

RIFF-RAFF IMMIGRATION.

PROPOSED RESTRICTIVE MEASURES IN THE STATES.

One of the Logical Results of the Recent Labor Upheaval in the States—A Danger to Canada.

New York, Nov. 22.—The movement to prohibit further immigration of certain classes from Europe into the United States is spreading like wildfire among the laboring organizations, and is now almost certain to lead to important amendments of the laws relating to immigration. The proposal most in favor is to require evidence of standing, character and education stiff enough to bar out about 90,000 out of every 100,000 immigrants now coming into the United States.

As restriction of some kind is morally certain, and it is almost equally certain that the stream thus dammed up will

OVERFLOW INTO CANADA.

the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON will feel specially interested in the development of this new form of protective legislation which is one of the logical results of Cleveland's election to the presidency on the crest of the labor wave.

The best exposition of the case as it stands to-day is given by the New York Herald as follows: "We have had enough of the leavings, the riff-raff and the dregs that Europe has emptied upon our shores to get rid of. It is high time to notify Russia and Poland, Bohemia and Hungary, Italy and Bulgaria to get

SOME OTHER DUMPING GROUND

for their refuse or dispose of it at home. Let them try Australia or South America or Africa. The United States has suffered enough and will stand it no longer.

"We don't want and won't have the vicious and the criminal who are run out of their own country for the good of their country. We don't want any more of those Hungarians who have fomented lawlessness in the mining regions of Pennsylvania. We don't want any more of those anarchists and bomb throwers who have cursed Chicago. We don't want any more of those Italian assassins and Sicilian conspirators who had to be put down by popular violence in New Orleans.

"There is no room for Europe's hordes of idle laborers who flock here to get work at any price and take the bread out of the mouths of our own toilers to escape destitution and the almshouse. There is no room for the cheap labor immigrants who deluge the country only to increase competition for work and wages and beget desperate labor struggles, strikes, riots and lawlessness. The nation has been forced to cut off Mongolian immigration to save its own laborers from

STARVATION WAGES AND DESTITUTION. It has been compelled to prohibit imported contract labor to protect its own skilled wage earners against ruinous competition.

"The time has now come to draw the line between hundred dollar immigrants and ten dollar immigrants, to shut out that horde who are 'assisted' out of their own country because they are not wanted and rush here packed in emigrant vessels at cattle rates, only to become a public burden or take the work at starving wages of our own working-men.

"What the toiling masses of this country want is fair prices on the necessities of life. What they don't want is low wages.

"Give them cheap provisions and cheap clothing, cheap rents and fuel. 'Save them from cheap labor and starvation wages. Save them from McKinley prices and ten dollar immigrants.'

Must Become Citizens.

There is reason to believe that the exodus from the Northwestern States to the Canadian Territories, which has already attained such promising dimensions, will next year surpass all previous records.

Canada will welcome these immigrants, if they are ready to come in on our terms, with open arms. But the Dominion is not prepared to accept the advice of Goldwin Smith and allow such of these people as are citizens of the United States to retain their citizenship in the Republic while sharing advantages that are only to be found on the Canadian side of the line.

It was seriously proposed some twenty years ago that two hundred thousand American farmers should rush in and occupy Manitoba and then vote it into the United States. The idea was not acted upon then, and Canadians will take precious good care that a similar scheme is not carried out now. Those who come into this country to live must leave their foreign allegiance behind. *Toronto News.*

Not Liberty But License.

"The South," says the Philadelphia Press, "is not free. Free discussion is not allowed. Mob law and brute force exercise a political censorship as brutal and as oppressive as that conducted by any tyranny or despotism. In most Southern states the vote nor opinion of an American citizen is protected by law or public opinion unless he agrees with the majority."

Things are even worse at the north, and in the west, where the knife or the bullet is the only argument, and in the east, where politics and capital are true despots more cruel than the world has ever yet seen. Personal liberty exists only in name. Acts are done in the name of the law that would shame the worst days of feudal tyranny.

SOCIAL BROCKVILLE ENGLISHMEN.

A Good Start for the Winter's Campaign—A Hearty Welcome and Pleasant Times for all.

Report of the Englishmen. Lodge Suffolk at Brockville, on the 7th ult., which reached us just as we went to press with our last issue, proved it to have been excellent in every respect. The committee of management, Bros. White, Haywood, Cuthbert, Chapman, Burniston and Dodd, who had charge of the work of arranging seating capacity and supplying talent for these entertainments, are deserving of great praise for having provided such an excellent programme. These evenings are free and all brother Englishmen are made welcome. The committee are untiring in their efforts to make everything comfortable, and we hope to see more of our fellow-countrymen taking part in them. They are doing good in bringing in more members. Two were initiated, and two more propositions on hand, at the last meeting.

The following was the programme:—
"Rule Britannia"—Mr. Swain, concertina, and Mr. J. Render presided at organ, all joining in singing it.

Solo—Miss Meade, organ.
Recitation—"Ride of Jenny McNeale," Miss Turner.

Song—"The Little Golden Ring," Bro. T. Chapman.

