INAUGURATION OF HOME FOR ORPHANS AT FORESTERS' ISLAND

LATEST PHILANTHROPY OF DR. ORONHYATEKHA

Magnificent Building Erected for Children of Deceased Members of the Independent Order of Foresters Opened With Ceremony—Supreme Chief Ranger Gives Account of Building Operations—Inaugural Sermon by Rev. W. J. McCaughan of Chicago—New Officers of Supreme Court Installed—Two Days' Celebration at Deseronto.

Deseronto, Aug. 7.—(Special.)—The inauguration of the Orphans' Home on Foresters' Island and the re-convening of the triennial session of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters for the installation of officers and other unfinished business has attracted a large number of visitors to Foresters' Island Park during the last few days. The influx began on Saturday when a special train carried between 400 and 500 Foresters from Toronto. Dr. Oronhyatekha, the honored supreme chief ranger of the order, arrived on Friday to prepare for their reception and to set his house in order. The beautiful island in the Bay of Quinte, opposite this town, which is the summer headquarters of the order, was looking its best. Cots were set up in the almost finished orphanage, and with the accommodation provided at the hotel the large number of visitors were well looked after. Dr. Oronhyatekha threw his own home, "The Castle," open to the supreme officers and their wives, and several others found comfortable quarters at the prettily shaded home of the supreme chief ranger's daughter.

The special train from Toronto reached Deseronto at 4.30, and at the wharf steamers were in waiting to convey the visitors across the bay. The most prominent guests and the uniformed commandery from Detroit, thirty-eight strong, were taken over in the chief's own launch, and when the island wharf was reached the Deseronto Citizens' Band struck up "The Maple Leaf Forever," while Dr. Oronhyatekha smiled a welcome to those who came from afar to do him honor. The evening was spent in a quiet way, the band playing a fine program in front of the hotel, while a number enjoyed the dancing in the pavilion, a good orchestra being in attendance.

Opening of Orphanage.

To inaugurate the Foresters' Orphanage was the chief object of the gathering. This splendid building is now nearly completed, and as soon as the staff has been engaged will be open for the reception of children of deceased members of the order. The cost, after the final touches have been made, will be in the neighborhood of $125,000; there will be accommodation for 250 children, and the staff; and to maintain this charity the supreme council has just provided for a levy on the grand councils of one cent a month per capita, which will net, from the present membership, no less a sum than $27,000 a year. This, in the opinion of the executive, will be more than sufficient for present needs, and it is the intention to fund the surplus so that in time it is hoped the institution will be entirely supported by the interest.

Dr. Oronhyatekha some years ago conceived the idea of caring for the orphans of deceased Foresters, and decided to set apart a portion of his island for this noble object. Benevolence is one of the chief's leading characteristics, and had his mind not been fully set upon inaugurating such a work of philanthropy the obstacles encountered might have turned his thoughts in another direction. But he has a stout heart and the magnificent orphanage reared upon his property will stand a lasting monument to his greatness. To begin with, the doctor himself has been the chief architect of the home. His mind evolved the graceful structure, and he gave personal attention to the details of construction from the beginning, choosing his own workmen and paying them fair wages, thus saving to the order thousands of dollars. The first estimate for the walls alone was $110,000, and that the whole structure has been erected at a probable cost of only $125,000 is a source of much satisfaction to the membership.

Work of a Year.

On Aug. 27 last year the corner stone of the present imposing building was laid by Hon. Dr. Oronhyatekha, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. To-day the orphanage is almost ready to receive those who are to benefit by the supreme chief ranger's benevolence in donating the site and the action of the supreme court in furnishing funds to erect the building and endow the philanthropy. The building fronts the mainland ,and is discernible for a long distance as one approaches from either east or west. The building is 150 feet in length by 50 feet in width. The walls are solid concrete, covered without and within by ornamental metallic sheeting, the work of the Metallic Roofing Company, Toronto. Those competent to judge say that the building is practically fireproof, and with proper care impervious to the effects of time and weather. It is surmounted by five battlemented towers, the central one of which is over 80 feet high. The battlements surmounting the tower and roof give the building a very imposing and striking appearance.

