

THE ANGLO-SAXON

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Devoted to the interests of Englishmen
and their descendants.

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SHORT & REYNOLDS,
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DECEMBER 1890.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY.

We are informed upon good authority that Dr. CAVEN has tendered his resignation as President of the Equal Rights party, and that it will probably be accepted. This will put an end to an embarrassment which has seriously interfered with the usefulness of the movement. Because Equal Rights are of the nature of the old Mosaic law—"an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," and are not properly subject to personal weaknesses however amiable. We acquit Dr. CAVEN of any intention to depart from the platform which he, as much as anyone, had prepared and laid down, but there can be no question that when his friend Mr. MOWAT was before the bar of public opinion in June last, Dr. CAVEN forgot his role of Judge and became the defendant's attorney. His letters were used with telling effect, in every corner of Ontario against his own party. Mr. CHARLTON stands in a far worse position. Dr. CAVEN's letters were liable to an interpretation which relieved them of the charge of gross partisanship, although they could be, and were, used with damaging effect by the Grits. But Mr. CHARLTON boldly foregoes all the principles of the Equal Rights party when he found that those principles were likely to hurt his old political friends.

The conduct of these two men, the one weak, the other traitorous, dispersed the elements which were gathering together, and set back the objects which the Equal Righters had in view for a full decade. We rejoice therefore at Dr. CAVEN's resignation and much more at the removal of Mr. CHARLTON from the Council, which will shortly be effected.

A number of names have been suggested in connection with the appointment of a successor to Dr. CAVEN. Mr. D'ALTON MCCARTHY, while an Equal Righter in principle, has committed himself to certain views which the Equal Righters, as such, have not yet embraced. For example, he is that *rara avis* a Conservative in principle. Moreover, he stands pledged to the National Policy, to the Imperial Federation movement, etc., etc.

It is thought likely, therefore, that some other man, whose public utterances have been confined to the consideration of Equal Rights principles purely and simply will be elected President. The choice seems to lie between Mr. J. K. MACDONALD, the present Vice-President and Mr. DOUGLAS ARMOUR, who fought so pluckily on behalf of Equal Rights in Toronto, and Mr. J. J. McLEAREN, Q. C., now resident in Toronto and formerly of Montreal. Either of these gentlemen would do admirably and we have no desire to prejudice the election by indicating a preference.

We regret to hear that the Equal Rights Party is in need of funds. If this were an ordinary political party, a party run in the interests of bootlickers, combiners, saloon-keepers, or annexationists, the ANGLO-SAXON would rejoice at such a fact. But the Equal Righters have no selfish interests to subserve and consequently they are in need of funds. It will be a disgrace to the Canadian public—to that portion at least who desire the introduction of some sort of morality into our political

life, if the amount required (\$5,000 we understand) is not at once forthcoming. Subscriptions for the purpose, should be sent to MR. DUNCAN CLARK, of Toronto, the Treasurer of the Equal Rights Association.

We are not seriously anticipating any action on the part of the next Council of the Equal Rights if we indicate that the platform of that Party is likely to be confined, for the present, to three heads, viz:—

1. Aid and countenance to the Manitoba Government in its school policy.
2. Moral support to those who are fighting the battle of representative Government in the North-West Territories and such assistance as can be lent by remedial legislation in the Dominion Parliament.
3. Agitation in the direction of securing for Ontario complete independence of action in the matter of school legislation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The revulsion of feeling in the United States, or perhaps it would be better to say, the extent of the revulsion, has been a severe blow to the Republican Party. Now that Manhood Suffrage is the rule, the unexpected is always happening. LORD SALISBURY in his speech at the Mansion House referring to this and to the Tricoups incident in Greece remarked that it was quite impossible for any statesman to discount the future under existing circumstances. We should not be surprised if LORD SALISBURY intended to give a cautious but friendly jog to the Fair Trade movement.

We publish elsewhere a number of extracts from the English newspapers on the subject of the McKinley Bill and its probable influence in the direction of promoting Imperial Federation. There is some dissonance of view caused by the fact that the relations of Canada to the United States are not quite understood in England. Mr. GLADSTONE in a recent speech expresses the opinion that Great Britain could not afford to abandon the policy of Free Trade, even to bring about so desirable a consummation as Imperial Federation.

