

**ENGLAND AND HER RULERS.**

**THE GREAT FIGURES OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL CRISIS.**

**The Queen — Rosebery — Harcourt — Something of Their Careers—Lord Rosebery on Sir John Macdonald.**

**THE QUEEN.**

Queen Victoria comes of a long-lived and sturdy race. The House of Hanover, physically at least, are not weaklings. George III. died at 82, and several of his children attained old age. His son, the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, died, it is true, at 52, when she was a baby, but her mother reached the age 75, and passed away in 1804. The Queen will be 75 in May and bids fair to hold the throne for years to come, for she is not of the abdicating kind, and her physical constitution is as strong as that of her grandfather, and her mental strength, always remarkable, is unimpaired. She is, indeed, an exceedingly able woman with a strong, well-poised nature. There is nothing meteoric in her talent, but she has been given a rich possession of common sense. She has an equable temperament and has always accepted the situation with great ability. Moreover, she has several times managed to have her own way by cleverly taking advantage of public opinion. It takes more than a rumor to kill a woman like the Queen. Furthermore, the political conditions of the kingdom are all favorable to her personal peace of mind. Great Britain is stronger, more prosperous, and its people are in every way better off than when she ascended the throne fifty-seven years ago. The dynasty is apparently as firmly seated on the throne as ever it was. Should the Queen die to-morrow the Prince of Wales would succeed to the crown with the general approval of the nation. He is to-day the most popular man in the kingdom, and would be a very popular king. He is a man of good abilities and agreeable manners. There is no republican party in Great Britain, and there is no more prospect of Great Britain becoming a republic in our time than there is of the United States becoming monarchy.

**BRITISH MINISTRIES.**

Since the accession of Queen Victoria to the Throne, England has had eighteen Prime Ministers, several of them in the position more than once. Lord Melbourne was in office at that date—20th June, 1837, the coronation taking place on the 28th June, 1838. Sir Robert Peel succeeded Lord Melbourne, in September, 1841, and in succession of him, Lord John Russell, in 1846; Earl of Derby in February, 1852; Earl of Aberdeen (grandfather of Canada's Gov.-General) December 1852; Lord Palmerston, 1855; Earl of Derby, 1858; Lord Palmerston (second time) 1859; Earl Russell (second time) 1865; Earl of Derby (second time) 1866; Benjamin Disraeli, February, 1868; William E. Gladstone, December, 1868; Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield, second time) 1874; William E. Gladstone (second time) 1880; Marquis of Salisbury, 1885; William E. Gladstone (third time) February, 1886; Marquis of Salisbury (second time) August 1886; William E. Gladstone (fourth time) August, 1892.

**LORD ROSEBERY'S CAREER.**

Lord Rosebery, who has become Mr. Gladstone's successor in the Premiership, was born in London in 1847 and was educated at Eton, his university course being taken at Oxford, where he graduated in Arts. On the death of his grandfather the fourth Earl of Rosebery, he succeeded to the title—in 1868. His first political speech was in 1881, when he seconded the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Among the positions held by Lord Rosebery the following may be mentioned: President of the Social Science Congress, Glasgow, in 1874; Lord Rector of Aberdeen University; Lord Rector of Edinburgh University; Under Secretary of State for the Home Department; First Commissioner of Works; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; member of the London County Council; President of the Imperial Federation League, &c. Lord Rosebery is generally popular, and is regarded as the "safest" man was Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. As Foreign Secretary, his administration in two Governments has been marked with a strength and resolution and vigor of determination which eminently qualifies him to fill that important position. The country at large had confidence in him in the Foreign Office and the feeling is general that so long as he remains there the honour of the flag will be upheld, and imperial interests in all parts of the world will be safely guarded.

