

THE ANGLO-SAXON

A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER
— Devoted to the interests of Englishmen
and their descendants.

SUBSCRIPTION—POST PAID.

Canadian Subscribers . . . 50 cts per year
British " " . . . 2s. 6d. "
American " " . . . 50 cts "
Single Copies . . . 5 cts.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CO.,
P. O. Box 296 - - Ottawa, Canada.
E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

SEPTEMBER, 1891.

Examine Your Date.

Will our readers kindly look at the date opposite their name on the direction of their paper, and thus ascertain if their subscription is due.

NOTE.—Receipts for subscriptions acknowledged only by change of date on printed label. Subscribers will please see that the date to which credit is given is correct, and also remit renewal subscription when it is due.

OUR FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

With this issue of the ANGLO-SAXON we begin our fifth year of publication. During that time we have passed through the usual experiences attendant on such modest attempts at journalism, with too limited resources to make the paper all we would wish to our readers.

As an Englishman's newspaper we occupy solely this field and we see no reason why what we have begun should not grow—it is Englishmen are true to themselves—into a mighty power in Canada, to the great benefit of us all. It is intolerable that an Englishman's feelings and desires should be voiced only through writers of other races with the result that, in all public affairs, our dearest feelings and interests suffer or are woefully misrepresented.

We have in years past received some fostering care from the Grand Lodge of the S. O. E. Society, for which we have given value in our advertisements, and we have loyally endeavored to serve their best interests by giving a large publicity to its affairs, and unceasingly proclaimed our devotion to the noble principles embodied in its constitution and ritual; and we heartily commend them to all Englishmen. We have, however, at times ventured to criticize adversely the society's inaction on matters that should be of vital concern to this society, having such aims and objects as are set forth in its constitution and ritual, and in doing so it is just possible some smile or adjective might wisely have been politely toned down or omitted to suit the tastes of some; but all we can say is, we wrote as we thought and felt, and it is for those in authority to know that such thoughts and feelings do exist. If they are right and proper the knowledge should lead to a wise and timely attention, resulting in permanent good to the Society; if erroneous, let the error be pointed out.

St. George's Society and any other society of Englishmen will ever find us friendly to their interests if they only care to make use of our columns in sending us timely notices of their meetings and doings.

When we think of the great number of Englishmen in Canada we are not satisfied with the status of this paper, but we are thankful that the year finds our subscribers increasing, and many kind assurances reaching us expressive of the good-will felt towards this paper. We especially feel grateful to those subscribers who have, so devotedly; given of their valued leisure hours to contribute suitable matter for our columns, adding interest to our pages and letting their brother Englishmen know their minds on whatever deeply concerns them.

In sending out this issue we do so in the confident hope that many Englishmen will be prompted to take a willing hand in helping to make the ANGLO-SAXON all its friends could wish. We renew our pledges of devoted loyalty to the great principles of the Protestant faith and its resultant liberties and our steadfast adherence to the cause for which the United Empire

Loyalists died, or suffered the loss of almost everything—an United Empire—as the cradle and home of all that is brightest and best for human happiness throughout the world. Mentally and lovingly we hoist afresh the Union Jack of Old England, and joyfully and loyally say God bless our Queen.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Premier Abbott's notice of motion in the Senate for a joint address of both Houses of Parliament to Her Majesty—calling on the Imperial Government to denounce the existing trade treaties between Great Britain and the German Zollverein, Belgium, etc.; which contain a most favored nation clause, preventing any one part of the British Empire discriminating in its tariff in favor of other parts of the Empire or any foreign country—is the most refreshing piece of statesmanship during this long weary and dreary session of Parliament. These treaties are a most odious yoke around British necks, which happily are terminable in 1892, after due notice. The offensiveness of the treaties could not be well exceeded, for not only are we prevented making trade discrimination between a friendly foreign nation and a hostile one, but one part of the Empire cannot favour the other parts without allowing these foreign nations the same trade advantages, thereby robbing us of our fiscal liberty; at the same time it is saying practically that although we are one Empire politically, yet for purposes of commerce we are to be treated as separate foreign nations; for no nation with any political vitality will allow foreign nations to dictate in its internal affairs. These same foreign nations retain their full liberty, with the only condition that we shall get access to their markets at their lowest tariff rates, at the same time their whole tariff, even then, is hostile and virtually prohibitory. As a move towards clearing the decks, for action in the direction of closer political and commercial relations with the Mother Country we hail this action of the Government with profound pleasure.

