THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

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	the interests of the Loyal and Pro- Angle-Saxons of British America,
	o the Sons of England Society.

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THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1889.

THE "Neue Freie Presse" (Vienna) in reviewing the chief events in Her Mareviewing the chief events in Her Ma-jesty's private and political life during the last fifty years, says: "Undying glory will ever attach to Queen Vic-toria's reign, under which the British flag has spread civilization in all direc-tions, and England's genius and wealth have ' peacefully revolutionized the world. This matron of simple habits has achieved triburghs like these of is achieved triumphs like those of at defiance. And the authorities are evidently, and, we suppose convenient

THE Rev. Mr. Burke, speaking on the anti-Jesuit resolutions then before the nti-Jesuit resolutions then before the Ontario Anglican Synod, asked "if it would not be well to do what other synods had done, namely, express dis-approval of the recent action of the pproval of the recent action of the Dominion GOVERNMENT?" To which numerous voices cried out an emphatic "No." We do not know the rev. gen-tleman's political leaning, but, proba-bly, had he substituted the word "Parnt" for "Government" he might we received a more welcome response. he great trouble is, that some people are anxious to make a party move in this matter, while both Grit and Tory are equally to blame.

THE much talked of Naval Brigade has at last, been inaugurated in the Queen City, and with great prospects of suc-cess. As will be seen by reference to our Toronto letter, it has received a big n to start with, no less than 300 mbers of the S.O.E. having enrolled selves. We wish them every suc-The Grand Vice-President, Ald.

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

CANADA, like other countries, is experi- THE "Colonies and India" of June 19th encing the benefits of cheap money. This is accounted for by the accumula-tion of capital in the Dominion, and statistics show that the deposits of the public in the various banking institu-tions in the last ten years have increased from \$87,764,000 to \$193,211,000.-Colonies and India.

ENCOURAGING SCIENCE. The tremendous strides which Micro-

opical Science has taken the past few rs, has resulted in discoveries of the greatest possible good to the public. The truth of the germ theory-that disease and death are caused by microorganisms-is dependent wholly upon microscopic investigation, and the best minds in the land are constantly working upon this great subject. To enner." courage these workers and stimulate new discoveries, a prize of \$250 for each discovery of a new disease is now offered. As there are, undoubtedly, many quiet, earnest and able workers in this field of science among the read ers of the ANGLO-SAXON, we have much pleasure in publishing the following notice at the request of Mr. C. Smith

Boynton, A.M., M.D. ; Boynton, A.M., M.D. : "The Vermont Microscopical Asso-ciation has just announced that a prize of \$250, given by the Wells & Richard-son Co., the well-known chemists, will be paid to the first discoverer of a new disease germ. The wonderful discovery by Prof. Koch of the cholera germ, as the cause of cholera, stimulated great research throughout the world, and it is believed this liberal prize, offered by a house of such standing, will greatly assist in the detection of micro-organ-isms that are the direct cause of disease and death. All who are interested in the subject and the conditions of this prize, should write to C. Smith Boyn-ton, M.D., Secretary of the Association, Burlington, Vt. prize, should write to ton, M.D., Secretary Burlington, Vt.

A CHEAP WAY OUT OF PURGA

TORY. Notwithstanding the fact that the holding of lotteries is in direct contra-vention of the law the Dominion of Canada, there still exists in our midst a number of apparently privileged per-sons, or communities, who seem to be able to set the common laws of our land

evidently, and, we suppose convenient ly, both deaf and blind to the same A few years ago when the Orangemen of Ottawa attempted to relieve them selves of a small burden of debt which then pressed hard on a small piece of real estate, by advertising a lottery to liquidate the debt, the authorities immediately sent forth spies to make ar-rests, and, at all hazards, to put a stop to the lottery business. But circum stances alter cases, as we will hereafter show. Lotteries are now in full blast the whole year round in the Province of Quebec, under the protection of Father Labelle and the Roman Church. Another one is now on hand, under the auspices of the Sisters of the Presenta tation St. Cesaire, P.Q., who have just med a lottery circular which reads a

follows :-"Six. — To assist in carrying on our Work of St. Joseph, and thus arrive at the completion of the Sanctuary erected in honor of this great Saint, we have undertaken to dispose by lottery of two gold watches. The drawing will take place on 10 juillet 1889. Seven masses in honor of St. Joseph, will be celebrated for the benefit of all persons taking one or more chances on the watches.

