

WHAT WAS SAID.

A member writes:—"Please print in your paper what the Executive officers said of the ANGLO-SAXON at Woodstock. I feel satisfied we cannot be a success without a paper."

We herewith quote the official reports of the Executive Officers, which were unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge:—

Bro. Wm. Hancock, S. G. P., said—"This is a matter that has been continually before Grand Lodge for some years past, and I certainly recommend that some action be taken at this present Grand Lodge Meeting. There is no member of this society, in my opinion, but what will recommend the same. The ANGLO-SAXON has done good work. Let it do better by being acknowledged as an official organ, and supported by the Order."

Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, S. G. V. P., as follows:—

"I have long held the opinion that an Official Organ would be of great good to the Society. This opinion has been much strengthened by better acquaintance with the work and needs of our Order, which my year of office has afforded me. In this connection, I have pleasure in testifying to the services rendered the Institution by the ANGLO-SAXON, especially in the Maritime Provinces, where nearly all the brethren take the paper, and who, I need hardly say, prize it much, it being the principal medium through which they can learn of the welfare of the Order."

The veteran Secretary, Bro. John W. Carter, says:—

"The subject of an Official Organ has been so often before your honorable body that it is hardly necessary to say more than submit that it is of the utmost importance that we have some medium through which the aims and objects of our Society can be made known to the English population throughout the Dominion. Many attempts have been made by different parties to establish official organs for the Society, but have signally failed. The only one which has survived is the ANGLO-SAXON. Nothing but the courage and pluck of our Brother, E. J. Reynolds, could have stood the strain. His efforts deserve appreciation; his sacrifice should be recognized. An organ that will avoid all personalities, and strive to build up the Society, upon sound and honourable principles, is bound to prove successful and become a power for the Institution. A proposition is made by Bro. Reynolds which could easily be carried out and make the organ independent of any outside assistance, which at the present time, I understand, it is receiving, which must to a very large extent deprive it of its independent character. I can without bias urgently recommend the Order to support the ANGLO-SAXON."

Official Circular.

The following has been addressed by the Executive to all the lodges in the Order. It is intended that every lodge shall express its views. We have made the offer as low as it is safe to make it, consistent with an unselfish interest. We trust each lodge will give it there consideration and return the coupon, filled in, to the Supreme Grand Secretary, as early as possible. The desire is that this arrangement shall become effective throughout the Order on the 1st of September next:—

CIRCULAR.

"BRETHREN.—It has long been apparent to your Supreme Grand Lodge officers that a paper devoted entirely to the interests of our Order, and placed in the hands of every member thereof, is a necessity.

"In my report to S. G. L., recently held at Woodstock, reference was made to this matter, and said Report was adopted. The then Supreme Grand President, Bro. Hancock, and the Supreme Grand Secretary, Bro. John W. Carter, both also urged upon S. G. L. the importance of an official organ. All of which opinions were accepted and endorsed by the Supreme Grand Lodge.

"Now, with the view of, in a measure, giving those opinions and recommendations practical shape, we have made arrangements to furnish the ANGLO-SAXON to every member of the Order, for the last six months of the year, at 10 cents to each member, the paper to be issued monthly. This is, of course, upon the condition that all the lodges subscribe for it, and sign and return the enclosed coupon under seal of the lodge.

"The ANGLO-SAXON will be devoted exclusively to news regarding our Society, and matters of interest to Englishmen. It will also be enlarged, and will discuss fully the changes in our constitution.

"I trust that every lodge of our Society will go into this matter so that every member thereof may become conversant with the various branches of the work; and I feel sure great good will be the result.

"The ANGLO-SAXON has for many years past been doing good work for our beloved Order, but comparatively few of the brethren have hitherto subscribed for it, consequently its usefulness has been limited. Moreover, the time has come when the paper must be placed upon a sounder financial basis or it will cease to be published exclusively in the interest of our Society.

"Fraternally yours,
GEO. CLATWORTHY, J. W. CARTER,
Sup. Gd. President. Sup. Gd. Sec."

COUPON.

