

# THE ANGLO-SAXON

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

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY, 1889.

NOTICE.—Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of \$1 per year.



## Sons of England Society.

### LODGE DIRECTORY.

- No. 1—Albion**, Toronto, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. C. E. Smith, Sec., 27 Sword St. T. Down, Pres.
- No. 2—Middlesex**, Toronto, meets alternate Tuesdays from April 3rd at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst St., Queen St. West. W. H. Syms, Sec., Geo. Hall, Pres.
- No. 3—Kent**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. J. M. Williams, Sec., 16 Carlton Ave. A. Watkins, Pres.
- No. 4—Essex**, Oshawa, meets every alternate Friday from Jan. 6th, 1888, in the S.O.E. Hall. J. W. Higginbotham, Pres. Thos. Martin, Sec.
- No. 6—York**, Toronto, meets alternate Thursdays from April 26th at Oddfellow's Hall, cor. Spadina Ave., Queen St. West. J. Baylis, Sec., 210 Lippincott St. Hy. Aisthorpe, Pres.
- No. 7—Brighton**, Toronto, meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. W. Pugh, Sec., 70 Sussex Ave. E. Davis, Pres.
- No. 8—Britannia**, Hamilton, meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every month in St. George's Hall, Cor. King William and James Streets. Visitors welcome. Alfred Hannaford, Pres. James Fisher, Sec.
- No. 10—Somerset**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Somerset Hall, Queen St. West. W. P. Parsons, Sec., H. Worman, Pres.
- No. 11—Surrey**, Toronto, meets alternate Mondays from April 9th at Hinchcliffe's Hall, Bloor St. West. T. Cannon, Jr., Sec., 415 Manning Ave. T. H. Johnstone, Pres.
- No. 12—Victoria**, Cornwall, meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. Frank Nelson, Sec., Cornwall. Hy. Williams, Pres.
- No. 13—Warwick**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Yonge St., cor. Bloor St. A. Riddiford, Sec., 671 Yonge St. J. Poffley, Pres.
- No. 14—Manchester**, Toronto, meets alternate Mondays from April 16th at Winchester Hall, Winchester St., cor. Parliament St. T. P. Williams, Sec., A. E. Corking, Pres.
- No. 17—Oxford Lodge** meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at their Hall, Front Street, Belleville. H. Tammadge, Sec. Thos. Waymark, Pres.
- No. 18—Chester Lodge**, St. Thomas, Ont., meets on 2nd and 4th Friday (W. R. D. 1st Friday) of every month. Visitors welcome. Thos. H. Jones, Sec., Wm. Gay, Pres. Box 293.
- No. 19—Wellington**, Bowmanville, meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsell's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. J. H. Kenner, Secy. W. E. Pethick, Pres.
- No. 21—Bedford**, Woodstock, meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month. F. Saunby, Pres. J. M. Cope, Sec.
- No. 25—Lansdowne**, Peterborough, meets in the Foresters' Hall, George St., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. E. W. Elcombe, Sec., Box 277. R. Tivey, Pres.
- No. 26—Royal Oak**, Galt, meets alternate Wednesdays from July 11th, 1888, at Foresters' Hall, Cor. Main and South Water Streets. Visitors welcome. Chas. Squire, Sec., Rich. Ave. Isaac Blain, Pres.
- No. 27—St. George**, Toronto, meets alternate Mondays from April 16th at St. George's Hall, Queen St. West, cor. Berkeley St. H. Manchee, Sec., 14 Baldwin St. Harry Leeson, Pres.
- No. 28—Southampton Lodge** meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop St., Barrie. Geo. May, Sec., Box 196. Geo. G. Smith, Pres.
- No. 29—Acorn**, Hamilton, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at St. George's Hall, cor. James and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Hedley Mason, Sec., 13 St. James St. Robt. Jarrett, Pres.
- No. 30—Derby Lodge** meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month, in Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks Sts., Ottawa. E. Aust, Sec., H. A. Foster, Pres. Sherwood St., Mt. Sherwood.
- No. 31—London**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Kingston Road. J. W. Haynes, Sec., 22 Broadwood Ave. L. Brown, Pres.
- No. 32—Stafford**, Toronto, meets alternate Mondays from April 9th at Copeland Hall, King St. East, cor. Sherbourne St. Geo. W. Ansell, Sec., 18 Trafalgar Ave. Wm. Mitchell, Pres.
- No. 33—Leicester**, Kingston, meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal Sts., on the 2nd and last Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. L. Allinson, Sec., Albert St. Joseph Salter, Pres.
- No. 34—Canterbury**, Collingwood, meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays in Union Hall, Hurontario street, Collingwood. V. M. Durnford, Sec. John Nettleton, Pres.
- No. 35—Windsor**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Oddfellows' Hall, cor. Spadina Ave., Queen St. West. Frank West, Sec., 37 Vanauley St. John Fawcett, Pres.
- No. 36—Excelsior**, Montreal (R. R. D.), meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place de Armes Square. Visitors welcome. Chas. Chappell, Sec., 102 St. Felix St. T. J. Bedford, Pres.
- No. 41—Victoria Jubilee**, Montreal, meets every alternate Friday from 1st June, 1888, at the Victoria Club House, cor. Wellington and Sebastopol Sts. J. A. Edwards, Sec., 4 College St. Thos. Pike, Pres.
- No. 43—Nelson**, Almonte, meets alternate Fridays from June 1st, at their hall, Mill Street. Visiting brethren welcome. A. J. Horton, Sec., Box 62. Wm. Thornburn, Pres.
- No. 44—Bowood Lodge** meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington St., Ottawa. Dr. Chipman, Sec., 647 Rideau St. R. J. Tanner, Pres.
- No. 45—Portsmouth**, Dovercourt, Toronto, meets alternate Tuesdays from April 17th at Mechanics' Institute. B. Smart, Sec., G. Hutchings, Pres.
- No. 47—Worcester**, West Toronto Junction, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at McFarlane's Hall, West Toronto Junction. Wm. Cowley, Sec., J. H. Raybould, Pres. West Toronto Junct. P. O.
- No. 48—Leeds**, Weston, meets on 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at King St. Hall. Visitors welcome. Theo. Holdsworth, Sec. Geo. Ashman, Pres.
- No. 54—Cambridge**, Little York, Toronto, meets alternate Fridays from April 13th at Society Hall, Danforth Road, Little York. A. Sargent, Sec., Coleman P. O. A. Matthews, Pres.
- No. 55—Stanley Lodge** meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at the Foresters' Hall, Wellington St., Ottawa. A. S. Morris, Sec., 706 Cooper St. W. C. Teague, Pres.
- No. 56—Russell Lodge** meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at their Hall, New Edinburgh, Ottawa. C. C. Rogers, Sec., 217 Stewart St. James Hope, Pres.
- No. 57—Norfolk**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Oddfellows' Hall, Dundas St., Queen St. West. T. H. Kidd, Sec., 64 Gladstone Ave. H. A. Seaton, Pres.
- No. 58—Hampton**, Orillia, meets alternate Mondays from August 6th, 1888, at Sons of England Hall, Mississauga Street. G. H. Swain, Sec. H. Boyes, Pres.
- No. 62—Truro**, St. Thomas, meets in their Hall, Cor. Southwick and Falbot Streets, on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. J. W. Yearsley, Sec. Fred. W. Wright, Pres.
- No. 63—Plymouth**, Exeter, Ont., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each and every month in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Main St. William Sanders, Sec. Daniel Davis, Pres.
- No. 65—Richmond**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. Bro. Easton, Sec., Capt. C. W. Allen, Pres.
- No. 67—Preston**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month at Occident Hall, Cor. Bathurst St., Queen St. West. J. J. Pritchard, sr., Sec., 412 Markham St. Jno. Aldridge, Pres.
- No. 69—Birmingham**, Brockton, meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parsons Hall, Brockton. Chas. Cashmore, Sec., 237 Gladstone Ave. F. Wootton, Pres.
- No. 70—Sherwood**, Eglinton, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month at the Town Hall, Eglinton. L. S. Haynes, Sec., Morton St., Deer Park. T. Moore, Pres.
- No. 76—St. Albans**, Toronto, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Association Hall, Cor. McGill St. and Yonge St. W. E. Collins, Sec. J. H. Horswell, Pres.



