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MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE HELPED TO MAKE ENGLAND GREAT.

After the period named in my last, until 1016, few names appear in English history—unless it be Archbishop Alphege, who was murdered and tortured by the Danes because he would not sell his country—that would find a fitting place in these papers. Petty wars between Dane, Saxon, Welsh and Scot, invasions, murder and intrigues, fill up the time. In fact, England, for nearly a century, was in a ferment, passing as it were from one stage to another. In 1008 the Danegeld was established, the beginning of our present system of taxation for defensive and offensive purposes; a system that has stuck to us for a period of nearly 900 years. In 1016, Edmund "Ironside" is crowned King, and devotes his energies towards driving out the Danes. After a number of brilliant victories, and his army, and suffers defeat, when he agrees to divide the country with the Dane. He is shortly after murdered by a traitor, and all England is ruled by a Dane. Canute was a wise ruler and did much towards solidifying England. Every school-boy knows the story of how he rebuked his courtiers by trying the experiment of "bidding the waves to stay their enwashment," and the waters paid no heed to him, although he was a King. This story, whether true or not, shows that he was credited with more than ordinary good sense. Canute died in 1035, aged 40, and at his death the empire he had so carefully built up began to tumble in pieces. Saxon, Dane and Norwegian struggled for the ascendancy, but the Dane again was on top.

During Canute's reign England made considerable advance in commerce, wealth and civilization. The villages and towns increased in population. The three largest were London, York, and Norwich. York is said to have contained about 10,000 inhabitants and some 2,000 houses, and Norwich, the principal sea-port town, about 7,000 inhabitants. The language as spoken by Canute and his followers was the same—or very nearly so—as that used by Robert Burns, and as that spoken by the Lowland Scotch of to-day, a fact worth noting.

Edward the Confessor became King in 1043, when he was 40 years old. Generally speaking his reign was peaceful, owing in a great measure to the good sense of his great adviser, Godwin, to whom England owes much. After the death of Godwin, which occurred in 1052, his son Harold became the actual ruler of England, and for twelve years the land gained much in all sorts of material wealth, but lost a great deal of the nobler qualities of human effort. Harold had no love for the arts. Literature and science to him had no meaning. Wealth and plenty combined with bodily comfort were all he seemed to care about. He possessed fine military qualities, and was capable of rapid and bold movements, and his efforts in this direction were nearly all crowned with success until he met William of Normandy. Like his father Godwin, he hated monks, and at that early day there were few other churchmen in England. He made himself solid with the weak King Edward, and at the latter's death in 1066 Harold was made King. He fights for a time and holds

his own against all comers, until William of Normandy and his followers land in England, when Harold, deserted by the Earls of Northumberland, is killed along with his brother at Hastings. The Normans devastated the island, and for a century civilization was at a standstill almost. It is true the Normans were great builders, and castles, churches, and monastic buildings sprung up all over the country, superintended by Norman masters and built by Saxon slaves.

With regard to Edward the Confessor, we may afford to be charitable with him, but he was rather a poor specimen of an Anglo-Saxon. We may condole with him for being the father of the Unready's son, the exile, and recalled from necessity. He was flattered by Norman princes, and coaxed by designing monks into the silly belief that he was God's anointed and had the gift of miracles. However, he lived and died with good intentions, except towards his best and truest friend Editha, to whom he never could forgive being Godwin's daughter, and his conduct, to this really great and noble woman, while it may have been unmanly and villainous if measured by modern standards.

The Norman conquest, so-called, was backed up by all Europe, and Pope Alexander II used all the power at his command to destroy Harold. The church then, as now, issued mandements, and Harold was denounced as a perjured usurper, and was excommunicated and cursed by bell and book; and this same Pope sent William relics portending victory. Not one-tenth of William's army was Norman; it was simply a European crusade against the Saxon, urged on by the church, and promises of church benefits were made to anyone who joined William to help slay the Saxon. Time has revenged Harold and the brave fellows who fell at Hastings. The Norman dynasty lasted but four generations, when the Saxon again ruled, and the language William would have forced on the country has been swept away and the church, that aided the intruder, and whose hand has always been against the Saxon, has been more than punished for the part it took in saddling Norman rule on our race, and the end is not yet; for in this new land, of which Pope Alexander, Harold, or William never heard, the conflict between the Saxon and his hereditary foe, the "Bull of Rome," still rages; but the conflict can have but one ending, and that will be similar to the closing of the Spanish Armada. The Saxon element must be on top. Fate has so written it.

