

DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch one insertion	\$1.00
" two "	1.50
" three "	2.00
" six months "	3.50
" one year "	6.00
Two inches six months	6.00
" one year "	10.00
Three inches six months	8.00
" one year "	12.00

Or ten cents per line for one insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion (nonpareil measurement).
 TERMS for greater spaces made known on application.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

THE ANGLO-SAXON

A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER
 Devoted to the interests of the Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxons of British America, and to the Sons of England Society.

ISSUED THE
First Thursday in Every Month.
 SUBSCRIPTION—POST PAID.
 Canadian subscribers - 50 cts per year.
 British " - 3s. 6d. "
 American " - 50 cts "
 Single Copies - 5 Cents.

A. J. SHORT & E. J. REYNOLDS,
 Proprietors.
 P. O. BOX 296,
 Ottawa, Canada.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1889.

WE regret, through want of space, to leave over till next issue, the continuation of "Shakespeare," chap. iv., on "Popular Acquirements."

WE beg leave to offer an apology to our Belleville brethren for having, in our last issue, painted their respected and reverend brother green. We promise to be more careful in the future, and feel satisfied that Rev. Bro. Geen will hold no hard feelings against us after this apology.

SOME people in New York city are possessed with a mania for pulling down British flags that are hoisted by British residents who choose to assist in United States celebrations. While at this business why do not these flag pulling maniacs take a walk down to the wharves of their city some Sunday, and there they would find British flags enough on which to try the practice of their hobby, nine-tenths of the ships in the harbor flying it? But those fellows only pull down flags where there is no risk.

WE wish to inform the members of the S.O.E. that the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON are always open to any member wishing to discuss topics of interest to the Order in a temperate and brotherly-like way. Of course, as our space is limited, we would urge upon correspondents the necessity of being as brief as possible. We make this announcement for the edification of some of our brethren who have written to us upon this subject, at the same time quoting clause 55 of the Constitution, which, in their estimation, precludes them from such a privilege. This, we think, is a wrong interpretation; it may appear to be the letter of the law, but we prefer the spirit only in such apparently obnoxious clauses.

A TELEGRAM from Montreal on the 11th ult. states that the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, who had been appointed by the Dominion Government as Canadian Commissioner to Australia, sailed for England in pursuance of his mission. The purpose of his mission is to promote commercial relations with that important and prosperous colony. While in England, Mr. Abbott will put himself in communication with the British Government and the representatives in London of the Australasian colonies previous to his departure for the latter country, where he will arrive this autumn in time to attend an inter-colonial conference on the subject of trade relations between the members of the Australasian group and other parts of the Empire. Mr. Abbott's commission, it is understood, authorizes him to deal with questions of trade and tariff, as well as with direct steamship communication with Canada and cable connection. This, we believe, is a move for Colonial Union, and a primary move towards what ultimately must be, Imperial Federation.

CLOSE OF VOLUME II.

With this issue volume two is brought to a close. We feel it our duty, therefore, before entering upon another volume, to thank many of our readers for the support given us and the words of encouragement received. We have endeavored to produce a readable and reliable paper containing most valuable subjects of sound doctrine and patriotic ideas, as well as imparting the latest information regarding the progress of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, and at all times standing up in defence of those civil and religious liberties so dearly fought for and won by our noble ancestors, and we are pleased to be able to say that our efforts have been appreciated to a greater extent than we anticipated. We may here intimate, however, that there is still room for further extending our circulation, and we would therefore ask our present subscribers when remitting next year's subscription, to endeavor to try and forward another name with their own. For months we have carried the names of many in arrears, some even a whole year and two years in arrears. Such a proceeding must end some time, and the present is most opportune. The subscription fee is very small, only fifty cents a year, and we doubt if there is a reader of the ANGLO-SAXON who cannot afford such a small sum; if there is, by communicating us to that effect we will willingly place such a person on our list of subscribers, gratis. Those who can afford it, and have experienced our past leniency, are requested to remit at once, and not send back this number, endorsed "refused." Having accepted it for a year we certainly are entitled to payment therefor.

Extra copies sent to Secretaries of S. O. E. lodges month after month are gratis, and intended for distribution among Englishmen and members of the S. O. E. not already subscribers. This is made in explanation to enquiries by certain secretaries who have communicated us in reference to it, and fearing they would be called upon to pay for more than their individual subscription.

We also desire to tender our thanks to those secretaries who have assisted in building up the circulation of the ANGLO-SAXON by soliciting subscriptions, and we hope they will continue in their good work and that others will follow their good example.

SEND all remittances to P. O. Box 296, Ottawa, Ont. The next issue will begin vol. iii., and should be paid in advance. Those in arrears will oblige by forwarding one dollar—fifty cents for the year just ended and fifty cents in advance.

ROTTEN REEDS.

