



SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

BIG S. O. E. PARADE RESOLVED ON FOR MAY 29.

With Bands and Regalia, all English Lodges, English Societies and Englishmen generally to turn out under the Union Jack.

At the last meeting of Bowwood lodge, S. O. E., held in Wellington Hall, this city, it was decided to inaugurate a new feature in the former custom of attending divine service in a body once a year.

THE COMMITTEE.

A committee was appointed, with power to add to their number, which immediately got to work and elected Bro. Geo. Low, sr., chairman, and Bro. J. E. Andrews, secretary; Bro. J. R. Hooper, was appointed grand marshal; Bro. W. J. Eastcott, chairman of printing, advertising and badge committee, with the able assistance of Bros. Rev. A. W. Mackay, Dr. Inanson, F. J. Alexander, G. Pelton, R. J. Wicksteed, LLD., and others.

It was decided to procure a brass band, and the splendid band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards was engaged by the committee.

FREE BADGES.

Several hundred badges will be printed and distributed free to all Englishmen and English-Canadians who may attend the parade.

On account of the Toronto parade being on 22nd, and the consequent absence from Ottawa of several influential members of the S. O. E. Grand Lodge on that occasion the parade in the Capital will be held on the 29th.

THE PARLIAMENTARY CONTINGENT.

This parade will determine whether it is true that Englishmen are afraid to show their nationality or not. Several Members of Parliament have already signified their intention of not only attending the service, which will be held in St. John's church, but that they will form in the ranks, and march behind the "flag that braved a thousand fights the battle and the breeze."

The juvenile brigade of English boys will also take part. A prominent citizen has agreed to contribute a substantial sum of money for every hundred in the procession, and this will help pay off the expense.

A beautiful musical service of patriotic hymns will be introduced and a com-

mittee of ladies will have charge of the decorations. Not only will members of the Sons of England lodges take part in the procession, but invitations have been extended to St. George's Society and the Ancient Order of Foresters (English) to also join in.

THE ORDER OF PARADE.

The marshal has made the following arrangement of the parade:—

MARSHAL.

UNION * JACK.

Drum and Bugle Corps.

"Lion" Juvenile Lodge, No. 9.

Boys 4 abreast.

GUARDS BAND.

ST. GEORGE'S * BANNER.

St. George's Society.

Ancient Order Foresters.

UNION * JACK.

Englishmen and English-Canadians.

Russell Lodge, No. 56, S. O. E.

Stanley Lodge, No. 55, S. O. E.

Bowwood Lodge, No. 44, S. O. E.

Derby Lodge, No. 30, S. O. E.

Clarendon Lodge, White Rose Degree.

Grand Lodge Officers and Members of Parliament.

THE ROUTE.

The route of procession will be as follows:—Wellington street to Lyon, Lyon to Sparks, Sparks to Rideau, Rideau to Sussex, Sussex to Elgin, Elgin to Wellington. This short route should not tire even the most corpulent "beef-eater," and the result desired will be accomplished, i.e., to show that the apathy heretofore evinced by "the English" was only an imaginary one.

Englishmen, come yourselves, and bring your friends and the committee will see that they are cordially welcomed, given badges free, and assigned to places in the ranks.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.

The Supreme Grand President requests the ANGLLO-SAXON to state that he cannot adjudicate upon any communications sent to him, unless they are sent through the lodge secretary and bear the lodge seal. All such communications should be sent to the Supreme Grand Secretary, John W. Carter, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, when they will receive the immediate consideration of the Executive.

The Supreme Grand President, Bro. Ald. W. R. Stroud, and District Deputy, Bro. Ed. Ackroyd, paid an official visit to Nelson lodge, Almonte, on Friday the 6th inst. They report the lodge to be in a flourishing condition. They were warmly received by the brethren of Almonte. After addresses from the Supreme Grand President and the D. D., they were entertained most royally by the members of Nelson lodge.

The columns of the ANGLLO-SAXON, bringing to the notice of members of the order, this issue, the cards of Chester lodge, No. 18, St. Thomas, Ont., also Princess Victoria, No. 4, Daughters of England, of Hamilton.

It is pleasant to learn of the enterprise of Chester lodge, No. 18, St. Thomas, who has given an order to Bro. J. C. Whale, Principal of St. Thomas Art School, to paint a life size portrait in oil, of Her Majesty the Queen to hang in the lodge room. The price of the picture will be \$100. We commend the brethren of Chester lodge for the enterprise evinced in this beautiful decoration.

STAND UP FOR THE FLAG.

A NOTEWORTHY TALK BY DR. TRACY AT BELLEVILLE.

Presentation of a Union Jack to the Boys of the Juvenile Lodge S. O. E.—Receipts for the Youngsters.

