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 All letters respecting advertisements and subscriptions to be addressed to the "Business Manager."

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.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU
 ALL

Before another issue of the ANGLO-SAXON sees the light, Christmas will have come and gone once more. We wish you all a Merry Xmas. May the festive season be one of peace and happiness to all hearts. May sobriety, temperance, decorum, and the decent observance of church worship, mark the day in every household where the ANGLO-SAXON is read. May gluttony and drunkenness and intemperance in every shape be absent at every festive board presided over by the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON. It must be so, if the precepts of the Order S. O. E. are obeyed, and the obligations that every member of the organization have taken upon themselves loyally lived up to. There is no violation of secrecy in stating that to be a consistent member of the Order S. O. E., in good standing, a man must faithfully observe all the moral laws, human and divine; and if he does that he is not going to be very far from enjoying the kind of Christmas cheer we have been wishing him—that is, a season of hearty good will, tranquil happiness, and pure pleasures, material and spiritual alike.

We whose lot it is to live in Canada have reason to be thankful for the blessings we enjoy. Free from the terrors of a national life reeking with human blood and the vilest and filthiest crimes of lust and passion, with robbery, outrage, tyranny and lawlessness as across the border, free from the military burdens that oppress the nations of continental Europe, at peace with all mankind, enjoying under the British flag the freest constitution the world has ever seen, Britons in Canada have reason indeed to be grateful to the kind fate that directed them to this British New Dominion in America. We hope that one and all will fully appreciate their advantages as the day we all celebrate comes around once more, and that in the deepest, fullest and best meaning of the words the 25th day of December, 1892, may prove to every reader

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

WHERE TO FIND CANADIAN NEWS ON FILE IN ENGLAND.

An interesting letter was received a few days back by a prominent gentleman in one of the Departments of the Dominion Government, from Mr. Jas. Johnson, formerly of the Ottawa Citizen. Mr. Johnson wrote from London and gave a most graphic picture of the Royal Colonial Institute, the pride and glory of the British Metropolis in the eyes of colonials and all interested in the colonies and Great Britain.

The Royal Colonial Institute is an admirably managed institution, and its officers are men of world-wide reputation. It is a great force in all questions of colonial interest, and its influence is never exercised but for high and worthy purposes. The value of such an institution is simply inestimable.

The institution issues periodical reports and publications which are sent to every corner of the Empire. There is nothing printed in the English language that enjoy a wider or more influential circulation than the regular press issues of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. Johnson, in describing his visit to the great Institution mentions that one of the first things he enquired for was whether any Canadian paper was filed there, "Oh, yes," was the reply,

"we regularly file the ANGLO-SAXON, published in Ottawa." He found that to the only Canadian newspaper regularly filed at that great centre of British Colonial life and activity.

The same is true of all the Reading Rooms, Club Rooms, Literary Institutes and Farmers' Associations of any prominence throughout England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. The ANGLO-SAXON is regularly filed at all of them, and it is the only Canadian newspaper so filed. Needless to say it is eagerly read every issue, and always in great demand.

AN INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISON.

A good many letters instigated by people interested in stopping immigration of the well-to-do farming classes in England and Scotland to Canada seem to have been sent to the English papers of late making extraordinary statements as to the price of wheat in the Northwest. The object is of course to discourage intending settlers by creating a belief that no matter how good the crops are in the British Northwest and how superior the quality, nothing can be made out of raising wheat on Canadian soil, and farmers had better stop at home or go to the States. These letters get copied all over the United Kingdom, the continent, in Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and have considerable effect in neutralising the efforts of the Dominion government to influence intending emigrants of means to settle in this country. For one paper in Canada that takes an intelligent interest in the question of settling our prairies and refuting statements of the above character industriously and continuously disseminated all over Great Britain and Europe through the agencies of United States land colonization and railway companies, there are hundreds published in the United States, liberally supported by United States agricultural societies, immigration associations, land and colonization concerns, and the giant railway corporations that have millions of acres of barren land still to dispose of. The ANGLO-SAXON is one of the few newspapers in Canada that devotes a large portion of its space to reporting events in the Northwest in the regular way of news, and special letters from well known and reliable men whose statements are entitled to as much respect as those of any correspondents in the English cities and counties of the leading English papers. In this way, issue by issue, the English readers of the ANGLO-SAXON are familiarised with everyday facts relating to the prices of land, the most accessible and fertile districts, the development of the various centres of population in the regions now in the course of being settled, and everything calculated to bring before the mind of the intending settler the information he needs to enable him to get it into his head that Canada offers a more attractive field for his capital and labor than any part of the United States. Now with regard to the exaggerated and one-sided reports of low priced wheat above referred to, we claim that there has not been a sample of wheat produced in Manitoba and British Northwestern America this year or any year since the first seed was sown that has not produced from two to six cents a bushel more than any wheat of a corresponding grade produced in any State in the Union.

