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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.

THE PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION.

The proposals of the Revision Committee (Dr. J. S. King, chairman) are now under consideration by the Order, and will probably be adopted to a greater or less extent at next Grand Lodge. The questions raised by the new proposals are of the most far-reaching character. It is intended to form Provincial Grand Lodges, each having its own jurisdiction, subject always to the supreme control of the "Sovereign" Grand Lodge, as the Parliament of the Order will henceforward be called. The business of the subordinate lodges will, it is proposed, be transacted wholly in the White Rose Degree. This is a step we have long considered highly desirable as regards cities (particularly Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal), but its expediency in smaller places, where there is only one lodge, is, in our opinion, more doubtful. However, that is a matter for Grand Lodge to consider.

Another highly desirable proposal is that the Sovereign Grand Lodge shall take under its protection the children of deceased members of the Order who have been left without means of support. We should, indeed, like the Order to go further and establish a connection with Dr. Barnardo and Miss Rye and arrange with them for the introduction and placing of English boys in this country under the auspices of the Order. This would be an excellent means of keeping the lads under English influences. We ought to have an eye to the future, and it is always easier to encourage the growth of sentiment in the young than in the old. We have no doubt that both Dr. Barnardo and Miss Rye do their best to instill into the minds of the children in their care a hearty love for England, but it is questionable whether, unless the Order itself makes a move in the matter, we shall gather many of them into our Society. And yet we cannot afford to lose them. The efforts the Order is making in the direction of Juvenile Lodges is a sufficient evidence of the importance which it attaches to the principle we have indicated—the gathering together of young as well as old in the firm bonds of national sentiment.

We hope if nothing can be done in the matter before next Grand Lodge meeting that that body will formulate some plan for bringing in to the Order the officers and men on the ships sailing between England and Canada. This we regard as a most important and necessary step. It is impossible to overestimate the value of having zealous and devoted members of the Order on our passenger ships. A word here and there

might influence many an Englishman on his way to Canada to join us on his arrival.

We regret that in the proposed amended Constitution it was not found possible or expedient to define more exactly the position of the Order in regard to political matters. We are still to be Protestant and we shall continue to support British Connection. But everyone knows how these loose phrases have been interpreted by some members of the Order. It has been pretended that the Order was a Benefit Society, pure and simple; that the "Sons of England" was merely distinctive and only signified that its members were English or of English descent. Nothing more. The pledge to support British connection was minimised down to nothing. It did not mean political action of any kind. Oh! dear no! That would offend too many partisans of one stripe or another. The time has now arrived when the Order must take a decided line of its own. The shilly-shallying and "waiting until we are stronger" and other excuses of faint-hearted men must be dropped, and we should now take our stand firmly and proudly, as men of a noble and strong race, for the unity of our people and of our Empire.

The trouble about the Orange Order has been that it has allowed men to control it who should never have been allowed to assume prominent positions in that or any other Society. The history of Protestantism has been one long struggle for civil and religious liberty. The Orange Order was formed to maintain the rights that had been won by the sword. At the last resort those rights may again have to be maintained in the same way. A branch of the Order was established in Canada because it was felt that here there was a special need for a society strongly possessing Protestant principles. And yet, when the order and country was betrayed by the politicians, on the occasion of the Jesuits' Estates Bill, the men who were put up to defend the Government were the leaders of the Orange Order! And what was the excuse made? That both parties were committed to the Bill, and that therefore nothing could be done! There are, it is said, two hundred thousand men in the Orange Order, and all those men could do nothing! This instance, surely, points a moral for us. Let us lay down our principles strongly and definitely, and appoint only men of high character and disinterestedness to be our leaders. Let us watch the politicians carefully and oppose the men that oppose the policy of the Order. Instead of being frightened of possessing principles let us boldly proclaim and act up to them. After all, they are only those of all loyal men in this country.

Canada's immunity from the financial storm that is causing disaster in the neighboring Republic is a subject of frequent comment nowadays by the American press. This is how the New York Post sizes up the Canadian situation: "The financial situation in Canada constitutes a very fair object lesson for our silver men to study at present. Business is not disturbed there except as it is shaken by mere juxtaposition with us. There has been only one bank failure, and that was unimportant. The only difference between us and Canada in surrounding conditions is that we have a silver-purchase law and she has not. Nobody in Canada apprehends a tumble from the gold to the silver standard. Therefore, nobody feels any inclination to hoard money, and there is no premium on currency over bank cheques." The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "Business affairs are moving on smoothly in Canada. There is no crisis there. * * On this side of the line business failures are occurring in all directions, industries closing, banks suspending, great numbers of workmen thrown out of employment, and a general feeling of insecurity. No such changes have occurred on the Canadian side of the line. There, matters are going on about as usual. There is no complaint of a scarcity of money, and no exceptional disturbance in the financial or industrial situation." These are about the facts of the case. Canada's nerves are steady because she pays her debts in gold.

A RUSH TO TAKE UP LAND
IN THE NORTHWEST.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FORMING
LARGE COLONIZATION
SOCIETIES.

The Canadian Northwest Chosen as
the Best Place to Settle in.

