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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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THURSDAY, APRIL, 1890.

THE EXTENSION OF THE ORDER.

We are glad to notice that the Order of the Sons of England is spreading its roots beyond the limits of Ontario. New lodges are being formed in Manitoba and the North West Territories, and we have reason to believe that before long we shall extend to Prince Edward's Island on the one side and we have already a lodge opened in Vancouver's Island on the other. It is expected that at least sixty new lodges will have been opened by the close of the year. It is incumbent upon every man in the Order to do what lies in his power to aid this missionary effort. In country places, where little movement among the population occurs, the number of Englishmen in a district is readily known, and it should therefore be a comparatively easy task to gather them all in; but in cities, where there is a constant current of population, a more active propagandism is necessary. An Englishman has just arrived, let us say, in Ottawa or Toronto, on his way to the North West. If he can be induced to enter one of the lodges in those cities, even as an honorary member, he will, on reaching his prairie home, form the nucleus of a new lodge.

A most useful aid to the society would be a clever and popular newspaper having as its object the interest of the Order, but, at the same time, made attractive to all the English speaking races in Canada. Such a newspaper might as have the same aims and scope *inter alia* has the *Scottish-American*. A newsy journal, fortnightly or weekly, containing a summary of important events; correspondence from the British and foreign capitals and from the Colonies; extracts from all the English County Journals, in fact a compendium of information especially interesting to Englishmen. Such a want the *ANGLO-SAXON* does not pretend to fill. Its proprietors have done their utmost to keep alive the paper as an organ of the society, but they have not met with that support from the members of the Society which would have enabled them to increase the frequency, enlarge the scope and improve the character of the paper.

They would be glad to undertake the task of publishing a fortnightly or weekly journal which would be worthy of the Society. But before doing this they naturally desire to have not only the sanction but the assistance of the Order. There are now ten thousand men in the order. If the Grand Lodge would undertake to supply each member with the *ANGLO-SAXON* it could be sent for twenty-five cents a year per capita. At present, owing to the fact that the circulation is only one thousand the charge is fifty cents, and we can assure our readers that the proprietors are not becoming wealthy too rapidly.

But seriously, it is disgraceful that Englishmen in Canada have not a representative newspaper. The Irish

Roman Catholics have nearly a dozen, the Irish Protestants at least two, the Scotch six or seven—but the English NONE distinctively, unless you are kind enough to so term the *ANGLO-SAXON*.

It is the experience of every lodge that many members rarely, or, at best, most irregularly, attend Lodge. Such men as a rule are not readers of the *ANGLO-SAXON*. When the attendance of a Lodge falls off one seldom hears of an initiation thereat—there is an absence of vitality which is fatal to all progress. Without vitality within the Lodge, no initiations; without initiations, that is, without new members, the lodge expenses of each man are heavier. It is to the interest, therefore, of the Order at large that the members should be supplied with a newspaper which will constantly bring before their minds the aims and objects of the society and their own personal obligations towards it.

Without an organ there can be no true unity of purpose. Grand Lodge does some good in this direction, but any one who may have attended Grand Lodge must know that the proceedings there are largely fragmentary. The time at the disposal of the delegates is so limited that it is impossible to thrash out any important point that may be open for argument. Under these circumstances there is a good deal of lobbying and log-rolling, and conclusions are mostly foregone and prejudiced. This state of affairs is unhealthy, and can only be removed by the Order supporting an organ in which members can ventilate their ideas and bring others, whom they could not otherwise reach, into touch with themselves.

The organ in this way would have a very educating effect upon the society, and would tend to promote the efficiency of the meetings of Grand Lodge.

UNITED EMPIRE.

In our last issue the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the Sons of England were briefly reviewed and promise made that further comment on the work of the Society would follow in subsequent issues of this journal.

In the preface to the printed copies of the Society's Constitution we find the concluding remarks read as follows:— "Let us assure all worthy Englishmen of a most hearty and cordial welcome into our ranks. Our motto is Fidelity—faith to ourselves, faithful to each other and faithful to our country— and, if carried out in its integrity, no society has a more noble one."

The above quotation has our most hearty concurrence. To rise to a true and worthy apprehension of our mission as a society is the bounden duty of every member of the order, and it will be our duty and pleasure in the columns of this journal to press home unceasingly the reasons for the faith that has been embodied in the constitution of this Society of Englishmen.

The Executive officers should first and foremost realize their true status as leaders in the work of this society—that their opportunities of usefulness are immensely important and manifold, requiring in them the exercise of a wise and unselfish patriotism; that the offices they hold are not merely positions of distinction flattering to personal vanity, to be scrambled for by self-seekers, but such as demand a true self-denial and a hearty devotion to the principles of the society—a devotion which they should strive to infuse more fully into all the lodges in their official visitations. By so doing they will crown their year of office with the grateful remembrance of every true heart.

