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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.

THE ST. GEORGE'S RIFLES.

We are glad to learn that arrangements are now in progress for the formation of an English Battalion in Toronto to be known as the St. George's Rifles. That this new corps "will be religiously recruited from the ranks of the Sons of England Society," as was stated in the Toronto *Empire*, is, however, a statement calculated to give rise to a false impression. The Battalion is intended to be an English corps, just as the 48th Highlanders is a Scottish corps. Although many of the members of the 48th Highlanders may belong to the Sons of Scotland Society or may be Masons or Orangemen or what not, the 48th was not debarred from Government recognition on that account. And precisely in like manner the St. George's Rifles is intended to be composed of Englishmen, whether they be members of the Sons of England Society, the St. George's Society or any other society.

That the Sons of England Order would be glad to see most of its members in the ranks of the Militia is only another way of saying that the Order is patriotic. But we positively assert that it is no part of the policy of the Sons of England Order to enroll its members into the active militia for any purpose contrary to the spirit of those of the Queen's Regulations which relate to the enrollment of members of secret societies. Such persons, therefore, as may join the St. George's Rifles will do so as Englishmen devoted to Canada and the present relations of Canada to the Empire, and not as members of any secret society.

As a matter of fact, the question of forming battalions of Englishmen in this country has never been the subject of discussion in the Order. There may be need for such a step some day, but there is no present suggestion of it. The formation of the St. George's Rifles is only an indication of the excessive energies of the Race, which, if they did not take that direction, might take a worse. It is pleasant pastime, soldiering in Canada. The discipline is not too severe; firm enough only to be of much value as a formative influence, and the habit of carrying oneself erect and training the eye to shoot straight, in short the acquiring of the military virtues are well worth the trouble and expense.

We do not dream of any difficulty being raised against an English battalion, either on the part of the Militia Department or of the people of Toronto. But if any such difficulty should be encountered it will be brought about by just such a statement as that in the Toronto *Empire* to which we have referred. Englishmen would not like to

hear of a "Fenian" battalion in Canada, and yet there are plenty of people in Canada to whom the sound of an "English" battalion would be as objectionable. Such persons would be only too glad to say that the Sons of England Order was creating this body of armed men, and it would only aggravate the matter in their eyes if they were told that the Order is devoted to the great cause of the preservation of the British Empire. But though such people exist, and exert a political influence altogether disproportionate to their numbers in the commonwealth, we take it that the Government will not refuse recognition to a corps simply because it is English.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The investigation into the loss of the "Victoria" is proceeding. The cause of the accident appears to have been that Admiral Tryon miscalculated the space in which the leading ships were to turn. So far as we can understand the matter, it would seem that there were in all twelve ships composing the squadron and that these were proceeding in two files of six, each ship being abreast, or nearly so, of another, the space between the lines being about twelve hundred yards. The manœuvre attempted was something like that in Sir Roger de Coverley, and consisted in the leading ships at a given signal turning in towards each other and proceeding two and two down the files. But sufficient space not having been allowed for the purpose it was inevitable that the Camperdown should strike the Victoria or vice-versa. Rear-Admiral Markham hesitated when he saw that there was not room enough, but on the signal being repeated, he was forced to obey and do the best he could. At any rate, he was in a very cruel predicament, because, if he had hesitated any longer, he was in danger of being rammed by the next ship coming up. It was possible, too, that at the critical moment, the steering apparatus of one of the leading ships gave way. The only satisfaction we can take out of the melancholy business is that the officers and men of the stricken vessel behaved to the last like true British seamen, and went to their end with unshrinking courage and gallantry.

