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E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager,
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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.

PRESIDENT ELLIOTT'S TOUR.

We are rejoiced to see how heartily our brethren in the West are welcoming the President of the Sons of England Order. The importance of the event in the history of the Order cannot be over-estimated. Manitoba and the Northwest are being rapidly filled up, for the most part with people direct from England. We all of us feel how necessary it is that as many as possible of these our countrymen should join our ranks and keep in touch with us. The only question is, by what agency? It is easy enough in cities and towns for Englishmen to come together and work for the objects which the Sons of England Order has in view. But on the prairie, where the settlers are from a quarter of a mile to a mile apart, the practical difficulty of selecting convenient meeting-places is a serious one. It is a difficulty which, however, must and can be surmounted. If the ordinary political agencies suffice to attract the farmers to one party or the other; if schools can be established for the education of the farmers' children; there ought to be some way for the men themselves (being Englishmen) to form lodges and keep themselves in touch with their fellow-countrymen in other parts of the Dominion. Manitoba and the Northwest will some day or other decide the political destiny of this country. If we can fill up these broad acres with Englishmen, flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood, possessing the same freedom-loving instincts and political prescience—the common heritage of our Race—we shall ultimately build up an Order of men who shall not only keep this country British, but shall strengthen and enlarge the liberties which our forefathers won for us.

That is the question before PRESIDENT ELLIOTT and the Order. In what way to induce our people in the Northwest to join us? Of course, one of the very best ways has been the one adopted, namely, the sending of PRESIDENT ELLIOTT and SECRETARY CARTER. This in itself will cause the Order to be heard of in many places where it was unknown, and many an Englishman, we doubt not, will be led to ask for more information respecting the Society with such an attractive title as the "Sons of England." For Englishmen we are, and for some time to come, at least, Englishmen we shall remain. The Irish-Canadians are not as we are, (we are not speaking pharisaically,) neither are the French-Canadians nor the Scotch. All these have their different political and social ideals, and it is enough to say that we are widely differentiated from any of them. And we can see no reason why we should

abandon our ways. The English race stands for self-government, for purity in government, for individual freedom, for co-operation. We have got together an Order in which Englishmen meet Englishmen, where the common interests of all are considered, and where difficulties, which one man alone could not encounter, are successfully grappled with and overcome. We are all concerned in keeping this country British, and that object alone would account for the Order. But, in addition, we have insurance and sick and funeral benefits, we assist the poor and the helpless, and in other ways do our duty as good citizens and Englishmen. The next Grand Lodge will deal with a large and comprehensive scheme of English immigration, and will pass measures to enable our lodges to deal with questions of employment. These two necessary and important movements will mark the opening of a new and grander epoch in the history of our Society. In the meantime, by zeal and attention to lodge duties on the part of our lodge members, by ability and discretion on the part of our officers, we are working on towards a goal of which we already see a glimmering. An Order which beginning a few years ago with six members now numbers over sixteen thousand, will, inevitably, before long, embrace every living Englishman in Canada. So mote it be.

A WORD TO THE DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

From time to time letters have reached the ANGLO-SAXON from various parts of the country, complaining of inactivity, (and, in one case, ineptitude,) on the part of certain District-Deputies. It is no part of our business to publish complaints of this character, and we only refer to them as a peg on which to hang our small homily. The existing District-Deputies are a very good-looking lot of men, but they were not chosen for their beauty. They were appointed because they were popular, active, intelligent and zealous Sons of England. At least, those were the qualities they were deemed to possess.

A District-Deputy is a sort of Deputy Adjutant-General. He is in command of a district with which it is his duty to make himself intimately acquainted. He should know personally all the Lodge Officers under his control, and by frequent visitations ascertain that they are doing their work properly. When attending a lodge he should see that the accounts are in good shape; that they have been properly audited; that the lodge is in good standing with head-quarters, and that the Ritual is being properly performed. Especially should he find out what members are lax in their attendance, and what measures are being taken by the lodge to re-animate their devotion to the Order. He should personally examine into cases of dereliction of duty, and report on all such to the President of the Order.