This may appear a bold assertion to make; but it will take a lot of figuring to down it. We merely assert a well known fact that no man who is at all familiar with the wheat market of Chicago and the northwestern states will be disposed to deny, unless indeed he is a person who despises the truth. There is probably not a product on earth that is so unmercifully and so outrageously doctored as wheat that gets into the hands of the Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo, New York or other grain manipulators. Your grain goes into the railway yards one thing, and comes out of the elevator something else. It is like the little pussy cat that went into the sausage machine; she entered with a meow, a pooty, four-legged, furry little critter with a long tail, and came out a string of beautiful bolognas. We are free to admit that the United States grain men are perfectly competent to figure out that some kinds of United States wheat command as good prices as, if not better than, Canadian Northwestern grain, just as some fellows can demonstrate to their own satisfaction, and that of many others, as the old saying goes, that the moon is made of green cheese. The fact will nevertheless remain, and every grain man who knows anything about the United States elevators and markets, and the prices paid to the farmers at the cars, must admit it, that quality for quality

the Canadian article leads, as we said before by two to as much as six cents a bushel. Whenever you see that a farmer in the Canadian Northwest reports prices away down below what is claimed to be the price for the Dakota or Minnesota product you may be perfectly certain there is something behind. It is true that in some of the colonies of aliens in our Northwest, so called "farms" have been harvesting crops in such a slovenly, dirty and unworkmanlike way as to invite the lowest possible grading of the stuff, and have lost in consequence. If sampling discloses dirt, down goes the mark, and the consignment is doomed. That is all right, and it will do a heap of good in teaching the slovenly farmer to mend his ways. But cases of this sort are not to the point, and fair and just comparison of prices of Northwestern grain with the same qualities of grain in the United States will show in favor of the farmer who was wise enough to make tracks for the British Northwest.

Here is another good item for Manitoba. Four hundred tons of No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat sold in London on Monday for prompt shipment at 30s. 4 1/2 d. per quarter, as compared with 28s. 9 d. c. i. f. for Kansas Red, the best United States wheat.—Canadian Gazette, London, Nov. 24.

A suggestion of very great interest was made by Bro. Glazebrook, at the last meeting of Lodge Albion, S. O. E. It was to the effect that a labor bureau be formed in connection with the lodge. Lodge Kent has tried the experiment with satisfactory results. We heartily endorse the suggestion and strongly commend it to the consideration of every lodge in the Order.

Several times of late, suggestions have been made in the ANGLO-SAXON that the title "Juvenile" Lodges be dropped and the designation "Cadet" Lodge adopted in its place. Has anyone anything new and to the point to say on the subject? If so, say on.

We have received the "Star Almanack," for 1892, and find the promises made by the publishers as to the extent and variety of its information more than fulfilled. Mr. Graham has once more demonstrated that when he takes hold of a thing he knows how to throw everything else of the same kind into the shade.

THE DOMINION CABINET.

A List of the Thompson Administration. Since the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON, premier Sir John Abbott, sent in his resignation to the Governor-General, Lord Stanley, and Sir John Thompson was called upon to form a new cabinet, which he did as follows:

- Prime Minister and Minister of Justice—Sir John Sparrow Thompson.
- Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.
- Postmaster-General—Sir Adolphe P. Caron.
- Without Portfolio—Hon. John Carling.
- Secretary of State—Hon. John Costigan.
- Minister of Finance—Hon. George Eulas Foster.
- Minister of Marine and Fisheries—Hon. Charles Hibbert Tupper.
- Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. John Graham Haggart.
- Minister of Public Works—Hon. Jos. Alderic Oimmet.
- Minister of Militia and Defence—Hon. J. C. Patterson.
- Minister of the Interior—Hon. Thomas Mayne Daly.
- Minister of Agriculture—Hon. Auguste Real Angers.
- President of the Council—William Bullock Ives.
- Comptroller of Customs—Nathaniel Clarke Wallace.
- Comptroller of Inland Revenue—John Fisher Wood.
- Solicitor General—John Joseph Curran.