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

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY, 1889.

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

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

#### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to remind our subscribers that we are now 6 months in our second year of the ANGLO-SAXON, and we would be pleased if our subscribers would remit their fee for the second year's subscriptions. Kindly remit to the ANGLO-SAXON, Box 296, Ottawa. An addressed envelope will accompany the paper to the subscribers in arrears, which we hope will be returned with the necessary amount.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Bro. Lomas, of Toronto, one of the founders of our Order, was present at the Grand Lodge meeting.

It is with feelings of the greatest pride and satisfaction that the ANGLO-SAXON extended a cordial and fraternal welcome to Grand Lodge, on the first occasion of its meeting in the capital of the Dominion.

We were favoured at Bowood Lodge with a visit from Bro. Heaks, of Toronto, one of the Labour Commissioners. The members gave him a hearty welcome, and Bro. Heaks acknowledged the same in a manner that was a credit to him and to the Queen City. He is good company, and is welcome any time. Call again, Bro. Heaks.

A few years ago it was generally supposed that the inhabitants of Canada were all descendants of the French, Irish and German, with a sprinkling of the bonnie Scotchman. Thanks to the S. O. E. it has proven that a very fair number are of that true sterling race—the Anglo-Saxon; and very good specimens too.

Since last year the S. O. E., B.S. has made wonderful progress—particularly in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. A membership roll of 6,300 is a number of which Grand Lodge, and the Order at large, have every reason to be proud, and now that our glorious institution is firmly established we trust that efforts will be made during the coming year to extend the Order into every Province of our grand Dominion.

The *United Canada*, Ottawa's Roman Catholic organ, alluding to the agitations all over the country denunciatory of the late Jesuitical steal, refers to the "tame acceptance" by the Orangemen, "of Romanish kicks and cuffs," and closes by saying "the Orangemen will lie down." Time will tell. From what little we know of that class of men they will "lie down" after they have vanquished their opponents to the tune of "Croppies lie down."

THE POPE'S BLESSING.—Ottawa has a Roman Catholic Irish publication, and the Pope has been pleased to bestow upon it *his* blessing. This news was communitated by Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Roman Archbishop of Ottawa. But the best of the joke is, Leo has granted it on the following conditions only, using his own words: "I grant it only so long as you [Joe] approve of the paper." With an Italian's blessing, subject to a Frenchman's approval, the poor Irishman stands a poor chance.

We notice in the letter from our Montreal correspondent that he boasts of members in his lodge from horse, foot and artillery corps in H. M. army, as well as genuine seamen. The brethren in Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Hamilton and such places will have to look sharp with their naval corps or else Montreal, with such material, will carry off the palm. Still, we think we can all boast of a few in each of our cities; so we would advise our brethren in Montreal not too hold their heads too high—yet a while, anyway.

The extremely conciliatory tone of the London *Times* towards Canada has in it much that is noble and dignified and Christian. Hitherto English cheeks have been turned readily to the smiter in every dispute with the United States, while Canada has been treated as a friendly host would treat his little terrier, that will persist in barking at his friend: "Down Wasp! I say down, will you! I don't know what to do with that dog of mine, Jonathan," and so on. Mr. Cartwright's resolution seems to have evoked from the "thunderer" a change of tone. It is now "poor little fellow! He didn't want to run away, did he?" It has not, however, taught the *Times* knowledge about Canada. It is this lack of knowledge and resulting indifference that has always been Canada's chief cause of complaint against her mother country. She believes that did the British people know Canada and her claims as well as Canada knows her and hers there could be nothing but the utmost love and good understanding between them.—*Witness*, Feb. 21.

Notwithstanding the antipathy displayed by the ANGLO-SAXON some time ago to the proposed naval corps, we now feel compelled to admit that we have been converted to the idea, and now rank among the most enthusiastic workers for the establishment of the same. Previous to the elucidation by Bro. Tyler, of Toronto, we were under the impression that it was a mere craze for high cocked-hats and feathers, with star-spangled coats and pants such as one might see in a "nigger" minstrel troupe or the "aesthetic, flip-flop, jim-dandy" semi military corps attached to the thousand and one societies in existence across the border. We opposed the proposition on these grounds, wishing to keep the S. O. E. as they are at present—a sterling, sensible, manly set of jolly good fellows, brought together for those noble purposes specified in our constitution. Bro. Tyler won over a large number of friends to the naval corps in his explanation at the Grand Lodge while the subject was under discussion. It is not, as was generally supposed at the outset, to be an expensive uniform with a showy lot of shuttle-cock feathers and gold lace, etc., but a plain suit such as is worn in H. M. navy. It certainly will be leisure hours well spent and profitable exercise, as well as necessary instruction that may be put to good use in case of emergency. We have plenty of military and naval men already in our ranks who will be able to instruct those

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uneducated in such manœuvring, and it will be but a short time when thousands of the S. O. E. will be able to step to the front if necessary to defend the shores of our Canadian homes. We urge every lodge in the country to organize a corps as early as possible, and that complete reports be brought in to Grand Lodge at its next session as to the working of the same.

We have to thank our many friends at a distance for the many kind expressions for the future of the ANGLO-SAXON. We are particularly grateful for the good wishes of our friends in Prince Edward Island; also from a brother in British Columbia. We hope to refer to those notices more fully in our next issue. Anyway, we can assure our brethren and subscribers that the ANGLO-SAXON is determined to maintain its firm stand, as we deem it our duty to do so. It is also our intention in the near future to make a few alterations, typographically and otherwise, and to make our editorials and selections of such a spicy and choice nature as to make a lasting and favourable impression on all our readers.

