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*We cannot undertake to make out accounts and send them by mail or otherwise and only charge 50 cents.

*50c. now is worth more to us than \$1 many months hence, with cost of time, bills and postage.

*Will all friends please think of this, and help us in the work by an EARLY remittance.

ESTABLISHED 1887.
THE ANGLO-SAXON
 A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER
 Devoted to the interests of the Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxons of British America, and to the Sons of England Society.
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THE POLICY OF THE ORDER.

Keeping pace with the expansion of the Order of the Sons of England are the subscription lists of the ANGLO-SAXON. Two gentlemen who were delegates to last "Grand Lodge" have withdrawn their subscriptions on account of the comments in our last issue on the "Grand Lodge Report." In place of these two we have had to record, since our last issue, no less than two-hundred and eighty-three new subscribers, and we have received letters from all parts of the Dominion warmly congratulating us upon the stand which we had felt it our duty to take and urging us to continue to stimulate the Order in ways of patriotism and loyalty. This we intend to do.

The simple fact is that little or nothing of any practical value to the Order at large or Englishmen in general was accomplished at the last meeting of the Supreme Grand Lodge. We do not propose to blame anybody. Circumstances were mainly responsible, as they usually are. In the first place the Order had no responsible organ by means of which the lodges throughout the country could have been influenced into acting with unanimity of sentiment and identity of purpose. As a consequence, when the Delegates met at Port Hope, they were in hopeless confusion of mind not only as to what was proposed to be done, but also as to the means of doing it. Therefore nothing was done. The admirable reports of the Grand Executive officers were received and adopted: but not comprehended! Many of the Delegates appeared to be under the impression that the name—"The Order of the Sons of England"—represented merely a convenient title for a body of men associated together for the purpose of mutual benefit, and evidently misunderstood, or under-rated, the weighty significance of the name—as if it were possible, or at least, probable, that so large a body, exclusively English, imbued with the sacred principle of civil and religious liberty, and a remembrance of their glorious birthright as Englishmen could meet as representatives of their countrymen without considering, among other things, how matters fared with Englishmen in this land of their adoption; what were their relations towards the other sections of the community; to what extent was this Dominion, which is under the protection of the Union Jack, governed in accordance with the principles that are associated with that flag?

These are subjects worthy of the consideration of the "Supreme Grand Lodge, and that body would be wanting in duty if it should in future neglect them. An excellent aid to remembrance would be created if the Ritual of the Order were carefully read and explained to the Grand Lodge before any discussions were allowed to take place. With their obligation fresh in their minds no Delegate, we imagine, would venture to take the position assumed by some of the Delegates to last Grand Lodge.

Now, if any Delegate to the last Grand Lodge should feel disposed to take exception to our arguments or statements, we shall have pleasure in giving space in our columns to his views. As THE ANGLO-SAXON is the only paper which purports to represent the Order in any way, and as every issue really does comprehend much that is essential for every man, who is interested in the order, to know, it is quite absurd for any one who may dissent from some expression of our views, to cut himself off from information which he cannot, in many cases, obtain from

any other source, more especially when our columns are open for him to ventilate himself therein.

We would like to give expression to our thanks for the cordial and fraternal letters of sympathy and promises of support that we are constantly receiving. THE ANGLO-SAXON will strive to make itself worthy of the confidence of the Order. If it should succeed in this object the converse of the idea will be realized—the Order will have made itself worthy of the ANGLO-SAXON. The observation is not wanting in assurance, but there is a large degree of truth in it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S journey over the Canadian Pacific Railway must have brought home to his mind, in a way that nothing else could have done, the enormous extent of the territory which, on this continent, forms part of the British Empire.

There appear to have been the regular number of loyal and patriotic addresses to which the Duke replied with grace and judgment—not so easy a matter as the un instructed mind might fancy when the multifarious character of the addresses is considered.

We are not aware that any address was presented by the Sons of ENGLAND SOCIETY. In truth, such a manifestation on the part of the Society was not necessary. The loyalty of Englishmen to all that is really symbolical of the sovereignty of the Nation does not require emphasis from parchment, however prettily worded and sealed and however sonorously worded.

The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT can hardly fail to have been impressed by the evidences of prosperity presented by our cities. How far those evidences can be relied upon need not here be considered. The main thoroughfares in all the larger cities of the Dominion are imposing enough and His Royal Highness was, no doubt, careful not to enquire too curiously about the amount of civic indebtedness or the state of the drainage.

The REV. MR. MARTIN, the ex-Priest, has returned to the bosom of his family. That he should have been induced to leave it shows the power of superstition upon a partially emancipated mind. The Roman Catholic view is that "once a priest: always a priest." It is doubtful whether MARTIN even yet regards himself as married, in the sense that an ordinary citizen is married. Under the Canon Law there has been no marriage. The Canon Law is, however, not operative in the United States, where Mr. Martin was married, nor in this country, and a marriage legally celebrated in either country is recognized as valid in both.

