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THE
ANGLO-SAXON
OTTAWA, CANADA.

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the unification, consolidation and supremacy
of the English race, and
British interests.

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THE ANGLO-SAXON CO.,
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on one side of the paper only.
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scriptions 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.

On an inside page in this issue we
print a most interesting account of the
splendid work already done by the
S. O. E. lifeboat on Toronto bay. The
fund needs help.

In recording the death from typhoid
fever of Bro. F. Brooks, late secretary
of Sherwood lodge, Eglinton, Ont., we
are glad to learn that the widow's path
will be the easier for our late brother's
forethought in joining the Beneficiary
fund. Referring to the fund, by the
bye, it is gratifying as a proof of the
reviving interest in it that the ANGLO-
SAXON has sought so ceaselessly to
arouse, to learn that at the last meet-
ing night of Albion Lodge, No. 1, not
fewer than ten applications for entry
into the fund were received.

Among our S. O. E. reports in this
issue will be found an account of the
opening of a new lodge for English-
men resident in Hull. As most readers
are aware, Hull is situated on the Que-
bec side of the Ottawa river, opposite
the capital, and is a stronghold of
French-Canadian Nationalism. It was
about the last place of any size in
Canada where one would expect to
find a lodge of the Sons of England,
and all the more credit is due to Dis-
trict Deputy, Bro. E. Ackroyd, and
Bros. Wm. Chitty, G. Harbour and E.
Broadhead, for their earnest efforts to
establish an English centre there
around which Englishmen can in fu-
ture gather. No more important addi-
tion to the Order has been made this
year than Lodge Tennyson No. 165,
and no more hopeful sign of the resolve
of Englishmen in Canada to organize
could be furnished.

A review of the causes that led to
Cleveland's election to the presidency
of the United States, which will inter-
est all Englishmen, is printed on an
inside page; as well as a notice of
"English cheap labor," as a campaign
issue in the States.

It is satisfactory to learn that the
attention of a number of Englishmen
in the Brantford district having been
called to the S. O. E. by a most in-
teresting concert given there by zealous mem-
bers of Salisbury Lodge, several are
about to come in. Other lodges
should take the hint. A little judicious
unbending is a good thing. We
believe heartily in members having a
good time. Drinking and that sort of
thing is severely ignored by S. O. E.
lodges, and there are plenty of ways
of spending a delightful evening of a
high and improving class that all
respectable Englishmen can enjoy.
Salisbury Lodge seems to have dis-
covered the secret. Credit is due to
Bro. C. Dunnett for initiating a pleas-
ant series of social gatherings.

The Ottawa public school trustees
have added to the studies of the
youngsters, instructions for the resusci-
tation of the apparently drowned. How
would it be to teach the little ones, as
a preventative, how to swim? Practi-
cal, useful, healthy, enjoyable teaching
like that seems however to be outside
the sphere of practical school studies.
We hope to live long enough to see the
time when swimming will be as much
a part of an Ottawa boys' education as
learning the alphabet.

Owing to cases of pleuro-pneumonia
being discovered among Canadian
cattle, the future landing of live stock
from Canada in England has been pro-
hibited, and an established trade repre-

senting nominally \$8,000,000 per annum
is destroyed. All authorities agree,
however, that considering the losses
by drowning, exposure at sea and
other causes, the seeming disaster is a
blessing in disguise. It will force
Canadian shippers to work up the
dressed meat trade, which is far more
profitable and merciful, and will bring
a great deal more money back to
Canada. It is pretty well established
that the diseased cattle are not Cana-
dian stock at all, but infested stock
from United States ranches which
United States shippers smuggled into
Canada and got shipped east as Cana-
dian stock.

A LONG AND STRONG ARM.
As a result of the prompt despatch of
an English man of war to Russian
waters in the Behring Sea, to enquire
into the imprisonment of Canadian
sealers by Russian warships, the crews
have been liberated. Admiral Hotham,
commanding on the Pacific Station,
has received the following from the
senior English naval officer at Yoko-
hama:

"Crews of sealing schooners are on
board the Empress of India, under
orders to report arrival to you or the
governor."

This means that the British fighting
machine that was sent to Petropaulov-
ski, Siberia, has returned with the res-
cued Canadians on board. Truly a
long and strong arm can be stretched
out when the occasion arises, from
Downing Street.

Bro. Cuthbert, of Westward Ho
Lodge, recently sent us a new list of sub-
scribers. In doing so he asks us to give
more space to Juvenile Lodges. We
will gladly do so, and any brother send-
ing us Juvenile Lodge news may be
sure of considerate and appreciative
treatment. Our opinion of Juvenile
Lodges is that they are essential to the
propagation and permanence of
British influence in British America,
and without their vigorous expansion
the Order of S. O. E. would in a few
generations suffer for want of living
material, as the present members pass
over to the land beyond the grave.
Every Lodge of S. O. E. in the country
should have its Juvenile Lodge, the
interests of which should be assiduously
promoted. As regards the question
how Juvenile Lodges can be made
most successful, we invite opinions
brief and to the point, from those who
are engaged in the work, before offer-
ing our own views.