As Sons of England we were pleased to meet together in Grand Lodge for business, and during the intermissions for social intercourse. It is but a few years ago since Englishmen and sons of Englishmen first became alive to the fact that they were about the only nationality on this continent who seemed to be strangers to one another. Many persons used to say that Englishmen are indifferent, they have no warmth for one another; they are indifferent in their loyalty to their Queen, etc., but, we are pleased to say, Englishmen, since the inauguration of our noble society, the S. O. E., have proven the contrary. Loyalty is one of the chief pillars on which our institution rests. It is one of the highest and holiest sentiments of the human heart, and now here are the words "God Save the Queen" uttered with more fervency and devotedness of purpose than in a lodge of the Sons of England; and it is not only because the Queen is the head of the nation, but because she represents the great principles for which we contend, as embodied in the British Constitution. There is a loyalty which spreads wider and sinks deeper and rises higher than mere devotion to the reigning dynasty—loyalty to ourselves and the land in which we live—loyalty to right and honour. We venerate the Old Land in which many of us were born, and from which all of us sprang; it rejoices us to be partakers in the glories and traditions of the British Empire; we feel proud of the old flag and respect and love England's noble Queen. But let it never be forgotten that this bright fair Dominion—this Canada of ours—to many of us the land of our birth, and to others the land of our adoption—is entitled to a leading place in our affections, claims our deepest regards and our most heartfelt devotion. Let us labour to make our nationality a living, breathing, progressing reality. Let us have faith in one another, and thus cultivate a broad feeling of mutual regard. Above all, let us have faith in God, the Arbiter and Disposer of all events, by whom kings rule and princes decree justice, who alone has power to raise up and to cast down, and in whose hands are the destinies of all the nations of the earth. Thus stimulated and strengthened, and thus placing our trust in the unerring providence of God, our beloved country cannot but be raised to a proud position among the nations of the earth. Insist upon the cultivation of a broad, deep patriotism, and in the words of one of our own poets:

Let others sing of sunny climes—  
Of lands beyond the sea;  
There's not a dearer spot on earth  
Than Canada to me.  
Dear Canada; loved Canada;  
Wherever I may be;  
There's not a land on all the earth  
Shall win my hand from thee.

Her sons will ne'er submit to crouch  
Beneath a tyrant's sway;  
The stag that roams her forest glades  
Is not more free than they.  
Dear Canada; loved Canada;  
Wherever I may be;  
There's not a land on all the earth  
Shall win my heart from thee.

The red cross flag our fathers raised,  
We hail it as a friend,  
And should that flag e'er be assailed  
Its glories we'll defend.  
Fair Canada; brave Canada;  
No land on earth more free;  
And his would be a coward's arm  
That would not strike for thee.

The Scot may boast his heather hill;  
The Englishman his rose;  
And Erin's sons may love the vales  
Where Erin's shamrock grows.  
But Canada; loved Canada;  
Is dearer far to me.  
No other land, however grand,  
Shall win my heart from thee.

The sun that tints her maple trees,  
With Nature's magic wand;  
Shines down on peaceful happy homes,  
In our Canadian land,  
Fair Canada; loved Canada;  
My heart is wed to thee;  
Be thou the land of noble deeds,  
And Empire of the free."

Our Grand Lodge.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

DERBY LODGE ROOMS,  
FEB. 12th, 1889.

The Grand Lodge of the Sons of England opened its fourteenth annual session, Grand President S. B. Pollard in the chair. The other officers present were Grand Vice-President J. W. Kempling; John W. Carter, Grand Secretary; T. R. Skippon, Grand Past President; Benj. Hinchcliff, Grand Treasurer, and Rev. H. Pollard, Grand Chaplain.

The first order of business was the appointing of a credential committee, composed of Past Grand President T. R. Skippon, Middlesex Lodge; Bro. Ald. W. R. Strond, and Past Grand President Mills, Cambridge Lodge. The committee reported that the following were entitled to sit as delegates to the Grand Lodge:

- 1 Albion—C. E. Smith and J. B. Vick.
- 2 Middlesex—T. R. Skippon and T. M. Buley.
- 3 Kent—R. Caddick and C. Reeves.
- 4 Essex—J. W. Higginbotham.
- 5 Sussex—A. R. Rowland.
- 6 York—John Mellon.
- 7 Brighton—S. Walker.
- 8 Britannia—Alf. Hanaford and J. Pecover.
- 9 Old England—Peter Holt.
- 10 Somerset—Hy. Worman.
- 11 Surrey—Bro. Hopcroft and T. Cannon.
- 12 Victoria—H. Williams.
- 13 Warwick—A. Riddiford and W. A. Hill.
- 14 Manchester—R. Ivens and J. Lomas.
- 15 Durham—R. C. Smith and H. White.
- 17 Oxford—R. C. Hulme and J. W. London.
- 18 Chester—Bro. Serase.
- 19 Wellington—J. Kivell and J. Jeffery.

- 20 Westminster—J. L. Dunsford and Bro. Walters.  
 23 Rose of Couchiching—G. Mathews.  
 25 Lansdowne—T. Gunn.  
 27 St. George—Bro. Smallpiece and H. Leeson.  
 28 Southampton—G. G. Smith and F. Lower.  
 29 Acord—W. Hancock and H. Mason.  
 30 De. by—J. W. Foster and W. R. Stroud.  
 31 London—S. Hine and Jno. Comb.  
 32 Stafford—G. W. Ansell.  
 33 Leicester—H. B. Savage and Jos. Salter.  
 34 Canterbury—H. Evison.  
 35 Windsor—H. A. Giles and H. W. Thorpe.  
 36 Excelsior—Ed. T. Perry and Geo. Hunt.  
 37 Chelsea—R. S. Simmons.  
 38 Lancaster—E. C. Roper.  
 42 Salisbury—Thos. Elliot and S. F. Passmore.  
 43 Nelson—R. W. Haydon and Wm. Thorburn.  
 44 Bowood—R. J. Tanner and E. J. Reynolds.  
 45 Portsmouth—T. J. Drevit.  
 47 Worcester—Chas. Mould.  
 48 Leeds—Benj. Plowman.  
 49 Primrose—Dr. Girdwood and Francis A. Bailey.  
 52 Prince of Wales—Geo. H. Prowse.  
 53 British Lion—Jos. Simmons.  
 54 Cambridge—A. J. Mills.  
 55 Stanley—W. C. Teague and R. J. M. Constant.  
 56 Russell—Jas. Hope.  
 57 Norfolk—Wm. Miles.  
 61 Prince Albert—H. Harris.  
 62 Truro—T. B. Wright.  
 65 Richmond—C. W. Allen.  
 67 Preston—Geo. Tyler and Jno. Aldridge.  
 69 Birmingham—Frank Wootten.  
 70 Sherwood—Thos. Moore.  
 72 Dover—T. M. Hayton.  
 76 St. Albans—Jno. H. Horswell.  
 80 Rugby—Ald. J. C. Swait.

Moved by Bro. Croft Hulme, of Belleville, that last year's report be received, as presented, and adopted.—Carried.

The following committees were then struck:

- COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.  
 COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.  
 COMMITTEE ON FUNERAL BENEFITS.  
 BENEFICIARY COMMITTEE.  
 COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.  
 PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Bro. Lomas made some remarks referring to the fact that some delegates were appointed to work upon two committees. He thought the representation to this Grand Lodge was sufficient that the members should be placed on but one committee at a time. His remarks were concurred in by several members, and the Grand President promised to remedy the matter.

It was moved by Bro. Caddick, seconded by Bro. Lomas, that this Grand Lodge do meet at 9.30 a.m. to adjourn at 12 noon; and meet again at 2 p.m. to adjourn at 6 p.m.—Carried.

The Grand President read his annual report, which was of a rather voluminous nature, pertaining to his labors during the past year. The report was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

The Grand Vice-President, Bro. J. W. Kempling, read his annual report, which was of a very cheery nature. It was also referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

The Grand Treasurer, Bro. Ben. Hinchcliffe, being unwell, he asked Past Grand President Bro. A. Mills to read his financial statement. This report was also referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. John W. Carter, read his annual statement, also several supplementary reports, marked as appendix to the annual reports, which referred to the Beneficiary.

The Auditors' Report was read by the Grand President, which showed a most favorable state of the Grand Lodge. The report was signed by Bros. Thos. R. Skippon and Thos. W. Purkiss.