Durham Lodge adorned their banquet hall at Port Hope with the words "UNITED EMPIRE,"

which, with other appropriate mottoes indicated to a society of Englishmen the silken threads of patriotic purpose. The bonds of permanent unity can only be found for our glorious Empire in the principles which the S. O. E. Society have adopted, and which are so well compressed in the few quoted words at the beginning of this article. In them we have the bond of national unity associated with all those great historical characteristics which have won for us the foremost place among the nations of the earth and made the name of Englishmen glorious as a freedom-loving people: free to think, to speak and to act according to the dictates of conscience, with mind as free as body from lower thraldoms. To the Open Bible and the "Union Jack" are to be attributed our national birthright of civil and religious liberty, and to uphold the integrity of the British Empire is simply upholding under the beneficent sway of a glorious flag all that is dearest to us in our existence.

We have named PRINCIPLES to the mast-head, let us keep them there and strike down traitors or foes who may attempt to lower the standard of duty

and seek covertly to whittle down the Society's action to something less than the carrying out of its principles in their integrity.

Let not England's sons forget their God and country, nor allow selfish greed to stifle the instincts of a true patriotism. The words "Our Country," remind the Englishman that he is at home wherever our flag waves—not merely in any one corner or piece of our Empire—and to maintain the glory of that flag and tighten the bond of hearty Unity is the special duty of every member of the S. O. E. and of every true Englishman throughout the world.

The folly of some men who imagine that thousands of Englishmen can be associated together in a society with the constitution and obligation of the S. O. E. Society, and yet that no room for the healthy legitimate activities of national feeling can be allowed within it, could not be excelled, but it is a folly of which we fully acquit the founders of the society.

National and religious feelings cannot be buried for ever under the cold formalities of benefit society work. There is a smouldering fire beneath, which will shortly become a bright consuming flame, destructive of all parasitic and fungoid-like growths now feeding on the vitals of a noble society—for

THE LIFE OF THE SOCIETY IS ITS NATIONAL CHARACTER.

It may suit some, who are Englishmen in a Pickwickian sense, to advertise their professional or trading interests by becoming members of the S. O. E. and to partake of its advantages as a benefit society, but many of these are aliens at heart to our sacred principles. These are they who, by their votes and influence, negative every effort to arrive at united action among Englishmen, and who confine themselves to lip loyalty and swelling words about the qualities and deeds of Englishmen whose actions they by no means strive to emulate. Such men will tell you they are machine politicians without a bluish—"out and out party men"—being so much so that one cannot even in the privacy of lodge-room, discuss fraternally public questions deeply affecting our principles without converting the meeting into "a cage of wild beasts." Nevertheless, these very men are the first to decry those who are strangers to such partizanship and who are not willing to desert or betray the principles of the Society.

MR. C. W. ALLEN.

The secrets of Mutual Benefit Societies are, no doubt, never very awful, but such as they are we understand that they are guarded by a solemn obligation. This being the case, no one but a man utterly lost to all decency would venture, under any provocation, to parade to the world through the public press matters that he had bound himself to be silent upon. The Order of the Sons of England are to be congratulated upon having got rid of Captain Allen—at any cost.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is a feeling of satisfaction among the lodges in Eastern Ontario at the appointment of Bro. W. R. STROUD as District Deputy. We have every confidence that the Supreme Grand President is bestowing these appointments worthily. Much depends upon the energy and judgment of the District Deputies and it is above all essential that they should be men of truly British character.

In common with other newspapers we have the pleasure at regular intervals of perusing a mass of ill-digested and jejune communications, whose authors are disgusted when we do not publish their lucubrations—our duty under the circumstances is plain. Nothing will be allowed to appear in the *ANGLO-SAXON* but matter of general interest and presented in an interesting manner.

The Ottawa lodges are working well and every night of meeting sees a number of initiations. So much is this the case that in one or two lodges the question has presented itself whether it would not be advisable to use the first night of meeting for initiations and to reserve the second night in the month for important discussions.

If any of the Toronto lodges have too much money they could not do better than to assist their Ottawa brethren in building a Hall. There would be no difficulty about getting a fair return for any money so invested.

We would remind those who may desire to ventilate their ideas in this Journal that anonymous communications must be accompanied by the writer's card.

By the way, speaking of surpluses, is there not the possibility of a danger in the accumulation by a lodge of a large surplus. Let us suppose that the investments of a lodge's surplus funds brought in enough by way of interest to meet the running expenses of that lodge, would not the lodge become a close corporation, and might it not oppose the entrance of new members to its benches?

It is noteworthy that the proposals formulated and partly agreed to at the Social Conference recently held in Germany, under the auspices of the Emperor of Germany, follow the line of legislation that has been enacted in Great Britain during the past twenty-five years. This is certainly complimentary to British statesmen. We are glad to find ourselves in the vanguard of civilization.

