



A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of the Anglo-Saxon race in Canada.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1888.

*Published by the Anglo-Saxon Printing and Publishing Co.
P. O. Box 296.*

CONTENTS:

DOMINION PARLIAMENT—Session of 1888	49
NOTES	49
POLITICAL REVIEW—From the <i>Messenger</i> , London, England	50
THE SCHOOL HISTORIES—A. Spencer Jones	51
THE IRISH AGITATION—A. E. Ridley	52
SONS OF ENGLAND SOCIETY	53
LEAGUE OF THE ROSE	53

DOMINION PARLIAMENT—SESSION OF 1888.

The ANGLO-SAXON invites the co-operation of its supporters in initiating and making law the following legislative measures. It will be remarked that the subjoined programme of sessional work embraces, above all, those changes in the law touching the principles and *causa vivendi* of the ANGLO-SAXON, viz: The anglification, unification, pacification, fortification and political and moral purification of Canada.

1. Federation of English speaking peoples—reference to a Pan-Anglican political synod at Westminster, London, England.
2. Imperial Federation—based on report of Imperial Conference, 1887.
3. Reconstruction of Senate of Canada—senators to be unpaid; to be selected in part by Governor-General from the titled, the wealthy, and the learned professions; to be elected in part by and representing the various interests in the community.
4. House of Commons—Franchise to be raised; equal voting rights granted to men and women; members to be elected out of the middle classes; minorities to be represented; independence of Parliament to be insisted on more stringently.
5. Provincial Legislatures—to consist of president and one house of representatives with restricted powers.
6. Census—to be taken as in England.
7. The Militia—small permanent force and large bodies of trained riflemen; rifle ranges and gymnasia at head quarters of every battalion.
8. Paper money substituted for metallic or mixed currency.
9. Weights and Measures—the decimal system to be adopted.
10. Time—the universal day of 24 hours to be employed, reckoning from Greenwich observatory.

11. Patents and copyrights—Increased facilities and protection given—with discrimination in favor of British subjects.

12. Assimilation of laws throughout Canada—and uniformity of Private law throughout the Empire and the United States of America.

13. Prisons, Reformatories, Asylums and Hospitals transferred to the Dominion Government.

14. Education—No Separate Schools. Subject transferred to Dominion Government.

15. Agricultural Colleges—A Professor of Agriculture and model farm to be attached to every school, in Canada. The farming population to be specially favored in the way of duties of Customs, and Excise, privileges and exemptions, over the dwellers in cities or large communities.

16. Immigration—Only encouraged from Great Britain and Ireland.

17. Provincial subsidies—Grants to the Provinces of the Dominion to be proportionately to the import and excise duties collected by the Dominion Government on goods, etc., consumed in these provinces respectively.

18. Language—The English Language to be the only one recognized by the State, or whose use is permitted to its officers in their public work and correspondence and dealings with Canadian citizens. Instruction in this tongue to be compulsory in all schools.

19. Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy—The oaths of allegiance, supremacy and abjuration enacted in Reign of Elizabeth, Queen of England, to be made of full force and effect in Canada.

20. Party Processions—No religious or party procession permitted in public. Nor any procession in honor of any person who was or is unpopular with or obnoxious to any class of H. M. subjects.

21. Holidays—Christmas Day, Easter Monday, the Birthday of the Sovereign, Birthday of Luther, and Waterloo day, to be the only holidays kept by the banks and public offices.

NOTES.

A correspondent sends us a clipping from the *Boston Globe*, which goes to show that Ireland is not the only country cursed by those heartless wretches called evicting landlords. It appears that the evictions in New York city each year are nearly *eleven* times as many as in Ireland. The evictions in Ireland are for a year's rental, in New York they are for a week or a month at the most. Comment is useless, except to arrest the attention of the Gladstone branch of the Irish National League in Ottawa, who cheered to the echo Sir T. G. Esmonde, a hobbledehoy Irish M.P., when he inveighed against the cruelties practised by Tory landlords in Ireland.

The following sentence occurs in the address presented to the aforesaid Irish Baronet, by the Irish National League of Ottawa:—

“The story is still the same; tyranny, corruption and persecution on the part of the hostile garrison, and patient endurance and invincible courage on the part of the people.”

Nice words surely to be read by a civil servant of H. M. Government in Canada, and endorsed by an “Ex” and “In” Minister of the Crown (save the mark) standing on the same platform.

Ireland is known in England as the Political Hyæna, that is a community whose nature is untameable, is non-susceptible of gratitude or kindly feelings towards its protector, its supporter, and its benefactor. Mr. Ridley explains how the natural kindness of an Irishman's heart has been turned to bitter gall, and his manliness to sneaking wolfishness. This deplorable metamorphosis has been caused by the action of the so-called successors of St. Peter, who we