It was moved by Bro. Ald. W. R. Stroud, and seconded by Bro. J. W. London, that the Grand Secretary's Report, hereafter be printed and laid before the Grand Lodge at its annual session, it being of such a voluminous nature it did not give the members an opportunity to look into the many valuable points it contained.

Several notices of motion was made, among them the following: Moved by Bro. J. W. Higginbotham, seconded by Bro. Peter Holt—That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge it is desirable that the names of the founders of our Society should be ever perpetuated, and we hereby enact that the names of the founders of the S.O.E.B.S. be read in Grand Lodge by the R.W.G. Secretary immediately on the opening of Grand Lodge wheresoever held.

Bro. Lomas, one of the founders of the order, read reports from the committee appointed at the last Grand Lodge meeting. The reports was received and the committee discharged, and a vote of thanks voted to the committee.

A letter was read by the Grand Lodge Secretary from Bros. Ward, M.P., and Corby, M.P., and Bro. Fred. Cook, inviting the members to visit the House of Commons.

After several minutes discussion on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Order, it was moved that the Grand Lodge do adjourn. The Grand Lodge adjourned at 6 p.m.

## SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

DERBY LODGE ROOM,  
 OTTAWA, Feb. 13, 1889.

The Grand Lodge of the Sons of England Benevolent Society resumed its fourteenth annual session this morning in Derby Lodge hall, corner of Sparks and Banks street, at 9:30 a. m.

At the opening of the session a delegation representing the four city lodges, and consisting of Rev. P. Owen-Jones, Fred Cook, James Hope and W. C. Teague, was introduced by Bro. Ald. W. R. Stroud and accorded a hearty welcome.

The Rev. P. Owen-Jones read the address:—

*To the Grand President, Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge S. O. E. B. S.*

Most Worthy Sir and Brethren:—On behalf of the Ottawa lodges of the Sons of England Benevolent Society we offer you a cordial welcome on this your first visit to the capital of our Dominion.

In common with all the lodges of our society, we rejoice to find that the past year has been one of unexampled progress, both as to the number of new members who have joined our ranks as well as to the increased influence for the public good exercised by the Order throughout the Dominion of Canada.

We recognize in the Sons of England Benevolent Society a bond of union calculated to benefit everyone who associates himself with us.

We are pleased to note the advance which has been made within the past year or two by Englishmen in Canada in cementing that tie which already exists between the mother country and ourselves. Although we are proud of England as the birthplace of our forefathers, yet we look upon Canada as the land of our own birth or adoption with even dearer eyes, and it seems to us that it should be the paramount duty of every Canadian to regard his home as the dearest object of his affections.

We trust that all your deliberations at this session of Grand Lodge may be conducive to the best interests of our beloved Order, and that each one of you may personally enjoy his visit with us.

On behalf of the city Lodges,

P. OWEN-JONES,  
 Chairman Address Com.

Rev. Dr. Jones followed up the reading of the address by a few felicitous remarks which were warmly applauded.

The Grand Lodge President thanked the delegation for their cordial welcome, and said he would appoint a committee subsequently to draft a reply.

After the roll call of delegates the minutes of the previous session were confirmed.

The first order of business was the election of Grand Lodge officers for next year.

There were five nominations for the position of Grand President, viz: Ald. W. R. Stroud, Ottawa; T. R. Skippon, Toronto; J. W. Kempling, Barrie; Dr. S. B. Pollard, Toronto, and Ald. J. C. Swait, Toronto.

Bros. Stroud, Skippon and Swait retired, leaving Bros. Pollard, Grand President, and Kempling, Grand Vice-President, the only candidates in the field.

On the ballot being taken the scrutineers reported that Bro. J. W. Kempling had received the majority of the votes cast.

The Grand President thereupon declared Bro. J. W. Kempling President elect for the ensuing term. (Applause.) In doing so he explained that the only reason why he had permitted himself to be proposed for a second term was because some of the brethren had thought it desirable to ascertain the feeling of Grand Lodge on that point.

Bro. Kempling briefly returned thanks for his election.

For the Grand Vice-Presidency eight names were proposed and seven ballots had to be taken, the contest resolving itself into a struggle between the Ottawa and Toronto city councils as represented by Ald. W. R. Stroud and Ald. J. C. Swait. On the final ballot 77 votes were cast, 39 being necessary to a choice. Bro. W. R. Stroud received 40 votes and Bro. J. C. Swait 37. Ald. Stroud was thereupon declared Grand Vice-President elect, and briefly expressed his thanks upon his election.

The following officers were elected by acclamation.

Grand Secretary, John W. Carter, Toronto.

Grand Treasurer, B. Henscheliffe, Toronto.

Grand Lodge Trustees—Bros. J. C. Swait, R. Caddick and Dr. W. W. Ogden.

Bro. M. H. Spence (re-elected) D. G. P. South Africa.

Bros. Skippon and Purkiss, Auditors.

Committee on Constitution reported in favour of 15 amendments and 117 to be struck out.

On motion of Bro. Higginbotham it was decided that the names of the founders of the Order be read at the meeting of the Grand Lodge, wheresoever held.

After further routine business the committee adjourned.

### THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

DERBY LODGE ROOMS,

FEB. 14th, 1889.

The Grand Lodge of the Sons of England opened its fourteenth annual session, Grand President S. B. Pollard in the chair. The other officers present were Grand Vice-President J. W. Kempling; John W. Carter, Grand Secretary; T. R. Skippon, Grand Past President; Benj. Hinchcliff, Grand Treasurer, and Rev. H. Pollard, Grand Chaplain.

After the roll call of delegates and other routine work, the next place of meeting was discussed. Port Hope, St. Thomas, Montreal and Hamilton were the places nominated Port Hope being the choice of the meeting.

The Grand Lodge then resolved itself into committee of the whole, but it being 12 o'clock, adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened at 2 p. m.

The convention discussed the sessional papers.

Bro. Harry Corby, M. P., West Wastings, was introduced to the Grand Lodge by Bro. J. W. London.

A reply to the address of welcome was read to the Ottawa Brethren and signed by J. W. Higginbotham, Thos. R. Skifford, Henry White, and S. F. Pessmore. The Lodge adjourned at 6.30.

### FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY.

The Grand Lodge resumed its sittings at 9.30 a. m. After routine work went into committee of the whole, and continued till noon. The committee rose about 3 p. m. and reported progress, with the fact that out of 133 amendments to the constitution placed before the Grand Lodge, 18 were adopted and would become laws of the Order.

The installation of officers was then taken up, with Past Grand President T. R. Skippon as installing officer. The customary speeches were made by the officers enstalled, all who promised to attend to their work faithfully during their term of office. We hope to refer to the work done at this Grand Lodge meeting in our future issues.

### S. O. E. BANQUET NOTES.

The delegates to the late Grand Lodge meeting have every reason to be proud of the grand reception tendered them in that grand hotel, the Russell.

The chairman, Bro. Ald. Stroud, in proposing the toast, "Our Order," said some people thought such an order as the Sons of England ought not to exist in Canada but those who did not think so entirely mistook the mission of the society. The Sons of England order was formed for the purpose of lending a helping hand to Englishmen on their arrival in Canada and to keep alive recollections of the Motherland. The toast was enthusiastically drunk.

