

ESTABLISHED 1897.
THE ANGLO-SAXON
 OTTAWA, CANADA.

PUBLISHED,
 On the 1st and 15th of every month.
 Except when the 1st and 15th fall on Sundays
 when the paper will be dated and
 published the following day.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CO.,
 OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA.
 E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

Ottawa, - - - Canada,
 FEBRUARY 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.

Canadians who are continuously crying out that this is a poor country to live in, and eulogizing the United States as the El Dorado for all our ills, should take a glimpse through the American exchanges which reach the ANGLO-SAXON office. They would then see that in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other great cities of the republic, thousands are ten times worse off than those in Canadian cities can possibly be. In Chicago it is evident that there are many hundreds of skilful and well educated business men who cannot find employment, and they are driven to their wit's ends to know what way to earn an honest living. While this is the case in the cities, it is evidently not all heavenly bliss among the farming community. A Canadian who went to Wisconsin ten years ago, writes to the Toronto Empire and says, "We made a bad move in coming here and would be glad to get back, but like a good many more, have a bit of property and cannot sell. * * * It's mortgages, mortgages, all over." Canada may have its evils, but certain it is that the great republic to the south of us has not all the success and prosperity mortals can obtain.

MANUFACTURED SENTIMENT.

The agitators favorable to annexation to the United States are more than ever busy just now howling over their pet hobby and because the theme is so novel and the scheme so all-important, if it could be carried to a conclusion, the sayings and doings of men like Goldwin Smith and A. E. Macdonald of Toronto, are taken up by the daily press of both sides of the line, given extra headlines, and heralded from one end of the country to the other. The newspapers of the United States, always more sensational than the Canadian press, seek the news with an avidity resembling the vulture's eye for offal, and in order to give their readers some new and startling thoughts, reporters have been sent into Canada to make up garbled statements as to the feeling which exists on this side of the line. It is noticeable that all the reports upon the subject which may be gathered favorable to annexation with the United States come from a section of country lying close along the border, and from a class of persons who are occupied in mercantile pursuits in small towns near Uncle Sam's domains. That there should be such sentiments existing is not surprising when the circumstances are considered. All along the frontier for many years there has been a constant intercourse between the two peoples; many of them have intermarried and thus became closely attached to a small section of United States citizens. Again Americans have crossed the lines and entered into paying speculations on this side but naturally do not forget their native land, and these people are always ready to give their opinions freely, while the former class are mildly favorable to any scheme which will bring them into closer relationship with their friends. There is still a third class who make a point of evading the customs laws of the two countries and find the work so irksome that they are always willing to urge union with the States in order to avoid their difficulties. To those who have resided in the towns and villages on the Niagara Peninsula, in that section of country situate from Windsor to Sarnia, or running along the St. Lawrence from Kingston to Cornwall this is particularly noticeable, and a careful computation of the residents and nationalities of some of the towns

along our borders would show a very strong Yankee parentage. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that newspaper correspondents can find plenty of so-called Canadians who are willing to express an opinion favorable to Annexation.

WHAT PROFITETH IT.

There is a very limited knowledge among the residents of the United States as to the extent and resources of Canada, and to a resident of the Dominion the ignorance and prejudice which exists in some minds regarding Her Majesty's domains in this northern hemisphere is very amusing. Having occasion to spend several weeks in New York city, on business recently, we were brought into the company of some forty persons of the better class of wage-earners, and the one idea that pervaded their minds of Canada was that it was a great stretch of uninhabited land somewhere near the north, very cold, but rich in metals. We were a poor hardworking, uncultivated class, to whom annexation would be a wonderful blessing. This feeling is evidenced by a number of sentences which appear in the various papers published in more rural districts and isolated portions of the States, and the fact that Canada has a large agricultural population, a great body of farmers who are prosperous, contented, and happy and have no desire for a change from a government of limited monarchy to one of unlimited democracy is not recognized. While there have been strenuous efforts of late years to build up our manufacturing interests, and we have been rapidly increasing in this direction, we are essentially an agricultural community, and the bulk of the opinion of this country—when it comes to an exercise of the franchise—is contained within the humble dwellings of the tiller of the soil. From such as these "all o'er this pleasant land," there is no word of annexation. No thought of it exists in their bosoms. No matter what land they may have sprung from, or what the circumstances of their birth or cause for their occupying their present lot they realize that they have a goodly land to dwell in, a government which is the best man was ever blest to dwell under, and a future that is as bright with promise as the rising sun, and they want no annexation. Canada has its evils, and all its inhabitant have desires for a more easy lot and still greater prosperity, but there are very few of her five million citizens who would vote in favor of exchanging the reign of Queen Victoria to that of mob law, of which they read in harrowing detail sometimes. No, Uncle Jonathan, you have nothing better to give us. Your boasted freedom is not as great as our own; your wonderful prosperity is not as equally divided as our own; your laws of protection to life or property are not as well enforced as ours; your bench is not as pure, your bar is not as true, your politics are not cleaner, your education is not greater, your religion is not deeper, your country is not wider, your prospects are not brighter, and more still, your defence is not surer than that under which we dwell and no Canadian has any desire to change his allegiance to the Stars and Stripes in preference to the old time honored, weather worn flag that floats over all peoples owning the sovereign sway of Queen Victoria.