R. Stroud, of Ottawa, who is also ld veteran of the merchant marine, Id now make an effort to back up nto by calling the Ottawa S. O. E. re the mast. He is the right man e tight place and world world. So a point the second place are the sec

ays :- "All our information seems to indicate that the Behring Sea que must very soon be taken up vigorously and disposed of. It has been hanging fire much too long, and it will never do to let the Americans imagine that so little interest is taken in the matter that it is not likely to become what they would call a 'live' question. The British Columbians are getting rather sore at the way in which it is being handled, and in Ottawa it is an open secret that the question has been receiv ing the attention of the Government. The Americans have really not a leg to stand on, as when Russia many years ago took the same ground as they are now taking themselves, they repudiated the doctrine in no uncertain man-

Our Toronto Letter.

FORMATION OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE. NEW LODGES STARTED. (From our Own Correspon

TORONTO, JUNE 24TH .- The move nent, which was sanctioned by Grand Lodge at its meeting last February at Ottawa, in favor of the establishment of a Naval Brigade under the auspices of the S. O. E. B. S., has now taken practical shape in this city. Considering the fact that Toronto is in touch with such a vast expanse of inland water, and that the volunteering movemen has become so popular, it is somewhat surprising that the formation of a volunteer naval brigade did not take hold before. In several of the maritime cities of the Old Country some of these brigades are over one thousand strong. Having been organized subsequent to the volunteer movement, and probably owing to the efficiency of the British navy, and the ability of the training ships to furnish the majority of the ecruits, the

VOLUNTEER NAVAL BRIGADE movement was not subsidised or assist ed by the Government to such an extent as the land volunteer branch of the service. Nevertheless the former has become very popular, and in several s, as at Glasgow, where there is a flourishing corps of the better class of young men, the naval volunteers go on a fortnightly cruise for the purpose of getting their "sea legs," and learning the more practical duties of the service while at the same time they obtain a holiday outing similar to that which the land volunteers enjoy during camp week. In the event of a protracted war, and a consequent scarcity of men, the volunteer "blue jackets" are expected to form an admirable auxiliary in manning the mercantile marin cruisers, the handling of which requires a less technical training than the com plicated ironclads and torpedo boats The physical and disciplinary training obtained in these naval volunteer corps are acknowledged by everybody. Thus volunteering, including naval volunteering, has become an institution in the Old Country. It has not cropped

up till now that Toronto is a specially suitable place for the formation of a naval volunteer corps. The movement has been inaugurated by the

SONS OF ENGLAND.

A number of the members of our society are time expired men of the Royal Navy, which is almost a guaran tee that the organization of a strong corps will go on in a practical way. Over three hundred members of the are in the heartiest accord with the movement. Enrolment will, of course, be limited to members of the order.

On motion it was agreed to form Co. No. 1 of the Sons of England Naval Brigade. Bro. Geo, Tyler was appoint-ed commander-in-chief and will act as drill instructor.

The utmost enthusiasm over the formation of the company prevaile" on all sides. It was stated that Captain Clarke, of Guelph, had applied for the the members present, Capt. Clark's name was received with much favor. The proceedings concluded with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

NEW LODGES. Week by week adds to our membership roll. Lodge Bristol, No. 90, S.O.E. was instituted on Tuesday night, June 18th, in Shaftesbury Hall, by the Supreme Grand Lodge Executive. The following Grand Lodge officers were present:-Bro. Dr. S. B. Pollard, P.S. G.P.; Bro. John W. Carter, G. L. Sec. There were 27 new members initiated, and a large number of visiting brethren from city lodges were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term :

ensuing term : Past President—Bro. Frank Burton. President—Bro. F. W. Toogood. Vice-President—Bro. Herbert Plant. Chaplain—Bro. John B. Cuttle. Secretary—Bro. W. E. Foster. Treasurer—Bro. Luke Coombes. Managing Committee—Bros. J. H. Tait, W. Sweaton, B. P. Smith, W. L. Tait, S. R. Penny, and Amos Wood. Inside Guard—Bro. F.W. Hayward, jr. Outside Guard—Bro. Bain. Surgeon—Bro. Dr. S. B. Pollard. Thistean applications for beneficiary

Thirteen applications for beneficiary olicies were received, and the receipts

of the evening were \$81. This lodge will meet in Shaftesbury Hall on the st and 3rd Tuesdays in each and every nonth. Toronto has now 23 lodges of the S.