A splendid porch supported by massive Corinthian columns marks the main entrance. Two fine verandahs 12 feet in width extend along the front and both ends of the building at the second and third storeys. The reception hall, 30 feet by 20 feet, is one of the features of the interior of the building. From this hall a fine oaken stairway leads to the upper part of the building.

The internal arrangements are commodious and complete. In the first storey are the heating appliances, storage rooms and work shops; on the main floor the superintendent's apartments, various offices, a splendid dining-room 76 feet by 20 feet, girls' dormitory, etc.; on the third floor, school rooms, boys' dormitory, etc., and the fourth storey contains dormitories. The building thruout is lighted by electricity.

Beautiful Assembly Hall.

One of the chief architectural features of the building is the assembly hall, which will hold over a thousand people. The colors are delightfully blended on walls and ceiling, and the scores of electric bulbs in the ceiling arches give a most charrming effect. It is claimed by the artists who sang here on Sunday night that the acoustic properties of the room are unsurpassed anywhere, and some go so far as to say the hall rivals in this respect the world-famed temple of the Mormons at Salt Lake City. Certainly the faintest notes of the beautiful pipe organ or the whispers of the speakers on the platform can be heard distinctly in the farthest corner.

A wharf for the ferryboats and lake steamers has been built in front of the orphanage, and workmen are now busy adding to the beauty of this section of the park.

Such is a brief description of the building and its surroundings. It was inaugurated on Sunday afternoon with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion, a full choral service being held in the afternoon, with an address by Rev. W. J. McCaughan of Chicago; and in the evening a service of song was held, at which the Supreme Chief Ranger gave an address of an hour's duration, entering into some of the details of the work of construction and outlining how it was proposed to finance the institution.

This evening a grand masque ball was held in the orphanage. The costumes for the most part were exceedingly well contrived, representing historical incidents, and the pleasure of the gathering was enhanced by the charming decorations and illuminations. The music was superb.

Supreme Court Reconvenes.

During the day the adjourned triennial session of the Grand Court was held. The officers were installed. The Supreme Court met at Atlantic Citl, N.J., last week, when most of the regular business of the council was transacted, the installation being postponed in order that the Supreme Council might have the opportunity of inspecting the home.

Among the officers and delegates present from outside the province were: W. W. Wilson, J. K. Risk, Indiana; W. E. Reaves, O. S. Cooper, California; N. G. Philip, Ohio; H. W. Cheadle, Duluth; G. H. West, Winnipeg; J. R. Bennet and E. T. Hilseler; Rev. J. A. Kelly, Ireland; Mozart Allen, Scotland; J. Gibson, George Emery, John Porter, England; E. N. Cameron, California; C. H. Scott, Michigan; A. T. Goldsworthy, J. W. Pyatt, England; H. Dietrichs, Norway; J. D. Clark, Ohio; T. J. Rogers, J. Wilson, Ireland; Dr. C. L. Coulter, Pennsylvania; R. S. Pyke, British Columbia; G. J. Manger, Australia; J. Gibson, England; George E. Marvin, Wisconsin; Rev. W. J. McCaughan, Chicago; George Hoohderffer, Arizona; H. C. Guipe, New York; John E. Sims, Buffalo; James Huston, Manitoba; A. N. Wean, Ohio; John Terney, Michigan; E. G. Stevenson, Detroit; A. E. Stevenson, Michigan; Allen Billings, New York.