The presentation of a Union Jack, and a stirring address by Dr. Tracy, of Oxford lodge, S. O. E., Belleville, Ont., made quite a noteworthy episode in the record of the doings of the Canadian Sons of England this month. The occasion was the regular monthly meeting of the Juvenile branch of the Order at Belleville. All the members who had been sick were there in good health and spirits once more, thanks to the care and attention of their surgeon, Bro. Dr. Tracy, and no sick reports were brought in. The order of business was quickly gone through.

It was arranged that all the boys should turn out in the church parade on 22nd. When asked by the president who would turn out, all the boys stood up.

On account of non-attendance, the chaplain's chair was declared vacant, and after some debate Bro. Dr. Tracy volunteered to take the chair, and was accepted, and will be installed at the next meeting.

GIFT OF A UNION JACK.

Then Bro. Dr. Tracy presented the boys with the Union Jack, and addressed them as follows:

Boys! I have great pleasure in presenting you with this flag, the ensign of our glorious Empire, under whose folds every man who lives is free, and before whose advance in war every foe flies. I hope you will ever, both as boys and men be ready to uphold its honor and

FIGHT AND DIE FOR IT

too if necessary. Own allegiance to no other flag, but ever be proud to call yourselves Englishmen! Can any boy here tell me how and where the Union Jack became the national banner of our great English Empire? It was soon after the Union of England and Scotland in 1603. The first Union Jack was made by combining the red cross of St. George (the English) with the white cross of St. Andrews (the Scotch). This was by royal proclamation in 1707 made the national flag of Great Britain. Then, when Ireland was taken into the Union, a new form had to be devised, to bring in the cross of St. Patrick (the Irish). This, you will notice, is the red cross edged with white running beside the white St. Andrews. The blue is the background for the whole. Now boys, as United States boys can tell us all about their ensign, the stars and stripes, and what they mean, I hope you as young English boys will do the same for yours and

NEVER DISGRACE IT

by treachery or meanness of any kind. Let us give three hearty British cheers for it, and long may it wave.

Three rousing cheers were given. At the close Bro. G. G. Bennett, president, on behalf of the boys, thanked the Dr. for his handsome and appropriate present and urged the boys to always do right, and so gain the respect of all citizens; also to be loyal and true to their flag and country.

Songs were sung by Bros. Dobbs, Lowe, and the worthy president, with a rap-a-tap-tap on the piano by Bro. E. Lang, and the lodge closed in good order and in good time, thus terminat-

ing one of the pleasantest and most stirring incidents in English circles in Belleville for a long time.

In the Imperial House of Commons Thursday the 12th, Mr. Lowther, secretary of the foreign office, stated that the Government declined to give its assent to the convention between the U.S. and Newfoundland. The Government could not depart from the position it had taken up some time since. The negotiations between the U.S. and Newfoundland must proceed, with those between the United States and Canada.

HOIST THE FLAG ON THE NATIONAL BIRTHDAY.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION MOVED BY BRO. TRUSSEE FRED. COOK, (BOWWOOD LODGE) AT THE OTTAWA PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

At the meeting of the Ottawa Public School Board held on Thursday, May 5th, Trustee Fred. Cook (a member of Bowwood lodge, S. O. E.) moved for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for a fitting celebration of Dominion Day by the Public School of Ottawa. He said that for a number of years past the public school boards of other cities in Canada, notably those of Toronto, London and Hamilton, had held successful Dominion Day celebrations, and there were exceptional reasons why Ottawa should fall into line this year.

25 YEARS OF AGE.

July first would be the 25th anniversary of the Dominion's natal day, and no greater object lesson could be given to the pupils attending the public schools of the capital, than by assembling them at some central point and endeavoring to impress upon their minds the important lessons involved in the celebration of the day. Another reason why Ottawa should take action in the matter was to show the Dominion Parliament, which last year disregarded the national holiday by holding a session on that day, that the patriotic feelings of the residents of the Capital were not quite dead.

RAISE THE FLAG.

The kind of celebration he proposed was a "flag raising" at one or more schools and the extending invitations to two or three "fathers of confederation" to be present and deliver brief addresses.

The motion was unanimously adopted. The Ottawa Citizen and Journal have warmly endorsed Bro. Cook's proposal.

The Supreme Grand Executive, meets in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on the 21st of May, where all communications should be sent.

Bro. Harry Symons of Toronto, and Bro. Thos. Elliott, of Brantford, Supreme Grand Vice-President were in Ottawa this week.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince George of Wales and Major-General Ellis, whilst in Paris paid a visit to the President of the French Republic, with whom he conversed for over half an hour. The President of the Republic, accompanied by his suite, proceeded to the Hotel Bristol to return the visit.