The ANGLO-SAXON heartily congratulates Bro. Fred Cook, of Bowood Lodge, Ottawa, on his unanimous election to the honorable position of President of the Canadian Parliamentary Press Gallery. Bro. Cook, who is a Yorkshireman by birth, has been actively engaged in newspaper work in the Dominion for the past eleven years first on the staff of the Montreal Star, and then for five years on the Mail. When the Empire started, at the personal request of the late Sir John Macdonald, Bro. Cook accepted the position of Ottawa correspondent of the great conservative daily which post he successfully fills to-day. From his intimacy with Canadian public men, Bro. Cook has gained a closer insight into the workings of Canadian politics, during the past decade than most men of his years. Bro. Cook, while devoting the major portion of his time to the Empire also acts as correspondent for a number of other Canadian journals.

A resident of New York city, writing to a Toronto paper, advises the Canadian people to retain their present form of government—a piece of advice, however, which is hardly needed, unless it be among a very small number of hot-heads who are always hankering after a change. The writer says it is consoling for him to think that there is one section of the North American conti-

nent where negro roasting, white capping, lynching, police clubbing, and the flogging and tar-and-feathering of naked women are not popular institutions. The writer appears to realize that under a republican form of government these evils are almost sure to gain a hold upon the people.

FARMERS CONDEMN ANNEXATION.

Unanimous for Free Trade With England.

The sixth annual meeting of the Central Farmers' institute was held in Shaftesbury hall, Toronto, on Feb. 7th. There was a large attendance. Resolutions in favor of free trade, and of preferential trade, with England were introduced by Mr. Thos. Kells, of Grey County, and Dr. Cowan, of Galt, and both were adopted amid rounds of applause.

The president, Mr. Awrey, then addressed the meeting, and in alluding to the condition of the farmers, said that although there were many things which might be improved, still the great increase in the value of farm products in Ontario during the last few years proved that despite many difficulties substantial progress had been made, in support of which he quoted statistics showing the immense increase in the volume of trade, particularly in the dairying and cattle industries. Referring to the scheduling of Canadian cattle by England and the United States, Mr. Awrey characterized it as a most unwarranted act on the part of England, and an unneighborly one on the part of America. They could tell the Yankees, however, that Canadians could live despite the worst efforts of their neighbors. In this connection Mr. Awrey denounced Prof. Goldwin Smith for attempting to represent to the States that there was any considerable feeling in favor of annexation in this country. (Applause.) "However hard the times may be," he continued "they will have to be infinitely worse before Canadians will be willing to sell their birthright." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Awrey concluded his vigorous address by advocating free trade with England, which, besides being of direct advantage to the farmers of Canada, would also bring the Yankees to their knees and force them to open their markets to Canada. The president's spirited address was evidently quite to the mind of the audience, who frequently applauded his remarks. The convention then adjourned.

A GREAT COUNTRY.

A Washington Paper gives a Description of the North-west.

