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We thank Bros. Squire and Lamb, of Royal Oak Lodge, Galt, for calling the attention of the brethren to the **ANGLO-SAXON** in the kindly words which will be found in our report of the proceedings in another column. Such hearty commendation nerves the mind to fresh efforts in the good cause.

A short but unusually important speech, which deserves the careful attention of all members of the Order Sons of England Benevolent Society, was delivered by the Supreme Grand President, Bro. Stroud, at the last regular meeting of Derby Lodge in Ottawa. A report appears in another column. Every man in the Order should read it. The Supreme Grand President is a man of very few words. When he does speak he always gives utterance to something well worth listening to.

PLEASANT WORDS.

In addressing Albion Lodge, as reported in our S.O.E. news columns today, Bro. Packham paid a tribute of regard to Supreme Grand Secretary, Bro. J. W. Carter, which we think will be endorsed wherever the **ANGLO-SAXON** circulates, that is to say from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in England, the United States, South Africa and Australia, and wherever the S.O.E. B.S. is known. From the references made time after time in the columns of the **ANGLO-SAXON** to Bro. Carter, members of the Order who have not had the pleasure of meeting him personally must feel pretty well acquainted with him through the types, and what they know of him is all to his credit. It would be difficult to point to a harder worked man, or one who has done more in the interests of the Order than Bro. Carter. He is one of the old stand-bys, one of the props and pillars of our beloved brotherhood of whom too much cannot be said in acknowledgement of his self-denying zeal, his faithfulness, industry and devotion. Once in a way, members who are in a hurry and want things to move faster than the machinery allows, give vent to a bit of growling about the Grand Lodge executive, and on such occasions the Supreme Grand Secretary of course comes in for his full share of what is going. But at heart, we all know right well all that man can do is being done at headquarters, and if we are not satisfied we must put our shoulders to the wheel and push a bit instead of talking too much. We can't expect a three-inch rifled cannon to throw a hundred ton shot, nor a highly bred race horse to draw a Pacific express forty miles an hour. The order is growing faster than the machinery we have provided for it, and we shall soon have to recognize the fact in a practical manner. In the meantime we like to see the hard work Bro. Carter has been doing and is doing acknowledged handsomely as it was at the meeting we referred to. And by the by, on the same occasion we notice that the service rendered by Bro. Smith, the energetic and zealous secretary of old Albion Lodge—we never can refer to Albion No. 1 without using some word of endearment as the pioneer lodge of our Order the name of which must ever be engraved deeply on the affections of all true Sons. It is very right and meet that on a fit occasion true merit should not only be inwardly noted but outwardly and heartily acknowledged. The duties of such a lodge as old Albion must be of a particularly onerous character, and as they have been performed in so painstaking a manner we consider the compliment no less handsomely paid than fully deserved. We speak thus cordially in the case of Bro. Smith, as we happen to have become aware of the existence of very convincing proofs of his hearty energy and wholehearted devotion to duty. There are many other worthy, self-denying and hard-working secretaries, such for example as Bro. W. H. Symes, of Lodge Middlesex, No. 2, who has held the office for nearly five years and whose fidelity to duty has just been rewarded, as reported in this issue of the **ANGLO-SAXON** by a handsome presentation. Such recognitions of manly worth as these are the salt and sweet savour of well-spent lives.

FOR HEARTHES AND HOMES.

A despatch from New York, says: The Prohibition majority in South Carolina was about 10,000. The vote has been very much larger than it was first thought it would be. The Prohibitionists have carried 27 out of the 35 counties in the State. Had more systematic work been done, every county, excepting perhaps Richland and Charleston would have been carried. The Prohibitionists are very much encouraged with the outlook, and before the close of the year expect to have stringent Prohibition laws passed.

In connection with this we recall a recent despatch from Montreal as follows:

At the session of the Dominion Council of the Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic, a discussion took place on a motion made by F. C. Spence, of Toronto, that the other provinces be strongly urged to follow the example of Manitoba in applying at once to their respective legislatures for taking a direct vote on the question of total prohibition and for immediate effective prohibitory legislation if such voting shows that the people favour such legislation. Many of the members were opposed to a plebiscite, but finally the motion was carried.

A later despatch announced the Alliance had decided to place in the field at once an active agent to give his whole time to the organization of prohibition clubs.

In the other direction the Liquor League of Canada is developing extraordinary activity in organizing the trade against any attempt that may be made in the matter of reform. Mr. Louis Kribs, who recently occupied a prominent position in the management of the Toronto Empire is at the head of the work of organization and he is doing his duty thoroughly. Anyone who supposes the prohibition men or women of Canada are going to have a walk-over, with Louis Kribs leading the other side, has yet to form a correct estimate of the character of the man leading the opposition.

