

ESTABLISHED 1887.
THE
ANGLO-SAXON
OTTAWA CANADA.

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THE ANGLO-SAXON CO.,

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA.

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Ottawa, - - - Canada,
JULY 1, 1893.

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, 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.

YANKEE EXTORTION.

The ANGLO-SAXON has a very wide circulation in England. It is on file in the Reading Rooms of the Royal Colonial Institute, the Imperial Institute, all the principal Public Libraries and most of the Village Institutes. It has, moreover, a considerable number of subscribers in various parts of England. It is also probable that many of our subscribers in Canada send their copies to friends "at home."

The ANGLO-SAXON has frequently been quoted, by such influential organs of public opinion as *Imperial Federation*, the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Manchester Examiner*, and this may be taken as an evidence that the ANGLO-SAXON is regarded in England as accurate in its information and moderate in statement.

We desire, on this occasion, to direct attention to correspondence in another column under the title of "Yankee Extortion," and we hope that our English Exchanges will give the widest possible circulation to the facts brought forward, in order that intending emigrants may avoid coming to Canada by way of New York, but may select instead the cheaper and more direct Canadian route.

These facts are, briefly, that the Customs officials at New York practically compel the immigrants to forward all their baggage by EXPRESS and that the charges vary in amount from \$15 to \$175, according to the quantity of the effects. There can be no doubt that the Customs officials are in league with the Express Companies, nor that they get handsomely paid for the robbery of these immigrants. Everybody on this side knows the enormous difference between ordinary freight and express charges. Between Ottawa and Aylmer, for instance, a distance of only eight miles, the freight charge on a barrel of apples is only 20 cents. By express it is 45 cents. Of course, the baggage will travel faster by express and if time is of importance it may suit one to pay the higher rate for the convenience of getting one's effects quickly. But, as a rule, the intending settler is not over-burdened with money. He is coming to Canada to make money, not to spend what little he has on the way. If his destination be Winnipeg, he will probably be quite as well pleased to wait a bit for his baggage as to have it on his hands all the time. He can look about him and determine what to do, whether to remain in Winnipeg or to go on to Brandon, Qu'Appelle or elsewhere.

Anyhow, there is no possible justification for the brigandage of these New York Customs officers. Every day of the year ordinary freight in bond

sent from New York to all parts of Canada, and settlers' effects should be allowed to go that way if they wish it. The correspondence, as will be seen, is perfectly official and was obtained from the Department of the Interior. We respectfully beg to call the attention of British Consul General at New York to this serious question, and we trust our readers in England will sympathize with friends against coming to this country by way of the United States.

We are instructed to state that twenty-five or more extra copies of the ANGLO-SAXON will be supplied to District Deputies, if required, for distribution among those of our countrymen who do not yet belong to our Society. Application should be made John W. Carter, the Supreme Grand Secretary, at Toronto, in good time before each issue. It is to be hoped that the D. D.'s will take advantage of this arrangement.

The information has reached us that the *English-Canadian* has stopped publication. It is a delicate matter for the ANGLO-SAXON to refer to, because the now defunct paper was started a couple of years ago with the avowed intention on the part, at least, of one of its promoters to smash the ANGLO-SAXON. That intention has not been realized, and we now mourn the obsequies of the *English-Canadian*. If the Toronto brethren desire to have an organ of their very own, they must put a little more money into it. Only ten thousand dollars is reported to have been sunk in the *English-Canadian*. That is a very small sum where with to set up a rival to the ANGLO-SAXON.

THE DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

What are the District Deputies of the S. O. E. doing this hot weather? Not going to sleep, surely. There are always new lodges to be established, knotty points of order to decide, slackening zeal to rekindle, a host of things, in short, that must keep a man forever on the jump. Most worthy D. D.'s, you are not going to let the grand Order go back on its record, are you? A few years ago we used to think twenty new lodges in a year as slow progress. Some of our D. D.'s are splendid fellows, and as soon as the weather gets cooler, we shall doubtless hear about their doings. We were told of one the other day who exhibits, right next to his place of business, an enormous placard to the following effect: (we do not give the real name, of course, as we have no authority to do so.)

BEN. JOHNSON,
DISTRICT DEPUTY OF THE
SONS OF ENGLAND.
ENGLISHMEN, ATTENTION!
JOIN YOUR COUNTRYMEN
IN THE
SONS OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.
UNITED WE STAND.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
That is the way to do the thing brethren. Advertise the Order in every possible way. Speak of it in your homes, so that your children may grow up to think it a good thing to belong to. Talk about it to your neighbors with the admiration and respect it deserves. The ANGLO-SAXON believes in advertising, and when we can afford it we will put up a building as big as Joe Pulitzer's in New York, but away up, even beyond the good old "Anglo-Saxon," will be seen against the sky, the magic words, "Sons of England!"

