

THE ANGLO-SAXON

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THE ANGLO-SAXON CO.,

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Ottawa, - - - Canada,
JUNE 15, 1893.

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.

JUVENILE LODGES.

The President of the Order has expressed to us his earnest desire that more definite and precise plans should be laid down for the formation and encouragement of Juvenile Lodges of the Sons of England. As to plans for facilitating the formation of these Lodges, that is a matter for the consideration of Grand Lodge; but as regards the encouragement of Juvenile Lodges, perhaps the President's own action in offering a handsome present to the boy bringing into the Brantford Juvenile Lodge the largest number of initiates is one of the most obvious and practical methods that can be suggested.

The Juvenile Lodges, it must be remembered, are intended to act as training schools for the Order. In order that they should sufficiently serve this purpose, the boys should receive there a special kind of education which, alas! they are extremely unlikely to get in the Public Schools of—let us say Ontario, where every idea relating to England and to our glorious heritage seems to have passed through Roman Catholic channels before appearing in the text-books. We do not propose that Juvenile Lodges, should be turned into schools. Boys get all they want of that sort of thing elsewhere without considering it any inducement to join a Lodge that they would have an extra dose of history when they get there. But something in that direction could, we think, be attempted. We Englishmen have a Calendar far more splendid and magnificent (and a good deal more truthful) than that of the Roman Church, and a committee of Grand Lodge could, in a couple of days, construct a Calendar which should contain a mention of some great English deed, the birth or death of an English hero or an event of importance to our Race, for every day of the year.

Then let the President of the Juvenile Lodge speak as follows:—

"Our next night of meeting will be on the anniversary (let us say) of the Death of General Wolfe. After the business of the Lodge is over, we will consider the importance of that event."

The boy who should show himself possessed of the most information on the subject, would be entitled to some prize, and in that way the spirit of rivalry would bring many a lad into an intimate and loving acquaintance with the history of his people.

We need not fear that any boy of English descent, who possesses a thorough knowledge of English history, will ever be recreant to the Order of the Sons of England, and members of the Order will be anxious to have

when they know that the training they get there will fit them to join the senior Lodges.

We imagine that our President's example in offering a prize to the boy who shall bring most members into the Brantford Juvenile Lodge will have plenty of imitators. Grand Lodge ought, we think, to offer a specially fine gift to the boy who, throughout Juvenile Lodgedom shall bring the greatest number into his lodge. A bicycle of the value of \$100 would make many a boy's mouth water and produce a visible swelling of the muster-roll, and we can think of no better or cheaper investment on the part of Grand Lodge than such an expenditure—or two prizes might be offered, one for cities, the other for towns.

The ANGLO-SAXON is prepared to receive and distribute any prizes, which, in the meantime, any member of the Order may see fit to donate in this connection, and we desire to impress upon the Order at large the great importance of the object sought for and the apparently insignificant means by which, we believe, a large measure of success will be achieved.

The ANGLO-SAXON offers a special reduction in rate of subscription to Clubs of 15. Members of the Sons of England are invited to remember that this paper is maintained more especially for their interests and should receive their hearty support. To Clubs of 15: only 67 cents each.

THE HOME-RULE BILL.

The prospects of Mr. Gladstone's Bill are daily becoming more dim. There are evidences of growing discontent among the Liberal sections against some of the provisions of the Bill, notably against those relating to the Irish members (Clause 9), some of the extreme Radicals desiring the exclusion of the Irish altogether, the more moderate Liberals favoring a reduction in the numbers of the Irish representation and the extreme party Liberals holding out for the present number.

The Irish, too, are beginning to feel tired of "holding in" so long and there are rumors of trouble between Sexton and Healey. Moreover, neither section of the Irish profess any love for the Bill except as embodying the Separatist principle. The financial proposals of the Bill are universally condemned by all sections and parties.

Meanwhile, the Unionist Party is strong and united. As Lord Salisbury justly pointed out, the tendencies of modern societies show clearly enough that the Unionists have the future with them. There is no country in the world that is not drawing its lines closer together, and the amalgamations of Austria, Germany and Italy and the triumphant establishment of the principle of centralization in the United States, are pointed to as evidencing the tendencies of modern states.

The fervent appeal of Ulster not to be cut off from Great Britain, its government and its law, is having its weight even with the "Nonconformist conscience."

THE CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

The substantial assurance of a subsidy of £10,000, or \$50,000, made to the new Canadian Pacific Steamship line by Sir George Dibbs, Premier of New South Wales, is a guarantee that the new steamers will be well supported by the Australians. It remains for the business enterprise of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Brantford, Kingston, Winnipeg and Vancouver, to second the endeavors of their friends and kindred in the Seas of the South to make the new Pacific steamers a success. The grand old Mother Country tries to look upon the Canadian Pacific Railway as its through, unhindered, undisputed route to India in case of war, and with the Japan-China steamers she may be, with the Esquimaux gun boats, all right, but she is trebly secured by the institution of the new Canadian-Australian steamship line.—Montreal Star.

