## The Colonist

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

hed Every Menday and Thursday

the Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability

TERMS: THE DAILY COLONIST. Published Every Day except Monday Per year, postage free to any part of Can-

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST. Per year, postage free to any part of the Dominion or the United States.....

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. sacter—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantine and Manufacturing Business, Government and Land Notices—published

ment insertion. No adversion facturers believed in it firmly, will take members at the close of each year from the parell. First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Adverby able public men in Great Britain, pareli: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Adversements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.50.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, \$1.00; funeral retices for outserten.

metices, 50 cents extra.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL
METAL—not mounted on wood.

#### FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

The Cobden Club a little over two months ago celebrated the jubilee of Free Trade. On the 26th of June, 1846, Richard Cobden wrote to his wife: "The Corn bill is law, and now my work is done.' Cobden and his co-workers expected that glorious results would flow from the repeal of the Corn Laws by the Brit- country newspapers, in nearly all of ish Parliament. They were devout be- which the British Columbia gold fields lievers in Free Trade and they were con- and mining operations are spoken of in vinced that before the expiration of fifty the highest terms. The papers from years the whole civilized world would be which the excerpts are taken are pubconverted to the doctrine of Free Trade. lished in all parts of Great Britain and But the fifty years have gone Ireland. Many of them relate to Govand not only has Great Britain made no ernor Dewdney's visit and the informaconverts to Free Trade but a large pro- tion which had been obtained from him. portion of her own population look upon Some of the letters are very well written it as very much the reverse of a blessing. | indeed, and, what is better, the descrip-Mr. Sidney Low in the August number tions of the gold discoveries and mining of the Nineteenth Century speaking of operations given in them are strictly the Jubilee says:

their part. The half century during which the system described by the somewhat misleading name of Free correspondents and informants as far as Trade has been the prevailing and official economic religion in England, has snake the faith of the orthodox in this country without in the smallest degree converting the heretics elsewhere. Fate has unkindly arranged a most dramatic array of events to show how limited is the progress which the principles of the Anti-Corn-Law Leaguers have made. We are in the full tide of Protectionist reaction, and it is a tide that did not begin to flow peculiar object of Cobden's interest and political appointment of the judiciary patronage—has provided herself with a but of course the Tupper government resolutely Protectionist than any other of her public men. The United States, the constant theme of envious eulogy from the old Manchester School, is extremely likely to ment has been defeated at the polls I confer the Presidency on the politician must limit you to recommendations abwhose name stands for the most savagely restrictive tariff of our times. Germany which pronounced for Free Trade before tacked his position. The weakness of England did, now occupies herself in his position is that he introduced quesputting on a fresh duty against the foreigner or giving a fresh bounty to her own producers every year. There is We have one precedent in Eng hardly one of our colonies which does history that I can remember. Of course not live under the shelter of a high there is no use going back for constitutional procedure much further than the longer a party obscure, discredited—times bound to accept the recommenda-half disgraced. It has ceased to be a mark of mere intellectual obtuseness—as if one should express doubts on the law of gravitation or the accuracy of the mul- Aberdeen's mistake was in referring to if one should express doubts on the law tiplication table—for a man to profess a the balance of power in the Senate and liking for import duties on other articles in political appointment of the judiciary besides wine, spirits, tobacco, dried which were no concern of his, and addiruits, cocoa and tea, which things may lawfully be taxed according to the true was probably right but he placed it on Cobdenite faith. On the contrary Pro- weak and untenable grounds." tection raises its head again, open and unabashed; it is vocal on the platform, it is felt at elections, and in Lancashire itself—car are in Manchester which related as to whather the Converse Conversion spoke of the question to the converse conversation spoke of the question to the converse conv itself-nay, even in Manchester, which raised as to whether the Governor-Genwas the Mecca of Free and in Birmingham, which may be liament in which connection the Doctor observed: "It can be discussed in par-liament if the incoming government asceived its prophet, John Bright, liament if the incoming government aswhen the Holy City had cast him out it is probable that if a popular vote act. In 1833 without any adverse vote could be taken the Free Traders would be against it a Governor dismissed a weak in a minority. To crown all, one of the government of that day, and I suppose most able and popular party leaders of that act could not have been discussed in the day, a minister holding the seals of Secretary of State, has publicly and ment had assumed responsibility for the

the state of public opinion in Great ment." Britain with regard to it, would be vilified and ridiculed by the Liberal declared that his "ideal" is Free Trade the ensuing year.

it is in England, newspaper supporters consider it to be their duty to profess the most unbounded admiration for Free Trade as it is in England. But it turns out that Mr. Laurier's perfect, that it is not admired by a large proportion of the population of the British Islands, and that it is discredited and detested by the people of all other civilized countries, and not put in Laurier's Commission has finished its inquiries his Government will submit to Parliament a tariff revised so as to resemble as far as circumstances will permit the British tariff. But it may Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted till ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued to for full term.