A point worthy of note in connection with the campaign is an unpleasant one, but it must come out. It is this, that the apathy shown by some temperance organizations is so great that it can only be accounted for by the supposition that some of the most trusted men whose initiative is depended on for active work are in the pay or in some way or other under the influence of liquor people and dare not move. We would not be uncharitable, but in no other way can the astounding apathy of many temperance lodges be accounted for. Nero fiddling whilst Rome burned was a trifle compared to the misdirection of energy and waste of precious hours, and exclusive absorption of human powers in recitations, readings, singing, dancing, riding, and such like indulgences, when millions are in despairing bondage to the alcoholic fiend and perishing with no one to lend them a helping hand. Frenzied men and women, victims of the demon of liquor are murdered and being murdered, homes are being broken up and families separated forever, innocent children are being driven to perdition, and human wreck and ruin is being spread broadcast worse than ever wherever whiskey, gin, rum, brandy, beer or other alcoholic products are manufactured or sold. One would think there was enough common sense in the world outside the rum sellers and the victims of alcohol to say this thing must stop right here and now. A little less preaching and posing and a little more earnest work is in order.

S.O.E. ELECTIONS.

In the pages of the **ANGLO-SAXON** in this and recent issues have appeared the results of a large number of elections for officers of the S.O.E.B.S. for the coming year. Those who are at all conversant with the Order will have noticed that the affairs of the Lodges taken altogether are in safe hands. Wherever reports of financial standing have been given, the same tale has been told, one of steady and gratifying progress. The Order commences another year in fine shape for work, and we expect to see before the close of 1893 a larger number of new Lodges opened and new members joining than any year since that auspicious day when the first Lodge was organized.

CANADA AHEAD.

We have several times drawn attention in these columns of late to the low price of wheat and the resulting quietness all lines of business connected directly or indirectly with agriculture. A comparison of prices here with those prevailing in other wheat producing countries we are glad to find shows well in favor of Canada. There is not a market worth mentioning of which the ruling prices have been procurable where quotations are not from 2 to 6 cents higher for Canadian than United States wheat. Our advices from London are particularly useful in this respect; they show that Manitoba wheat commands the market and realizes higher prices than similar grades of Minnesota. In this the British markets simply follow the example set by United States buyers themselves. As long as Manitoba No. 1 hard brings higher prices than any other for Chicago and Milwaukee, mixing with the Southern product to bring the latter up the grade, and that will be until wheat ceases to be grown on this continent, so long will Canadian Northwestern wheat lead in every market where wheat is wanted, either to bring up inferior qualities or to combine for milling and producing the highest qualities of flour. Unsatisfactory as prices have been the past season, they have at all events been better in Canada than in other country.

ONE OF CANADA'S BIGGEST PRODUCTS.

A Sudden rise in the Price of Wheat—The Demand in England.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—The reports received during the last few days of a sudden and totally unexpected rise in the price of wheat in Manitoba has created something of a sensation among grain men of the city, for, so far from expecting any such advance, the majority of them, judging from the unprecedented amount of visible wheat, and the heavy stocks already at Liverpool and other points, anticipated, if anything, a decline. However, the fact remains that wheat has risen 5c. a bushel, with a reported strong upward tendency. No one apparently can explain it satisfactorily, but some interesting theories are advanced to account for it. It is suggested by some that the sudden advance is due to a fear that the amount of wheat still held by the farmers is considerably less than was supposed, and that buyers are anxious to secure what remains without loss of time. The fact that the estimates of the government of Manitoba of the amount of wheat raised in 1892 showed the enormous discrepancy of 6,000,000 bushels between the first that was issued and the last, is quoted as showing how little was really known of the actual amount of wheat in Manitoba. In any case the abnormal stocks at Port Arthur just now, in comparison with past years afford ample food for reflection. In December, 1891, the total stock at Port Arthur was 640,000 bushels; in December, 1892, 1,956,000 bushels. In 1891 the receipts for the last week of the same month were 90,000 bushels; for the corresponding period in 1892, 155,000 bushels. The only conclusion apparently is that this year wheat is accumulating at Port Arthur, instead of going forward for export.

Cable advices remain discouraging, and yesterday there was a slight decline in Chicago by reason of a discovery of the Mark Lane Express that the Russian crop is heavier than was first supposed. Why, then, this rise in Manitoba.

IN THE WEST.