The Supreme Grand President of the S. O. E. has written to express his regret that he has been forced to postpone his intended visit to the Northwest for a few weeks; but that he expects to start some time in August. The Order will however be informed, through the medium of the ANGLO-SAXON, of the President's movements, in sufficient time to allow the lodges concerned to make the necessary preparations for his reception.

GLORIOUS CROP PROSPECT.

INDICATIONS FOR THE COMING HARVEST COULD NOT BE BETTER.

Perfect Weather—Marvellous Growth—The Reports all Favorable.

WINNIPEG, MAN., JUNE 22nd, 1893.
—The crops throughout the province are far ahead of last year. In no case is a lack of rain reported, the heavy showers of last week having supplied sufficient moisture for considerable time yet. Every report presents prospects as being more favorable than a year ago.

Brandon.

Brandon, June—Grain of all kinds is growing rapidly, the late hot winds doing no apparent injury. Fodder corn is doing exceedingly well and is now from six to ten inches in height.

Field roots which were sown a little over a week ago are now up and thrifty.

A large quantity of native grass seed is being sown, the greater portion of it being already above ground.

Native grasses sown last season are doing very well. Some varieties are already 12 inches in length.

At present millets are being sown; many varieties being entirely new and the experiment with the same will be of much interest.

Sunflowers sown for feed are now 14 inches high and growing fast.

Several thousand trees have been set out this year, and with the exception of native spruce this branch of the farm work is finished for the season.

Rosser.

June 19th.—Perfect weather and glorious crop prospects make glad the hearts of our agriculturalists. With the warm rains and grand growing weather of late grains and roots are as far advanced as they were at this time last year, although, like many other districts, we have passed through a cold, lingering, wet spring, and as a result some of the crops were put in several days later than in 1892. When the change came, the ground being moist and the other conditions favorable, lost time was fully made up, and grains and roots were rapidly advanced to their normal growth at this season.

The outlook for hay is also excellent, as the prairies got a good soaking and there is a liberal supply of water in the streams.

Strathclair.

June 19th.—Strathclair will compare with almost all parts of Manitoba this year as regards stock and crops. Cattle are in fine condition; wheat, barley, oats and root crops never appeared better; grasses are from two to three feet in height; pasture is fine, and there will be an abundance of wild fruit, such as raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and cherries. The weather is favorable for the growth of all.

Rockwood.

June 19th.—The crops in this section of country scarcely ever looked better at this season of the year than at present. We have seen wheat that measures from 16 to 18 inches in length, and since the magnificent rain again on Wednesday evening, preceded and followed by such warm sunshine, everything is growing fine.

Two Rivers.

June 19.—The spring here has been, though a little late, extremely favorable for good crops, and everything now is looking its best.

Roseisle.

June 16.—The farmers of this district are now busy fencing and breaking. The prospects for good crops were never better. The warm weather and an abundance of rain have combined to make the outlook very favorable. There is also a fair prospect for fruit this season.

Grissold.

June 19.—Crops are growing rapidly, owing to frequent showers and hot sunny days; and by present appearances the wheat generally will be headed out by July 1st.

Baldur.

June 19th.—Crops considerably in advance of last year; weather very favorable to the growing crop.

Letellier.

June 16.—Farmers well satisfied with crops. Prospects more favorable than last year at this time. Had considerable rain since last report.

Portage la Prairie.

June 20th.—Crops are about two weeks ahead of last year. Farmers are

well pleased with present outlook and everything points to a bountiful harvest. Present weather very favorable. Have had two or three nice warm showers.

Emerson.

June 19th.—Crops compares very favorably with same date last year. The weather for past week could not have been better. Prospects are considered as very good.

Somerset.

June 21st.—Crops about a week ahead of last year. Farmers think prospects good.

Roland.

June 16th.—Farmers express the opinion that the crops are two weeks ahead of last year in this vicinity, and that an abundant harvest may be expected.

Lellier.

June 20th.—Crops look favorable; farmers satisfied with outlook which is more favorable than last year. Weather could not be better for crop.

Morris.

June 20.—Crops in splendid condition. Opinion of farmers is that crop prospects were never better.

Belmont.

June 20th.—Weather very favorable for growing crops. Have had several good showers during the week. Everything looking at its best and farmers well satisfied with prospects.

Wawanesa.

June 20th.—Crops fully a week farther advanced than at this date last year. General opinion is that prospects for a heavy crop were never better. Weather could not be more favorable.

Rounthwaite.

June 20th.—Crop looks better now than at preset date last year. Farmers very hopeful of large crops. Weather very favorable.

Miami.

June 20th.—Crop far ahead of last year. Farmers claim prospects were never better.

Canada Beats the World.

Wins 126 out of 136 Medals.

The cheese test, which began several weeks ago, at the World's Fair Dairy Building, is completed by the judges, Messrs. John H. Hodgson, of New York, and A. F. McLaren, of Windsor, Ont. Both are well known as judges of the highest reputation on the continent.