Past Grand President Hulme, of Belleville, replying to "Our Order," said the Sons of England society was going to be a power in the land. The aim of the society was to receive as members our countrymen and make them good citizens. Oldcountrymen are taken by the hand and welcomed. The man who has been in the Order for some time, if overtaken by adversity, is assisted by a weekly allowance. He was glad to see the clergymen taking an active part in the Order. The funds in hand amounted to \$35,254, the furniture is worth \$5,000, the new lodges during the year number 20. He advised all Englishmen to join the Order.

Past President Higginbotham of Oshawa also spoke to the toast. He briefly referred to the objects of the Society and said wherever a member of the society was to be found there an Englishman loyal to the motherland would be found. (Applause.)

Bro. H. White, of Port Hope, followed in a vigorous speech which roused the British Lion to the wildest pitch of enthusiasm. He said the Order sought to inculcate the practice of economy and foresight in its members, to aid the sick and help the fatherless and the widow. Above all the society sought to encourage the connection with old England and to perpetuate allegiance to England's Queen and this to his mind was the grandest feature of the society's principles.

Bro. J. P. Featherstone proposed the toast of "The British Empire," and judging from the manner in which he introduced it, it could not have been left to a more worthy man.

Calls for Dr. Wild, of Toronto, brought that eloquent gentleman to his feet amid tremendous applause. He said he was pleased to be present with them. During the able and edifying speech he said that if he had the choice when he first breathed the air he would have chosen that of Britain; the English language is not decreasing anywhere. It will be universal. England owned one half of the ocean and could take the other half if she wanted it. He believed Englishmen were the literal seed of Abraham, the lost tribe of Israel. In his opinion the British Empire would remain intact. He saw the Church of England represented here. The men of that church had always been loyal to British institutions. (Applause.) He urged his brethren to stand true to their guns, to be loyal to their mother country, bold, chivalrous, sincere, and above all, fresh and green as the maple leaf, and skilful and industrious as the beaver. (Applause.) God prosper that grand old banner the Union Jack, the emblem of liberty, protection and security. (Pro-

longed cheers, the audience rising and singing "Jolly good Flag."

Bro. Hunt, of Montreal, was a perfect lion at the banquet. His vocal and instrumental music seemed to inspire a feeling of intense loyalty in the breast of every one present. His lung power is immense on the *forte*, and his selections are rich.

Bro. Dr. Powell, of Ottawa, also displayed refined musical talent, as did also Col. Prior, M.P. for Victoria, (B. C.), Bro. Lomas of Toronto, Bro. J. Hind, Capt. Allan of Toronto, Bro. Hanningford of Hamilton, and Dr. Chipman of Ottawa.

Col. Dennison, of Toronto, was at the banquet, also Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P., Bro. Ward, M. P., Col. Prior, M. P., Mr. Daly, M. P., Mr. McKay, M. P., McDowell, M. P., and Mr. Mara, M. P., Bro. Corby, M. P.

A Son of England writes to the Ottawa *Evening Journal*, justly complaining of the absence of Her Majesty's Ministers at the S. O. E. banquet, not one being present. In explanation we think we cannot do better than quote his own words, which are as follows: "There was one feature, Mr. Editor, of the evening that deserves a passing notice. There was one toast high upon the list that was unproposed, viz., "Her Majesty's Ministers," and at first sight it does seem strange that such a prominent toast coming immediately after that of "His Excellency the Governor-General," should have been omitted from the programme. Did the chairman realize it? I think so. It is not a toast which it is customary to drink in silence, and especially in Ottawa where we exist under the sublime reflection of 14 Ministers of the Crown. It is not to be wondered at that the chairman, in the exercise of his discretion, should have purposely omitted the toast, and I trust that at the next banquet of S. O. E. that takes place in Ottawa the same toast will be again omitted if no Minister of the Crown thinks it worth his while to inconvenience himself in the smallest degree to be present and respond when asked to do so. No doubt a division was called at the Commons and the M. P's. present at the dinner responded to their country's call and went up to the House, but they came back again and brought their friends with them and responded heartily to their own toast of the "Parliament of Canada." By the way, where was Senator Clemow to reply for that August body. Echo answers, where? Mr. Editor, I think I am safe and within the mark when I say that the Sons of England in Canada are a body not to be despised, and if anybody wanted to see a selection of good men and true, loyal to the person and crown of Queen Victoria, Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, they should have been at the Russell House diningroom last evening, February 14, 1889. It may happen at the next banquet given by the S.O.E. in Ottawa, in honor of Grand Lodge, some ministers of the Crown may desire to purchase a ticket." Had it been a meeting with a large sprinkling of the Fenian element, no doubt a large quorum of the Cabinet would have been present."

#### S. O. E. Lodge News.

**Barrie.**—The officers of Southampton Lodge, No. 28, S.O.E., are: Fred. Edwards, president; G. G. Smith, P. P.; C. Surimerton, V. P.; J. C. Lang, R. Sec.; G. Whitebread, F. Sec.; W. Hubbard, Chap. Committee—B. King, J. Wright, C. Palling, J. Hewitt, J. Tooker, J. Bebb.

**Toronto.**—Windsor Lodge No. 36. We were installed on Jan. 8th, '89, and were honored by the presence of the G. P., Dr. S. B. Pollard, who officiated, being a member of our lodge. G. V. P., Bro. Kemping; P. G. P. Thos. Skippin; P. G. P., Bro. Caddick; P.G.V., Bro. H. J. Boswell; G. Sec., Bro. Carter; Bro. Miles, Norfolk Lodge; Bro. Peckham, of Brighton; Bro. Charlton, of Richmond; Bro. Willis, of Albion; Bro. Taylor, of Albion; Bro. Webster, of Kent; Bro. T. Cannon, secretary of Surrey, and Bro. Owston, of Surrey, were among the visitors. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: P. Pres., Will T. James; W. Pres., John Fawcett; Vice-Pres., A. C.

Chapman; Sec., Frank West; Treas., J. H. Jewell; Chap., H. A. Giles; I. G., Alfred Haskell; O. G., Wm. Barker, Sr. Managing committee, Harry Barker, H. Steel, S. Rich, W. T. Barker, Harry Becton, Henry Fuller. Surgeon, Dr. S. B. Pollard. Trustees, Walter Burnill, Chas. Corin, H. W. Thorpe. Auditors, H. A. Giles, E. Steel, W. Huxley. I will do what I can to advance the interest of your journal in our lodge. FRANK WEST, Sec.

Albion Lodge No. 1.—We have received from the secretary of this the father lodge of the Order, their last quarter's statement which is as follows:

<i>Assets.</i>	
Paid on 300 Shares in S.O.E. Hall Co. ....	\$1,800 00
Loan to S.O.E. Hall Co. ....	1,000 00
Canada Permanent Co's. deposit. ....	500 00
Government Savings Bank deposit. ....	535 08
Interest due. ....	75 00
Balance. ....	419 17
	<b>\$4,329 25</b>
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Doctor. ....	\$124 50
Secretary. ....	36 60
Capitation Tax. ....	33 40
Rent. ....	17 50
Funeral Fund. ....	50 10
Registration of new members. ....	16 00
Balance. ....	4,051 15
	<b>\$4,329 25</b>

Honorary members 2, active members 398.

To the Editor:—I see by the report in your last issue you have not reported the true statement; the number of Beneficiary policies only gives us credit for 515, I am very glad to say it should have been 775. Please correct, and oblige Bro. A. PARTRIDGE, Albion Lodge.