Perhaps the greatest good the invaders did to England was the compilation of the Domesday Book, which is still in a good state of preservation in the Chapter House at Westminster, where millions of people have admired it. This colossal work, including a census and survey of nearly all the counties of England, A.D. 1086, is the grandest monument left us by William. The idea of a census and survey was taken from a similar work performed during the reign of Alfred the Great. Among the men worthy of mention during William's reign, as helping to make England great, I might mention Ingulphus, who wrote "Historia Croylandensis." Osbern, the author of the lives of St. Dunstan and St. Alphege, Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, to which we may add Matilda, William's Queen, who seems to have been a good wife and kindly disposed towards her husband's subjects.

(To be continued.)

FRED. T. HOBSON.
Collingwood, May, 1896.

ENGLISHMEN OF VICTORIA, B.C.

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER ON THE PACIFIC.

Narrow Escapes from the Bridge Accident, Members Loose Dear Ones—A Representative Lodge—Kind References to the Anglo-Saxon.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON: The terrible disaster on May 26th is known to everyone. The S. O. E. were fortunate, for not one was lost in the disaster, although several members were in the car. One Bro. Wm. Heatherbell, lost his wife, and Bro. Sherriff his two daughters. The members of Alexander Lodge attended the funeral of Mrs. Heatherbell on Friday the 29th and that of Bro. Sherriff's girls on Sunday 31st. It has been a dreadful thing, families broken up and loved ones parted in a moment.

Among the rescued were the following members of the Order: Bro. Geo. [Name obscured] and his boy, Bro. Babbar, and sister

ENDORSED:

We are all pleased with the portrait of our Bro. Col. Prior, which you published, and with your stand on the question before the people of Canada. I only wish that the S. O. E. would endorse your sentiments. Alexander Lodge does. If we do not honor and respect the word of our predecessors in office, as well as the advice of the Privy Council in England, of which we are obligated to obey the law, in my mind we are not men, but common adventurers, and unworthy the name of Englishmen or honorable men of whatever nationality. We wish you every prosperity, and may the ANGLO-SAXON win the honored place it richly deserves, i.e. a place in every loyalist's home. Fraternally yours,
J. CRITCHLEY,
Victoria, June 15th, 1896.

"Canada and Ocean Highway"

At the eighth ordinary general meeting of the Royal Canadian Institute, held in London, England, on June 9th, Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., of Ottawa, read a paper on "Canada and Ocean Highways" to a large gathering of colonial representatives from all over



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Ottawa, the Capital of the Dominion of Canada—population 58,198—with many features peculiar to itself, is undoubtedly an interesting city for tourists. Chief among the attractions are the Parliamentary and Departmental buildings, situated on the high cliffs overlooking the Ottawa river. In referring to them, a prominent writer says: "Their splendour, their fine commanding site, together with the beauty of the surrounding scenery, places them in an unrivalled position compared with other structures used for similar purposes, and must ever be an object of interest to tourist and stranger."

Bro. Bull, V.P., and Bros. Heatherbell and Sheriff, who had lost their dear ones.

The lodge at the last meeting passed votes of condolence with the bereaved ones.

A terrible gloom was cast over the city, and even yet the place has not fully recovered its wonted liveliness.

A REPRESENTATIVE LODGE.

At our last meeting, June 3rd, we initiated the Hon. the Premier of the Province, J. H. Turner, and the Hon. the Secretary of the Province, Jas. Baker, with three other brethren. A very pleasant time was spent in general business, when rousing addresses were delivered. We are the aristocratic lodge of the S.O.E. now, we have—
Col. The Hon. E. G. Prior, M.P.,
Hon. J. H. Turner, Premier of B.C.,
Hon. J. Baker, Prov. Secretary,
N. Shakespere, Postmaster,
A. H. Scaife, Publisher Province,
Capt. Clive-Phillips Woolley, Poet;
and sir, we are proud of them all, and if Sir Charles Tupper will come out here we will initiate him into Lodge Alexandria.

the world. The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., M.P., ex-Governor-General of Canada, a vice-President of the Institute, presided. He made some pleasing allusions to Canada, and said: "Our annual programme is not complete without a paper on Canada, forming as it does one of the most important parts of the Empire." Mr. Fleming's paper is practical as well as technical in information; it covers seventeen pages of the Institute's Journal.

The discussion upon the paper was participated in by the High Commissioner, Sir Donald A. Smith, G.C.M.G., and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., ex-Premier of Canada.

Bro. J. Castell Hopkins, of Toronto, spoke with strong feelings of the importance of the Institute to Canada, as a means of bringing a knowledge of the colonies to that of Englishmen. He urged the advisability of the Institute taking part in the celebration of the landing of Cabot and of the coming exhibition in Toronto. This was Bro. Hopkins' first public appearance at the Institute, and he created a favourable impression.

General G. D. Lardner and Dr. R. Dawson, brought the meeting to a close. It was a profitable one for Canada.

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