

LEADERS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

RESULTS OF S. O. E. LODGE ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

Continuation of the List Commenced in the last issue of the ANGLO-SAXON of the Officers for the New Year.

Lodge Wolfe. The annual meeting of Lodge Wolfe, Brantford, took place Friday, Dec. 9th. W. P. Bro. J. S. Thomas, presiding. The members turned out in great force. After the initiation of a candidate, with two propositions, the lodge proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: W.P.P.—Bro. J. Thomas. W.P.—D. Richardson. W.V.P.—E. Kent. Sec.—G. H. Goulding. Treas.—J. Hurdon. Chap.—J. Raynor. Managing Com.—Bros. Sharp, G. Smith, J. Money, J. Black, W. Prouse, C. Tador. I. G.—P. P. T. F. Passmore, M.A. O. G.—Henry Seymour. Surgeon—Dr. Harrison. The W.P. got through very rapidly with a large amount of business, and thanked the brethren in a very neat speech in responding to his call to duty, and complimented the lodge on their choice for the year '93.

Lodge Salisbury. The regular meeting of Lodge Salisbury, No. 42, Brantford, was held on Dec. 8. A large number of members were present upon the opening of the Lodge. W.P. Bro. T. W. Smart performed a very pleasant duty, and after a few well chosen remarks, presented Bro. Thos. H. Gears with a P.P.'s jewel. Needless to say the recipient found himself equal to the task, and in a very appropriate speech thanked the brethren. The Managing Committee reported favorably on two candidates, and two were initiated into the mysteries of the Order. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. W.P.P., Bro. T. W. Smart; W.P., W. C. Dey; V.P., J. T. Pollard; Sec., W. Irwin; Treas., T. H. Tears; Chap., F. J. Temperance; Managing Com., J. Clester; Alfred Jackson, J. Brittain; Surgeon, A. J. Henwood, M.D.; Trustees, Dr. Henwood, E. Lany and W. Moss; Grand Lodge Delegates, Wm. Irwin and G. G. Lambden. The sympathies of the brethren for Bro. W. Colman in his recent bereavement of his wife was expressed. A letter of condolence was ordered to be sent to the brother.

Huntsville. Huntsville, Dec. 14.—Lodge Croydon has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Pres., Wm. Gall; P.P., Wm. Rumsey; V.P., L. H. Wall; Sec., J. G. Rumsey; Treas., J. W. Gildhill; Chaplain, A. J. Downs; Surgeon, Dr. J. W. Hart; Committee, H. Rumsey, J. D. Thomas, E. C. Chamberlain, G. Pells, J. Benson, G. Jennings; Inside Guard, J. Shipp; Outside Guard, J. Kitchen; Trustees, T. Ware, A. J. Downs. Port Perry. At the regular meeting of Old England Lodge, No. 9, held on the 15th, the following officers were elected for the year 1893: W. P., Bro. E. D. Holiday; V.P., Bro. F. Williams; Sec., T. J. Widden; Treas., G. Pound; Chaplain, T. Wharton; Committee of Management, W. M. Wilcox, George Pound, F. Smith, T. J. Whidden, W. Truener; I. G., O. G., Wm. Thomas; Surgeon, E. C. McDowell, M.D.; Auditors, W. Edmett, W. J. Oke; Lodge Trustees, E. J. Wheeler, W. Tammonds; Grand Lodge Delegate, A. W. Allin; Marshall, J. G. Hardill.

Richmond, Quebec. The election of officers of Enfield Lodge, No. 159, took place on Saturday evening in the lodge room, Odd-fellows' hall. Mr. Edwards, Grand Deputy of Montreal, acting as President. The voting was done by ballot, with the following result: G. Gymer, President; R. McLeod, Vice-President; A. Wilcocks, sen., Treasurer; T. H. Wells, Secretary; W. Ridley, Chaplain; Committee, H. A. Wilcocks, W. H. Brider, W. A. Ward, G. Munday, J. Perry, W. Cook, H. A. Peplar, Inside Guard; E. Smith, Outside Guard. Auditors, J. W. Harkom, G. Horner. In a Prosperous Condition. TORONTO JUNCTION, Dec. 15th.—Lodge Worcester held a very pleasant meeting in Campbell's Hall on the above date, the President, Enoch Blundall, occupied the chair. Lodge Worcester is in a very prosperous condition, having a membership of over 185. Among the visitors last Thursday were the S. G. Treasurer, Bro. B.