Captain the Hon. Herbert Lawrance, 17th Lancers, youngest son of the late Lord Lawrance, was married to the Hon. Isabel Mills, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Hillingdon, Tuesday 28th ult. at St. Peter's Church, Seal, near Sevenoaks.

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Here are a few of the New Season's Goods at MRS. SCOTT'S, 153 BANK STREET. Cashmere Blouses, New Styles just in. Cheap. Lawn Blouses from 65 cts. Print Blouses from 75 cts., (turn-down collar and tucks.) New Chemises from 25cts. New Night Dresses from 65cts. New Skirts from \$1.25. New Drawers from 25cts. Great variety of Infants' Caps and Bonnets and Child's Dresses and similar lines at about cost. Come at once for first choice.

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THE "SUPREME PARLIAMENT."

A QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OVER OUTER BRITAIN.

Representation in Imperial Government a Condition of Imperial Control—An Argument for Federationists.

We reprint from *Imperial Federation* an extract from a noticeable letter sent to that journal on the above subject by Mr. Thomas Hodgkins of Toronto; in which the writer replies to the contention that the consent of the "supreme parliament" is necessary before any colonial legislature can discriminate in its tariff against British goods or from any sister colony. He quotes one of Lord Somers' tracts to the effect that "Parliament in its legislative power is as narrow-bottomed as its electorate," and goes on to say, "as a sequence it must be conceded that, without some representation in the law making authority, there is no assent to the laws there made, so as to make them constitutionally binding on the unrepresented."

This seems good sound British law to our mind, and it is also a most potent argument in favor of a Federal Parliament that federationists should not forget.

Mr. Hodgkins shows that in former times the imperial acts made provision that in colonies and dependencies a uniform imperial tariff should be imposed on all merchantable goods and the local governing bodies allowed in addition to impose a supplementary tariff for local revenue purposes only. It was at a later period provided that when the colonial laws imposed upon British goods a tariff higher than on foreign goods, an additional duty must be charged on the latter equal to the excess.

In 1846 an imperial act was passed giving up imperial control over colonial tariffs and conferring on the colonies power to make their own tariffs exclusively.

In 1861 the statute law revision act is alleged to have repealed the act of 1846.

This being the ground work of the argument, Mr. Hodgkins goes on to say:

"It is a well recognized rule of constitutional law that when the Crown creates a Local Legislature within a colony, and vests in it the power of making laws and levying taxes, the Crown's prerogative of legislative power is irrevocably granted to all who were, or should become, inhabitants, or who had acquired, or should acquire, property in such colony (per Lord Mansfield, C.J., in *Chapman v. Hall*, Cowper, 213). If then the Crown's power of legislation in a colony is divested by the establishment of a Colonial Parliamentary Government in the case of a Crown grant, on what logical constitutional ground can a power of legislation be held to be retained over the Colony by the Imperial Parliament in the case of the Parliamentary grant? The Parliamentary grant, though in the form of a statute, is the same in effect as letters patent from the Crown, for Parliament, in granting a charter of Colonial Parliamentary Government, represents and exercises only the ancient regality of the Crown over the Colonies. And it is a maxim of law and reason: *Quando lex aliquid concedit, concedere videtur et id sine quo res ipsa esse non potest.*"

"The powers conferred upon Colonial legislatures are not (says the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council) in any sense to be exercised by delegation from, or as agents of, the Imperial Parliament. Their authority is as plenary and as ample within the limits presented by their charters as the Imperial Parliament in the plenitude of its power possessed and could bestow. Within these limits the Colonial Legislature is supreme, and has the same authority as the Imperial Parliament (*Hodge v. Regina*, 9 App. Cas. 132).

"To the Colonies it matters not whether the so-called 'Supreme Parliament' is a locally-elected, nominated, or self-appointed body, or whether its members consist of six or six hundred persons; for the British electorate in the Colonies have no representation in it, nor voice or vote in assenting to or opposing laws, or ordinances, or Imperial decrees it may seek to impose on the unrepresented Colonial subjects of the Crown.

Whether a successful scheme of Imperial Federation can be framed from some of those already discussed, or upon the basis of a Federation representing each Kingdom and Colony for defined and imperial legislative purposes—Imperial in a more real sense than at present understood—or on the

basis of a Federation of local sovereignties under the Imperial Crown, for the three great national purposes of *Citizenship, Defence, and Trade*, I say not. Careful and patient investigation of the fundamental rules and maxims which define the well-founded freedom and electoral rights of all the subjects (home and Colonial) of the Empire, and which usage and precedent have crystallized into our Constitution, if aided by a statesmanlike comprehension and discussion of the principles which should underlie a feasible and real Federation of the Empire, may yet elaborate a scheme which will draw forth a large sympathy and support from the scattered and disunited communities which now constitute what is called the British nation and Empire.