La Verite, the organ of the Jesuits, waxes indignant over the Martin case: "If such a sacrilegious union is recognized by the State," it declares, "it is time that the law should be speedily changed." We ask our readers to take note of this declaration. The Jesuits possess enormous influence with the Dominion Parliament, as recent legislation has sufficiently shown, and particularly with SIR JOHN THOMPSON, the Minister of Justice, who is a convert to Romanism. Two or three distinct attempts were made by SIR JOHN THOMPSON last session to introduce parts of the Canon Law into our Criminal Law, not without some success.

If the State can be made to incorporate the Jesuits and endow the Jesuits, if the State can be got to characterize the actions of the British Government as partaking of the nature of spoliation, if the State can be induced to declare the marriages of priests illegal, there would be only one step further to take—a declaration that all heretical (Protestant) marriages are illegal. It must not be forgotten that this country has already recognized the Papal Supremacy in British legislation.

The Ontario elections have come and gone. MR. MOWAT will have about the same majority as before. We had no expectation that MR. MOWAT would be defeated. His general administration had been tolerably clean and this fact appears to have counted for a good deal. We greatly regret the defeat of MR. DOUGLAS ARMOUR in Toronto, which was largely caused by the splitting of the Equal Rights vote in that constituency. In Ottawa MR. DONALDSON was completely snowed under. His opponent got the entire Roman Catholic vote and was also supported by the lumber interest and by the machine Conservatives. Nevertheless, the Equal Righters in Ottawa

need not be disappointed. A gain of four hundred votes—the difference between MR. HAY'S vote and that of MR. DONALDSON is very satisfactory progress in one month. A very large number of young men were not on the voters' lists, but they will have to be taken into account at future elections. The organization, too, of the Equal Right's party was far from efficient, as is evidenced by the fact that nearly one-half of the votes in Upper Town were not got in. There is ample room therefore for encouragement and still more for work.

The Quebec elections are being decided as we go to press. What effect the WHELAN-PACAUD scandal will have upon the result cannot be predicted. There is very little independent public opinion in any part of Canada, but next to none in the Province of Quebec. That the Government of MR. MERCIER has been scandalously corrupt and wasteful to the degree of madness is beyond question, but the general impression appears to be that the Province would not fare better in the hands of the other Party. We presume that the financial affairs of the Province will be allowed to drift until after the next Dominion elections, when a demand for "better terms" can be more safely enforced.

MR. RYKERT'S re-election as member for Lincoln is an evidence of the apathetic condition of the popular mind in regard to moral questions. MR. RYKERT'S own letters prove him to have been guilty of a gross abuse of public trust, and his only plea was that he had been no more guilty in that respect than many other members of Parliament. That this plea was accepted by his constituents as a sufficient condonation of his offence is a fact calculated to make thoughtful and intelligent men almost despair of representative institutions. Those who voted for MR. RYKERT and those who abstained from voting were equally guilty of a serious crime against political morality.

We are informed that the custom of exhibiting the French Tri-color on all public occasions and holidays is growing in the Province of Quebec. The Roman Catholic Church is cultivating this National spirit among the *habitants* precisely as it is using the same powerful lever among the various distinctive nationalities in the United States, in the hope that homogeneity may be prevented. History has shewn, however, that the State has an entity of its own which is of an organic nature, and that when its conservation is imperilled it is apt to arouse itself in the most sudden and unaccountable manner, and to make things unpleasant for its enemy—the Roman Catholic Church.

If the latter is at all open to good advice let it be persuaded to "go slow." It has the politicians in its pay in all the Legislatures with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, where it is paid by the Legislatures. In the Dominion Parliament its power is undoubted and supreme. These things being so, it should be careful not to show its hand too plainly. Its object is, of course, to throttle the State, but so long as the State does not perceive the appearance of deadly enmity in the eye, the nervous, convulsive movement of the fingers and the suppressed poise of the body it is apt to suppose that the long black-robed figure before it is not a dangerous enemy. Nay, it may be lulled into the delusion that it is a friend. Now—let the black-robe be careful. It would be fatal to prematurely betray its purpose. The State is bound, but its bonds are of pack-thread and are easily broken. Treaties, parchments, acts of Parliament and such like are strong enough to all appearance, but if the organic life of the State is endangered thereby they can and will be snapped "Go slow," therefore.

A statue of GENERAL GORDON has been erected at Chatham, England, by the Royal Engineers, in conjunction with the Royal Artillery and Engineer Volunteers. The statue represents General Gordon riding a camel, and wearing the uniform of a Egyptian general. On the bronze pedestal is the simple word "Gordon." The Prince of Wales unveiled the statue.

