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ALL Englishmen in Canada will feel deeply interested in the budget of immigration and northwest news printed in this issue of the ANGLO-SAXON. A letter from our Winnipeg correspondent calling attention, among other things to the necessity of energetic organization of the English element in the northwest, deserves and will attract much attention. No doubt large numbers of copies of this issue will be marked and sent home to England to help on the good work of British colonization of our great northwest.

We print in another column a most interesting account of the progress of the work of English unification in the United States, together with reports respecting the Daughters of St. George and the Uniformed Sir Knights branch of the Sons of St. George across the line. These reports will well repay perusal.

We learn from London that subject to confirmation by the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute, at the next annual meeting, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., has been appointed a Councillor, in succession to the late Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G.

Hon. George Kirkpatrick, member of parliament for Frontenac, was sworn in on Monday as Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, by Lord Stanley, at Ottawa. The appointment will give general satisfaction, Lt.-Col. Kilpatrick having proved himself in a long parliamentary life a fair-minded man, disposed to be just to all alike, irrespective of race, creed or politics, and alive to the necessity of developing the resources of the province.

The dissolution of Imperial parliament, which it was expected would take place this month, has been deferred. Mr. Balfour will make a statement on the subject during whitsuntide.

We have received and placed on our exchange list the Foresters' Magazine, published at Park Ridge, N.J., the offi-

cial organ of the subsidiary high court for the Atlantic, Central and Southern States. It is a newsy, animated publication, and stands up for the order in great style. We learn from its columns that the number of members up to the close of the last year was 82,720, and increasing at the rate of about 20,000 a year. The order in the States remains under English jurisdiction, and is one of which the brethren in the motherland may well be proud. It has done grand work for humanity in the past, is doing its duty nobly to-day and will continue in the same path in the future, ever increasing its sphere of usefulness to mankind, and widening its influence and power of good in the world.

Sir John Thompson has announced in the Dominion house of commons that the differences between Canada and Newfoundland have been adjusted. Arrangements have been made for a return to the status quo of 1880.

LORD SALISBURY'S CONVERSION.

Lord Salisbury delivered the speech of his life at Hastings on the 18th of May. His remarks will be found summarised in another column. The subject of his address was the changing conditions of British trade. The full significance of the conclusions he announced is condensed in his last witty sentence. "The free traders have gone too far."

Stubborn adherence, through thick and thin, to free trade, has been the characteristic of English politicians of both parties for years. Until May 18, 1892, neither would be the first to weaken. The faint hint that free trade could be "carried too far," had been counted rank treason. Until May 18, 1892, every attempt to draw Lord Salisbury and other Ministers of the Crown into a confession that free trade had proved a failure was evaded or parried.

And yet the English prime minister must long ago have been aware of the dangers that surrounded a fiscal system that opened the English markets to every nation whose markets were shut to English products. That he has at last felt able to publicly admit "the free traders have gone too far," shows he has felt the public pulse to some purpose of late, and is satisfied the time has arrived for fundamental changes in imperial policy.

Resolution after resolution passed by chambers of commerce, political associations and popular clubs, have shown that the very heart of free trade England is shaken, thanks to Mr. McKinley; if he had not put up the gates against Manchester stuffs, Manchester would still be sold as a wall to-day for free trade against the world if it needed be, and ready to fight for it till the last. Birmingham, which for the past decade has been contesting with increasing success Manchester's claim to be considered England's political capital, is already divided on free trade, and the declaration of the new doctrine will be acceptable to the masses there who depend for their bread and butter on England's foreign commerce. John Bright, the free trade Czar of the Black Country, is no more, the radical camp is split, a host of Liberals have gone over to the Unionists and Radical Liberal and Conservative alike are pinched and squeezed by McKinley's exclusion of Birmingham goods. Birmingham is ready to pay Cousin Jonathan's McKinley back in his own coin.

So is Sheffield, so is Leeds, so is Bradford. So are all the other great wool, cotton, iron, steel, tin plate and chemical centres. What is there left in all England that has not been hurt or crippled or throttled more less by the United States tariff? Coventry ribbons? Nottingham laces? The vast agricultural interests of all Britain, which are, after all, the backbone of the country? All have suffered, and all are in a sense strong to-day as a result of the Chinese wall put up in the States against British goods. Not only the States, but Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, Spain, Russia, all the exporting countries of Europe, nay of the world, have for years been piling up their tariffs against English goods, whilst England has been admitting their products free in competition with her own, killing her own producers in her own markets.

The Empire contains within itself every product the United States and the rest of them have to sell. The swift coming revolution casts its shadow before; internal free trade for the Empire and protection against all outsiders.

The speech of Lord Salisbury at Hastings has brought the crisis nearer than all the last ten years of agitation. The ice is broken. The first step is taken. Imperial Federation and United Empire trade are within the sphere of practical politics at last.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

LATEST NEWS FROM MANITOBA AND THE TERRITORIES.

Doings of the Rapidly Growing Communities which British Muscle, Skill and Capital are Helping to Build up.

Edmonton.