Supreme Grand President, 1895.
S. O. E. Benefit Society:
Dear Sir and Bro.—
The members of Lodge No. ...
of ... are in harmony with the views expressed in your circular, and herewith agree to subscribe for the ANGLO-SAXON at rate explained in same.
Fraternally yours,
Pres.
Sec.
[Lodge Seal.]

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

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

St. Jean D'Acre, 1799.

Napoleon Bonaparte, whose views of dominion, says Dr. Russell, in his "History of Palestine," were limited only by the bounds of the civilized world, imagined that by the conquest of Egypt and Syria he should open up a path for himself to the remoter provinces of the Asiatic continent, and establish his power on the banks of the Ganges. With this view, he spent two fruitless campaigns in Palestine and the land of the Ptolemies. His route of the Mamelukes at the Pyramids followed by the annihilation of his fleet at Aboukir, after which his army lay imprisoned amid the sands of Egypt; but never inactive, he led it across the desert towards Palestine, took the town of Jaffa by storm, and laid siege to Acre.

Napoleon's Treachery and Bloody Deeds. It was in the spring of the year that, at the head of 10,000 chosen troops. At Jaffa a vigorous resistance was made and the slaughter was tremendous. It was followed by the hideous massacre of some 4,000 prisoners who had laid down their arms. "This atrocious crime," says M. Bourrienne, "makes me yet shudder when I think of it as it passed before me. All that can be imagined of the fearful, on this day of blood, would fall short of the reality."

This act of treachery cast a stain on the character of Napoleon which no casuistry on the part of his admirers, and no considerations of military or political expedience, will ever succeed in removing.

Before Acre.

Acre was now fated to attain a new celebrity, from a most sanguinary and protracted siege. On the 17th of March the French army crossed the river which runs within fifteen hundred yards of the walls. General Andreossi passed it on the preceding night, and erected a bridge for the use of the army, which ascended the heights that command the place; but when day broke, to the extreme chagrin of the officers, they beheld the town prepared for a siege, and, more than all, the British colours flying in the harbour.

The Struggle Commenced.

The commodore arrived only two days before the French advance guard was seen marching round the base of Mount Carmel. A flotilla consisting of nine French gun-boats, laden with the battering train of artillery, was descried coming round Mount Carmel on the other side by the look-out men of Sir Sidney's ship, the Tigre. He made sail after them, and captured seven. This fortunate incident contributed greatly to save the city and harass the invaders. Being manned by British seamen, the gun-boats by shot and shell impeded the enemy's approaches; while the captured cannon were mounted on the walls of Acre, before which the French encamped.

Meanwhile, between the 17th and 23rd, Sir Sidney, with the gun-boats, lost no opportunity of retarding the works; and during these five days he lost in killed, wounded, and taken, 102 officers and men. The dead bodies of three who fell into the hands of the enemy were buried with the honours of war.

As the tower against which the principal attack was directed appeared to be pierced the stormers rushed clamorously to the front, they discovered that a ditch fifteen feet broad had to be passed, while the counterscarp was almost untouched, and that the breach was six feet above the level of the works.

Three officers sprang into the ditch, at the head of a body of grenadiers, and attempted to ascend; but they all perished under a terrible fire.

A sortie by our seamen and marines was resolved on, to the end that they might force their way into the mine which was laid under the counterscarp, and from which much danger was apprehended.

At the same time the Turkish troops were to attack the enemy's trenches on the right and left.

Hard Fighting.

The sally took place before daylight, but the shrill wild yells with which the Turks loaded the air as they rushed impetuously forth with bayonet and scimitar, rendered the attempt to surprise the enemy quite abortive; yet Lieut. Wright, though he received two shots through his sword arm, entered the mine at the head of the seamen, and proceeding to the bottom, destroyed the supports and utterly ruining the design.

Major Douglas, with his marines, bravely supported the sailors in this desperate service, under the fast-increasing fire of the enemy, and succeeded in bringing off Lieut. Wright and Mr. Janverin, with others who were wounded. Only one officer was killed in this affair—Major Oldfield, of the marines. The total loss among the British was 25 killed.

Napoleon Returns from Plundering.

About the 1st of May Bonaparte returned from burning some Nablousian villages, and killing such of the inhabitants as were in arms against him, he found means to complete the mine which was destined to destroy the tower that had so long withstood his efforts; yet, on firing the train, its effect was not perfect. Although an angle of the wall was blown away, the breach proved to be as impracticable as before; and notwithstanding the efforts of the besiegers, no lodgment could be effected, while many of their officers perished in the assault.