AN EXCEPTIONAL PICTURE

SCRIBERS.

The Death Scene of Gen. Wolfe.

To the Members of the S.O.E.:

Now is your opportunity. Make up your Clubs of 15 by RENEWALS and New Subscribers, and secure our Exceptional Picture, the Death Scene of General Wolfe, for your Lodge.

From this date until the end of June, we will accept *Renewals and New Subscribers* at 67c. each, when sent in clubs of 15 with the cash—thereby securing our Exceptional Picture for the Lodge Room.

The number of pictures are limited; don't let the opportunity pass. The regular subscription rate of the ANGLO-SAXON is \$1.00 per year; by clubbing each member helps the other, and for the small sum of 67c. receives the ANGLO-SAXON for one year, also secures an appropriate picture for the Lodge—all for 67c. each.

Englishmen! Brethren! THE ANGLO-SAXON expects every man to do his duty.

The United States have just given us another instance of their unfriendly feeling towards Canada, in bringing into force another provision of the law which prevents British subjects procuring employment in that country. A letter has been sent from the United States treasury department to the immigration inspector at Chicago, informing him that under the Alien Contract Labor law no Canadian officers or seaman can be employed on vessels of the United States doing business on the great lakes.

THE PAPAL SYSTEM.

I can conceive nothing more insupportable than the situation of a layman who should be a subject to the Pope. In this Government there is no avenue to distinction for any but priests. Every office of importance, diplomatic, financial, and judicial, is held by the clergy. A prelate, armed with most formidable powers, superintends the police of the streets. The military department is directed by a Commission, over which a cardinal presides. Some petty magistracy is the highest promotion to which a lawyer can look forward and the greatest nobles of this singular State can expect nothing better than some place in the Pope's household, which may entitle them to walk in procession on the great festivals. Imagine what England would be if all the members of Parliament, the ministers, the judges, the ambassadors, the governors of Colonies, the very Commanders-in-Chief and Lords of the Admiralty were, without one exception, bishops or priests; and if the highest post open to the noblest, wealthiest, ablest, and most ambitious layman were a lordship of the bedchamber! And yet this would not come up to the truth, for our clergy can marry; but here every man that takes a wife cuts himself off for ever from all dignity and power, and puts himself into the same position as a catholic in England before the Emancipation Bill. The Church is, therefore, filled with men who are led into it merely by ambition, and who, though they might have been useful and respectable as laymen, are hypocritical and immoral as churchmen; while on the other hand, the State suffers greatly, for you may guess what sort of Secretaries of War and Chancellors of the Exchequer are likely to be found among bishops and canons. Corruption infects all the public offices. Old women above, liars and cheats below—that is the Papal administration. The States of the Pope are, I suppose, the worst governed in the civilized world; and the imbecility of the police, the venality of the public servants, the desolation of the country, and the wretchedness of the people, force themselves on the observation of the most heedless traveller. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the population seems to consist chiefly of foreigners, priests, and paupers. Indeed whenever you meet a man who is neither in canonicals nor rags, you may bet two to one that he is an Englishman.

MACAULAY.

Letter from Rome, Dec., 1838. (In "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," by Sir Geo. Trevelyan.)

A NEW VENTURE.

A CROP THAT NEVER FAILS.

Considerable interest, says the Marquette Reporter, is manifested by the inhabitants of Rapid City in an enterprise, which for a time will be in its experimental stage, but which, if it proves successful, is destined, in the opinion of its most sanguine well-wishers, to make the town, if not the Chicago of the North-West, at least a capital centre for the disposal of cattle and other stock raised in the neighborhood. During the past month Mr. G. L. Head, one of Rapid City's most clear-headed business men, has been perfecting his arrangements for carrying out a scheme of slaughtering cattle on the spot and forwarding their carcasses by refrigerator car to the big cities of Eastern Canada, with the result that few hundred yards out from the railway station, and close to the track has been erected a building affording requisite facilities for slaughtering and cold storage accommodation. The main building, which measures 35 feet square and is of considerable height, is the ice house, wherein some 500 tons of ice from the river hard by, cut in slabs 3ft. by 3ft. by 10ft., are piled one above the other with a passage between for hanging up the meat. As remarked by Mr. Head when pointing to this large mass of freezing material which imparted quite a coldness to the atmosphere of the intervening corridor, "There is a crop that never fails in Manitoba, and moreover it is always No. 1 Hard." Attached to the main building is a lean-to for storing the ice for the cars, and at the rear is the slaughterhouse fitted with hoist and overhead travelling trolley for conveniently transferring the carcasses to cooling-house.

JUBILANT OVER CROP OUT-LOOK

ENGLISH TOURISTS VISIT THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

The Best Medium for Advertising the Great Canadian Northwest—English Tourists Visiting the Province.

Special correspondence to the ANGLO-SAXON.

