

ESTABLISHED 1887. THE ANGLO-SAXON BI-MONTHLY.

Devoted to the interests of Englishmen and their descendants.

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THE ANGLO-SAXON CO., P. O. Box 296 - Ottawa, Canada. E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

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Will our readers kindly look at the date opposite their name on the direction of their paper, and thus ascertain if their subscription is due.

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SONS OF ENGLAND GRAND LODGE.

The approaching Session of the Grand Lodge at London, Ont., on the 23rd inst., will be looked forward to with more than ordinary interest. Not only on account of the personal interest felt in the prospective officers for this year, but from the deep interest felt in the warm throbbings of national feeling which we know pulsates through the hearts of so many of its members; to see how long it will smoulder, as an imprisoned flame, before it will burst forth in the glow of patriotic action? How long will it be before the contact of Englishmen in organic union will give timely birth to national action, as an aggressive force in the maintenance of British Unity in the public affairs of Canada? How long will it be before the mists of selfishness will be cleared away, and each member of the Order fully realize that he has identified himself—as his great guiding thought for action—with an organization whose aspirations are expressed in the words:

"A union of hearts and a union of hands, A union none can sever; A union of homes, and a union of lands, 'Neath the Old Union Jack for ever!"

We believe each year will manifest a living growth of this spirit, which we value most of all amongst the noble purposes the Society has mapped out for accomplishment.

We trust the Session will not pass without some substantial sum being directed for expenditure by the Grand Executive, to meet legitimate expenses of the grand officers to found and establish branches of the order in all parts of the Dominion.

We trust the grand officers to be elected will be chosen with a due regard to the interests and feelings of all parts of the Dominion—rigidly excluding from office those seeking it to gratify personal ambitions, but elevating thereto those who have manifested a sterling devotion to the great principles of the Society—whose zeal shall make them fit leaders for all true Englishmen to follow.

Again in the selection of the place for next Grand Lodge meeting we would strongly appeal to western brethren not to forget the claims of Montreal, which in view of the new Maritime Province lodges, might be regarded as more central and convenient for them to attend, and will afford a great stimulus to the Order in eastern Canada. There are good men and true in Montreal that need sympathy and interest in their work, and it would make them realize it better by meeting there next year.

THE DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our readers the formation of a new society to be known as the "Daughters of England Benevolent Society," organized in Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 7th, 1890.

It is a secret society in the sense that its proceedings are not public and a binding obligation is imposed on its members. Its aims and objects and government are very similar to those of the Sons of England, with which fraternal society it is their future intention to apply for recognition as the Female Branch of the Society.

We have a warm sympathy with the worthy object of associating Englishwomen together, and helping to foster and keep alive a worthy national spirit amongst them—for their influence over children is immense.

We should prefer this female society to be composed of unmarried ladies, with gentlemen as honorary members. To visit and care for one another in sickness and having medical attendance and medicine free for a small yearly charge should suffice for the benevolent side of the society's work—but we think, under their able and graceful influences, they could carry on a great social influence for the good of themselves and their male relations, as a branch of the S. O. E. Society—in preparing many happy gatherings of Englishmen and Englishwomen in social festivity—and if some lonely fellow-countrymen should meet the girl of his choice there so much greater good would be gained. We only throw out these suggestions, but go ahead ladies and rest assured our blessing follows you. As there is so much fuss going on about the White Rose Degree, why not let the ladies have the White Rose, and then, if it is thought desirable to amalgamate both degrees, it could be done with greater advantage to all parties by and by.

Those wanting further information should apply to Hector H. Martin, 22 Wellington st. n., Hamilton.

DEATH OF SPURGEON.

The death of this great and gifted preacher of Christ's Gospel is one of those startling events, amongst many, which have recently happened. In his person has passed away one who can only be compared to the great teachers and preachers of the Protestant Reformation.

As an Englishman, and as one who has exerted a mighty influence on his countrymen, and wherever the English language is spoken, his life and career is of special interest to us.

