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THE ANGLO-SAXON

A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER
—Devoted to the interests of Englishmen—
and their descendants.

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NOVEMBER 1890.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

There appears to be a question whether all the forms necessary to make the McKinley bill a law have been complied with, but we suppose that if any informality has occurred, it will be promptly remedied. For all practical purposes, therefore, we may assume that the United States, as a market for our horses, grain, potatoes, eggs and hay, has vanished into thin air. The dictum of the political economists, that whatever is profitable for the individual to buy, is profitable for the State to import, appears to be questioned by the Washington authorities.

The view is taken by some that the McKinley bill is an effort in the direction of coercing Canada into annexation. They misjudge the Anglo-Saxon race who expect to conquer by such methods. That the Canadians will find a large and profitable trade with their neighbours to the south abruptly barred is true, but the energies of our people will soon find other and more stable fields.

There is little indeed in the existing condition of American polity to attract our people towards annexation. The evils under which we suffer in Canada are known, and, if dealt with resolutely, can be overcome. The same cannot so easily be said of the United S. Their political system is admitted by their own people to be in a way so bad that it could hardly be worse. A distinguished writer asserts that a number of the Senators and Representatives who were "interested" in the Silver Bill are holding over 40,000,000 ounces of silver, bought at 97 cents, and are selling the same to the Government at \$1.10 to \$1.20! When we add to this the millions of dollars which the Representatives who stand in with the combination will wrest from the people by means of the McKinley Bill we may well have a feeling of thankfulness that we do not form part of a nation which tolerates such things.

In the States an effort is being made to stem the tide of the unhappy influences which threaten to overwhelm all decent government. But the Roman Catholic Church and its myrmidons are practising to a frightful extent the methods with which we are familiar in Ontario. The public school system is "being seriously threatened, and if that institution goes by the board, the United States, as a nation of free men, will have ceased to exist. On every side are heard cries of alarm, but alas, it is in the United States as in Canada—men are wedded to party; few, inadequately few, are mindful of the claims of country! The Democrats are afraid to repudiate Tammany; the Republicans cling to Matt. Quay and his methods. Both parties are "run" in the interests of the lowest class in the community.

"The purification of politics," says a Senator of the United States, "is an iridescent dream. The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign. The object is success." And all the Senator's political friends applauded this utterance, and his political opponents only refrained from applauding because the statement did not come from a speaker on their own side. We say that while this is the state of political life in the United States, they are fighting hopelessly who would, by coercion or any other methods, seek to drive Canada into a union with the States.

It is a compliment to Englishmen and their habits of thought, that those in the United States who are trying to lift political life into a purer atmosphere are reproached with being "so English, you know." Geo. William Curtis replies vigorously enough to this taunt. Speaking at Boston at a meeting of the Reform League, he says: "But then I must honestly add that grappling determinedly with domestic abuses of every kind and effectively correcting them is also 'so English, you know,' and in nothing more than in this disposition do we Americans illustrate the tradition of our race and prove our descent from the champions of constitutional liberty. In this country we are largely men of English stock. Our political traditions, usages and spirit are mainly English. Now, any man in any land is, or ought to be, honestly proud of his great heritage of constitutional liberty, and, if he be worthy of it, he does not deplore his political origin. Yet there is an American puerility which scoffs at the healthy and vigorous exposure and rebuke of American evils and dangers, as due to overweening admiration and envy of what our fathers truly and fondly called the Mother Country. Mr. Curtis then proceeds to point out what these evils and dangers are, and truly the picture is one which must make the heart of the true American burn within him.

The shamelessness which pervades public life in the States enters even into the municipal life of the people. And, indeed, this is where the reform must first be applied. The Protestant clergyman of New York have united (for the first time in the history of that city) in the production of a public address, from which we glean the following extracts: "Ask you to join us in seeking to overthrow the rule of falsehood and fraud that now disgraces our city"—"We distinctly impugn the methods and habits that have for a long time prevailed in almost every department of city government"—"Men are placed in important posts of honour and trust who are notoriously of depraved life, the frequenters of liquor saloons and houses of vice and educationally unfitted for any municipal duties. They manage their official influence solely for their personal profit."—"The immense income of the city is fearfully squandered, and under pretence of urban improvements jobs are created which never realize the improvement, but put thousands of plunder into the pockets of contractors and their Government allies." We might go on extracting from this and other public documents before us *ad libitum*, but let it suffice.

Some of our readers will perhaps say "Well, this is a bad condition of things, but you must admit that the United States is prosperous in spite of the politicians." So far as material prosperity is concerned, we reply, it may be so; but the most important things in this world are not material. The statistics of divorce in the United States show that the home—the family—is rotten. The newspapers teem with the lowest kinds of sensuality and sensationalism. The dregs of Europe have invaded the country and infected the very air. The Church of Rome has got the state by the throat! The South is still discontented. The East and West have divergent interests. The Nigger question and the Mormon question are by no means settled, and there is practically no government worthy of the name.

