

THE FUTURE OF THE DOMINION.

A NOTABLE SPEECH BY ALEX. McNEIL, M.P.

Annexationists Compared to Peas Rattling in an Empty Box—Wiman and his Traitorous Scheme to Sell Canada to Cousin Jonathan.

Mr. Alex. McNeil, M.P. for North Bruce, in a remarkable speech at Warton, Ont., on the duty of Britons in Canada, made the following reference to British connection. He said: "This Dominion and this Empire have a glorious future before them. As the greatest of all Englishmen said in the days of great Elizabeth, so we may well say in the days of great and good Victoria: 'Naught can make us rue if Britons to themselves do but prove true.' For my part, I have confidence in the people of Canada. I have confidence that they will hold their own. I do not believe they can be cajoled or bribed or bullied into losing their hold upon the most magnificent territory and the most perfect political institutions ever possessed by

5,000,000 OF PEOPLE and into wantonly severing their connection with an Empire matchless in the annals of mankind. There is a good deal of talk about annexation. Peas rattle most in an empty box. Let them rattle. The more noise they make, the more men will become aware of the hollowness of their case.

"Mr. Wiman is a good advertiser of his wares. But the people of Canada will not easily forget that he publicly told the people of the United States that his policy was to put them in possession of what he described as the

VAST RICHES OF CANADA, to enjoy which, he said, Providence had especially created the people of the neighboring republic. We take leave to differ with him. We believe that Providence has destined the Dominion of Canada for the people of Canada, whose heritage and home and birthright it is, and who mean to preserve and develop it for themselves and for their children [after them so that it shall become a mighty nation under a still more mighty Empire, under

BRITISH INSTITUTIONS, British laws, British liberty, and the British flag. We are not afraid of the jibes and the jeers which, from certain quarters, are levelled at those who venture to refer in terms of affectionate respect to the official symbol of British nationality and power. We are not ashamed to say that we honor and venerate and love our country's flag. We are not to be moved from that attitude towards it by

BLUFF AND BUFFOONERY on the part of those who endeavor to belittle the sentiment of loyalty for their own disloyal ends. We regard them as inferior, degenerate and degraded descendants of the men who founded our Empire and made the name of Britain famous throughout the world.

We have no quarrel with our neighbors to the south, neither are we envious of them. We envy them neither their glory nor their constitution, their negroes, their anarchists nor their mortgaged farms. We recognize their many great qualities, and we are proud of their many great achievements. For we remember that

FLOWER OF THEIR POPULATION they owe to those little islands beyond the sea that are so dear to the heart of every true Canadian. We only ask to be let alone, to work out our own destiny in our own way. We claim an equal right with them to breathe the air of this continent, to own a portion of its soil and to fly any flag we please. The flag we prefer is the old flag and not the new one, and please God we will fly that flag for ever."

Welshmen Organize in New York City

The New York City Welsh Jeffersonian Club was recently organized at the Adelphi Hotel, Tenth avenue and Twenty-third street. An enthusiastic meeting was held and the following officers were elected:—President, John E. Owens; vice president, John M. Williams; second vice president, Isaac Evans; secretary, Richard W. Hughes; treasurer, Thomas Roberts. Short speeches were made by Daniel L. Jones, Isaac N. Williams, Isaac Evans and others. Dinner followed.

The Welsh Democratic State Committee, which was recently organized, and which is composed of John D. Griffith, chairman; Joseph Roberts, Stephen A. Edwards, Ellis Williams, E. Jones, Thomas Roberts and John E. Owens, has issued an address which said that although there were 1,223,000 Welsh-Americans in this country

until this year there had not been a political organization. The address says:

In politics our people in Wales are liberals. The liberal party in England stands for all that is democratic. Welshmen favor home rule, and they have always stood for the rights of the people. Yet, in view of these facts, when they become American citizens many of them vote against the very principles which they upheld in Wales.

To correct these beliefs and to disseminate political truths the Welsh State Committee has been formed. Its purpose is to establish Welsh Jeffersonian clubs in different sections of our State.

Welshmen throughout the States who wish to join the association are asked to send their names to John E. Owens, No. 447 West Twenty-third street, New York.

THE 65 CENTS SILVER U. S. DOLLAR.

Continued Drain of U.S. Gold Amounting in one Week to a Million a Day—A Study for Britishers and Canucks.

In the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, we drew attention to the fact that the value of the bullion in the U.S. silver dollar had declined to 64 cents, that day to day loans in Wall Street were then commanding 30 to 40 per cent., and that millions of gold were actually being exported to Europe almost daily to a market where day to day loans could be made at not more than one per cent.