"But whatever may be the future of any such scheme or policy, it may be conceded that the Imperial Federation League has been beneficial in establishing a real and veritable federation of the subjects of the Crown by drawing them together under the title, not of mere denizens of isolated sovereignties or Colonies, but of an Imperial nationality, not inconsistent with a natural pride and interest in the home or Colonial community of which they are members."

BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Duchess of Edinburgh will not return to England before the latter end of June, owing to the serious illness of her son prince Alfred of Edinburgh. The young Prince continues to improve, but very slowly.

Prince Ferdinand gave a farewell dinner to Mr. O'Connor, the British Agent in Bulgaria.

A serious accident has occurred at Nice to Prince Edward of Leiningen, brother of Prince Ernest of Leiningen, Admiral in the British Navy. As he was alighting from a tramway car in the Avenue de la Gare, he was knocked down by a passing vehicle and seriously injured on the head and legs. He lost consciousness for some time, but his injuries, though severe are not dangerous.

The *Jewish Chronicle* states that, when the death of the Baroness Bettina de Rothschild was made known at Court, the Austrian Emperor sent his First Chamberlain, Prince Hohenlohe, with a message of condolence to the bereaved husband, Baron Albert. The Empress sent from Corfu a telegram speaking in affectionate terms of the late Baroness. Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, father of the Baroness, has caused 50,000fr. to be distributed among the poor of Paris, of all creeds, in memory of his daughter.

The Newbury Corporation has passed a resolution asking the home Secretary to remove the Recorder of that borough, Mr. G. M. Dowdeswell, Q. C., on account of the severity of some of his sentences for petty offences. The Committee of the Athenæum Club has elected the following gentlemen "for distinguished eminence in science, literature, or the arts, or for public services":—Mr. Franoses Darwin, F. R. S., author of "The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin"; Mr. Frank Dicksee, R. A.; and Professor H. F. Pelham, Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford.

It is semi-officially announced that Mr. Cyrus W. Field, jun., will be appointed United States Consul at Birmingham in place of Mr. John Jarrett, of Pennsylvania, who has resigned.

COUNTRESS IN THE SKIRT DANCE. The Countess Russell and her friends have been performing at the Royalty Theatre in aid of the National Lifeboat Institution, a bill consisting of Mr. Gilbert's comedietta *Sweethearts*, and the well known burlesque *A Pantomime Rehearsal*, with an interpolated skirt dance. The programme proved exceedingly well suited to the capacities of the company, and its several items were received with much favor. Especially flattering was the reception of the skirt dance, in which Lady Russell and her sister, Mrs. Dick Russell, took part. Other members of the company engaged in this charitable enterprise were Mr. Dick Russell, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Levenson, Mr. H. Levenson, Mr. F. and Mr. C. Mambert, Mrs. Phillips, Miss Kauffman, Mr. Arthur Styan, and Mr. J. A. Bentham.

PRIMROSE DAY. Celebrating the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death, a number of wreaths were placed on the tomb in Hughenden Church, and the statue in Parliament square was decorated with primroses and other floral offerings. In Liverpool the statue of the late Earl in front of St. George's hall was also adorned with primrose wreaths and other tributes. At night a great Unionist demonstration was held on the open space near the statue.

GLADSTONIANS AT HAWARDEN.

The Rosendale Union of Liberal Clubs, which represents a membership of about 2,000 persons, recently visited Hawarden and presented Mr. Gladstone with some specimens of Rosendale manufacture, including two pairs of felt slippers, a felt sofa rug, and two pieces of print, 40 yards in length, very artistic in design. Mr. Gladstone, in a few words, thanked the deputation for their kindness, and expressed his great satisfaction at the presentation. For more than an hour the crowd remained in front of the castle alternately singing hymns and giving cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. A resolution of confidence having been passed and presented, Mr. Gladstone came out for a few minutes and said:—"You must pardon me, gentlemen. I have only voice enough to say I am delighted you have had a tolerably good day, and to add, God bless you."

SCHOOLS AND INTEMPERANCE.

The National Temperance League, being anxious to learn to what extent the attendance of children at school is influenced by the intemperance of parents, have held a conference in Sion College, Victoria Embankment, at which nearly 200 of the School Board officers in London and from the provinces were present. The Bishop of London opened the conference. All the speakers agreed that the intemperance of parents was the chief, but by no means the only, factor in irregular school attendance. Amongst the other causes named were honest poverty, bad dwellings, excessive rents, and want of regular employment. In regard to the remedies, drastic suggestions were offered for dealing with the liquor traffic, and it was urged that temperance teaching in schools should be made by the legislature a compulsory part of the educational code. It was freely admitted that the Board schools had raised the moral tone of the people.