POLITICAL IMMORALITIES.

Mr. Fitzpatrick in his address to the Committee on Privileges and Elections in defence of Thos. McGreevy, styled that gentleman "a political scoundrel" for his party, and fully admitted that his client had received large sums of money "but it was for political purposes" and so applied, although not shown in the evidence. This fault in the defence Mr. McGreevy could have removed by exposing party secrets—"betraying the trust his political friends reposed in him"—the Counsel stating he preferred "to stand for McGreevy as it is than if he had revealed the political secrets (rascalities) of his friends." We are also told McGreevy "did not make any corrupt bargains and never received one dollar for his personal benefit." After our readers have read daily the nauseating details of the utterly unscrupulous plundering of the public purse by politicians in Federal and Provincial administrations it is disgusting and loathsome to have to listen to such a brazen-faced defence of crime. Again, if this model man of virtue is properly designated as the "scapegoat" of his party, we would like to ask and know what further depths of villainy has the party been guilty of, that he should be the Jonah to be sacrificed to save the party ship? It seems that now the political party rogues are fighting and devouring each other the sole comfort the public have is to watch and encourage the fight, trusting it will result in the extermination of the whole brood—if so, honest people will breathe a while more freely.

As we hold that fidelity to the political party machines can only be at the sacrifice of all honest principles and actions, we are not at all surprised at these revelations knowing of a certainty that these malpractices must be existent although not exposed to the public gaze as now. There can be little doubt that D'Alton MacCarthy would have been in the Cabinet to-day if he had not pinned his reputation to the maintenance of certain righteous principles in the Government—and he will be received into the Cabinet when he is false to them. At present he is a party outcast—no good to them, a crank, a fanatic and everything bad, until he is ready to swear black is white, and vote for evil as readily as good, whenever the

needs of party demand. Hence it is that righteous men, owing to numerical inferiority, grow weary of the contest, retire from public life feeling their powers for usefulness in such a sphere are practically nil unless they can resort to practices they would scorn in private affairs. Thus, with the least amount of backbone of true principle rule and administer in public affairs—the party press daily teaming with evidence, charges and counter charges of every form of political corruption; and yet we suffer patiently, pay our taxes and let them talk at us about the "great principles" of parties without instantly knocking them down as a gross offence to our intelligence, to say nothing of our feelings.

We take no stock in Premier Abbott's proposed remedy of appointing a Comptroller or Inspector of the Civil Service—it is only one more appointment to give to party adherents, so much more money wasted; for until politicians are allowed to devote their minds to the solution of the great problems of the State by having the power of making civil service appointments, awarding public contracts and authorizing of extra thereto, removed from their control, the political life of the country will be corrupted by foul practices of all kinds. Our solution would be to appoint for life (like Judges of the Courts) a Board of say, three Commissioners, whose decisions should be sole power to appoint or remove any civil servant.—Any appointment to the Service to be the reward for highest merit amongst competitors in examinations, to fill specific vacancies or new posts created under Law in it; such examinations to be advertised and held periodically and the number of vacancies to be filled announced. Any dismissal from the Service to be only possible after the Commissioners had adjudicated on the case and authorized it. In same manner all contracts awarded and extras authorized, could be officially done through and only under such authority, leaving the executive or technical officers of departments the duty of advising thereon and seeing the contracts carried out properly and faithfully. As the fate of a Minister or a party would not then hang upon how many followers he can cram into office, nor upon who obtained this or that contract, the disposition and power to buy up votes would gradually diminish, and elections then would be the reflection of the intelligence and patriotism of the electorate instead of, as now, of its meanness and unscrupulous greed. Ministers then would have no interest to keep in departments a host of good-for-nothings, whose prime functions to the country are to have their names appear on the monthly pay lists—and the bare-faced robberies by petty officials, so abundantly shown in the evidence before the Public Account Committee, would be reduced to the lowest possible minimum.

