



# C. ROSS & CO.

Call the attention of Gentlemen to the fact that they are this Spring showing a very large assortment of selected makes of

## Underclothing

in Dr. Jarger's natural Wool and Merino Goods, sizes from 32 to 48 inch—in other words—to fit the smallest or the very largest of men.

The prices are much lower than prevail for even more ordinary goods being from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per suit. Gents' Natural Wool, Cashmere Silk and Balbriggan Hosiery. Gents' English Collars and Cuffs. Gents' fashionable Neckties and FRENCH KID AND KANGAROO GLOVES in all of which prices are made an object to buyers.

John Moreland & Sons, are the best English Umbrella makers.

## C. ROSS & Co.,

keep their goods in a very great variety of styles, and coming direct from the makers there is but one profit to pay.

These are attractive both for the quality of silk and the excellent frames, but especially for the novelty in sticks, which are in all kinds of natural woods, mounted with sterling silver—A nice handle is an important adjunct to an Umbrella—While in this Department you can buy one for your wife, cousin or mother-in-law.

# C. ROSS & CO.

### British Connexion.

No prouder alliance than ours can be boasted. No grander, no nobler descent can be known. Earth may have guerulous, but none more resplendent. Than the brightbrigh Canadians can claim as their own! The old "Wooden Walls" with their long list of glories—The names of the heroes who manned them we claim:—And ours, as our sires, is the brightest of stories, Which glids with its lustre the pages of Fame!

Ours are the oaks and the old Druid Temples, Alfred and Richard, the lion-heart King! Ours are the Barons who stood up for freedom! Ours are the songs of our country to sing—Songs full of fire and national feeling—Tales of the deeds of the mighty, at rest, Charm of the palace and peasant's lone shieling, Thrilling alike every patriot's breast.

The wisdom, the glory, the might of that nation Which rose like the sun from the breast of the sea; And first 'mongst the powers of earth took her station. The land of "the brave, and the home of the free!" The cradle of genius, the birthplace of freedom. The soil whence wealth, honor, and chivalry sprung. Are ours, all brighter than artist e'er painted, All nobler than poet or minstrel e'er sung.

Milton is ours, mysterious and mighty! And Shakespeare, that lofty Colossus of song! Byron, Pope, Moore, Campbell, Dryden and Burns. Whose strains rolling ages shall only prolong. Orators, warriors, poets and statesmen. Who made Britain famous, or ruled her for good. Souls full of glory, and tongues full of fire. Burke, Sheridan, Pitt, Curran, Grattan and Flood!

Ours are the glories of Westminster Abbey. Where slumber the valiant, the great and the brave. Britain's Pillar of Fire, which burns through the ages. And warns not the dust of a traitor or slave. Light of the past, and proud hope of the future. Beacon which shines through the tempests of time! National ark where the records of greatness. Repose in the silence of glory sublime!

Marlborough, Nelson, Sidney and Hampden, Havelock, Palmerston, Exmouth are there: Beaconsfield, Wellington, Shakespeare and Chatham. Repeating like lions asleep in their lair! They who have fought on the fields of her glory—Hearts which have burned for her honor and fame. Hands which have written her wonderful story. The syllable numbers which circle her name.

We're not tired yet of the old flag that's o'er us. Beneath which our patriot ancestors bled: "God Save the Queen" is our national chorus. God keep that old Flag over Canada's head! Never may a shred from its border be torn. By hands all unworthy its wreaths to unfold: Long may its blazonry o'er us be borne. Grand with the unfading glories of old!

Long may the bond which unites us in spirit. Firm as the love of our country remain! Long may we cherish the rights we inherit. Children of Britain—the Queen be her part! Never may traitorous hand cut asunder. The tie which is dear to each patriot heart. While the Billows of ocean still wield the Isle's thunder. No traitor or foe can read it apart!

What! barter our birthright, our Flag and our glory. For aught that this world can afford instead: Forget that we bask in the sunlight of story—Remember no more our illustrious dead! Surrender our rights to the grasp of the stranger! Dismantle our fortresses, yield up our land. Lie down in the dust when the tocsin of danger. Should call every man round the Red Cross to stand!

Canada's free as the blasts of the ocean! Free as the billows that roll in foam. Untouched by the scourge of internal commotion: Peace, progress and plenty have made her their home. Shall we then basely forget that we're Britons. And lower our Flag from its place near the sky? Never! we're not made of that kind of metal—Born beneath that Banner, around it we'll die!

