

ENGLAND AND UGANDA.

GREAT BRITAIN STIRRED BY UGANDA AFFAIRS.

Captain Lugard's Letters Describing the Situation—A Future Held for Settlers—Appeal from the Protestants.

Not for years has England been so stirred as by the appeals of the different churches and religious societies to the people not to allow the government to abandon Uganda. Meetings have been held all over the country voicing the verdict of the nation that Uganda must be held at any cost. Among the more important communications that appeared on the subject were several letters from Captain Lugard. In one of these the Captain describes the present position in Uganda and the plans which present themselves for the protection of our interests. He first describes the settlement and the Catholic factions were finally put in separate provinces—remarkable, however, that it is a misnomer to call them either French or English, or Catholic and Protestant. Their leaders were almost fanatical religionists; the mass of the faction were the retainers of their chiefs, provided they were of their chiefs' religion, or of no religion. Captain Lugard adds: "The Mahomedans were, after infinite difficulty, also placed in a province of their own. They resigned their King into my hands and agreed to the abolition of the slave trade. The Soudanese refugees remained loyal to me at this crisis, and probably saved the situation by threatening the rear of the Wagandans, Mahomedans, which compelled them to come to terms instead of attacking the Christian factions while these were fighting each other."

Thus at the moment I left, all promised well for peace, since the primary cause of disputes had been removed by the isolation of each faction, while the equilibrium was maintained by having three powerful factions, either one of which feared to precipitate a quarrel lest it should incur the hostility of the other two combined, and with each of which we, as the central power and authority, held a preponderant influence. We were looked upon by each of the three as the only impartial administrators of justice. Such was the position won with some considerable difficulty and not without bloodshed. This result, so very hard of attainment, is what must be sacrificed to an early evacuation. The repatriation of the Mahomedans was hailed with the most demonstrative joy by the King and had now taken war out of the country. Even the French priests, in spite of their wild and bitter accusations are now loud in their appeals that we should remain in the country.

AS A FIELD FOR SETTLERS.

In another letter Capt. Lugard deals with Central Africa is a field for emigration. He says: "The highlands of Kikuyu afford a climate which is healthy and bracing. Being at an elevation of over 6,000 ft., the temperature is that of days, very cold indeed, and often the half-way to the Lake Victoria, and as the physical difficulties lie mainly beyond, it would be possible to construct a railway from the coast to this point at a very low expenditure. Should this portion of the railway be made, I can see no reason why these uplands should not become the location of European colonists."

The soil is good, timber excellent water, and pasture abundant. Beyond lies the Mau plateau, varying in height from 7,000 ft. to 9,000 ft. Here are enormous stretches of absolutely unpopulated lands with a network of streams and with the richest natural pasture, an excellent fodder grass being mixed with white clover, trefoil, etc. Such a site would commend itself for ranching and stock rearing. Further inland, on the slopes of Ruwenzori, every variety of climate could be found, the elevation being from 4,000 ft. to 5,000 ft. at the base to perpetual snow at the summit. East Africa, moreover, offers opportunities for emigration to the congested districts of our Indian Empire. The emigration of Indians would not be dependent on the railway, unless the colonies were far inland, in which case a few feet of transport for their agricultural produce would be necessary for their development.

APPEAL FROM THE PROTESTANTS.

In view of the announcement that the British government have decided not to abandon Uganda, the following will be read with interest by all Englishmen. It is an appeal by the Protestant natives of Uganda addressed to the committee of the Church Missionary Society.

"Buganda, Mengo, June 16, 1892. "To the elders of the Church who have sent those who have come to teach us the Gospel of Jesus Christ, we send you many greetings. This is to tell you the doings in Buganda. We hope that by this time you have already heard how we fought with the Catholics. Well, after we had fought, we divided the country, and we gave the Catholics a part of the country to live in by themselves, and we Protestants gave our part. Afterwards Captain Lugard and we went and invited the Mahomedans, and they came back into Buganda, and we gave them, too, a part. Then our country settled down and we ceased fighting. Now Captain Lugard has gone back to England. He will inform you of the state of affairs in our country, Buganda. But, our friends, we inform you now that we Buganda are

UNDER THE QUEEN'S FLAG,

We very much want the agents of the Company to stay in our country.