**Montreal.**—I am pleased once more to receive a copy of your paper. I was afraid you had forgot us, but I trust your new undertaking will prove successful and the members subscribe more liberally. It ought to be patronized more liberally by the brethren for the valuable information it contains of the working and progress of the Order, also the very useful information it affords to members traveling. Victoria Jubilee Lodge No. 41 held their quarterly meeting on the 28th December last, a large number being present from other lodges. Three candidates were initiated. The election of officers took place as follows: Past Pres., Bro. S. Pike; president, Bro. H. Irons; vice-pres., Bro. Alf. Holt; chaplain, Bro. S. Hutchinson, re-elected; Treas., Bro. S. Stephenson, re-elected; Sec., Bro. J. A. Edwards; Committeemen—Bros. Geo. H. Irons, Jas. Barton, J. Robinson, W. G. Murdock, Ed. Harris and Wm. Senior; inner guard, Bro. A. Lorsche, outer guard, W. Platt; trustees, Bros. John Harris, F. Brownhill and A. Farling; auditors, Bros. T. Hutchinson, C. H. Hildred and R. Jones. This lodge is progressing very satisfactorily, although not yet two years in existence. It has about 80 members and several propositions in for initiation. Judging from the material composing the lodge, it bids fair to outstrip some of its seniors. Also from the systematic manner in which the business is done—perhaps accounted for by the large number of old military men being on its roll, from nearly all branches of the service, including Horse and Foot Guards, Hussars, Artillery, Riflemen and different regiments of the line. Very few better specimens could be seen than our past president, president, treasurer, and last, though not least, our secretary, so don't be afraid, brethren, we are the country's stay in the day and hour of danger. During the year we have initiated 51 members. Our Auditor's report shows the following funds:

Balance credit 31st Dec., 1887. ....	\$104 57
Cash received during the year. ....	491 63
Total. ....	<b>\$596 20</b>
Disbursements. ....	221 58

Cash balance 31st Dec., 1888. .... **\$374 62**  
Members good on books 83. We are still marching on and recruiting.—HOLT.

**Newcastle.**—Newcastle Lodge No. 46, elected for the ensuing year the following officers: W. P., W. Wagstaff; V. P., Chas. Wilmot; Secy., A. A. Colwill; Treas., Wm. Toms; Chaplain, John Petnick; P. P., Thos. Hancock; Surgeon, Dr. A. Farncomb; Committee, Bros. John Scott, W. Mason, Dr. Leitch, J. Fligg, Newcomb and Simmons; Trustees, Bros. Thos. Hancock, J. N. Uglow, and W. Toms; Auditors, Bros. Dr. A. Farncomb, J. Fligg, and R. Colwill; Guards, J. Wilkinson and W. Baines.

**Bowmanville.**—The following are the officers of Wellington Lodge No. 19: Pres., W. E. Pethick; V. P., J. B. Taylor; Secy., J. H. Kenner; Treas., James Elliott; Chaplain, W. Thickson; Guards, Thos. Trick and J. F. Barnes; Surgeon E. C. McDowell, M.D.; Trustees, Jno. Kellyar, Henry Gale; Auditors, L. Cornish, J. N. Kivell, T. E. Higginbotham; Committee, T. F. Richardson, L. Deyman, R. Hamblin, Fred Boughen, John Gaud, J. N. Rivell. Yours, P. E. W.

## A "WILD" SUGGESTION.

The Ottawa *Citizen*, a morning paper devoted to politics, has become courageous enough to step outside of its ordinary rut and attempt to give the Rev. Dr. Wild, of Toronto, a sound drubbing, because that gentleman has been bold enough to denounce the Dominion Government for not disallowing the incorporation of the Jesuits about two years ago. Instead of attacking him on the main issue, it resorts to innuendos, crawls in by the back door and strikes him a blow on the back of the head with a club. This is the usual resort of all cowards when attacking a brave and fearless foe. As we have stated, it lays aside the point at issue, viz., the incorporation of the Jesuits, by saying "That is a point which we do not intend to discuss, our object being to protest against the outrageous doctrine laid down by this preacher of the gospel." The *Citizen* says "A more preposterous statement was never made upon a public platform by the wildest fanatic." It misquotes a portion of the rev. gentleman's sayings thus: "If a man were to go out on the street to-morrow and kill a Jesuit, he doubted if British law would punish him." It then attributes to him that he suggested to his hearers "murder," and being made in a pulpit, "its heinousness is increased and its mischievous nature intensified." No such thing.

The rev. gentleman went to show that the common and general laws of Great Britain, when not otherwise provided for, are in force in Canada, and the Jesuits having no standing in British law, are not entitled to the right of incorporation in Canada, unless the same be given them by the Dominion Government *with the consent of Great Britain*.

"It would be a strange thing," he said, "if a province could pass laws to override the Dominion's laws, and Britain's laws. The British law says it is a *penalty unto death* for a Jesuit to be in our province, and if you killed one I question if you could be hanged for it. I don't want you to try the experiment, because at that point I might be a poor lawyer."

Now, the immediate foregoing quotation is a correct one, but the *Citizen*, not being able to attack him on any other grounds, so twisted that gentleman's utterances in its own mischievous imagination so as to enable it to cry out "MURDER, MURDER." We do not believe, that if to-morrow the Government and populace were a unit in favor of killing every Jesuit in Canada, Rev. Dr. Will would acquiesce. In fact, we know, that Christian gentleman would be the first, with his great voice, to denounce such a course, and would be their great defender from such a barbarous act.

## The \$500 Challenge.

DR. WILD ACCEPTS FATHER WHELANS' DEFI.

Toronto, March 3rd.—Last Sunday Rev. Father Whelan, of Ottawa, offered to pay \$500 to anybody who would prove that the oath of the Jesuits sanctioned the doing of wrong that good might come of it. Rev. Dr. Wild, of the Bond Street Congregational Church this evening took up the challenge, on the condition that the oath be submitted to a jury of twelve, evenly divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and moreover, offered to sacrifice an additional \$500 if he did not prove the point named.

## WHO WILL PAY THAT \$400,000?

Col. Rhodes, the new Quebec Minister, stated at the Montreal Board of Trade banquet that "the Government of Quebec was so poor that it would shortly apply to the Dominion Government for more subsidy." That is tantamount to asking the Federal authorities to pay the \$400,000 to the Jesuits. And still some peace-at-any-price gentlemen (when it suits them) argue that Quebec has a right to do as she pleases with her own money. But in this case it seems

to be Dominion money. Anyway, what right has the Quebec, or any other Government, to order Protestant taxes in Quebec to go for the support of a crafty, deceitful society called the "Jesuits?"

## THE EMPIRE FIRST.

Principal Grant, of Kingston, the other day declared for an independent political party. As to the trade question, he corrected recent misrepresentations of his view by explaining that he held free trade between Canada and the States would be advantageous to both countries, but as congress would not consent to our mutual benefit unless Canada consented to pay fiscal and political absorption as the price, the louder we clamor for it the less likely we are to get it on fair terms. When we can give an equivalent, it may be secured, but that position can only be when Britain, Canada and Australia have made up their minds to speak on commercial matters with one voice. The duty of the hour is to secure a commercial understanding among ourselves and to discriminate in favor of all within the empire.