Trouble is looming up with France in connection with Siam. Siam is a large and populous country lying to the east of British Burma. Beyond it to the east is Annam; to the north-east Tonquin, and to the south-east Cambodia and French Cochinchina. The river Mekong flows through the centre of Siam, through Cambodia, and finds its outlet in French Cochinchina. The French have sent several exploring expeditions up this river, right into the heart of Siam, with the avowed intention of taking possession of all the territory east of it. Of course, under such circumstances, there was bound to be trouble. A French officer was shot, and the French Government has demanded not only a pecuniary compensation, but the whole of the coveted territory. The Siamese Government agreed to the pecuniary compensation, but nothing more. Thereupon the French threatened to blockade Bangkok, and the rest of the coast of Siam. Now, this is where the British Government steps in. The Empire does a trade with Siam of over thirteen millions out of a trade of fifteen millions which Siam has with the outer world. Of four hundred thousand tonnage of shipping about three hundred thousand is British. France has a commerce with Siam of about forty thousand dollars annually, and her shipping amounts to next to nothing. How the matter will end no one can tell. The French will certainly not like to withdraw their claims, no matter how extravagant. But if they do not, and there is trouble, France will not have much of a fleet wherewith to fight the Germans next time, and the Newfoundland difficulty is likely to be solved in short order.

To equal Canadian exports per head of its population the United States in the last fiscal year should have exported \$1,437,000,000. It only exported \$847,000,000 worth. In other words the great Republic sent abroad \$13.50 per inhabitant, while Canada exported \$23 per head.

Correspondence.

While we give full publicity to the views of our correspondents, we wish it to be distinctly understood, we do not hold ourselves responsible for them.]

Political Attention Required by the Northwest.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON.

Sir,—Apparently the annual junketing of ministers, and leading politicians has begun at an earlier date this year than usual. The Hon. T. M. Daly has arrived, and with him we are informed Mr. Burgess, with promises of more to come in the month ahead of us.

Mums the word though so far, and according to the Free Press an interview with the great man is hard to obtain, and reticence governs his communications. How long he will remain or whether he is still in the city, is not generally known. In any case, it will be pretty safe to surmise his return amongst us is not merely for the pleasure of a visit to his home.

Now, there is one thing pretty sure, which though it may not be necessary to tell Mr. Daly, it is just as well his colleagues should be instructed in through the medium of the ANGLO-SAXON, and that is, if the Conservatives desire to retain their hold upon Manitoba, and the Territories, they must make up their minds to the concession of something tangible in relation to tariff reform, and that, too, at once.

FREE TRADE NOT POSSIBLE.

There are many here who desire and advocate out and out free trade, but any one at all posted in the political history of the country for the last few years must be well aware that there are insurmountable obstacles in the way of bringing about any such desideratum, and as neither party has the advantage of the other in this respect, any such proposal can scarcely be considered an issue at present. A measure of, let us say, restricted reciprocity, however objectionable it may seem to some, from a patriotic standpoint, is apparently unavoidable. If the Conservatives refuse to grant it, the Liberals will promise it at all events. It has often been said that when two evils are offered, one of which it is impossible to avoid, he who is wise will choose the least. In this case, if a measure of reciprocity will relieve the intense financial and general business depression which has got from bad to worse in this country during the last few years, surely it is not unreasonable to say, let us have it. Against the often quoted danger of reciprocity leading to commercial union, and perhaps to political union, we have a bulwark which the Conservative leaders seem to have blindly overlooked for some years. Allusion is here made to the

EVER INCREASING ENGLISH POPULATION.

Now, it may be said of these people it will require but little effort on the part of the Government to keep them as they have ever been, ardent supporters of the integrity of our Empire, and consequently of this Dominion. Let the Conservative leaders bear in mind this fact, the English immigrants for the most part come direct from England to Canada's Northwest, their only political prejudices are those of British Conservatives, Liberals or Radicals as the case may be; they have no dread of French domination, and never having been in the habit of enquiring into the religious belief of their neighbours they have no rabid traditional bias against any particular form of Christian belief; such being the case, they must become a valuable leaven to the mass of Canada's population. But however loyal, however desirous of being good citizens, these people must live, and hard indeed is it for the majority of them in the present state of affairs to get along at all comfortably.

TRADE COMBINES AND THEIR BAD EFFECTS.