Winnipeg, June 9th.—The recently concluded seeding operations throughout this province have been followed by an unusually heavy rain fall, in fact the country may be said to have been flooded for a few days by a down-pour of tepid water; this phenomenon could not have happened at a more appropriate time, for the long continued, and severe winter, had frozen the earth to a more than usual depth, but this warm bath coming at the time it did, has given vegetable life an impetus that will soon bring, if it has not already done so, this hitherto backward season, fully as forward as in our two great "wheat years," viz. '82 and '87.

Our people are beginning to feel jubilant over the improved out-look, in regard to agricultural prospects.

Though it is very problematical whether the great World's Fair will prove a financial success, so far as Chicago is concerned, we here are pretty well assured that however ill the wind may be in the last named city, that it is blowing in to us a number of swell tourists, who make it a point of duty, while they are visiting the western United States, to take in the whole of the metropolis of British Northwest America. Processions of cabriolets, and hired vehicles, parade our streets daily, all of which are occupied by fares who, when they are at home, represent either the naval, military, clerical and legal profession, or are civic and financial magnates, while last, but by no means least, come the rulers of the "Fourth Estate,"—the great newspaper editors of Britain, and its metropolis. One of the most potent of these, at least as far as a leader of the masses is concerned, left only last evening for the east, after taking in British Columbia and Banff. Time, unfortunately, was called before he could find an opportunity to visit the garden of Manitoba, i. e. the South Western portion of the province.

The gentleman to whom allusions is here made is Mr. Catlin, of Lloyd's Weekly (London) newspaper, who will, if we may judge, from the favorable manner in which he spoke of his experiences en route, give us a write up in his paper which will have far more value in sending us a useful class of immigrants than all the very doubtful emanations of writers subsidised by locally interested institutions, governmental or financial.

SETTLERS' TESTIMONIES.

TESTIMONIES FROM THE UNITED STATES VISIT THE NORTHWEST.

Opinions Expressed by Men of Experience from Different Sections of the Great Canadian Northwest.

The following testimonies will be read with deep interest by intending English settlers:—

Calgary, Alta., May 2nd, 1893.

We the undersigned wish to express our thanks for the uniform kindness extended us by Mr. C. O. Swanson, on our trip from Montreal to Edmonton, and while looking over the Calgary and Edmonton country.

Our opinion of the country will be fully expressed, by saying that we located sixteen homesteads east of Wetaskewin for ourselves and those we represent in New Hampshire.

In our opinion that is the most homelike and serviceable country for general farming and small stock ranching to be found. There we find those three things dear to the heart of the Eastern farmer, wood, water, hay and coal in plenty, and we believe there is a great future in store for that section.

(Signed,) W. C. PERKINS,
J. W. GREEN,
JOHN B. NOYES.

Wetaskewin, May 1st, 1893.

Accompanied by the Canadian Government Agent, Mr. C. O. Swanson, from Waterville, P. Q., we, the undersigned, left Montreal on the 7th April last for Alberta to view the land which is given free to settlers by the Government. In the interest of others we give the following information regarding the land, the journey, and the treatment that was accorded by those with whom we came in contact.

We are glad to be able to state that the Government and the C. P. R. have arranged for the land-hunters accommodation generously. During the trip from Montreal to Wetaskewin a roomy commodious colonist sleeper was put at our disposal. At certain stopping places it was cut off to save us the trouble to move our baggage. Upon our arrival here we were accorded the use of it for one day and meanwhile we built a temporary house.

The Government here at Winnipeg erected an emigrant house in a really praiseworthy manner. A great big house four stories high, with all necessary accommodations, even bathrooms, is for the use of the immigrant free of charge. The men in charge were very kind to us. We beg to tender our thanks especially to the Scandinavian agent Mr. Wendeborg, and also to Mr. Forslund, agent C. P. R., for their kind forethoughts and efforts for our welfare. The Government have also erected similar buildings for the accommodation of land-hunters in other places, but that in Winnipeg seems to be the best.

In company with Mr. Swanson we inspected the land a whole week and were well satisfied. We secured 30 homesteads and bought some land. As far as human beings are able to judge there is no reason why there should not in this part, within a few years, be found so fine possessions and so well-to-do people as in any other country. We may observe that this country, on account of its geographical situation, is to be recommended in the first place to Scandinavians. The climate is very similar to that of our old country, fine and very healthful.

At last we will express our thanks to our guide, Mr. Swanson, for his great efforts on our behalf. Carefully and untiringly he has fulfilled his work in a manner that throws great credit both on him and the Government of this country. We take great pleasure in recommending him to anyone that might read this report and intends to inform himself of this country. This testimony is given free from flattery of any kind. In regard to ourselves, we feel grateful and wish so to use the advantages we have got, that both the people and the country as a whole shall not need to feel disappointed in us citizens.

Signatures of

Albin Kehlgrén, State of New York,
Anton Andressen, do
Frank Svensen, do
Carl Carlsen, do
John Westman, do
Elmer Eriksen, do
M. F. Wickström, Sweden.
K. J. Bjarkgren, State Mass.
Chas. A. Petersen, do
Chas. H. Svensen, do
B. M. Mosessen, do
John G. Berg, do
Herman Johansen, N. H.
Edward Andersen, do