

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

Historical Battles—Noteworthy Events in the Story of the Creation of the British Empire.

Seringapatam, 1799.

Continued from last issue.

The sun had now set, and still the body of the tyrant had not been found; but about dark General Baird, in consequence of some information he had received from a chief of rank, came with lights to the dark and corpse-encumbered archway, accompanied by the killadar of the fort and some Highlanders, to search for the body of the sultan; and after much labour it was found under a heap of slain, and carried to the inside of the gate. Over and around him there lay seventy dead bodies in a space of four feet wide by twelve long. The body was still warm, and his scimitar was firmly clenched in his hand. His dead face wore a stern expression. His magnificent turban, his jacket, and jewel-studded sword-belt, were gone; but an officer who was present, "by permission of the general," states the "Asiatic Register, 1798-9," "took from off the right arm the talisman, which contained, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet of a brittle metallic substance of the colour of silver, and some manuscripts in magic, Arabic, and Persian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have sufficiently assured the identity of the sultan's body."

The troops of the Nizam beheld the latter with fierce exultation, and cried guttural Hindostanee again and again—

"Sri-Runga-Puttum is taken! The tyrant is dead! His sons and family are captives! His treasures are ours!"

The body was placed respectfully in a palanquin, by order of General Baird, whose prison, where he lay, says the "Register," "for nearly four years in irons," was barely three hundred yards from where the sultan was found. The general was said to have been a man of so passionate and impetuous a nature, that the first exclamation of his mother, on learning that he and another officer were in fetters together, as we have elsewhere stated, was—

"Lord, pity the man that is chained to our David!"

He secured the standard of Mysore. It was of light green silk—the holy colour—with a red hand in its centre, and was never displayed but on the palace of Seringapatam. General Harris sent it to Fort William.

The tidings of Tipoo's death filled the sultans and the ladies of his zenana, who were above 600 in number, with consternation; but General Baird sent an officer to assure them of his protection.

"His attention to the sultana," says Vicomte de Vaux, "who truly sincere, and does him equal honour. This lady is delicately formed, and the lines of her face are so placid, that a physiognomist would have little difficulty to pronounce her of a tranquil and amiable temper. Her dress was a robe of white muslin, spotted with silver, from which hung a pastagon, consisting of an emerald and ruby of considerable size, surrounded by a profusion of brilliants. She is about twenty years of age, and for a complete form and captivating appearance rivalled all Mysore."

Among the prisoners whom Sir David Baird found confined in dark and loathsome dungeons were several British officers whose friends had long numbered them with the dead, and a lineal descendant of the last Hindoo king of Mysore, who had been dethroned by Hyder Ali. Three millions of treasure were found in the palace.

Next day Sir David Baird was abruptly commanded to deliver up the keys of the town to Colonel Wellesley, who, as it happened, had no active share in the capture, but was appointed to the post of governor by his brother, the marquis. "And thus," wrote Baird, in the bitterness of his heart, "before the sweat was dry on my brow, I was superseded by an inferior!" That "inferior officer" was the future Duke of Wellington, whose whole career Sir David lived to see.

In consequence of his services in the capture, he was presented, by the united voice of the army, with the state sword of Tipoo Sahib, which we believe, is still preserved at his family seat of Fernow, in Perthshire.

Many gigantic tigers which Tipoo had confined in the place were—according to Major Price's Memoirs—destroyed by a platoon of the 33rd Regiment. During the siege and assault, from the 4th of April to the 4th of May inclusive, our losses were 22 officers killed

and 45 wounded; 181 British soldiers were killed and 622 wounded. The casualties among the native troops amounted to 530.

General Harris, who commanded at the siege, was raised to the peerage in 1815, as Baron Harris, of Seringapatam and Mysore.

Two days before the fall of Seringapatam (says Charles Grant, the Vicomte de Vaux), Tipoo held "durbar," or council, which was attended by all his chiefs, who advised him to cede more territory to his besiegers; but he declined, on the plea that they had already more than half his dominions. The story of Seringapatam cannot be concluded better than by quoting the just catastrophe which was predicted of the tyrant, by an eminent writer: "He would continue to advance till he came to a point from which there was no receding; and then, like a stag at bay, he would terminate his terrible career of despotism, and oppression."

FAINTED IN CHURCH.

THE DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF A YOUNG LADY IN BROCKVILLE.