Liberal allowance on yearly and half-yearly contracts.

We skelly Advertisements—Ten cents a line men and British merchants and manufacturers believed in it firmly, will take ment inserted for less than \$2. and when the whole agricultural class—tenants as well as landlords—pronounce it a failure. Those who believe that the

#### B.C. GOLD FIELDS.

We have had the pleasure of seeing a large number of clippings from old true. It is surprising to see how little Indeed, as the Cobdenite jubilators exaggeration or indeed over-statement have sadly to admit, the time is one there is in what is said in the English singularly unpropitious for rejoicing on papers about British Columbia. Those papers about British Columbia. Those this Province is concerned. They cannot be sufficiently commended both for their accuracy and their moderation.

### GOLDWIN SMITH'S IDEA.

Goldwin Smith having been recently interviewed in regard to the constitu-tional aspect of the Aberdeen-Tupper controversy is reported to have said: "Iam afraid Lord Aberdeen has in yesterday, and shows no sign of ebbing some respects taken ground which it to-morrow. France — the country of Bastiat and Michel Chevalier, the the balance of power in the Senate and some respects taken ground which it Premier who is understood to be more was in an exceptional position. It had

solutely required by the public service,' I do not think anyone could have attions of the balance of power in the We have one precedent in English

tariff; and the solitary fragment of con- tional precedents much further than the solation the English Cobdenite can find beginning of this century for English is that a Conservative and defiantly Pro-tectionist Ministry in Canada has just well settled until that time. But within been beaten at the polls by Liberal opponents, who, however, have shown no
disposition whatever to become Free
Trades in the English understanding of Traders in the English understanding of the term. So much for the "civilmentary or elective basis and under ized world," which Manchester was to these circumstances the Governor-Genhave converted long ago. And in Eng-land itself the Protectionists are no tions unless we assume that he is at all

tion would be hard to hold.

emphatically given encouragement to act as constructively its own, and just so the scheme of a Customs Union for the responsibility of the Governor-General's The colonist who ventured to give such Dr. Smith added this important senan account as the above of the progress tence: "Otherwise the opposition may, 10. made by Free Trade in the world and of if it chooses, appeal to the home govern-

Messes. R. Porter & Sons have again press of Canada. The Liberal leader has Navy with met and vegetables during

# TWELVE YEARS' RECORD

ideal is very far indeed from being Experiences of Thirty-Three Prom- Mut. Reserve F'nd inent Assessment Life Insurance Associations.

practice by any of Great Britain's de- Figures Giving the Membership and Cost of Operating in Eleven Years.

Name and Date

Grand Lodge, Lacrosse, Wis.,

of Honor, Boston, Mass.,

Westfield, Mass.

Catholic Benevo-

Chosen Friends

Supreme Council Indianapolis,Ind

No. of Mem. bers.

4,834

13 57

16 18

17 50

14 80 14 00

19 60

20 00

22 90

15 16 19 40

9 62 11 77

14 00 13 40

14 60 15 30

16 74

19 58

19 53

10 50

5,461 6,074 6,736 6,730 6,729 6,779 7,077 7,333 7,300 6,890 6,423

57,005

58,192 60,145 62,111 62,276

62,457 62,574

61,355

60,544 60,076

56,060 53,210

5,413

6,493 8,382

10,394

11,012 11,344 12,258

13,385 15,193 16,387

17,012 18,831

4,306 6,934 8,971 13,073 16,276 19,778

23,553

25,555 26,967 29,530 31,772 35,155 41,120

22,737

26,175 29,271 32,295

37,699

39,492 39,074 37,958 37,644 37,892 37,779

29,571

17,380

27,282 29.007

33,701 32,719 35,042

45,322

17,441

22,693 27,072 32,933

33,301 37,460 31,194

29,203 29,896

1886 1887

1888

1889 1890 1891

1889

1893 1894 1895

1885 1886 1887

safely be taken for granted that Mr. About this time the safely be taken for granted that Mr. and published a record covering a period of About this time last year we compiled ( Laurier's Government's tariff will not ten or eleven years, of thirty three Assessbe a British Free Trade tariff or anything ment Life Insurance associations This like a British Free Trade tariff. The year we are able to add one more year's REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as dis- leader of the Government and its figures to all of these, except the United 11. members know that the people of Brethren Mutual Aid Society, of Bethle-Canada do not want Free Trade-that hem, Penn. This was about the oldest ness, Government and Land Notices—published at the following rates, per line, solid nonpareil, they all—Liberals as well as Conservative for the duration of publication to be specified at tives—favor a policy of Protection to native of excellent character, and with a the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisements:

More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 60 conts.

