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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 COMING STRUGGLE.

The ministry has been reconstructed its policy declared, and the election campaign inaugurated. What the result will be when the opposing forces come into collision on June 23rd, no one can tell, not even the leaders of the Government and opposition, who are now doing their best either to benefit or mislead the electorate.

So far as Sir Charles Tupper's manifesto is concerned nothing could be more dignified and straightforward. It might have been improved by a little more sentiment or imagination, but Sir Charles seems to ignore the art of which his old colleague, Sir John Macdonald, was such a master, and tells "a plain unvarnished tale." The manifesto states distinctly the principles of the Liberal-Conservative party, as now constituted and directed, and it may be expedient, just at this time, to contrast them with those of the opposition leaders.

In the first place Sir Charles' letter to the electors reviews the past and, very justly, sets forth the progress which has been made by Canada under Conservative auspices, as a guarantee of some value that an equal rule of advancement shall be maintained in the future. There is nothing strained or illegitimate in this argument. The Dominion has been consolidated, and its unity maintained and strengthened by the passage of appropriate measures, the deepening of canals and the multiplication of railways. Canada has also contributed materially by similar means to the strengthening of the Empire. The "Queen's Highway" has been built and ocean lines to Australasia, Hong Kong and the West Indies subsidized. The industries of the Dominion, including its capital and labour, have been watched over and protected. Canadian agriculture has been fostered and the best of means adopted to infuse a scientific spirit and a more intelligent practice into the operations of our farmers. To this and more, the present administration may fairly point with pride. Of course, that the Liberal leaders have not been favored with more extended opportunities for showing what they could do for Canada may be regarded as their misfortune, not their fault, but we must remember that "Fortune favors the brave," and that possibly they may not have been so deserving of her favors as their Conservative opponents, who have shown the utmost courage and perseverance in their enterprises for Canada's welfare. In any case the latter are entitled to the benefit of the representation that because of their past good record, they are entitled to be entrusted with the reins of power for another term.

We must next enquire what they promise to do or to attempt, if such confidence is vouchsafed them by the people the polls? Their promises may be thus classified:

1. Continued vigilance and activity in the interests of a United Canada and a United Empire. Newfoundland is, if possible, to be brought into the Dominion, and the militia is to be strengthened and better equipped. The links which bind the Empire together are to be supplemented by the fast Atlantic line and the Pacific cable. Canada's contributions towards these objects will furnish additional proofs to our fellow-subjects in the old land that we do not wish to avoid shouldering our share of the burden of Imperial responsibility.

2. The National Policy is to be maintained, i. e., nothing is to be done to lessen the amount of protection which

our native industries at present enjoy. Moreover, an Imperial trade policy is to be developed, involving the principle of preferential tariff arrangements, and nothing could be better suited than an all round Imperial duty of five per cent ad valorem to preserve British markets to British producers. This is the measure which was put forward and defended by Sir Charles Tupper himself at the last Congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire. Generally speaking, the resolutions of the Ottawa Conference of 1894 are to be upheld and carried into practice at the earliest opportunity.

3. The immigration policy is thus defined: "The Government fully appreciate the need of an increased population in the great farming province of the west, and propose to take all practicable steps within our means, to induce a large and desirable immigration." This is about the weakest part of the programme, for no particulars are given as to the measures to be adopted for accomplishing the end in view. That which has transpired regarding Mr. Daly's mission may perhaps be regarded as furnishing some information. "A complete reorganization of the Canadian system of attracting emigrants 'in European countries' is spoken of, and Mr. Daly is also to give his attention to the state of the agencies in the cities of the continent. There is no doubt that much good work can be done in the direction here indicated, an improvement can surely be made on the present system of capturing emigrants as they leave their native countries. Why should not Canada, with the assistance of Great Britain, enter into semi-diplomatic relations with the countries in question, and invite their governments to join with her in making the best provision possible for those who may have decided to try their fortune in the new world.

IV. To hold immigrants as well as to attract them it is proposed to continue the present policy of protecting their products, and those of our present agricultural population in the home markets, and procuring preferential treatment for them in the Mother Country. Besides the Dairy Commissioner has been empowered to arrange for cold storage service on ocean steamships for the carriage of butter, cheese, fruit and other perishable food products. It is difficult to perceive how the government could possibly improve upon the policy they have adopted for the purposes in question.