This astounding condition of affairs affords a passing glimpse of the financial straits of the people and business of the United States underneath a smiling and deceptive surface of seeming prosperity based upon inflation carried to the borders of ruin. These and other similar revelations of the headlong, downward course of the Republic, added to the exposures of the desperate poverty of the masses brought to light in the late presidential campaign, and the startling increase in the mortgage debt on the farming land of the States, said increase amounting to hundreds of millions, should suffice to show British and Canadian students of current affairs that the United States orange has been squeezed dry and the development of the country for generations to come anticipated and double discounted. The obvious lesson of all this is, that capital and population, no longer obtaining profitable employment in the United States, must now in ever increasing volume, find their way to British America.

Commenting on the situation as outlined in these columns, the New York Herald in a recent issue, editorially says:

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS MORE of our gold coin goes out to Europe by to-day's German steamer.

This brings the average of gold exports for the past week up to a million dollars a day, and there is talk of further shipments to-morrow. One of the abnormal features of this movement lies in the fact that these large sums are being withdrawn from a city in which day-to-day loans command

THIRTY TO FORTY PER CENT and are consigned to a market in which corresponding loans can be made only at one per cent. Under normal conditions, money seeks the place in which it earns most, and when foreign balances can be employed more profitably here than abroad they are ordinarily permitted to remain here. But present conditions are not normal, and in face of "tight" money we are being steadily

DRAINED OF OUR GOLD. What is it that prevents the laws of supply and demand from establishing an equilibrium between the rate of interest here and abroad, and keeps the golden stream flowing away from our shores? Distrust. Distrust of the stability of our currency. Distrust created by the operation of the Sherman law, with its ceaseless issue of paper. The owners of the money represented by this outgoing gold are afraid that if they loaned it here they might one day be paid back in

SIXTY-FIVE CENT SILVER DOLLARS.

There is action and reaction, too, in this movement. Distrust abroad recalls the gold from us and its efflux creates increased distrust here. It is Wall street that is paying exorbitant rates today, and if they continue the business community must speedily feel the effect, for these rates will quickly attract to Wall street the funds which would otherwise be used in discounting commercial paper.

A railway signalman named Skillitoe was recently found dead in his cabin at Wrenthorpe near Wakefield, on the Great Northern Railway. On Sunday evening he went to chapel, and subsequently proceeded to his cabin on night duty. Shortly after midnight he booked a passing train, but at 2 in the morning it was found that his signals were not working. His fellow servants, on going to the cabin, found him dead at his post.

2,500 MILLION DOLLARS GONE.

TERRIBLE LOSSES OF BRITISH FARMERS AND LANDLORDS.

500 to 600 Millions of Pounds Sterling Estimated to have been Lost in only 12 Years—Another Severe Loss on this Year's Wheat Growing.

London, Dec. 22.—On the final day of the National Agricultural Conference, Mr. J. Lowther, M.P., presiding, Sir R. Paget, M.P., brought forward a resolution affirming that the charges imposed on agricultural land by Imperial and local taxation are unfair, excessive, and opposed to the interests alike of agriculturists and of the community at large. He estimated the losses of landlords and tenants together within the last 12 years at from 500 to 600 MILLIONS STERLING, and held that under these circumstances the land ought not to be subjected to taxation which other property did not bear. Mr. J. Treadwell, a tenant farmer, in seconding the resolution, said they had a right to ask the Legislature to free the land from rates and taxes. After some discussion the resolution was almost unanimously carried. Mr. T. C. Smith moved a resolution suggesting several amendments of the laws of land tenure. Mr. W. Smith, M. P., moved an amendment declaring the true remedy for agricultural depression to be fixity of tenure, fair rents, and free sale of tenants' improvements.

After a debate, during which Mr. C. S. Read and Mr. Chaplin, M.P., spoke against the amendment, it was rejected, and the resolution carried. Resolutions were also approved in favor of

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS, and of including tuberculosis and swine fever among the diseases under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts. The conference closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

RESTRICTION OF THE WHEAT AREA.

The sowing season has closed with a restricted area under wheat, in consequence of the heavy lands not having had an opportunity of coming into a fit state for preparation. On friable soils, however, this cereal has been got into nearly an average extent; but there does not promise to be a larger number of acres under winter wheat than was the case last year. Whether the deficiency which exists will be made good at the beginning of the year is somewhat doubtful, for it is most likely that farmers will be disposed, whenever possible, to

AVOID SOWING WHEAT,

in consequence of the low price which it has been making, and which it is feared it may continue to make. On the question of prices, there seems no prospect of better things. As weeks go by, values continue to fall. This downward process, which has been going on with a steady persistency, and with but slight interruptions, has continued from the very beginning of the year, until now we find last week the average price of British wheat to be 26s. 10d. per qr. This figure has no precedent in living memory, and judging from the plentiful supplies which are likely to be forthcoming, a still further decline, many experts say, may be confidently expected. There were sold last week considerably less than three-quarters of the quantity of British wheat which was disposed of in the corresponding week of 1891, and yet the price was 11s. per qr. less.

A LOSS OF \$10 PER ACRE.

This great reduction would make a loss this year on wheat growing of more than £2 per acre, even if the crop was an average one, but, as it was not so, the deficiency in yield and the decrease in price together would probably not amount to less than £2 5s. per acre.