Many are aware that not only the thousands who listened weekly to his preachings, but a vastly larger audience each week learned the precious truths of the gospel from the printed copies of the sermons, published in nearly all the languages of Europe. Thousands of the humblest subjects of the Czar of Russia have gathered each week to read these sermons together and to unite in hearty worship of our Saviour God.

Many also are aware that for many years past his yearly salary has never been touched for his own use, but handed over to aid the orphanage and teaching institutions he had established—his own family needs being supplied from his wife's private income.

His greatness was Christian as distinguished from that which is worldly—in other words that of a loving, gentle and gracious person, walking humbly and lowly—as in the presence of his Divine Master—whose teaching was that His followers should be great only in humbly serving others. All the honours and distinctions that man could confer on him were idle vanities—and his whole life was that of one who realized that his Master's eye was on him—and whose actions were the living growths of loving devotion to his Lord. He never parleyed with sin nor made compromises with doctrinal errors; he did not make his own path but strove to a faithful following in the "footsteps" of his Saviour.

Those who differed from him learnt the broad deep love he cherished for all who owned Jesus as Lord, but this love was never allowed to turn him from what he held to be strict fidelity to the testimonies of God and in scathing exposure of doctrinal errors.

Thousands who have learnt to bless the name of Jesus through his preaching will sorrow over his departure,—as a personal loss to themselves—but will rejoice that, as a soldier of the Cross, he has entered into the Rest of God, that he fought the good fight and kept the faith and that now he is with Jesus to whom he gave life-long service as the fruit of an unquenchable love.

As a "Christian scholar" he has been rated away down by many, but, beyond possessing a magnificent voice and fluent gracious speech, we are not aware that he has ever affected to be more than a plain earnest man speaking to those in earnest—and in that way, it has been that men and women, of every age and station in life, have found in his burning and searching utterances the voice that called them from a life of selfishness and frivolity to one of love and service to Jesus.

As Englishmen let us be thankful that the Almighty has raised up in our nation so bright a light and so faithful a witness to Christian truths, and as those who still protest against the abominations of Popish teachings, be glad that, as a faithful Christian, Romanism found in him an unrelenting foe. As one true to God he was false to no one, and as God's freeman he was opposed to every form of bondage—mental and physical—which man

is ever ready to impose on his fellow-man.

He has gone to join the great family of the redeemed. We confess freely that we also glory in the empty grave of Jesus and look, with an unclouded faith, to a LIVING CHRIST in that great throne in heaven.

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COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

We regard with suspicion all treaties affecting trade. People the world over will voluntarily and freely trade with each other as their interests dictate. When treaties have to be made to direct or control legitimate trade there is a nigger in the fence somewhere—some jug-handled business contemplated or in existence to render it necessary.

We confess to the belief that modern warfare has found such destructive weapons that we fully believe that tariff wars will be the more general forms in which hostilities will be conducted.

The recent commercial treaties in Europe between different nations, and the United States and the West Indies and South American republics are all in the nature of actions above referred to—either acts of direct hostility or jug-handled transactions in which one party is to get nearly all the advantage—giving a sprat to catch a mackerel.

These treaties would be of little concern to British countries except for their discriminatory clauses—whereby a mutually most favored nation clause is granted to the nations making the treaties—consequently isolating British countries as far as possible from all the advantages of commerce with them; yet in British markets they are compelled to find the only markets for their surplus products.

If it be noted that it is only surplus produce finding its way to British markets, the remedy is evident against such illegitimate combinations against British trade. The remedy is to develop the resources of our vast estates the world over and, instead of taking foreign surpluses, to use our own produce; and, for this purpose, to tax all foreign articles heavily which we know are compelled to find in British markets their place of sale. The producers will have then to accept the amount of the duty less for their produce, as they will not be masters of the situation, being compelled to sell at the consumers price or see their supplies rot in their own hands; at same time British countries could give tariff advantages to foreign nations offering fair and liberal terms of trade with them, and so get the supplies needed from them. British markets are too valuable for any one foreign nation to have them closed against it, and British people have only to act untidely and put their foot firmly down against these foreign trade conspiracies.

IMPERIAL BURDENS.