A District-Deputy, if he is the right man in the right place, is a tower of strength to the Order. He is very largely responsible for the kind of discipline which prevails in his district. If he is willing to let things alone, and be content with the bare honour of being what he is, matters will go badly. The lodges will be poorly attended, there will be few initiations, and many suspensions for non-payment of dues. In the Montreal and Quebec districts, for example, a great deal might be done in the way of getting British sailors to join the lodges, if only as honorary members. That is a step of great practical expediency. And in every part of the Dominion there is nothing to prevent a zealous and active District Deputy from making his lodges, to some extent, employment bureaus. Some of the members of the Order are large employers of labour, and we see no reason why they should not give our own people the first chance. Other members are in search of employment, and why should they not seek it at the lodge room?

District-Deputies should remember

that Englishmen are much more numerous, proportionately to the rest of the population, now than they have ever been. One-half the total immigration to Canada is purely English. This is then no time to be idle, and it behoves every one of us to be up and doing. There are new lodges to open on every side; new members to bring in, old members to re-animate. If any District-Deputy should find the ANGLO-SAXON of use to him in his work, he may, by applying to the Grand Secretary a few days before each date of issue, receive twenty-five copies of this paper. If, by mischance, any such applications should mis-carry, we will supply them direct on application.

St. Catharines.

Lodge Victory, No. 173, St. Catharines, held a rousing meeting last quarter night. There were two initiations and two propositions. At the close of the initiatory ceremony the lodge was "at ease" for half an hour; which was spent in songs, recitations and social intercourse, making an enjoyable "break" in what is often a dull routine of ordinary business. Our young lodge is growing in numbers and usefulness. Arrangements are being made for holding a number of musical evenings during the coming winter.

Capleton, Que.

This lodge has recently suffered somewhat from the effects of the monetary panic and bad condition of trade generally. The copper mines, belonging to the Nichols Chemical Co., here, closed down on 17th August, consequently a majority of the members were thrown out of employment. Some have left and found new fields of labor, others remain, finding varied kinds of work under the company on the surface for a while; most of those filling important offices yet remain. Those who have left will continue in the lodge. At the quarterly meeting on 16th inst., the subject of the best means of meeting any urgent case of need was under consideration. A lot of important business was got through, and the receipts of the evening were fairly good.

Daughters of England, Toronto.

Mistletoe Lodge, No. 16, met on Wednesday evening, Sept. 6. A very large number of members were present. Bro. G. L. Cross, D.D., No. 1 District, filled the chair. Sister Pritchard, D.D., No. 2 District, installed the officers. The president, Bro. T. H. Graham, occupied a seat among the members, and got right down to business by moving that they hold an open meeting, and invite all sister lodges. A committee was appointed to arrange for a concert sometime next month. Bro. T. H. Graham has been a good presiding officer, and has worked very hard for the welfare of the lodge.

MISTLETOE LODGE, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Lodge Mistletoe, No. 86 Owen Sound, met in Foresters' Hall on Wednesday evening. The general routine business of the lodge was transacted. Two candidates were initiated and a number of propositions received. A. W. Manley was appointed secretary for the present term.

The lodge is now growing rapidly, as Englishmen appear to be waking up to the fraternal feelings on which the order is founded. Regular meetings are held on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month. All Protestant Englishmen or sons of Englishmen of good repute will be welcomed as members of the order.

VISITORS TO SHAFESBURY HALL, TORONTO.

