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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 North West 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 ROMANCE OF EMPIRE.

It is too customary for persons engaged in purely commercial pursuits to regard the world of romance as lying outside of the world of fact. But how often are matters of fact full of romance! The world-wide Empire of the British race has grown to its present dimensions, not because of any dominant purpose or determination on the part of the British authorities in that direction, but often in spite of their efforts the other way. It is not so long ago since we heard the cry "perish India," and many were the voices raised in favour of "cutting the Colonies adrift." Such talk is no longer indulged in because it is no longer popular with any considerable section of the people, and we hope to have heard the last of it. The story told by the old Zulu induna of the fate of Major Wilson and his gallant band, and the way in which it was met, stirs the heart with a burst of pride, and Englishmen all over the world for years to come will continue to feel some reflection of the glory with which our brave fellows in South Africa have imperishably covered themselves. As it was in Matabeleland—so it is and ever has been. From the time of the Elizabethan heroes, FORBISHER, RALEIGH and HAWKINS, down to our own time, England has never wanted for men of the most absolute courage. It is well for us to remember that however wide-spread have been our conquests both in peace and war, the British flag has ever been the ensign of freedom and civilization. If the seas are covered with our fleet, foreign ships may pursue their way in security without let or toll; our supremacy of the sea has been used for defensive purposes mainly, but also for the suppression of piracy and the slave trade. As LORD ROSEBERY remarked not long ago, the British Empire is the greatest secular power for good that exists today, and it is because it is so that British citizens take such pride and delight in it.

Englishmen in Canada have duties to perform not less arduous, though less outwardly heroic, than those of our pioneers in South Africa. We are here to preserve Canada to the Empire. Our course in political matters is plain before us and our numbers are sufficient to make that path secure to follow. Both political parties are bending their energies to secure the English vote. SIR JOHN THOMPSON treads in the path of his great predecessor and avows his policy of adherence to the Empire with much plainness, and, we believe, sincerity. MR. LAURIER is apparently more anxious to improve our trade relations with than England even with the United States. This is an important concession to the influen-

ce of Englishmen in Canada. MR. MCCARTHY and COLONEL O'BRIEN, though without any visible following in the Commons, are strong in many parts of the country. A great change has come over the sentiment of the Canadians during the last fourteen or fifteen years, due largely to the huge preponderance of English immigration over that of any other race or nationality, but much is due to the loyalty and statesmanship of the late SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

We have only to persevere in our efforts, acting the part of good citizens and loyal subjects to bring Canada into even closer relations with the Empire. The merest common-sense dictates to us our line of action, and we have no doubt that Englishmen in Canada have sufficient political prescience to follow it. We will have SIR JOHN THOMPSON if he will do as he says; we will encourage MR. LAURIER to outbid him in loyalty and devotion to the Empire of which he is so illustrious a citizen; we will lend MR. MCCARTHY such support as may be necessary to maintain him in the very difficult, yet necessary path he has adopted, and we will take for our motto, "Everything for the greater glory and honour of the Empire."

GIRDLING OUR EMPIRE.

We are glad to notice the cabled reports of the cordial reception given by Lord Rosebery's government to the deputation that was received urging Imperial aid in subsidies to the fast ocean line of steamships between Canada and England and towards the Pacific Ocean cable from Canada to the Australasian colonies.

The Australian Colonies and Canada have taken up these matters in so plucky a manner, not rising to the level merely of urging John Bull to dip his hands in his deep pockets, but have worthily shown a proper spirit of willing to honestly, pay up their share in aid thereto as matters of vital Imperial importance to us all as a united Empire. We have no doubt with the colonies meeting the British taxpayer in this way, we are on the eve of great and momentous events, full of far-reaching importance to every lover of British Unity.

Nothing is more fervently to be wished than that all public support should be given to honest effort of the citizens of the Empire to girdle the globe with the continuous links of British commerce, telegraphs, cables and steam-ships, over British territory and waters as far as possible, and controlled and owned by British citizens in all cases.

