

quently suffered defeat in the House of Lords. It was understood to be the duty of the Chairman to put the question at ten o'clock, and fifteen minutes before the hour Mr. Chamberlain rose and began to twit the Gladstonians with having offered no amendment to the financial clauses. He went on to ask whether this was because they were perfectly satisfactory. An unfortunate Liberal member here shouted, "Yes, under the circumstances!" Mr. Chamberlain continued, "But this is not the same scheme as that which was received a short time ago—oh! with such enthusiasm—under the circumstances." The sneer with which Mr. Chamberlain uttered this gibe was incomparable. He was on his favorite ground, lashing Liberal subservency. The eyes of Mr. Gladstone's former colleague flashed and the lips curled as he went on: "The Prime Minister calls black; they say it is good. He calls white; it is better. It is always the voice of a god! Never since the time of Herod has there been such—" But what he was going to say was lost in the wild shout that rose from the Irish benches. It began with Mr. T. P. O'Connor and spread rapidly, until every man below the gangway was uttering the same word at the top of his voice, and that word was—"Judas!" It swelled to a wild, articulate uproar. Mr. Chamberlain tried to speak, but it was hopeless; he stood with a quiet smile on his face as of one who really at heart rejoiced over the storm he had raised. After all, he had achieved his purpose. How the riot went on, the Unionists raising the cry of "Name!" and drowning that of "Judas!" until it culminated in personal violence, it is unnecessary to relate. Enough has been written to give an idea of how Mr. Chamberlain goaded the Irish bull into fury. His efforts, we may be sure, never ceased until the Irish Home Rule Bill received its final coup de grace.

In all such contests with the powers of sedition and secession which may be awaiting Mr. Chamberlain in the future, we heartily wish "more power to his elbow." We notice that on the 12th of last month he granted a private interview to a deputation from the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, and told them that the matter of contributions to Naval Defence was engaging his attention. Now, this Committee is entirely on the wrong track, and its efforts tend to prejudice the British mind against the Colonies. Instead of endeavoring to promote Imperial Federation, it is behaving like "a bull in a china shop." It does not seem, however, to have been able to bulldoze the Colonial Secretary, because, exactly one week after the interview, he announced the Imperial Government's decision in favour of supporting the fast Atlantic service, a policy which the Committee had strongly disapproved.

This was on the 19th November, only twelve days after the delivery of the speech recorded in our last issue, and which may be called Mr. Chamberlain's confession of faith in Imperial Federation. His behavior as a "man of action" is worth noting in contradistinction to that of the "man of words," Lord Rosebery, who talked of Imperial Federation for twelve years and never accomplished anything practical in the direction of closer British union. It is very important, also, to note the terms in which Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues speak of the new Colonial policy. At Sheffield, on the 7th November, the Duke of Devonshire said: "We have in our colonial system no right and no desire to meddle in the slightest degree with the commercial policy which any of our self-governing colonies may think it right to adopt, but it may be in the power of a government backed with a strong majority, and with some time and leisure at its disposal, to take some steps in the direction of bringing about a better state of relations between ourselves and our colonies." (Cheers.) It is in this direction that the Minister most closely charged with the direction of our colonial affairs, Mr. Chamberlain—it is in the direction of improving our relations with our self-governing colonies that he and we hope to be able to make some progress." (Cheers.) And at Glasgow, on the 14th November, Mr. Balfour spoke as follows: "So long as Mr. Chamberlain is at the head of the Colonial Office, we may feel that everything which statesmanship can do to increase the prosperity and the power of the British Empire, and also to draw together every one of its separate members, will be done; and that to that most distinguished leader among the Liberal Unionists has been entrusted the task, which none other could fulfill better or so well."

Correspondents would do us a great favor by sending in their notes and other communications as early as possible in each month—not later than the 10th—to insure insertion.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

We understand that satisfactory progress is being made in organizing in Toronto a branch of the Navy League, which was recently established in England with the object of strengthening the British navy and thereby securing "the command of the sea." We also notice that the League has already begun the publication of its organ, *The Navy League Journal*, and we heartily wish our little contemporary every success in promoting the objects above mentioned. In the October number, however, there are indications that the League is in danger of committing a very serious error, and one likely to mar its usefulness to a very considerable degree. At first the League pronounced "strongly" against the platform of the I. F. (Defence) Committee, and deplored that it was causing needless irritation. But in the number above mentioned it seems as if the new League favours the Committee's policy which is to obtain money contributions for naval defence from the several governments of the outer Empire, which contributions can of course only be obtained out of their ordinary revenue. In Canada, no government could at present exist which would attempt to carry out such a policy, and this policy is moreover one which could only lead to an augmentation of the duties on imports, and to increasing the obstacles which at present impede inter-British trade.

But the League is even bolder than the Committee and maintains that "the most practical, and indeed the only practical way, in which the Colonies can assist us is by equipping cruisers and battle-ships, as has been proposed at the Cape." By this is probably meant the approval of such an arrangement as was discussed at the Colonial Conference of 1887, and subsequently completed with the Australian Colonies, according to which the latter agreed to pay certain sums as the cost of a naval force for the protection of the floating trade in Australian waters. We confess that we have never been able to look upon this plan as one likely to have a tendency towards consolidating the Empire. To pay for fleets is the first step towards owning them, and when the different divisions of the Empire come to acquire independent fleets, the unity of the Empire will not be of long duration.