Some of those from Ontario points were: Dr. Oronhyatekha, J. A. McGillivray, Dr. Millman, H. Collins, G. A. Mitchell, Toronto; J. W. Shore, Ottawa; R. D. Cameron, Lucknow; C. H. Merryfield, Moncton; F. E. McCormick, St. Thomas; R. A. Harrington, George Wand, Mrs. Mary Turner, Chatham; T. E. Williams, Thessalon; S. McDiarmid, Avonmore; J. A. Garrett, Havelock; D. D. Wark, Tara; Mrs. Millie Terry, Windsor; W. R. Allin, Hampton; W. A. Hogg, Collingwood; J. W. Frost, Owen Sound.

INAUGURATION SERMON.

Rev. W. J. McCaughan Preaches Eloquently on "Secrets of Success"

The inauguration sermon was preached by Rev. W. J. McCaughan of the Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago, formerly of New St. Andrew's, Toronto. Rev. J. A. Kelly of Belfast, Ireland, read the lessons and Very Rev. Dean Davis of London conducted the prayer service.

The musical service was the full choral service of the Church of England. J. C. Morgan, supreme organist of the I.O.F., was the musical director and under his baton the choir had reached a high degree of musical proficiency. The service opened with Gounod's anthem, "Praise Ye." In the prayers which followed the general confession the responses were sung to Tallis' Festal setting. Psalms xxiii, xxiv and ci were then chanted, the first to Tallis in F, the second to Margrave in A and the third to Tonus Regius. The Deus Misereatur was sung to Mammati in G and the Nunc Dimittis to Ebdon in C. During the offertory Woodward's anthem, "The Radiant Morn," was rendered.

At the conclusion of the service Hon. Dr. Oronhyatekha made a brief announcement to the effect that he had received two cheques, of $100 and $200, for the Orphanage fund, one from the High Court of Indiana, thru Bro. Risk, the other thru the High Court of Illinois, thru Bro. McCaughan.

Dr. McCaughan's Sermon.

Rev. Dr. McCaughan preached from the text: "'He was laid in iron," Ps. cv. 18. Dr. McCaughan said:

This psalm is a song of faithfulness. Its subject is the fulfilment of Jehovah's promises to Israel thru all the ages. Sometimes it seemed as if God had forgotten certain individuals, but when the incident was completed His faithfulness was established. No life among the patriarchs was so free from flagrant sin as that of Joseph, yet the poet says "He was laid in iron." Abraham lied, Jacob cheated, Moses committed murder. No such crimes mar the life of Joseph, yet he passed thru the trials of an exile, a slave and a criminal. Our version fails in its translation to bring out the full significance of the passage. The prayer book version gets nearer to the poet's thought when it renders the phrase "The iron entered his soul." These words have woven themselves into our English speech. Many imagine when they use them they are quoting Shakespeare. In order to succeed Joseph needed the iron to enter his soul. The process of the prison may not be the method God uses to-day, but by some method suited to our temperament and our time the same characteristics must be developed in human character now in order to achieve true success.

Need Faith.

All men need to have confidence in some perfect personality who controls and directs the affairs of the universe. If there is no central authority, all wise and all powerful, how complicated and uncertain life's plans must become. We do not always trust the all-wise personality whom we call God. Joseph did not. He trusted his dreams. He trusted his father, he trusted Potiphar. He trusted the chief butler. But when all these failed him he was compelled at last to trust in God. Joseph had been religious before. He accepted Jehovah, his father's God, for his own. He looked down with contempt upon the gods of the heathen peoples with which he was surrounded. His religion, however, was more a matter of emotion than of conviction. If he was to fill his place and achieve success emotion must give place to conviction. Again, Joseph had been taught even as we have been: "Be good and you'll succeed." He had been as good as he could, and instead of success he had reached the roundhouse of Pharaoh a disgraced slave. God had forsaken him, man betrayed him, his dreams had vanished. He had apparently lost confidence in his father's God, confidence in his fellowman, confidence in himself. His first step to success must be a realization of faith in someone superior to himself in power and wisdom. A faith resting for its foundation not upon expected success, but upon God. If we are good for what we can get we generally end with being good for nothing. Prosperity is no sign of divine favor. Such was the old Jewish notion. The life and death of Jesus Christ gives a new interpretation to life and enables us to believe even in pain and poverty that God still loves us. There are no lives so lonely as those of orphans. The solitariness and sadness of this young man in the prison was no greater in proportion than that of many a child in the world to-day who has lost a father's care and a mother's love. Humanity offers charity to such. This charity is given in a cold and heartless fashion that hurts the recipient. Joseph had enough to eat and drink in his prison house. It was not lack of food and raiment that made the iron enter his soul. It was the consciousness that he could trust nobody. We would dedicate this building to-day with the earnest desire that we may gather within its walls children who, perhaps friendless and forsaken, have lost faith in God and faith in all men. We would so surround them with a Christian atmosphere that confidence in God and confidence in their fellows may be begotten and fostered, so that they can go out from this place having a firm hold on the first great secret of all true success.