Although a few wise-acres affect to disdain the wisdom of commercial union within our Empire, it is significant to notice that all the colonial governments are moving in the direction of getting freedom from the trammels of the "most favoured nation" clause of British treaties with foreign nations, so as to be able to offer better terms of trade to each other and to Britain than to highly protected foreign nations. Lord Rosebery's assurance that his government intend having a representative present at the inter-colonial trade conference to be held in June at Ottawa is extremely gratifying—and we are satisfied that ultimately not only will the walls of theoretical prejudice tumble down before the united voice of Britain's colonial Empire, when they offer—not as a temporary arrangement but as a permanent relationship—the Motherland a preferential market for British goods, but we are equally sure that from that hour—although threats of reprisals will be made—that foreign nations will be in that healthy frame of mind as to be willing to enter into just and fair trade between them and the great British United Empire—but not until then.

The Coming of the Immigrants.

The Summer Tide Has Set in—Lively Scenes at the C. P. R. Station, Ottawa.

The usual spring flow of immigrants to the Northwest has fairly begun. Each of the through trains, the "Soo" or the Winnipeg on the C. P. R., contain companies of one hundred or more who go to seek new homes in the far west. These arrive at Quebec by steamer and are transported from there by rail.

THE SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENTS REPORT.

The highly practical character of this Report to Grand Lodge is such in our judgment that we shall, in course of our subsequent issues, treat it as more or less of a text-book on matters affecting the S.O.E.

Evidence is on every page of careful and matured thought—not the random reckless expressions of vague and ill-defined ideas, but clear, sharp and business like handling of practical difficulties. It will do our readers good, therefore, to carefully study it and let the problems dealt with get a healthy consideration in the lodge rooms, instead of meeting and parting in the ordinary perfunctory manner, not knowing what better to do, yet still to go on wondering why members become faulty in attendance, etc.

On page 3, of Bro. Elliott's report, we are very gratified to learn that Calgary lodge has not only enthusiasm but a lodge room second to none even in Toronto, and what is still better, and which should exist with every lodge, a nicely furnished reading room, the table covered with the best of English magazines and journals and open every evening for the benefit of members. There are evidently no flies on that lodge, and they understand the aims and objects of this Society, to bring Englishmen together, and make the lodge room a rendezvous and central point of interest and meeting for Englishmen. We predict great things for such a lodge and hope to hear of more doing likewise. It is no wonder our grand officers met in the west with such a hearty reception amongst such live Englishmen.

On page 5 the report urges that the question of forming Provincial Grand Lodges or District Grand Lodges be left to a "great extent in the hands of the lodges themselves." Opinion varies largely about the matter and the great distance apart of subordinate lodges in localities to be benefitted thereby renders it difficult to make a rigid rule, but the report urges the privilege of allowing petitions to Grand Lodge for the establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge or a District Grand Lodge, the latter to be composed of any number of lodges that would be sufficient in strength regardless of geographical boundary.

This portion of the report goes a long way to meeting views often expressed in our columns. We decidedly object to decentralizing Executive authority in the Society, as meeting no practical want that cannot be better met by other means, and as only entailing expense and bringing into existence a lot of semi-independent authorities—which on important occasions a titular body, called a "Sovereign Grand Lodge," could not handle or control. A convenient grouping of subordinate lodges, regardless of boundary, for district lodge purposes could easily be done, which could deal with local needs under the central authority of laws and constitution promulgated by the present Grand Lodge. The District Lodges should then become simply a working degree in the Society, and form the first Court of appeal from the Red Rose degree lodges. But no arrangement will ever be satisfactory which makes it quite an easy matter for lodges in Central Canada to be represented in full force at Grand Lodge, and leaving it such a costly luxury for distant lodges. We should have this quickly realized were the session of Grand Lodge to be held in Vancouver in 1896. A capitation charge on the whole Society is the only just way of paying delegates' travelling expenses to Grand Lodge. We refer our readers to the report published in part in this issue on page 2.

