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NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons of England lodges and branches of the St. George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, the British Northwest Territories of Canada, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; to branch societies of the Sons of St. George in all parts of the United States, to Clubs, Reading Rooms, Emigration Societies and similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, and to British citizens generally throughout Canada, the States, Great Britain and the Empire.

THE WILSON BILL AND THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

Whatever fate may be in store for the WILSON BILL, it is evident that an educational process of considerable magnitude is going on in the United States, and that an important reduction all round of Customs duties is likely to occur either before March or after. Unhappily we hear again the same talk at Washington about the necessity of coercing Canada into making some sort of an arrangement which will be unfavorable to Canada and favorable to the United States. Prominent members of the Democratic party have spoken in favor of excluding Canada from the operation of the WILSON BILL and retaining the McKinley rate of duties against her, unless we submit to have our tariff dictated to us from Washington. The impudence and folly of such a proposal is manifest. It is impudent and unfair, and the United States would not be slow to see that such was the case if a similar threat were made by Great Britain, for example, toward any other country. It is foolish, because the sections of the MCKINLEY BILL which apply to Canadian products have injured the United States more than Canada, as is proved by the fact that our exports to other countries have annually grown in volume since the MCKINLEY BILL went into operation. The effect of that extraordinary measure was simply to drive our trade into other channels. Now this could not have benefited the United States, otherwise they would be justified in prohibiting any imports into that country. We may as well frankly confess that we do not understand the political economy practised in the United States, or, for that matter, in Canada. Take, for example, the iron industry. Carnegie's factory at Homestead has been selling steel billets to Europe at a lower rate than they can be manufactured in England. The market price is \$16.50 per ton. Under the MCKINLEY BILL the duty was 75 per cent. Under the WILSON BILL the duty is reduced to 25 per cent. But why any duty? In order to force the people of the United States to pay more for an article than it is worth. It is conceded that it only costs \$1.00 per ton more to make steel rails than it does to make steel billets. Therefore steel rails should cost \$17.50 per ton. But the combination price is \$24.00 Pittsburgh, and \$25.00 Chicago. Considering that seven-tenths of the railroads in the United States are in the hands of receivers, and more or less in a state of bankruptcy, it is amazing that public opinion in the United States does not see the necessity of

entirely removing the duty on billets and steel rails, and thereby forcing the American manufacturer to sell these products to his own people for only a little more than he charges the foreigner. We might multiply many instances of this kind showing the utter folly of protection wherever combines exist. The only instances in Canada of the same description, that we are aware of, are the coal-oil, refined sugar, and binder-twine monopolies. Upon these we intend to wage war, and we give the Government fair notice of our intention. Our principle in such matters is very simple and easy of application. Conceding that the policy of moderate protection is good: it immediately becomes vicious when extended to any article over which there is a domestic monopoly. In all such cases the customs duty should be at once removed. When Parliament meets in March, the Government will know pretty well what the terms of the WILSON BILL really are, and it may be under some temptation to enter into a reciprocity treaty with the United States the terms of which treaty would discriminate against Great Britain. Should this happen, we are very sure that no protest of any kind will be made by the Mother country. But we are equally assured that public opinion in Canada is sufficiently generous and decent in its instincts as to drive from power any government that would favour such discrimination. The Sons of England, the Sons of Scotland and many other important bodies in Canada are united upon this point. When we remember what England has done for this country; the many sacrifices she has made, how unswerving and true she has been to us, how free she has left us, how constantly she has protected us in all our petty squabbles with our powerful neighbour the United States, it would be worse than meanness if we should discriminate against her in favour of a nation which has never yet shown the faintest spark of a decent kindly feeling towards us. If SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S speeches are any evidence of his inmost thoughts, we cannot believe that he will be guilty of such a gross betrayal. It is well to trade with the United States: the more freely, the better; but there must be no discrimination against England.

THE HOOPER CASE.

The trial of JOHN REGINALD HOOPER on the charge of murdering his insane wife has for many weeks past excited the most painful interest in the minds of the Sons of England, to which body HOOPER belonged. If the case had been one merely of circumstantial evidence; if HOOPER'S conduct had been that of an honest man, who, finding himself with an insane and dying woman on his hands, had made a straightforward statement of the facts, we have no doubt whatever that the Order of which HOOPER was a member would have come to his assistance and shared the expenses of his trial. But many of the facts which afterwards came out in evidence were known to the brethren at Ottawa, and it was generally considered that if he was not a murderer, he was at least a liar and a scoundrel. As the trial proceeded, it became evident that the Crown was unable to substantiate the charge of murder. The autopsy failed to reveal the presence of poison in the body, though it was proved that HOOPER had procured poison. It was also demonstrated that HOOPER had caused to be published in a Quebec newspaper a notice of his wife's death several months before that event took place. It was also notorious that HOOPER, during the period between his wife's death and the inquest at Port Hope seemed utterly incapable of speaking the truth. To every man he told a different story. Had it not been for this and some slight inkling of his relations with MISS STAPLELEY, the Sons of England at Ottawa would have stood by HOOPER.