**LORD ROSEBERY ON SIR JOHN MACDONALD.**

Lord Rosebery, the Premier, was a warm admirer of the late Sir John A. Macdonald; and it will be remembered that it was he who unveiled the bust of Sir John in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, in November, 1892, in presence of Sir John Abbott, then Premier of Canada; Hon. C. H. Tupper, (now Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper); Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Finance; Sir Donald A. Smith, and many other Canadians and prominent Londoners. In the course of his eloquent remarks on the occasion, Lord Rosebery, pointing to the tombs of Wellington and Nelson near by, said: "Up there sleep Wellington and Nelson, those lords of war who preserved the Empire; below we have the effigies of Dalling and Macdonald, who did much to consolidate it. We have not indeed their bodies—they rest more fitly in the regions where they lived and laboured—but here to-day we consecrate their memory and their example. We know nothing of party politics in Canada upon this occasion. We only recognize this: That Sir John Macdonald had grasped the central idea that the British Empire is the greatest secular agency for good now known to mankind; that that was the secret of his success, and that he was determined to die in it, and strove that Canada should live under it. It is a custom, I have heard in the German army, that when new colours are presented to a regiment, the Emperor first, and then his princes and chiefs, in order, each drive a nail into the staff. I have sometimes been reminded of this practice in connection with the banner of our Empire. Elizabeth and the heroes of her age drove their nails in; and so onward through the expansive eighteenth century, when our flag floated everywhere, down to our own times, when we have not quailed or shrunk. Yesterday it wrapped the corpse of Tennyson. To-day we drive one more nail in on behalf of Sir John Macdonald. But this standard, so richly studied, imposes upon us, the survivors, a solemn obligation. It would be nothing if it were a mere symbol of violence and rapine, or even of conquest. It is what it is because it represents everywhere peace, civilization and commerce, the negation of narrowness and the gospel of humanity. Let us then to-day, by the shrine of this signal statesman, once more remember our responsibilities, and renew the resolution that, come what may, we will not flinch or fail under it."

**THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who succeeds Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the House of Commons, is one of the most prominent of British politicians, and a warmly attached follower of the late Premier. For twenty years (1860 to 1880, when he was defeated on going back for re-election after accepting in Mr. Gladstone's Government) he represented Oxford City, and Derby from 1885 to the present time. He was born in 1827, and is a grandson of a former Archbishop of York. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1854 and in 1886 was created a Queen's Counsel. For a time he was Professor of International Law at Cambridge, and is well known as the author of the series of letters in the "Times" by "Historicus." He has filled the following positions: Solicitor-General; Secretary of State for the Home Department; Chancellor of the Exchequer, at present filling it for the second time. As a speaker Sir William Harcourt is not particularly attractive; but he has a free and easy manner of expressing himself which he can make effective when he "warms to his work," but his utterances on financial matters are wanting the clearness and force which are characteristic of the speeches of Mr. Goschen, his predecessor. Long before Rosebery was thought of in connection with the Premiership, Sir William Harcourt was regarded as the "coming man." The political situation in the old country has not for a long time presented so many absorbingly interesting features as it does at present.

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**A NOBLE STAND.**

It is with pleasure we note the stand taken by ALD. (BRO.) FRED. COOK at the City Council meeting in Ottawa, on Monday evening, March 12th. The cause of the contention arose out of a vacancy in the Fire Department by the retirement of an English-Canadian named Ripley. Contrary to an unwritten law that appointments to the brigade should be equally divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, ALD. CAMPEAU, chairman of the Fire and Light Committee, nominated a French-Canadian to the position vacated by Ripley. This nomination, if assented to, would give the Roman Catholics 19 representatives on the brigade to 17 for the Protestants, although the Protestants of Ottawa pay three-fourths of the city taxes. Moreover, the particular station where the vacancy occurred has, by arrangement, been manned for 20 years by Protestants, whereas the two adjoining stations are filled with Roman Catholics.

ALD. COOK in vigorous language, denounced his colleague for importing racial and religious prejudices into civic appointments, ALD. CAMPEAU having canvassed in favor of his man, and openly stated that he was proposing him for the brigade simply because he was a French-Canadian. Personally he did not object to ALD. CAMPEAU's nominee because he was a French-Canadian, but he emphatically protested against the vicious principle which CAMPEAU had introduced.

Anyone who knows BRO. COOK knows he is no bigot; in fact, he showed it the other day by giving the deciding vote which led to the appointment of an Irish-Roman Catholic named Finley, to the Waterworks Department. But when it comes to a question of standing up for a right, the ANGLO-SAXON is glad to note that BRO. COOK does not flinch from his duty, particularly when, in these days, some weak-kneed Protestants in Ottawa are afraid to speak out. The matter will come up at the next regular meeting of the Council.

**Winnipeg, Man.**

**AN UNFORTUNATE BROTHER FROM THE WEST—RECEPTION TO DELEGATES.**

On the arrival of the train from the west yesterday afternoon a small delegation of the Sons of England from lodges Westward Ho and Shakespeare arrived to receive Bro. Manlove from the lodge at Qu'Appelle, who, having been unfortunate enough to get his feet frozen, came to this city for the purpose of treatment at the General Hospital.