More than one week and not more than one week and not more than one carried the certs.

The tariff will have to be revised for appearance sake, butdozens of excuses will be found to keep it al-More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents.

Not more than one week, 80 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every-day insertion.

Theatrical advartisements, 10 cents per line cuses are being made already by anticities and insertion.

The arrival advartisements and not more than one week and not more than one week, 80 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than \$2.50, and accepted other than for every-day insertion.

The arrival advartisements, 10 cents per line company, those of its remaining members who own anything worth looking after will Advertisements unaccompanied by specific pation. It is not likely that find themselves heavily assessed, according

present Government were elevated to society. Some of them, no doubt, pay out power because they professed to believe in Free Trade and promised to establish in expenses, according to whether they have entrance fees and doctors' fees, and it in this country, are laboring under a delusion. They will find that Mr. Laurier dare not make any advance toward Free Trade.

have entrance fees and doctors lees, and monthly or quarterly dues paid or not paid by the entrants, separately from the society's accounts. Our object is to make that column show the death losses from year to year, supposing the expenses to be a uniform amount in each association.

	Name and Date	Year	No. of	Cost
ĺ	of	of	Mem-	per
	Origin.	Record.	bers.	\$1000.
and appropriate the contract of the contract o	A.O.U.W.' Grand Lodge, San Francisco, California, 1877.	(1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895	16,655 17,219 18,329 18,413 18,677 18,769 17,544 18,135 17,499 17,316 16,614 16,050	\$12 48 15 41 14 98 15 21 14 75 14 78 16 34 17 845 20 02 19 14 20 40
Commence and Commence of the C	2. A.O.U.W., Grand Lodge, Denver, Col., 1882.	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891	2,217 2,715 2,515 2,950 4,020 4,394 4,640 3,895	7 62 10 48 13 17 10 58 10 21 12 19 13 48 16 06

rand Lodge,	1889	4.394	12 19	16.
enver, Col.,	1890	4,640	13 48	Covenant Mutual
1882.	1891	3,895	16 06	Benefit Assn.,
	1892	4,079	14 59	Galesburg, Ill.,
	1893	5,430	9 25	1877.
	1894	7,309	11 79	
4	1895	7,704	12 21	
	(1884	15,392	9 51	
	1885	16,269	11 18	-
	1886	18,280	12 60	
	1887	20,468	19 43	

and Louge,				
Paris, Ill.,	1890	20,293	15 55	Equitable
1875.	1891	20,439	14 70	Aid Unio
	1892	20,303	15 40	Columbus, 1
	1893	19,508	16 76	1879.
V	1894	18,504	17 25	,
	1895	17,330	18 62	
	/1884	1,484	19 73	
	1885	1,436	24 17	

	1001	1,777	40 10 1	
٠,	1888	1,475	29 07	
ge,	1889	1,462	17 67	18.
y.,	1890	1,534	20 29	Knights of Hon
J .,	1891	1,763	21 54	Supreme Lodg
	1892	2,136	24 60	St. Louis, Mo
	1893	2,500	18 66	1874.
	1894	2,219	28 16	
	1895	2,026	32 32	
	(		02 02	
	(1884	19,674	12 37	*

U.W., Lodge, s, N.Y.,	1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894	27,033 29,077 31,103 31,069 31,228 31,158 30,942 29,088	12 07 14 77 13 50 14 53 16 97 17 09 17 54 19 10 20 32	K. of P., Endowment I Chicago, II
	1894 1895	29,088 27,632	20 32 21 01	

31 70

12 10

22 00 24. 19 60 1 13 46 Li

Association, Auburn, Maine, 1885.

Mass. Benefit Life Association, Boston, 1879.