Washington (D. C.) Star of Jan. 28, has the following: "If the horse could stand it," said S. A. Rowbotham, a well-known resident of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to the Star representative at the Arlington this morning "a man could leave Winnipeg and ride 1,000 miles west and northwest over a level prairie before he would be obstructed by the mountains. This gives an idea of the great territory lying west of Winnipeg, which, to the eastern man, seems away out of the world. The soil of this prairie produces the finest spring wheat grown anywhere, and this enormous plain I've just mentioned will in a few years be the great granary of the world. Eastern people have a misty idea of our expansive territory. We are just commencing to grow wheat compared to a decade hence, though our crop two years ago was 30,000,000 bushels. We have but little snow and in the many years I resided in Manitoba I never saw the tops of the bright prairie grass covered. Cattle fairly roll in fat and we are becoming a great cattle country. Whilst most of our settlers are from across the water, yet the number from the western states is yearly increasing. We have no wild west frontier scenes. There are no settlers killed over disputed claims, as has been an every-day story in the west for years. Our homestead laws require a three years' residence of six months each. Land may be pre-empted, too. Gold has been discovered in wonderfully rich quartz deposits a few miles east of Winnipeg, and paying mills have just been erected by Minneapolis capitalists. I predict a 'rush' to the Lake of the Woods district next year. Our winters are cold, but we do not mind them. The atmosphere is dry, and the days are clear, fresh and sunny, murky weather being almost unknown."

Dominion City.

Dominion City, Jan. 28.—The farmers generally are holding on to their grain, waiting for higher prices. There are about 40,000 bushels still in the farmers' hands.

Gilbert Plains.

Gilbert Plains, Jan. 21.—W. O'Neil and Hugh Gourley, of Minnedosa, paid the plains a visit last week and were highly pleased with the country; they were the guests of Mrs. D. Hamilton.

WEALTH OF THE NORTH-WEST.

A VIVID DESCRIPTION OF SLOCAN AND LARDEAU DISTRICTS.

A New Branch of C.P.R. to be built—New towns springing up—An English Syndicate at work—A Great Chance for settlers.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—One of the brightest representatives in Parliament of the western portion of Canada is an old Toronto boy, Mr. J. A. Mara, M. P. for Yale and Kootenay. Mr. Mara is never tired of singing the praises of his constituency, of its prospects and its mineral wealth.

Mining in Yale-Kootenay has been prosecuted more vigorously and with greater success than in any previous year. On the North Thompson, 60 miles above Camloops, several silver leads have been discovered that will be worked this year. The Kamloops Coal Company are working a four foot seam of bituminous coal and expect to ship as soon as navigation opens 1,200 tons a month. The Glen Iron Company at Cherry Creek have shipped last year 2,000 tons of iron ore a month to Tacoma for fluxing purposes. At Fairview Camp, Okanagan, English and Montreal capitalists, represented by Messrs. Reynolds and Atwood, have purchased a group of mines and intend erecting a large stamp mill either at Fairview or Okanagan Falls. In East Kootenay the Thunder Hill Company are erecting concentrating works, which they expect to have completed in March. They intend shipping the concentrates to Golden, B.C., or Great Falls, Montana.

The North Star, a mine that was discovered last fall and sold to Messrs. Mann and Holt for \$40,000, is being developed this winter. The mine shows an extraordinary body of ore; the vein is over 30 feet wide and the galena assays 60 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead. It was at first thought that the ore would have to be shipped to Jennings on the Great Northern, but now there is a probability of it being brought to Golden and treated there. The Kootenay river, from Fort Steelt to Canal Flat, is navigable for light draught steamers if a few obstructions are removed. This the Government contemplate doing, and Capt. Armstrong, of Golden, is building a steamer for that trade. But it is in West Kootenay that the richest discoveries have been made and where the greatest amount of development work has been done. The Slocan mines were only discovered a little over a year ago, and that district is to-day pronounced by experienced mining experts to be the richest mining field in North America. The ores are chiefly silver and lead and are much higher grade than the silver mines in the neighboring states. Hundreds of tons of ore have been shipped to Tacoma and Great Falls at a cost of from \$75 to \$100 a ton, yielding a handsome profit to the mine owner. A number of the mines will be worked all winter and the ore hauled on the snow or raw hides to Kaslo and Nakusp. Kaslo is an illustration of the rapid growth of a new town in a mining district. A year ago there was a single log cabin on the town site. To-day there is a lively, progressive town, with a population of 800. The buildings are of a substantial character, the streets are graded and the people support an enterprising weekly paper.

North of Slocan are the Lardeau mines. These discoveries were made late last fall and bid fair to rival the Slocan in richness. The ore is not as high grade in silver, but carries some gold, and the ore bodies are larger. Several claims are bonded to English capitalists who will proceed to develop them upon the opening of navigation. Between the Lardeau and the C.P.R. are situated the Fish Creek mines. Mr. Ryckman, M. P., spent last season there, and believes he has several valuable locations that will be worked by an English syndicate. He has a specimen in room 16 that assays 175 ounces in silver and 60 per cent lead.