V. The government unequivocally promises adherence to its past policy on the subject of the Manitoba schools. The grievance of the Roman Catholic minority is to be redressed "by restoring the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution." Not only are these promises devoid of any shadow of antiquity but a guarantee for their fulfilment has been given in the reconstruction of the Cabinet, and the restoration to office of Mr. Langers who, as is well known, resigned last year because of the postponement of remedial action by the government. Whatever, therefore may be said as regard the advisability of reiterating its intention of interfering with Manitoba, there cannot be any question whatever of the honesty of the government in making the declaration.

Let us now enquire as to where the Liberals stand in regard to the various policies above enumerated, and what promises they make as regards the better government of the country. It must be admitted that the members of the opposition without exception voted for Mr. McNeill's loyalty resolution and that therefore they cannot be accused of the slightest hankering after annexation. They want "free trade as it is in England," which must also mean, agriculture, depressed and ruined, as it is in England; or they cry for a tariff divested of every vestige of protection, including of course, "self-protection" and self preservation. As for trade with the Mother Country, Mr. Laurier is evidently on his guard against Mr. Chamberlain's blandishments, just as much as Ohm Paul in the Transvaal, and plainly declares his preference for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. About immigration he is quite silent, and even as respects repatriation he has nothing to say. The same fault attaches to his policy as regards Manitoba, for no one has talked as much about the school question and promised so little. He has no policy concerning it except that of delay, and no case at all except to "abuse the plaintiffs attorney." Mr. McCarthy says that Mr. Laurier is just as much a coercionist as Sir Charles Tupper; Mr.

This story indicates that even the faintest interference in religious affairs is always a ticklish proceeding for a government, but unfortunately no such summary way of getting out of the difficulty was open to the Cabinet of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. No doubt they would most gladly have washed their hands of the whole affair, but the law gave them the power of regulating the

THE FLAG FOR ME.

NEW PATRIOTIC SONG AND CHORUS.

WORDS BY J. A. PHILLIPS.

MUSIC BY WILHELM KOEHLER.

Give me the grand old Union Jack, baptized in blood and tears;
The flag that o'er a nation free has waved a thousand years.
More modern flags with stars and bars as beautiful may be;
But, the flag that's waved a thousand years, is good enough for me.

Published by JOHN A. PHILLIPS, Ottawa. Eight pages, quarto, chorus arranged for soprano, alto, tenor and bass, with piano accompaniment. Price 50 cents or 3 copies for \$1.00. Will be sent by mail, postpaid, to any address on receipt of price.

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Ross says that the Liberal doctrine is "investigation and conciliation." There be many doctrines now-a-days, but none so utterly obscured by the fog of the political pettifogger as Mr. Laurier's school policy.

What should an honest elector and one who wishes well to his country do under the circumstances? He knows that Canada is not in a very miserable condition and that her people might "go farther and fare worse." But granting, for the sake of argument, all the bad things which the Liberals lay to the charge of the Conservative government, what security is there that a change of rulers would be any improvement? We need not commit suicide because we are not all making fortunes, or cut off our feet to save shoe leather. Let us rather "bear those ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." Let us trust the party and the leaders who have managed our affairs during many parliaments past, with wisdom and energy, and placed the Dominion in a position which has made it in many respects the envy of the nations around.

RELIGION IN EDUCATION.

When the Remedial Bill was being criticised in parliament, voices were not unfrequently heard deploring the loss of time spent in its discussion and characterizing the whole matter as one of comparatively small importance. The correctness of this view is not however, confirmed by the experience of former politicians as will be evident by the following story which is told of a former premier of the Dominion:

Once upon a time when certain government railways were being constructed, and crowds of labourers with their overseers, were obliged to sojourn in unfrequented places and sometimes in the depths of the back woods, a certain chief engineer took pity on the isolated condition of these men and was especially concerned regarding the manner in which they were exposed to idleness and temptation on Sundays. He therefore undertook to organize a sort of church service among them, and endeavored, since they were of very diverse religious persuasions, to do this without wounding their prejudices. He consulted the ministers of various denominations regarding forms of prayers to be used on such occasions and at last finished the task of compiling an acceptable liturgy. Perfectly satisfied with the result, he caused religious services to be held at the various camps, which included the reading of Scripture, as well as the recitation of the prayers which had been selected. But it so happened that the Chief Engineer had overlooked the fact that a certain denomination of considerable importance had not been consulted about the proceedings and this gave great offence to its clergy and laity, who considered, as the phrase now goes, that they "had a grievance." The recital of the "grievance" was soon undertaken by pulpit and press, its redress was urged on several members of parliament, and their representations ultimately led to stormy sittings of the Cabinet. The upshot of the whole agitation was the abolition of the services altogether, and it was when explaining the necessity for this step that the old premier said to the Chief Engineer, "Do you know that 'this affair has nearly upset the Government? Take my advice my dear fellow, and hereafter just let every 'man of them go to heaven or hell in 'his own way and by whatever road 'he chooses."

This story indicates that even the faintest interference in religious affairs is always a ticklish proceeding for a government, but unfortunately no such summary way of getting out of the difficulty was open to the Cabinet of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. No doubt they would most gladly have washed their hands of the whole affair, but the law gave them the power of regulating the

Manitoba school question, and a powerful section of their supporters insisted upon their doing so. Not only they but many belonging to the opposite side of politics conceived the matter to be of supreme importance, and neither Government nor opposition could afford to neglect it. It is very evident too that the drowning of the Remedial Bill in a deluge of talk last session has not by any means settled the subject. It has come to the front in a very lively condition, and will no doubt form one of the issues to be decided at the forthcoming election.

That this question of religious education does possess a most vital importance in some communities is proved by the fact that the English government itself has been obliged to invent a sort of "remedial bill," which is now being discussed by the parliament of Great Britain. This is intended to remedy or improve Forster's Education Act of 1870. By it two classes of schools were recognized and provided for, the board and the voluntary schools, the former being secular and the latter religious in character. During an experience with these of 25 years it was found that the voluntary schools were much less expensive than the board schools and that the management of the latter was much less amenable to popular control. Whatever their relative merits may have been it is certain that such an amount of dissatisfaction prevailed with the existing system as to cause the Government to attempt amelioration.

The new legislation provides for the establishment of a special committee in every county and borough which is to be under the control of the municipal Council. This committee or Board is to manage the code and administer the Parliamentary grants. The religious clauses of the new measure provide that parents may withdraw their children from religious instruction altogether, and that a reasonable number of parents so desirous may claim special religious teaching. This latter clause is designed to satisfy the Roman Catholics who are at present debarred from any state assistance for their schools. Three features of the new bill are bound to command popular support; those establishing a system of secondary education, improving the lot of pauper children, and replacing the present School Boards by municipal bodies charged with the administration and raising of funds. On the other hand, patrons of the sectarian schools, while relieved by the prospect of financial support, have perhaps reason for being alarmed by the menace of local superintendence, and by the contingent provisions of having other catechisms than their own taught under their auspices.

It may be an aid to those who are seeking to form an opinion on the wisdom of the Government's action to quote some of the statements made by the Anglican Bishop of Peterborough in England. It may reasonably be supposed that these are likely to be more moderate than the opinions held either by Roman Catholic or nonconformist extremists. On the 13th of April the Bishop said, among other things, that under the new arrangements, "Board schools and voluntary schools were to go on side by side, and their competition was no longer to be a combat for the extinction of one of them, but 'was to be a generous rivalry in educational efficiency.' . . . The 'Bill secured religious liberty, not on 'the impossible basis of a new form 'of religious teaching which all were 'to accept as adequate, but by recognizing the right of parents to have 'their children taught according to 'their wish. . . . Each school 'would be able to frame its own religious teaching to the best of its 'knowledge and belief, but it would 'be influenced by the consciousness that 'on the whole, it must meet the wishes 'of the parents. . . . While the 'Bill endeavored to remove existing dif-

THE CLERGYMEN ENQUIRE

AND REPORT ON A MATTER OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC INTEREST.