Hinchliffe, and Bros. I. Cannon, sr. and jr., also Bro. Lawrence, of Hull Lodge. Bro. Enoch Ward was elected a member of the Hospital Board. A committee of fifteen members was struck off to elect the officers for the juvenile lodge for the coming year. During the evening the visitors gave a few short addresses. The Supreme Grand Treasurer, on rising to his feet, was greeted with continued applause. Bro. E. Blundall, jr., was appointed correspondent for the ANGLO-SAXON. After the lodge closed, the members were treated to some excellent songs by Bros. Lawrence, Bawn and Howorth. Lodge Bedford. LAMETON MILLS, Dec. 20th.—The regular meeting of this lodge took place on Thursday, December 8th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Post Pres. W. E. Ashman; W. Pres. M. Waterhouse; W. Vice-Pres., G. Crossman; W. Sec., J. S. Jarvis; Asst. Sec., J. W. Jarvis; Treas., James Ashman; Committee, C. Clayton, T. Gilson, J. W. Whitworth, B. Vaughan, Ed. Whitworth, W. Luckett; Inner Guard—Hy. Crossman; Outer Guard, W. Walton; Trustees—Bros. Wm. Hills, Geo. Whitworth and G. Yealands; Auditors—W. E. Ashman, Geo. Whitworth and G. Yealands. During general business Bro. J. Adanson was granted his clearance to join one of the city lodges, and two members made application for beneficiary policies, after which the lodge closed in the usual manner. Lodge Southampton. BARRIE, December, 22nd.—At the regular meeting of the above lodge, held Dec. 14th, the following officers were elected for the year 1893. W. Hubbert, Pres.; A. J. Lewis, Vice-Pres.; A. Wilkes, Chaplain; J. C. Lang, Rec. Sec.; G. Whitehead, Fin. Sec.; G. G. Smith, Treas.; Dr. J. Palling, Surgeon; Guides—J. Cummings, G. Crow, E. Burridge, T. Parr, H. Penton, T. Sooker; Inner Guard—F. Edwards; Outer Guard, H. Bond. The receipts of the year amounted to \$147. Lodge Essex. OSHAWA, December 10th.—The last regular meeting of Essex lodge was quarter night, and the election of officers for 1893 took place. We had a large turn out, and new members were initiated, and an application for a court, and other important business was transacted. Following were the officers elected: W. Alchin, P. Pres.; W. Paul, Pres.; John Holmes, Vice-Pres.; W. S. Bowden (re-elected for the fourth time), Treas.; Rev. C. W. Watch; Guides—W. M. Hopper, W. Chaney, A. S. Nicholson, C. Walker, A. Woodhead, H. Lobbs; Inner Guard—W. Byam; Outer Guard, R. Anderson; Surgeon, Dr. R. W. Belt; Auditors, J. H. Branton, C. B. Blow, C. Hooper; Trustees, R. W. Belt and W. Newton. The election of delegates to S. G. L. was laid over until the next regular meeting. Lodge Suffolk. BROOKVILLE, December 14, 1892.—At our regular meeting, Monday, Dec. 12, officers were elected as follows: W. H. Edwards, P. Pres.; Thomas Guest, Pres.; John Burniston, Vice-Pres.; Henry Dodd, Treas.; Arthur C. Bacon, Sec.; E. J. Wormington, Assst. Sec.; F. G. Haywood, Chaplain; Dr. B. N. Horton, Surgeon; Guides—John Fox, G. W. Turner, D. W. Warendere, F. W. Moulson, Jason Timleck; Thomas Chapman, Inside Guard; Wm. White, Outside Guard; Auditors, Bro. Wm. White, E. Clint, W. H. Edwards, W. H. Grace, and E. J. Wormington; Hall Committee, Bros. Wm. White, H. Dodd, J. Cuthbert and Thos. Chapman; Trustees, Bros. D. Derbyshire, Chas. Heeger and F. G. Haywood. The following members were elected to serve as juvenile committees for the ensuing year: Bros. Wm. White, Thos. Guest, E. J. Wormington, H. Dodd, J. Burniston, J. Fox, W. H. Edwards, G. W. Turner, and Chas. Heeger. The past half year shows increased activity in adding to the membership of this lodge, and with the infusion of new blood among the official part, we hope to see a further increase. We have a splendid committee to govern the juvenile branch, and we hope to see their numbers greatly augmented. Leicester Lodge. KINGSTON, Dec. 13.—The regular meeting of Leicester Lodge No. 33, was held in the S. O. E. Hall, Princess st., when a large number were present for the election of officers for the year. After the usual order of business was concluded the members proceeded to the election with the following results: Pres. Bro. Thos. Lambert; Vice-Pres., J. C. Swain; Chaplain, Rev. A. W. Cook; Treas., A. Savage; Sec., Wm. H. Cruse; Physician, Dr. H. J. Saunders. Committee—George Bonny, Charles Selby, J. T. Litton, Wm. Davies, Ed. W. Higgins, Henry Hughes. Inside Guard—A. Gissing. Outside Guard—S. Dutton. Trustees—John Green, P. P. Ed. Scrutton, P. P., and Geo. Osborn. Auditors—Bros. Green, Osborn and Leach. Delegates to Grand Lodge—Ed. Scrutton, P. P. and John Green, P. P.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