It is stated that the Imperial Government has favorably considered a bill prepared by the London County Council abolishing the city corporations and placing guild funds under the control of the Council. The posts of Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs are to be continued as honorary dignities, but their administration powers destroyed.

A "No-Rent" campaign has been commenced by the Democratic Federation, acting through the committee of Unemployed Workmen. Emergency committees have been appointed in every district in London to assist unemployed workmen to resist eviction so long as they are without employment and destitute.

Hay sells at an average of say \$9 a ton here, say about 30s. English. Hay of the same quality is bringing 85s. to 100s. (say \$20 to \$25 Canadian) per ton at Southampton and other English ports. The margin leaves a far heavier profit after paying freight, insurance, and all other charges, than ever could be obtained in the very best and nearest U.S. markets.

THE STAR SPANGLER BANNER.

and the other threw sprays of somewhat mal-odorous cold water on the savings of Mr. Parkin, goes well to show that the enemies of closer trade relations with Great Britain, dread the name of Imperial Federation more and more as day by day we see the "fad" assuming definite shape and larger proportions as it looms up through the gloom of world-wide trade depression. With the accession of President Cleveland to the American throne, the hopes of the hordes of England's covert enemies are aroused; they think we may get commercial union, reciprocity, or—but name it not yet—political union, annexation. Well, we shall see.

THE UNION JACK AS BEFITS THE BRITISH NEW DOMINION HAS TAKEN ITS PLACE—A TIMELY CAUTION.

Winnipeg, Dec. 2.—Anno Domini 1892 has now so nearly attained that end which has been the fate of all years preceding it, that a retrospective glance at the progress which the S. O. E. B. S. has made in this

NEW BRITISH DOMINION

of ours may not be out of place. But very little more than three years ago the Sons of England had neither local habitation or name in this country; to-day they number, all told, some four or five hundred members (in Winnipeg alone there are three hundred)—not bad for a city of 30,000, the population of which is gathered from every nationality of any importance on which the sun shines. Two new lodges have been organized here this year. Lodge Shakespeare, 161, as was foretold, closed its charter list with sixty-eight members. Lodge Queen of the West, Juvenile lodge—would it not be better to say "Sons of England Cadets?"—has started with a good membership, and for the most part will be guided by a staff of matured and well proved guardians.

That the Order would have had a hall of its own by now there is little doubt, had it not been for the action, or inaction, of the distant centre of authority, but as it is it only leaves a certain consumption for a no very distant future.

But with all this progress it would seem that the formation of a District Grand Lodge here must at present prove premature. As things stand, the institution of such could only prove a source of bickering and jealousy, and could not so well serve the purposes required as would a well organized

COMMITTEE OF ALL THE LODGES

in Manitoba assembled to decide what special changes in the Constitution would best enable them to meet and surmount the obstacles which are met by dwellers in this new country—obstacles with which those in the east, for whom that Constitution was formulated, do not have to contend.

Such an assembly, gathered together once a year, and devising what rules for governing local lodges would best meet the condition of affairs as found in this community, and then submitting the fruit of their deliberations to the S. G. L. for approval, would answer the purpose without the cumbrousness of D. G. L. ceremonial or regalia.

The year has seen changes in other matters too, outside the Sons. In point of fact loyalty is, to a certain extent, at a discount in this region; the market is glutted, as it were. The Star Spangled Banner is

NO MORE SEEN

on our poles or heard of on our streets. At the American consulate the "meteor flag" hangs forlorn, or at times flaps itself into paroxysms of impotent wrath when it is hauled up, the one solitary signal in all Winnipeg that there is a solemn turkey shoot, or some other great national event, going on in its native country.

St. Andrew's day was commemorated by a grand banquet, the hotel where it was held heralding the event by hoisting what, to most Winnipeggers, was a strange flag, being yellow. Many of the inhabitants thought the building was under quarantine regulations, but a little enquiry educed the fact that the red spot in the centre was intended for the Scottish lion.