THE DEARTH OF TEACHERS.

"One of the Profession" writes, suggesting as a remedy for the growing dearth of teachers, that encouragement should be given to men holding University degrees to take up elementary teaching as a profession. Scholastic agents state that the supply of well-qualified University men seeking work in the so-called higher branches of the profession far exceeds the demand.

ALLEGED CLERICAL OPPRESSION.

The South Wales Liberal Federation, at a meeting held to consider what steps should be taken in view of the alleged clerical oppression of Welsh Nonconformist farmers, resolved—"That this meeting, while thanking Mr. Alfred Thomas, M.P., for bringing forward his Welsh National Institutions Bill and so directing attention to the pressing need of Home Rule for Wales, is strongly of opinion that a measure of Welsh Home Rule of more advanced scope should with the co-operation of the Welsh organization, the Welsh Liberal representatives, and the Welsh county councils be brought forward on an early and suitable opportunity; but in the meantime all the energy of the Welsh liberal party be concentrated on pressing forward the question of Welsh disestablishment to successful issue."

SEAMAN'S PENSIONS.

The Select Committee appointed "to inquire into the causes which have led to the limitation in the number of seamen receiving age pensions out of Greenwich Hospital funds, to consider whether any steps can properly be taken to make provision for a larger number of pensioners, and to inquire into their alleged grievances," have decided to recommend that the annual payment of £16,000 which was made out of the Consolidated Fund from 1834 to 1835, but which ceased in the latter year, should be revived, and that the rent paid for the use of the Hospital buildings by the Naval College should be largely increased.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE LEAGUE.

At a recent meeting of members of Parliament having seats upon the council of National Conservative League, it was unanimously resolved:—"That considering the very useful work already accomplished by that organization and the inexpediency of allowing its work or efficiency to be diminished on the eve of a general election, it is desirable that a special effort should be made to provide for the working expenses of the central office, and if possible, secure the retention of the very valuable services of the organizing secretary." As a result of this resolution Sir W. Hart Dyke, the Grand Master of the League, has issued an appeal to members of the party, and several substantial donations have already been promised.

A NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

A prolonged meeting of the Anti-Parnellites was recently held in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, for the purpose of receiving a report from the consultative committee respecting the future plan of campaign in Ireland and America. Since Dr. Fox's return from the United States the consultative committee have daily conferences, and it is stated that the result of the Transatlantic mission will have an important bearing upon methods adopted at the general election. It has now been determined to contest nearly all the Parnellite seats, and on Monday preliminary arrangements were made for a series of country conventions, at which the names of the proposed candidates will be approved.

EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

Under the auspices of the Self-Help Emigration Society of some 3,666 emigrants have been provided with homes abroad since the formation of the society in 1884, and last week another batch of emigrants left Euston for Canada. The annual report of the society, which has just been published for the past year, bears among other names on the committee the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Roden, Lord Monkswell, Lord Dorchester, the Hon. John Waldegrave, Sir R. W. Beauchamp, Sir William Gurdon, K.C.M.G., and Mr. H. L. Lawson, M.P. The emigrants assisted in 1891 were 343. The total income of the society last year was £2,236 18s., voluntarily contributed. To correspondents in Canada the committee are under a deep debt of gratitude for the help rendered in placing the emigrants in employment.

India.

Lord Wenlock is now engaged in making a searching personal inspection in the districts affected by the drought. Speaking at Baizwada, he expressed surprise that two great and important cities like Madras and Calcutta should have waited till near the end of the century before being joined by a railway, and that the East Coast Railway should be started by the construction of the central 500 miles out of the whole length of 1,000. He added that no efforts would be wanting on the part of the Madras Government to procure sanction for the extension of the line from Baizwada to Madras. A Bill to check the traffic in mhowra flowers, introduced in the Bombay Legislature by Sir Charles Pritchard, is meeting with strong opposition from local papers, European and Mhowra is used in distilling liquor, and its illicit distillation, it is claimed, shows an alarming increase. On the other hand it is denied that there is an increase in illicit distillation, and it is also urged that mhowra is an article of food with some of the poorest people on whom the proposed Act will entail hardship.

Uneasiness has been caused in the Black Mountain district by the reappearance of Hashim Ali, the principal leader during the last expedition, on the conclusion of which the tribesmen undertook to prevent him from returning. He has now, with a small following, occupied Baiao, on the right bank of the Indus. The tribes on his side show no sign of joining him, but as a precautionary measure a wing of the 5th Goorkhas, now at Abbottabad, is to move to Oghi.