### Manitoba and the Bishops.

The pastoral letter issued by the archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic church on the subject of the Manitoba School Act indicates how strong is the feeling in Quebec against the action of the Liberal government of Manitoba in abolishing the Separate school tax, and replacing it by a Public school tax. This is the exact change made in Manitoba. The language of the pastoral seriously misrepresents what has happened in that province. In asserting, as the pastoral does, that in Manitoba

"It has been sought by certain legislative enactments to introduce this deplorable system of secular schools in order to deprive the Catholic religion as guaranteed by the constitution the Roman Catholic hierarchy approach dangerously near to such misrepresentation as some might characterize as falsehood. As already said, what the Manitoba legislature has done is to

abolish the Separate school tax. There was no interference, direct or indirect, with the full and absolute liberty of Roman Catholics to educate their children where and how they please. They may send their children to the Public schools if they wish, upon the same terms as the children of Presbyterians, Methodists or Unitarians; if they do not wish, they may establish schools of their own under whatever conditions they desire and send all their children to them. They simply will not be able at law to enforce payment by Catholics of a special tax to support Catholic schools. The province declares that now and hereafter the only school tax of which the law will enforce payment is a tax to support schools not controlled by any religious denomination. Is this "depriving the church of the right to the free exercise of the Catholic religion?" If it is not, what must we think of that declaration of the bishops in their pastoral? Furthermore, when the bishops add, "as guaranteed by the constitution," have they any moral excuse for saying so? The constitutionality of the Manitoba Act has now been tried in two courts. In both the Act has been sustained. In other words, the courts declare that the privileges to which the bishops lay claim, were not guaranteed by the constitution. Which are most likely to be right—the judges in our courts of law or the Quebec clergy? And if, as all the law-abiding people must, we accept the verdict of the judges whom we appoint to safeguard our constitution, how can we avoid asking what sort of respect it is that is shown by the bishops to the constitution to which they appeal, when in defiance of the deliberate deliverance of our judges, they interpret the law to suit their own purposes? No lawbreaker does worse.

Continuing, the pastoral of the bishops says that "in a certain Province of the Dominion inhabited by Catholics, we see such steps taken against the sacred rights of the church as amount to a diabolical persecution. This is the hierarchical version of the fact that the great majority of the people of Manitoba have chosen to slightly amend the nature of a public tax. Manitoba says of its people being forced by law to pay a small tax to support schools controlled by the clergy of their own denomination, they shall pay it to support schools controlled by the people at large, and not by any denomination. Such is the proposition which the bishops call diabolical persecution. Such language would scarcely be excusable in a partisan newspaper engaged in the heat of a political campaign, and coming as it does in a solemn and deliberate declaration, drawn up with ecclesiastical care, revised with leisure and intelligence and issued to devout congregations in religious edifices, it indicates in a most impressive manner the intense sensitiveness of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to every effort to assert against them the commonest principles of civil liberty.

The Quebec hierarchy must feel at present that their victory in the matter of the Jesuit act was not without its drawbacks. The Manitoba act appears to be a case of chickens come home to roost. When the constitutionality of the Jesuit bill was questioned, its opponents were told to go to law about it if they wanted to; and when its advisability was questioned, as apart from its legality, and the Dominion Government urged to veto it upon the ground of public policy, the refusal of the Government to interfere with provincial legislation was welcomed by Quebec with a shout of acclaim. Now the same principles apply in the Manitoba case. The opponents of the act are doing what the opponents of the Jesuit act did not or could not do, namely, testing it in the courts, but they are meeting with no success; while their additional agitation to secure disallowance by the Dominion is answered by the very principle which they eagerly supported when the Jesuit act was threatened—namely, that the Dominion has no right to block the will of a province. After all, to the people at large the Jesuit act has its compensations.—Ottawa Evening Journal.

In Chili fifteen different Cabinets were formed in thirty months previous to February.

### The Conservative Victory in Canada.

The result of Sir John Macdonald's appeal to the people of Canada has of course created no surprise, and the most notable feature now left for consideration is the reconstruction of the Cabinet, this having been rendered necessary through the defeat of two of the Ministers at the polls—Mr. Carling, the Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Colby, the President of the Council. The defeat of the former is particularly to be regretted, in view of the colossal and successful efforts he has made, during his tenure of office, to promote the agricultural industry throughout the Canadian Dominion. Putting aside, however, this disaster to the Government itself, the Conservative party carried the election in gallant style, and Sir John Macdonald is now, fortunately for Canada, as secure in his position at the head of affairs at Ottawa as ever he was. And, as if the Liberals had not been sufficiently well pulverised by Sir John and Sir Charles Tupper during the late campaign, the action of Mr. Blake has completed the demolition of the Opposition fabric. The effect of the late Opposition leader's letter will be almost as a matter of course to knock Commercial Union on the head, and if this does not complete the demoralisation of the party nothing will.

The chief interest will be centered in Sir John Macdonald's action, now that he has secured a further endorsement of his political attitude from the people. It seems to be an open question whether he will in the first place attempt to open up negotiations again on the fiscal question with the authorities at Washington, or whether he will turn to Lord Salisbury, and offer to lower the duty on British imports to the Dominion, in return for the preferential treatment of Canadian imports to Great Britain.—Colonies and India.