Apparently neglected by the powers which pride themselves on their loyalty and enthusiastic admiration of the old flag, they are ever getting their burdens increased by the tyranny of trade combines, in their turn fostered by the cursed system of unrestricted protection now in vogue. Can it be wondered at if they revolt? Can it be wondered at that in the long winter evenings, in the small towns, and settlements, the insidious enemy gets in his work? That the subsidised agent of some American combine will point out to them, and that with truth, that if the thirty-five per cent duty were removed from American implements, and the freight charges reduced to the cost of the haul of 500 miles from Moline, against 1,200 from Toronto, a saving of 50 per cent. would be the result; such a statement as this applies to many other

things beside implements of agriculture. The Englishman, though as a rule patriotic, and not to be easily cajoled into giving his sanction to a measure likely to be antagonistic to the interest of his native land, still is not a fool, but in this case for the most part he hears but one side of the argument for the Conservative party of Canada, like its congeners, the Republicans of the United States, have been too busy caballing with the manufacturers, the trusts and the combines in Old Canada, to give a thought to the humble farmer of the Northwest. The Conservative leaders forget, or they are ignorant of the fact, that while they are hobnobbing with the great financial and manufacturing magnates of the East, dickerings as it were for the few hundred votes such men are supposed to control, the great Northwest is filling up with a class of settlers whose votes could for all time be honestly secured if they would but extend to them something like even-handed justice.

ENGLISHMEN THE GREAT FACTOR.

That England is the greatest factor in filling up this country with a substantial class of immigrants there can no longer be a doubt. But whether the country can retain the most valued of these settlers, those with skill and capital, is certainly not merely a question of climate or of soil, but of the return for cash invested, and in order to pay for the haul of wheat to the seaboard, it is necessary means of living, and implements of agriculture, should be rendered as cheap as possible.

Why such an important constituency as that of the Englishmen in the Northwest should have been so long neglected by our Conservative leaders is a problem. Our American neighbours for years have acknowledged the power of the Irish vote, indeed, so important has it been considered, that both their political parties, Republican and Democrat, have grovelled to the very worst element of the Irish nationality. It is true, unfortunately for the Englishman, his loyalty is so pronounced, he has such a natural hatred to foreign rule, that he follows the Conservative lead because he believes it to be the party of British connexion, and he has hitherto given his vote without thought of the result to himself. But if care is not taken there must be an end to this state of affairs. Necessity is a stern taskmaster, concessions must be made, or hunger may drive the lion into the camp of the enemy. What is worth having is worth cultivating; even friendship grows cold when long exposed to indifference and neglect.

A powerful English organization is rapidly spreading over the whole Dominion, and nowhere with greater vigour and success than in the Northwest, and political aspirants will find in the not very remote future, that the Sons of England will have to be consulted when there is a game of special interest to be played.

WINNIPEG FREE LANCE.

Winnipeg, July 12th, 1883.

NIAGARA FRUIT PROSPECTS.

Hamilton, Ont. July 27.—Small fruits are about over and the crop has been enormous. Apples, the standard fruit, will be just about as plentiful as they were last year.

A city fruit dealers was over the territory between here and Niagara Falls last week. He says the outlook for peaches is the best he ever knew. The crop will be large and the fruit of grand quality. Pears and plums will be about an average yield, but grapes will be very heavy. In spite of almost any weather condition the vines will yield enormously.

FAILURES IN THE STATES AND CANADA.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade states that the failures during the last week in July numbered 386 in the United States against 171 last year, and 23 in Canada against 22 last year. Over 50 banks stopped during the week, but nearly all were in the Western States. The failures in the United States during the first week in July numbered 324, for the second week 374, and for the third 467.

A PARADISE FOR SUMMERERS.

Toronto, July 30.—A party of wealthy Americans returned to-day from an outing in Muskoka, one of whom said: "It is a grand country you have up there. If the people across our side of the line knew what a paradise it is for a summer outing it wouldn't hold all that would come over, big as it is. I don't think there is a place that can knock it out on the American continent. What beats me, though, is that you Canadians don't boom it more."

TO BOOM IMMIGRATION.