Reading—"Autobiography of the Haywood Family," Bro. F. G. Haywood.

Concertina Solo—Mr. Swain, accompanied by Mr. J. Render on organ; encored and responded to.

Recitation—"The Drunkard's Wife," Miss Dodd.

Song—"The Anchor is Weighed," Mr. J. Render; Mr. J. Fulford at organ.

Song—"Somebody's Always at Home," Mr. Samuel Calver.

Organ Solo—Miss Horton.

Song—"Wrecked and Saved," Bro. Haywood; Mr. J. Fulford at organ.

Reading—"Tottering Dick," Bro. J. Meacham.

Song—"I left Ireland and Mother Because I was Poor," Mr. J. Stevenson.

Organ Solo—Miss Meade.

Song—"Oh, my! Certainly Not!" Bro. T. Chapman.

Concertina Solo—Mr. Swain; organ accompaniment, Mr. J. Render; encored and responded to.

Recitation—"Hurrah for Canada!" Miss Cuthbert.

Song—"Homeward Bound," Mr. J. Render and Mr. —; Mr. J. Fulford accompanying on organ.

Song—"Mother Kissed Me in My Dreams," Bro. F. G. Haywood; Mr. J. Fulford accompanying on organ.

Finale—"God Save the Queen."

At the conclusion of the entertainment worthy President W. H. Edwards, in a neat speech befitting the occasion, thanked all those present for the part they had taken, and expressed the wish to see these evenings continued during the winter season, and that all Englishmen would take part in them. The night being stormy kept a number from turning out, but all present were well satisfied.

Death in the Cyclone.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Throughout the Mississippi Valley from St. Paul to St. Louis, along the Wabash line, in Missouri, in Iowa, Central Wisconsin, Illinois and Kansas there are over one hundred miles of poles down as the result of tempestuous weather. The wind seemed to whirl in a circle one hundred miles in diameter, accompanied by rain, which, as the atmosphere grew colder, turned to sleet, then snow.

Great icicles, two feet long and as large as a man's arm, clung to the pole arms and wire fastenings.

Eureka Springs, Nov. 19.—News has just reached here that a cyclone struck Harrison, Ark., Thursday night, killing five residents and wounding many others.

A large number of houses were blown down and considerable stock was killed and swept away.

Denver, Nov. 19.—A passenger train on the South Park Railway was last night, near Kenosha, blown from the track by a heavy wind and toppled over an embankment. Eleven people were hurt, but it is thought none fatally.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—News reaches here that a cyclone passed through Vest Plains, Mo., Wednesday night, causing considerable loss. The house of John Armstrong was blown down and all of the occupants injured, himself and wife probably fatally.

Grants amounting to nearly £5,000, for the improvement and extension of Church schools in England and Wales, were voted by the committee of the National Society for the Promotion of Religious Education at their recent meetings.

The translation of the whole New Testament into Granda or Luganda, the language of the Uganda territory, has just been finished, and the complete book will soon be issued.

The Bishop of Rochester has opened in Harroway-road; one of the poorest parts of Battersea, the first portion of a permanent building which is to be used for religious and recreative purposes. The beginning of the useful work inaugurated by members of the Gonville and Caius College mission, dates from Christmas, 1887.

Her Majesty, on hearing that there was a continually increasing demand upon the Great Western Railway Servants' Widows and Orphans' Fund, has forwarded, through General Sir Henry Ponsonby, a donation of £50 to the secretary, at Paddington Station.

The Queen before the departure for Washington of Sir Julian Pauncefote, her Majesty's Minister to the United States, issued a dispensing order enabling him to wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath without the formality of personal investiture.

IMPERIAL MAIL BAG.

India.

From the latest intelligence concerning the fighting between the Ameer's troops and the rebellious Hazaras, it is determined resistance, and both sides are fighting to the bitter end, no quarter being given on either side.

A meeting has been held at Allahabad to protest against a European being appointed in the place of the Hon. Justice Mahmond, who goes on furlough.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has ordered the guards to be increased on the Cachar frontier.

Some native papers, notably the Indian Mirror, are publishing alarmist articles regarding the imminence of famine in Bengal; but it is asserted, on the best authority, that these statements are absurdly exaggerated.

Sir J. Dornier is writing a report on the question of recruiting among the warlike tribes of the west coast, a matter which he has investigated during a recent visit to Malabar. He believes that the Government can get as many Nair and Mopla recruits as it desires.

Replying to an address from the municipality of Poona, the Viceroy expressed the desire of the Government to extend the application of local self-government, and announced that progress was being made with the scheme for the reconstruction of the Legislative Councils.

Burmah.

From the official reports on forest administration in Upper and Lower Burmah during the past fiscal year, it appears that the most important work done in the upper province was the reservation of forests, the total area reserved during the year being 1,050 square miles, including the most valuable teak-producing areas in the country.

The total area of protected forests is 10,401 square miles. With few exceptions, the forests have been wastefully worked—the rubber forests by the Kachin chiefs and the Shan forests, where the chiefs entered into improvident agreements with speculators. But the government did not think it prudent to interfere at present with the Shans.