We do not forget that many of these evils and dangers apply *tanto quanto* to Canada, but here, thank God! Englishmen are beginning to come to the front and we do not despair of better things. But in the United States, the decent citizens (yclept the "mugwumps"), are so hopelessly outnumbered, the problems are on so large a scale and so inextricably interwoven, the people are so bound up with party, that we can only pray that the Republic may be led by divine guidance into a happier and healthier future. We cer-

tainly see small hope in men. In the meantime we in Canada will do well to bear the ills we know of and not fly to others that we can appreciate but need not madly encumber ourselves with.

ENGLISHMEN IN CANADA.

An examination of the vital statistics of Canada discloses many curious features. Of the total number of immigrants last year to Canada, nearly 20,000, or one-half of the whole, were English by birth.

The value of the effects imported by these English immigrants amounted to three-fourths of the total value of settlers' effects brought in. So that Englishmen are not only coming to Canada in vastly greater numbers than any other nationality, but from the very start they are better off. The same figures apply accurately enough to all previous years with the exception of those in which famines occurred in Ireland or that in which the Mennonites were brought over.

The Sons of England Society should consider these facts, for in them lie potentialities which, if properly seized and developed, would make the Order the strongest organization in the country. We ought to have zealous, active and well paid agents at Quebec, Montreal and Halifax to meet our countrymen as they land and present to their minds the desirability of joining our Order. There is no time when an Englishman will feel so disposed to belong to a National Society such as ours, as when he is entering for the first time a country of which he is comparatively ignorant. Much could also be done by a liberal distribution on board the Atlantic steamers of tracts and leaflets relating to the Society.

It may be said that all this will cost money and that our Society has very little to expend in missionary efforts. But no man commencing farming, however narrow and contracted his views may be, begrudges what he may have to spend in seed grain. We earnestly hope that next Grand Lodge will take this matter into its serious consideration.

Another curious fact, which the vital statistics of any year you may choose to take, discloses, is that Englishmen are, of all the races in Canada, the most healthy. We hear a great deal about the fecundity of the French; but when we find that in the Province of Quebec 68 out of every 1,000 children under the age of 2 years, die, whereas in Ontario the rate is only 34 per 1,000 for the same class, we see at once that the boasted fecundity of the French has no permanent value. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THERE ARE MORE CHILDREN PER FAMILY OVER THE AGE OF 11 IN ONTARIO, THAN IN QUEBEC.

This fact, which the mortality returns amply prove, should calm our fears over the French question. Another noticeable fact, is, that in all the Ontario towns the death rate among the Roman Catholics is much greater than among the Protestants. What the reason is we do not know. It may be that there is a want of cleanliness among the Irish, who form the bulk of the Roman Catholics in Ontario, which affects the health of the children, or it may arise from the early marriages among that people which are encouraged by their Church.

Englishmen therefore have every reason for confidence that they will be able to hold their own in Canada. They are already the greatest body next to the French: their numbers are being continually added to by immigration, and their natural increase is greater than that of the French. What we want now is active and intelligent effort on the part of the Sons of England Society to bring us all together.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In summoning the Irish Bishops to Rome the Pope has obeyed a natural impulse. The question is, what will he do with them? In refusing to obey the Papal Rescript the Bishops kept Ireland from a revolt which might have ended in schism. But the vaunted discipline of the Romish Church has

received another serious blow in addition to those inflicted upon it by the refusal of Schwartzburg to accept the dogma of infallibility and Dr. Dollinger, that of Mariology.

On the other hand, there is the British Government to reckon with, and the Pope is anxious to conclude the negotiations with reference to Malta, the status of the Roman Bishops in India, and that of its priests connected with the British Army.

In these circumstances, if we may be allowed to prophecy, we will hazard a judgement that the Pope will attempt the farce of appearing to enforce discipline in Ireland and in return will demand from the British Government something more than a fair equivalent. In politics the name of priest is perfidy, and Lord Salisbury's Government will yet have cause to rue the day when they allowed themselves to be enticed into negotiations with Rome.

If you ask a protectionist who pays the duty, he will tell you it is the producer; if you approach a free trader with the same question he will reply, the consumer. For our own part, we think that sometimes it is the one, sometimes the other. In the case of any article that cannot be produced in a country, it is manifest that the consumer pays whatever duty may be imposed.

The ANGLO-SAXON firmly believes in the policy of protection as regards any article which can be produced economically enough in a country. It is well for Canada to have a diversity of industries, and we quite admit that under free trade, many of our manufacturing interests could be swamped by the gigantic syndicates of older manufacturing countries. Provided the swamping process went on forever, one might have less objection to it while buying goods so cheaply; but, our industries once destroyed, extortionate prices would be charged and we should sadly pray for the return of the N.P.

