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**"It Is Better So!"**

"Give back my child!" I plead that day,  
My face against the coffin-lid.  
"Here is the place, upon my breast;  
Not there, in cold and darkness hid.  
Why, he had just begun to live—  
To know my face, to laugh, to reach  
His hand to meet my lips, and make  
Sweet essays at some unknown speech!"

"Untrodden round his baby feet  
The whole fair realm of childhood lay;  
Nor stones nor thorns to make them bleed—  
My hand had smoothed them all away.  
No wind of heaven had buffeted  
His sunny head with cruel breath—  
My arms had safely sheltered him.  
Give him to me, O Death!"

Now, standing by that little grave  
Where in and out the passing years  
Weaved tapestries of green and gold,  
I smile, remembering my tears.  
I lay my gray head on the mound  
That drank my tears, and heath my breath  
I whisper: "It is better so."  
Keep him, O gentle Death.

**MEN AND WOMEN**

WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE

**ENGLAND GREAT.**

One of the stars of the first magnitude in England during the seventh century, was Benedict Biscop, a descendant of one of the best families of Northumbria, being himself an Earl in the Court of King Oswy and a general in the army in which position he, on several occasions distinguished himself. Bede says of him, "He was a man of venerable life. A soul addicted to no false pleasures." At twenty-five years of age, Biscop gave up his military titles and emoluments and visited Rome, where he devoted several years to study and culture. On his return, Alfrid, son of King Oswy, wished him to go again to Rome, and take him, Alfrid—with him. Everything was arranged for the journey, when the King prevented his son from going, and Biscop went alone, when he completed his studies. From there he went to France where he continued for two years, when he again went to Rome.

It was during this visit that Pope Vitalian was about to consecrate Theodore as Archbishop of Canterbury; and on seeing in Biscop a man of wisdom, industry, and a nobleman, wished to intrust to him Theodore and his companions; he advised him to renounce traveling, and with a higher good in view, return to his country and educate his countrymen. Accepting the advice of the Pope, Biscop returned to England, taking with him a great many books, a knowledge of the arts as then known, and several of the finer accomplishments. The first library established in England, so far as known, was formed by Biscop, and it is also recorded that the art of painting was first introduced on the Island, by him. He caused to be built on the banks of the river Were, in 674, a stone church in the Roman style, the first since the Romans evacuated the island. In this church was placed his books, and a precious copy of the "Pandects" of Justinian, from which the monks of Weremouth afterwards made three copies. He filled the windows of his church with painted glass, the first in England, covered the walls of his choisters and dining rooms, with pictures, and generally elevated the taste and refinement of the whole country. Biscop did much in assisting Theodore to make the church of England a national one, as during his life all the sees

were united and brought under the control of the Archbishopric of Canterbury; and the first general meeting of the English Bishops of the National Church met at Hertford on the 24th of September 673, and laid down an example in legislation that paved the way for the present English Parliament. Biscop did much towards uniting the various peoples of the Island, and was a permanent factor in preparing the way for a final union of the several factions that obstructed the current of progress. It was at Weremouth, near the monastery established by Biscop, where Bede was born in 673, and this event alone, is sufficiently important to entitle the banks of the Were to the dignity of a Shrine worthy of being visited by Englishmen who love their country and its traditions.

Biscop died in Jan., 12th, 690, but his influence had been such on his countrymen for good, that to this day it is felt, and governs many of our every-day doings. Such is the power of a great mind!

About this time another great man came to the front in the person Ceolfred, a man of noble birth, a cousin of Biscop, and an attendant at the court of King Egfrid. In order to study and devote his time and talents to bettering the condition of his countrymen, he gave up his position at Court and betook himself to a monastery. He taught blacksmithing, farming, cooking, and many other acts, and like his illustrious cousin, took great pride in collecting books and having copies made for free distribution throughout Europe.

In collecting and multiplying books and manuscripts for obscure Northumbria, and having them copied, Biscop and Ceolfred, did much to cause Greek and Latin thought and expression to find their way into superior medieval dialects as Gothic, Italian, French, Spanish, Anglo-Saxon and German, Biscop and Ceolfred, who have been so little noticed by modern biographers, have great claims on England for having taken into Britain, not only books, works of art, architecture, and artificers, but agriculture and the proper tilling of the soil, an art that left England with the Romans. Biscop found Northumbria almost a barren waste, but by his efforts and example, the wilderness was turned into rich fields, flowering gardens, and monuments of architecture, homes of comfort, intellectuality and wealth abounded.

About the close of this century lived the learned and accomplished Aldhelm, bishop of Sherburn, who, according to Camden, was the first of the Anglo-Saxons that wrote in Latin. He was an eloquent orator, Latin poet, and expert chanter and harper, a Doctor Egrigius, and thoroughly versed in the Scriptures and liberal sciences. Beside theologic writings he left a book on enigmas and a treatise on arithmetic, astrology, rhetoric and metrics. Thus King David's favorite instrument found its way to the western confines of the world as early as the seventh century. A man with Bishop Aldhelm's accomplishments, and learning would shine anywhere, even in this nineteenth century.