Moreover, we have agreed that our country should be subject to the Queen, as she rules all her other dominions. We beg you, our true friends, elders of the church, speak with the directors of the company and ask them to settle in our country. Let them come in strong force to help us, because we think that the directors of the company perhaps will say, 'We don't want Buganda,' so let the company evacuate Buganda.' Our friends, we tell you the truth. We shall undoubtedly fight among ourselves (in that case), because there are three religious parties in Buganda. Each party wishes to have the country to itself. We have now made peace through the intervention of the company. So if the company leave Buganda, the whole country will become a wilderness. As it is, the wars were within a little of making it a wilderness; but Captain Lugard has put it right. Our friends, our reason for telling you all this is that you may ask the directors of the company to persevere in helping Buganda. We are the company's people, we are the Queen's people. So may God Almighty give you His blessing, that you may ever send people to settle in our country.

COME AND TEACH US the true religion. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you always. We are your children, whom you have begotten in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Christians who are in Buganda. Goodbye, our friends. But, our friends and brothers, you love us very much; for your brothers have suffered for your sakes, and some were killed, as our friend Bishop Hannington was killed and those whom he had with him, and others who suffered greatly for our sakes. Also a great deal of your money as well has been expended for our sakes, and you do not grow weary of sending us teachers of the gospel of God. Our friends, who love us very much, our fathers in the gospel of Christ, thanks, many thanks for the money which you gave us, which you contributed to the Company this year, so that they might settle our country. Our friends, you love us much, as your children who are in Buganda; but pray much for us that we may cease in our country."

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The General Railway Workers' Union. At the annual meeting of delegates of the General Railway Workers' Union in Manchester, Mr. James Gough, of Manchester, who presided, said that the result of the railway commission inquiry was anything but satisfactory. Notwithstanding the glaring evidence on the subject of over-work often leading to fatal consequences the commission merely suggested that the railway companies should themselves adopt a 66 hour week. He hoped the day was not far distant when a universal 48 hour week would be an accomplished fact throughout the country.

Mr. A. Clark, the general secretary, presented the annual report, which stated that 1,500,000 had been added to the wages bill of the railway companies of the United Kingdom, but much more labor yet to be done. The hours of labor were in many cases unduly prolonged; while wages were still miserably low. Nothing less would satisfy the union than a legal eight hours day.

A PROFIT-SHARING EXPERIMENT.

Sir Alfred Hickman, M.P., has addressed a letter to his workmen at the Spring Vale furnaces, Bilston, Staffordshire, in which he says: "About a year ago I told you that I had determined to give a share of the profits made at Spring Vale between July 1, 1891, and July 1, 1892, to those men who had worked there all the year. I said then I hoped that the result would be a substantial sum for each of you, which might be a nest-egg and induce you to make an effort to lay by something against illness, old age, or temporary want of work. The accounts for the year are now made up, but I am sorry to say the results are not so good as I expected."

Sir Alfred then goes on to give the reasons, which include reduced prices and increased costs, partly through the Durham strike, but he says that notwithstanding those drawbacks the men's share will amount to 2 1/2 per cent. upon the whole of the wages received during the year, which sum will be paid on Saturday next. The conclusion he points out that he had had expected to have been repaid, at any rate, some part of the amount given to the men by increased attention and greater care on their part, but he cannot say, except in a few instances, that he had seen any evidence of that having been realized. The scheme will be tried for one year longer.

A SWANSEA FIRM RETIRING.

At Swansea considerable consternation has been caused by the announcement that the important firm of Pascoe, Grenfell and Sons, (Limited), who carry on large copper spelter works, contemplated voluntarily winding up the affairs of the company. At the works recently, several members of the Grenfell family met the workpeople, when Mr. Arthur Grenfell made a statement with reference to the closing of the works. The firm has been in existence a century. Mr. Grenfell told the workpeople that the great and increasing competition which was going on in all departments of the trade, and the opening up of more profitable sources of investment were the reasons for the important step which he and the other members of the Grenfell family had decided upon. Upwards of 700 workpeople are employed, and it is hoped that by the formation of a syndicate the works may be kept open.