Read What Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, of the Church of England, Hamilton; Rev. Eugene Gronlx, Roman Catholic Priest of the Archbishop's Palace, Ottawa; Rev. J. Van Wyck, of Gore St. Methodist Church, Hamilton; Rev. Dr. McGuckin, of the University of Ottawa, and The Lady Superior of The Sacred Heart (Grey Nuns) Convent, Ottawa, have to say.

Rev. Thos. Geoghegan Makes a Personal Investigation of Twenty-five Cases.

S. S. Ryckman, Esq., M. P., Hamilton.
Dear Sir: Acting upon your suggestion, I made personal inquiries from 25 persons of different ages and various social conditions who had been suffering from rheumatism and kindred diseases, as to the effect of your medicine upon them. From each and every one the testimony was the same: "Kootenay Cure has cured me." Several very striking cases of chronic rheumatism, paralysis, loss of sight and rheumatic came under my notice, and had it not been for the personal testimony of the patients themselves I could not have believed that such results were possible. From young and old came the same hearty and grateful testimony of pain removed, health restored and a new lease of life gained. Wishing you continued success, I am, yours faithfully,

THOS. GEOGHEGAN,
St. Peter's Mission House, Hamilton.

A Roman Catholic Priest at Ottawa Makes an Important Investigation.

Archbishop's Palace,
Ottawa, Nov. 8, 1895.

Mr. S. S. Ryckman, M. P., Hamilton.
My Dear Sir: In order to comply with your request, I visited no less than 26 persons of different ages and conditions residing in your city who had used your medicine called "Kootenay Cure." Upon my inquiring, some informed me that after suffering atrociously for many years from rheumatism under one form or another, they had obtained considerable relief from the above named medicine, and were using it yet with the firm hope and almost certainty that in the near future all the painful effects would disappear. Others told me that they had been cured completely, felt no more pains, could digest perfectly, sleep soundly, had regained their lost weight, so much so that they could be said to have resuscitated and to have been transformed into new men. I met with five cases of skin diseases, where the medicine had produced wonderful results, especially in one case of at least nine years' standing. In several cases of rheumatism and paralysis eminent physicians, after careful study, had pronounced the case incurable. As rheumatism is such a common ailment, and as doctors have always much difficulty in overcoming it, I think it is quite proper to make known such a remarkable medicine to poor, suffering humanity. I am pleased to have the occasion of recommending it to the public of the capital. Wishing you further success in your undertaking, believe me, sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) EUGENE GROULX.

Rev. J. Van Wyck, of Hamilton, Pastor of Gore Street Methodist Church, Visits One of His Congregation, Mrs. Clarkson, Wife of the Manager of the Star Oil Company, and Writes Mr. Ryckman Particulars Bearing Upon Her Case of Bright's Disease.

Hamilton, Jan. 21, 1896.

Mr. Ryckman:
Dear Sir: I have been conversing this day with Mrs. E. Clarkson, 138 Hannah street east, this city, who claims to have received great benefit from the use of the Kootenay Cure, which is sold so generally by you at the present time. Her special trouble was Bright's disease, and was of nine years' standing. It was so pronounced by two physicians. While she does not claim to be completely cured, having taken only four bottles of the remedy, yet she feels so much better that she does not hesitate to recommend its use to any one afflicted as she has been. The pains in her head have entirely ceased, almost from her back. The complexion wears the glow of health and the puffed appearance is gone from the face. She has increased nine pounds in weight in two months, and is thereby encouraged to believe that what has so improved her physical condition will ultimately accomplish a complete cure.

J. VANWYCK,
50 Gore street, Hamilton, Ont.

A Letter From The Lady Superior of The Grey Nuns.

Sacred Heart (Grey Nuns) Convent,
Ottawa, March 4, 1896.

S. S. Ryckman, Esq., Hamilton, Ont.
Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you that your valuable remedy "Kootenay Cure" has been tried in our institution with most gratifying results. I can say this, as I am one of those who have conscientiously tested it. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a wonderful medicine for rheumatism, a disease which has baffled the efforts of medical science for so many years. To my own knowledge also, the remedy has proved most beneficial in cases of dyspepsia. I have much pleasure in communicating the foregoing testimony as regards the benefits which I know "Kootenay Cure" has conferred on many sufferers, and you have my full permission to make use of this testimonial in any way you think fit.
SISTER THERESE,
Lady Superior.