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* Will all friends please think of this, and help us in the work by an EARLY remittance.

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THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE ORDER.

The *Irish-Canadian* has been so good as to devote considerable space (and the usual quantity of vituperation) to the Order of the **SONS OF ENGLAND**. It holds up its hands in virtuous horror at the idea that Englishmen in Canada should be so selfish as to join together for purposes of mutual benefit and support. The term "selfish" comes, however, with a bad grace from the *Irish-Canadian* as applied to anything which Englishmen are likely to do, whether separately or as a body. We beg to suggest that our contemporary should direct its attention towards those very innocent associations of Irishmen in Canada and the United States—the Fenian Brotherhood, the Clan-na-Gael and other such patriotic leagues; associations formed for purposes of blackmail and murder; the gratification of private hatred and the ruin of property-owners; whose openly avowed objects are the dismemberment of the Empire and the extinction of Protestantism.

Or, again, it might consider the merits of Irish Roman-Catholics as Ward Politicians; give a resumé of the history of Tammany; note the number of Irish Roman-Catholics connected with the Tweed gang; publish autobiographies of the New York and Chicago aldermen of Irish extraction who are now suffering under the "tyranny of the law;" afford some sort of an explanation of the curious fact that the Irish on both sides of the line have such an unhappy genius for swelling the criminal statistics.

When the *Irish-Canadian* has properly considered these subjects, which, we may remark, are peculiarly within its sphere as an Irish-Canadian paper, it may be in a position to criticize the aims and objects of the **SONS OF ENGLAND SOCIETY**.

As, however, our contemporary appears to be interested in the Sons of England Society, we shall do our best to satisfy such a laudable curiosity.

In the first place we may premise that our society has never yet assassinated anybody—whatever it may do in the future! Nor have the accounts been "cooked." Neither has it extracted any money from the servant girls of its acquaintance. The absence of these features may make it difficult for the *Irish-Canadian* to perceive that this Order of the Sons of England is, notwithstanding, a National Society.

The sons of England in Canada cherish the glorious traditions of their race. They honour the Queen and desire the Federation rather than the dismemberment of the Empire. They take a pride in the Union Jack and would cheerfully shed their blood, if need were, to protect it and the principle of civil and religious liberty associated with it. (All this will seem very strange language to the *Irish-Canadian*.)

The Sons of England Society seeks to gather together the hundreds of thousands of Englishmen in Canada for their mutual benefit and support. It offers them certain monetary advantages, the fellowship of their countrymen and the strength which comes from union. Should a member leave one town for another, he does not lose his friends. He gains others. In every way an Englishman benefits, if he be worthy of confidence and respect. By means of the Society he is brought into contact with men of his own nationality of all ranks and classes. This is a good thing in itself, and if it does lead to outside advantages—the *Irish-Canadian* may, as well save its breath and recog-

nize the fact that this Society in particular has only that effect which society in general always has had and always will have. The more friends any upright and honest man may possess the better chance has he in the battle of life. If an Englishman is not an upright man he meets with very little support from Englishmen. We would that other national societies were as free from anything approaching sectionalism, in connexion with public or political matters, as are Englishmen, whether in or out of the **SONS OF ENGLAND SOCIETY**. Of two equally good men, one an Englishman and the other an Irishman, we have no doubt an English employer of labour or voter would select the man of his race. So would an Irish employer or voter. But in a case where things were NOT equal: where the Irishman was the BETTER and more suitable man of the two, he would be chosen by the English employer or elector every time. How would the Irish employer or elector act?

The Sons of England Society concerns itself mainly with its own affairs. These affairs are perfectly legitimate, and quite in a line with British ideas. We Englishmen are here to stay, and the fact may as well be understood from the first. We also propose to act in this part of the Empire as we would if we were in any other part. "Ovis Romanus sum" was never half so proud a boast as the expression "I am an Englishman."

We do not, as a Society, take much stock in what are known as practical politics, but some things have occurred lately in this Dominion which are unquestionably distasteful to us.