(Continued from our last.)

Ramillies, 1706.

The great victory of Blenheim was followed by a supreme effort on the part of France to equip a naval force to cripple British communications at sea, and thus harass the operations by land in which British troops were engaged, and the success of which depended so largely upon a clear road being kept for British transports and supply ships. The British, nothing loth, took up the challenge and got ready for sea a strong fleet to reinforce the warships abroad in the Mediterranean. A junction was effected between the two British fleets, off Lagos, on July 7, 1704, and after a council of war it was resolved to take the offensive, and on the 20th the fleet stood off for the Barbary coast, and the following morning came before Gibraltar. That great stronghold was captured by the British; a garrison was left in possession, and the fleets sailed for the coast of Portugal. In the meantime, the French and Spanish fitted out another fleet with a large body of men for the re-capture of Gibraltar. Attack upon attack was repulsed by the British. The besieging force was constantly reinforced, but every attempt failed, and finally the besiegers withdrew, after losing not fewer than 10,000 men by fighting and sickness, and Gibraltar has ever since remained in British possession. The capture of Barcelona by the British, under the Earl of Peterborough, with a force under Prince George of Hesse, was next effected, and after that, Ostend, then in the possession of the French and Spanish, was bombarded by a British fleet, set on fire, and what was left of it occupied. The battle of Ramillies was the next victory of the Duke of Marlborough, to whom it proved what Austerlitz did to the great Napoleon Bonaparte, the most complete exemplification of his military genius. The historian, from whose pages the account of Ramillies is taken, says every successive victory achieved by the British arms in Flanders and Germany—the siege of Sandvict, Ingolstadt, Laiden, and so forth—had inspired the army with additional confidence in their commander; thus, to besiege a town or fight a battle, and not conquer, when led by the Duke of Marlborough, seemed impossible. Confident that fresh triumphs awaited them, our troops took the field in May, 1706, against Marshal Villeroi. On the 20th the British and Dutch occupied a common encampment at Bilsen, in Belgium; on the 22nd their right lay at Borchloen and their left at Corswaren, and on the same evening they were strengthened by the Danish troops, who came up from the rear by forced marches. Hoping to come up with the enemy in a country which afforded no very decided advantage to either army, the duke ordered the line of march to be formed early on the morning of the 23rd; and by dawn his whole force, 60,000 strong, advanced in eight columns in search of that of Villeroi, under whose baton was a force of 62,000. A heavy and incessant rain had fallen during the past night; the roads were thus injured, deep and muddy, and the advance of the columns was slow and irregular. Frequent halts were necessary to enable the rear to close up, and in many places the artillery and ammunition carts were only brought on by dint of severe personal exertion. A dense fog, exhaled from those level pastures and wheat and flax fields which are peculiar to South Brabant, by rendering objects indistinct, served not a little to perplex the general, whose patrols were thus incapacitated from doing their duty; and hence for some hours of the morning march he received no reports from the front. At last Colonel the Earl of Cadogan, who, with 500 cavalry and all the quartermasters of the army, preceded the column, suddenly perceived from the high ground above Mierdrop, several masses of horse and foot on the plain of St. Andre. He sent back an officer to report this; and halting the whole army, Marlborough rode forward to reconnoitre. Though now clearing gradually off, the white mist still hung about the landscape so densely that the duke was unable to determine whether the troops in front were covering the rear of a retreating army, or were thrown forward to cover some formation, till his march was resumed; and when he had proceeded a little further the whole

