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### MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE ENGLAND GREAT.

We find in the *Saxon Chronicle*, A. D., 734, that after the death of Bede, his mantle seems to have fallen on Archbishop Egbert who was a brother to Eadbert, King of Northumbria. He was a liberal patron of learning. Made rich by the royal family, he collected a valuable library of manuscript books, a catalogue of which has come down to us written in Latin verse by the learned Alcuin, who was a pupil and a favorite of the Archbishop. Alcuin closes his catalogue by saying:—"And you will find a great many others," the books catalogued numbered forty-one without the "many others."

If we consider the time and circumstances, connected with the collection of these books, written in script, handsomely ornamented with colored initials—some of them containing over a thousand pages—we must own that Egbert's library was a wonder as only one hundred and sixty-nine years had elapsed from the formation of the Anglo-Saxon Alphabet, A. D., 597, to Egbert's library, A. D., 766.

Ingulphus tells us writing materials were so scarce that large estates were often conveyed from one family to another by handing a turf and a stone before witnesses, without any written agreement. A King of Northumbria gave a landed estate for a book on geography. Henault relates that a Countess of Anjou gave two hundred sheep and many valuable furs, for a book of homilies, and Gibbon writes that the cost of writing materials "was a hundred-fold their present value." Under such circumstances cannot but admire Egbert's zeal to collect such intellectual treasures.

About this time the church made its first movement to obtain tithes. Previous to this period the priests had been satisfied with land grants from Kings, nobles, and citizens, but after the council of Calenith, (Chelsea,) the claim of one-tenth of all the productions of labour was demanded by the Church, and as stoutly resisted by the Yomandry. Here began that germ of priestly intrigue and papal arrogance that ended only with the Reformation in England. Now, too, Offa, King of Mercia, who by his wisdom had become overlord of most of the Island, made the first treaty with a foreign power. Charlemagne, who had been meddling somewhat in English affairs found it to his interest to ally himself with the Mercian King. France at this date was in a deplorable plight as to its education. The fame of Alcuin as a scholar had spread over Europe, and the great western Monarch was desirous of meeting him. We therefore read, that Offa sent Alcuin as ambassador to Charlemagne to negotiate an alliance and the result was, as Green puts it in his "Short History of the English People." "The first monument of our foreign diplomacy, which secured protection for the English merchants and pilgrims who were making their way in growing numbers to Rome." So impressed was Charlemagne in favor of Alcuin, that he prevailed upon him to take up his abode in France where his fame increased. He founded schools in Paris, Tour, Aix-la-Chapelle and the imperial palace where he taught Charlemagne and his courtiers. He was a prominent member of

the Council of Frankfort 794, and was appointed Abbot of St. Martin's at Tours, whence he died, A. D., 801. This renowned Yorkshire scholar immortalized his race and Anglo-Saxon scholarship abroad.

About 787, the Danes or Normans made their first raid on the English coast, landing at Portland, where they plundered the surrounding country, and departed with their spoil unmolested; a circumstance that cost England dear in after years.

In the year 800, Egbert was made King of Sussex. He had been abroad and served under Charlemagne, and studied under Alcuin. When called home, before parting with the great Monarch, the latter girded Egbert with his favorite weapon, saying: "Your sword, prince, has honorably served me, take mine; may it render equal service to you." This touching anecdote is related by Eginhard and several others. It was Egbert who caused the Heptarchy to be called "Anglo-land," its dialect "Anglish," and assumed the title of "Angla-Land," which was confirmed by a decree of the Witenagemote, A. D., 828. "The name of the Heptarchy was a unit in nationality and language. Hume, the Historian, speaking of Egbert, says of him: "Serving in the armies of Charlemagne, the most able and most generous prince that had appeared in Europe during several ages, Egbert had acquired these accomplishments, which afterwards made him to make such a shining figure on the throne; and familiarizing himself to the manners of the French, who, as Malmesbury observes, were eminent both for valor and civility above all the western nations, he learned to polish the rudeness and barbarity of the Saxon character."

Pellit Andrews, speaks of him thus: "The Historian hastens to commemorate in the ascension of the Great Egbert, the true commencement of England's History." Egbert, was the grand-father of a still greater man, Alfred. Though Egbert was a Saxon by birth, he seems to have had a predilection for the Angles, for when he captured the Ancient *Mona*, he called it *Anglesey*, a name it has borne ever since. By an edict, dated Winchester, 827, he abolished all distinctions of Saxons, Jutes and Angles, ordering all his subjects to be known as *English* only. Egbert added Cornwall and Chester to his dominions about 810. He reigned from 800 to 837, long enough to see and embrace the modest youth who was to become the greatest man of his age.

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

### S. G. NOTES.

The Supreme President and Supreme Secretary visited Port Perry on the 3rd inst., and addressed the brethren of that place. Visitors were present from Uxbridge, Blackstock and Sussex. On the 10th they visited Whitby and addressed the brethren on the occasion of their anniversary.

The opening of the new lodge of the Order at Westmount, Montreal, was a brilliant affair. Among those present were the S. G. President, Geo. Clatworthy, S. G. Secretary, John W. Carter, W. R. Stroud, P. S. G. P., and J. W. Edwards, P. S. G. V. P., also all the District Deputies and Past and present Presidents of the nine lodges in the city of Montreal.

### THE WATCH DOG.

BY JOHN R. GRAY.