Sympathy.

The iron entered his soul. Joseph was of a sensitive temperament. Men of such temperament, even when innocent, feel disgrace more keenly than physical pain. Not that there were no material annoyances in Joseph's case. He was a wandering Arab and felt the close confinement of the prison more than an ordinary Egyptian would have done. The burden of his chains must have been no small torture. Why should he have to suffer so? Surely Jehovah, the God of his fathers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, had forgotten him. Joseph's sensitiveness had become the sensitiveness of selfishness because of the favoritism of his father. He was a spoiled boy. Like all spoiled boys, he was proud and vain. His father dressed him in the long garment of the aristocracy, while his brethren wore the long garment of the laborer. So far as Jacob could prevent, Joseph knew nothing of the struggles, difficulties and temptations of his brethren. He could not understand them. They could not understand him. Mutual distrust and dislike were born. Unsympathetic pride must ever destroy true success. How shall the pride of Joseph be destroyed and his sympathy developed? The process was severe, but the result was perfect. No man can be a true success without sympathy. Paul says we suffer in order that we may comfort others with the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God. Sympathy is much more common among the poor than among the rich. The poor are ever ready to help each other. The rich and well-to-do would sometimes be willing to help if they knew how, but they have been so long accustomed to attend to their own wants they have lost the tact necessary to convey or to accept true sympathy. Joseph had never earned a meal's meat or paid for a garment he wore until he had been sold into slavery. How could he ever have appreciated the difficulties and temptations of the Egyptian laborers unless he had obtained a glimpse at life from their standpoint? The success of the process of God is very evident. This man who, in his pride, vanity and selfishness, could not get along with his own brothers, became the popular hero of a foreign nation by his tact, courtesy and sympathy. This old poet sang better than he knew. We know iron is the great attractive metal. We magnetize it and it draws toward itself by an unseen and subtle force. Gold has no attractive power. It isolates. The iron entered his soul and Joseph became a great magnetic force dominating by his sympathetic personality the whole population of Egypt. We have had our dark days. We believe that these have helped us to appreciate the need of the orphan and this structure is a crystallization of our sympathy for the children of our deceased members and companions.

We hope to be able to send out from this home youths who have realized the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man, in their own experience, and whose faith and sympathy shall make for them the highest success.

Strength.

The poet tells us we suffer to be strong. Even so Joseph. The iron entered his soul and the idle, impatient, irritating youth becomes the hard-working, patient, tactful statesman. Again the poet's emblem conveys to us truths to him unknown. Iron gives strength to the universe. Our rocks contain it. The aereolites tell us that other worlds also are largely composed of it. It gives fertility to the earth and beauty to the plant and flower. It tints the marble, gives glow to the ruby and makes the amethyst sparkle. With it we subdue the earth and make it bring forth according to our needs. Yea, the secret of victory is associated with this common metal. Tennyson uses the emblem of this poet of the ages, when he sings:

Life is not an idle one
But iron dug from central gloom,
And heated hot with burning fears
And dipped in baths of hissing tears,
And battered with the shocks of doom,
To shape and use.