The result of the first trial acquits him of murder, but the evidence leaves him with so stained a character that we are compelled to demand the withdrawal from a worthy and honorable Society of a man who has done so much to disgrace it. We understand that on the last day of the trial HOOPER wore the insignia of the Sons of England in the court room. It is impossible to conceive of greater impudence. It is true that a strong feeling exists, and we share it, that the Crown having failed to prove its case against HOOPER ought not to proceed against him on a second charge, that of attempted murder. This looks like persecution. Unless very strong additional evidence can be produced we shall be inclined to think that the new trial has been promoted solely in the interest of the lawyers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are requested to state that the Canadian Englishman, published at Toronto, is not in any way authorized to represent the Sons of England. In so far as that paper may aid in developing the interests of Englishmen and our Society we shall all of us, of course, feel grateful to it. But so far, it has received no sort of official recognition from the Supreme Executive. In saying this we have no wish to imply that the ANGLO-SAXON is the recognized organ of the Society, because that is not the case. But, for many years past, whenever the President and the Executive have desired to publish any facts of interest to the Order, they have employed the ANGLO-SAXON for the purpose. We are instructed that no change will be made in this respect.

MR. BLAKE'S speech at Ottawa on Home Rule has thrown no additional light on that nebulous question. "The land," he declared, was at the bottom of the trouble, and nothing but a local legislature could deal with it. At the same time there was to be no confiscation of property. He admitted MR. GLADSTONE'S measure was not perfect, but made no suggestions as to how it could be improved. In fact, it was one of MR. BLAKE'S speeches by MR. BLAKE.

La Minerve has broken loose of late. Englishmen, it informs us, are dull and gloomy, concentrated on affairs of commerce and taking an interest in little else. The French, on the other hand, are gay and lively, fond of art, brave and chivalrous and, in short, altogether different and better than the English. But La Minerve forgets to speak of MR. PAPINEAU in a gay or even a chivalrous way. MR. PAPINEAU had the misfortune to find the joug of the Roman Catholic Church too heavy upon him and left that communion to join the Presbyterians. For doing this he is called by La Minerve a turn-coat, a traitor to his race and other pretty names. Of course, the affair would possess little importance to us Englishmen were it not that La Minerve happens to be perhaps the leading French-Canadian newspaper and may be supposed to reflect more or less accurately the French-Canadian mind.

The Protestant Protective Association has been coming in for a good deal of criticism of late. Its opponents appear to think that it is a bad thing for men who think the same way to act together. It is not denied that the Roman church achieves much of its success in the political field by its "solid column," but for Protestants to form a solid column is really too bad—too reactionary! At the same time, when one comes to consider how solid a unit the Romanists are on such questions as the schools and tax-exemptions, and remember how successful they were with the Jesuits Estates' grab, it is pretty difficult not to see that the P. P. A., or something like it, is an absolute necessity.

The murders in the United States during 1893 numbered 6,700.

PERSONS WANTED IN CANADA.

THERE IS ROOM FOR MILLIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS.

What the Official Hand-Book Points Out.—Information Gratuitously Given by Reliable Agents.

The following advice to intending settlers coming to Canada, is taken from the Official Hand-Book of Information issued in January, 1894, by the Interior Department, Ottawa:

PERSONS WITH CAPITAL.

The first great demand is for persons with some capital at their disposal. For this class Canada affords unlimited openings. They can engage in agricultural pursuits, taking up free grant lands, or purchasing the improved farms to be found in advantageous positions in every province; or in mining, or in the manufacturing industries; or if possessed of a settled income, living will be found to be much cheaper in Canada, with the benefit of a fine, healthy climate, magnificent scenery, abundant opportunities for sport, and facilities for education and placing children in life not to be excelled anywhere.

AGRICULTURISTS.

Persons of small capital and knowledge of agriculture often desire to enter upon farming pursuits. Before this is done experience should be acquired, either by hiring oneself out as a labourer, or gaining experience in some other way. Then when the necessary knowledge has been obtained, a farm may either be rented, purchased or taken up as a free grant.

Young men should go to Manitoba, the North-west or British Columbia. Older men with capital and young families, should go to one of the older provinces, and either buy or rent an improved farm. This, however, is only a general statement, and individual cases must be decided by the special circumstances of each. In Manitoba and the North-west, and in some parts of British Columbia, pioneer life on free grants, or away from railways is attended with a certain amount of inconvenience and an absence of those social surroundings which may be obtained in the older settled parts of these and other provinces, and this fact should be borne in mind by those who are considering the subject.

It is difficult to lay down a hard and fast rule as to the amount of capital necessary to start farming. The answer depends upon the energy, experience, judgment and enterprise of the person who is to spend the money, the province selected; whether free grant land is to be taken up or an improved farm rented or purchased, and many other details. It may safely be said, however, that if a man has about £100 clear on landing he is in a position to make a fair beginning on free grant land in Manitoba and the North-west, though not on a large scale. A larger capital is of course necessary if an improved farm is to be taken.