Mr. GLADSTONE points out that the trade with the Colonies amounts to only 170 million pounds, whereas the trade with the outside world reaches the enormous sum of 540 millions. He thinks it would be hazardous to interfere in any way with the larger trade, with a view to promoting the smaller.

The ANGLO-SAXON is unable to see that an adjustment of trade relations such as has been proposed by the Canadian branch of the I. F. League would of necessity have the effect which Mr. Gladstone imagines.

And there is this to be considered: Nearly every country in the world is advancing its tariff to the point of prohibition. This may not be an economically wise policy, but that is not our business. At least, we cannot prevent it. On the other hand, the Colonial trade is yearly increasing enormously in value. Within the limits of the Empire every conceivable product exists, and by a very slight adjustment of our trading relations the Empire could be rendered self-sufficient. The commercial instincts of the British race are so keen that this fact will be appreciated before long.

MR. BONNY's statement serves to relieve Mr. STANLEY from the serious charge of having defamed an officer who met death while in his service. There can hardly be a doubt that poor BARTELOTT went mad, and was slain by the natives when in that state. When one comes to think of it, the wonder is that more of these African explorers do not go mad. The hardships attendant upon such work; the obstacles which only the most desperate courage can overcome; the rare patience and tact required in dealing with the natives; the constant peril of surprise and treachery; the dreadful heat; the fever from which no traveller in Africa escapes; the necessity for constant self-reliance—all these things try a man's soul to the limit of endurance, and little wonder if some succumb like poor Bartelott.

MR. MERCIER began his public career as a Conservative. At a critical moment in the fortunes of his party he "rattled" to the Liberals. There is reason to believe that he even embraced some of the Liberal theories to the extent that these are understood in Que-

bec. Liberalism is not, however, very popular among the habitants and Mr. Mercier, taking advantage of the feeling excited among the French-Canadians by the execution of Riel, cheerfully abandoned his theories and rode into power on the crest of the "Nationalist" wave. He has since maintained himself by bribing every interest and influence which it has been important for him to gain over. As a consequence the Quebec treasury is in a very much worse state than it has ever been, which is saying a good deal. The ANGLO-SAXON has watched the tendency of events in Quebec with growing alarm, and has striven to communicate this feeling to its readers. We fully expect that a demand for "better terms" will be made at the next session of the Dominion House, and fear that Sir John Macdonald will yield to it.

We have frequently commented on the total unreliability of the party press in Canada. *The Globe* recently furnishes a glaring example. In its efforts to accustom the public mind to the idea of Commercial Union; it has twisted every straw it could get hold of in order to convince Canadians that the wind was blowing in that direction. It quotes a sentence from *The Times*, which reads: "But if Congress should 'hold out the hand of Reciprocity,' the 'people of Great Britain must not 'blame the Canadians if they succumb 'to the temptation,' forgetting to mention that *The Times* was simply repeating an argument supposed to have been used by MR. ERASTAS WILMAN, and that its own expressed opinion followed immediately after.

This opinion was as follows:—"As to 'this, all we can say, is, that there 'seems very little chance, judging by 'the sentiments lately expressed by 'Canadian Ministers and Canadians 'generally, that Canada will swallow 'the golden bait. The McKinley Act 'has precisely the reverse effect in 'Canada, to that which the Americans 'intended.' When will the Canadian people know enough to disavow newspapers that bolster up their arguments by downright lying and forgery? Of course, the *Globe* is not the only offender, and the only way to overcome the evil is for the reading public to drop those papers which may be detected in such contemptible tricks.

The collapse of the labour strike in Australia and the return of the men to work "without conditions," brings to a close an episode full of instructive lessons. Forty thousand men, composed of miners, dock-labourers, gas-workers, and other large aggregates, attempted to control the relations of trade and labour in Victoria and New South Wales. They have failed. They were undoubtedly a fine lot of men, picked men in fact, and, at the outset, they certainly had public opinion strongly in their favour. Non-unionists and those who entered into competition with them were denominated "scabs," but, in a marvellously short space of time these persons secured the more euphonious title of "freemen." Now, many of the Sons of England are members of labour organizations, and it concerns them to know exactly how similar organizations in Australia have managed to make themselves so intensely unpopular within so short a period.