LOW PRICE OF WHEAT IN THE STATES.

All over the wheat-producing coun-
tries just now the price of wheat has
dropped to a phenomenally low point,
owing to the glut of the markets caused
by grain being simultaneously rushed
to the seaports from every point of the
compass where there is grain for ex-
port. Never in the history of the world
has there been such desperate rivalry
among buyers and shippers to get the
grain to shipping points. The conse-
quence is such a glut and blockade of
railways as was never heard of before.
Tens of thousands of cars are held at
Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Detroit,
Buffalo, St. Louis, and other inland
places the supply of transport facilities
is insufficient to overtake the demand,
and prices have dropped and dropped
till at last it seems the lowest figure
must have been reached, and any
change that takes place must be for the
better.

Throughout the Dakotas, Minnesota
and Nebraska, the pressure is being
very severely felt. The Aberdeen, S.
D., *Star-Republican*, Nov. 3, says:
"Wheat is now at the lowest price
known in twenty years. Though the
crop is nearly twenty per cent. less than
last year, the export demand is now
very light. This falling off in the
foreign demand is one of the direct results
of the McKinley bill. The newspaper
organs of the high taxers are filled with
gleeful accounts of the ruin and desola-
tion which the McKinley bill has
wrought in English manufacturing
towns—as though bankruptcy there
meant good times here—but they say
nothing of the misery and privation
which the low price of wheat brings to
the western farmers."

It will probably take several weeks
to relieve the grain blockade on the
United States railways and bring about
a recovery of prices, but the worst has
no doubt been reached, and farmers on
this side of the line are acting wisely in
holding back their grain for the present.
Prices are not likely to go lower
than they are in Canada, but as soon
as the effects of the overwhelming
offerings for the English markets are
over, as they soon will be, the recovery
must come. In recent issues we have
shown that the shortage in the English
crops will compel the old country to
draw heavily on all outside sources for
another year's supply. As soon as the
speculative trading is done, the natural
results of a strong demand will be felt
in our markets.

REASONS WHY.

We have been asked why we give so
much space to Northwestern news.
Our answer is that we regard the
peopling of the Northwest by men
speaking the English language, and
especially by men of English birth, a
matter of paramount importance to
Canada, to the British Empire, and to
Englishmen more than all. English
blood was shed without stint, and Eng-
lish treasure lavished without end in
the conquest of Canada. For what?
Merely for love of war? To spite
the revolted American colonies? A
little of both perhaps, but chiefly be-
cause our forefathers foresaw the day
when the congested population of
England would need an outlet on this
continent, where, under the shelter of
the Union Jack, under English laws
and customs, new homes could be
found, and the people take possession
of the land for themselves and their
heirs for ever. The blood was shed, the
treasure lavished, the enemy's forces
driven out, the colonial invaders sent
back, British authority established,
and a stable form of government finally
organized, from the Atlantic to the
Pacific. The work of peopling the
almost limitless expanse of unoccupied
fertile land has commenced, and all the
nations of the world are coming in to
take possession. French, Germans,
Scandinavians, Russians, Italians, are
beginning to colonize the most acces-
sible regions, Canadians are returning
from the United States to take up land,
United States farmers who are dissatis-
fied with the crushing monopolies of
their own country are finding their way
across the frontier, and the diversion
of the stream of European immigration
into Canadian territory is only a ques-
tion of time; it has already commenced.
We hold that a paper established as the
ANGLO-SAXON is, for the promotion
of British connection and English in-
terests in British America, is bound to
devote itself to the diffusion of infor-
mation calculated to influence English
immigrants and bring them here to
take their share of the land, before it is
too late. No higher duty, no loftier
motive could animate an Englishman
in Canada. England is congested, her
lands are held by a feudal aristocracy
on terms that make life unspeakably
hard for millions of our fellow country-
men, and practically impossible for the
men who extract from the soil the
wealth upon which the nobles fatten,
to own the land. Here on the con-
trary is land in abundance for every
man in England who cares to come
and take possession of it, to till and
work and call his own and his chil-
dren's, and his children's children for-
ever, if they only knew it. Our object
is to carry the news to them, to be-
come a medium to which they can
look in absolute confidence for facts
and guidance. These are the reasons
that influence us in giving so much of
our space to the diffusion of infor-
mation respecting the lands of the North-
west, and we believe they are good
ones.