## A WHOLE VILLAGE CONVERTED TO PROTESTANTISM.

A remarkable event, which is reported by a correspondent of the *Odenburger Zeitung*, reads more like a chapter from the history of the Reformation epoch than an incident of the present age. The Roman Catholic inhabitants of Acsa, a village in the county of Stuhlweissenburg, have had a grievance against their parish priest for some time past. They applied to the bishop to remove him, and, if their report of his conduct be true, he is certainly unfit for the office of pastor. The bishop refused, so they appealed to the Hungarian Minister of Worship, who declined to interfere. Hereupon, after a precedent which was common in Germany and Switzerland in the fifteenth century, the Communal Council of the village convoked a full meeting of all the adult inhabitants in order to settle what action they should take. "As neither bishop nor minister will help us," said the president, "we must now help ourselves." He made the bold suggestion that the entire parish should go over bodily from the Roman Catholic to the Evangelical-Lutheran church. His advice was adopted without one dissentient. A deputation was sent to the Evangelical-Lutheran Consistory, requesting to be received into communion, and in one single day 134 Roman Catholics, heads of families, registered themselves as Protestants.

## The Englishmen are Warm.

"Well, we expect to have a mass meeting in a few days to discuss this Jesuit question," said a prominent member of the Sons of England.

"Does your order take any interest in things of that kind?"

"I should say it did. We're all Englishmen or sons of Englishmen, and our fathers fought popery too long on the 'old sod' to let it get the upper hand here. If the Orangemen won't stir themselves, we will. If they will act with us, we will work hand in hand. Anyway, it is altogether likely we will have a rousing mass meeting in a very short time to discuss the matter."

"Will that do any good?"

"If it doesn't, I'll tell you what we think of doing then. A condemnatory resolution will be passed by every lodge in Ontario, and there are 75 of them, and these will be all forwarded through the Grand Lodge to the Dominion Government, demanding the disallowance of the act. We don't beg them to disallow it; we will demand it as a right, and we will see if the Government will turn a deaf ear to the united voice of the Englishmen of Ontario.—*London Advertiser*.

## Shakespeare,

### HIS TIMES, LIFE AND WORKS.

The writer of these articles does not presume to any high critical quality nor pretend to any new literary light in writing upon England's greatest son, but only seeks to place before the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON some facts and opinions that have reached his attention and commanded his thought in certain leisure moments devoted to "Shakespeare, His Times, Life and Works." By bringing them before others, the writer hopes to refresh the memory and resuscitate the pleasure of those to whom the ground is familiar as well as to create a desire in the hearts and brains of a possible few who do not know their fellow-countryman, to make his further acquaintance.

#### I.—A FEW WORDS ON THE BACON THEORY.

Three centuries ago William Shakespeare was hard at work with head and hand making the certainty of the morrow's livelihood by the careful labor of the day—fighting like all men in the common battle of life.

This deliberate statement of truth is necessary because for some years past there has been evolving from many disingenuous hearts a deliberate statement of untruth, which if successful in its slander would reduce the household god of English literature to a mere mythical *nom de plume*.

It has given birth to some of the most stupendous and elaborate nonsense that has ever crept into English thinking heads.

It is openly asserted and honestly believed by many—including good scholars as well as captious critics—that the name of William Shakespeare was used, and some insinuate that it was probably paid for, by the greatest prose-writer of that day, Lord Bacon, and that while there was perhaps a common actor of the name of William Shakespeare, he was not the real author of the dramas attributed to him—Ignatius Donnelly tries to show in his cipher-story that Shakespeare was also a low blackguard.

A parallel to the Baconian theory is the celebrated "Historic doubts relative to Napoleon Buonaparte" of Archbishop Whateley, which by sheer force of misapplied reasoning upsets the facts of history and shows it possible that the great Frenchman may never have existed at all!

Perhaps the chief champions of the craze are Delia Bacon, who first aired her peculiar views in Putnam's Magazine, and subsequently went insane; W. H. Smith, who conveyed his opinions in a letter addressed to Lord Ellesmere in 1856; Leo Vale, who cited Lord Palmerston; Mrs. Henry Pott with her parallel passages; Appleton Morgan, whose "Shakesperian Myth" was amply refuted by George Wilkes in his "Shakespeare from an American point of view;" Nathaniel Holmes, who proclaimed the peculiarly skeptical bent of his mind by the sweeping statement that "we worship in Jesus what belongs to Plato; in Shakespeare what belongs to Bacon;" and lastly, Ignatius Donnelly with "The Great Cryptogram;" Francis Bacon's Cipher in the so-called Shakespeare Plays," which is constructed from the original folio of 1623 and is a mass of false reasoning and confused methods. Professor Masson, of Edinburg, says "Mr. Donnelly's theory is miserable drive!, and his cryptogram a tissue of arithmetical conundrums, which would be hissed even in Bedlam." Mr. Furness called the Baconian theory "a disease," and it seems to be of the epidemic variety."

In spite of all the ingenious parallels, comparative phraseologies, calculating puzzles and chronological data advanced by these theorists, there is one short passage referring to Shakespeare in the undoubted writing of his friend, Ben Jonson, which far outweighs all their specious arguments and shallow fancies—a passage charged with

personality so powerful as to utterly explode the heartless and senseless attacks made upon the memory of the world's greatest poet.

The words of Ben Johnson are these: "I knew this man and loved him and do honour his memory, on this side of idolatry, as much as any; he was indeed honest and of an open and free nature, had an excellent fancy, brave notions, and gentle expressions."

Besides this direct testimony there are the cotemporary references of many dramatists, poets and critics, both friendly and otherwise; the registrations of his baptism; the evidence of his marriage; the letter of Richard Quincey begging a loan of thirty pounds; the published poems during his life bearing his name; the letters patent of King James I. licensing the theatrical company to which Shakespeare belonged and in which his name occurs; and the famous will of the poet.

Thus here exist facts against which the Baconian theorists can only pit fancies, though Mr. Donnelly pretends to put forth arguments. *Garrul aniles ex re fabellas.*

The entire absence of any personal indication of himself in his works has been used as negative evidence in favor of the claim of Bacon, with as much reason as the absence of Charles Dickens' own name might be urged as a reason that he did not write David Copperfield.

In his last will and testament, Shakespeare bequeathed to John Heminge and Henry Condell, as well as to the great Richard Burbage, "my fellows," as he calls them, "26 shillings and 8 pence a peece to buy them ringes."

Would his brother actors, who knew Shakespeare so intimately and were part proprietors of the same theatres, Heminge and Condell above mentioned, have dedicated their edition of his plays to the Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery within seven years of his death had they not been sure of his work?

Is it likely that the print of Shakespeare by Martin Droeshont would have been placed opposite the title page, had he not been the real author? or that Jonson, who knew the poet and his works so well, would have penned these lines beneath that portrait:

"To The Reader.

This Figure, that thou here seest put  
It was for gentle Shakespeare cut;  
Wherein the Graver had a strife  
With Nature to outdo the life;  
O! could he but have drawne his wit  
As well in brass, as he hath hit  
His face; this Print would then surpasse  
All that was ever writ in brass.  
But since he cannot, Reader, looke  
Not on his Picture, but his Booke."

Again, would 'rare Ben' have addressed his eulogy "To the Memory of my beloved Master, William Shakespeare," so intensely reverential and genuine in feeling and so particular in its attributes, had not the object of his praise been a near and dear friend, a benefactor and brother artist, such as the real man was and such as Lord Bacon, by his very temperament and position, could never possibly have been—though Jonson knew him and his works also?

