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THE
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MARCH 15, 1894.

NOTICE TO READERS.

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

MR. GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

It was a fitting termination to an extraordinary career that Mr. GLADSTONE should first deny the *Pall Mall Gazette's* announcement that it was his intention to resign, and almost immediately afterwards—resign. The incident is so characteristic of the man that it is like a fossil-bone in the hands of an expert biologist. The entire structure can be conjectured from it. Mr. GLADSTONE has all his life been maintaining with the most fervid oratory a series of positions and principles which he has successively abandoned and ultimately antagonized with the utmost bitterness. We cannot deny to him a fluidity of speech combined with an ambiguity of expression which have in turn drowned all argument and confounded common-sense. These, together with the wonderful variety of his activities and the almost fierce tenacity with which he has clung both to life and office, will constitute his chief titles to fame. For Mr. GLADSTONE to declare, as he did, that the settlement of the Home Rule question was a matter beyond the "wit of man" to arrange, and immediately afterwards to demand a mandate from the Nation to produce such a Bill of Settlement, was so consistent with a life consistent only in its perpetual inconsistency that even his opponents felt there was little force in quoting Mr. GLADSTONE against Mr. GLADSTONE. It would be incredible in the case of any other man that he should accuse a number of persons of "marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the Empire," and then, with acrobatic rapidity, turn round and join the very men whom he had just denounced as criminals and traitors.

Luckily he has not succeeded in his attempt to wreck the British Empire, though that has not been his fault nor that of his Fenian allies. We have no doubt there will be a vast amount of slobber over the Grand Old Man's retirement, but not much of it will come from Englishmen in Canada, (which a few years ago he almost invited to separate from the Empire), or South Africa (where his vacillating policy brought about the wholly unnecessary Zulu war, with its ignoble ending), or Egypt (while the memory of GORDON remains), or anywhere else in the whole extent and scope of the Empire. Mr. GLADSTONE was probably a great Chancellor of the Exchequer. There seems to be a consensus of opinion on that point. But as Prime Minister he was a pestilence. How the British race ever put up with such a man so long is more than we can understand. He could not write a letter on the most ordinary subject without involving

himself in such complexities of construction and expression as to render his meaning doubtful. His most ardent admirers will admit that. It must not be supposed that Englishmen who think as we do are animated by a feeling of personal hostility towards Mr. GLADSTONE. To us he is simply an explicable phenomenon. He may have been sincere in all his countless changes of mind, but when you apply a test, what are you to think? His refusal at the last general election to disclose to the nation the particulars of his Home Rule Bill partook rather of the tricks of the "old parliamentary hand" than of the attitude of a sincere statesman ready to avow his principles and to stand by them. He very well knew that on the question of the retention or abatement of the Irish Members his party would split, and he therefore refused to allow his hand to be forced. As to his courage, we are not left in much doubt on that point. His declaration after the Clerkenwell outrage in '63 showed clearly that he was not the man to deal with treason. His conduct in the Kandahar affair, in the Sudan war and in the South African troubles shewed him to be a contemptible coward, in spite of all his specious phrases. One thing he certainly possessed—a voice. Those who have been privileged to hear Mr. GLADSTONE speak have experienced the wonderful power of the human voice in its fullest perfection. The beauty of the modulation; the broad, deep vowel; the north-country accent, lending picturesqueness and a peculiar force, and the apparent earnestness and sincerity displayed by the speaker, completely controlled his audience. In addition, Mr. GLADSTONE's powerful physique and graceful, even noble gestures, added much weight at all times to his utterances. Subsequently, when one came to consider and dissect his speech, it was rare to find a statement of facts such as the ordinary mind could comprehend. To compare Mr. GLADSTONE with CICERO and DEMOSTHENES is ridiculous. Both CICERO and DEMOSTHENES understood very well that the highest art of oratory was to make a plain statement—as gracefully and eloquently, of course, as possible. Now, no one will accuse Mr. GLADSTONE of ever having made a plain statement in his life. It was impossible for him to state a thing, however simple, in a simple way. In fact, it is commonly said, whenever a statement is involved and difficult of meaning, that it is Gladstonese, just as one applies the term "Jesuitical" to a theory in which a truth is obscured or evaded. Terms of this sort do not come into being without cause. There will be a sense of relief throughout the Empire that we have probably seen the last of the "Grand Old Man." His successor, LORD ROSEBURY, is a man who can talk straightforward English, and we shall at all events understand what he means. Whether he means what we want, viz.: the consolidation of the Empire on a business-like footing, remains to be seen. We suppose he will endeavor to establish some sort of Provincial Government in Ireland. Probably he will try to disestablish the Church and amend the House of Lords. Colonial Englishmen will not quarrel with LORD ROSEBURY if he should do any or all of these things, if in the end he can bring about the union of the British Empire. That is what we all ardently desire and what we shall presently encompass if we will only work for it.