Our valued contemporary, *Imperial
Federation*, quotes from the ANGLO-
SAXON some fine patriotic sentences
that fell from the mouth of Rev. A. B.
Murray, in the course of a sermon re-
ported in these columns. We are glad
to find that the sermon is receiving
wide attention, and is likely to be
quoted wherever an English paper is
printed. It is another instance serving
to illustrate the value of the press in
bringing before the public eye words of
priceless value that might otherwise
not be circulated far beyond the ears
that heard them.

DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND.

We congratulate our Toronto Sisters
on the establishment in Toronto of
Lodge Duchess of Kent, No. 13, Daugh-
ters of England B.S. It is very satis-
factory to the ANGLO-SAXON to be
able to print the record that appears
on another page in reference to the
new ladies lodge, as well as the pro-
ceedings of Lodge Old England,
Daughters of England B.S. The
ladies are taking hold and when they
take hold, the men have to look out
for their laurels. Hats off to the
ladies! Nothing is so gratifying to a
true Englishman as the interest their
wives and sweethearts are taking in
organizing Lodges of the Order Daugh-
ters of England.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Federation

Finance Minister Foster, was a guest
at a banquet given by the Sheffield cut-
lers on the 5th inst. Responding to the
toast "The Colonies" he spoke in favor
of forming a great federation to ad-
vance inter-national trading and the
relations between the colonies and
the mother country.

THE SITUATION IN THE STATES.

THE PEOPLE IN POVERTY AND LABOR LARGELY UNEMPLOYED.

General Weaver, Presidential Candidate of
the People's Party, outlines the Con-
dition into which the Republic has
fallen.

In the recent presidential election in
the United States, the newly formed
Peoples' Party appear at the time of
writing to have carried the States of Colo-
rado, Kansas and Nevada. Nebraska is
in doubt but claimed both by the People's
Party and Republicans. The People's
Party are satisfied with the result, and
will now go ahead and perfect their
organization, believing that the next
election will give them the balance of
power in the country.

The address of General Weaver and
General Field, the party's candidates for
President and Vice-President of the
United States respectively, is a re-
markable document, and the first of the
kind in the history of political parties in
the Republic to admit the deplorable
condition to which the country has been
reduced by corruption, mismanagement
and unlimited immigration of skilled
labor in competition with an already
overstocked labor market.

POVERTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The address says: The people are in
poverty. Their substance is being de-
voured by heartless monopolists, trusts
and money sharks. Labor is largely
unemployed, and where work is obtain-
able the wages paid are for the most
part unremunerative and products of
labor not paying the costs of production.
This is a matter of serious concern to the
whole people. The leaders of the hereto-
fore dominant parties are everywhere
controlled by the great monopoly and
money centres, and manifest utter disre-
gard for the wants and wishes of the
people. The parties are hostile camps,
arranged on sectional lines, and repre-
sent the

BITTERNESS AND CRUELITIES

of the past; every four years discussing
the issues of the late war, which should
long since have been allowed to pass
from the political discussions of the day.
Notwithstanding the bitterness exist-
ing between the old parties, they vie with
each other in their subservience to capi-
talistic and corporate greed. They are
incapable of dealing sincerely with the
vast problems evolved by the growth of
the last quarter of a century. Upon the
great economic questions of the age they
are practically one in purpose, differing
just enough to enable them to carry on a
sham battle, while the work of
ROBBERY AND SPOILIATION
proceed unabated. In the meantime,
the farmers and planters North and
South and wageearners everywhere are
proscribed, maltreated, brought into
competition with convict labor, and in
many instances shot down by hired mer-
cenaries acting under orders of arrogant
corporations which have unblushingly
usurped the functions of government
and presumed to act in its stead. These
corporations dominate the daily commu-
nications of the people.

"We are pained to discover in the pub-
lic mind of the Southern states through
which we have passed a widespread lack
of confidence on the part of the people
in the integrity of the judges of elections
in receiving the ballots of the people and
counting them for the candidates of their
choice. We think that this evil must be
corrected by the intelligence and integri-
ty of the people of the country, other-
wise

SCENES OF VIOLENCE,

and perhaps bloodshed may follow these
efforts of parties in charge of the ballot
boxes to defraud the will of the voter.
They will lead to a serious collision and
that quickly. * * *

We are informed by a large number of
intelligent and reputable people that in
the recent state election in Alabama
Captain Kolb was chosen governor by
over 40,000 majority, and yet his oppo-
nent was counted in by a majority of 10-
000. County tickets throughout the state
were counted out and others counted in.

By the same unblushing methods we
are informed that in the state election,
which occurred in Arkansas on the 5th
of September at least 50,000 qualified
voters of the state were deprived of the
right of suffrage, that the returns were
inaccurate; that at this election the
People's party, though polling a large
vote in the state, was denied representa-
tion in the appointment of judges and
commissioners by whom the election was
to be conducted. In consequence of these
methods the will of the legally authorized
voters of the state has been defeated. *

SOME NEEDS INDICATED.