mystery was solved, and the entire army of Marshal Villeroi was seen in order of battle, on the very ground which Marlborough had been anxious to occupy. As the allied columns debouched into the plain of Jandreville, they could see the enemy in two lines, the first occupying a sort of table-land, the surface of which was varied by gentle undulations and dotted with green clumps and coppices, and the second supporting it, a little in the rear. "The enemy's left," says his biographer, "being planted in rear of a morass, though safe from all direct attacks upon itself, was necessarily immovable, at least for offensive purposes. The right, again, if the brigade posted at Tavieres be so considered, was too much detached either to give or receive support; while the whole line, being formed upon the arc of a semicircle, was liable at all points to be assaulted in superior numbers, by a force manoeuvring along the chord. It was perfectly evident, too, that the heights on which the Tomb of Ottomond stands formed the master-key of the position; for were these once carried, the assailants would not only uncover the flank of the cavalry, but be able to enfilade all the posts to the left. To this great object, therefore, Marlborough directed his attention, and the measures which he adopted for the purpose of effecting it proved as successful as they were admirably conceived."

As his army, which consisted of 74 battalions (22 being English, 9 Scots, and the rest foreign), with 123 squadrons of horse, came up in succession, he formed them into two lines, with the left on Boneffe and the right on Foulz, which was occupied by the Royals. The jets of smoke that marked where the enemy's skirmisher's lay began to pass rearward, as they fell back, impeding not the steady advance of the Allies for a moment; and at one o'clock the artillery on both sides began to open. Amid this cannonade, the British, Dutch and German infantry composing the right of the line broke suddenly into column, and rushed rapidly forward as if to carry Autre Eglise by assault. On seeing this, Marshal Villeroi became alarmed for the safety of his left flank, and withdrawing in haste from his centre, sent several brigades to support the point that seemed in peril. This was exactly the line, into which Marlborough wished to lead him, and was the movement he had foreseen. In a moment he dispatched an aide-de-camp at full speed, by which the further advance of the right was arrested. The leading battalions alone kept their formation along the crest of the heights which they had ascended; while those in rear filing quickly to the left, and all unseen by the French, passed under the screen of the same heights to the real point of attack, and now the battle began in terrible earnest. After dislodging the skirmishers about Franquinay, a column of infantry invested Tavieres on every side, while a mass of cavalry under Auverquerque, passing by their rear, bore down on the enemy's horse; then twelve battalions advancing in open columns of companies, supported by twice as many in line, aided by twenty-two pieces of cannon, assailed Ramillies with indescribable fury. As the roar of the battle closed around the little red-tiled village, Villeroi became aware that he had been out-manoeuvred in the very beginning of the action; he saw now that his right, not his left, was in danger, and he exerted himself to the utmost in the hope of yet repairing the error into which he had fallen. Dismounting twenty squadrons of dragoons, Villeroi sent them to support, with their muskets and bayonets, an isolated brigade in Tavieres. With these the Dutch cavalry of Auverquerque unexpectedly fell in, and cut them to pieces. The first line of French cavalry now came on and made a furious charge; but it was charged in turn, broken and routed. Over heaps of dead and dying men, the second advanced, while Auverquerque's, (or Overkirk's) column was disordered and in fierce pursuit, and for an instant—but little more—restored the battle and gave confidence to Villeroi. At this most critical juncture, the duke himself appeared, at the head of seventeen squadrons of cavalry. With these he dashed among the enemy's cuirassiers and the splendidly mounted and accoutred household troops of France. Had to hand they met with the sword; steel rang on steel, and saddles were emptied fast. The French fought with obstinate bravery; the batteries in Ramillies were mowing down the stormers thickly; and the