Inspired by the presence and example of the seamen and marines under Sir Sidney Smith and Colonel Phelipeaux the garrison fought with ardour and bravery. The guns in the lighthouse and ravelin, were within grape distance of Napoleon's attacking column, added to the Turkish musketry, did great execution. Hotter and fiercer became the firing, louder and louder the shouts of the French, the yells of the Turks, and the cheers of the British; while ever and anon from Napoleon's trumpets rang out the "advance."

[This descriptive narrative will be concluded in next issue.]

NEW SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

GREAT BRITAIN SPENDS THIS YEAR \$93,500,000.

This Gives an Idea of the Resources of the British Empire—Fifty New War Ships in Two Years.—England Still Stands in the Front Rank.

The British Parliament have voted the very large sum of \$93,500,000 for naval construction this year. This not only gives us an idea of British resources, but it shows that England is well under way with the five-year ship-building programme laid down two years ago. The continuation of the work accomplished under the Naval Defence Act of 1889, which has added 70 modern vessels to the British navy. While information is lacking as to the exact amount of this estimate that is applicable to the construction of new ships, the increase of \$90,000,000 over the estimates for the current year is doubtless due to the large number of vessels to be laid down during the coming year. A very comprehensive plan has been outlined for new construction during the next few years.

WHAT THE POWERS ARE DOING.

England appropriates this year \$32,045,310; France, \$16,350,800; United States, \$9,004,725; Russia, \$8,384,104; Germany, \$2,745,461 and Italy, \$4,825,000.

According to the latest available figures, which are but a few months old, of the naval standing of the leading nations with regard to the number of their vessels, England still stands pre-eminently in the front rank. She has 73 armored ships, while the United States has 47, France 43, Russia 40, Germany 32, and Italy 18. In unarmored warships England again takes the lead with 238 vessels, France has 147, Italy 72, Russia 52, Germany 39, and the United States 12.

THE 'TERRIBLE' AND THE 'RENEWON.'

The new British cruiser Terrible, was launched in the Clyde in May. She is of 14,250 tons, with engines of 25,000 horse power, and is expected to develop a speed of twenty-two knots an hour. She is 538 feet long, 71 feet wide, and has a large number of water-tight compartments.

The new battleship Renewon, which left her slip at the Pembroke dockyard is a notable addition to England's fighting resources at sea. Her length is 380 feet and her beam 72 feet. The draught is 26 feet 9 inches. There are seven decks—the platform, lower, middle, main, upper, boat and shelter decks. The guns are principally on the main and upper decks.

"Eccentricity is sometimes found connected with genius, but it does not coalesce with true wisdom. Hence men of the first order of intellect have never betrayed it; and hence also men of secondary talents drop it as they grow wiser; they are content to awaken regard and obtain applause by the rectitude and gracefulness of their going, rather than to make passengers stare and laugh, by leaping over the wall or tumbling along the road."

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

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 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 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reverence for and adhesion 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.

JOB PRINTING!

The ANGLO-SAXON solicits Printing from

Lodges and Members of the ORDER.

If you desire to get honest work at reasonable prices, or to ascertain the

Rates for Advertising

in our columns, address

THE 'ANGLO-SAXON'

Box 296 - - - - - Ottawa.

Our Office Address is

36 Elgin St., Ottawa.

POST OFFICE, OTTAWA JULY, 1895.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Table with columns for CLOSE, MAILS, and DUE. Lists various mail routes and their respective times.

BRITISH MAILS.

1 45 Monday, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th. Via New York.
1 45 Tuesday, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th. Supplementary Via New York.
1 45 Wednesday, 3rd, 17th, 24th. Via New York.
1 45 Thursday, 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th. Via New York.
1 45 Friday, 5th, 9th, Supplementary. Via New York.
5 30 Saturday, 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th. Via Rimouski.
4 30 * Parcel Post Dispatched with these mails.

Letters for registration must be posted fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails. Post Office, Ottawa, July, 1895. 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. GOVIN, Postmaster.