We ask the *Irish-Canadian* to take note of them. In the first place, then, we don't like "Home Rule" Resolutions. They savour of impertinence. Next, we strongly dislike the Jesuits. Various little incidents in our History and their own have conduced to this. We have not forgotten that we had to treat Father Superior Garnett rather severely because of his connection with the Gunpowder Plot business, and that on other occasions this interesting Society of Jesus have unduly interfered with us, not, however, without burning their fingers. But if they have not learned by experience of what nature we are, we suppose they must receive another lesson. This they are likely to get before long. Next, we object to any connexion between the State and any ecclesiastical system or institution and particularly to that obtaining in the Province of Quebec. Next, we object and are strongly antagonistic to the spirit of French nationalism which Mr. Mercier is striving to cultivate. We fear that these things will lead to trouble. We Englishmen don't like them, and we are apt in the long run to have things our own way. Not that we seek anything for ourselves but civil and religious equality. If Irish Catholics know what was good for them they would find our platform large enough and strong enough to hold them all comfortably. Perhaps, in a few centuries, they will jump on instead of trying to blow up or tear down the structure which mankind has, after eras of striving, painfully but gloriously achieved.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

LORD SALISBURY has scored a point by his Treaty in regard to East Africa. Heligoland was of absolutely no value to us, but it appears to have counted for a good deal with Germany. According to Mr. STANLEY the arrangement is an admirable one for England, and consolidates our control over East Africa. MR. STANLEY'S hearty approval of the Treaty will go far to convince the English people that the interests of the Empire are in good hands, at least, as regards our African possessions.

The Imperial Government has apparently not been so successful in its negotiations with France in relation to Newfoundland. The *modus vivendi* is altogether a one-sided arrangement, and seems likely to lead to trouble. It is quite absurd to think that the people of Newfoundland are going to abandon their natural rights over their own coast. The time has, we hope, gone by when any Government in England should dispossess an important and self-governing colony, such as Newfoundland, of territorial rights, without the consent of that colony. And such a consent is not likely to be given by Newfoundland. It is, however, possible that France has not yet exhausted the diplomatic resources of LORD SALISBURY, who is well known to be a keen hand at a bargain. There is an old proverb which runs: "He laughs best who laughs last." We are still smiling in Egypt!

MR. MERCIER has been making the most extravagant promises. Whether these are likely to meet the fate of the proverbial pie-crust ought not to concern those of us who are lucky enough to be living outside of the Province of Quebec. The St. Lawrence is to be bridged at or near Quebec at a cost of \$4,000,000; the provincial loans to municipalities, amounting to a million and three-quarters, are to be remitted; the grants in aid of schools and charities, roads and drainage are to be increased, the hourly increasing demands of the church are to be satisfied. So Mr. Mercier states, and the habitant exclaims—"what a wonderful man!" The fact is, Mr. Mercier really is very clever. He knows perfectly well that the Protestant minority in Quebec can stand a good deal of bleeding without murmuring, and that when that source dries up or becomes difficult or dangerous of access, there is the Dominion Treasury to fall back upon. So alarmed is the Dominion Government about the matter that already the leading organs, the *Toronto Empire*, the *Montreal Gazette* and the *Ottawa Citizen* are all crying out that any attempt of Mr. Mercier upon the general purse must be resisted. How much these cries will avail anything when Mr. Mercier, supported by the Romish church, actually formulates his demands, any man versed in our politics can easily foresee. Sir John Macdonald will in the end agree to what are humoristically styled "better terms," and we shall pay for the bridges and roads and schools, the fraudulent contracts and general blood-sucking which constitute the ordinary expenditure of a Quebec Government. This is not a matter of prediction: it is a matter of certainty.

The situation in Europe remains unchanged. A spark may blow up a magazine. With twelvemillion men in arms and the rest of the population liable to be called out, it is simply a miracle that all industrial progress is not stopped. It must certainly be seriously hampered. England, in the mean time, holds the key to the situation and in Germany and France and even Russia, the fact is recognized.

It is announced that SIR REDVERS BULLER will succeed LORD WOLSELEY as Adjutant-General of the Army.

GENERAL MIDDLETON'S resignation has, it is understood, been accepted by the Government. Sir Fred. unfortunately played into the hands of his enemies, the Rielites, by not promptly settling Bremner's claim. Expediency pointed to this course as the best mode of escape. The furs were properly confiscated (notwithstanding Parliament's decision on the point to the contrary) but they, or the proceeds of the sale of them, should have been handed over to the Government, and not have been appropriated as loot by the officers. For allowing, or winking at, such an act General Middleton has suffered and Englishmen can scarcely feel sympathy for him. And yet, the pity of it, after so long and gallant a record in the British Army!