Col. Rossmale Nepveu, of Doorn, Holland, will arrive in Canada on the 21st or 22nd inst., on the Mongolian, and come to Ottawa immediately to interview the Minister of the Interior relative to an emigration scheme of which he and some of the best men of Holland are the promoters. They are a board of Christian philanthropists organized to assist Protestant Dutch peasants to emigrate to Canada. Already this summer they have sent out ten families and 40 young men, all of the most desirable class of immigrants. They have been in communication with the department for some time and Mr. Nepveu comes with the purpose of looking over the country for himself and becoming more thoroughly acquainted with its advantages.

A Big Party of Icelanders for Our
Prairies.

The Interior Department is daily in receipt of information from Manitoba and the Northwest which shows that there is a steady flow of immigration into that part of the country.

Mr. Fortier, who has charge of the immigration work, informed the ANGLO-SAXON that he had received a telegram from Quebec stating that 524 Icelanders arrived by the Lake Huron all en route for Manitoba. They are a splendid class of settlers.

Scandinavians for Canada.

Mr. Alfred Akerlindh, Dominion immigrant agent at Ottawa, met about one hundred and fifty Scandinavian immigrants who are to settle in the Canadian Northwest, at Montreal. Mr. Myer, of the *Danebrog*, spent some time in Quebec "writing up" the government immigrant accommodations there. His verdict is that the provisions made for immigrants at Quebec are as ample as any country could require. Mr. Akerlindh says that the influx of Europeans this year, though not so large as was expected, has been considerably larger than that of any preceding year, and the immigrants are of a class to make the most desirable Canadian citizens, mainly farmers with small capital.

Report of Michigan Farmers.

Thirty-five delegates from Michigan, who have just visited the Northwest Territories, under the charge of Agent Crossthwaite, in addition to reporting in favor of the country, went further, and out of the 35 delegates 22 of them took up homesteads for themselves and made entries for 40 others.

Land Seekers from India.

Mr. Fortier said the Department had recently received a letter from India asking for information about the country, as two or three parties from there intend taking up land in Canada early next year.

Massachusetts, U. S. A., Delegates
Report.

H. H. Smith, Esq., Commissioner of
Dominion Lands, Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned delegates from the State of Massachusetts, U.S.A., upon our return to Winnipeg, have much pleasure in stating that under the arrangements made by you we have been conducted to, and made a thorough inspection of, a most magnificent tract of country lying east of the Riding Mountain and South of Lake Dauphin. This fine tract of land we found to be well timbered, possessed of many miles of fine hay stretches, with running streams of water, and the soil a deep rich black loam. We also consider that the protection afforded by the wooded heights of the adjacent Riding Mountain is a matter of congratulation. The near presence of Lake Dauphin, affording as it does an unlimited fish supply, is also a most favorable feature of the locality. We are so favorably impressed with the locality, and the whole country, and the crops surrounding it, and through which we passed, that we shall most undoubtedly recommend it to those interested in immigration in Massachusetts as a most favorable field for settlement. We may further add that four of our present number have decided to apply for homestead entries and to commence their settlement duties at once.

We beg further to thank you most cordially for the attention and care which has been extended to us by your department during our stay in the country.

We are, sir, your's faithfully,
Alphonse Chartier, Andre Ledaux,
Athanase Babin, Olivier Paulin,
Abraham Gazan, Oskan Langevin,
S. Ruel.
Winnipeg, 28th July, 1893.

Crop Reports Received by the North
ern Pacific Railway.

N. P. R. crop reports are to the effect that harvesting will be at least a week in advance of last year. From Wawanesa comes the report that the yield is likely to be 20 to 23 bushels per acre; 30 to 35 per cent better than last year. The weather is very warm. A number of farmers are cutting. It will be general by the end of the week.

The agent at Baldur says they are in need of rain. The crops are eight days in advance of last year. There is a fair prospect as to the yield.

Brandon says the crop will ripen two weeks earlier than last year.

Similar reports regarding harvesting are coming in from other points.

THE DAUPHIN COUNTRY.

NEED FOR RAILWAY COMPETITION—
SELECTING PROVINCIAL LANDS.

M. A. Ferris, provincial lands inspector, has returned from a six weeks' trip through the Dauphin county, where he has selected between 7,000 and 10,000 acres for the local government. These lands are taken in lieu of provincial lands which have been sold by the C. P. R. It is probable that they will be placed on the market at an early date.

"Is the land favorable for settlement?" he was asked.

"It is going to make a fine country when the land is cleared up. There is a great deal of scrubby land, but it is easy of drainage. The growing crops are looking well."

"Are they complaining of lack of railway facilities?"

"They are all very anxious to have a railway. Unless one goes in at an early date a great many will leave. One hundred and seven homestead entries have been registered this year. You see," said Mr. Ferris, "the farmers only raise enough to satisfy their demands and incoming settlers. They are only filling homestead duties and no more, having to leave their farms in order to earn money to keep them over the winter."

"Which railway do they prefer?"

"It is not very much a matter of choice. A great many seem to be in favor of the C. P. R."

Wheat Cutting Begun.