				3
a.O.U.W., and Lodge, ledo, Ohio, 1872.	(1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895	3,689 3,797 4,296 4,152 3,618 3,586 2,560 4,062 4,494 4,939 4,948 4,883	18 52 17 62 20 30 21 51 24 51 23 80 21 90 22 21 21 29 21 59 24 10 22 90	
a.O.U.W., and Lodge, homas, Ont.,	1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1894	9,000 10,499 12,247 14,220 16,591 19,501 22,679 25,266 26,653 27,922 27,561 28,331	11 84 10 21 11 26 10 00 10 72 9 33 10 30 9 90 11 50 11 40 11 60 12 87	2

	1.	1001	14,220
	A.O.U.W.,	1888	16,591
	Grand Lodge,	1889	19,501
	St. Thomas, Ont.,	1890	22,679
	1879.	1891	25,266
	20101	1892	26,653
		1893	27,922
		1894	27,561
		1895	28,331
		(	
	-	(1884	14,700
		1885	14,755
l		1886	14,989
ĺ	8.	1887	14,883
	A.O.U.W	1888	15,346
	Grand Lodge,	1889	15,643
ı	Pittsburg, Penn.,	1890	15,920
Į	1869.	1891	15,862
1		1892	16,844
1		1893	16,854
ł		1894	16,697
ĺ		1895	14.049

Grand Lod

TOOL	10,007
1895	14,049
(1884	1,912
	1,875
	1,996
1887	2,199
1888	2,316
	1,977
	1,863
I891	1,946
	1,945
	2,004
	1,851
1895	1,756
1884	1,895
1885	1,757
1886	1.576
	1895 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895

Grand Lodge, Dallas, Texas,

2,135 2,480 3,228 3,316 3,489 4,178 3,966 3,892 4,274

40,988 1884 2,127 3,790 5,936 8,771 13,696 Kts. of Maccabees, Supreme Tent, Pt. Huron, Mich., 1888 1889 1890 16,904 23,176 38,227 53,222 76,620 101,869 1884 1885 4,560 4,695 5,026 5,287 5,356 4,618 4,051 4,372 4,403 4,503 4,656 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 21. Kt. Temp. & Mas. Mut. Aid Asso., Cincinnati, O., 1884 1,500 2,3:5 3,976 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 Z2.
Knights Temp. & Masons' Life Indemnity Co., Chicago, Ill., 5,260 6,123 6,541 7,265 7,330 7,333 7,255 7,509 1884 1885 1886 1887 Maine Benefit 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895

1883.

1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 128,607 125,395 122,912 125,417 137,753 135,213 132,499 127,073 123,354 119,785 115,212 16,489 17,151 16,273 17,083 18,233 20,635 23,501 24,501 24,50 19 50 19 50 20 30 21 15 20 54 22 30 17 20 17 80 18 40 18 40 17 60 16 10 16 60 17 83 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 17 83 U1 18 10 16 08 10 30 9 70 9 79 10 00 12 48 11 77 12 60 14 00 14 00 15 61 16 30 15 54 20 00 19 16

1,503 3,675 4,788 5,594 6,383 6,178 6,381 6,402 6,054 6,263 6,501 9,966 10,570 12,702 13,406 12 80 16 20 14 00 16 50 16,133