The seventh century, so far as the early Anglo-Saxons were concerned may be called the "golden century," for in it was laid the most substantial foundation stones on which England's present greatness rests. Caedmon, Lothair and Edwin's Anglo-Saxon code of laws. The Saxon Chronicle and the works of the immortal Bede, all found expression during the latter half of this century.

(To be continued.)  
FRED. T. HODGSON.  
Collingwood, Oct. 4th, 1895.

**Our Supreme Officers.**

GEORGE CLATWORTHY,



SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT, S.O.E.

Bro. Geo. Clatworthy was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1845, (Prince of Wales birthday) 9th of November. He came to Canada in 1873. His original intention in coming to Canada was as a visit to see the country. He arrived in Toronto in August, 1873, and becoming interested in what he saw of the city and country, commenced business the next year as a contractor. Since then he has constructed a large number of the most imposing and important buildings in the Queen City. He also became extensively interested in real estate, and at the present time he is a holder of a large amount of the best properties in the city of Toronto. About 12 years ago he went to the city of Montreal, and carried out a contract with the Dominion Bridge Co. at Lachine, P.Q. For some years past he has added that of valuator of real estate and arbitrator, and made it a part of his extensive business. Bro. Clatworthy was cognizant of the existence of our Order years ago, but did not identify himself with it until the formation of Lodge Chesterfield. He was its first treasurer and subsequently its president. About two years ago he took his clearance from the above lodge and formed Cheltenham Lodge, No. 178; he was first president of the lodge and was re-elected for a second term. At the Grand Lodge meeting in Toronto, 1894, he was elected Supreme Grand Vice-President, which position he filled to the satisfaction of the whole Order and to that of his co-laborers on the Executive. The election to the position of chief officer of the Sons of England was somewhat of a surprise to him. Bro. Clatworthy is a man full of energy, and is never satisfied unless pushing out for something new in the interest of his nationality. He is a man with a large amount of executive ability, and the Sons of England will have it bestowed upon them during his term of office.

**ENGLISHMEN QUITE NUMEROUS**

At the opening of the Bay of Quinte Fair the following distinguished Englishmen were participants in their official capacity:—Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Bro. H. Corby, M.P., J. W. London, S.G.V.P., Sons of England and President of the Horticultural Society; and Bro. W. B. Northrop, M.P.

SONS OF ENGLAND! The winter season is now in full blast in your lodge be one among thousands in pushing forward the work of organization. You are expected to help!

**"A SON OF ENGLAND."**

SAD DEATH OF CONSTABLE  
BRO. J. H. KINGSCOTE.

A Voice from the "Empress of the West," No. 177, Regina, North-West Territories.—Expressions of Sympathy.

Regina, Oct. 3rd, 1895.—On Thursday evening last word was received at the Northwest Mounted Police Headquarters that Constable Bro. J. H. Kingscote, stationed at Wapella, had been kicked by a horse and fatally injured. It appears that deceased was out riding with Miss Tudge. Something went wrong with the young lady's stirrup and Bro. Kingscote dismounted to fix it. It was while trying to mount after that he received the fatal kick. He managed to walk to town, over a mile, and explained that he had been hurt. He died suddenly at 7.30 p.m. The remains of the deceased were brought to Regina on Saturday.

The funeral took place at the Barracks in the afternoon, the deceased being buried with full military honors, the Rev. Mr. Brown, Vicar of St. Paul's, officiating. Every officer in Barracks was present, as were also the N.C.'s and Constables not on duty. The service was most impressive, and after the hymn "Now the Labourer's Task is O'er," the Rev. Mr. Brown made a few remarks, speaking of the sterling qualities of the deceased, he having been a personal friend of the rev. gentleman.

Nearly forty Sons of England took part in the procession, and there would have been many more present, but so many members were harvesting, and many others, being members of the Mounted Police, were away on out-stations. The members of Lodge Empress of the West, who were present, were driven from Regina to the Barracks, a distance of two and a half miles, and then attended the service in the church, after which they formed in line, marshalled by P. D. Bro. R. J. Steel. The burial service, in accordance with the ritual of the Sons of England, was conducted by President S. A. Clark. Vice-President W. Maguire took the part of Chaplain in the absence of Bro. J. L. Denne.

Great regret was expressed on all hands at the untimely event. Bro. Kingscote was highly respected by all who knew him, and by none more so than his brother members of Lodge Empress of the West. At the last meeting of the lodge Bro. J. H. Paul was instructed to write a letter of condolence to the parents of the deceased, and to send them his badge.

Several very handsome wreaths were on the coffin. One beautiful wreath having on it "In memoriam," "From his comrades," attested to the very high esteem in which Bro. Kingscote was held by all ranks. Commissioner and Mrs. Herchmer and Asst.-Com. and Mrs. McIlree placed very handsome wreaths on the coffin, as also did the Sons of England.

The deceased was little more than a boy, and had been a special favorite at Barracks. He was a nephew of Col. Wyndham, of Gleichen, and was also very highly connected in England, being a near relative of the Duke of Beaufort, and also a nephew of Lady Kingscote, formerly lady-in-waiting to the Queen.

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