OUR CRITICS.

Our correspondent's letter—"Winnipeg Free Press"—appearing in another column, is published to afford Englishmen who differ from us to have their say—we have had ours. It is only by calmly and fairly exchanging views that the high road to wide-spread harmony, and unity of sentiment can be attained. We ask our readers to weigh his utterances in the light of their own experience and common sense. Our correspondent's experiences of the average morality of the electorate of Canada differ widely from our own, and we think the court trials of contested elections, to say nothing of the official scandals around us everywhere—indicate a widespread corruption of which the general public will never hear or know of the one twentieth part.

He tells us the Equal Rights movement failed because of its "extreme" measures, carried out "by fanatics disappointed politicians".—Nobly "extreme" indeed in insisting rigidly for perfect equality before the law, for every race and creed amongst us; nobly "extreme" in bravely opposing the harbouring in this fair land and endowing them with public funds, a so-called "religious" sect of the most brutal and hellish fanatics that have ever darkened the earth, and who are making an asylum here after having being hunted out and driven away as vipers by those who had fondly nursed them; nobly fanatical (?) were men who claimed even for these vipers the protection of law in this land, but who in their mad frenzy refused to vote them public money that would be promptly refused to any Protestant sect; "disappointed politicians" indeed they are, when they found the party machines had so debauched public life that so few, out of the many, were willing to jeopardize the

loaves and fishes of the party cupboard for the sake of honest, manly expression of sober judgment. Before our correspondent hurls the charge of fanaticism at such men as D'Alton MacCarthy we advise him to consult a few of the millions of Catholics in R. Catholic countries who have for moral and political reasons expelled the Jesuit Society from amongst them. Evidence in abundance can be supplied him and sufficient to prevent him hurling unworthy epithets at sane men who can give a reason for the faith that is in them.

His peculiar views of the privileges and rights of Members of Parliament "in its wisdom" has not seen fit to legalize such privileges as free railway passes, etc., such as he advocates doubtless for good reasons; and until it does so, we hold our charge is sound of it being an illicit receipt of what is virtually bribe form a private corporation equally with those received by Mr. Senecal of the Printing Bureau fame—it being a slight instalment of fat things to be had whenever railway interests are to be served in Parliament. As to "enemies" of railways, no one is unless a fool; but we are not all so ready and willing to be fleeced as tax-payers by hoodluming contractors and politicians. We think fully one-half of our politicians would serve their country infinitely better if employed at breaking stones in gaol than posing as legislators, making speeches with parrot-like similitude to the utterances of party leaders and voting with dummy-like precision on any questions directed by the party whip.

CANADA'S ROUTE TO ASIA.

The recent rapid transport of the mails from Yokohama to London in 21 days over Canadian Territory is causing legitimate astonishment and satisfaction; especially is this so when we know Mr. Van Horne made no idle boast when he stated in reply to congratulations that "we hope before long to do regularly what we have just done experimentally." To the citizens of the British islands it is being discussed chiefly as to the advantages the route affords from a military point of view—but to colonists its chief importance is in the boundless possibilities of increased trade with the world which this route renders possible and probable. The success of this trip makes the day appreciably nearer when we will be in connection by ocean cables and direct steam-ship with our Australasian fellow citizens, thereby placing a British girdle around the globe, which the patriotism and power of an United Empire would make unbreakable. We have only to think of the grand future awaiting Canada and Australia commercially and politically to readily grasp the vital importance of these great modern arteries of commerce to both countries.

THE COAT OF TREVES.