There is plenty of evidence in public speeches and the public press of England to indicate that the British taxpayer is awakening to a lively sense of the reality of his carrying, unaided, an enormous load of taxation that ought to be equally shared by other portions of the Empire. Whatever his ideas may be about free-trade, Imperial Federation, or any other important problems, this question of taxation in hard times, and under the fiercest foreign competition, with even the colonies having protective tariffs against him, is one that presses home keenly for answer every day. We are glad it is so as we regard the present position of the colonies, towards imperial burdens, as creating false ideas of colonial rights and duties; and, in the English tax-payer's mind, it is quite enough to cool his zeal for keeping up an Empire in name only, when in so far as all practical national advantages, the colonies may as well be independent foreign states. All agree that taxation must be accompanied by representation and, if that be so, the first step is to see what form and measure the representation should take, and when that is settled it will be time to allocate the burdens of taxation equitably.

As Imperial Federationists, we hold that local institutions must not be impaired or interfered with under any federal arrangement—every portion of the Empire having its own parliament—of which a Federal Senate should be the supreme governing body in all Imperial affairs. The change required is to treat the present British Parliament simply as a local parliament for the British Islands, but in no other way to interfere with it; to introduce colonial representatives in any way into it is to violate all sound principle of parliamentary government—in a parliament

purely local almost in everything but name, having an arbitrary power coupled with it to guide and control imperial affairs—power never delegated to it by other portions of the Empire, such as would be accorded a truly Federal Senate.

We think some acceptable scheme could be prepared for federal union by the Home and Colonial governments, and then propounded as a permissive measure, giving all parts of the Empire a period of time in which to give in their adhesion to it. When a certain number of the colonies had done so the Federal Government could be started and if all did not join by the end of the period allowed, they would not have the same trade facilities within the Empire as those in the Union, and if they did not elect to come in they could set up as independent nations, or, it could be made so awkward and unprofitable to stay out in the cold that they would prefer to come into the Union.

We see no real difficulties to Federal Union except the question of the tariffs and if we adopted a fixed revenue tariff within the Empire, leaving each part of the Empire to raise it as much higher as it pleased against the foreigners, we think the tariff difficulty could find its solution.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS: The loss of the seat, for the Rossendale division, by the Unionist party, is regarded as a very serious blow to the hopes of the Conservative party at the general elections. It is however impossible to judge by any one constituency. The personal influence and popularity of the respective candidates have more to do with the choice made in any contest than any one thing else. The bulk of the voters are not politicians and vote for the man each time. Still the general indications certainly point to the fact that the Liberals are more than holding their own—and we ascribe the cause to the labor vote.

CABINET CHANGES: The recent changes, in the Dominion Cabinet, cannot be regarded as a permanent arrangement. They are but a shuffling to suit the tastes of the constituencies affected by the bye-elections going on. There can be no doubt that such sterling representative men, as Mr. Meredith and Mr. D'Alton MacCarthy, have been omitted from the Cabinet to suit papist prejudices. It seems to us an infamous piece of cheek and intolerance that, while papists rigidly insist up to the hilt in being fully represented, yet, when Protestants want a sound, reliable man to represent their interests and views, we are to be coolly informed that Roman Catholics will not have him in the Cabinet at any price—only a dummy Protestant will be tolerated—so that a spirit of mutual concession, to the prejudices of one another, is not to be the rule in the Government of Canada—but all the concessions are to come from Protestants. There can be no truce to hostilities between a real live Protestantism and Popery—such seems the only inference to be drawn from the recent attitude of papists.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT: The position of the English in Egypt is purely accidental instead of one of design. They are there and how to leave it consistently with a due regard to the vast interests involved is the puzzle. The interests of a world-wide civilization, of the Egyptians and of the British Empire, all say it is good for the English to be there, and—if needs be—own and rule the country. But the jealousy of France and the hostility of Russia would move heaven and earth to drive the English out of Egypt, and let the country go back to its former state, rather than England should enjoy the least naval or military advantage by its possession. France has had and has a good friend in England, their material interests are not so divergent as to make them enemies and there can be nothing, but senseless national antipathies, to give point to her objections. In Russia we simply see a rival and a foe and the actions of such at all times. Her policy remains the same as it was years and years ago and, in opposing it, England has spent too much blood and treasure to act now so as to render all fruitless at Russia's bidding. England has pledged herself to evacuate Egypt of occupancy by British troops, but has fixed no date for doing so; in fact, it resolves itself into doing so when she deems wise to do it and not before. We hope she will never see fit to do so.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS: We are glad to notice that the Greenway government in Manitoba is going to stand to their guns, and make the Separate school question the vital issue in the approaching Provincial elections; and we hope