BRO. F. STARKEY, Worthy President of Lodge Manitoba, of Carman, and Bro. Elstob, secretary of the same lodge, being in the city on their way as delegates to the Supreme Grand lodge which meets next week in Toronto, Westward Ho lodge last night gave the visiting members, including Bro. J. Copeman, from lodge Algoma, a reception. At the conclusion of business a stage and dressing room were extemporised and the amusement of the evening commenced with the farce introduced by Bro. Cowley, called "The Old, Old Story." After this came the overture, City Cadets, Bros. Broughton and Deeks; song "Charming Girl," encore, "By the One I Don't Know," Bro. F. Roo; song by Bro. Deeks; recitation, Jos. Harrison; violin solo, Bro. Broughton; song, "Mrs. 'Enery' Awkins," encore, "The Nipper," Bro. W. Johnson; recitation, Bro. Clarkson; selection, Bro. Broughton; song (encored), Bro. Johnson; clog dance and Irish jig, F. Roo. A most amusing farce, extemporised for the occasion, called "The Troublesome Servant," gave Bro. Broughton and Deeks an excellent opportunity for displaying their talent, and though Unity hall was left all safe at a later hour, still for the time being they undoubtedly brought down the house. Speeches from the visiting members, Bro. Deeks and others were followed by the National Anthem, when all retired apparently well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

**Toronto.**

Brighton Lodge, No. 7, met on Tuesday evening, March 6th, but the evening being very stormy the attendance was not so large as would otherwise have been the case. Bro. Dr. Hodgetts, the genial president of the lodge, filled the chair in his usual able manner. Despite the rain three candidates were present, and the usual formalities having been gone through, were duly initiated into the Red Rose Degree. One proposition

was received and handed to the committee for investigation. The routine business was despatched as promptly as possible and the lodge closed, as our anniversary was to be celebrated by a smoking concert.

Bro. Grant, P.P., was duly nominated and elected chairman, and called upon the brethren who were on the programme to sing, recite or otherwise fill the bill without fear or favour be they members of Brighton or some sister lodge. The brethren of Brighton were very active in passing around the refreshments and every one present seemed bent on having a good time. Quite a number of visitors were present from sister lodges, Albion, Kent, Lancaster, Chesterfield, and even Croydon lodge, Huntsville, being represented by brethren of talent. A thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent and the proceedings brought to a close at 12.15 in the usual loyal manner.

**Correspondence.**

While we give full publicity to the views of our correspondents, we wish it to be distinctly understood, we do not hold ourselves responsible for them.]

**FOR THE LOVE OF THE ORDER.**

The Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

DEAR SIR,—I should not venture to write to you at this juncture, were it not that I should not be doing justice to myself did I not take steps to refute certain rumours which are circulating. I feel sure that some of the brethren are laboring under a misapprehension in attributing interested or selfish motives to any of my actions. In contradiction to this I can sincerely and truthfully say that as far as I have light, anything I do or have done is in the interests and for the love of the Order. I have nothing to gain and whether in or out of office I shall continue to work on the same lines. As I have no other means of setting myself right in this matter, I feel that I am only taking advantage of the right of every Englishman, and especially of every brother of our Order, in defending myself from aspersions which have been, I feel sure, unwittingly handed round. Appealing to the brethren's sense of British fair play.

Yours fraternally,

E. J. LOMNITZ.

Toronto, March 9th, 1894.

**New Brunswick.**

BRO. A. D. THOMAS, D. D., for New Brunswick, paid an official visit to Rose of Stanley Lodge, Stanley, York Co., N.B., and installed the officers on their regular meeting night, Feb. 28th. Bro. Chas. W. Beckwith, of Lodge Islington, Fredericton, N.B., accompanied the worthy District Deputy.

**LATEST ADDITION.**

Another Lodge of the Order was opened at Mitchell, Ont., on March 8th. This makes 198 lodges—25 for this year.

**LODGE CARDS.**

We draw the attention of the brethren throughout the Order to the Lodge Cards of Prince of Wales, No. 52, Windsor, Ont., Bro. W. J. Turner, president; Bro. S. S. Watkinson, secretary; also Princess Christian, No. 24, D.O.E., Winnipeg, Man., Mrs. Eddy, president; Emily Clarke, secretary. Is your lodge card in our directory?

**The Canadian Order of Foresters.**

The above Order will hold a grand concert on the 5th of April at the Opera House, Ottawa. The plan of the Opera House will be opened on March 31st at R. S. Williams & Sons, Music Store, 159 Bank street, where seats will be reserved without extra charge.

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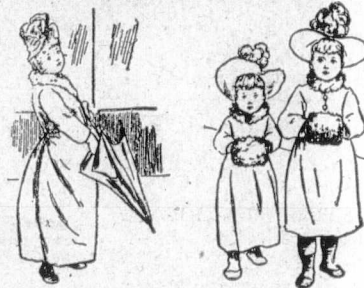
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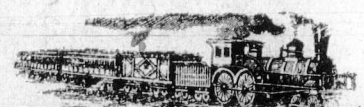
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