MEN AND WOMEN

WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE

ENGLAND GREAT.

Perhaps no other name in history, certainly none in English History, that makes a greater claim to live, patriotism and admiration, than "Alfred the Great," great in many respects, in ce as well as war, in art as well as in the encouragement of the ordinary pursuits of life. In statesmanship, in patience, and in that peculiar quality of persistence and indomitable courag that seems to belong specially to the Anglo-Saxon race. That this great man possessed in an eminent degree that quality that neither knows nor acknowledges when it is beaten, his life affords ample evidence; and his endents, nearly a thousand years after his birth, were honored by a compliment for this quatity by one of the greatest of modern soldiers, when he exclaimed on the battle field, "confound those English, they never know when they are beaten."

Born at Wantage in 849, but according to some authorities, in 844, but upon what day, the chronicles are silent; but from circumstances that are known of, it must have been about Christmas or New Year's time

Wantage at that time was a royal residence, in Berkshire, when, at that time, a thick forest covered nearly the whole country. Born at a time when the whole country was been torn to pieces by factions and invaders, when Dane, and Northmen, Saxon and Welshmen, each in his turn struggling to get the better of all the others, it was no wonder the boy received a knowledge of war, that stood by him in good steed and saved England to Saxon rule in after years. He was the him to their level is the moral grandeur youngest of a large family, and owing of his life. He lived solely for the good to his gentleness and kindliness of disposition, was the special favorite of his in the history of Christendom of a mother, who seems to have been a woman of more than ordinary ability, and for these days, a person of learn ing far above, even the high born ladies of the court. It is proof of her ability, that she was not of royal blood in his mouth a life of worthiness meant but was the daughter of the King's up-bearer Oslac, and a Jute. History erved to us but little info arding this remarkable woman and her ultimate fate is unfortunately shrouded in a veil of poetical mystery. Of noble lineage, she was noble also in heart and spirit; of extraordinary piety, she always fulfilled her duty to her children in the best manner. She was, in fact, like our present beloved Queen Victoria, the ideal of a true English mother. All her energies were devoted to her household; and we find

active part in public affairs.

The boy thrive visibly in the free air, amid the din of war, more b ful than either of his three brothers, more lovable in speech and demenour. In these days, education was scarcely thought of, even amongst princes, for the culture of youth consisted only in the strengthening of the body by war-like exercises and the chase, and in quickening the mind by the songs and greatest of English monarchs, by a poems of the daring feats of their fore-fathers. It was the mother or the nurse who first spoke to the little one Collingwood, Jan. 15th, 1896. of the heroes of past days, and of their battles with men, monstors, and evil spirits, and of these things, Alfred could never hear enough.

no trace of her even having taken any

It was from Osburgar, his mother, that the boy, in his earliest child hood, learned the first of these ballards, in the manner so touchingly related by Asser. One day his mother showed him and his brothers a beautiful volume, filled with Saxon poetry, and said, "The one among you children who can first say this book by heart, shall have it." Inspired by an almost divine instinct, and allured by the richly-decorated initial letters, and the binding painted in various colours with all the skill of the period, the little Alfred came forward before his brothers, who were only his superiors in age, not in mind, and eagerly asked his mother, "Wilt thou really give it to the one who learns it the quickest, and repeats it to thee?" Osburga smiled for joy, and said, "Yes, to him will I give it." So he directly took the book out of her hands, went with it to his teacher and read. After he had read it, he brought it again to his mother, and repeated it to her."