At the Banquet held in honor of LORD HARTINGTON and the Unionist Party, the utmost confidence and enthusiasm was exhibited. The cable despatches to this side would lead one to suppose that the Government was losing ground, and that the party of law and order suffers from hopeless despondency. The exact reverse of this is the case. The Allotments Bill, MR. GOSCHEN'S Conversion Scheme, MR. RITCHIE'S County Councils Bill and

MR. BELFOUR'S Irish Land Purchase Bill, together with much other excellent legislation have materially strengthened the position of the Government, and in England there is no important expression of dissatisfaction from any considerable section except perhaps, that manifested by the extremists of the temperance party at the concession of the principle of compensation in the case of publicans from whom licenses are withdrawn.

LORD WOLSELEY'S resignation has caused a good deal of surprise. It was known that friction had been created by the frank and quiet unofficial exposition of his views in the House of Lords and by sundry articles which he had written in English and American Magazine. These views which were in the direction of commonsense management and expenditure in relation to our Forces were received with the heartiest expressions of appreciation from all classes except the red-tape Official, whose authority has in the main been too powerful even for Lord Wolseley to seriously affect. At least, that is how it appears to us at present. It is possible, however, that the Nation will arouse itself to a sense of the necessity existing in these times for perfect preparation by accepting the principle of conscription or something like it, and will also put an end, by hanging a few fraudulent army contractors, to the supply of tin bayonets and paper boots.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

Not care to live while English homes
 Nestle in English trees,
 And England's trident-sceptre rooms
 Her territorial seas!
 Not live while English songs are sung
 Wherever blows the wind,
 And England's laws and England's tongue
 Enfranchise half mankind!
 So long as in Pacific main,
 Or on Atlantic strand,
 Our kin transmit the parent strain,
 And love the Mother-land:
 So long as in this Ocean Realm,
 Victoria and her Line
 Retain the heritage of the helm,
 By loyalty divine;
 So long as flashes English steel,
 And English trumpets shrill,
 He is dead ALREADY who doth not feel
 Life is worth living still—
 ALFRED AUSTIN.

LIKE CURES LIKE

A well-known medical man, who has recently been in Norway, gives a glowing description of the manner of treating dipsomaniacs. From the day the day the confined drunkard is incarcerated, no nourishment is served to him or her but bread and wine. The bread, however, it should be said, cannot be eaten apart from the wine, but is steeped in a bowl of it, and left to soak thus an hour or more before the meal is served to the delinquent. The first day the habitual toper takes his food in this shape without the slightest repugnance; the second day he finds it less agreeable to his palate, and very quickly he evinces a positive aversion to it. Generally, the doctor states, eight or ten days of this regimen is more than sufficient to make a man loathe the very sight of wine, and even refuse the prison dish set before him. This manner of curing drunken habits is said to succeed almost without exception, and men or women who have undergone the treatment not only rarely return to their evil ways, but from sheer disgust they frequently become total abstainers afterward.

ENGLISH BREVITIES.

Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate is charmed with the phonograph. The other day he recited "The Charge of the Light Brigade" and the first verse of "The Bugle Song of The Princess," into one of these wonderful instruments, and according to a letter written by his son, the tones of his voice were given back with startling fidelity.

Miss Tennant, who is engaged to be married to Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, is a daughter of the late Mr. Charles Tennant. She is an artist of repute, whose pictures have attracted attention at the Royal Academy.

Recently a young man of clerical aspect, named Alfred Carter of Burnley, Lancashire, was arrested near the grounds of Windsor Castle, charged with being a wandering lunatic. Two letters were found on him addressed to the Queen, in which he appealed for pecuniary assistance. In one of these the writer said: "I also along with this make a proposition to you. There can be no earthly harm in asking you for your hand and heart in love and marriage, and hoping you will give your favorable consent to these questions.—ALFRED CARTER.—To Queen Victoria." The lunatic was ordered to be transferred to his father's custody.

Another relic of old London is doomed. The old red-brick arch standing midway up Chancery Lane, which gives entrance to Lincoln's Inn has long been in a dangerous state, and on the Long Vacation will be reduced to bricks and rubbish. The old gate borders upon four centuries in age, for it was placed in position in 1518.

A new cab has been introduced in the west end of London having four bicycle wheels. No luggage save a portmanteau is carried, and the new cabs seat only two people.

Those who are fortunate or unfortunate enough to live in the shadow of Battle Abbey, in Sussex, England, still enjoy the exceptional privilege of hearing the curfew every night from Christmas to Epiphany, the eves of saints days only excepted. Lately it has been found necessary to rehang the valuable and ancient bells, and Dean Crake appeals to the public to subscribe £200 for the expenses necessary to allow the Battle Abbey curfew to continue to "toll the knell of parting day." The curfew also, we are told, flourishes at Hastings, where it booms forth nightly from the fourteenth-century tower of St. Clement's church.

ENGLISHMEN

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FOR THE

Benefit of every Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxon in British America, that he may help to fight the foes of those liberties and free institutions which have been bequeathed to us by our noble forefathers.

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