CORNS FOR YANKEE-DOM.

That nation to our south which has yet to learn the difference between liberty and license, between the shadow and the substance of national freedom, has a plethora of indignation for every attempt of John Bull to mind his own business, whether at Corn Island, off the Mosquito coast in Central America, or in the Hawaii Islands.

All kinds of hard names are being hurled at British diplomacy by them, and we are threatened by some frothy-mouthed heroes in Hawaii to stamp down to the earth the very semblance of anything British there. We shall see what we shall see, meanwhile let the bald-headed eagle scream until it is hoarse, and let Coxe's army niggerdom, trade union riots at Pittsburg and riots in South Carolina, and the daily record of national crime do the rest towards building up the "great Republic" of "free" institutions.

OUR MANITOBA LETTER.

MANITOBA, THE NORTHWEST, AND THE NEW TARIFF.

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]

Winnipeg, April 12th.—That any amount of proposed changes in the tariff should for a moment appease the voracity of those in this city, who could see their way to sending Mr. Martin and his pop-gun to represent them at Ottawa, is not to be expected. That it has entirely met the views of any one is a question. It looks as if the Government were in the condition of the artist in Gay's fable who tried to please everyone, and satisfied nobody. As things stand, it is hard to imagine how it could be otherwise. What the Northwest requires is something tangible, something which will hold out a prospect of present and permanent relief.

The bolstering up of an infantile national commerce by putting a duty on a staple article such as tea, is going to satisfy no one, save, perhaps, a few dealers in the article; of all commodities that is one on which there should be least restriction, save in regard to its soundness and freedom from adulteration. The removal of the duty on lumber is a mere delusion, and must be so for obvious reasons, unless dressed boards are included in the free list. Why this should not be done is hard to understand; it certainly cannot necessarily follow that because dressed boards are admitted free of duty, doors, sashes, blinds, and so forth, should also be so admitted. The granting of this privilege would be a boon indeed, as it is a well known fact that with the high cost of freight there is little or no saving in using rough boards instead of dressed lumber, unless the duty is removed from the latter.

The lowering of the duty upon implements is, of course, hailed with gratification by everyone save the manufacturers' agents. One large firm is already making a poor mouth and discharging some of its help, but as every other institution, including even the C. P. R., is retrenching expenses in this direction, there is not much in that, and as soon as the spring opens, and farming operations really commence, no doubt these employees will be reinstated. The fact of the matter is, absolute free trade and total remission of taxation could not satisfy a large proportion of the community in this section.

That the more thoughtful portion of the community are satisfied, with the exceptions before named, there is no doubt, for they are well assured the government could not go much farther without flying for aid to direct taxation.

With wheat at present prices, and so long as it takes the price of one bushel to carry another to the sea, no amount of tariff reform will be likely to induce our people to remain favorable to a government which makes no effort to control that Frankenstein giant, the C. P. R. creature of its own creation, which is now battenning on its friends and foes alike in its remorseless voracity. An article in the last issue which comments, under the heading "A Short Route to the Sea," on the advantages of constructing the Hudson's Bay Railroad at an early date, points to another factor which would render any government popular with our people should they feel it was the bona fide intention to carry the scheme into effect.

Independent of all its future advantages, the money spent upon such a great public work must tend immensely to relieve the present depression, and now that there is no boom, it would for the most part remain in the country. That there was no appropriation for public works in Manitoba would seem an oversight also on the part of the Ottawa powers which be. That Mr. Martin would have received much credit for obtaining any sum to be spent in the improvements to St. Andrew's Rapids is a question, and even if he had, it is not likely it would have helped him more than the converse statement "that nothing was done in this direction because Winnipeg chose to send an Opposition member as her delegate."

The whole fact of the matter appears to be that politically things here are about in statu quo, and like the Behring Sea award, something had to be done, and as it was an impossible task to please every one, no person is exuberantly delighted.

Middlesex Lodge intend having a special open meeting on April 19th, when a great time is expected; no pains will be spared by the committee to make this the best social event of the season.