It would take up too much space to give in detail the youthful troubles The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd.

ceived his education in Ireland, and that he got his idea of "trial by jury from the Irish Brehon laws, but this is a mistake. Nowhere, in recognized authority can I find of Alfred's being sent to Ireland to finish his education. He was sent to Rome when very young, and again he went later on, but his stay on either occasion was but short. That he did establish "trial by jury" in England, is a fact. He also translated Bede's works, the works of Boethins, Owsins and others, into the language of his own people, and established schools in every thickly settled portion of his domain.

malady during his whole life, which meloncholy and suffering. It is not quite clear what this malady was, but in the nature of epclipsy. Yet, with this disease even present and racking him in body and mind; he managed to drive the Danes across the Roman road and to keep them there, and to lay the foundation of an united England. "So long as I have lived," wrote the great King towards the end of his days, "I have striven to live worthily." longed, when death overtook him, "to leave to the man that come after a remembrance of him in good works." His wishes have been fulfilled, for no man in history has come down to us deserving of our admiration, and our gratitude. Wise in council, brave in war, kind and just to friend and foe war, even when the odds were greatly against him. He was not ambitious and cared little for power other than that it enabled him to work good for his subjects. "Politically, or intellectually," says the historian Green, "indeen the sphere of Alfred's action is too small to justify a comparison of him with the few whom the world claims as its greatest men. What really lifts Christian King, of a ruler who put aside every personal aim or ambition to devote himself to the welfare of those whom he ruled. So long as he lived he strove to live worthily," but 'a life of justice, temperance, self acrifice." Ethelswitha, the wife of Alfred was an eminent woman, a fit mate for so noble a man, and their sons and daughters were such as might be expected from so brilliant a couple, but we will speak of these later on.

Alfred, besides being a great Monarch, vas an ememplary son a faithful husband, a loving father, a scholar, an author, a moralist and a finished statesman. He died A.D, 901, at the early age of fifty-two years. He was a model Englishman, an ideal, that may be set up in any home, to be followed as an example. He made an epoch in his country's language and literature, that s since broadened out to the present dimensions.

"The writer of English history may be pardoned if he lingers too fondly FRED. T. HODGSON.

Brockville.

At a special meeting of Lodge Suf-

folk, the following resolution of con-dolence was passed, to our worthy Bro. Wm. White, on the loss he had sustained through the death of his beloved wife: "Your brethren of Lodge Suffolk,

No. 87, Sons of England, beg leave to express by this means their sincere sympathy in your sorrow and bereavement in the loss of your estimable wife, whom Almighty God in his love and wisdom has seen fit to remove from her place in this world.

"We hope that the Great Father who has afflicted you for his own wise and merciful purposes, will comfort and sustain you in this hour of trial, and pour his richest blessings upon the remainder of your life."

Signed on behalf of the lodge: Thos, Guest, Past P., John Cuthbert, Vice-P., T. Bedford-Jones, Chap., H. Dodd, Treas., Arthur C. Bacon, Sec.

Soldier's Cove, N.S., Jan. 30, 1894.

that our hero battled with from the time he left his mother's side at twelve years of age, until, by the death of three brothers, he was called to fill the throne.

It has been claimed that Alfred re-

"ENGLAND."

The brightest spot on this world's map land's lovely Isle.

A land with peace and happiness abounding al the while, here sweet and fragrant flowers cover hil and dale and lea.

Oh! England, dear old England, you're the jewel of the sea. Oh! what can be more trilling than the night ingale a thrilling,

And what can be more beautiful to see Than the lark up sky-ward singing, joy an gladness with it bringing, From the heavens to the home of liberty.

The brightest men this world has known wer Alfred was afflicted with a terrible Her statesmen on the scroll of fameshall live for

often brought on him long periods of Her Poets and her Scientists immortalized shall be, Bright stars of art and learning in their nation's

quite clear what this malady was, but history.

from what we can glean, it was For what is more worth hearing than the whole wide world cheering
The noble deeds and works these men have done

To uplift Old England's name and bring honor peace and fame,
To that fairest, freest isle beneath the sun. The girls of dear Old England are the fairest to

Their voices like sweet music has an ever plea He In modesty and beauty none with them can

The daughters of this lovely isle are famou Oh what can be more pleasing than their co quetry and teasing,