In the first place the unionists were, as we have said, picked men. They would not allow to enter their ranks men who were infirm or disabled, or those who could not stump up the comparatively heavy entrance fees, and promptly discarded those who failed from any cause to pay their weekly dues. They formed, therefore, a tolerably close corporation and acted with all the selfishness imaginable. That is where they made their mistake. If they had admitted the principles of the brotherhood of man and the rights of labour in any degree of logical completeness, they should have taken in all classes of labour, without regard to sex or condition, only guarding themselves against the admission of the criminal classes and those shiftless persons who, while not actively criminal, have no stomach for honest work.

They should have made some attempt to improve the condition of those who suffer most severely from the competition of labour; the sempstresses, tailors, cadgers, scavengers, the thousands and one odds and ends of humanity who have been driven to the wall but whose desperate fight for bread affects all classes of labour. It is only by the amelioration of the condition of these people that the better-paid classes of labour will reach security. They should have made some provision for the support of the orphans and widows of

labourers. These are the matters to which they should first have given their attention before clamouring for an addition to already fairly good wages. But they were the very things they left neglected or to be attended to by the very capitalists against whom they were fighting. Who should, we ask, take care of the labouring classes if not the labour organizations?

In connection with the Juvenile Lodges, one of which has lately been opened, we are without information but hope that the ritual pertaining to the regular degrees has not been utilized to any important extent. It would be seriously unwise if this were so as it would tend to impart to the members of the Sons of England a certain measure of insecurity upon the important matter of secrecy.

We are glad to record the fact that our esteemed brother of Bowwood Lodge, Mr. F. Hawken, has been appointed to the position of Post Office Inspector for the Ottawa District, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. T. P. French. Mr. Hawken has gained this position by thirty years of earnest effort in the Postal Service, and the Government is to be congratulated upon having in this instance done justice without regard to political considerations. Even from that point of view, however, we doubt if it could have acted more judiciously.

MR. CARLING is not a pretentious Minister but may be he is all the better for that. His invitation to a number of representative English farmers to visit this country has been a successful move judging by the utterances of these gentlemen, at the banquet given to them at Ottawa just before their return to England. This is the kind of advertising Canada wants; the statements of impartial experts who can tell the British farmer exactly what the conditions of settlement in Canada are.

Political Dialogues,

NUMBER FOUR.

CLEARY and ROONEY.

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SCENE.—A chamber in the Archbishop's palace at Kingston. A fire burning brightly. A table with hot water, whiskey, sugar, lemons, tumblers, etc. Archbishop Cleary and Father Rooney seated on either side of the fire-place.

Arch. Cleary.—Now this is what I call comfortable. Rooney, mix me a tumbler if ye please. (Father Rooney hands him a glass of grog.) Thanks. Well, as I was saying to the children the other day, I like to see what the papers have to say about me. It's funny that I can't open my mouth without their having a fling at me. Ye remember when I said the Public School children were immodest and imprudent, how the newspapers retorted that the Separate Schools furnished the bulk of the criminal class. That was a hasty rub. I suppose they'll cut up pretty rough when they hear that I've been calling the Protestant clergy, "poor little wretches," "hypocrites—Pharisees who call 'themselves preachers of the Gospel' of Jesus Christ, and who know no 'thing of it.'" So just look over the papers and read me anything you find on the subject.

Father Rooney.—The *Toronto Mail* remarks:—"Crozier and mitre have been laid aside that his Grace might the more comfortably swing the ancestral shillelagh." It is difficult to see how Dr. Cleary can expect to do good by using hard language. Dr. Newman, quite as able a man as the Archbishop, and a Cardinal withal, did not find it necessary to descend into the gutter as a controversialist. But then the Cardinal had a fiddle. Would that he could have treated the Canadian Boanerges to a tune. We all know how soothing an influence music can exercise over what is termed 'the savage breast.'"

Arch. Cleary.—Call that fine writing? Such namby-pamby, wishy-washy stuff! Well, read us some more.