Stray parties of Lushais have worked back across the frontier with an intention of raiding the tea gardens. One raid was successful, but a second, against the Monier Khal garden failed, owing to the presence of a guard of sepoy. Further south the rising is pretty general. Mr. McCabe captured the Poibois' village at dawn on the 13th inst., losing only one man, a police sepoy, who was mortally wounded. He found the troops but the greater part of the houses was destroyed, Mr. McCabe only reserving as many houses as would accommodate his men. Attacks on our communications continue to be reported. On the 13th two sepoy escorts the executive engineer and road party were killed; and one sepoy and a boatman were killed near Chang-sil on the 12th. The friendly chief Lenkhunga has intercepted and sent back nine of the captives who were taken at Boorooncherra.

Second Lieut. Grey, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, was tried at Umballa by courtmartial on charges of forgery and uttering a forged document. He was convicted and sentenced to be cashiered. The commander-in-chief has confirmed the sentence.

The new name for the man who throws a banana peel on the side-walk is a bananarchist. Money is not exactly a religious article, but still it has a denomination of its own.

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CROSSING THE FRONTIER.

THE MOVEMENT OF U. S. FARMERS INTO CANADA.

A Visit to a Large Colony of United States Settlers in the British Northwest—What one of their Number Reports.

The movement of United States farmers from the republican Northwest into the British provinces and territories is causing consternation in the extensive regions affected on the south of the line. Immense quantities of live stock, farming implements, machinery, and so forth have been and are being transported from the abandoned farms, chiefly in Dakota, to the various districts under the British flag in which the owners have taken up land and made themselves new homes.

LETTERS FROM UNITED STATES PIONEERS.

Letters are constantly being received from the pioneer settlers in those prosperous colonies, and from U. S. farmers who have gone into the British Northwest to see for themselves whether the reports of the country are exaggerated, or correct and reliable statements of the true situation.

DEAR SIR,—You will remember that I left Aberdeen last fall in company with a large number of South Dakota farmers to examine the agricultural resources of the Canadian Northwest, with a view of making our homes there, because owing to the repeated failure of crops and the low price of farm products I found it impossible to make a fair living in Dakota; hence this trip.

After reaching Winnipeg I went west to Yorkton; from there forty-five miles along the line of the railway to Lake Sheho. Here I visited the "South Dakota Colony." Some 200 families settled here during the summer, chiefly from the Aberdeen district, Dakota.

They are all pleased with their location, having good soil, plenty of timber for all farm purposes; good water, plenty of hay and grass, fish in the lakes and prairie chickens without limit. Well after spending a few days looking over the land in which the "South Dakota Colony" are located and finding it first class land for mixed farming, and especially for stock-raising, I was so well suited with the district that I took up a whole section of land—one quarter for myself, the balance for my three sons, where we intend to make our future homes.

I spent the winter in and around the Yorkton district, and, I tell you, I never spent a pleasanter winter in my life. Clear, sunny weather; no winds, no drifts; good sleighing; lots of horses out all winter, making a good living on the prairies, coming out fat in the spring.

During the winter I met many of the old settlers. They, one and all, have full confidence in the country. It is expected that the Manitoba and Northwestern railroad will be built this summer from Yorkton to Prince Albert. If so it will give plenty of work to the new settlers. There is a prospect of a cheese factory being built during the summer in the colony. I understand there are 500 cows now in the colony, and where hay, grass and good water are plenty.

NOT LIKE DAKOTA. "Just think of it, reader, the winter here does not consume all the summer doth yield. Here, plenty of cattle never see the inside of a stable, while ponies and horses are in many instances allowed to forage for themselves, keeping in good condition and growing up to be good, and serviceable animals. So you see our winters are comparatively very mild.

A LAND OF PEACE AND PLENTY. "What with the ever abundant summer harvest yields, the winters with their bracing atmosphere, sunny days accompanied by warm winds, superb sleighing, plenty of work with good and prompt pay, together with cheery nights made bright by sparkling snow lighted by the twinkling jewels of heaven, this is indeed a land of peace and plenty and pleasure to which we invite all those who are seeking a new home."

Y. M. C. A. Parties for Canada. The Manchester Evening News, April 23, has the following in connection with the Young Men's Emigration Advice Society branch of the Y. M. C. A. work: The one hundred and twenty-first party of young men going to learn

farming in Canada, with the consent of their friends, leave Liverpool today. They are twenty-two in number, from Hull, Brighton, Wrexham, Liverpool, Bury, Brantree, and Manchester. They met at the Association Rooms, in Manchester, yesterday, to receive instructions as to voyage, railway journey, farm life, &c., from Mr. Newett, who during the past month has been advised of further openings in the Northwest for suitable young men who wish to learn farming. Mr. Sandford was appointed leader.

