, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of memory, and all diseases arising from overwork, mental worry, loss of vital force, etc.

"I want to say," said Mr. Northrop, "that I don't have much faith in patent medicines, but I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The proprietors, however, claim that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of careful study and experiment on the part of the proprietors, and the pills were successfully used in private practice for years before being placed for general sale. Mr. Northrop declares that he is a living example that there is nothing to equal these pills as a cure for nerve diseases. On inquiry the writer found that these pills were manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Morrissette, N. Y., and the pills are sold in boxes, (never in bulk by the hundred) at 50 cents a box, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either above addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment with them comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies, or medical treatment. This case is one of the most remarkable on record, and as it is one right here in Detroit, and not a thousand miles away, it can be easily verified. Mr. Northrop is very well known to the people of Detroit, and he says he is only too glad to testify of the marvelous good wrought in his case. He says he considers it his duty to help all who are similarly afflicted by any word he can say in behalf of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If any of the News readers want any further information, we feel sure Mr. Northrop would willingly oblige them, as he has the writer in relating these facts to him.

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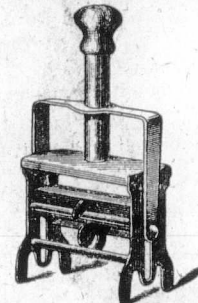
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