Chicago June 22.—When the judging was completed it was found that some 185 exhibits in the factory classes were entitled to medals and diplomas. Of this number 126 were from Canada. Thirty-one exhibits of Canadian cheese scored higher than the highest United States cheese. The medals go to the several provinces in such a way as to show that Canadian cheese everywhere is now being made of excellent quality. Of the exhibits which won the honor 69 came from Ontario, 52 from Quebec, 1 from New Brunswick, 2 from Nova Scotia, and 2 from Prince Edward Island. Of the cheese of the make of the present season (1893) 20 lots from Quebec won medals as against 1 from Ontario. The big cheese is the subject of the following letter:

Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill, June 14, 1893

We have examined the mammoth Canadian cheese on the dairy pyramid in the Agricultural building at the World's Columbian Exposition. For a cheese of such huge size we pronounce the flavor 'remarkably good' and the body 'extraordinarily fine.' We found the 1,000 pound cheese to be of fancy quality and in first rate condition. We consider the two-year old cheese on exhibition there to be excellent in flavor, in body and texture, and have never seen cheese which tried better at the same age.

After examining the cheese on the dairy pyramid from the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, it is our judgment that they are a lot of superior quality and form a display which is most creditable.

(Signed.)

John H. Hodgson,
A. F. McLaren.

The judges bored into the mammoth cheese to the depth of about two feet and found it uniformly solid.

An electric tramway between Nanaimo and Wellington, B. C., is proposed.

The B.C. Match Factory Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 to establish a match factory at New Westminster.

YANKEE EXTORTION.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 19th June, 1893.

D. McNicoll, Esq., General Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Montreal.

Sir,—About a year ago the Department wrote to Mr. Drinkwater, secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., sending him copies of certain letters which had been received through the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Winnipeg, in reference to the way in which immigrants, whose destination was Winnipeg and points in the Northwest, were treated by the Customs and Express Companies' Agents in New York, and the Department asked Mr. Drinkwater to make enquiry into the matter through the agent of your company in New York, and to let us know the result, but we do not appear to have received a reply to that letter.

It is thought well, as the abuse still continues, that I shall state the facts to you *in extenso*, and ask you to make such use of them as you may think proper.

Copies of this letter will be sent also to the agents of the Canadian Steamship Lines, in order that they may be in possession of the same facts, and derive such benefit as they are able from them.

On the 13th of April, 1892, a paragraph in the *Winnipeg Daily Free Press* as follows: "Immigrants coming to this country via New York, should be warned against advice that is now in vogue there with the Customs officials. They persuade settlers to send their effects through to Winnipeg in bond by the American Express Company, which sounds to the uninitiated specious enough, but on arrival here they find they have to foot very heavy express charges, amounting to as much as \$40 on two or three packages."

About the same time a complaint was made by a Mr. J. G. Moore, of Winnipeg, to Mr. G. H. Campbell, then General Immigration Agent at that place. Mr. Moore stated that Mr. Thomas Clark, Chief Customs Appraiser at Winnipeg, would be able to substantiate his representations.

On writing to Mr. Clark, Mr. Campbell received from him the following letters dated at the Customs House, Winnipeg, the 22nd of April, 1892:—"Dear Sir,—Re enclosed clipping and your letter thereabout. It has happened frequently in my experience here that settlers coming via New York have been advised that their luggage must be sent from New York to Winnipeg in bond by express. In fact, that it could not come in any other way, without payment of American duty in New York, and on arrival here they have had to pay sums varying from \$15 to \$175, according to quantity of effects. You can readily see that this is a very serious matter and a remedy cannot be applied too soon."

"The Rev. H. A. Tudor, Rector of All Saints Parish in this city, was victimized to the extent of about \$40, and he can give you facts in his own experience that may be helpful in determining the remedy."

"Yours faithfully,
(Signed.) THOMAS CLARKE,
Appraiser."

Mr. Campbell then sent the following letter to the clergyman mentioned by Mr. Clark:—

Winnipeg, 23rd April, 1892.

Rev. Hugh A. Tudor, Rector All Saints Church, Winnipeg:

"Dear Sir,—Will you kindly give me any information you can in reference to the matter dealt with in Mr. Thos. Clark's letter herewith attached, as I am anxious to take it up with a view to remedying the difficulty complained of. Kindly return letter and newspaper clipping with your reply on the subject."

"Yours very truly,
(Signed.) G. H. CAMPBELL."

The reply was as follows:

"471 St. Mary Street,
Winnipeg, April 26th, 1892.

"Dear Mr. Campbell:

"You will certainly be doing a great benefit to those who in passing through New York to this country fall among the thieves of the Customs and Express Co. My experience was this. In the spring of 1889 I landed in New York, having a good deal of baggage, and in it a large amount of dutiable articles. I wished to avoid paying duty to the U. S. Government, naturally, therefore, requested that this baggage might be sent through in bond to the Canadian port nearest Winnipeg, or to Winnipeg itself. I was informed by one U. S. Customs official

Sixth Year of Publication
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