A WINTER IN PRINCE ALBERT. EXPERIENCES OF A SETTLER FROM UNCLE SAM'S DOMAINS—A LAND OF PEACE AND PLENTY.

Among the letters published in Dakota papers have been several from a party of farmers who left the Faulk county district, Dakota, for the Prince Albert country in the British Northwest.

Their departure from the domain of the Stars and Stripes created very strong feeling, and their ruin was predicted. Attempts were made to scare them with the old bugaboo stories of supposititious Canadian winters, and every effort made to prevent their leaving, even threats. One of these letters, signed by T. B. Truscotte and a number of the other new settlers from the States, expresses the surprise the writer felt at winter weather as much more enjoyable than that of the land they had left in the States as of the foggy chills of the British Isles.

After preliminary messages of remembrance to old friends and neighbors, the letter, which was written last February, proceeds as follows: "After considerable flurry and excitement, we found ourselves and our belongings attached to the iron horse and speeding away to that far-off land Saskatchewan, where we arrived in the fall of 1891.

"After recovering from the first hearty welcome of the people, we all set to work locating ourselves for the winter, some remaining in the heart of the town, some in the outskirts and others still further out in the country, but in either case a few days found us all comfortably and pleasantly settled down where we could defy the winter storms, which never came.

THE CLIMATE A PLEASANT SURPRISE. We had expected, on account of our northern latitude, to be called on to experience some bitter cold weather and to face some terrific storms, but think of our happy disappointment when, now that the winter is nearly gone, we find the cold here is perhaps no greater than in our late home, South Dakota, the thermometer in both places registering the same, or nearly so, whilst here, storms seldom come, only one putting in an appearance this season so far, and that was a warm west wind which caused the snow to fly, but not in the least deterring travel or the pursuing of any other ordinary vocation.

"We had a very pleasant fall season, winter not setting in till December 18th, the air being clear and bracing, and travelling excellent, and so remained until January 12th, when the thermometer took a drop, stopping at forty degrees below zero, and there it hovered, the lowest point on our thermometer being 42 degrees, until January 19th, when the warm west wind spoken of came along causing the mercury to jump up to two degrees below zero.

THE WARM WEST WIND. "This wind seems to have broken the backbone of the winter, for ever since the thermometer has registered from 32 degrees above to 10 degrees below. The indications from which the last figures are quoted were taken one hour before sunrise, the coldest time of the whole 24 hours.

"Not a day has come or gone since Jan. 17 without the indications at noon being above 30, and sometimes as high as 88 degrees.

"The winter weather here affords a great deal of invigorating work to him who has an able team or a pair of sturdy arms and a willing mood, for the getting out of firewood alone, saying nothing about our two logging camps within 23 miles of here, whose headquarters are in town, and will contribute among our willing workers about \$6,000 this season.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICIONS. Englishmen in the shires look with suspicion born of experience on the glowing reports of land and railway companies' pamphlets, maps and pictures, gotten up with slight regard to truth, but with a special view to sell lands bought at a dollar or two the acre at a thousand per cent. advance, and more. They put more confidence in letters from friends and neighbors who have gone before them. A letter

THE BRITISH AND THE N. W.

HOW TO BRING OLD COUNTRY SETTLERS INTO CANADA.

A Noble Work for the Son of England in British America to Engage in—The Right Sort of Northwest Settlers.

Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen and Irishmen are wanted to till and settle on the broad and fertile lands of the British Northwest. Tens of thousands of hardy, industrious, frugal, god-fearing British farmers and their sons, farm laborers, and others who are fighting the battle of life against overwhelming odds in the old country, might in a few years find themselves in a condition of comparative ease and comfort if they could but be induced to come over and take possession of the land that is waiting for them.

THE RIGHT SORT FOR CANADA. The Welsh people along the border counties of England, who have furnished tens of thousands of population to South Australia, New South Wales, New Zealand, the Cape and the United States, who are almost to a man more or less accustomed to agricultural work, are wanted on our fertile prairies. Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Herefordshire, Warwickshire and Yorkshire are sending thousands upon thousands of their strongest and best to the States and to the Australian and Cape colonies, but comparatively few of them come to Canada.

Until the British Northwest was opened up for settlement the inducements to hew a home out of the forests of Canada were discouragement itself compared with the glowing promises held out by the prairie lands of the Western States. And so the stream of British emigration set in for the United States, and has rolled in that diversion ever since.

NOW IS THE TIME. Now Canada has even greater inducements than the States to offer, besides the additional advantage of life under our own flag and our own laws and institutions, it is high time a special effort should be made to twist the stream to these shores.