Iron in Their Lives.

Long ago in English story, King Edmund was known for his strength and valor as the Ironside, and one of the great Huguenot leaders was celebrated as Francis of the Iron Arm. Another distinguished hero was called Godfrey of the Iron Hand. Thus adown the years the thought of strength has been allied with this common emblem. Joseph became strong by the process of prison. The iron entered his soul and the weak childishness of his earlier life seemed to leave him forever, and he became the strong man of his day and age. The strong man is always king. He is the man who can. The crown of Lombardy has been won by many of the world's strong men. Legend says it adorned the brows of Charlemagne and of many of the great emperors. Later it was donned by Napoleon, and, later still, by Victor Emmanuel after the unification of Italy. The secret of its renown lies in a thin film of iron underneath the golden rim. This film, legend says, was beaten out from one of the spikes, or nails, that pierced the hands of Christ upon the cross. Joseph learned faith, sympathy and strength by the process of the prison, but what shall we say of Jesus? How insignificant all that Joseph suffered when compared with the sufferings of the Master! He suffered that we might be the better able to appreciate we had a high priest who could be touched with a feeling for our infirmities, having been tried in all points like as we are. We trust and pray that this home we consecrate to-day to the service of humanity will become renowned thruout the years as a great centre where children of Foresters have been taught to be faithful, sympathetic, strong men and women, who are true as steel. Yet another thought. To-day we speak of men and women who are true as steel. As a rule, such loyalty to individuals or principles is the outcome of some common struggle or some common sorrow. Joseph became true as steel. The inconsistency and irresponsibility of his boyhood had disappeared. He became true to himself, true to his sovereign, true to his God. We would fain surround with influences faith-producing and sympathy-stimulating those who need care, so that they shall go out from this institution loyal to the best they know and true as steel to their own souls' best, their nation's welfare, their church's teachings and their God's glory.

SACRED CONCERT.

Splendid Address by Dr. Oronhyatekha on Building of Orphanage.

An audience of between 600 and 700 gathered on Sunday evening at the orphanage to listen to a program of sacred music and an address by the supreme chief ranger. The splendid assembly hall was illuminated with hundreds of electric lights, the current being on for the first time. Owing to the sudden indisposition of the supreme organist, Ernest R. Bowles was the musical director. An excellent program was given and those taking part have reason to feel flattered by the reception accorded the various numbers. This was the program: Donald C. Macgregor sang with fine effect "Message of Hope" (Hope Temple), and for encore "A Land Mine Eye Hath Seen," by Schnecker. Miss N. Aston sang Delreigo's "O Dry Those Tears" with fine effect, and Miss Toque was also liberally applauded for her rendering of "Jesu, Lover of My Soul," by Tours. R. Gorrie sang "The Galilean" and Miss Huntley gave a pretty rendering of "But the Lord is Mindful of His Own," by Mendelssohn. One of the features of the program was the quartet's singing of "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." Those composing the quartet were Misses Aston and Huntley and Messrs. Macgregor and Gorrie.

Hon. Dr. Oronhyatekha spoke interestingly of the building of the orphanage, of the difficulties overcome, of the cost and the splendid endowment provided by the supreme body for its maintenance. The orphanage, according to the doctor's estimate, will cost $125,000 and this is an achievement, considering the circumstance that the original estimate of the cost of walls alone was about $110,000, the great saving being effected by the method of construction, which was by day labor under the personal supervision of the chief. The building will accommodate about 250 children, with the staff, and the supreme body will give $27,000 a year for their maintenance. It was announced that the afternoon collection amounted to over $400 and this will be considerably augmented by donations from other sources.

The chair was occupied by Col. J. A. McGillivray, who introduced the supreme chief ranger with the observation that in addition to being able to make a speech he could also sing well.

Dr. Oronhyatekha's Address.