NO OUTSIDE INFLUENCE.

Premier Haultain addressed a large public meeting at Calgary. Touching on the school question, he said he was conscious that there was nothing unjust in the law as enacted by the Assembly, and although he could not promise with absolute certainty, he felt that no influence from the outside would succeed in having it modified.

In many parts of Germany the hardest out-door work falls to the lot of women. They plough and spade the fields, follow the coal carts through the cities, and put the coal in the cellars while the male driver sits on the wagon, and draw the milk wagons into the town, a woman and a dog generally making a team for the milk cart.

THE AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have been favoured with a perusal of the advance sheets of the Auditors' Report, and as the report itself will have been duly presented to Grand Lodge before this issue of the ANGLO-SAXON appears, there will be no impropriety, we venture to think, in our stating our views with regard to the excellent suggestions in which it abounds.

In the first place, the Report is a very model of what such a Report should be. There is not one redundant word in it from beginning to end. It is concise, business-like and very much to the point. It directs attention to several weaknesses in our methods and in every case suggests the remedy. If subordinate lodges will not send in their returns in proper time—enforce the requirements of the Constitution. Grand Lodge disbursements should be made by Grand Lodge cheque, signed and endorsed by the proper officers, and not by the private cheque of the Grand Treasurer, as is now the case. So say the auditors, and we agree with them. They complain that the repeated instructions of Grand Lodge, that all printing and supplies should be ordered by tender, have not been strictly complied with.

The ANGLO-SAXON has been deprived of job-work by the Grand Secretary on the ground that tabulated statements could only be properly printed in Toronto under the Grand Secretary's own eye. If BRO. CARTER will undertake to send us the tabulated statements, the ANGLO-SAXON will undertake to print them properly. We appeal to Grand Lodge in this matter to support its own instructions. If there is to be discrimination, we submit that it should be in favor of, rather than against, the ANGLO-SAXON. For seven years we have strenuously worked on behalf of the Order of the Sons of England. During all that time we have striven to do our duty towards the Society, and we venture to affirm that the ANGLO-SAXON is regarded with respect and affection by the majority of its members. It is our habit to be outspoken, as is proper for Englishmen. If we had pursued a contrary course to that to which our principles and the principles of the Order committed us, we do not doubt that the ANGLO-SAXON would have been much more popular with certain members of the Order. We cannot help that.

To return to the Auditor's Report. They recommend that the power given to the Grand Executive by the 11th clause of the constitution, to examine and audit the books and accounts of any subordinate lodge, should be enforced, more especially in cases where the proper returns are not made, or where they appear to be incorrect, or insufficiently audited. The language of the auditors on this point is, indeed, quite extraordinary. This power vested in the Grand Executive should not, they say, "remain a nullity!"

Gentlemen of the Grand Lodge, you have your work before you, do it well and faithfully, as becomes men of your race.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ex-Governor ROYAL has published a manifesto in favor of Canadian Independence. We can understand the cry for Annexation and the arguments upon which it is based. But what on earth would Canadian Independence give us, except greater cost of government! We are already as independent as it is possible for a country to be, plus the protection of the British navy and the advantage (no slight one) of the British consular service. Putting the question on the lowest material grounds there is no advantage to us in "cutting the painter." On higher grounds, we are bound by ties of gratitude and affection to the dear old Mother Land. Englishmen! bring up your children to cherish their grand Imperial heritage.

That mighty African hunter, Mr. F. C. SELOUS bitterly complains that men

like LABOUCHERE should be allowed to malign and slander the men who have lately been fighting so gallantly in Matabeleland. The *London Times* points out that nobody pays any attention to LABOUCHERE, whose habit of saying nasty things of everything and everyone is ingrained and chronic. LABOUCHERE belongs to the "little England" school, a party of men who detest the Imperial idea and would, if they could, cut adrift the colonies, India and Ireland, and run England on "parish" principles.

There is a class of men in the United States, numerically small, we believe, but all the more vehement and obstreperous on that account, who view England and everything English with unconcealed hatred.

The *New York Sun* is the mouth-piece of this class. We publish to-day an extract from one of its recent diatribes of a more than usually venomous character. The *Sun* is the leading advocate of Annexation and it advocates it not so much because Annexation would be a desirable thing for either or both countries, but because it knows that the separation of Canada from the Empire would be a fatal blow to England's power and prestige. The *New York Sun* represents everything that is worst in American politics. It opposed CLEVELAND as it opposes tariff reform, civil service reform, and decent administration of justice. Its allies and supporters are TAMMANY, "DAVE" HILL, CROKER, "FATTY" DIVVER, WALSH, and the rest of the corrupt gang that have fattened on the Democratic party and injured the fair name of America. The cause of the *Sun's* extra bitterness lies in the fact that it feels its influence is growing daily less and naturally dislikes the sensation. It predicted CLEVELAND's defeat, MAYNARD's election to the Supreme court bench, and JOHN Y. MCKANE's triumphant acquittal. These are but samples of its boasts. In each case the contrary of what it predicted happened. CLEVELAND was elected, MAYNARD showed under, and MCKANE enjoys the balmy breezes and agreeable occupations of a residence at Sing Sing. We trust the *Sun* will continue to shine in its accustomed manner. The fact that it advocates Annexation is amply sufficient by itself to disgust any decent Canadian with the notion.