### Mr. Chamberlain and the Irish Party.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke in support of the Unionist candidate at Aston recently. What, he asked, were the great national issues involved in that contest? A great deal had happened since 1885 which threw a flood of light upon the situation. They all knew now, though they did not know before, how outrage and murder had been promoted in Ireland. They know now how these men—the allies of British statesmen—had been preaching intimidation, which led to crime, and they continued to preach it after they knew it led to outrage and murder. (Cheers.) This conspiracy was hatched in America, and paid for by American dollars. More than half the Irish members were in the pay of the enemies of this country, and received their salaries from funds collected by Patrick Ford and Patrick Egan, and men of that stamp, who advocated dynamite and assassination. Did they not think the Irish were a much-enduring people? Did they suppose that the Americans who had just lynched the members of a secret society in New Orleans and "strung 'em up" to the lamp-posts would stand the preachers of assassination in their midst? (No.) He did not believe there was another country in the world that would tolerate the presence in the great council of the nation of such men. The cardinal issue of the forthcoming election at Aston was whether they were to postpone domestic reform in order to satisfy Mr. Parnell and his associates. If the working classes wanted reforms, they had a right to claim them. They could not be effected by any Gladstonian Government, and if they came into power to-morrow they must look to the Unionist party, who were not hampered by any engagements which they were compelled to put before the promise they now made. What did the working classes want and had a right to a demand? They wanted good wages and constant employment; more leisure and better means of enjoying it; and employment and more provision for their old age, so that when declining years came they might not be forced to look forward to the poor-house. That was his labour programme.—The People.

### CHESTERFIELD LODGE No. 97.

A most memorable W. R. Degree meeting was held in Shaftesbury Hall on Tuesday evening, March 31st. It being the first meeting of the W. Rose Degree of Chesterfield lodge, it was determined to make it of an exceptional character, the past presidents of a number of the city lodges were invited to fill the various chairs, which invitations were cheerfully responded to, and the unique spectacle of every chair being filled by a past president ensured the presentation of the White Degree in a manner never before seen in the annals of the society, the perfection attained was a great satisfaction to the large number of brethren present, the room being inconveniently crowded.

The following brethren filled the various offices:—Wm. Barker, P.P., F. H. Herbert, W.P., Geo. Clatworthy, V.P., J. Lister Nichols, Chaplain. Committee—Bros. J. Mellon, P. P. York Lodge; T. R. Skippon, P. G. P. Middlesex Lodge; W. T. James, P. P. Windsor Lodge; A. H. Young, P. P. St. George's Lodge; B. Jones, Albion Lodge; T. Cannon, P. P. Surrey Lodge. Inside Guard—Bro. A. O. Robinson, P. P. Manchester Lodge. Twelve members were raised to the degree.

### Miscellaneous.

The premiums paid by the Caledonia Railway to its servants for the avoidance of accidents, and an additional sum to the men who remained at work during the recent strike, amount in the total to £18,075.

"I would rather, a thousand times," says Mr. Pinkerton, anti-Parnellite and Protestant M. P. for Galway City, "that priestly influence should rule in Ireland than that a wave of red republicanism should sweep over the land."

The Pope granted Roman Catholics in the diocese of Rome a dispensation from fasting during Holy Week owing to "the probability of a fresh outbreak of influenza in Rome this spring!"

Mr. Elliott Lees has given notice in the House of Commons to move, on the second reading of the Miners' Eight Hours Bill, "That the House declines to restrict the freedom of grown-up men in the disposal of their labour."

An idea of the value of land at Knightsbridge may be obtained from the sale, by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, and Bridgewater of the Duke of Wellington's riding-school and stables. The premises have an area of 16,800 square feet, with frontages to Hyde Park, Knightsbridge-road, and Park-place. After a brisk competition the property was sold for 60,000.

Stoke Newington possesses a centenarian. The vicar of St. Andrew's Church, in that parish, has communicated to the vicar of Spilsby, Lincolnshire, the interesting fact that a native of his village, Mrs. Eleanor Crow, is at present residing at Stoke Newington. The age of the old lady, who recently celebrated her 101st birthday, is attested by an entry in the Spilsby church register.

Here is a story which Mr. Ciyatt, the Old Bailey reporter, used to tell:—A poor wretch was on his way to the scaffold to pay his life for the commission of some trivial offence. The chaplain having begun the burial service, the condemned man being near him, turned aside at a little door and audibly asked a person standing there, "Has that pork come yet; if so, we'll have it for dinner." Two thousand pounds had been paid out by the United States War Department for a single stallion. "In times of peace prepare your war horses." Lord Rothschild presided at the festive dinner of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, when 4,000 were subscribed in aid of the charity.