Last year there was much newspaper discussion over the fact of the Scotchmen toasting the President of the United States, and the general consensus of public opinion seemed to be that that functionary really had no more claim to be toasted by loyal Canadians than had the Pope of Rome or the Mahdi, so this year, in order not to offend any one of the earth's potentates, the health of all foreign rulers was drank collectively, the American consul responding in his usual felicitous manner. But this state of things is too lovely to last: the drifting straws indicate the wind's direction.

MR. PARKIN

was here and gave one of his home-striking and permanently convincing addresses on the advisability and absolute necessity for Imperial Confederation, with the covert truth thrown in that the possession of Canada was an absolute necessity to Britain if she were to retain the sovereignty of the seas.

We have two daily papers, one out and out Grit, the other professed Conservative, but by birth and hereditary descent Grit of the old Brown school. The way that the one howled down,

and therefore the enemies of closer trade relations with Great Britain, dread the name of Imperial Federation more and more as day by day we see the "fad" assuming definite shape and larger proportions as it looms up through the gloom of world-wide trade depression. With the accession of President Cleveland to the American throne, the hopes of the hordes of England's covert enemies are aroused; they think we may get commercial union, reciprocity, or—but name it not yet—political union, annexation. Well, we shall see.

Sons of England, be not deceived, there is work for you in the no very distant future; Cromwell's celebrated dictum, both literally and figuratively rendered and accepted, may be advice well acted upon for some time to come—

"Pray to God and keep your powder dry."

Nine-Tenths of the Land Mortgaged.

In Genesee county, New York State, farm land has depreciated one-third in value in four years, and nine-tenths of the farm land of the county is mortgaged. The statement is made by the Democratic New York World and vouched for by Mr. Hull, the Republican county clerk of Genesee.

Where, is the county in Ontario or Quebec, or any province in the Dominion that can show such a record? Yet Genesee county is one of the most fertile naturally in New York, and the farmers have free access to the markets of sixty-five millions.

The competition of the western plains is breaking the heart of the average eastern farmer throughout this continent, but if anybody in the east is doing pretty well in spite of this competition, it is the Ontario farmer. Our agriculturists are better off than their neighbors across the line.

The Poverty of a Great U.S. City.

New York, Dec. 8.—Nothing has been heard in Brooklyn of the Rev. Samuel Foster McCleary, assistant pastor of the Church of the Saviour, in Pierrepont Street, that city, who disappeared from his boarding house at No. 124 Hicks St., on Thursday last, and it is generally believed that he is dead. He was careful to pay every cent he owed before he left Brooklyn. It has been said that the young minister's mind was affected by the poverty and suffering he found among the poor of Brooklyn. Many people came to him with sad tales of want and distress, and his knowledge that there was so much misery around him, and that his power to relieve it was limited preyed on his mind. It is said he used to walk the floor of his room for hours talking aloud about the state of affairs.

Death and Destruction.

Atlanta, Texas, Dec. 7.—About one o'clock this afternoon a disastrous cyclone occurred three miles east of here, sweeping away barns, houses and outbuildings and leaving death and general destruction in its path. Sam McAdam's residence was destroyed, and he and three children were fatally hurt. One child was found 300 yards away in a dying position. Several other houses were destroyed with their contents, and several people injured.

Heavy Snowstorms in the States.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 7th.—Snow has been falling here since one o'clock last night. Street car traffic has been entirely abandoned. The snow is accompanied by a high wind and there is a prospect of a blizzard. Many trains are late and some have been abandoned.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—The Chicago weather bureau this evening reported a great snow and wind storm passing over the country. To the east, and extending to the Atlantic, there is rain, while between here and the Missouri river a snow storm is raging.

Imperial Penny Postage.

London, Dec. 12.—The Chronicle says that the British government has practically decided to adopt penny postage throughout the Empire.

Astonished at the Fair Trade Wave.

London, Dec. 8.—The unanimity and fervid enthusiasm displayed at the agricultural conference which met in St. James' Hall here yesterday, in favor of protection and bi-metalism, have alike astonished the Conservatives and Liberals.

Decreased Values of British Shipments

London, Dec. 7.—The returns issued by the Board of trade for last month show that the imports decreased £4,660,000 and the exports decreased £240,000, as compared with those of November last year. [The above decreases are probably in values. Nothing is said in the despatch about quantities.—Ed.]