It is very satisfactory to Englishmen and the sons of Englishmen in Canada to know at last what their fellow subjects of French extraction in Quebec are politically driving at. The ideal of that nationality is frankly stated by *La Verité*. The theory of a united Canada, a Canadian nation, is scouted. "Such," says *La Verité*, "is not, never will be, the desire of French-Canadians. For us, Confederation is a means, not an end. It is a means of enabling us to dwell in peace with our English neighbors, safe-guarding our rights, developing and strengthening our resources, and making ready for our national future!" Not a future of Canadian nationality, but a future of French nationality, French autonomy, French supremacy. What does this mean but the rebel leaguer Irish doctrine of England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity? The French are "making ready" for their "national future" on this continent in full trust that an opportunity—England's difficulty—will in due time occur. "Let us never lose sight of our national destiny," writes *La Verité*. "Rather let us constantly prepare ourselves to fulfil it worthily at the hour decreed by Providence, which circumstances shall reveal to us"

Can anything be plainer? Is it possible for human language to convey to human brains a clearer impression of the fact that a people are growing up in our midst who are animated, politically speaking, by the sole hope of turning upon us like traitors in the camp in the hour of battle, and at our utmost need.

FRENCH GOOD QUALITIES.

Mr. Thomas Cross, of Montreal, has been dealing with the French-Canadian question in the *Montreal Witness* in a trenchant manner. He declares that the issue is different *in toto* to what politicians and wire-pullers would make it appear. In the sense ordinarily accepted, he says, there is no French-Canadian question at all. The only question worth attention, in his judgment, is social and economic rather than political. He says: "Let us use our franchises less like a flock of sheep and more like individual freemen. Let us avoid slavish imitations of English extravagances. The example of the leisured classes in England is not altogether to be recommended to the inhabitants of a country where everybody has, or ought to have something useful to do. By using our franchises like men, we may checkmate all combinations which may threaten the common weal. By checking our growing tendency to give our money for that which is not bread we may get rid of the dread of early marriages, and, like our French friends, learn to prefer a household of children to a household of servants." We can agree with this and still find plenty of material for a French-Canadian political question and one of very large proportions. But be that as it may, we go heartily with Mr. Cross in his contention that the French-Canadians show their British fellow citizens an example of moderation, frugality, and thriftiness and in their home lives a love and appreciation of their large families that is worthy of all praise. By the exercise of these qualities it is undeniable that our French-Canadian fellow subjects are progressing most creditably in population, wealth, and all the possessions and appliances of civilized life. It is equally undeniable that there is some ground for the criticisms of Mr. Cross on the tendency among certain classes of our people to a life of ease. But on the other hand that may be taken to indicate how much larger a proportion of the British than of the French-Canadian population has reached a stage in life at which ease and comfort and a cessation from the grinding struggles of a precarious existence is possible.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

In many of the various churches of London, Ont., last Sunday, the petition of the Equal Rights Association to the Dominion Government to disallow the Jesuits' Estates Act was read and the members requested to step up and sign it. Many thousand signatures were obtained.

We are pleased to see that some of the members of the Supreme Executive of the S. O. E. have identified themselves with the Equal Rights. As representatives of a good loyal and Protestant body of men, they have done a wise thing, thereby showing to the world, and especially knavish politicians, which side we are on. There are now over eight thousand votes in our ranks to help sweep the traitors from our legislative halls.

Miscellaneous.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.
 It is announced by the Secretary of the Admiralty that the inspection of the fleet at Spithead, by His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, will take place on Saturday, August 3, and not on Monday, August 5, as previously announced.

We welcome "The Rainbow" among our list of exchanges. This is a neatly printed monthly newspaper published in New York city, and is especially devoted to the interests of the Order of Chosen Friends. It contains some interesting literature on Household, Arts and Sciences, and other popular subjects.

SCIENCE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The following is from an English paper and shows, we believe, the average impression made by science lessons in public schools. Yesterday a half-time pupil, Standard V., was reading a temperance book on "Alcohol." The word "capillary" came rather often, and everytime he came to a dead stop. At last there was a sentence beginning—"Now the capillaries of the stomach." He went at it bravely, in a good round voice—"Now the caterpillars of the stomach, &c."

A MAN PASSES FOR 85 YEARS AS A FEMALE.—There has just died, at Tavistock workhouse, England, an old person, 85 years of age, who was known to the authorities as Mary Mudge, and who, until some few years ago, kept a small dairy in that town. On the body being prepared for burial it was discovered to be that of a man, although previously no suspicion had been entertained as to the sex. Miss Mudge, as deceased had long been called, had all the outward appearance of a woman, and no cause has been assigned for the disguise.

A LOYAL TAR.—Here is a nautical story: An English sailor was drinking with a German confrere, when the latter proposed that they should toast the young Emperor William. They toasted him, and then in turn Jack suggested that they might drink health to his Queen. But the Deutscher stolidly refused, much to the other's irritation, who, going to the door and leaning forward after the manner of those afflicted with mal de mer, cried: "What, you won't drink to our Queen, won't you? Well, her-her-hup comes your blooming Emperor then!"