All who desire the revival of business,
all who wish for the return of prosperity
of our country, all who desire to relieve

the depressed industries and wage-work-
ers of our common country, all who de-
sire an adequate increase of our cur-
rency and the coinage of silver, the
abolition of banks of issue and the con-
stitutional control of the great instru-
ments of commerce by the government
of the United States, all who desire that
the laws of taxation shall be equitably
adjusted to the property of the country,
that the public domain shall be sacredly
held in trust for the people, that the high-
ways between the states shall be render-
ed subservient to the popular good, and,
finally, all who desire restoration of fra-
ternity among the people and the obliteration
of sectional animosities, should re-
gard it as their conscientious duty to
align themselves under the banner of
this great industrial and fraternal move-
ment. * * * With aggression of capi-
tal on the one hand, the overthrow of free
elections on the other, how is it possible
for our civilization to last?

The address concludes with an elo-
quent peroration calling on the country to
rise and emancipate itself from the mis-
rule and corruption of existing political
parties.

The Mirror and Farmer, published in
Manchester, N. H. states that the farm
mortgages in the United States amount
to \$15,850,575,000. This represents \$255
for every man, woman and child in the
United States, the population being 60-
000,000. Our farmers would hardly be
improved by being placed under the same
condition as their American
brethren.

British Warships to the Rescue.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 1.—The Canadian
Pacific steamer Empress of Japan,
brought home yesterday the captains
and crews of the Canadian sealers, Car-
melite and Maria, seized by Russians
fifteen and twenty-eight miles respec-
tively, off Copper Island.

The men were taken to Vladivostok
by the Russian war ship Witges, bearing
the admiral of the fleet, and after suffer-
ing hardships there were sent to Nagas-
aki. There they learned that the British
war ship Leander had been sent to
rescue them.

They awaited their return from Vlad-
ivostok, and were informed by her com-
mander that their seizure was illegal
and would be resented. On October 20
the Leander and two war ships from
Hong Kong again sailed for Vladivostok,
the express object of their cruise
being to recover schooners and sealskins
held by Russians.

Our Representatives.

The following brethren represent the
ANGLO-SAXON:

Barrie, Ont.—J. Lang.
Belleville, Ont.—Thos. Waymark.
Bowmanville, Ont.—W. E. Pethick.
Brantford, Ont.—G. G. Lambden.
Brockville, Ont.—Arthur C. Bacon.
Calgary, N. W. T.—E. Doughty.
Capetown, Que.—Alfred Hansford.
Chatham, Ont.—Chas. F. Chanter.
Chedoke, Barton, Ont.—Sackville Hill.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.—J. Ed. Rendle.
Clinton, Ont.—W. S. Swaffield.
Cornwall, Ont.—E. Hunt.
Port William, Ont.—Ed. Oakley.
Fredericton, N. B.—A. D. Thomas.
Galt, Ont.—Chas. Squire.
Gananoque, Ont.—J. H. Baxter.
Guelph, Ont.—H. Bolton; J. Taylor.
Halifax—John Redford, 16 George St.
Hamilton, Ont.—
James Fisher, 101 Oak Ave.
H. H. Martin, 22 Wellington St.
J. W. Hannaford, 108 Wentworth St.
Huntsville, Ont.—J. W. Gledhill.
Kingston, Ont.—
Wm. H. Cruse.
W. Dumbleton.
Lakefield, Ont.—C. J. Burgis.
Londonsborough, Ont.—B. Laurason.
London, St. Thomas, and Aylmer,
Ont.—J. G. R. Finchamp.
Longford Mills, Ont.—Chas. Carr.
Montreal, Que.—
Harry Smith, 29 Plessis St.
J. A. Edwards, 546 St. Paul St.
New Glasgow, N. S.—E. W. Thurston.
New Westminster, B. C.—W. H. Boy-
cott.
Orillia, Ont.—Wm. Swinton.
Pembroke, Ont.—L. N. Pink.
Peterboro, Ont.—
J. J. Turner.
T. Ed. Pratt.
Saltford—W. S. Knight.
Sherbrooke, Que.—Edwin Avery.
Simcoe, Ont.—Chas. G. Cross.
St. Thomas, Ont.—John Leach.
Toronto—
W. L. Hunter, Bloor St.
C. E. Smith, 31 Sword St.
W. T. Kendall, Bloor St.
W. Miles, 894 Queen St. W.
R. S. Grundy, 74 Saulters St.
J. G. Brant, 416 Gerrard St. E.
J. M. Williams, 18 Carleton Ave.
Victoria, B. C.—J. Critchley.
Weston, Ont.—Henry Roberts.
Whitby, Ont.—T. Dixon.
Winnipeg, Man.—
W. Jones, Lodge Neptune.
Jos. Harrison, P. O. Box 666.
Woodstock, Ont.—Wm. E. Barnett.