Messrs. J. and R. Ritchie of Wemyss, Ont., have made arrangements with the proprietors of the town site at Edmonton station to erect a roller process flour mill at the station at once. The mill will have a capacity of 100 barrels per day, and will be filled with the most modern machinery. No doubt the erection of this mill will be a great boon to the settlement generally and add an impetus to the progress of the town on the south side of the river. Mr. S. Parrish, of Calgary, is now building two stores value \$3,000.

Oxbow, Man.

The town still increases in size and population. The new station is being rapidly built, and a good inducement in the form of a bonus is being offered to bring in a mill.

A large number of C. P. R. employees arrived in Oxbow lately to work on the road west of here. With such a large reinforcement the road will be rapidly completed.

Prince Albert, N. W. T.

Mr. James Taylor, formerly of Winnipeg but now a resident of Prince Albert, was at the Leland, Winnipeg, May 19th. He is delighted with his new home. The Saskatchewan valley, he says, is perhaps not the original Garden of Eden, but it is a delightful locality in which to live. Five hundred settlers have come into the district this year, and there are many more to follow.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

Mr. J. McIntosh, J. P., Moosejaw, N. W. T., recently gave a very interesting and highly instructive description of that district at Raper school house, Delaware, Ont. He discussed fully the advantages and drawbacks of that great district, and succeeded in showing his large audience that it would be the great field of emigration for the surplus population of the old country. A vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker for his interesting address, and the meeting adjourned.

Deloraine, Man.

The English church people intend erecting a church this summer. The site has already been selected and the digging of the foundation has been commenced.

The Presbyterians are also contemplating building a church.

Roundthwaite.

Brandon Sun—"As an instance of what can be done by pluck and perseverance, together with careful management, the case of Mr. E. Cleveland of Roundthwaite, Manitoba, is interesting. Last year Mr. Cleveland had 4,500 bushels of the very highest grade of grain. The whole of this crop was sown and harvested by himself with the aid of three small horses. The only outlay for wages was about \$37.50 during harvest. He has sold 1,500 bushels and from this realized enough to pay all his debts, leaving him a snug balance to pay current expenses. The balance of his crop he is storing and will not sell until spring. On the whole this record is hard to beat, Mr. Cleveland started in 1881 with \$14."

Midnapore, Alberta.

Milton Fierheller, Midnapore—"We have here the granary of Canada as far as growing wheat is concerned. The average this year is about 30 bushels per acre, No. 1 hard wheat. I helped to thresh 52 bushels per acre last year on one farm. All other grains are good in proportion. Roots grow to an enormous size."

Calgary.

W. R. Hull, Calgary—"This year I have under crop 225 acres, principally oats, but have also barley, potatoes and roots, and am pleased to be able to say that my crops are a splendid lot. I have oats that stand five feet, ten inches, and will average from 45 to 55 bushels per acre, and much of the crop will I believe, thresh over 65 bushels per acre."

Marquette, Man.

Much interest is being taken in the proposed bonus by law for the building of a flour mill at Marquette station. This offers a good chance for some enterprising firm. The fine wheat country of Poplar Point is only a short distance to the west and this district is increasing in acreage every year.

Mr. Hector Cameron, Q. C., ex-M. P., responded to the toast of the Dominion at the recent annual dinner of the Canada Club, held in London. Major Rawson, R. E., presided.

THE BRITISH PREMIER ANNOUNCES A CHANGE OF FRONT.

Denial of Access to British Markets by Countries Discriminating Against Britain Advocated.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech cabled from Hastings on the 18th ult., said: A grave matter in which the prosperity of the country was involved, was the present position of freetrade. England only maintains the position which she occupies by the vast industries existing here, but a danger is coming upon her. Fifty years ago everybody believed free trade had conquered the world and prophesied that every nation would follow the example of England. The prophesies, however, are not yet confirmed. Despite the prophesies of the free trade advocates, foreign nations are adopting protection. They are excluding us from their markets and are

TRYING TO KILL OUR TRADE.

And this state of things appears to grow worse. We live in an age of war tariffs. An important point is that while nations are doing everything to obtain each other's commercial favor none is anxious about the favor of Great Britain, because Great Britain has stripped herself of the armor and weapons with which the battle is to be fought.

The attitude which we have taken in regarding it disloyal to the doctrines of free trade to impose duties on anybody for the sake of anything we get thereby may be noble but it is not businesslike. (Cheers.) On these terms you will and do get nothing. If you intend to hold your own in this conflict of tariffs you must be prepared to refuse nations who injure you access to your markets. We

COMPLAIN MOST OF THE STATES, and it so happens that the United States mainly furnishes us with articles which are essential to the good of the people, and with raw material which is essential to our manufacturers. We cannot exclude either without serious injury to ourselves.

I am not prepared in order to punish other countries to inflict dangerous wounds on ourselves. We must confine ourselves to those matters wherein we shall not suffer much whether imports continue or diminish.

THE REMEDY.

While we cannot raise the price of wool and raw material, there is an enormous mass of imports such as wine, spirits, silk, gloves and laces from countries besides the United States, which are merely luxuries and of which a diminished consumption could be risked in order to secure access to the markets of our neighbors.