The following brethren from subordinate lodges throughout Canada registered at the Supreme Grand Secretary's office, Toronto, from the 9th to the 16th September:—Chas. George, Derby; J. W. Kempling, Victory; Chas. Wm. Irwin, Salisbury; F. J. Lowe, Southampton; H. H. Wright, Prince Albert; John Jackson, Hamilton; John Nutkins, London; H. H. Martin, Hearts of Oak; Harry Tolly, Buckingham; Frank H. Revell, Britannic; L. G. Cross, London; J. Light, Durham; A. A. Colwill, Newcastle; William King, Lincoln; Earnest Steel, Cumberland; W. Wagstaff, Newcastle; J. S. Hawken, Norwich; R. Powell, Hearts of Oak; J. Shipp and L. H. Ware, Croydon; John Green, Leicester; J. H. Rosevear, A. Sainsbury and Wm. Garnett, Durham; G. W. Sibbett, Lancaster; H. B. Mathews, Lancaster; John Bidgood, Sudbury; A. H. Watson, Ludlow; John Pethick, Newton; R. C. Kennard, Royal City.

Immigration.

Some Good Advice on the Subject.

The Rev. D. Spencer has an interesting letter in the Express of Kingston and Richmond, Surrey, on Canada as a field for British emigrants. After over two years residence in Ontario, and careful reading and observation, he says he is more convinced than ever that Canada is a magnificent outlet for the surplus population of the country. Mr. Spencer also has a word in season for the omniscient young Britisher who goes to Canada to turn the colonial world upside down. "If you come to farm," he says, "do not run away with the idea that because you are an Englishman and a subject of the greatest empire in the world that you know everything. John Bull generally has a thick-set neck, but you must not be so foolish. Methods are different here, and your only chance of success is to fall in right away with the Canadian way of doing things. You are not going to teach the Canadian anything. He has grown up with his trees and all his surroundings, and though he does not trouble to cultivate all the land possible, he can make a short cut for pulling in the cash."

Here is a confirmatory note on this subject of undesirable young men emigrants which we take from the columns of the St. John (New Brunswick) Sun: "No more helpless creature reaches the shores of Canada than the friendless and poverty-stricken young English gentleman, who has no knowledge whatever of any useful handicraft, but whose head is filled with the idea that he can make a good living here by a little pleasant work, supplemented by a good deal of lawn tennis, shooting and fishing."

There is, Mr. Spencer goes on to urge, room for much greater interest in emigration on the part of the religious bodies of the old country. Suppose, he says, a number of churches in a city, town or neighborhood would combine in helping to Canada those of its members who wished, and found it necessary, to emigrate to a country where there would be advantages for the younger members of the family—could they not effectually assist them, if need be, and send them off with suitable and proper recommendations, such persons having proved themselves worthy of sympathy? It would, he believes, be far better for a man or a family to arrive in Canada as sent by the Church than by some agent. "Why should not the churches of any town or city combine and send out a party of emigrants from their midst and colonise a region here or elsewhere? It would be a magnificent way of preaching the gospel in the regions beyond, and churches could well send parties of from seven to seventy to distant colonies for their own good and the good of evangelisation." *Canadian Gazette.*

FARMER DELEGATES

Highly Pleased With What They Saw at Killarney.

Killarney, Sept. 15.—Delegates from England and Wales, accompanied by Mr. Laycock, of Winnipeg, arrived here by Wednesday's passenger from Winnipeg. They were well received here. Mr. George Lawrence, accompanied by Mr. T. J. Lawlor, drove four of the distinguished party to Mr. Willingbeg's farm, and from there to the cheese factory. J. S. O'Brien drove one of the delegates named A. J. Davies around the Lake of Killarney—Mr. Davies was well pleased with the trip and admired the beautiful scenery. Mr. Davies also paid a visit to the cheese factory owned by Mr. Alex. David, and found everything in fine order and pronounced the cheese to be of a superior quality. All of the delegates were highly delighted with the general appearance of the country and the large stacks of wheat along the route, which they examined and found to be of a superior quality.