TENANT FARMERS.

For tenant farmers the country offers many advantages. Improved farms are cheap; free grant can be obtained by those prepared for the inconveniences of pioneer life; the soil is fertile; the climate ensures the growth of all the crops produced in Great Britain, while grapes, peaches, tomatoes and similar fruits grow and ripen in the open air; there is a large and growing market in the Dominion and in the mother country for all the cereals, live stock, and general farm and dairy produce available for disposal. On the other hand, taxes are light, and labour-saving appliances cheap and in general use.

YOUNG MEN DESIRING AGRICULTURAL EXPERIENCE.

The question is often asked if it is essential for young men wishing to take up farms in Canada, but desiring before doing so to acquire a knowledge of agriculture, to pay premiums, either to persons in this country or in the Dominion, for that purpose. It may therefore be plainly stated that no healthy young men, from 18 to 21 years of age, who are prepared to accept for a time the hard work and surroundings more or less inseparable from a farm labourer's life, have any difficulty in getting employment in the spring; and the agents of the Government in Canada will assist them as far as possible in doing so. Without experience, they will not get much wages at the commencement of their employment, but as they acquire skill they will be able to command remuneration in proportion to the value of their work.

Great care should be exercised in deciding whether the young men are suited to the life that is proposed. Hard

work is necessary, and very often their mode of living may be entirely altered. They must bear in mind two things—that they must do what they are told, and that they must pick up their knowledge from experience. Many persons have gone out in this way with good results, but there are others who have failed, because they have not properly understood colonial life, or were unfitted for it. The advice of one of the Government agents should be obtained before a final decision is arrived at.

GROWING DEMAND FOR FARM HELP.

There is a large and growing demand for male and female farm help in every part of the Dominion, owing to the rapidity with which land is being brought under cultivation. Machinery of various kinds is in daily use, but labour is very scarce notwithstanding, and good hands can always find constant and remunerative employment. Many persons of this class who started as labourers now have farms of their own in some of the finest parts of the Dominion. This result, however, does not naturally follow in every case, but is the consequence of work, energy, intelligence, perseverance and thrift, which are the elements necessary to ensure success in every country.

Market gardeners, gardeners, and persons understanding the care of horses, cattle and sheep, may also be advised to go out. But there is no opening for farm managers or bailiffs, as Canadian farmers, as a rule, supervise their own holdings, and personally take part in the work.

DOMESTIC SERVICE AND OTHER CALLINGS FOR FEMALES.

In every city, town and village, female domestic servants can readily find employment. The wages are good, the conditions of service are not irksome, and comfortable homes are assured. Domestic servants should go at once on their arrival to the nearest Government agent. These gentlemen will give the best and most reliable advice gratis; they often have in their offices a list of vacant situations; and will refer applicants to the local ladies' committee, so that they are satisfactorily placed. Servants should, however, take their characters with them, and bear in mind that good records are just as indispensable in Canada as elsewhere. They may safely go out at any time of the year and be certain of obtaining a situation at once, but should remember always to have funds enough in hand on landing to take them to the places in the interior where their services are required.

There is little or no demand for females other than domestic servants. Governesses, shop assistants, nurses, etc., should not go out, unless proceeding to join friends who will be able to help them in getting employment.

MECHANICS, LABORERS, NAVVIES.

These are advised to obtain special information as to their respective trades and kinds of work before going out. The demand for these classes is not now as great as it was a few years ago, and such men, especially with large families, are not encouraged to go out on the chance of finding employment. Any men of the callings alluded to may be safely advised to start if they are going to join friends who advise them to do so, or have the inclination and the knowledge to enable them to change their callings and become agriculturists.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Applications are often received from railway employees—station-masters, clerks, drivers, firemen, guards, signalmen and porters—desiring to go out to Canada; and in many cases wishing to get employment before doing so. The demand, however, for such persons in Canada is not great, and is easily met by the supply in the country.

CLERKS, DRAFTSMEN, TELEGRAPHISTS, SHOP ASSISTANTS, ETC.

Clerks, shop assistants, and persons desiring such situations, are advised not to emigrate unless proceeding to appointments already assured, or to join friends. Any demand for labor of these kinds is fully met on the spot.

INMATES OF WORKHOUSES.

It may be stated that the emigration of the inmates of workhouses, or persons in receipt of parish relief, is not encouraged by the Canadian government. The same remark applies to any persons who are not able to produce satisfactory references as to their character. There are no openings for such classes in any part of Canada.

INCREASE IN TRADE.

For the six months ending December 31st last the trade of the Dominion shows an increase of nearly four million dollars. The total exports during that time have been \$77,604,117, an increase of \$3,347,410 over the same period last year, and entered for consumption \$60,694,062, an increase of \$571,380. The total trade for the period has, therefore, been \$138,508,179, as compared with \$134,579,380 for the first half of the last fiscal year, an increase of \$3,918,799.