Manglung Nulao, a recently occupied Shan State west of the Salween river, is in a disturbed condition. Last April Mr. Scott, superintendent of the Northern Shan States, with the almost unanimous support of the headmen, placed Tonsang in charge of the State instead of his brother, Saw Maha, who had been an unsatisfactory ruler. Saw Maha has now retaken possession, and Mr. Scott has been ordered to proceed thither with 100 men early in December to arrange matters.

New South Wales.

The trial of the eight Broken Hill unionist strikers who were charged with conspiring and inciting to riot has been finished at Deniliquin, N.S.W. Six of the accused were convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two years to three months. Great resentment was displayed by the miners and other trade unionists of the colony on learning the result of the trial. A mass meeting was held near Sydney, at which it was resolved to demand the release of the convicted, and late on Saturday night an attack was made on the non-unionists and the police at Broken Hill. It was repelled, and 30 rioters were arrested.

A mass meeting was held on the following Sunday in the Dewdney domain, when much violent language was indulged in. It was resolved to prepare a petition demanding the release of the six convicted unionists, and a deputation was appointed to personally enforce the demand on parliament. They were to endeavor to obtain a hearing at the bar of the Legislative Assembly the ensuing Tuesday, when a disorderly scene was anticipated, and the most stringent police precautions were taken to prevent a tumult.

Sir George Dibbs stated that he would refuse to receive the deputation, and the demonstration was a complete fiasco. A considerable number of persons assembled in the domain and passed resolutions demanding the release of the convicted men, but there was no attempt to overawe parliament and the services of the police were not called into requisition. A meeting of members of the Amalgamated Miners' Association, held at Broken Hill recently, decided in favor of continuing the strike, despite the defections in their ranks and the fact that several of their most influential leaders hold a contrary view.

Queensland.

The Bill for the division of Queensland into two provinces has been defeated in the Legislative Council by 17 votes against nine, the ground of objection taken by the majority being that the Bill was improperly before the House, having failed to obtain the two-thirds majority in the Lower House necessary to legalize a measure involving an amendment of the Constitution.

Sir J. F. Garrick writes to The Times, saying, "My Government, I am sure, is anxious, and before long will be able to give provincial government to North Queensland, and this, I believe, will appear so soon as we are in possession of mail facilities, before which, I would suggest it is premature to discuss this matter."

At a meeting held at Townsville it was decided to telegraph to the London committee of the North Queensland Separation League requesting them to ascertain the views of the Colonial Office on the situation created by the rejection of the Bill for the separation of the colony into two provinces. It is also proposed to despatch a special delegate to England to represent the views of the residents of Northern Queensland to Lord Ripon.

The Premier, Sir Samuel Griffith, has given notice of a motion authorizing the construction of nine new lines of railway on the land grant system.

Tasmania.

Sir Robert Hamilton, whose term of office as Governor of Tasmania is now drawing to a close, has received six months' leave of absence, and will leave the colony for England early this month. It is understood that the Imperial Government will avail themselves of his advice in drafting their new Home Rule Bill.

South Australia.

The Commonwealth of Australia Bill has passed through Committee in the South Australian Legislative Assembly.

The second trial of the late directors and manager of the Australian Banking Company for defrauding the shareholders has ended in a verdict of guilty against F. Abigail, one of the directors and formerly Minister of Mines, and against Roderick M'Namara, the late manager. The rest of the defendants were acquitted. The Judge sentenced Abigail to five years' imprisonment and M'Namara to seven years'.

British East Africa.

Commander Dundas, R.N., of the British Imperial East Africa Company, is on his return to England, after having devoted nearly two years to a successful exploration, in the steamer Kenia, of the rivers Tana and Juba.

After making his way for more than 900 miles up the Tana last year, Commander Dundas reached Mount Kenia by caravan, and ascended it to a height of 10,000 ft. This year he ascended the Juba more than 400 miles, established pacific relations with the Somalis of the country, and reached the spot still marked by the wreck of the Guelph, the steamer in which Baron von der Decken navigated the stream in the ill-fated expedition, 27 years ago, which ended in his being murdered with five of his European companions.

Egypt.

The cavalry sent out to drive Osman Digna back into the desert returned from Sinkat in safety after having burned the camp there that Osman Digna had deserted on their approach.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the ANGLO-SAXON:

Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang.
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Bowmanville, Ont.—W. E. Petrick.
Brantford, Ont.—G. G. Lambden.
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Calgary, N.W.T.—E. Doughty.
Capetown, Que.—Alfred Hansford.
Chatham, Ont.—Chas. F. Chanter.
Chedoke, Barton, Ont.—Sackville Hill.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.—J. Ed. Rendle.
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Halifax—John Redford, 16 George St.

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J. W. Hannaford, 103 Wentworth St.
Leurgton, 385 Main St. w.
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C. E. Smith, 31 Sword St.
W. T. Kendall, Bloor St.
W. Miles, 904 Queen St. W.
R. S. Grundy, 74 Saultier St.
J. G. Brent, 416 Gerrard St. E.
J. M. Williams, 16 Carleton Ave.
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