But, as in all other things, there is a limit beyond which the policy of protection may not safely be carried. In the McKinley Bill we see the vicious extreme of protection. It is well to have manufactures, but is possible to pay too dearly for them. When the manufacturing interests, which have gained their strength largely through the good-will, we may even say—self-sacrifice—of the people, make use of that strength to take the Government and the people by the throat, it is time to cry halt! The protectionists both in the United States and Canada promised that the adoption of that policy would bring about: first, a diversity of industries, which could not otherwise be created; second, internal competition, by which prices would be kept low; and third, a home market for the farmer. If the second of these promises is not kept, of what value are the other two to the farmer, who is in both countries the largest consumer? We must set our faces resolutely against combines in Canada.

We strongly advise the Canadian Government to revise its methods of adjusting the tariff. There are two parties primarily concerned in any tinkering with the duties—the manufacturer and the consumer—and only one of these has heretofore been closeted with the Minister of Finance. Now, it occasionally happens that men who can reap large gains by making false statements will make those statements. People who do not possess any moral sense might call this human nature. The cordage and binder-twine manufacturers of the United States appeared before the McKinley Bill committee and stated that unless a duty of 14 cents per pound was placed upon binder-twine they would have to close their mills.

Well, what did Congress do? It fixed the duty one-half a cent per pound lower than the rate that these people said would close their mills, and now an important section of them (fourteen out of forty-two concerns) advertise in the papers that their business has always paid 8 per cent. dividend on preferred stock and is likely to do still better for the future. We wonder if anything like this occurs in Canada?

The lumber merchants at Ottawa declare that if they are compelled to burn their refuse instead of casting it into and destroying the navigation of one of the finest rivers on this continent, that they, too, will have to close their mills. The statement is a lie and everybody knows it. If the people of Ottawa, who are most affected by the nuisance, had any public spirit, a remedy would have been found long ere this.

The London Times advises Canada to take to the manufacture of tin-plate. A duty of four cents per pound has been imposed upon this article by the McKinley Bill, in the interest of the Pittsburg manufacturers of sheet-iron who wish to compel the people to use that instead of tin-plate for roofing. As one writer indignantly declares: "Our canning and domestic utensil industries have been sacrificed to further a swindle." It certainly looks like an opportunity for Canada, because tin-plate cannot, it is said, be manufactured in the United States while a duty is maintained on pig-tin. We have salmon and beef, tomatoes and peaches—all things good to eat—and our American rivals have cut their own throats. Let our people seize the fruit of opportunity dangling from the tree of promise—as our Oriental friends would say.

The Comte de Paris has graciously been pleased to pay a visit to Canada. A few Montreal gentlemen holding Republican principles protested against any public reception of the Comte being held. From their point of view, they were right twice over. The Comte de Paris is the enemy of the French Government. He bought over a General in the French service with money which he supplied through the Duchesse d'Uzes. His manifesto on the point is interesting. "Proscribed by the Republic," he said, "I employed, in order to oppose her, the weapons with which she furnished me. I do not regret having made use of them to divide Republicans."

In other words, the Comte de Paris was willing to hire a man whom he knew to be a worthless adventurer, to plunge his country into confusion and disorder, and make Paris the scene of another, possibly bloody, revolution. A fine Frenchman!

Of course, the black-ropes and their friends welcomed the Comte with every manifestation of joy. It would, indeed, be a fine thing for them and a sad thing for France if the Comte were to succeed in grasping the Crown. There is small chance of it, however. We Englishmen in Canada are interested in the matter because so long as the French-Canadians continue to ally themselves with the enemies of France, the Republic is not likely to assist them in case they get themselves into trouble with us.

"To some men and all cattle," says Principal Grant, in a recent speech, "these things are worthless." He was referring to the duties which a high political morality requires of citizens. Aye, Mr. Principal, to some men, we are afraid, to some Englishmen, these things are, indeed, worthless. The letters we receive from brethren of the Order of the Sons of England, give us an insight into the minds of a large class in this community. The prospect is reassuring on the whole and we are persuaded that, when the time arrives, the Order will discharge its mission in accordance with its fundamental principles. But there are a few men among us so filled with the spirit of party that they reproach us for standing up for the rights and interests of Englishmen because our arguments may sometimes appear to reflect upon the methods of the office-seeking crew with whom they are associated.

No one will look upon Principal Grant as a pessimist. And yet he regards the advent of the Jesuits among us with feelings of alarm. These feelings we share. The Jesuits have been the scourge of Europe and of South America. Before we have done with them we shall have trouble. But we are likely to have less trouble if we make it clearly understood that every member of Parliament who supported the Jesuits Bill will be opposed by us at the next election; since the defeat of a few of these gentlemen will cause their successors to reflect a little before giving up everything to the Ultramontanes. It is really a fact, gentlemen of the Sons of England Society, that this country is not altogether a Roman Catholic country, but the fact has been much obscured of late years. We must do our best to remedy the existing state of things and by acting unitedly, we can do much.

Mr. Leonard Courtenay, M.P., who is generally reckoned a cool-headed and impartial observer, has lately visited Ireland and traversed the districts over which, it is said, famine is impending. Mr. Courtenay states that the districts where the prospect is most grave are very few and restricted in area. He sums up the matter by declaring that, as far as he can judge, "any notion of a calamity is baseless."

On the other hand, the Parnellites, whose funds are running short, use up

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