Neepawa, Dec. 4.—The wheat market is looking better. One of the large milling companies paid 55 cents for No. 2 hard in this market yesterday. Another rise in prices is expected this week.

Among grain dealers in the city there is a wide difference of opinion on the question of prices. Several predict that values will reach 60 cents at local points, while others claim that in view of the depression in foreign markets such a thing is impossible. It is calculated there is not more than 2,000,000 bushels in the hands of the farmers, and the milling companies, it is said, must have this amount to carry them over the season. Most people are of the opinion the amount of wheat on hand is about that given in the above figures. The average price paid for wheat in Manitoba today is 52 cents.

Higher Prices in England.

London, Jan. 6.—Canada's wheat product is receiving a good deal of attention in the British markets at present. Comparisons made with the Western American product, as against Manitoba's wheat, are in favor of the latter. To this end, Messrs. Dunlop Bros., of Glasgow, have issued a report which states that, while Duluth and other spring wheats are rather disappointing, Manitoba again comes to the front this season.

This report, continuing, says that Manitoba has exported freely to the British market, and though the quantity has been large, the quality is not inferior, for the Manitoba wheat is handsome, heavier, and in every way much more attractive than the Minnesota wheat. Thus, Manitoba's No. 2 hard wheat has become popular in the English and Scotch markets.

Manitoba wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 hard, find a ready sale. The prices are as follows, quoting from yesterday's London transactions: No. 1 hard, sold at thirty shillings, c.i.f.; No. 2 winter, at twenty-eight shillings. These are the highest paid for any similar grades of wheat on the market.

In our news columns we give some interesting facts respecting the 100 cent silver legal tender dollar of the United States, the bullion of which is worth only 65 cents or so, and of the drain of gold from the States. The two things together ought to open the eyes of British investors to the shaky condition of affairs in the country to the south of us.

Mr. M. O. Scott, the city editor of the daily Journal, of this city, has become the managing editor of that paper; and Mr. Geo. H. Wilson, an active and enterprising member of the reporting staff, has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus created and will henceforth fill the city editor's chair.

THE NEW YEAR IN WINNIPEG.

EVENTS OF INTEREST IN THE NORTH-WEST METROPOLIS.

Hog Raising and Pork Packing as a future Industry—The St. George's Society and the Sons of England Lodges.

From our own correspondent.

Winnipeg, Jan. 1, 1893.—Almost the first line of this, the new year communication to the **ANGLO-SAXON** came nearly being a mistake, and that one which many ready writers will be likely to make during the week to come, but it is not hard to change 2 into 3, an easy method of rectification. The old year has been for the last two or three weeks on his ear, and has been cold and severe towards his old friends as his term of office has drawn nearer its expiration, but at the last day he became again quite mild and affable, and took his departure in one of his best moods to the accompaniment of whistles, fog horns and the discordant clamor of in harmonious bells.

The new year has been ushered in accompanied by another spell of intense cold which promises to be of some continuous duration. The continued fresh

DISCOVERIES OF COAL DEPOSITS.

In this province are however doing good work in mitigating the hardships of our North-West winter. It may seem short-sighted policy to express satisfaction at the destruction of any branch of business or trade, but it is hard indeed for a dweller in this city not to feel glad to think that the avocation of the professional fuel dealer is about gone up. Of course American hard coal, or Canadian anthracite, will yet remain in the hands of the dealers, but it will not be long before the use of these high priced coals will be superseded amongst the masses of the people. Our citizens however will have to be ever on the alert to watch their own interest in this matter, for we must remember this fuel monopoly has too long been one of the best paying trades in the country for it to be supposed for a minute the gentry who have fleeced the public so long will submit to be quietly squelched without a struggle. Recent events have awakened the tillers of the soil to the fact that the North-West can produce something beside wheat and cattle. The solemn truth is just beginning to dawn upon our government experts, and agricultural journals that pigs will eat wheat, and one of the former has even gone so far as to devote some of his valuable time to experiments in that direction. Some years ago, about '83 or '84, when the country was just beginning to settle up, some efforts were made in the line of

HOG RAISING,

and pork packing, but it unfortunately happened about the time this fresh adventure should have borne fruition, owing to a sudden dip in the Chicago market, this country was fairly swamped with American pork. This first attempt at starting the business in this part of the Dominion had been costly, owing to the fact that the whole stock had to be imported at high cost for freight, and attendant expenses, and it having at the very outset, for the reasons named, proved a failure, no one has attempted to carry it on since, on a scale of any magnitude; but it stands to reason if this country is to thrive, it must produce some staples of which the railroads cannot gather two-thirds of its total value by the time it reaches a port of shipment.

