

**NORTHWEST LODGE DIFFICULTIES**

**NECESSITY FOR REELECTING THE G. L. OFFICERS.**

**Winnipeg's Hands full of its work—A Building Committee Wanted—A Brother in Distress.**

[From our Winnipeg Correspondent.]  
For the first time in its history since the institution of the S. O. E. in the Northwest, one at least of the lodges here has been compelled, in justice to its own members, to deny pecuniary assistance, in reply to an appeal for aid to a distressed brother, made by an eastern lodge. It seems to your correspondent that some explanation of the peculiar relations which the few and far divided lodges of this vast region bear to each other, and to the Order in the East, would be better for all concerned.

Winnipeg is the *entrepot*, the jumping off place as it were, for all the immigration into this vast country. Accidents of one kind or the other will happen amongst such a vast throng of human beings in the throes of migration. That of the English race being about two-thirds of the whole, people of that nationality settled here have consequently more call upon them for assistance than those of any other. It sometimes happens members of the S. O. E. are stranded and it is necessary to send them home from the coast to Toronto say; this means seventy dollars for fare alone, with incidentals another ten, or twenty dollars a piece for the two lodges in Vancouver and the two in Winnipeg. This is only a single point; there are others, though not so costly, which are still expenses incident to the situation, and it would seem that, considering this state of affairs, our Eastern brethren should be chary of asking us for that aid which it pains us to refuse, but which, under present circumstances, self-preservation makes it our duty to withhold.

If the efforts of our Supreme Grand President, and others of the Supreme Grand Lodge, in the direction of making a vigorous effort for the extension of the order in these territories, are crowned with success, so will its influence and power for helping its members travelling and in distress be extended, and that which is now a tax upon the few will, when divided amongst the many, become a burden slightly felt.

**NORTHWEST EXTENSION.**

In reference to the extension of the Order in the Northwest, as this will likely appear in print before the great annual assembly of delegates to the Supreme Grand Lodge now so shortly to take place, it would perhaps be well through the medium of this paper to call the attention of members from all parts of the Dominion to the absolute necessity of extending every facility for furthering the autonomy and extension of the scope of the influence of the Order in this section by forming a lodge in every place that a sufficient number of Englishmen can be found to make one self-supporting. In making this demand the writer feels well assured that he is voicing the sentiments of every member of the three Winnipeg lodges. That the assembly will take cognizance of the desire of the lodges here to form a hall and building association under the auspices of the Order is another matter for their consideration. Why Hamilton or Toronto should be favoured in that respect while Winnipeg has been refused, is a problem none of us here can solve.

**GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.**

For the best interest of all lodges so remote from the centre of government, it is indeed to be hoped there will not, this year at least, be any drastic change in the officers at the head of affairs, for, as was recently explained by our D. D. The rapid increase of the Order within the last year or so has rendered the original order of things totally inadequate to meet the ever increasing business, and consequently considerable changes will have to be made in the system on which the S. G. Executive conducts affairs.

If such is the case there can surely be none so likely to be efficient officers in the future as those who, under great disadvantages, have done yeoman service in the past, and from the experience thus gained have devised ways and means, and methods likely to meet the ever-increasing demands of an organization which already, under Providence, is extending a beneficiary influence from one end of this Dominion to the other.

**A BROTHER'S NEED.**

An apt illustration of the advantages of belonging to a live lodge in a live order, was evidenced in this city at a

very recent date. At an early hour on the morning of the 4th inst. the citizens of the south end were aroused by an explosion, and on looking outside were horrified to see a large brick veneered block in flames, above, below and from one end to the other. On rushing to the scene with as little delay as possible your correspondent heard one man had been dragged out alive, but badly burned. With the natural sympathy we all feel for a fellow creature under such dreadful circumstances, to locate the man and ascertain the extent of his injuries was the next impulse, for it was but too evident that if any more unfortunates were in the now raging furnace their fate must have long since been decided.

The injured man was found at a neighbouring hotel nearly demented with pain and horror, the hair being burned off his head and the shirt from his back. The crowd around were full of sympathy, but no one seemed to know what to do. A Son of England came in and recognized in the sufferer a brother of his own lodge, Westward Ho.

To run over to the Manitoba hotel, where a grand ball was in full blast fortunately, and fetch out the lodge surgeon, Dr. Orton, and with him the lodge surgeon of Calgary lodge, Doctor Lindsay, was the work of a very few minutes, and the clothes were cut off, and wounds dressed, and the patient placed comfortably in bed as quickly as possible. No brothers, had they actually and literally borne that relationship to the victim of circumstances, could have acted more promptly and humanely than was done on this occasion.