every candidate—irrespective of his party name—who squarely stands on the platform of out-and-out opposition to separate sectarian schools, will be elected every time. Some will say the Provincial Government is guilty of all kinds of corrupt actions. As parties go, we should be very much surprised if they were not. We are not here to defend or praise their administration of affairs—but the man or party who fights sectarian schools, would have our vote every time. In England every private school even that can show a certain percentage of efficient, in secular studies, gets a per capita allowance from the government, and they can teach what else they please; but that does not suit Papist ecclesiastics and they are struggling to get power to rate and assess Catholics for separate schools and compel them, by process of law, to pay up to support sectarian schools, in the same manner as to the Board or Public Schools. The poison-fangs of Popery are to have all the power of British law to drive them deeply into the vitals of its pitiable victims. That is what they want everywhere.

Sons of England News.

S. O. E. NOTES.

Our story, Andy Thoms, by Thos. C. Andrews, is crowded out this issue.

We beg to direct the brethren's attention to the cards of Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, of Orillia, and Grimsby No. 106, Blackstock, which appear for the first time in the directory columns of this paper.

We believe we are correct in stating that Mr. Metcalfe, the member elect for Kingston, is a member of the S.O.P. order—also the new member for East Elgin—Mr. Ingram. We shall be delighted to find that Bro. Ald. Drennan will carry the Kingston constituency for the Local House.

A brother from Montreal writes the following: "I don't know why some of our boys do not let the western boys know how we are getting along. I am sure they could use the ANGLO-SAXON. There are plenty of smart men in our lodges." Yes, the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON are open at all times to the brethren both East and West.—Ed.

Some members are writing to us one week complaining that we are a "Grit" sheet, and another we are complained of as being "Tory." When will Bro. Englishmen give us fair play and credit our utterances with honest non-partisanship, when we assure them of our utter disbelief in either party? We believe in measures not men. Please do not try to father your own party feelings on us. We care for the principles of our Order, first, last and for ever. Such Englishmen should cast the mote out of their own eyes first.

During an address given by Thos. C. Andrews, of Winnipeg, to the lodge, the following remarks were made re the ANGLO-SAXON: "We must admit the absolute necessity of having a paper devoted to our own interests, and that we can have by supporting and encouraging the one which is most available. No paper can be run for nothing, and greater or less efficiency will be found in our paper according as we give it a greater or less support. The proprietors of the ANGLO-SAXON inform me they intend to bring it out twice a month. The support which the plucky proprietors of this truly English paper have hitherto received in this Province of Manitoba is meagre to what it ought to be. Why this apathy? This want of thought on the part of Englishmen? For I am sure it does proceed from want of thought. Now is the time gentlemen, give your orders and become subscribers while the agent is in the room." Thanks, Brother, we have added the names you sent and placed them on our subscription list.

New Glasgow, N.S.

Bro. E. W. Thurston, of Kenilworth lodge, No. 149, New Glasgow, N. S., writes as follows: "Lodges in the Maritime provinces are doing fairly well. Membership is not large at present. Our members are all loyal and true to the principles of the Order, each one having a desire to extend the Order's influence. The choice of members is somewhat limited, the majority of the people here being of Scotch or Irish descent, and a large number are from mixed marriages with some English blood in their veins, but who have not the qualification of being English by the male line of descent. Lodge Kenilworth, I think, would like to see the clause of the constitution defining an Englishman made a little broader so as to include those with English blood in their veins, no matter whether by the father or mother. If that were done many would come in who are ex-

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