References to Shakespeare were made by several cotemporary writers—notably Robert Greene, in his pamphlet, "A Groatsworth of Wit bought with a million of Repentance," published in 1592; Francis Meres, in his "Palladis Tamia," published in 1598; John Weever in his Epigrammes, published in 1599; etc.

Not long after his death he is referred to by I. Mayne, Owen Feltham, Richard West, H. Ramsay, T. Terrent, William Basse, Hugh Holland, L. Digges, Richard Barnefield, Thomas Freeman, Michael Drayton, S. Sheppard, William D'Avenant, and others; nor must it be forgotten that John Milton's verses were prefixed to the folio edition of 1632.



To most of the quarto editions the name of William Shakespeare was attached during his life.

Yet, in spite of these direct evidences, we are asked, largely by Americans let it be remarked, to renounce Shakespeare as the real author, and to believe that he allowed Lord Bacon to use his name as a cloak to cover the noble identity!

The man who could connect himself with such a fraud would hardly be likely to keep such a rascally secret to himself for so many years. It must have leaked out at some time or other. He could not have maintained so false a fame among his brother-actors, many of whom were scholars, wits and dramatists, accustomed to meet together and no doubt discuss new plays. Under such critical and jealous eyes the jackdaw sooner or later would have surely been seen beneath the borrowed peacock-plumes.

To accuse a living man of such infamous conduct would be a serious affair, and if the charge proved unfounded would be a criminal matter. How utterly base then is it to attack a man who has been dead and buried nearly 300 years in order to satisfy a whimsical fancy. The lapse of time adds to the enormity of the offence, which the very silence of the grave condemns.

The latest attempt—the so-called cryptogram, so energetically constructed by the ingenious and imaginative author of "Akantis" and "Ragnarok," is about as elucidating and satisfactory as are those other theories offered by a very fanciful author to a circle of credulous fools. The Shakespearian dramas did not conceal the personal history of Lord Bacon in cipher in order that the peculiar Pinkerton propensities of Mr. Ignatius Donnelly should unravel it three centuries later. Mr. Donnelly moreover displays great want of intimate acquaintance with Elizabethan language, and the cipher story is not only told in a style not belonging to the period, but actually contains two or three modern Americanisms. It is a cleverly concocted story from hap-hazard phrases. As to the secrets of state supposed to be hidden in its depth, Lord Bacon knew better the worth of the *Arcana Imperii* to bury them in such a strange quarter. Mr. Donnelly has promised further instalments. The result of his great and wasted labor is doomed to be epitomized within a short page of some future "Curiosities of Literature," and its title should be "A Literary Burglary."

Attempts to dethrone Shakespeare may be continued till the crack of doom; but they will be about as successful as Voltaire's mad efforts to suppress the influence of our poet's works in France. It will little matter whether Palmerston's, Smith's or Donnelly's fire their critical squibs against his sacred memory or not—such small cannon do but little hurt—for the man is enshrined in the very core of England's heart, and homage will be rendered to his honor from all corners of the earth until the English language itself shall be unknown among the nations.

**Statistics of Membership.**

*Cash Received and Expended for the year ending Feb. 1st, 1889.*

Initiated during year.....	1,070
Honorable members.....	117
Present membership.....	6,300
Deceased during year.....	31
Paid for sick dues.....	\$6,204 70
Surgeons paid for.....	5,421 81
Supplies paid for.....	2,286 71
Liabilities.....	1,395 20
Cash in Bank.....	31,223 98
Cash in hands of treasurer.....	3,974 97
Total fund of lodges.....	35,254 52
Lodge furniture and property.....	5,028 89
Capital tax paid for.....	1,575 60
Funeral benefits paid for.....	3,354 35

**Facts About the Navy.**

Anchors were invented by the Tuscans. The second tooth, or fluke, was added by Anacharsis 503 B. C.

Chain cables were introduced into the navy about 1812. Rope making machines were invented by Richard March in 1784.

Compasses are said to have been known to the Chinese 1115 B. C., and were brought to Europe by Marco Polo, a Venetian, 1260 A. D.

Copper sheathing was first applied to the bottom of vessels in 1761, when the English naval vessel Alarm was so sheathed at Woolwich.

Admiral, derived from the Greek almyros. The title was adopted in England about 1300, but was previously in use in France, the French admiral being appointed about 1284.

Captain is said to be derived from the eastern military term katapan, meaning "over everything," but the term capitano was in use among the Italians nearly 200 years before Basilius II. appointed his katapan of Apulia and Colobria, A. D. 984.

Capstans have been used from the earliest times as a mechanical power. It was in use by the English, French, and Spanish as early as the Fifteenth century, and the drum capstan, in nearly its present form, was invented by Sir Thomas Moreland in 1661.

Great guns were introduced into fighting ships in 1402. At first a few cannons or other pieces of ordinance were mounted on the deck of the galley en barbette, to be fired over the sides, which were very low. Soon after the top sides were raised and port holes were cut through them.

**LONDON'S POPULATION.**—The extent of London, Eng., is variously estimated, and therefore, according to the census of 1881, the population is variously given at from 4,000,000 up to 4,250,000. The latter number is based on the metropolitan police district, and is for all practical purposes the most useful. At the rate of increase from 1871 to 1881 the population of this district should now be about 5,000,000, or about the same population as the Dominion of Canada. The population of England at present is estimated at 26,370,000, of Wales at 1,400,000, Scotland at about 4,000,000, and Ireland at about 5,200,000. The national debt of Great Britain and Ireland on the 5th April of last year was about \$3,527,875,000.

Thursday, the 7th of February, was the anniversary of the birth of that great Englishman, Charles Dickens. He was born in 1812, and died 9th June, 1870.

The family vault of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, in Chichester Cathedral, has as the motto over its door: *Domus ultima*, or the Last House. On this the following epigram has been written: Did he who thus inscribed this wall, nor read or not believe St. Paul, who says there is (where'er it stands) *another house*—not built with hands? or may you gather from these words, that house is not—a House of Lords?

The Duke of Wellington, as is well known, stood as god-father to the Duke of Connaught. On the Prince's birth the warrior received an odd rebuff from the nurse. He asked simply enough, "Is it a boy or a girl?" and received the crushing reply, "It is a Prince, your Grace."

**CANADA'S MILITIA.**—The total strength of the active militia of Canada, on 31st December last, was 37,494, of which 1,079 belong to the Royal Military college and schools. The remainder 36,395, is divided among the provinces as follows: Ontario, 16,988; Quebec, 11,600; New Brunswick, 2,461; Nova Scotia, 3,645; Manitoba, 831; British Columbia, 270, and Prince Edward Island, 617. The various arms are as follows: Cavalry, 1,987; field artillery, 1,440; garrison artillery, 2,360; engineers, 179, and infantry, 31,506.

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# SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

## Objects, Aims and Benefits of the Order.

ORGANIZED IN TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

*Gentlemen and Fellow Countrymen,—*

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

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

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

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

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

grandest and most useful of Benevolent Societies.

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

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

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

We recognize the teachings of the Holy Bible.

No political discussions are allowed in the lodge room.

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

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

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

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

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

The subscriptions are  
 weekly, from 18 to 30... 10c  
 30 to 45... 13c  
 45 to 50... 15c  
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On the formation of a Lodge, charter members are received on the first scale of payments, as regards initiation fees.

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

JOHN W. CARTER,  
 Grand Secretary.

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