The injured man is entirely without relatives here, and, though insured to some extent, could get no money, what he had being burned, so members of the lodges had again to come to the rescue to rig him out so he need not feel ashamed, for fig leaves are very hard to get here at this season, and garments made of them are not held in very high estimation when the thermometer is away below the forties.

The juvenile concert will be held, D.V., on the 21st inst., Westward Ho, No. 98, having called its regular meeting for an early hour, so enabling it to donate the use of the room for the purpose on the evening in question.

**SPREADING WESTWARD.**

An application for the opening of a new lodge at Brandon, Manitoba, is on the tapis.

**Results of Democracy.**

So far as concerns the punishment of crime and the consequent protection of life and property—the primary object of civilized government—the American republic is a gigantic failure. Americans of the better class are ready to admit this. Andrew D. White, ex-president of Cornell University and ex-Minister to Germany, says in a recent magazine article: "I will say that the United States is to-day among all the Christian countries in the world; that in which the highest crimes are most frequent and are least punished." In 1890, he finds there were 4,000 in this country, and in 1891 no fewer than 6,000, and as to the proportion of retribution, he says, "Statistics show that only one murderer in fifty ever receives capital punishment." In attempting to trace the cause of this appalling state of affairs he thinks it is largely due to sentimental sympathy or pity for the criminal, and he is partially right. He might go farther and trace that maudlin sympathy to the emasculated theology which has had such sway in New England for a hundred years. But even then he would not find the whole explanation of the case. Account must be taken of the effect of republican institutions upon the human mind. There is nothing in them to touch the imagination or set forth exalted ideals. Regard for authority is lost. Reverence toward divine things disappears. The state as an entity falls into contempt. Children cease to obey parents. Violations of law become too frequent to receive notice. Evil-doers learn to trifle with the courts. Then the immunity of crime from punishment leads to general insecurity and occasional popular frenzy. And yet most Americans fancy they constitute the vanguard of modern progress, and that Canadians are aching for annexation!

**A Splendid Programme.**

Suffolk lodge of Brockville, held a most successful concert on the evening of Feb. 6th, which despite the inclement weather was largely attended. The committee provided a good programme. The singing of the National Anthem brought the evening to a close after president Thomas Guest had delivered a short address.

**PATRIOTIC UTTERANCES.**

**County Crown Attorney Crerar, Hamilton, addresses a United States Body.**

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst., County Crown Attorney Crerar, of Hamilton, addressed the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and after dealing with the trade questions of the day he gave vent to some noble patriotic utterances, wherein he expressed the honest sentiment of a man who has pride in his country, and faith in his country's future. He scouted the notion that any considerable number of Canadians favour annexation. "There has," he said, "been a party of annexationists in Canada, as well as three Tailors in Tooley street, for the last thirty years. But he intimated in very plain language that the three tailors are not the people of Canada, nor are they authorized to speak for the people of Canada. Then briefly, Mr. Crerar gave his audience some idea of the magnitude and capabilities of the Dominion. Ontario alone, he said, is 10,000 square miles larger than the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan combined; 11,000 square miles larger than Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and 25,000 square miles greater than the six New England States, with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Ohio in agricultural capacity, that it produces the best sheep, the best cattle, the best barley and that 'its climatic conditions especially fit it to grow men.' This magnificent country, said Mr. Crerar, is peopled by the same race which founded, built up and now dominates and directs the energies of the American republic—the Anglo-Saxon. "Can you name another race," he asked, "surpassing it in endurance, courage and self-reliance, more hopeful in defeat or difficulty, more magnanimous in success?" "And yet," he continued, "it is rumoured that the Canadian section of this dauntless race, whose blood is of the same strain as that which has been the heritage and boast of the American people, is shrinking from the task of working out its own independent destiny, and, cravenlike, is pleading for shelter and sustenance at the hands of its neighbours and kinsmen. Sir, the Canadian born is not one

"Who never to himself hath said  
This is my own my native land."  
"He not only loves his country, but has ever been in deepest sympathy with all who do."

