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The True Knight of British Columbia.

"The true Knight does no Man wrong."

Entered at the Vancouver Post Office as Second-class Mail Matter.

VOL. II. No. 12.

VANCOUVER, B.C., July, 1900.

[PUBLISHED
MONTHLY.]



The True Knight.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Subscription Rate, 75 cents per year, 10 cents per copy.

T. A. SPINK, Publisher.

In no case will anonymous correspondence be published.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Correspondents will please take notice that all communications intended for publication must be mailed so as to reach the Editor not later than the 20th of the month, otherwise they will not be published until the following issue.

Subscribers who do not receive the paper regularly are requested to communicate with us, without delay, when the matter will be rectified.

Address all communications to P. O. Box 313.

J. E. EVANS,

Secretary,

Vancouver, B. C.

G. R. MAXWELL,

Editor.

VANCOUVER, JULY, 1900.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

"The True Knight."—Report of Its Committee.—
Shall Our Good Work Go for Naught?

Two years ago the "True Knight" Committee was appointed, consisting of three members from each of the City lodges, to publish and carry on this journal in the interests of the Order. The task was no easy one and was made still more difficult by the majority of the Committee leaving the burden to be borne by the few. That the journal has been a success goes without saying, and too much credit cannot be given the members of the Committee who carried the work on so well in spite of the obstacles in their pathway. Among them we must mention the names of Bros. H. J. Anstie, R. Brooke, J. E. Evans and the Publisher, Bro. Spink. To them the title of the journal most appropriately applies, for their energy, faith-

fulness and loyalty to the Order, they are indeed "True Knights." We sincerely regret that they have resigned from the Committee. The journal will now pass into new hands, if the lodges decide to continue publishing it. This will only be done by a guarantee from the lodges for a sufficient sum to cover expenses. Financially it has never been a success, neither has it been the wish of the Committee to have it so, but to a journal of such vast interests to Pythianism it should have at least all expenses guaranteed. Time and again the Secretary has had to pay outstanding accounts out of his own pocket. There are few who can afford to do business in this way. In bidding farewell to the old Committee we desire to thank them for their zeal and energy in keeping this Journal before the Order, and in bringing it to such a high standard in the interests of the Order. It remains now for the Order at large, in this Grand Domain, to say whether they wish it to continue, or add a stain to our Pythian Banner by letting it die.

THE INCOMING COMMITTEE.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.—That is the question—With you it rests and before going further let me say the issue at stake is not this new Committee's life, but one of far more importance in every way, viz., that of "The True Knight."

Allow me on behalf of that journal to say a few straight words—allow me on behalf of that journal, on behalf of our whole Order, to appeal to the highest, manliest and most knightly feeling of every brother Knight.

"The True Knight asks your support, not to make money, but to advance the interests, the welfare and the progress of Pythianism in British Columbia.

We do not propose to do the work all ourselves, for we know and feel we are but human and must therefore, at times, err, but brothers, we wish you to help us in this respect, we would have you give us the benefit of your experience, of your advice; we ask you to be a united brotherhood and not only help sow, but to sow the Pythian seed far and wide through the length and breadth of our fair Province. I am well aware of the feelings that exist and which, in all orders, have existed and will exist for hundreds of years to come. Feelings not be commended, it may be, and which will only disappear, one by one, as we become better and truer Knights.

My brothers our Order was made to build up our manhood, to help us rise, "put on the armor of Truth," and in the pride of better manhood put away the petty jealousies that mar and dwarf our manhood and tell the story of our weakness.

We must begin to realize our duties as

Knights, begin to see we no longer are in the Order for what we can get out of it, but rather because we love mankind, because we would make the world brighter and better, bring sunshine to hearts in gloom and aid in dispelling the clouds that at times gather about and darken the pathway of all.

I am far from saying, far from feeling even, that I have attained to this stage myself, but I have begun to feel, I would like to be such a Knight, nay more, I have said "So help me God, I will be even such a knight," and this our paper is to aid on this work.

Brothers—we ask you to help us in this work; you can do this and I know you will, for this work I give my life, my heart's blood willingly—a United Brotherhood, aye Island and Mainland, Mainland and Island—We have to do with Pythianism alone, we are all Knights, Island and Mainland, 'tis only where we live. Arise to a higher level, ring in a new year of true love, true Brotherly Love, let our first word, our first thought be the good of the Order; no strife for place or preferment, let your hearts, your motives be pure. We are made in God's own image, therefore let us strive to be like Him.