Father Rooney.—The *Toronto Telegram* says:—"Archbishop Cleary's folly supplies an apparently just foundation for a prejudice against Roman Catholics. Hatred of a man often masquerades as love of God and uncultured Protestants may attribute to all their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen the utterances of the imported idiot who has been sent to Canada for

the purpose of making a great church ridiculous. It was the voice of whiskey or the bray of prejudice that spoke in the latest effort of the distinguished Archbishop. His Grace is a whole entertainment committee, but among intelligent Protestants his tirades excite only mild curiosity as to whether the cause of so much foolishness is folly in the head or liquor in the stomach of an old blatherskite."

Arch. Cleary.—(In a great rage).—By this and by that! May the man that wrote that be eternally damned—in *seculis seculorum*. Blatherskite indeed! Ah! If we only had the power! How we would make these heretics smart! Burning is too good for them. I have heard that in the palmy days of the Holy Inquisition the contumacious were stripped naked and their flesh torn from them bit by bit with red hot pincers. Now, that strikes me as a very satisfactory form of punishment, and if we ever get the upper hand—as, praise God, we are likely to do before long—I shall recommend it to the clergy for adoption. I believe boiling oil has been suggested, but that's too short a method. What d'ye think about it?

Father Rooney.—(timidly).—I thought Christ commanded us to forgive our enemies: to bless and persecute not.

Arch. Cleary.—But these are the enemies of the Church and haven't we the keys? What do "keys" imply, unless they mean dungeons, dark and malodorous, without light, or air or scarcely food? What are dungeons, but places where men who have sinned against the laws of God and his Church are held awaiting punishment. (Vehemently.) I tell ye I would make away with all of them—men, women and children. Purge the earth of heresy and schism and make it a fit place for the Lord to come at His second Advent.

Father Rooney.—But you would not destroy the little children surely? They know no better, poor things!

Arch. Cleary.—Ye're very uninstructed, Father Rooney. Don't ye know that a drunkard's children are predisposed to drink. It's in the blood.—By the way, my glass is empty.—(continues).—So it is with the children of heretics, and however young ye catch 'em, some day or other it breaks out and they'll want to think for themselves instead of allowing the Church to do their thinking for them. I repeat, we must extirpate all of them.

Father Rooney.—How can you do it?

Arch. Cleary.—(carelessly) Oh! it is simply a matter of time. We have got hold of the politicians and we are getting hold of the schools. We put the Liberals in power in the Locals and the Conservatives in power in the Dominion and the Opposition in neither place dare open their mouths for fear of hurting their friends elsewhere. And as to the schools . . . Hear them brag about the way TILLEY outdid us as regards New Brunswick. I tell you that in northern New Brunswick our nuns are the teachers in the Public Schools and our text-books have replaced those required by the law. Bah! what do we care for the law! Or for the Queen! or for "anyone who does not subserve our interests. I tell you we have got the Legislatures by the throat and the schools are almost within our grasp. We are doing the same thing in the States. Look at Wisconsin and the Bennett Law. Look at Boston, where we are supposed to be scotched. (Pause.) But I'm dry, talking. Mix me another tumbler.

(Father Rooney prepares another glass and hands it to him.)

Arch. Cleary.—Thanks. As I was saying I laugh at the newspapers. Poor, little, wretched rags. Is there one of them that dare speak the truth, if the truth would hurt its party? (Drinks.) Mix me another, tumbler, Rooney. (Sings):

"A jolly life the friar leads
With his fine fat paunch before him."

Don't sit there looking like an owl. Mix me a drink, I tell ye? (Father Rooney gives him another glass.) Here's a toast: "Hell fire to all Protestants and may they burn forever." (Commences to sing once more and fails. Finally collapses under the table.)

Onward.

Since the meeting of the General Conference in Montreal last September, the Methodist Book and Publishing House makes another stride forward in its popular periodicals. A new paper for young people, with the progressive name ONWARD, and eight, well-illustrated pages weekly, is issued at the low price of 60 cents a year. Over 5 copies, 50 cents a year. The Rev. William Briggs, Toronto, is the publisher.