They were entertained in the evening by T. J. Lawlor, J. S. O'Brien, George Lawrence, and others. The delegates made inquiries respecting the resources and capabilities of the country, and were well pleased with the favorable reports they received. They spoke highly of the hotel accommodations at Killarney as being first class in every respect. The party took photographs of Killarney and other places of interest, and left for Glenboro by team on Thursday, the 14th instant. Mr. Lawrence accompanied them. They will be at Souris on the 15th, Brandon the 16th, and spend Sunday, the 17th, in Brandon. Mr. Thomas Mills, of North Wales, accompanied the delegates in the interest of the Dominion Government.

NEW YORK MORTGAGES.

Another indication of the demise of our sixty million market friend may be found in the extra census bulletin just issued at Washington giving the mortgage indebtedness of New York State. It is an interesting production which shows the extreme progressiveness of indebtedness in the Empire State. It now boasts a total of \$1,007,574,301 real estate mortgage indebtedness, equalling a per capita debt of \$268. The acres covered by existing mortgages are 40 per cent. of the whole number of taxed acres in the State, while the counties having an indebtedness of over \$10,000,000 number eleven.

It is significant that there should be such a huge volume of debt piled upon the people living in the greatest State of the American Union, and right at the heart of that magnificent market which we were to go in and possess and become rich forthwith. This is indeed the State which has been pointed to as a subject of admiration and envy on the part of the unfortunate residents in tax-burdened, mortgage-plastered Ontario.

Canadians of all parties and opinions would do well hereafter to stay at home and study their own national resources, reflect upon their own national greatness, and work for themselves and Canada at the same time, rather than worship at the false shrine of American Mammon.

REGINA.

Writing from this district on Aug 15th, 1893 Mr. Charles Martin says: "I cheerfully give my testimony in favor of this country. I came to Regina District in the beginning of 1885; same spring had in ten acres of oats, and have now under cultivation 170 acres, all of which looks immense.

School and church two miles distant, and post office three-quarters of a mile. The climate, though very cold in winter, is pure and healthy. All kinds of stock do well. One of our greatest drawbacks is the sparse settlement and difficulty in procuring labor in busy times; harvest hands are scarce at \$1.50 per day at present, I do not claim that a man can get rich farming here by sitting in the shade with his hands in his pockets, but do not see any reason why a person with a stern purpose who is willing to labor should not get along here. As for pioneering, it is pretty well done now and never was a scratch to what it was in the early days of Ontario.

Regina is a smart town on sure footing, with the C. P. R. running through, and a branch line running to Prince Albert.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. MARTIN.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

Report of Almon Leach, Craftsbury, Vermont.

As a Vermont delegate to the Canadian North West I can say that I am well pleased. After leaving Winnipeg we passed through a fine section of country, passing large and beautiful fields under cultivation. We arrived at Prince Albert May 6th, found a very kind and intelligent class of people. They have four churches, besides the Salvation Army, which is accomplishing much good. It has also three schools besides the college, two lumber mills, flouring mill, numerous stores, bakery, electrical lights and many other things that might be mentioned. We started for Stony Creek the 9th. After crossing the south branch of the Saskatchewan we came to a beautiful country with a very rich black soil that cannot fail to bring forth an abundant harvest. We travelled seven days, saw a vast territory of the most excellent land. The Immigrant Agent, Mr. Waggoner and Mr. Spry, spared no pains in showing us the country and treating us with the utmost kindness.

In proof of the above report I have located on 160 acres of land.

(Signed,) ALMON LEACH.

The Wheat area of Great Britain is this year 1,807,488 acres, and with Ireland is estimated at 1,975,000 acres. The yield is about 26 bushels, per acre, producing a total of 51,350,000 bushels. The home consumption is estimated at 231,666,000 bushels, and there is, therefore, a deficiency to be made up by imports of 180,000,000 bushels. As compared with last year, there is a decrease of 72,000,000 bushels in the United States. The decrease last week in the visible supply east of the Rockies was 540,000 bushels, while for the corresponding week of last year there was an increase of 2,593,000 bushels. Yet prices in Chicago are slow in advancing. To the uninitiated it is one of the unfathomable mysteries.