Carman, Manitoba.

A GRAND RECEPTION TO FRED STARKEY.

Carman, Man., April 10.—On Tuesday evening 29th March, a grand reception was given Bro. Fred Starkey, worthy president of Lodge Manitoba, in the pretty little Oddfellow's Hall, Carman, in honor and appreciation of his valued services as delegate, returning from the Grand Lodge annual meeting at Toronto. The evening's celebration took the form of an excellent supper in the old English style—not forgetting the veritable plum pudding. About 50 members and candidates were present. After doing justice to the good things, Bro. Rev. S. White ably filled the chair, and went through quite a toast list interspersed with a good musical programme. Of course the great event of the evening was "our guest." Here is where Bro. Starkey shines, in a neat, jolly, after-dinner speech, not in that serious gushing strain we sometimes hear, but soft and silky like, giving honor where honor is due. He spoke very highly of the kindly greeting of the Winnipeg lodges on the evening before his departure for Toronto; also the prospects of great developments of the order in Manitoba, and the financial prosperity of the order generally. In conclusion he thanked the Lodge for their kind entertainment.

There is great credit due the reception committee, Bros. Burton, Butchart, Welsman and Williams, for the excellent manner in which everything was carried out. This most enjoyable evening closed by fifty strong voices singing the National Anthem.

CONDOLENCE.

Brockville, April 3rd, 1894.—At the last meeting of Lodge Suffolk the following was moved by Bro. W. White, seconded by Bro. J. Fox; that the following letter of condolence be forwarded to our Bro. R. N. Horton, M. D., on the death of his wife, and that it be recorded in the minutes, and in the society's organ, the ANGLO-SAXON:

R. N. Horton, M.D., Brockville: Dear Sir and Bro.,—At the regular meeting of our lodge held Monday, March 26th, 1894, it was resolved that the brethren tender to you their heartfelt sympathy, and condolence for the loss of your dearly beloved wife, and recommend you in your sad bereavement to put your trust in "Him that giveth and taketh away, and who doeth all things well." While deeply we sympathize with you and your friends, we feel that no words of ours can bring peace to your lonely heart. We, therefore, pray that you will look to God in this hour of sorrow for comfort, and that you will be able to say, as many others have said, "Thy will be done."

Signed on behalf of the lodge,

THOS. GUST, President. A. C. BACON, Fin-Secretary. H. DODD, Treasurer.

A TRIPLE WHITE ROSE MEETING.

ST. ALBANS, NO. 76; MERCANTILE, NO. 81; AND CHESTERFIELD, NO. 97.

These lodges held a united White Rose degree meeting at their lodge room, St. George's Hall, Toronto, on Saturday evening, 31st March, the impression having prevailed that by thus specially amalgamating for the purpose greater efficiency in working the degree would result. This was fully realized, and it is probable that the initiative thus set will be followed by other lodges who realize that nothing short of absolute perfection in the ritual and ceremonies should be acceptable. The officers for the evening were selected as follows:—

President, G. H. Evans, D.D.G.P., Centre Toronto; P.P., W. Barker P.D. D.G.P., Centre Toronto; V.P., F. Lear, President St. Albans; Chp., W. S. Milne, President Chesterfield; 1st guide, S. A. C. Greene, President Mercantile; 2nd guide, A. Oldfield, jr., Chesterfield; 3rd guide, J. E. Firth, Mercantile; 4th guide, F. Vipond, Mercantile; 5th guide, W. L. Hunter, Chesterfield; 6th guide, J. Davenport, Mercantile; I. G. A. Oldfield, V. P. Chesterfield; O. G., F. Watts.

Ten candidates were advanced, and it is perhaps unnecessary to state that with such a list of officers the proceedings were flawless, the work of the degree being exemplified in a manner which elicited the warmest expression of commendation from the large number of members and visitors present, among whom, Bros. T. R. Skippon, J. C. Swait, R. Ivens, P.S.G.P., and over 20 presidents and past-presidents of city lodges were conspicuous.