A Case that Created Much Interest—Weak Almost Bloodless and Frequently Comed to her Bed—Again Enjoying Complete Health.

From the Brockville Recorder.

Readers of the Recorder have no doubt followed with interest the many instances related in these columns of recoveries—sometimes of a very remarkable nature, of persons affected with diseases of different kinds, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Apart from the marvellous recoveries, the accounts were interesting to the people of Brockville and vicinity from the fact that this town is the home of Dr. Williams' Co., and the place where the celebrated medicine is made.

The family of Mr. Thomas Humble, residents on Park street north, furnish a case of such recovery no less notable than many previously published, that will be of particular interest in this community. Mr. Humble is an employe of Bowie & Co., brewers, and is well known and highly respected by many of our citizens. The member of his family whose cure we have mentioned, is his eldest daughter Carrie, a girl of about nineteen years of age. The facts in the case were brought to the notice of the RECORDER by Mr. Wm. Birk, a well known merchant tailor, who on one occasion assisted in removing Miss Humble, was attacked with a fit of extreme weakness while attending service in the George street Methodist church. The other evening a reporter visited the home of the family in question, and upon stating his mission to Mrs. Humble, the story of the case was briefly related, not however, with any desire for notoriety, but rather a determination on her part that it should be given if it might in the least be of benefit to others similarly afflicted. According to her mother's story, Miss Humble's illness dates back to the summer of 1893. Her trouble was extreme weakness and exhaustion, caused by weak and watery blood. She was subject to severe headaches, heart palpitation, and other symptoms which follow a deranged condition of the blood. Often while down street on business the young lady would become so exhausted by the walk as to be scarcely able to get home, and she was frequently confined to her bed for weeks at a time, and had to have her meals carried to her. For a period of over three years she was almost continually under medical treatment. The doctor's medicine would prove of benefit while being taken, but as soon as the treatment was discontinued, the patient would become worse. Her friends were much discouraged and feared she would not recover. In the winter of 1893 Mrs. Humble read of a similar case where a cure was brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This prompted her to give them a trial in her daughter's case, who was at the time so weak that she could not leave her room. The result was remarkable. There was soon a mark of improvement, and by the time two boxes were used Miss Humble appeared to be so much recovered that the treatment was discontinued. But it later became evident that the patient had not been fully restored, for after a few months there was a return of the trouble. Miss Humble was sent to some friends in the United States in the hope that a change of air would prove beneficial, but she returned to home worse than when she went away. Her mother was then determined to

give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a further trial, and the result proved most gratifying, as the girl's health has been completely restored, and she is to-day as well and strong as any girl of her age. Mrs. Humble also corroborated her mother's statements, and they can be vouched for by many of her friends in the church, the Sunday school and others.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing cure for all troubles resulting from poverty of the blood or shattered nerves, and where given a fair trial they never fail in cases like the above related. Sold by all dealers, or sent post-paid at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. See that the registered trade mark is on all packages.

NEW LODGE CARDS.

With pleasure we draw the attention of the members to the three new Lodge Cards, which appear for the first time in our columns:

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Preston No. 67—C. Weatherill, president; J. J. Pritchard, secretary, 93 Beaconsfield Ave.

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Union Jack No. 201—J. B. Jackson, president; John Pullan, secretary.

P.S.—Have your card inserted.

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THE ANGLO-SAXON.

AIMS OBJECTS, AND BENEFITS OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 15th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of the Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Mother land; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz.: Sick pay, Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 15 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reverence for and adherence to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa

and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unsurpassed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start a lodge.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast in their lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

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POST OFFICE, OTTAWA DECEMBER, 1894.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Table with columns: CLOSE, MAILS, DUE. Rows list various mail routes and times, including West-Toronto, Hamilton, London, Peterboro, etc.

BRITISH MAILES. 1 45 Monday, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st. Via New York. 1 45 Tuesday, 11th, 18th, Supplementary. Via New York. 1 45 Thursday, 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th. Via New York. 5 15 Thursday, 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th. Via Halifax. 1 45 Friday, 7th, 14th, 21st, Supplementary. Via New York. 1 45 Saturday, 1st, 22nd. Via New York. 5 00 Parcel Post Dispatched with these mails.

Letters for registration must be post-paid fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails. Post Office, Ottawa, December, 1894.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Order, Office and Saving Bank from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. J. A. GOULD, Postmaster.