PREMIER MERCIER claims that the hoisting of the tri-color on the Government buildings at Quebec on Dominion Day was a mistake. He has *only* authorized the hoisting of this rag on religious and national (meaning, French-national) holidays. Some of these days he may find it a dangerous matter to thrust such gaily coloured bunting too near John Bull. At present, however, that worthy animal appears to be feeding.

The problem of Australian Federation is being dealt with and will, no doubt, be solved. New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland favor the idea of Federation and only the smaller colonies are hanging back. SIR H. PARKES is doing noble work and apparently is hopeful of success. Australian statesmen are to be felicitated upon the fact that no such Racial difficulty as for years retarded (and still renders incomplete) our Canadian Federation has to be dealt with.

In the United States little of moment has occurred during the month. THE MCKINLEY BILL places serious restrictions upon the importation of many things from Canada, notably, lumber, eggs and dairy products and practically prohibits the entrance of our barley and potatoes into that country. Unfriendliness of this kind on the part of our neighbors, has however, the good effect of making Canada more and more independent of them. The energy of our people will create other channels for our trade, and if we can induce our Government to interfere a little less with raw materials entering into manufactures there is no reason to doubt that before long we shall become a serious rival of the United

States in the markets of South America. After all, it is altogether a question of cheapness of production and of freighting.

THE SILVER BILL, at present under discussion in Congress, is a speculative attempt to "boom," or give a fictitious value, to silver. The Bill will probably become law and a period of inflation is predicted to follow. As if inflation was a desirable thing! The only country likely to reap any permanent benefit from the operation of the Bill is India, which pays its exchanges in silver.

OUR obituary this month includes the names of LORD CARNARVON, who, as Colonial Secretary, was actively interested in the framing and passing of the Act of British North America, and whose kindness towards Canadians visiting England will not soon be forgotten by the recipients; of the Hon. A. W. McLelan, for many years a prominent figure in Canadian politics, at one time Postmaster-General (much above the average in this capacity!), for a short period Finance Minister of Canada and more recently, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; and of Mr. JOHN PAGE, a chief engineer in the Public Works Department.

In the last named the country loses a most valuable official—a man absolutely incorruptible, gifted with a sturdy common-sense and a rare grasp of his profession. We have no expectation that the vacancy caused by Mr. Page's death, which, by the way, occurred while he was actually seated at his desk, will be filled by an English-Canadian.

It is reported that the Heligolanders will emigrate en masse rather than fall into the hands of the Germans. We suppose the British Government will indemnify them for any loss arising out of the cession of the Island which they may sustain. SIR CHARLES TUPPER is taking active steps to induce as many as possible of the people who propose removing to come to Canada.

THE interests of the Protestants in Malta, LORD SALISBURY assures us, have been fully protected by the recent arrangement with the Vatican effected by SIR LINTHORN SIMONS. We are glad to hear this, because the cable despatches, which, however, are arranged to suit the Irish-Catholic palate, had led us to imagine that the Curia had had it all their own way.

SOME months ago there was considerable gossip indulged in on account of the fact that Monseigneur Labelle held three positions, that of Curé of the church of the town of St. Jerome, head of a gigantic church lottery scheme (although it is, by law, a criminal offence even to publish a lottery advertisement), and Assistant Minister of Agriculture under the Quebec Government. Although a percentage of the lottery prizes went into the coffers of the church, Archbishop Fabre, when he found that Monseigneur Labelle spent most of his time in Quebec, drawing a large salary, and leaving his parish to look after itself, thought it high time to interfere, and consequently ordered him to resign his position as Assistant Minister of Agriculture and to return to his flock. To compensate Mgr. Labelle for his decrease in salary owing to obedience to this order, Mr. Mercier, the Premier, allowed him to take a trip to Paris, the Archbishop consenting, with the proviso, that he should not go to Rome. It seems, however, that Mgr. Labelle, after enjoying himself thoroughly in Paris, being banquetted and feted, disobeyed his instructions and continued his journey as far as Rome. As a climax, Mgr. Labelle has cabled to the Premier, Mr. Mercier, that the Pope said that he could retain his position in the Ministry of Agriculture. This was a direct slap at the authority of Archbishop Fabre, who, on being interviewed on the subject, declined to discuss the matter, but hinted that the cable message mentioned was a "bogus" election dodge.