Hogs and hog products are one of these staples. If wheat should at any time be affected by bad weather, it will still be fit food for hogs, and as prices for wheat now stand it would be better economy to feed spoiled wheat at forty cents per bushel to the hogs, which would fetch five dollars a hundred, than to sell it to the grain men for any such figure. In addition to this, a hundred pounds of pork or bacon at say five dollars, would or should pay very little higher freight rate than a bushel and a half of wheat, worth say \$1.20, at the shipping port. Could any of your eastern or old country readers have seen

THE TONS OF POULTRY

exposed at our city market and in our butcher shops this Christmas season, and then been told they were all imported at extortionate freight rates from the States and Eastern Canada, their first exclamation must have been one of astonishment that our farmers are so blind to their own interest they do not go into raising such profitable stock. But all these things will come; as was said at the beginning of this article, our early days are but preparing the way for the good of the future

settler. Our local St. George's Society is apparently

DEAD AND BURIED,

but its past glories are not forgotten by some at least of its one time members. It did good work in its day, especially at this season, but what has got into the heads, or rather perhaps we should say the hearts of those Englishmen amongst us who have a share of this world's goods, that none of them take the least interest in it? Has the worship of the golden idol, the almighty dollar, so puffed up their hearts with the pride of purse and the *nole me tangere* of Social Position, with a big P., that all Charity, all patriotism, and all friendship for their native country and countrymen, is crushed out; or is it that their minds have become so infatuated with the game of "grab" that they no longer consider it good business form to invest a dollar, even in charity, unless it will return at least one per cent a month either in cash or business reputation? These strictures are severe but they are well deserved. Today in all Winnipeg there is not an Englishman of the class named save and except the District Deputy of the Sons of England, who take any public interest in either of our national societies. We may gibe at the unsocial clannishness of the Scotch, but it is not a tenth part as bad as the assumption of the

ICY MANTLE OF DIGNITY

in which the monied Englishman too often seeks to hide his *gaucherie* and ignorance.

The "Sons" have been keeping both Christmas and New Year's at home, but they have also done some business in the Lodges. Shakespeare, 164, has taken unto itself a White Rose. Neptune, the Briny God, artful dog, tried to entrap the unwary maiden, (Miss Shakespeare, for the nonce of course into entering into the bonds of matrimony at this, her very first entry into society, but the charming young creature felt that she could not at this early stage put all her eggs in one basket, but that if after a while the thing had to be done, she might enter into business relations with both her elder suitors.

The proposed constitution of the Hall and Building Association which has for so long lain dormant, has after reposing some months in the pigeon holes or other receptacles of some high S.G.L. official, again bobbed up serenely. A meeting of the Committee was assembled and a strong feeling of condemnation of the delay of the Supreme Grand Lodge Executive in attending to the business was manifested, when it was found that the permission of the S.G.L. to use the name of the Order in connection therewith was refused. The members, feeling that a privilege which had been

GRANTED IN TORONTO

should not be withheld from the Lodges here unless very good reason could be shown for so doing, the three lodges have endorsed the action of the committee determining to present the matter before the S.G.L. in session in March next.

Lodge Queen of the West, Sons of England Cadets, (Juvenile Lodge) are flourishing—thirteen propositions at last meeting. The boys purpose giving a musical and recitative entertainment about the end of the month, to aid them in furnishing their Lodge with the necessary supplies.

Wishing the **ANGLO-SAXON** and all its readers at home and abroad a happy and prosperous New Year, your Winnipeg correspondent closes this the initial letter of 1893.

Land for the Price of Rent.

Mr. Jas. Reilly, of Calgary, who went to Iowa last July as commissioner from the Dominion Government to enquire into the butter industry in that state, has visited the Capital. Mr. Reilly reports that his mission was fairly successful, and he expects that there will be good results from it next spring in the shape of emigration from the great butter state of the Union to the Alberta district, where better grazing land than any in the state of Iowa can be purchased for less money per acre than is paid as rent in Iowa. Mr. Reilly had interviews with Governor Bois and Dairy Commissioner Tupper, and also inspected the State Dairy farm at Ames and a number of other dairy farms and stations, but was of the opinion that better butter is made in Alberta than in Iowa, owing partly to the latter being too warm and the grass not as good as in Alberta.

Officers of the Dominion Immigration department at Winnipeg report that the total number of immigrants arriving at that point via Port Arthur, for settlement in Manitoba and the Territories, during 1892, was 36,895, as against 16,260 for 1891.