A meeting has been held at Ipswich to protest against the threatened reduction of agricultural laborers' wages in Suffolk to 11s. per week. Mr. Robinson, of the Eastern Counties Labor Federation, urged that farmers, before reducing wages, ought to have got a reduction of rents

THE TORONTO S. O. E. LIFEBOAT.

Thirteen Lives Already Saved—Splendid Service in Humanity's Cause—List of Subscribers.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—The following admirable account of what has been done by the Sons of England Lifeboat on Toronto bay is given by a local paper here:—

The lifeboat which has been built during the past summer, and which has patrolled the bay for the last two months, is an institution that deserves the most hearty support of the citizens of Toronto. It has already done splendid service, having pulled thirteen people out of the water this fall two of whom were drowning when rescued.

In addition to the large lifeboat, which has a crew of twelve, a small boat with three of a crew has been bought. The large boat patrols the bay three nights in the week, while the small boat is out every night.

A splendid boat house with cradle and raceway has been built, while one man is paid to be on the lookout. Unfortunately the cost of the boats, equipment, and boat-house has considerably exceeded the estimate, \$500, and additional subscriptions are earnestly solicited by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Richard Caddick, 24 Adelaide street east. As the committee are \$300 short, it is hoped that the deficit will soon be made up.

The following subscription are acknowledged with—Wm. M. Hamilton, \$5; Lodge Warwick, S.O.E., \$20; Blake, Lash & Cassels, \$20; Osler & Hammond, \$20; B. Cumberland, \$3; Lodge Middlesex, S.O.E., \$20; Lodge Kent, S.O.E., \$10; Joseph Simpson, \$25; W. H. Beatty, \$5; T. G. Blackstock, \$2; W. H. Brouse, \$1; H. Armstrong, \$1 (the last four sums were collected by W. H. Syms); collected by T. W. L. Jay, \$1.75; The O'Keefe Brewery Co., of Toronto (Ltd.), \$10; Wm. Davies, \$5; John Cameron, Manitoba Immigration Agent, \$2; the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, \$10; A. Howell, \$1; Elizabeth Rowsell, \$10; Robert Davies, \$10; Pearson Bros., \$1; Lodge London, S.O.E., \$5; McMaster & Co., \$25; Wyld, Grasett & Darling, \$15; D. McCall & Co., \$10; Buntin, Reid & Co., \$10; M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co., \$15; W. R. Brock, \$10; H. S. Howland, Sons & Co., \$5; A. & S. Nordheimer, \$5; S. F. McKinon & Co., \$10; Lodge Manchester, S. O. E., \$5; Mr. Grenfield, \$1; Samson, Kennedy & Co., \$10; Gowans, Kent & Co., \$10; W. R. Philip & Co., \$10; Donald McKay, \$10; W. J. Gage, \$5; H. A. Nelson & Sons, \$5; Warwick & Sons, \$5; R. & T. Watson, \$5; John Macdonald & Co., \$10; Davidson & Hay, \$5; R. Simpson, \$10; Kilgour Bros., \$10; Massey-Harris & Co., (Ltd), \$10; The Shedden Co., \$10; Lyman Bros. & Co., \$10; E. Leadley, \$5; A. Telfer, \$2; D. W. Alexander, \$5; G. F. Marter, M.P., \$5; Lodge Westward Ho! S. O. E., Winnipeg, \$5; Adams & Burns, \$2; W. Holbrook, \$2; Arthur Poole, \$1; collected by T. H. Hopkins, \$2.50; collected by C. Rason, \$4; collected by H. S. Collins, \$5; collected S. Bragg, \$5; collected by C. Davey, \$2; Moss, Barwick & Franks, \$10; Rice, Lewis & Son (Ltd), \$20.

Literary Notes.

