



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

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TO YOUR TENTS O ISRAEL!

The difficulties under which the English speaking population in Eastern Ontario labor in resisting French aggression are sufficiently numerous without being increased by the injudicious action of any person who speaks English as his native tongue. And yet this is precisely what Mr. W. Matheson, Local Master in Chancery at Ottawa has done. The *Journal* of Sept. 24th, makes the following announcement:

"Mr. Wm. Matheson, Master in Chancery, has issued an order laying down that in future all advertisements of the sale of lands in connection with the Chancery Court in Ottawa shall be printed in French and English, and inserted in Lower Province newspapers. The meaning of this move is that the Master finds that most of the purchases of farm properties in the surrounding counties are made by French Canadians from the Province of Quebec, consequently he considers it advisable to issue the above order, which is perhaps the first of its kind ever issued by a Chancery Court in the Province of Ontario. A prominent lawyer speaking on the subject, said it simply meant that the Chancery Court has had to acknowledge the French-Canadian invasion of Ontario. 'The French-Canadian Catholics of Quebec,' he said, 'are marching into Ontario, and sitting right at our doors in the Orange county of Canada—Carleton.'"

What Englishman in Ontario reading the foregoing but must feel the blush of indignation rushing to his cheek. The French language is not an official language in this province, and we fail to find, either in the Ontario Judicature Act or in the Chancery Orders issued from Osgoode Hall, anything to justify Mr. Matheson's action. On the contrary, we are advised that he has acted illegally. We trust that the English residents of Eastern Ontario will promptly resist this insidious attempt to foist the French language upon them. We are willing to concede to our fellow-countrymen of French extraction all the rights to which they are entitled as British subjects, and no more. Ontario is a British province and,

please God, will remain so. Mr. Matheson's conduct calls for a strong protest and we trust the Sons of England throughout Ontario will not let this opportunity pass without showing the stuff they are made of. The question is not one for Ottawa alone, it affects the entire Province. Let no time, therefore be lost in forwarding a protest in strong but respectful language to the Attorney-General of Ontario, against this unjust action on the part of one of his officials. Canadian Englishmen! British Canadians! if you allow this opportunity to slip by you may live to regret it. The time is come for you to say that this is a British country and not a French one. If protests won't do, then fight the outrage in the courts. "Strike while the iron is hot." Strike hard! Strike straight!

THE EFFECT OF RETALIATION.

The opinion seems to prevail that the retaliation policy the United States propose to inaugurate will temporarily disarrange established business relations between the two countries, as did the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty in 1866, but that it will in a very short time turn into Canadian channels the vast volume of articles now being imported and exported through United States ports, and that the result will doubtless be similar to that which followed interrupted trade relations between the Southern States and foreign countries 25 or more years ago. Then the great cry was "Cotton is King," which meant the United States were the principal producers of raw cotton required for the world's consumption, and that they regulated the price at which it was sold. The war of the rebellion reduced production, and armed cruisers made ocean transport hazardous. The foreign countries which had believed suitable cotton could not be grown elsewhere were compelled to see that it was so grown or else reduce their output of manufactured articles. They put their shoulders to the wheel and in a brief space of time produced raw cotton in sufficient quantities to make them independent for all time, and so the United States lost control of the market. Canada is young and vigorous and has both Atlantic and Pacific seaports which are ample for all its purposes. Our transport lines are competent to handle a larger volume of traffic to and from these ports if they are compelled to do so. The notion which seems to have got into the heads of certain American statesmen that for six months of the year we are absolutely at their mercy, is a delusion which we can well afford to allow them to remain under. Some of these days there will be a rude awakening for them.

HIS GOOD SWORD RUSTS.

The *Toronto Telegram*, in a terse article of a few lines, headed "His Good Sword Rusts," says:—"Sir John ought to exercise the Federal power of disallowance of the Jesuits bill. It is alike a disgrace to its author and to the Dominion Government, which by its silence makes itself an accomplice in the public crime of Mercier."

The entire Protestant sentiment of the Dominion, irrespective of party or of province, echoes that part at least of the above which declares that the Jesuit bill should be disallowed. There are two Jesuit bills, however, both of which ought to be erased from the Quebec statutes. The first, passed last year, incorporated the Jesuits; the second, recently enacted, awarded the body \$400,000 in hard cash alone. Most of the sum just named came first out of the pockets of Protestant taxpayers, but that makes no difference—at Quebec.

If the first of these iniquitous measures had been summarily vetoed, as it should have been, the latter would never have been presented. There is yet time, however, to disallow both.

Will Sir John have the courage to recommend this course to His Excellency? He can come to no decision without alienating the support of one of two influential bodies. The whole of French Quebec, lay and ecclesiastic, will