Papists in Europe have been recently feasting their eyes on some old tattered garment reputed by those who exhibit it, to those willing to pay to see it, as having been worn by the Lord Jesus when on earth. The success of the exhibition only proves the old adage that "fools and their money are easily parted." As the Montreal Witness remarks:—

"The devotion of the Holy Coat will probably do more to bring ridicule upon Romanism than it will to bring either faith or money to the church or business to the good people of Treves. By late accounts this venerated relic has been so ill-preserved that it can no longer be seen together and has had to be pasted together with gum. It is a pity they could not keep it as well as the custodians of the same garment have kept it in other countries. Very large quantities of this garment of our Lord have been sold in shreds here in Montreal and the threads are said to have appeared in very good condition. The story goes that when the supply imported from Rome by Bishop Bourget ran out, it was replaced by portions of the garment of a former bishop which sold just as well as the imported article until misfortune befell them. A servant of the palace being conscience stricken at the fraud carried the story to Mr. Chinquy, who lost no time in publishing it over the signature of his informant, and the sale of the relics was immediately stopped. Threads of this garment are abundant all over Christendom and have freely sold in all ages. This is easily accounted for by a miracle of multiplication. No equal miracle would seem to have been wrought upon the holy coat of Treves, whose tresses are now so mixed up with those of the tissues to which it has been attached for the purpose of holding it together that it is almost impossible to distinguish the one from the other."

The bare-faced imposture of this reputed relic is startling in this so-called enlightened age,—prejudices are still stronger than reason. Further, for the votaries of this creed to have baptismal regeneration and other saving ministrations of priestly functions, and finally for the 'successor of St. Peter at

Rome' to unlock heaven's door to them admitting them to paradise, all is not sufficient to prevent them trusting in the virtues of an old coat, which from its decayed condition does not possess apparently the power to hold itself together, much less to cure any one by looking at it, of bodily infirmity, etc.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

S. O. E. HOSPITAL BOARD: Our notes of this Society this month report the re-organization of the Hospital Board, in order to secure proper care and attention to sick members in hospital. Our cordial sympathy is with these efforts which have the true stamp of fraternal and national brotherhood—dignifying to the Society and ennobling the hearts and lives of those who unselfishly and lovingly care for the sick and sorrowful. "I was sick and ye visited me" &c. are words the Lord Jesus applied to such service.—Why could not United degree or District Lodges have this gracious work as part of their special duties?

DEAD MEAT TRADE: ex-Ald. G. F. Frankland—a worthy member of the S. O. E. is in print in the *Empire* with an excellent letter against making the town of Three Rivers a slaughter place for Yankee cattle for export to Britain. We congratulate him and others that their opposition has resulted in the Government disallowing the importations, thereby helping to maintain our privileges in British markets.—Let the McKinley tariff slaughter its own products—and keep them from the hated British.

S. G. P. IVENS' TOUR: We heartily congratulate the Grand President upon the success of his very timely visit to the Maritime Provinces. The new lodges started in such important centres cannot fail to be the parent of numerous progeny. We would draw his attention to a correspondent's letter in this issue pointing out the urgent need of something being done officially in the N. W. T., etc., to get the thousands of Englishmen flocking into that territory into organized national harness—as a potent force for good in the future of Canada. We heartily commend the S. G. President's suggestion of the need of District Lodges to meet the growing wants of the organization—to decentralize executive administration of the society's constitution. We do not believe in provincial jurisdictions with a supreme body over all—but rather, in the words of the Grand President we believe in carefully mapping out the whole country according to locality of the lodges, in a way so as to group lodges suitably for district lodges and work. We believe in districts instead of individual lodges being represented at Grand Lodge, to avoid Grand Lodge becoming unwieldy, and that the District Lodge should deal with local interests (with right of appeal therefrom) and that the White Rose degree should be called to occupy this field of usefulness to the society, instead of being as now a somewhat ornamental degree without according any additional authority or status in the society. We also regard his statements that the society is primarily an embodiment of patriotic national thought and feeling, and secondarily a Benefit Society, as being very timely and should be laid to heart by all. His references to the faults of the ANGLO-SAXON are made in such generous terms that almost make us feel inclined to plead guilty, except that we have the knowledge and conviction that a zeal, not less than his own for the maintenance of the principles of the society prompted our writings.

BRING THE CHILDREN TO THE ELITE PHOTO STUDIO

BEST SATISFACTION.

117 SPARKS ST., - OTTAWA.

S. J. JARVIS.

Telephone 361.

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Cab Proprietor, 196 Slater Street Ottawa.

Double and Single Carriages. Special facilities for Wedding and other parties. Prompt attention given to all orders.

BOARDING STABLES,

Cab No. 182 . . . Bell Telephone No. 14