The richness of West Kootenay is an assured fact. The mines have passed the prospecting stage and are now being developed. Development has proceeded so rapidly that transportation facilities have not kept pace with it. What we require now is railways that will tap the centres of mining districts and reduce the cost of transportation. There are thousands of tons of ore in Slocan and Lardeau that will stand a \$5 freight rate from the mines to navigable water on the Arrow or Kootenay Lake, but cannot be shipped on pack animals at a cost of from \$30 to \$50 a ton. With a railway either from Kaslo or Nakusp into the heart of Slocan, ore can be delivered to the C.P.R.

company or to the Great Northern at a reasonable rate. I believe railway construction will be commenced in earnest at the opening of navigation. The C.P.R. intend building a branch from Revelstoke to deep water on Arrow Lake. The Nakusp and Slocan Co. will build from Nakusp to Forks of Carpenter. The Spokane Falls and Northern are extending their line to the boundary, and the Nelson and Fort Sheppard, for which tenders have been called, will connect at that point. The Kaslo and Slocan Company also promised to have their line running to Bear Lake this year."

There will be several towns in West Kootenay, but the most important will be Nelson, Kaslo, Forks of Carpenter and Nakusp. I think Nelson will be the distributing point owing to its geographical position. It lies at the foot of Kootenay Lake, and is the only town in proximity to the mines that is likely, in the near future, to have uninterrupted rail connection with the outside world. The C. P. R. evidently realize this, as they have applied for a charter to build from the C. and K. railway to Revelstoke, via Slocan river. Nelson will then have direct rail communication with the transcontinental lines and will have competitive rates.

200 WILL COME.

Farmers to Come from Maine—A Syndicate Seeking Investment.

Winnipeg Feb. 6.—Mr. C. O. Libby, representing a syndicate of capitalists in Lewiston, Maine, arrived in the city on Saturday and proceeded west this afternoon.

Mr. Libby stated that he represented a syndicate of fifteen, formed in Lewiston, Maine, who were looking for an investment in the Canadian Northwest. The probable form this would take would be the purchase of lands and the founding of a colony somewhere in the Northwest. About two hundred people from that section had decided to come to the Northwest anyway, in the spring, and he was sent out to look over the country and see what part held out the greatest inducement, so that they might all locate together and not waste time and money in each one looking over the country for himself. Agents Childs and Wiswell, of the C. P. R., have been working up that part of the country with the above result. As yet Mr. Libby has looked at no place with a view to locating, but leaves this afternoon for Edmonton, into the characteristics of which district he will particularly inquire. He expressed himself as surprised at the solidity and size of Winnipeg, and stated that he would possibly not go back to Maine, and in any event not till March 15.

Yorkton, Assa. Northwest Territory, Canada.

Wm. A. Webster, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Dear Sir,—Yours of 6th inst., came to hand to-day. I shall go out tomorrow, to a tract of land located near Mr. Holme's 45 miles north-west of Yorkton. This is my second trip out to the land above referred to; there is plenty of timber for building, fencing and fuel, for all time to come; soil splendid for growing crops, good water, plenty of lakes, hay splendid, would cut two to three tons per acre; a noble country for people who wish to engage in mixed farming. Tell all the people of the Dakotas to come; I believe if all the people in South Dakota thoroughly understood the advantages this country possesses there would be a grand emigration from South Dakota to this place. I wish I had time to go down to Edmunds County and enlighten my old neighbours there, as to the advantages of this country, for I assure you that of their experience in South Dakota I have had QUITE ENOUGH—ON THAT GREAT AMERICAN DESERT! The average crop here the past season was—Wheat 35, and Oats 70 bushels per acre, other things in proportion.

The weather here now is beautiful; Farmers are now seeding, weather very warm, soil in fine condition, fine and moist.

Yours very truly,

RODNEY BUTTON.

Mr. Button was originally from the state of Illinois, and settled in Edmunds Co. South Dakota, where he has held prominent public positions for the past nine years during which time he raised but one crop which paid him to harvest. The last two years his crop did not average over two bushels per acre, and after making inquiries in regard to where to go to make a living he decided to try the Canadian North West. The foregoing shows how he is suited.

WM. A. WEBSTER,
 Aberdeen, S. D.