slaughter on both sides was terrible; but the Mousquetaires were literally destroyed. Once more advancing to the attack, the allied cavalry were now met by the Bavarian cuirassiers, when twenty fresh squadrons from the right suddenly appeared coming on the spur across the plain, now thickly strewn with corpses. These drew up in line on the right of the allied force, with a steadiness which furnished proof of their discipline and valor, and which had the effect of striking a panic into the enemy, who wheeled about and fled to the rear; and then the ridge surmounted by the Tomb of Ottomond—the great object of the struggle—was won. The village of Ramillies was mean while as bravely assailed as it was defended. The attacking corps, under General Schultz, drove in some battalions of Swiss, and gradually fought their way among the houses. They then rushed with the bayonet upon the troops who occupied the hedges and barricades, and soon made themselves masters of the place. Rallying two regiments of Cologne Guards, the Marquis de Maffie maintained a useless but resolute struggle in a hollow way or road beneath the village, till, out-flanked, and overborne by numbers, his corps gave way, and by the cavalry were destroyed almost to a man. The French were completely defeated on their right and in the centre, but not without causing severe loss and confusion among the victors. Marlborough made a halt to restore order in his brigades, and of this halt Villeroi hastened to take advantage, by forming a second line out of the rains of his army; but this attempted formation was cumbered by masses of baggage and store wagons, and bat horses, and hence proved futile. The allied trumpets once more sounded the advance; again the cavalry charged, and in five minutes the whole plain was covered with wounded writhing in agony, with dead men and riderless horses, and with fugitives flying for their lives. Perceiving the enemy recoiling, one column effected a passage through the morass, and took the village of Autre Eglise; another captured that of Offuz, which they found abandoned; and in a word, the battle which had lasted without intermission for five hours was won. Broken and utterly demoralised, the French and Bavarians were in full retreat. Some towards the table of the Tomb of Ottomond, some towards Dongelberge, some towards Joudeigne, and others towards Hougarde; while the few who halted and faced about, only did so to surrender. The pursuit was continued by the whole army as far as Meldert, where Marlborough ordered a halt, which both horses and men were sorely in need. In England the exultation was great; and the city of London having requested that the standards taken at Ramillies might be hung up in Guildhall, they were carried thither from Whitehall, with great ceremony, by detachments of the Horse and Foot Guards. On the same day, the 18th of December, 1706, the Dukes of Marlborough, Ormond, and Somerset, with all the great Officers of State, received a banquet from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. This famous battle introduced what was known as the Ramillies cock of the hat; and a long plaited tail to the wig, with a great bow at the top, and a smaller one at the bottom, was called a Ramillies tail; while the peruke itself called the Ramillies wig was worn as late as the days of George III.

SCHOOL CHILDREN. Shoulder Brace Corset PREVENTS STOOPING AND EXPANDS THE CHEST.



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