**The Feeling Towards Canada.**

It is understood that the recent message of President Harrison on the Canadian railroads will be followed up by an order from the Secretary of State to the United States Consuls at Vancouver and Montreal not to permit the sealing of cars loaded with foreign merchandise for shipment to the United States except under their own hands. The volume of business is so great that the consuls cannot perform it, and shipments from China and Japan over the Canadian Pacific Railroad will go forward to the frontier of the United States without any examination by United States officers. Proper regulations will be promulgated by the Treasury Department for the inspection of goods at the frontier, and these regulations will be of such a character as to require in most cases the unloading of the cars. The large volume of traffic which goes over the Canadian Pacific Railroad because that road is able to offer lower rates than the American transcontinental lines, will thus be impeded in such a way as to throw the traffic over the American roads if the President and his Cabinet are not mistaken as to the effect of their action. It is not intended to interfere with importations originating in Canada, and if the work of sealing them for interior points of the United States is too heavy for the consuls to perform, an appropriation may be asked of Congress to provide them with assistance. — Journal of Commerce.

**England's Shipbuilding.**

The annual shipbuilding returns issued by Lloyds show that during the year 1892 the total tonnage of new shipping launched in all countries was 1,696,946, of which 1,261,107 tons were built in Great Britain and 405,839 tons in other countries. Out of the aggregate 308,901 tons were accounted for by warships, etc., leaving a balance of 1,388,045 tons for merchant and other vessels, 1,109,950 tons of which were built in the United Kingdom and 248,095 in other countries. The output of the year in the United Kingdom falls short of that of 1891 by about 21,000 tons. In both years the proportion of sailing tonnage has been unusually high, having amounted last year to over 22 per cent, and this year to over 24 per cent, of the total production.

**OUR PATENT COLUMN.**

**Inventive Progress—Profits on Patents—What is Patentable.**

The remarkable inventive genius developed in the Dominion of Canada within barely a generation may be ascribed to the robust originality of the Canadian people, coupled with the stimulus of great financial rewards guaranteed by favorable legislation.

The Canadian patent system, which had its birth one hundred years ago, has witnessed a wizard-like transformation in mechanical appliances, in the utilization of nature's forces, and in all the conveniences and accessories of life. If we consider the stride from the primitive plow, with which the ancients tilled the soil, to the marvelous farm implements of to-day; from the burnt-brick

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libraries of Babylon and Nineveh to the superb treasures in movable types and sumptuous bindings that stand, piled tier on tier, in the British Museum and the Library of Parliament we may truly realize how the world has progressed. Yet the most wonderful part of this advancement has been made within the period just mentioned. During that time we have had the discovery of the telegraph, the electric light, and all the various uses of electricity. Within the same period we have seen the evolution of the printing-press from the clumsy hand-lever contrivance of Franklin's time, to the marvelous Hoe machine which prints and folds seventy-five

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thousand copies of a complete eight-page newspaper in an hour. In that time the locomotive engine, the steamboat and the luxurious sleeping car have supplanted the primitive modes of travel which preceded them, and we have advanced from the old hand-spinning wheel to the wonderful weaving-loom and knitting machines of the present day. Besides all these we have had the discovery of the telephone, which conveys the human voice in conversation hundreds of miles; the phonograph, which records the sound of the voice and repeats its tones at the will of the operator; the sewing machine and the typewriter, which revolutionized methods in important branches of business, and even the convenient little lucifer

**PATENTS PROCURED**

in Canada, United States, England  
France, Germany and all  
foreign countries.

fer match which replaced flint and friction. Let any man try to imagine the comparative condition of life and society if these patented discoveries had never been made, and he will measurably appreciate the benefits of the system that inspired them.

In the early days of the English patent system a patent granted by the Crown was not even *prima facie* evidence of novelty, but the poor inventor was obliged to maintain his claim as best he could in the courts. The United States laws previous to 1836 were afflicted to some extent with similar defects, but under the new act of that year the Patent Office was vested with quasi-judicial as well as executive functions, the patent being ad-

**TRADE-MARKS, DESIGNS,**

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judicated upon in advance, and possessing as soon as granted the attributes of a patent which, under the old system, had been tested by expensive litigation. Thus the patent acquires an immediate commercial value, and thus, under the stimulating effect of fostering laws and large profits, inventive genius has developed and great results have been achieved. From three patents in 1790 there was a growth to 26,290, and where one hundred years ago Franklin, a man of science, was content to leave the printing press as he found it and as Guttenberg had left it three hundred years before, the last hundred years have seen it advanced to one of the most wonderful mechanisms in the age of wonders.

(To be Continued.)

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