The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands, and seems likely to lead to a lively sequel, which will involve the authority of Cardinal Taschereau.

A large representative gathering of members of the Order assembled at Clarendon Lodge, (United White Rose) on Thursday evening the 17th inst. Letters in reply to the circular issued several months ago by this lodge, were read, in which a strong feeling of sympathy with the terms of the circular, on the part of a large number of the lodges throughout the Dominion was manifested. Let us hope that these lodges will act in accordance with their expressed sentiments when the proper time arrives.

Commenting upon the result of the recent Quebec elections, *La Presse*, in its issue of the 9th July, sums up its conclusions as follows:—"All right-thinking persons had hoped that on the 17th of June the Province would have risen to denounce the men who, for the last three years, have deceived, compromised and ruined it. This has proved to be a mistaken notion. The Province is in a worse and more rotten condition than was believed. The municipalities have been corrupted and the tax-payers have applauded; corruption has been practiced even with the clergy, and—let us admit the fact frankly—this has by no means been the most difficult task—the priests having cheerfully accepted bribes given under pretence of aiding the Church and the interests of charitable institutions."

Our contemporary will get itself into trouble if it practices the habit of speaking the truth in the Province of Quebec. We are not sure whether its condemnation of a politician who is supported by the Jesuits does not render the writer liable to the major excommunication.

The Dominion Government has advertised for bids for the construction of a fleet of fast steamers, having a minimum speed of 18 knots, intended for the Atlantic mail service between Liverpool and Canada.

A rumor is going the rounds to the effect that the Colonial Office is considering a suggestion for giving up our claims to the Gambia country to France in exchange for the French abandonment of all her rights on the Newfoundland coast. We shall next hear probably of a proposal to "swop" the Isle of Man for Corsica.

CANADA AND THE FLAG.—Speaking at the Canada Club dinner last month, Col. G. T. Denison said, "We in Canada are for the British connection. (Cheers.) We have, it is true, a few non-Canadians among us. Their ring-leader came from England, and he is no more under fire in Canada than he was here. (Cheers and laughter.) But as a whole we are, I say, for the British connection. In years gone by, when we thought the British flag was insulted, though it was no matter in which we were concerned, and happened hundreds of miles from our shores, our blood was up, and we were ready to defend the old emblem. Can you wonder, then, that we in Canada have failed to understand how your powerful British ironclads could lie idle in the harbors of our Pacific coast while British subjects were being outraged in Behring Sea, and the old British flag insulted? No, that to us has been beyond comprehension." (Loud cheers.)

Canada's Great Fair.—The receipt of a copy of the Prize List for this year's Toronto Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held from the 8th to the 20th of September next, reminds us that the fair season is again fast approaching. The Prize List show the addition of many new classes and a large increase in the amount offered as premiums. Toronto offers many attractions to visitors during the season, but the greatest of all its annual Exhibition which this year promises to be greater and better than ever. A copy of the Prize List can be obtained by any of our readers, who may desire one, by dropping a post card to Mr. H. J. Hill, the Secretary, at Toronto.

The National Anthem.

It may not be generally known that besides the verses ordinarily sung as "God Save the Queen," there is a British National Anthem of the same metre, probably not now very often sung. It will be familiar to many Englishmen as taught in the schools in their youth. The words are as follows:

God bless our Native Land,
May Heaven's protecting hand
Still guard her shore;
May peace her powers extend,
Foe be transformed to friend
And may her power depend
On war no more.

Through every changing scene,
O Lord, preserve the Queen,
Long may she reign;
Her heart inspire and move
With wisdom from above,
And in a nation's love
Her throne maintain.

May just and righteous laws
Uphold the public cause
And bless our Isle.
Home of the brave and free,
The Land of Liberty,
We pray that still on thee
Kind Heaven may smile.

And not this land alone,
But be Thy mercies shown
From shore to shore,
Lord, make the nations see,
That they should brothers be
And form one family,
The wide world o'er.