Marion Harland has a complete novel, "More than Kin," in Lippincott's for November. It gives some queer glimpses of "upper class" people across the border. There are frequent very pretty touches of character writing, with a good deal of the frothy, exaggerated, artificial sort. On the whole, the novel satisfies the appetite for the kind of wares the author has to sell, and it contains a good deal of food for thought. If the personages depicted are drawn from real life, the tendencies of the aristocratic element among our southern cousins must be almost repulsive, in one way, as those of the equivalent strata of society in the old country, as depicted by the majority of the romance writers of the day, in another. Fortunately, however, these tendencies are not likely very much to trouble the sensitiveness of the ordinary reader, who skims over the surface and is easily satisfied with unusual adjectives, gorgeous interiors, lurid emotions and hysterical situations. These are thrown into "More than Kin" with profusion, and consequently the average reader will vote the story delightful. Happily for those who dip a little deeper into things than the average reader, life is not all made up even in the States of high toned rascals like Dr. Wentworth or in the old country of lascivious fools like the men and women loafers of Ouida's novels who seem to have nothing to do in the world but plot sexual beastliness to each others' temporal and eternal damnation.

For the rest, Lippincott's for November is a sterling number. The many class will appreciate the notes on cricket. Those who dream of foreign shores but have never visited them will like a chatty bit on Venice. For the romantic side there are a few well selected poetic fragments. In "Men of the Day," by M. Crofton, the notice of General Wolsley will not pass muster without comment. When a writer undertakes to describe a public man it is generally presumed that he is the possessor of more or less accurate information on the subject, which he is ready to impart to the people who pay to read his production. Mr. Crofton

either knows very little about Wolsley, or if he knows sufficient to justify his pretending to give a fair sketch of the man makes very poor use of his knowledge, or he is superficial and

Wolsley's career in twenty-two lines of print is about equal to describing New York after coming into it by the Central railroad at the Hudson end, passing through by the elevated railway and out again by a British ocean liner. In the sketch of Lord Wolsley, events in his career hardly worth notice are narrated and those in which he has been chiefly conspicuous are not even catalogued, not one of them. The author leaves him at the close of the Crimean war, when public life for him only really commenced, and makes no mention of his subsequent career beyond the fact that he smokes and has begotten him an only daughter.

There is one thing in the number which is worth the price of the magazine though there are less than three pages of it, and that is "A Story without a Moral," by M. Helen Fraser Lovett. It is so racy of United States soil and ways. It describes a wedding in which the bride refuses to say "I obey" and the bridegroom "with all my worldly goods I thee endow;" and the immediate consequent anxiety of bridesmaids and guests to get back the presents and wedding fixings to bestow on other couples about to be wedded, and respecting the prospective loss of a feed.

WIPING OUT THEIR ENGLISH ORIGIN. Book Chat for November (Brentano's, New York) is an interesting number. The opening notice deals with Douglas Campbell's, "The Puritan in Holland, Ireland and America." Campbell's work is devoted to effacing the belief that English Puritans had considerable to do with the settlement of New England, and to creating an impression that there was no such thing as English Puritanism, or if there was such a thing as English Puritanism it was not English Puritanism but Holland Puritanism. Having established all this Campbell goes on to show that the paramount duty of "Americans," meaning the people of that slice of America which lies between British America and the South American Republican States, is to erase from their minds the false idea that they have inherited from England their laws, their customs and their—but no, not their language. Even this genius Campbell finds it too tough a job to prove that the Americans don't speak the English language, though some of the writers across the line are beginning to call it the "American" language, and to describe the English language as a sort of bastard dialect of the pure American mother-tongue.

Campbell's history is enthusiastically called by Book Chat, "the first beacon on the road to truth." As an indication of the sort of beacon light some of our neighbors like to travel by and the sort of road they want to travel, Campbell's history should be read and pondered by all studious Englishmen. There are some very good extracts from Tennyson and literary clippings; and the usual lot of new books completes a very satisfying number.

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THE AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen: The mission of this Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Motherland; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz: Sick pay, Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being for greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, insured by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start a lodge.

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annually.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast in their lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

**JOHN W. CARTER,**  
Grand Secretary.

Grand Secretary's Office, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, April 1st, 1892.