Hon. Dr. Oronhyatekha said in part:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I do sing and I will sing to-night if my conditions are complied with and I will sing in Mohawk. I never sing anything but a war song and never except to dance a war dance. If the chairman will put himself in proper costume I will sing in Mohawk. I recognize that we have excellent talent on the program and know that you enjoy singing better than speeches. I may say that the collection this afternoon in aid of the new orphans' home amounted to $400.72. Let me also correct a statement made this afternoon, that the High Court of Indiana's donation was only $100. The cheque received was for $200, and Bro. Risk, the H. C. R. for Indiana, is entitled to great credit for the manner in which his court have recognized the usefulness of this new home. Bro. Robert Johnston, secretary of works in the erection of the temple building, ought to have credit for this magnificent hall. He is only an ordinary carpenter, yet he and I have evolved from our brains this whole assembly hall. I made very rough sketches for Bro. Johnstone and from these rough sketches this building materialized. My sketch didn't contain these beautiful arches in which the lights are placed and which destroy the echo in the hall. People 100 feet from me can hear me just as well as those only 20 feet from me. The acoustic properties of this hall are not surpassed by even the celebrated temple in Salt Lake City.

A voice—It is modeled after that.

Better Than Salt Lake.

Dr. Oronhyatekha—Not exactly; it is a million times more beautiful. I counted, so I know exactly. The men under Bro. Johnston have worked very industriously. Some weeks ago I found the first rafter—only the first rafter—finished, away back by the gallery. I went away and returned and stayed with my man until a week before the session of the supreme court. This explains why my report, which I presented on Monday, was not completed until Saturday. Two weeks ago the supreme counsellor came down and with all his great knowledge of the law told my chief secretary to tell him to abandon the effort. "He will simply destroy all the rest he had gained on the journey abroad," he had said. If my colleague had been here he would have had to swim across to the mainland. I said, "When you see him next tell him I will show the building completed." I stayed another ten days and the building is finished, but it is due to the magnificent men I had under me. I want to mention Bro. Dixon, chief engineer of the temple, who is responsible for the instalment of machinery here. I sometimes feel very proud of Bro. Dixon, for when he applied at the temple for a position not more than five or six years ago, I took him in and he has developed until I know of no engineer I would trust more than Bro. Dixon. The machinery is as perfect as in any building on this continent, and the home is now equipped to sustain itself. The electric lights would have cost us at the rates prevailing in Toronto eight times more than they have cost us here. The building itself is a credit to the order. When the executive instructed me to take charge of it I called for tenders for the main building and the lowest tender for the walls alone was $110,000. So enormous appeared this figure that it discouraged me and I concluded that it would have to be built later on. Subsequently I made up my mind that I would build the home myself. Hon. E. G. Stevenson, who is something of a farmer himself, said that I was using barn timber. I told him that I was not, that I was using mill timber, which is twice as big and which will stand until Gabriel blows his horn. It is built not for a day but for twenty years. Upon the outside of these mill timbers are nailed boards covered by steel, representing rough edge stone. On the inside of the timber I put also a board and firepaper and steel paper, so that between the outer and inner walls are six walls and the space between the outer and inner we filled with cement, which practically makes the building safe. Every room is lined with steel from the Metallic Roofing Co. of Toronto, and we have accommodation here for about 250 orphan children and staff. Some have wondered why the executive council chose this site. I offered to present this end of the island; I have also provided in my will that the whole island will go to the Orphans' Home except the Castle Building, which I have given already for the benefit of the staff of the home office and two smaller properties, which include the home of my daughter and the home of my son, "Log Cabin." With these exceptions the island will be the property of the order till I die. I have been observing the trend of events lately and believe that the home for the aged members of the staff will never come into use. It is wonderful how a lady gets married so shortly after joining the staff of the I.O.F. I have been kept poor buying wedding presents, but may enlarge the scope of the home. The supreme officers are getting quite grey and the time may come when we shall have to keep them in this home. No uncrowned kings shall be better kept than these boys of mine. As for myself, I propose to keep young. I am no older than I was five years ago, and if I go on I shall have to go back to forty-nine years. Once when the high court was meeting I got a telegram from my daughter, congratulating me on my forty-ninth anniversary, and I read it to the meeting. It is the only birthday I have had in recent years. A lady once asked my son how old I was. "Forty-nine, madam," he replied. "I know that must be true," she said, "because I heard him say that he was forty-nine for the last ten years."