Griswold, Man., Aug. 7.—Harvesting commenced on the 2nd inst. Now it has become more general, and a large number of farmers are busy cutting wheat. Notwithstanding the dryness the kernels are large and plump, and although the yield round here will not be as large as expected, still the amount of bushels per acre will be great.

Hon. Mr. Smith's Opinion.

There is a Glorious Future Before
Manitoba—No Need to Rush in
Foreigners.

Hon. Frank Smith returned to Winnipeg on Wednesday, the 9th inst., from a trip through the province of Manitoba, extending as far west as Melita. He was seen by a *Tribune* reporter and was quite ready to give his opinion on the province.

"How did you find the crops in the west, Mr. Smith?"

"The crops are simply grand. We went out about two hundred miles and returned by another road, so that we saw a good deal of the country. I think, however, the farmers in this country sow their wheat too thick. It don't give it so good a chance as when less is sown. Then I noticed a good many farmers are growing potatoes on the flat. I think for this country, especially on low ground, the old plan of hilling up potatoes will produce the best result. You have a great country here. There is plenty of wealth and the people of Manitoba needn't fear, it will develop all right. And you don't need to hurry in a lot of foreigners and city-born people from Europe, who will hang around your towns. What you want are farmers of good character, not people that other nations are glad to get rid of. And you want farmers who are used to mixed farming. Everybody seems to be sowing too much grain. As far as I could see on the trip there were fields of grain. Now what you want is more cattle, more sheep and hogs. Then in the case any of the grain is frozen, feed it to these animals. You want, too, a better class of horses. There isn't going to be a market for horses such as we used to have on the street cars. What can be sold readily nowadays are good coach horses and saddle horses, such as come up to British army standards."

"How did the city and country strike you as a whole?"

"Well, I had read a good deal about Manitoba, and I thought I had a

pretty good idea of it, but must say it is fully a half better than I expected. In every way it exceeded my expectations. Winnipeg is larger and better built, and the provincial towns, and we stopped and went into every one we passed, the provincial towns, I repeat, are a revelation. Canadians don't know the glorious heritage they have here. I have lived a long time in Ontario and never knew such a country lay at our doors. This is my first visit, but I promise you it will not be the last."

In concluding Senator Smith said, "Put in the strongest terms you can the great satisfaction this visit to Manitoba has given me. The Canadian Northwest is wealthy—wealthy in fields and mines and fisheries, and there is no need to haste; the development is bound to come in the near future."

Canadians Coming Home in
Hundreds.

Again to-day the Windsor station was crowded with Canadians coming home from Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Mr. George Bengine, a labor contractor on a small scale and a very intelligent talker, said that between twenty-five and thirty families left Fall River with him yesterday, and an equal number came from Lowell and some New Hampshire towns. There must have been in the train-load fully three hundred souls.

"They look like hard times, eh?" said Mr. Bengine. "Well they have felt hard times, but they are not so badly off as the friends they left behind them in Fall River, plenty who have no money to come home to Canada, plenty who have

NO MONEY TO BUY BREAD.

Twenty-five thousand people in Fall River have nothing to do and very little to eat. Eleven Fall River factories have closed down and the people can't get away or get work anywhere else. I am taking about forty men from Fall River to work for Mr. H. J. Beemer on the Lake St. John Railway, and I could bring hundreds more if I could get work for them. For myself, I had to sell \$100 worth of furniture for \$14 to get away from Fall River."

Another of the party Mr. Samuel Paquet, told a similar story about Lowell. Paquet is a cotton worker, and gave the names of the mills that have closed. They are the Merrimac Cotton Mills, with over 3000 weavers, corders, spinners, and calico printers; the Suffolk Mills with about 2000 workers; the Appleton Mills with over 3000 employees; and the Lawrence Mills with 3700 men and women. The notice given in most cases is that the factories will remain closed from three to six weeks, and thereafter run three days a week.

Manufactories of all kinds are shutting down alleging "over production." The Harris harness factory, with 200 employees, is one in point.—*Montreal Star*, Aug. 8.

HULL TO BECOME THE HOLY-
OKE OF CANADA.

A paper making machine valued at \$25,000 will in a few days be placed in the E. B. Eddy Company's new mill in Hull, Quebec. This mill is the third the company has started since it began operations about a year and a half ago. When ready for operations the new mill, with the machinery, will cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000, and will be used principally for making book and writing paper. The machine will be one of the finest anywhere in America.

The various buildings and machinery used by the company have involved an expenditure of between \$450,000 and \$500,000. The labor employed is principally skilled, and high priced. Several of the men have been brought out from England.

Ever since the company started, a year and a half ago, the only time their machines have rested was on Sunday. Day and night they have gone, and even so have been unable to fill the orders.

The Cornwall correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* says that during the past fortnight a large number of former residents of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Gengarry, have returned home from the Western States. Nearly every train has one or two, and all tell the same story of hard times and general depression.

Rheumatism Cured.

Soldier's Cove, N.S., Jan. 30, 1890.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.
Dear Sir:—Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are the best medicine for rheumatism that I have ever used. Last spring I was troubled greatly with it in my leg; I used one box of Morse's Pills, and was cured.

Your gratefully,
ALLEN CAMPBELL.