There are rumours of war once more floating through the air.  
The Eagle's loudly screaming to the grizzly Russian Bear.  
The Turkey trembles feebly and whispers to his hen.  
Unloose your British Lion just to chase them off again.  
The Lion growls a little, just enough to let them hear.  
And tells the Turkey to be bold and not have any fear.  
For the Watch Dog in the kennel has a very shaggy mane,  
He kept the vultures off before and so he can again.

CHORUS—  
And so he can again, and so he can again;  
He kept the vultures off before, and so he can again.  
That grizzly, old Russian Bear is growing grey and grin.  
And worse as he gets older, but we're not afraid of him;  
We will show him Tommy Atkins, as we did in days of yore.  
Who will climb his blooming mountings, as he climbed them once before.  
Before you get your dinner, you will see some dirty work;  
For the Watch Dog in the kennel has a very shaggy mane,  
He shook the Russian Bear before and so he can again.

CHORUS—And so he can again, etc.  
And to you, my la belle France, let me give a kindly word.  
Your Eagle is a screaming turkey-hunting kind of bird.  
And you know what Tommy Atkins will very likely do;  
He'll pluck your blooming Eagle as he did at Waterloo.  
You may court the Russian Bear and expect to win his aid  
To kill the British Lion, but you know he's not afraid.  
For the Watch Dog in the kennel with the very shaggy mane  
Has killed your Eagle once before and so he can again.

CHORUS—And so he can again, etc.  
That Watch Dog in the kennel may appear to be asleep.  
But our Empire in the East, he will ever guard and keep.  
And if the Turkey's to be carved, he'll join the feast.  
And the slice that to the Watch Dog goes will never be the least.  
The wolves may snap and snarl about, the bear may grunt and growl.  
The eagle flap his wings and scream, they cannot hurt that fowl.  
For the Watch Dog in the kennel has a very shaggy mane  
He kept the Turkey safe before and so he can again.

CHORUS—And so he can again, etc.  
Long may that brave old Watch Dog live, to guard our dear old land.  
And may the helpless ever find, in him a helping hand.  
May peace with honour rest upon his shaggy mane to stay.  
The Watch Dog never wants to fight—but never runs away—  
May Tommy Atkins and his Dog forever live to see  
The hero's of the universe, on land or rolling sea;  
And may the grand old Union Jack e'er flutter in the breeze  
The emblem of security, the mistress of the seas.

CHORUS—  
Queen Victoria's coronation crown, first worn fifty-eight years ago, is valued at over £250,000, weighs two pounds, and is almost covered with 3,000 precious stones.  
The expenditure of England for drink is estimated at \$900,000,000 a year. The consumption is undoubtedly enormous, but not really so enormous as this, for a good deal of the liquor which appears in official statistics is afterwards exported.

### THE SONS OF ENGLAND ARE NOW OF AGE.

#### OTTAWA CELEBRATION OF THE COMING OF AGE OF THE ORDER.

#### Union Meeting of the City Lodges—Speeches Appropriate to the Occasion—Victory After an Uphill Fight.

The Sons of England membership throughout the Dominion celebrated yesterday their 21st anniversary, in the city of Ottawa the brethren composing the members of the five lodges of the district—Derby, Bowwood, Stanley, Russell and Tennyson—united in a social gathering at Stanley Lodge rooms on Wellington street.  
The hall was literally packed by members of the order. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Fehard, chaplain Derby Lodge, also supreme grand chaplain to the order.  
Brother J. A. Stroud, grand M. E. G. gave a short history of the order in the Ottawa district, enumerated how hard had been the work to get Englishmen to take hold of the idea of bonding themselves together for mutual and national advancement.  
Brother A. D. Fred Cook made a stirring address, and quoted statistics to prove that the positions which Englishmen held in Canada was one to be proud of.

WOULD BE BACKED UP.  
Brother Rev. Mr. Mackay, chaplain to Bowwood, addressed himself to the position the empire had attained, and assured his hearers that although he was not speaking politically, that we in Canada ought to feel proud of the stand taken by Lord Salisbury, and he felt sure that the Sons of England of the world would stand by his policy if need be.  
The addresses were interspersed with songs and recitations, and the evening was one full of pleasure to Englishmen of the city.  
The chair was taken by Wm. Teague, D. D., of the Ottawa district. Letters of regret were read from Brother W. R. Stroud, P. S. G. P., and others. Among those present were noticed Bro. Lt.-Col. Wm. White, P. M. G., Dr. Wickstead, and Brother Thornton, of Montreal.

### THE SONS OF ENGLAND WOM.

#### JUDGE MALHOIT ALLOW THE APPEAL IN THE CASE OF BRO. SKIPWORTH.

Hull, P. Q., Dec. 10. Judge Malhoit gave judgment in the appeal of Chas. Skipworth, secretary of the Hull lodge of the Sons of England, against a fine by the magistrate, at the instance of C. Bowker, insurance detective, for alleged doing of insurance business without a license, contrary to the Dominion law regarding insurance societies.  
Judge Malhoit sustained Sk worth's appeal, holding that the insurance operations of Sons of England do not come under the Dominion Act.

The detective in this case picked upon what he thought a weak and isolated lodge of the Order to test his case, but he found the defence too strong for him. The charges laid were defended by the Fraternal Association of the Dominion, which our Order became affiliated at the last Grand Lodge meeting, appointing Bros. Thos. Elliott, P. S. G. P., John W. Carter, S. G. S., and R. Patching, delegates.

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