1884 1885 1886 20,779 1884 53,811 1885 37,953 42,625 47,693 1886 1887 1887 1888 1889 70,823 13 70 79,176 86,935 13 61 Royal Arcanum 53,215 58,515 11 90 11 67 12 52 1889 1890 97,967 upreme Council 14 85 Boston, Mass., 64.679 72,342 82,716 96,067 105,878 1893 1894 1895 137,189 16 09 148,426 159,307 1893 1894 1895 174,060 5,901 7 60 1884 1885 3,397 22 00 22 30 26 80 8,391 13,421 3,325 2,714 2,291 2,519 4,087 2,387 1,651 1,137 927 843 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 14,759 17,004 20,879 26,300 7 30 31. 9 10 8 National Union, Toledo, Ohio, Southern Tier Masonic Relief, Elmira, N.Y., 1889 9 43 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 32,127 40,566 43,559 1868. per \$1000 44,707 46,206 1,225  $\begin{array}{r}
 1884 \\
 1885 \\
 1886 \\
 1887
 \end{array}$ 1884 1885 8,224 7,934 7,429 25,572 32,329 37,020 14 09 14 65 13 57 N. W. Masonic Aid Association, Chicago, Ill., 1874. 41,343 7,000 47,041 53,040 United Brethren Mutual Aid So-1889 189<del>0</del> 14 01 54,977 13 8 ciety, Lebanon. 58,290 49,417 1891 Pa., 1870. 3,831 4,223 16 67 53 90 1893 45,773 4.609 1894 1894 1895 Winding up. 44,996 13 30 7,668 11 74 1884 562 1,339 2,725 9.433 1885 1886 1887 4.067 United Friends 21,500 National 4,880 5,692 Order of Pough-keepsie, N.Y., Provident Union New York, 1889 1890 12 30 14 10 14 88 16 50 6,492 20 40 20 00 1881. 1891 1892 1893 1894 21.129 1891 1892 6,193 6,326 1883 20,726 17,3286,254 5,900 1893 1894 1895 17 60 13 33 11 13 9 83 12 33 6,021 15 18 The following is a summary of the foreof the longer relating to the eleven grand lodges of the A.O.U.W., whose record we have been presenting, each year. From 1884 to 1893, the membership of those redeaves are reported to the result of 15,113 14 60 12 30 13 14 29. 1885 14,665 lodges made excellent growth. From 91,-452 in December, 1884, they grew to 139,581. But the past two years has brought a change, and they now number only 130,448 as the footings for 1895 show. The result Royal Templars of Temperance, Buffalo, N. Y., 14,860 15,701 15,133 13 50 13 11 1888 1892 1893 1894 upon their combined net death-rate is, that instead of \$9.50 per \$1,000, as in 1884, it cost the members \$16.78 in 1895, apart from the 12,957 \$4 assumed for expenses.

No. of Mem-bers.

per \$1000

bers.

		ship Decem	workmen. aber 31.		cost per \$1	.000.
Grand Lodge.	1884 16.655	1893. 17,316	1895. 16.050	1884. \$ 8 48	1893.	1895.
linois	. 2,217 15,392	5,430 19,508	7,704 17,330	3 62 5 51	\$16 02 5 25 14 76	\$16 4 8 7 14 6
ew York	19 674	2,500 30,942	2,026 $27,632$	15 73 8 37	14 66 15 10	28 3 17 0
hio ntario enusylvania	. 9.000	4,939 27,922	4,883 28,321	14 52 7 84	17 59 7 40	18 9 8 8
ennessee.	1.912	16,854 $2,004$ $3,966$	14,049 1,756	7 57 17 45	14 42 19 75	16. 8 27. 7
/isconsin	. 4,834	7,300	4,274 6,423	$\frac{8}{7} \frac{10}{37}$	16 32 11 89	13 7 13 5
Totals	91,452	139,581	130,448	\$ 9 50	\$13 85	\$16 7

Every jurisdiction shows an increase in the death cost, the past year, except Ohio and Texas; and Ohio shows an increase compared with 1893. The reduction in these two States the past year was very slight. And only three grand lodges—those of Ontario, Colorado and Texas—show any increase in membership. Their increase respectively was 770, 395 and 382—a total increase of 1,547, against a decrease in the other eight grand lodges of 6,662. The three States contributing most largely to this result are those in which the Order is oldest. Pennsylvania's decrease was 2,648; New York's, 1,456; and Illinois' decrease, 1,174. The increase of the assessments in those three grand lodges accounts for the difficulty of getting new members. Notice the figures of twelve years ago and

Notice the figures of twelve years ago and now:

Death Claims

13 33

Notice the figures of twelve years ago and now:

Death Claims

Death Claims

Grand Lodge.

Grand Lodge.

1869

Pennsylvania. 1869

New York. 1874

1875

Can anybody see anything else but disaster to those three grand lodges in the immediate future? Three years ago they

About one-half the twenty-two are what may be called fraternal, and the other half may be called business associations. We will therefore present their figures in the form of two tables, relating to eleven fraternal and ten business enterprises. In these tables the growth of membership, and of net cost of death claims per \$1,000 of risk carried, can be the more clearly seen. Organ- sent ized. Age. In 1884. In 1895.

