The Capture of Quebec-1759.

BY FRED. A. BRADLEY. Wolfe was one of Britain's shining stars, The bravest of the brave, When he led his men before Quebec, For Canada to save.

Montealm had the cliffs well fortified, With many bristling guns; and a stronger place had never fell To the hands of British sons.

At last, covered by a false attack, On the opposite "Beauport" shore, Wolfe sailed his fleet above the town, With one thousand men or more.

That night, in boats with mueffled oars,
They glided down the stream;
And reached the shady cliffs once more,
Without been heard or seen. They landed in a lonely cave,
Which at present bears his n

Were on the field of fame. As soon as Montcalin saw Wolfe's men, And heard their muskets rattle, He marched right off against them To fight the deciding battle.

It needed but one British charge, To cause the French to run; But our brave Wolfe died on the field, So happy and so young.

Montcalm, he died a noble death; As the best of Quebec's defender and dying, said: "I'm glad I die "Before Quebec surrenders."

And now since Canada has been won, Against such odds and straits: "Let us keep it for ourselves," I say, "Don't give it to the States." Ottawa, 21st Sept. 1896.

[The above lines were composed by a 14 years of age.]

MEN AND WOMEN

WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE

ENGLAND GREAT.

Archbishop Anselm completes his great work, "Cm Dens Homo," (Why od became man), a treatise on th

brother, was in Palestine with het Crusaders. Henry, his younger brother, immediately went to Winehester and took possession of the royal treasures, then he proceeded to London, when, with the assistance of the Earl of War-wick, he was chosen King on the 3rd of August, 1100, and was crowned at Westminster Abby on the 5th of the same month, by Maurice, Bishop of London. The people of England, much against the wishes of the great Barons, took kindly to Henry because of his having been born and brought up in the country. One of the first acts of Henry I, was to marry Matilda, a daughter of Margaret and Malcolm, of Scotland, and sister of Edward, King of Scotland. This Marilda was a great-granddaughter of Edmund Ironsides, and Henry, by marrying her, united the Norman with the Saxonlines. Matilda, who inherited much of her mother's one who did much for the good and gentleness, mixed with a fair share of her father's energy and will power, was sent to be educated at the Abbeys

one who did much for the good and welfare of the common people. Henry married again, this time to Addicis of Louvaine, in 1121. Henry's sons are was sent to be educated at the Abbeys of Ramesy in Hampshire, and Witton in Wiltshire, and wore the veil as a protection against the insults and addresses of Norman nobles, and there was some doubt whether this fact would not be a bar to her marriage.
To get over this Henry appealed to
Anselm, and this wise primate called
the lady before him and listened to her tale, which was given in words of passionate earnestness. She told him of the taunts she had received because she had steadfastly refused to become a nun, and that she only at last unwillingly acceded because actual blows were inflicted upon her by her aunt, who was abbess. "As often as I stood Collingwood, Sept, 1896.

in her presence," the girl pleaded to the hop, "I wore the veil, trembl ing as I wore it with indignation and grief. But as soon as I could get out of her sight I used to snatch it from my head, fling it to the ground, and rample it under foot. That was the way, and none other, in which I was veiled." Anselm and his court decided that Matilda was free to marry, and she and Henry were married, and she was crowned Queen in Westminster Abbey on Monday, Nov. 11th, 1100. Both Churchmen and Barons were oped to this union, but the good sense of Anselm, who saw the good that would ensue from this marriage, prevailed, and it was good for England i did; for by this union the blood of Cerdic and Alfred united with that of Hrolf and the first William; and the dawn of better days for the peasantry was made manifest of for in the following year, 1101, Henry granted a charter of liberties agreeing to put in force the laws of Edward the Confessor, promising not to farm or sell benefices, to abolish arbitrary feudal exactions and other reforms, and, though the charter soon became partially inoperative, it proved to be a good foundation stone on which other privileges and iberal reforms Were extracted. Robert, who had returned from

Palestine, sailed with an army and landed at Portchester, determined to enforce his claims on the English throne, and many of the old Anglo-Roman nobles joined him, but Anselm steps in, and by his influence and adroitness succeeds in adverting a disastrous nggle. Robert relinquishes all ms on England, and Henry yields claims on England, and Henry yields up all his possessions in Normandy except Drenfret, and agrees to pay to Robert 3,000 marks yearly. These arrangements secured peace, and a period of prosperity set in that gave to the arts and industries an impetus that has come to the present day. Skilled artizans from Normandy, Italy, France and Germany, took up their abodes in the Island and their arts and trade remainsland, and their arts and trade remained in the country, and were in many instances improved upon by the ready intelligence of the working classes. In 1101 Queen Matilda gives birth to a son at the Abbey of Abingden in Berkson at the Abbey of Abingden in Berk-shire. In December, 1103 a daughter was born to Henry who was named after her mother, Matilda, and who several quarrels with the church in which he generally came out second best, but on the whole the church aid not make much out of him; and their lifferences usually ended in some small addition to the peoples liberties, which was something to be thankful for.

almost certain, that William's death was the work of an assassin. Before death. William had on several occasions brought Malcolm, King of Scotland to terms, and shortly before his death he succeeded in establishing Edward the son of the English saintly Margaret, as an English pendatory on the throne of Scotland. In Wales William was not so successful, as he found it impossible to manage heavy cavalry among the mountains of that historic country.