It can be done. The British in the Northwest should lend a hand. Let them send marked copies of the ANGLO-SAXON for instance with news and letters home to friends and relatives and the newspapers of the shires in the old country. It is as important to the British as to the French Canadian Roman Catholic hierarchy to cultivate the Northwest. The Roman Catholic bishops have formed themselves into a colonisation organization on a vast scale, with the object of Romanising the great Northwest and placing it under the domination of the French. The scheme is no empty bubble, no mere frothy talk; it is a live fact; enormous sums of money are being devoted to its execution; the entire machinery of the most powerful clerical organization America has ever seen is being used to advance its purposes. We offer no objection; we gladly welcome honest settlers no matter whence they come, but we confess at the same time to a strong desire to see a corresponding effort put forth to settle the vacant lands with English speaking colonists.

THE RAW MATERIAL. It is impossible to look upon the condition of the masses in England who depend on the soil for a living without the deepest sympathy and the strongest desire to transplant them to the free virgin lands of our Northwest. Large sums of money are being spent by the Imperial Government and ceaseless efforts are being made to bring out Highland crofters and Irish tenant farmers, but the masses of English peasantry, who are many times more numerous than either, at least equally desirable, and certainly not less necessitous and deserving of a helping hand, have yet to be reached. A very small proportion of the treasure lavished in promoting the settlement of a few crofters, if devoted to the task of diverting to our shores the stream of English peasantry now pouring into the States, would soon produce important results for Canada. Every Englishman in this country can do something towards bringing about that result.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICIONS. Englishmen in the shires look with suspicion born of experience on the glowing reports of land and railway companies' pamphlets, maps and pictures, gotten up with slight regard to truth, but with a special view to sell lands bought at a dollar or two the acre at a thousand per cent. advance, and more. They put more confidence in letters from friends and neighbors who have gone before them. A letter

from a man emigrating from one of the English shires, describing his experiences, is of more value than any hifaluting book-lore, no matter how gorgeous. Those left behind judge results and see surroundings from the same common standpoint as the man who preceded them to America.

LOOKING FOR NEW HOMES. After a period of active trade in the old country the usual reaction is again setting in. The weather has been bad and the crops not to be compared to those on this side of the water. In all parts of the motherland anxious enquiries are being made as to the best countries to emigrate to. Every effort should therefore be put forth to open up communications with these intending emigrants and let them know that in the British Northwest there are still upwards of 200 million acres of the most fertile land in the world awaiting settlement, under the British flag and amongst their own people.

Home Rule in The Colonies.

Mr. Courtney, M. P., in the course of an address to his constituents at Looe recently, said that under a scheme of federal Home Rule there must be a special line of demarcation between the sphere of the Imperial Parliament and the sphere of the English or Scotch Parliament. Even if that were accomplished, there must be a division of revenues and expenses. This had been tried elsewhere and failure had resulted. It was tried in New Zealand, where they had a central Parliament and two subordinate Legislatures; but the latter used to send up deputations so urgent in the demand for money that the situation became intolerable, and they had to give up the subordinate Parliaments. (Laughter.) In Canada where the experiment had also been tried, it had led to a dangerous situation, and, if they believed some of the Canadian critics, the apportionment of revenue amongst the Canadian provinces was acting like a poison in Canadian life. It absolutely demoralized all the political organizations there, sapped their strength, corrupted their virtue, and led to evils of the worst possible character. It was, in fact, leading the government of the country into a great system of mismanagement by means of corruption and bribery. We in England were not entirely free from corruption in our political life, and it would appear in its strongest and worst forms if we attempted to establish a federal Home Rule system.

The Story of a Stupendous Blunder.

Dr. Rankine Dawson, McGill University, Montreal, in a letter to the London Times, commenting on relations between Canada and Britain, makes the following statements: "Fifty years ago mutually beneficial trade relations, both as regards exports and imports, existed between the mother land and her colonies. Who then is to blame if a different policy is in operation at the present time?"

"In 1846, in 1853, and again in 1860, if I mistake not, the principle was laid laid down that, in trade matters, the United Kingdom would in future consider its own interests and those alone, and that the rest of the Empire might do the same in its own way. To this principle and the policy based on it the colonies were bitterly opposed, although they were unable to make their voices heard.

"Canada was, perhaps, the colony which suffered most severely at the time, and has been most seriously affected since, by this sudden reversal of all previous trade relations, for which, be it remembered, the Parliament and people of the United Kingdom were alone responsible.

"To refer to one result one, and that incidental, Canada has undoubtedly lost many thousands of that best men leaving the British Isles to establish new homes for themselves over sea. It is a singular fact, and one a little difficult to credit at the present time, that before the date when this policy was carried into effect the number of emigrants leaving England for Canada had in each year exceeded the number going to the United States.

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