Letters have been published in the press of Great Britain from Hon. T. M. Daly, inviting twelve tenant farmers or laborers from section of the United Kingdom, who have not already sent delegates, to visit all parts of Canada in the month of August at the expense of the Dominion government.

Our National Heritage.

God never gave a nobler heritage to any nation. There may be some drawbacks, but what country new or old is without drawbacks of some kind? People sit in their houses and read wonderful accounts of other lands, but if they knew as much about them as they know about home they would see just as serious drawbacks there as they see here. Far away fields always look green, but any body who thinks they are as green as they appear is greener than the fields.

Perhaps some reader feels inclined to say "climate," and then look as if that one word knocked the bottom clean out of this paper. Canadian climate! Which one? We have several climates. An intending settler can have his choice of climates in this country. He can have any variety from the mild air of Vancouver to the snappy, bracing atmosphere of Manitoba. It is said that a man never walks fast in Victoria nor slow in Winnipeg. The difference is in the atmosphere, not in the man. If our intending citizen wants a fair medium thing in the way of climate let him settle down in Ontario. If he fancies fog and all its collateral advantages, Halifax or St. John is the place for him. They have an article of fog down there that could hold its own in Glasgow or London. A man who cannot get a climate in this country to suit him doesn't know what he wants in the climate line.

Products! Yes that is where this country excels. There is probably more wealth taken out of one coal pit in Nanaimo in a year than there is produced in the northern counties of Scotland in ten. The grain belt of Manitoba alone will produce this year about fifteen millions of hard cash. The timber of British Columbia is among the best in the world, and is sent to all parts of the world. The timber limits of Ontario are worth over one hundred millions. Montreal is said to be the richest city of its size in the world, and it never could have grown so wealthy if Canada had not been a good country to make money in. Taking it all round, Ontario is one of the best countries in the world. More poor men have done well in Ontario than in any country of its size on the globe.

The Maritime Provinces are highly prosperous in certain lines. Halifax has very wealthy men who made their money in their own city. There is untold wealth in the water on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of Canada, and nobody can estimate how much more there is underground between the oceans. God has given us a country of unbounded resources. Field and forest, ocean and mine, possess immense possibilities in the way of development. If Canadians ever become a growing, stunted, half-starved people the fault will be their own. The Almighty never gave any people a better chance to get on. The part of the country that was made for us by a higher power is all that anyone could desire. If we cannot develop our resources, if we cannot govern ourselves honestly and build up a nation, let no one blame the country. The people themselves are to blame. The natural factors that make a great country are all here in abundance. If we cannot use them we should say so and be done with it.

It has become a common practice with some to blame our political constitution for all the ills that the body politic is heir to. Well, the Confederation Act may not be a perfect thing but it is not bad. It is vastly better than the Constitution of Scotland was for many years, yet Scotchmen could hold their own and a little more all round the globe. If the Constitution is not good the worst parts of it might easily be mended.

But what is the use in following up this discussion? Any man who does not see that God has given us a noble heritage, and who does not admit that the ills from which the nation suffers are in the heirs and not in the inheritance, is "too stupid for anything," or is something much worse than stupid.—*Canada Presbyterian*.

Lodge Hammersmith, No. 183.

The opening of lodge Hammersmith, No. 183, took place on Thursday evening July 20th, at the east end of Toronto with a charter list of between 40 and 50, twelve of whom came to time with several proposition fees paid, and some five clearances to come in. P. S. G. P. Carter, instituted the lodge assisted by P. S. P. Swait, D. D., E. J. Cashmore, P. D. D. Barker, also president, past presidents and other officers of the various lodges. The following officers were elected by acclamation: Bro. Geo. Vennell, president; Bro. Graham, vice-president; Bro. Carr, secretary; Bro. Strugnell, treasurer; Bro. Rd. Rodgers, 1st guide; Bro. Brickell, inside guard; Dr. Allen, surgeon. Other officers laid over. Bro. Carter, installed the officers, after which the various orders of business were gone through. The lodge decided to hold meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays in the month in Forrester Hall; next meeting, August 3rd. Visiting brethren made welcome.