We print elsewhere a report of a recent speech by Professor Tyndal, delivered at Belfast before an immense audience. There is a good deal of nonsense talked in Canada about Home Rule, but very few Englishmen, to our knowledge, are led away by it. Home Rule, or self-government, answers well in the case of Canada, and we should like to see the Australias federated under a similar system. But as regards Ireland, its proximity to England and the inbred hostility of the greater part of the Irish people would render the establishment of a separate government for Ireland a most hazardous experiment. In the present state of affairs in Europe it is quite out of the question that England should give its sister island a free hand. "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity" is a phrase we have all of us heard too often to be in any danger of forgetting it.

CANADA.

O strong hearts guarding the birthright of our glory,  
Worth your best blood this heritage that ye guard,  
These mighty streams, resplendent with our story,  
These iron coasts by rage of seas unjarred—  
What fields of peace these bulwarks will secure;  
What vales of plenty these calm floods supply;  
Shall not our love this rough sweet land make sure,  
Her bounds preserve inviolate, though we die,  
O strong hearts of the North  
Let flame your loyalty forth,  
And put the craven and base to an open shame,  
Till earth shall know the child of Nations by her name.

CHAS. D. ROBERTS.

"IRISH STEW."

I.  
Tis a dish that has always been loved by the nation,  
From the days of Saint Patrick to those of Parnell;  
And its flavour has waited its way round the world,  
And scented all lands and all oceans as well.  
Go back on old Ireland's historical pages—  
From William O'Brien to Brian Boru,  
And you'll find them all perfumed from cover to cover  
With the sowl-swelling smell of divine Irish Stew.

II.  
In old ancient times, faith, the dish was a speecer,  
Twas full of man's hands of a deep bloody red,  
Skulls, cross-bones, and long-bows, and grand harps of Tara,  
With slices of Malachi's gold-collared head.  
It was cooked in round towers, and boiled on a Sanburst;  
And wolf-dogs lay watchin it simmer and spew,  
And when it was ready the smell was like brimstone  
(But that's not the kind of to-day's Irish Stew).

III.  
Take a Batherin Ram, and a Chapel Bell Clapper,  
A pinch of Coercion, a Plan of Campaign,  
A Land Purchase Act, some Light Railways, and Dhrainage,  
Add Eighty-six Votes—and then carefully strain.  
Now pour in Verbosity (Gladstone's own brew-  
ing),  
And work in a battered Policeman or two.  
With a slice of fresh Landgrabber, boycotted finely,  
When it boils, you'll have "Up-to-Date" prime Irish Stew.

IV.  
Some say that Home Rule would depose the ould order,  
That the Stew would no more be allowed in the land;  
But whoever says that isn't much of a prophet—  
No matter how ould he may be, or how Grand.  
Let Home Rule be granted: the mixtures may alter,  
But still the ould dish will come up rich and new;  
And the College Green Kitchen will sweat with sweet moisture,  
And be filled with the fumes of a fresh Irish Stew.

V.  
Do you think that ould customs, as ancient as Moses,  
Can alter at will like Sir Robert Peel's coat?  
Do you think that, by law, whiskey changes to wather?  
Do you think that a sheep can be changed to a goat?  
Not at all—While there's mutton on Donegal's mountains—  
While prattles are dug in July, sweet and new—  
While there's salt in ould Munster, and pepper in Ulster,  
Ould Ireland will never be wantin her Stew!  
BARNY BURKE.

The Toronto Young Liberals have passed a resolution in favor of Commercial Union, or Reciprocity, with the United States.

The Toronto Young Men's Conservative Association, on the other hand, express a desire for closer commercial and political relations with the rest of the Empire.

The Club Nationale of Montreal views the question of independence with favor.

Major-General Sir Howard Elphinstone was swept overboard from the steamer Tongaroro and drowned on the 8th of March, while on a voyage to Teneriffe.

The Queen has approved the nomination of the Rev. Canon Westcott as Bishop of Durham in succession to the late Dr. Lightfoot.

As a train was crossing the Forth Bridge on the 11th March during a violent gale, a bale of cotton was blown from a waggon, which caused part of the train to leave the rails and impede the traffic for several hours.

The funeral of Joseph Sutherland, a Trafalgar centenary, took place at Sittingbourne on Saturday, the 15th March, in the presence of a large concourse of people. Nearly 200 mariners followed the body to the grave, and the ceremony was a very impressive one.—Times.

ENGLISHMEN

If you want a newspaper that is devoted to the best interests of Englishmen SUBSCRIBE at once and get a monthly journal containing most valuable subjects of sound doctrine and patriotic ideas, written by able and competent men

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.

ANGLO-SAXON

has a wide circulation, and being the recognized organ of the Sons of England Society, it is scattered all over this Dominion in particular, England, Africa, and America for 50 CTS. PER ANNUM.

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