GONE TOO FAR

I shall expect to be excommunicated for promulgating such a doctrine, but I am bound to say that I think the free traders have gone too far.

Sir Charles Tupper on English and Canadian Relations.

The London branch of the Imperial Federation League held a meeting on the 23d ult., at which several protection speeches were made. Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, was one of the speakers. He said that free trade might have once been excellent for England, but as it was proving fatal to Canada a policy of incidental taxation had been adopted by Canada in 1878, which had been strongly conducive to the maintenance of her ties with Great Britain.

If England, continued the speaker, adopted a small protective—not discriminating—tariff, no country would complain. Cobden's theory that all countries would speedily follow England's example by adopting free trade had proven fallacious. Sir Charles did not believe that Cobden would be a free trader if he lived to-day. In concluding he said that Canada could produce all of the food that the United States now exports to Great Britain.

Another speaker, Mr. Beckett, said that Lord Salisbury had struck the right note in declaring that free trade had gone too far. He advocated a plan to appease Canada by taxing all rival imports from the United States.

In the Dominion house of commons on Wednesday, Hon. Mr. Foster, in reply to Mr. Davies, confirmed the report that Newfoundland had accepted the status quo of 1880, which was suggested by the Dominion some time ago. He expected that an early termination of the difficulties between the two countries would soon be reached.

Sir Charles Tupper presided at the dinner given on the 16th ult. by the representatives of all the autonomous colonies to Sir Robert Herbert on his retirement from the office of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Knutsford, the Colonial Secretary, and the Agents-General of the various Colonies were present, but the proceedings were private.

THE ENGLISH IN THE NORTHWEST.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE ALIEN ELEMENT IN MANITOBA.

Valuable Information, and Hints to Englishmen—The Pressing Need of New Sons of England Lodges.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]

The bears, all lank and lean, have left their dens and are prowling around after food, the robin has come back, and the swallow is plastering the eaves with mud, while thousands of wild geese are flying northward, in the meanwhile filling the air with their musical cackle, calling to mind, in the poetic soul, the laughter of school girls enjoying a holiday excursion.

What does all this mean? Well it means that spring has come, that she has torn herself from the old fellow's lap at last, that hibernation has ceased, and that the Manitoba correspondent of the Saxon has thawed out of his shell and proposes D. V. to attend church next Sunday resplendent in the regalia of the Sons of England; that preceded by the citizen's band he will take part in the joint procession of two lodges of the S. O. E. B. S., the St. George's society, and the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, the members of which institutions propose to praise God, and honor the Queen on the Sunday nearest the anniversary of her birth.

A BUSY TIME.

All that has been previously said about hibernation must be swallowed with a very heavy pinch of salt, for if the correspondent slept, the Sons of England have been very much awake indeed. What with monthly lodge concerts in Westward Ho, the Shakespearean Festival brought to a most successful issue by the efforts of the combined lodges under the skillful guidance of our D. Rev. Canon Coombes, the attempt at rehabilitating the St. George's society, and now the church parade, and the grand union picnic proposed in conjunction with the St. George's society, to take place on Dominion Day, it may readily be believed those who were willing to work have had and yet have their hands quite full.

In referring to the St. George society it may not be out of place to mention that it was largely owing to the good offices of several members of that most excellent organization, the Sons of England first received their start in this city. Owing to circumstances the first named society has got somewhat run down, but on the matter being properly brought under their notice, both lodges of the S. O. E. have put their shoulder to the wheel and there is little doubt the St. G. S. will soon again be merrily trotting along on the road to prosperity.

ENERGETIC WORK NEEDED.

Some system on the part of the S. G. L. authorities for extending the order of the S. O. E. B. S. in this vast region is needful. Other societies can run two or more lodges in places where the S. O. E. B. S. is never heard of, societies which come into this country from a foreign land, and which inculcate thoughts and principles and aspirations in the minds of previously loyal British subjects entirely at variance with what we must cultivate if we ever intend to make this Canada of ours a nation with a distinct and patriotic nationality. These foreign societies spread and flourish, and throw out their tentacles in all directions sapping the foundations of our country's loyalty, and engrafting the worst features of the American system in the hearts of our people. The Northwest

MUST BE AN ENGLISH STRONG HOLD.

The Sons of England must rouse themselves to the fact that this Northwest must be the stronghold of their order, for it is to these provinces the better class of English settlers are flocking. We must do something to retain them within the patriotic fold, and what better scheme could be found than the immediate organization of a lodge or lodges of the S. O. E. as soon as there were enough Englishmen settled in any place to support it.

It is indeed to be hoped the system of district grand lodges will be inaugurated not later than next year, for already we find that the conditions of living, paying doctors and furnishing medicine are not at all in accordance with the scale of payments laid down in the constitution, which code, excellently as it fills the bill for eastern lodges, requires modification for this section.

Lodge Westward Ho No 98, has to mourn the departure for the Old Land next June of its genial, most excellent worthy secretary, A. J. Craston.