Feed the Orphans.

What do we propose to do with the orphans when we get them here? Feed them, clothe them, and educate them; just as nearly as possible as we would feed and care for our own children. We will try to ascertain what profession will best suit the bent of the child's mind. If one of our girls should develop musical talent, we will give her the best musical education the order can buy. We shall endeavor to find out in what path they will best succeed.

I went to the supreme court with disquietude. The chancellor said: "Don't worry: we will manage that this home will succeed, and no man was more happy when they voted that each should give, instead of 10 cents a year, as I had suggested, 12 cents a year. That means $27,000 a year. That is a magnificent endowment. Just as soon as we can secure a proper superintendent and qualified teachers we are ready. There is no further anxiety concerning the financing of the institution. I don't expect that it will cost $27,000 for the next few years, but we will save every dollar, which will be funded, our object being to get sufficient capital to maintain the home from the interest earned. We have already thirty-five applications for admission of orphans, and will undoubtedly hear of scores of others. The management will be upon strict lines. We propose, in the first instance, to give preference to those both of whose parents are dead. If the father is dead and the mother unable to take care of her children they will be admitted. If the father is unwilling or unfit the order should extend the advantages of this home.

Cost of Orphanage.

So far as I can estimate, the total cost of the building, including machinery, two electrical generators, fire-pump, water filter and fire hose, will be $125,000. When you consider that the estimate for walls alone was $110,000 you will see that we have built exceedingly economically. I built this with day labor, paying the majority of men $1.50 a day and board. I have had no strike on the island, because when a man hinted that he was discontented we had him rowed across the bay. At times I have had 100 men under my control. They have been treated like gentlemen. I cannot speak too highly of the foremen of the different trades. Mr. Paxton, foreman of the Metallic Roofing Company, was the best foreman that I have ever seen. A firm that employs such men ought to meet with success. You will be glad to know that Bro. Johnston is a Forester, and I propose to make him a deputy supreme chief ranger and to ask him to accept the distinguished service medal of the order. I can say the same of Bro. Dixon and Bro. James Casey. Mr. Hall also has worked night and day to give you this finished hall. He is not a Forester. I asked him if he would like to be a member of the order. His eyes became sufficiently bright to illuminate this hall, and to-morrow at 11 o'clock he will be initiated. I propose, as with the other brethren, to make him a deputy supreme chief ranger, and in this have the concurrence of the supreme executive.

Why Site Was Chosen.

One of the principal reasons why this site was selected for the establishment of the home was because of the healthfulness of the island. It is one of the most healthful spots in all Canada. In fact, I have heard of but very few places in the world which are said to be healthier. I say "heard of them," because though I have traveled over many parts of the world I have never seen one of them.

Again, here can be found that condition of absolute isolation which is often prayed for by the managers of less favorably situated institutions of a similar character. Being on an island of which the order has full control, we can see to it that until our children go out equipped for the battle of life, they will have been brought into contact only with such persons as the authorities deem right to have them associate with.

Cheap Supplies.

A third advantage is that here we will be able to secure our supplies 25 or 30 per cent. cheaper than we could in the vicinity of any of our large cities. We have a magnificent market here, with the best of supplies and the cheapest of prices.