With the death of William serious roubles arose, as Robert, his eldest brother, was in Palestine with het Drusaders. Henry, his younger brother, mmediately went to Winehester and pok possession.

Early in 1106 Henry settles a body of Flemings in Pembrokeshire, Wales, where some of the descendants live to where some of the descendants live to this day. In 1107 Henry and his much beloved Queen introduced the custom of making royal progress through different parts of the country. In the following year, Windlesore, now Windsor Castle, was made a royal residence, and both Henry and Matilda added many additions to the castle. The next year the great Archbishop Anmarried again, this time to Addicia of Louvaine, in 1121. Henry's sons are shipwrecked and drowned, and he causes all his nobles and followers to swear fealty to Matilda, his daughter, who is Empress of Germany, but, her husband dying, she marries again and a son is born to her. Henry calls his followers together again and the oath of submission to Matilda is renewed, her infant son Henry, being included. In 1187, Henry dies, Stephen of Blois rebels against Matilda's son. About this time Geoffry of Monmouth, a Welshman of Norman descent, published his Historia Britonum (History of the Britons) in Latin. This work gives us the fullest account of the ancient Britons we possess.

(To be continued.)

FRED. T. HODGSON,

FRED. T. HODGSON.

The "Official Organs."

Order, that portion, at all events refering to "Official Organs."

When the Anglo-Saxon was in its infancy the then Supreme Grand Executive at that time had taken under its protecting wing the fathering of official organ-The Englishman. This paper was started in Montreal by some far seeing Englishman. It was pointed out in glowing terms that success would be assured, and the Order would father it, if it would but make its headquarters at Toronto. The paper was moved to Toronto, and the result was it was killed by the interferance of the too many incompetant Shaftesbury Hall bosses.

Another official paper was the Cana dian-Englishman. It lived upon pros-pective official recognition, and died after a lingering illness.

Another, and more important concern, was the English-Canadian, which had an incorporated \$10,000 joint stock company, and so big was it in its fealings, that it was going around threaten-ing to gobble up all opposition. Its directors went to the London Grand Lodge and over-awed the dele with its importance, and received "offi-cial recognition!" The Anglo-Saxon was a thorn in the side. The paper was continually crying about amalra-mation, but the Anglo-Saxon was not to be caught by such bait. The English-Canadian continued struggleing for existence with "official recogition" till the following G. L. meeti held in the city of Montreal, when its friends were drumed up to be delegates, and the G. L. was forced to appoint a committee to hear the reasons why amalgamation should not take place ote of the chairman! What was the result? The moment the committee's report was laid on the table of the frand Lodge it was thrown out and he Anglo-Saxon was the choice of

action last year, but what wobbling, what a want of self-dignity, what a lowering of justice between man lowering of justice between man and man! When we appeared at the doors of the Executive—by request—see G. L. Report, page 20—and were requested to make an offer, we did so. We assured them at that time that it was too low to be a success, and we were verbally informed that the Anglo-SAXON would be recommended to be fully and finally adopted at the coming Grand Lodge which would meet at

What a stutification of opinion! Two weeks' previous to the G. L. meeting this Executive advertized for tenders for the publication of an "official organ" repudiating the former verbal greement. It was not done from pure motives, it was done with a selfish m tive, and not for the good of the Order. It was to injure, if possible, the Anglo-Saxon. But the scheme failed miserably. The advertized official scheme was rejected by the members of Grand

of the Executive, until it was pointed out to them, that their actions were unconstitutional! This latter venture is bolder in its design it aims to get a firm grip upon the Order. It placed a retired by senior members of the Order in charge at Shaftes—whose judgment and probity the mabury Hall, whether to watch the finan-cial transactions of the Executive or to be there to lobby, we know not. It is

We have been requested by a number of brethren to give them some information upon this irritating question. We herewith comply with the request in as a condensed a form as nossible.