O. E. within her incorporated limits, some of them numbering as high as 500 each in actual membership.

A new lodge of S.O.E. was op ened at ambton Mills on Friday, S. G. President, J. W. Kempling officiating, assisted by S. G. Sec. J. W. Carter. The lodge was named Bradford after the thriving Yorkshire borough. Many of the old English families settled at Lambton, Weston and other places long the banks of the Humber, and hail from Yorkshire. Most of the heads of these families are West Riding wes vers and they have commemorated one of the leading towns of their native

country in this way. Leeds Lodge at Weston is thriving. Bradford Lodge starts with twenty harter members.

ENGLISH RATHER THAN FRENCH.

(Communicated by C. I. H. Chipman.) There was a time when French was the only cosmopolitan language; but that time has long passed. To-day the tongue of Shakespeare and Bacon, of Milton and Burke, of Whittier and Lowell is spoken by not far from 115,-000,000 people. There is no considerable city of the civilized world where it is not heard. It has long been the language of colonization and of commerce. It is already to a considerable extent, it is every day becoming to a greater extent, it must inevitably and speedily become to a prevailing extent, the language of diplomacy. It is plain to every intelligent student of history-why French has been the chief vehicle international negotiations for equally plain why it cannot continue to be so.

Under these circumstances the French language became, of necessity the lan-guage of diplomacy, and, indeed, durof art, science, letters and refined social

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FAC

Main ter for particular and the

life. It is a law of human nature that makes us cling to customs after their reason has ceased to exist. But even force of habit must yield at length to position of instructor for a Guelph de-tachment. Being known to many of French is, and is to be, the international speech. Those diplomats at Berlin who are talking to one another in English and not in French are simply recognizing the fact that they live in the nineeenth century, verging on the twentieth, and not in the eighteenth or seventeenth.

> The American Newspaper Directory for 1889 The American Newspaper Directory for 1889 This is the 21st annual publication, and is a most valuable work on news-paper statistics. It is published by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce street, New York. It contains an accurate list of all the newspapers and periodicals pub-lished in the United States, the Terri-tories, Dominion of Canada and New-foundland, together with a description of the towns and cities in which they are published. It gives the following facts under the heading

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS

"Since the last issue of the Directory, April 1st, 1888, the number of new newspaper ventures recorded has out-numbered the suspensions and failures to such an extent as to show a net in-crease of 797, which is a smaller increase by 98 than was recorded the preceding

year. The total number of periodical publi-cations now issued in the United States and Canada is 17,107. In frequency of issue they are divided as follows :

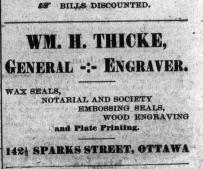
Weekly	12,79
Monthly	1,99
Daily	1,58
. Semi-Monthly	24
Semi-Weekly	22
	12
. Quarterly	(
Tri-Weekly	
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Total 17,107 The Directory has been most care-fully compiled and is a thoroughly, and in fact the only reliable work of the kind in America. It contains nearly 1550 pages and is nearly bound in cloth.

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in the right place, and would make an excellent Rear-Admiral in the Eastern Squadron. The Rideau Canal and the River Ottawa are very convenient. What sayest our S.G.V.P. to this?