And who can be more loveable and pure; They are pearls in sunshine showers, and the fairest of living flowers, That are blooming out for mankind to adore

alike, a lover of peace but not afraid of The sons of Jolly England are the bravest in Beside the grand old Union Jack where'er it is

unfurle They'll stand till death, or bear it on to fame They know it is the emblem of the noble, brave For what is more inspiring or what more worth

admiring. Than the victories they have won on land and Ever true and ever steady, Old England's sons

are ready, To bear her banner on to victory,

Long may our great and noble Queen here with us yet remain, Endeared to all her subjects, by a long and hor And may the fame of England's isle still spr

o'er land and sea, As chief of truth and freedom, peace and hu manity. There is no other nation so exalted in its station As this tight and sturdy Island we adore; Solwith hearts and voices raised, let our mother

JOHN R. GRAY. Lodge Hammersmith, S. O. E., Toront

The Englishman's Calendar.

A List of Events which are Important in

889	British History.	1253	
			1
	(By N. A. Howard-Moore.)		1
	FEBRUARY.		Ĩ
ate	Ye	ear.	
st	War with Holland 1	793 1852	i
nd	Capture of Stephen at Lincoln I Conclusion of the 3 years siege of	1141	1
	Conclusion of the 3 years siege of	POO	100

	Battle of Brienne	1852
nd	Capture of Stephen at Lincoln Conclusion of the 3 years siege of Gibraltar Zulu war commenced	1141 1783 1879
rd	Turkish war ends	1878 1892
th	John Rogers burnt	1555 1762
th	John Gillies died	1836 1881
th	Death of Charles II	1585 1788 1792
th	Dickens born	1812 1856
th	Warrant for the execution of Lord Guildford Dudley and Lady Jane Grey issued. Execution of Mary Queen of Scots	1554 1587
th	Bishop Hooper martyred	155% 156% 1840
loth	Canada confirmed to England QUEEN VICTORIA married	1763 1840
lith		156
12th	Execution of Dudley and Lady Jane	155
	Grey Battle of Roveral Battle of Acram Moor Fenian Riots	142: 154: 186:
13th		169 177 178
14th	Battle of Cape St. Vincent	149 183
15th		186
16th	Batttle of Ostralenka	180
17tl	Battle of Ostralenka Battle of St. Albans General Wolfe embarks for Canada. Battle of Meeanee	146 175 184
18th	Rout of British troops at Tanjoure General Gordon reached Kartoum	178 188
19tl	Florida ceded to United States Sir William Napier died	182
20t1	Tithes abolished in Upper Canada. Taking of Gujerat	. 18
218		
22n		. 18
23rd		. 18
24tl		
25tl	Sir Christopher Wren died	. 17 . 18
26t	Thomas Moore died	. 16 18
27t	Trial of Dr. Hy. Sacheverell	15 17
28t	h Sea fight of Dunbar	. 14

Royal College of Music inaugurated 1882

INOTE This Calendar is published for the benefit of the Sons of England, and the compiler true s that it will be of benefit to them, and would be pleased if when errors are found therein or important historical events are ontitled the ANGLO-SAXON be notified so that the necessary corrections can be made.—N. A. H.M.)

OF THE

OF ENGLAND SONS

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 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 members to spirate 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." 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

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

CLOSE.

AIMS OBJECTS, AND BENEFITS 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 13,-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,

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.

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 coun-sel and effort in maintaining the great 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

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary. Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, Ont.

POST OFFICE CUIDE, OTTAWA.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

DUE. Arrival and Departure of Mails.

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1	0 00	1	9 30	West-Toronto, Hamilton, London, Peterboro,	9.00		0 11
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1	io 00	5 00	9 30	Sharbot Lake, Norwood	8 00 10 45		6 1
	3 30	3 30	5 30	Festown Montreel etc	8 00 10 45		1.1
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		12 00	28 TROUGHS TRUCKS (C-24)	C. P. R. West—Sault Ste. Marie, Bruce Mines,	10 30	5 30	
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Letters for registration must be posted fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails.

Post Office, Ottawa, Febuary, 1896.

Confice 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. GOUIN. Postmaster.

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the above Phillips-V worthy c Prior, Co If Mr. Ph of the S. should lo flects cree poem is h "The flyi is proposed ful fleet of cerpt from She wakes!

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