ng to the age of the assessed. About one-half the twenty-two are what

ELEVI	EN FRATE	CRNAL ASS	OCIATIONS.			
Name of Association  merican Legion	-Member 1884.	ership Decen 1893. 60,076		−Net 1884.	cost per 1893.	\$1,000 — 1895.
hosen Friends	4,306	31,772 35,892	41,120 29,571	\$ 9 30 5 62	\$16 00 13 62	\$18 90 12 74
" of Pythias	128,607 16 489	123,354 32,922	115,212 40,988	7 95 11 10	16 99 17 15	18 78 18 30
nights Templar	2,127 4,560	53,222 4,403	101,869 4,656	13 20	14 08 5 70	10 43 6 00
Oyal Templars	15,113 53 811	12,957 148,426	12,481 174,060	8 48 7 00	16 00 19 86	17 54 16 83
outhern Tier nited Friends	3,397 7,668	927 20,726	1,225	7 34 18 00	9 05 30 00	8 81 31 40
	315,820	524.677	590,955	7 74 \$ 9 07	13 50	14 13
	,	021,011	000,000	\$ 9 01	<b>\$</b> 15 63	\$15 77

The most prominent points brought to view in the foregoing table are, first, the wonderful growth during the twelve years of the Maccabees and the Royal Arcanum; and second, the influence of that growth in the foregoing table are, first, the ties so much lower than is the case in the others. The following table shows the progress of the ten business assessment enterprises:—

Name of Society.	Membe	rship Decen	nber 31.	Net	cost per \$1	,000.
Ct + D	1884	1893.	1895.	1884.	1893.	1898
ay State Ben. Association	5,413	16,387	18,831	\$ 7 43	\$11 73	\$15
ovenant Mutual	7,380	45,014	44,255	6 50	10 25	12
quitable-Aid Union 1	5,613	31,194	29,896	9 00	16 30	17
asons' Life Association	1,500	7,333	7.509	2 00	11 20	12
aine Benefit Association	1,503	6,054	6,501	4 60	10 50	10
assachusetts Benefit Life	9,966	35,064	51,940	8 80	14 30	13
utual Reserve Fund 2	0,779	82,716	105,878	3 10	12 09	11
ational Union	5.901	43,559	46,206	3 60	7 45	8
W. Masonic Aid 2	5,572	45,773	44,996	6 13	12 36	13
ational Prov. Union	562	6,254	6,021	6 31	13 60	11

This table shows a lower death rate than the fraternals show in the preceding table. The chief reason of this is that the membership is very much younger. The oldest business society was started only twenty one years ago, while among the fraternals is a twenty-seven year old; and the eleven fraternals average eighteen years of standing against only fourteen years by the ten business ventures. A growth of death losses from \$5.75 in 1884 to \$12.60 in 1895 shows a startling difference between fresh lives—within five years of a medical examination—and those which have been ten or twenty years on the books. The danger of an assessment society's collapse from heavy assessment society's collapse from heavy sassessment society's collapse from heavy in the danger of death to the individual member, just after a society of over twenty years' standing has "gone up," are both very great, and if to this be added a tremendous call upon his property to pay unpaid death claims, and every living member was notified, under ordinary \$4,000 certificate, to pay his share of those claims. More than forty Masonic assessment societies have miserably failed, showing that the fraternal tie will not keep them alive when assessments increase unbearably. W. C. Swain, Grand Master of the State of Illinois, said, in a letter to the Masonic Tudings, about a brother Mason: "His first payment in 1877 was \$10; his assessment for 1893 was \$164.50. He will receive, if the company is in existence when he dies, \$1,000. He has already paid in \$1,352, or \$352 more than he has any claim to get back. If he pays five years more at the same rate, he will then have paid for his \$1,000 the snug little sum of \$2,174.50." —The Monetary Times.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

5 The Semi-Weekly Colonist

Сніс an's le the Der day. others, mittee vention GENT tendere cratic assure y high ho will ace dency o magnitt constitu nation a which h that off personal prove w country to use th vance a annound under a date for paign re form national endorse cratic fo to the l opens bef opportun ates to wards of as is ne

" Demo

gree; deal

than wit ignores th ther riche in behalf cracy kno according science; therhood. no matter what form Creator. the United without ex est bearing that the gold with States note necessity hereal. Inst right vester deem its coin, the ex ernment fo lished by a surrendered the obligation mercy of th in bond issu in money an to deplete ing to thei dangerous: cise a contreasury de platform a money by i

well as dem people. A ance of the by Presiden all the pres him, instead is the best tions with for all conce should resi pean autho sphere rathe irritation wh from any att ence of mo dedicated to "The labo

have express and railroad to a decision tribunal; mo an interest e est of the em right to prote tration again ence and em disputes bety great arteri laborers who

Mr. Bryan self in favor enlargement state comme sition to trusts and sympathy wi common pe tion saying: "Since the the nation's and defend peril, their i

to be conside official position has ever foun those who are common peop necessary to free exercise

reward of the It is not tariff question