The street will pard on the strict of the strict of confidence. It looks as if there has been a brake some where, and some been a brake some where, and some tion, and any particular group at the adjunctors in Toronto would in a great measure also be suppressed. them to assume a too fatherly a protec-

What is the effect of all this vacillation and twisting by the Executive upon the Order? The result has been demoralizing; it has placed the members moralizing; it has placed the members in an indifferent mood, and when any advice is issued as "official" it is looked at suspiciously. Why should it not be? The "official organ" transactions are pointers to go by. The Executives themselves have spent some \$2,000, and by their waiting to "consider and see," have cost the members, who had investigation and in defence official papers some \$20. ed in defunct official papers some \$20,000, in the hope of becoming the organ of the Order. Is this right, when they are there to advice and guide the members to their best interest?

"What We Lack.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

Again has the Organ been distribut ed amongst the Sons of England lodges This-time (August issue) it states emhatically it is NOT an Organ, and urthermore admits the S. G. Ex. has not the power to institute one, that privilege being reserved to the S. G. L.

Now, if this is the case, by who authority is Clause 130a of the Constitu tion violated by the giving away of in-formation regarding the Beneficiary department, or any other matter in reation to the inner workings of the S. G. Ex?

By whom, or by what authority, wa the proposed amount of \$300 belonging to the Beneficiary members to be exended in publishing and distributing vhat is practically nothing but an

Why not have furnished the informa tion to the Anglo-Saxon, the pawhich is continually growing in fa vould thus have been dissemina mongst the members equally gratui

Surely it would be in the best inter ests of all concerned to drop this farch cal "Record" with its gratuitous cir culation, at all events till after the meeting of Supreme Grand Lodge, when if the publishers and their friends can secure a legitimate appointment to publish an official organ, we may be sure all concerned will submit to the

It has been pointed out before in a previous writing on the subject, that Provincial Grand Lodges and even District ones are scarcely advisable with us at present. In fact, from a very recent experience, the writer is more of opinion than ever that it will be for the best interest of the Order for the various lodges to run their business each for itself individually. Even in the case of electing a District Deputy, it would be well each lodge should elect one at the time it ballotted for its officers in December, the candidate otherwise eligible for the office, not being necessarily a member of the lodge electing him as D.D.

The members present on the quarter ly night in December would represent their lodge, and the whole number of the membership of the lodge would be unted to the successful candidate So if he secured any two lodges, that candidate would be pretty sure of election. By this means any organized combine to capture the position for some specific member would in a great

measure be upset, and a far better at-tendance of members, consequently a more representative vote, would be ob-tained than by the calling of a general meeting on a night specially set apart

for that purpose.

Such a representative should receive full power to act as S. G. P. of his District without any subordination to the Another candidate for official favors
has appeared; it has assumed the dignity of "official form Shaftesbury whether or not his decrees were covered by the Constitution, such ruling of course to be subject to appeal to the S. G. L. in session, but all rulings to hold good till set aside by that body.

apparent the present Executive have stitution, if not to promote brotherly found out that it would be unwise for feeling amongst the lodges concerned, while it did away with the consequen

great measure also be suppressed.

In conclusion it may be remarked that as the "Record" has been established for the purpose of bringing the Beneficiary Department of the S. O. E. nore prominently before the members of the Order, it would become the duty of the Anglo-Saxon to touch from time to time on this subject also, specially so, now that an old established trade journal in Toronto is taking up the matter in no friendly spirit.

Yours fraternally, PAST DISTRICT DEPUTY. Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Our correspondent suggests that we open our columns to a discussion of the merits of the Beneficiary of the S. O. E. Our columns are open. The means adopted to push the Beneficiary among members is too flimsy and sentimental. A monetary branch of any institution must be shorn of sentimentality, and rely for its support upon a sure founda-tion, which will commend itself readily to the applicant. However, we leave this matter open for members and others to discuss as they may feel disosed. If it is believed that the "Reord" is put forth in the interest of the Beneficiary it is a bribe for the truth,

"In Fraternal Remembrance."

On Monday, the 24th of August, the members of lodge Empress of the West, No. 177, Regina, N.W.T., placed two memorial tablets in the burial ground of the North West Mounted Police, Regina, to mark the last resting places of our late brothers, Constable . H. Kingscote and special Constable R. T. S. Champion.

In the upper part of the tablets is lisplayed, in appropriate colours, the official emblem of the Order, (the white official emblem of the Order, (the white or "St. George" ensign with Union Jack in the upper corner, and S. O. E at the intersection of the cross) surrounded by the words, "In fraternal remembrance," and below this follows the name, age, date of death, etc.

June 19th was observed as decoration by by some of the Benefit Societies in his town, but the members of the F, resolved that this year at

, their decoration of the graves of aseu brethren should take a more permanent character than would be obtained by the usual floral tributes, and the resolution has now satisfac-torily materialized in the erection of these memorial tablets: thus enabling For the present, enough of What we us to demonstrate that fraternal affecdo Nor Lack, and let us revert to tion is not limited to the sphere of active life, but extends also into the region of retrospective memory.

Regina, N.W.T., 26th Aug., 1896.

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