SALISBURY ON FEDERATION.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech at Mile End on the 17th ult., told his hearers that they must not expect the day would ever come when the colonies would become a federation in the same sense as the United States, but he hoped that by a common agreement the present difficulties would be removed. Regarding Irish affairs, he said it was appalling to think that years hence their sons and grandsons might still be discussing the Irish problem with nothing new to say on the subject.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.—During the last session of the Dominion Parliament a return was asked for showing the names of the veterans of the war of 1812 now living, their respective places of residence and the amount of the pension received by each. The return has just been published. It shows the veterans received \$80 each from the Dominion Government last year. Fifty-two of the old gentlemen live in Quebec, forty-two in Ontario, four in New Brunswick, four in the United States, one in Nova Scotia and one in Manitoba.

HE STAKED HIS REPUTATION.—Hon. Wm. Macdougall, at a Montreal meeting, staked his reputation as a constitutional lawyer on the statement that the practicability of the Jesuits Estates Act could be tested in the ordinary Provincial Courts. Dr. Davidson, chairman of the meeting, differed with Hon. Mr. Macdougall, but he was very mild in the expression of his opinion. Latterly nothing has been heard of the man that was willing to give \$500 to the one who could tell how to get the Jesuit Act into Court. It is now becoming apparent that it would be easier to get the case into court than out of it.—British Whig.

THE SABBATH IN JAPAN.—The wonderful spread of Western civilization in Japan is evidenced by the circumstance that Sunday is now set apart as a day of rest, more after the British than the Continental model. This innovation began with the closing of Government offices in Tokio, and the example thus set was soon followed in all the places of business in the capital. The movement, thus begun in Tokio, rapidly spread to other towns in Japan. The Japanese have thus again shown what a marvellous contrast they present to the Chinese in the facility with which they adapt themselves to changes which they feel to be improvements on the old state of things.

Canadian Topics in England

(From the Colonies and India.)

By the way, why do the papers call O'Connor—who is to row Searle, the New South Wales sculler, in September next—the American oarsman? He may be the champion of America, but he is a Canadian to the backbone, and lives in Toronto. The coming contests for the world's championship is between two Colonists, and this is very good evidence of the vigour and strength of the youth of Greater Britain.

It is very evident that the Toronto city loan is regarded with much favour in London, and there seems to be no doubt that it will go off favorably. Toronto is now the second city in Canada as regards population, and it is a question whether it is not growing more rapidly than Montreal. The debt is small, the taxation light, the development of the city has been remarkable, and the security offered for the loan is first-class. The price at which the new loan is being issued is a favourable one, and it is certain that the security will go to par before long, if it is to be judged by other stocks of the same character. It is being issued by the Bank of Montreal.

An understanding has at last been arrived at between the Canadian Government, and a London firm, for a fast steam service, subject to some conditions that will no doubt soon be made known. This is the outcome of the negotiations that have been pending for some time, and the result of the Act of last session, authorising a subsidy of \$500,000 per annum for ten years in support of such a service. There seems every probability, therefore, that before long a line of steamers will be running between Canada and Great Britain equal to any now crossing the Atlantic.

The National Debt of England began in the reign of William III, who, in 1692, borrowed a million at ten per cent. on the security of the liquor duties, for the purpose of carrying on the war with France.

CHARLES REEVE,
 HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
 131 York Street, Toronto.

BRO. F. BEBBINGTON,
 (BEBBINGTON & HUGHES)
 Conveyancer & Exchange Broker
 70 1/2 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA.
 Merchants accounts collected.
 Money to loan on every class of approved security.
 BILLS DISCOUNTED.

WM. H. THICKE,
 GENERAL ENGRAVER.
 WAX SEALS,
 NOTARIAL AND SOCIETY
 EMBOSSEMENT SEALS,
 WOOD ENGRAVING
 and Plate Printing.
 142 1/2 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA



FOR THOSE ADVERTISERS WHO HAVE a credit so well established as to make them safe customers, we secure the most important advantages. We can devote our energies to securing for them what is wanted and what ought to be had; without constantly contemplating a possible loss liable to sweep away, not only all commissions earned, but in addition, leave us responsible for heavy obligations to publishers. We seek the patronage of responsible advertisers who will pay when the work is done; and of experienced advertisers who will know when they are faithfully and intelligently served! Address:
 GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.,
 Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
 10 Spruce St., New York.

ENGLISHMEN.
 Read this!
 WHY DO YOU SUFFER the agonizing pains, aches, and sit up nights, etc., etc.?
 Oh! Because you have SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM and KIDNEY DISEASE.
 We have a Positive Cure for you. It is taken internally. One dose in 24 hours. Not a cure all. One Bottle usually cures: gives relief instantly. Ask your dealer for
WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY
 It is a true specific, used by thousands.
 Try it. Price \$1.00, all Druggists.
THE WRIGHT MEDICINE CO.,
 St. Thomas, Ont.
 J. A. MUSGROVE,
 WHOLESALE AGENT, OTTAWA.