I hope, said Dr. Oronhyatekha in conclusion, that you will go away reinspired with love for this branch of the order's work. God grant that the home may prosper, and that it will send out men and women who will take high places in the world. I hope to live to see not only this home filled with happy, healthy orphans, but to see many cottages built which will each house twenty or thirty children, giving them the comforts of a true home. I thank you for your presence and wish you all health and happiness.

HANDS ACROSS THE BORDER.

Visit of Uniformed Corps From Detroit a Pleasing Event.

One of the most pleasant features of the three days' celebration was a visit of the Detroit Encampment of Royal Foresters, in smart uniforms, emphasizing the international character of the organization. The corps consists of half a hundred well-drilled men and thirty-eight of the number came to Foresters' Island to witness the inauguration ceremonies. During their stay on the island they took part in several of the events, and for the entertainment of the large number of visitors executed some fancy figures, winning great applause by the precision of their movements.

While here they acted as a guard of honor for the supreme chief ranger. They were transferred upon the arrival of the special train at Deseronto, to the island in Dr. Oronhyatekha's private yacht. They marched directly to the castle, where they lined up to await the arrival of the chief. As he appeared on the piazza he was given the Forestric salute with drawn swords. Advancing, Dr. Oronhyatekha greeted the officers most cordially, and then addressing the guard, said:

"Gentlemen, let me assure you that your visit to Foresters' Island is a source of great pleasure to me personally, and this is doubtless shared by the members of the supreme court and your brother Foresters in Canada. I trust that your visit will be a memorable and enjoyable one, and welcome you most heartily."

The Citizens' Band of Deseronto struck up a patriotic air, and as the guard marched to their quarters "Yankee Doodle" and other American airs were played in honor of the American visitors.

The officers of the Detroit encampment include Gen. W. H. Sparling, Col. L. H. Packer, Lieut. J. E. Ayris, Lieut. and Quartermaster S. H. Sawyer.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' RECORD.

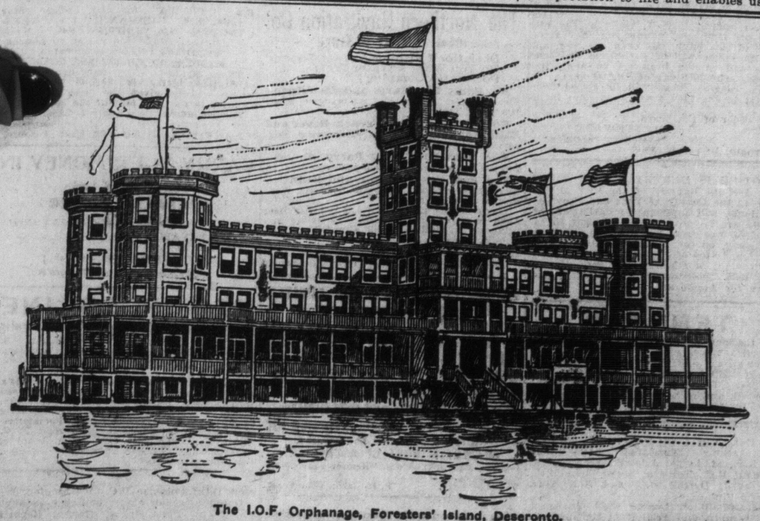
I. O. F.'s Remarkable Progress Since Present Chief Took Charge.

The Independent Order of Foresters, the strongest financially of all the fraternal insurance societies on the continent, and probably in the world, was founded 37 years ago in Newark, N.J. It was reorganized in Canada in 1881, and its head office is in Toronto, where the order owns the Temple Building, one of the finest fireproof buildings in the Dominion.

The order was reorganized by Hon. Dr. Oronhyatekha, who is a full-blooded Indian and a member of the Mohawk tribe. He was educated by the present King of England, then the Prince of Wales, having attracted the

Continued on Page 10.

Oronhyatekha, M.D., Supreme Chief Ranger I.O.F.



The I.O.F. Orphanage, Foresters' Island, Deseronto.

The Temple Building, Toronto—The Home of the I.O.F.