AT the Ontario Anglican Synod, which was held in Kingston, Ont., on the 18th and following days of the month just ended, a series of anti-Jesuit resolutions were presented by the Rev. Mr. Spen-The resolutions were, evidently, very carefully drawn up, and every possibility of touching upon party poli-tics carefully avoided. His Lordship, Bishop Lewis, fully concurred in the resolutions, which terminated by "praying that the whole matter may be made the Provincial Synod the subject of its earnest deliberations to the end that some means may, if possible, be devised for withstanding and neutralizing the dangerous influence of the Roman hier-archy over Parliament and other legislative bodies of the Dominion." in our opinion, the mover of the resolutions, when subsequently speaking to the subject before the chair, showed a want of earnestness in his own proposals when he said that "if he were a litician, and had been at Ottawa, during the vote in the House of Commons, no doubt he would have voted with the 188, and not with the thirteen but he did not wish to introduce politics, but to get the different legislative bodies freed from the shackles of the Church of Rome." Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel

ing, in whole or in part, the accomp-anying list with names, will receive from us an object of piety. The fee is 50 cents.

The "Dominion Churchman" in commenting on the above says: "Thrift, Horatio, Thrift," or "put money in thy purse," would have done as mottoes for the above. Fancy the certainty of getting a soul into heaven out of purga- Thirty-three members were enrolled, tory, and the chance of getting also a gold watch all for 50 cents! But also fancy the unutterable meanness and diabolic cruelty of any priest who refuses to release those souls out of pur-gatorial bondage unless 50 cents is paid! Why a rich Roman Catholic might, and more, he ought as a Christian, to give enough money to release every soul so bound! We fear the trouble is that there can be no proof given that the contract has been fulfilled in a single instance. For ought any R. C. priest knows the person he is still saying masses for, was, on their own theory, out of purgatory long ago! To what a depth of depreciation in value a mass has come down when 7 can be had for 50 cents-just 7 cents a mass, cheaper than a shave—but we are cer-tain less worth the money. This whole mass business for money is known by the R. C. priests to be nothing but a huge swindle.

Communications intended for publication should reach us not later than the last Thursday of each month, to ensure insertion. Address, ANGLO-SAXON, Box 296, Ottawa.

The first meeting of the Sons of England was held in Shaftesbury Hall. on Saturday the 22nd. There was a good attendance. Bro. Goe. Tyler, late of H. M. S. Cambridge, took the chair. and paid their inition fee of \$1. The levy for the future will be 25c monthly. Bro. Sendell, of Surry Lodge and Bro. Pouffley, of Warwick Lodge, were call ed to the platform.

The chairman submitted a draft constitution, which had been prepared for over a year. Several amendments, the chairman pointed out, had been made to the constitution by the Supreme Grand Lodge Executive. The constitution was then adopted.

THE ADMIRALTY BOARD.

The election of an Admiralty Board of ten members, was then proceed with. The following were elected: Bro. Thos. Tyler, Preston lodge. Bro. Riddeford, Warwick lodge. Bro. H. G. Brown, Middlesex lodge. Bro. Harris, Kent lodge. Bro. Dickinson, Somerset lodge, Bro. Thompson, Preston lodge. Bro. G. E. Davy, Warwick lodge. Bro. Pritchard, sr., Preston lodge. Bro. Scovell, Brighton lodge. Bro. Sendell, Surrey.

Bro. Thos. Tyler was unanimously elected treasurer, or in naval language, world. "paymaster."

In the m Paris was the intellectual centre of Europe. Thither flocked aspiring students from Britain and every part of the continent.

learners and the learned. Whatever men deemed worth reading was written

is called to this day the "Latin Quar-When Constantinople fell, and ter." the buried treasures of Greek literature were exhumed, and that morning dawn called the "revival of learning," broke upon Europe, the University of Paris lost its preeminence, but Paris did not loose its prestige.

Inevitably though it might be unintentionally, those who talked Latin to one another in Paris learned more or less of the native speech of Parisian citizens. When the mighty stirring of the human mind, which was at once cause and effect of the condition of things belonging to the modern era, took place, men needed a language which was common to at least a few people in each of many nations. Latin would not serve the turn, for no dead speech however splendid, could ade quately express such living thoughts as were there struggling for utterance in the heart and brain of the awakened



The continent. Then Latin was the language of learning. It therefore became the means of communication between learners and the learned. Whatever men deemed worth reading was written in that language, whatever men deem-ed worth knowing was enshrined in that language. Hence the locality in paris where students most congregated is called to this day the "Latin Owar" GEO. P. RowerL & Co.

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