No real improvement can be spoken of with respect to other grain; whilst, on the other hand, oil seeds and feeding cakes, which the farmer will have to buy in to help to sustain his cattle during the winter, are unmistakably dearer.

IN LIVE STOCK,

also, no improvement of any moment can be seen, and perhaps the most pleasing feature is that with 25 per cent. more cattle at the great fat stock

F. H. MARTELOCK,

Baker, Confectioner and General Grocer,

177 Creighton St., NEW EDINBURGH

FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

market on Monday the general run of prices was fully equal to that of last year. This, however, is the extent to which encouragement can be found, for sheep, which were very few in excess of last year, fell in some cases at least 6d. per stone of 8lb.

THE PRICE OF YOUNG STOCK

in England continues very low, and trade shows no sign of improvement, except, perhaps, in Ireland, where some expectations are being indulged in that a better demand for this class of stock is likely to arise, in consequence of the exclusion of Canadian cattle from British markets.

UNDER MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

A Sample Village on the Western Slope of the Rockies Beyond Kicking Horse Pass.

Mr. F. H. Russell, B.A., of Manitoba College, writes to the Western Missionary as follows: "On the farther slope of the Rockies, just below where the railway takes its first plunge into the gorge of the Kicking Horse, lies the little town of Field, a small cluster of houses almost hidden under the shadow of the mountain peaks which tower up to a height of 5,000 or 6,000 feet on either side. The part of the pass in which it is situated, called by courtesy a valley, is rather the old bed or extended bank of the river, which flows rapidly by, rivalling in its headlong speed the railroad train that rushes along beside and frequently over its foaming torrent. Behind and before and all around stand the mountain tops, like grim sentinels of some winter campaign, their heads and shoulders shrouded in a fleecy mantle of perpetual snow.

The surroundings are not without interest to all classes. The globe trotter, the occasional tourist, the entomologist, the botanist, the geologist, all find enough of the beautiful and curious to well repay them for the travel over the more prosaic plains of the farther east. The scenery is unique. Nature has been fanciful as well as grand in her work. And the missionary who spends his summer in such an environment cannot be very sensible to the inspiration of nature who does not find the influence of his surroundings making itself felt in the whole process of his thought and work.

Field is essentially a railroad town. The railroad has made it, and supports it. With the exception of the few who are engaged in business or hotel-keeping, all the people belong to the railroad, which constitutes their means of livelihood. This forms one of the difficulties in the way of efficient mission work. Trains run every day and all day; men must run them and consequently must be absent from the greater number of services. It has occasionally happened that not a single man engaged in train running has been able to attend Sabbath service. This is, naturally, a discouraging feature. Yet a great deal of it seems unavoidable, until at least a radical change in public sentiment takes place. An allied difficulty has hitherto prevented any successful attempt at erecting a church building. Constant change is the characteristic of the community. Exigencies of work compel their removal to other places, so that the missionary, in the course of a few months, finds the members of his congregation almost totally different from those whom he met on his arrival. Such a condition not only takes away from the apparent results, but renders any permanent work well-nigh impossible, till the community assumes a more settled aspect.

Services during the summer were held in the C. P. R. reading room, a not too commodious, but still comfortable little building, which was the scene of many interesting meetings. The attendance was as satisfactory as could be expected, in view of the circumstances mentioned. Besides a double service on the one Sabbath, alternating with a single service on the succeeding one, there was a prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, well observed throughout the entire summer. In addition to these services at Field were those at two minor points, Palliser and Ottertail, the former an alternate Sabbath service, the latter a week-night meeting. Both these places were composed entirely of men employed in saw-mills, running only for the summer months, and so unavailable for service during the winter.

KIMPTON & CO.,

172 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

PORK BUTCHERS, PACKERS

AND PRESERVERS OF

MEATS

All Goods Our Own Curing and Manufacture and Strictly First-Class

THE AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS

OF THE

SONS OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 19th, 1874

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen

The mission of this Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Mother land; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz: Sick pay Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, insured by any other fraternal society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

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

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

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

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER,
Grand Secretary.

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

FOOTWEAR

It will pay you to give me a call, as my prices are much lower than shoe dealers on Sparks street.

Ladies' Walking Shoes.
Misses' Walking Shoes.
Gentlemen's Walking Shoes.
Gentlemen's Boots.
Good clothes. None better. Prices Lower than Centre Town.

Order Work a Specialty. Satisfaction certain.

T. Force,
130 Bank Street.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Cab Proprietor, 77 Gloucester St.,
Ottawa.

Double and Single Carriages. Special facilities for Wedding and other parties. Prompt attention given to all orders.

BOARDING STABLES.

Cab No. 182 . . . Bell Telephone No. 18

W. HYDE,
GENERAL BUTCHER,

101 BANK STREET.

Bologna and Cambridge Sausage Maker.

also
Fruit, Poultry, Game and Fish.

Telephone No. 3.