ENGLISHMEN ARRIVING.

TWO HUNDRED IMMIGRANTS FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Montreal, March 10.—Two hundred immigrants arrived this morning by special train from Halifax on their way to the Northwest where they intend purchasing farms. They are all well to do English farmers. Among them are a number of English farmers who have already taken up land in the province of Manitoba.

IT IS NOT SO IN CANADA.

The Farmer's Sun asserts that "good cows are selling in Milwaukee at \$2.50 each; fat sheep in Kansas City for \$1; good yearling colts in Missouri for \$5 or \$6; green cow hides in Texas for 30 cents, wheat in State of Washington for 22 to 26 cents; mules that brought \$60 one year ago, going at \$30 in Missouri; corn in Nebraska and Kansas too low to pay for hauling; thousands of acres of crops unharvested because the prices will not pay for the marketing, and the Pennsylvania farmers feeding their wheat to the hogs." If these facts prove anything, they surely prove the Canadian farmers are vastly better off than farmers across the line. At the same time thoughtful people will be inclined to ponder the effect of throwing open the Canadian market to a deluge of stock and produce at such prices. Is this a case wherein the Canadian farmer would be benefited by the free trade which the *Sun* and its friends are working to obtain, and from which they promise so much?

The British Volunteer forces numbered 219,390 efficient during last year, an increase of 2,000 over 1892, and 5,000 over 1891.

ENGLAND IS CANADA'S LEADING CUSTOMER.

WE SELL \$64,000,000 TO ENGLAND AND ONLY \$39,000,000 TO THE UNITED STATES.

An Increase of \$6,000,000 in Aggregate Trade for the Entire Country for 1893.

According to the trade and navigation returns, the aggregate trade for 1893 was valued at \$247,094,018, as compared with \$241,369,443 in 1892. This is an increase of over \$6,000,000.

In 1893 the value of exports was \$118,610,750, as compared with \$113,903,375 in 1892, an increase of \$4,666,375.

The total imports for the past year were valued at \$129,074,268, as compared with \$127,406,608 in 1892. The imports for home consumption reached a total of \$121,705,030, as contrasted with \$116,978,943 in 1892.

The duty collected during the past twelve months amounted to \$21,161,711 against \$20,550,581 in 1892.

CANADA'S BEST CUSTOMER.

Britain continues to be Canada's best customer, although the value of Canadian products sent from Canada last year to Great Britain was somewhat short of the figures for 1892. The value last year was \$64,080,493. Canada sent to the United States \$39,844,710 worth of goods as compared with \$38,988,027 in 1892.

With France, Germany, Holland and other European countries our trade evidences little improvement.

AN INCREASE TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

To Newfoundland Canada's trade shows a big jump from \$1,750,714 in 1892 to \$2,591,633 in 1893.

The West India trade has increased about \$100,000, but there is a falling off with the Spanish and French West Indian islands.

INCREASED IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN. The imports from Great Britain in 1893 from \$41,348,425 to \$43,148,413.

From the United States there was a decrease in the imports during the year as compared with the previous year, the figures being \$52,221,976, as contrasted with \$53,137,582 in 1892.

The imports from Germany decreased a million and a half and increased with France about \$400,000.

GETTING INTO ENGLAND.

Owing to the failure of the British hay crop of last summer a large quantity had to be imported. Of the whole quantity the United States supplied 101,132 tons, against 11,588 in 1892; Canada 63,175 tons, against 13,120; Holland 28,332 tons; Russia 27,694 tons, the Argentine States 24,594 tons, and Australia 49 tons. The importations from Holland and Russia are regarded with much apprehension, the fear being that they may bring disease, especially the cholera, which has been more or less prevalent in both countries. English consumers express a hope that the Canadian and American exporters will in future discard wire binding, as there is danger to animals from the swallowing of the fragments of wire which are occasionally found in the hay which has thus been tied up.

THE NUMBER OF MURDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Chicago Tribune has compiled a table of 6,635 murders committed in the United States during 1893. In other words, rather more than one in each 10,000 of the population was killed by assassins in one year. For Canada the latest report gives criminal statistics for 1892, in which year the murders, manslaughters and attempts at murder numbered thirteen. The population of the United States is about thirteen times as great as that of Canada; and had the murders in the republic been in proportion to those in the Dominion they would have numbered only 169. A simple calculation shows that crimes of this class are proportionally forty times as numerous in the United States as in our own country.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

STUART HENDERSON & T. ARTHUR BEAMENT

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