The wisest and best plan of obtaining a revenue from the colonies, and the mother country as well, for meeting expenditures for naval defence was long ago proposed by Mr. Hofmeyr of South Africa (see Colonial Conference Blue Book 1887; C 5091, page 468), and its principle has been adopted by the Imperial Federation League in Canada in its resolution of 29th May, 1894. We commend these to the attention and study of our young contemporary and would respectfully remind the Navy League that the true policy is that one voiced by Tennyson:

Britain's myriad voices call,
Sons, be welded each and all,
Into one Imperial whole,
One with Britain, heart and soul,
One life, ONE FLAG, ONE FLEET,
one Throne,
Britains hold your own!

A FITTING EPITHET.

Dr. Wm. Kingsford, the eminent historian, has just published the eighth volume of his monumental work—THE HISTORY OF CANADA. It treats particularly of the war of 1812-13, and is timely, in view of the interest created in the events of that glorious period in Canadian history by the recent unveiling of historical monuments at Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm, and Chateauguay.

Dr. Kingsford has felt it necessary to issue a circular correcting a curious typographical error. Describing the events leading up to the capture of Detroit, the history mentions the fact that Tecumseh and his Indians designated the people of the United States by the term "big knives." The intelligent compositor has improved on this—at least so the ANGLO-SAXON thinks—and made the people of the United States into "big knaves." While the epithet does not apply to our neighbours as a whole, yet it eminently fits such men as Senator Morgan, Brother Dana, of the New York Sun and others of that ilk who want to see the name of Canada blotted off the maps of North America.

"Harry" is the nickname by which Princess Maud of Wales is known among the members of the Royal family, owing, perhaps, to her somewhat boyish tastes. True, she does not ride a bicycle, nor does she shoot; but she rides, drives and skates, and is particularly clever in stuffing and mounting small birds and animals, in wood carving, and in the working of iron and copper.

BRO. COL. E. G. PRIOR

TO BE SWORN IN AS MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

British Columbia's Representative in the Cabinet.—His Civil and Political Career.

Bro. Lt.-Col. E. G. PRIOR, M.P. for Victoria, B.C., has been offered by the Premier, SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, a position in the government and a seat in the Council, and Col. PRIOR has accepted.

It is understood that Hon. Lt.-Col. PRIOR will take a seat at the Council Board as Minister of Customs.

HIS CAREER—AN ENGLISHMAN.

Lieut.-Col. EDWARD GAWLER PRIOR, Member of Parliament for Victoria City, British Columbia, was born at Dallowgill, Yorkshire, England, in 1833, and was educated at the Leeds Grammar School. He is an iron and hardware merchant. He was mining engineer and surveyor for the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company from 1873 to 1878, and Government Inspector of Mines for two years. He is a life member of the North of England Institute of Mining and Civil Engineers. He is Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Columbia Brigade Garrison Artillery. He was appointed an extra A. D. C. to the Governor-General of Canada in January, 1889. In 1890 he commanded the Canadian Rifle Team at Bisley. He resigned his seat in the British Columbia Legislature in 1888, and was elected to the Federal House by acclamation, and was re-elected at the last general elections.

COL. PRIOR is a member of Lodge Alexandra, No. 116, of Victoria. He is very popular among the members of the Order both in B. C. and throughout the Dominion. The delegates to the Supreme Grand Lodge meeting at Montreal will remember Bro. PRIOR as a delegate from British Columbia, having as his co-delegate Bro. G. E. CORBOULD, M.P., representing Rose of Columbia, No. 115, of New Westminster.

COL. PRIOR is a successful business man, highly esteemed throughout the province, and he is one of the most popular members in the House of Commons. His appointment, therefore, cannot fail to give general satisfaction and to increase popular confidence in the administration of SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

It is extremely gratifying to Englishmen that we have a man going to the front rank of political life without being forced there by sectarian influences. Bro. PRIOR stands upon his merits, and will be an ornament to the advisory board of the government. Bro. PRIOR's promotion will be looked upon by Englishmen and the Sons of England as a political recognition of the English nationality.

Personal and General.

The coming of age of our Order will be fully set forth in January ANGLO-SAXON.

The development of the Order, and national feeling shown by Englishmen, was fully brought out on the evening of the 12th of December in every city and town of the Dominion.

From British Columbia news has reached us that the coming of age was a phenomenal success. Bro. Col. Prior, M.P., occupied the chair.

The song, "The Watch Dog," on the first page, if memorized would take well at the lodge smokers during the winter. It was recited at the celebration of our Order in Ottawa, and highly appreciated by the large audience present.

We would thank the lodge secretaries to send us the names of the newly-elected officers. We hope to publish all the lodge elections in January issue. Those that have already reached us will be published then.

We would thank the Secretaries to see to the change of their LODGE CARDS. Rambler has been visiting the

Lower Provinces, and reports in his notes that a number of lodges have recently changed their night of meeting, and when he calls he finds, in a number of cases, he is on the wrong night. That should not be so; see that your card is correct.

Rambler has no other guide to go by than the lodge directory of the ANGLO-SAXON. Any lodge having a visit by Rambler (Bro. A. D. Thornton), will be satisfied that they have been visited by a well-posted and true-hearted Englishman. He expects to take a trip to the Northwest and the Pacific coast in the early part of the new year. We bespeak for him a hearty welcome among the Englishmen of that section of the Dominion.

Bro. Lovelock, of Toronto, has had prepared a handsome S. O. E. Emblem Button, see advertisement. The cost of one is only 25c. brethren should send for a sample.

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Or to
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9 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., England
Or to any Canadian Immigration Agent.