Before closing, allow me on behalf of the new Committee to state that we feel now is not the time to draw from the Grand Lodge the appropriation of two hundred dollars, which was set aside last session. The finances of the Grand Lodge, in our opinion, demands the foregoing on our part of this amount, and we have, therefore, much preferred coming to you, personally, in a straightforward manner asking you for sympathy in our undertaking, for support in our work and your work. We would have you guarantee us the amount mentioned in our circular as a minimum amount and not in addition to what you may be giving us already, (for you know some give more than others.) Our Order demands that we should have an Official Organ and I would here repeat and emphasize the offer made, in Rosslund, to any place so wishing, to take over the paper entirely, and that offer, there made, is still open. We feel it a duty to try and see this matter through, believing as we have already stated, that there is a duty the Order owes to Humanity still outside its gates, a noble work to do, which we one and all are called upon to perform.

There are doubtless older and wiser heads than ours; brothers who have had far greater experience than we may have had, and it is such ones as these that we would especially appeal to to use their influence for us everywhere and always, and to help us whenever they can. Our post-office box is large enough for all correspondence and should it grow too small we can easily rent a larger one.

Help us to make the Order second to none in this Province of ours.

(Signed.) Yours in F. C. and B.,
ROBERT BROOKE.
J. IRVINE,
Committ ee.

SUSPENSION OF PYTHIAN PAPERS.

The suspension of Pythian journals, for want of adequate support, reflects no credit upon our

Order. There are certainly members enough and wealth enough in our Order to sustain our publications. These suspensions, which occur every year, must be attributed to want of interest in the Order upon the part of its members. Every intelligent member knows that without papers to disseminate our principles and afford a means of communication between our members, our Order would sink into a Rip-Van-Winkle sleep. If we wish to keep our flag floating and our ranks swelling with new recruits, we must support our Pythian publications.

The Pythian press is the right arm of our Order. We cannot afford to paralyze it. It is the duty of every member to take a Pythian paper and keep posted on the doings of the Order. Items of news should be sent from all the lodges; and the brethren who have the ability to write brilliant articles should enrich its columns by their contributions. The Grand Lodge officers can do much to sustain the papers within their domain. Contributions from their pens would add to the interest of the papers and extend their circulation; and, at the same time, give new impetus to our cause, and increase our membership. Try it—"Pythian Banner," Piedmont, W. Va.

Referring to the above "The Fraternal Review," says:

We call special attention of the readers of "The Fraternities Review" to the foregoing. It is not patronage, but co-operation; not donations, but paid subscriptions, that enables the fraternal press to wield a powerful influence for good. Give us your co-operation by calling attention to the magazine at lodge meetings, and when you speak to a brother of it, ask him to subscribe.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

The following circular is being issued to each Lodge in the Grand Domain by the incoming Committee, and we hope that every individual member of the Order will give its contents his most

EARNEST CONSIDERATION.

Dear Sir and Brothers,—With this July number will close the second volume of our journal, and with the beginning of another year, the new Committee will take hold and endeavor to carry it on. Having been made aware of the difficulties experienced by the old Committee, we have decided to treat you as we would have you under like circumstances treat us. You are well aware that in the past the journal has not had the united support of all lodges in this Grand Domain, therefore, we ask you to state fully what amount you can guarantee for the coming year, as regards lodge card and number of subscribers. If we fail in getting a sufficient guarantee we shall be obliged to discontinue the journal, which we are sure you will consider with us a calamity to Pythianism in this Domain. Will you give this your most earnest consideration, and do all you can to assist us in keeping the journal afloat? We are still willing, as it was suggested at the Grand Lodge, to let some other city take hold of the journal

and they will have the united support of the Vancouver Lodges, but as none having offered to take the matter up, we are trying to do what we can to keep it going. You will doubtless be glad to learn that we prefer asking you to guarantee us a certain amount to meet expenses rather than use the Grand Lodge appropriation of \$200, which we consider not in the best interests of the Order at present, feeling as we do, that that body, under the present state of its financial standing, should not be asked to pay out such an amount.

It is absolutely necessary for us to know exactly where we stand before we venture out for another year. We, therefore, ask you to bring this matter before your Lodge at its next meeting, and send us a reply as soon as possible.

The actual expense of each monthly issue is \$75. Now, if all the lodges would contribute equally, \$3 from each would cover all expenses.

If you decide to guarantee us a monthly sum, will you kindly send us the names of your members, with their full address, and we shall mail a copy to each?

We have just received a letter from the Supreme Chancellor, congratulating us on the high standard of our journal. This ought to urge us to make at any rate some effort to keep it alive.

The matter rests now with the lodges, and we shall be glad to hear from you as soon as possible.

(Signed.)

R. BROOKE.
J. IRVINE.

Address reply to R. Brooke, P. O. Box 62, Vancouver, B. C.

Excerpt from report of Jephtha Bright, G. C., in the "Fraternal Review," Nashville:
PYTHIAN PRESS.

I am a firm believer in the efficacy of the press, and cannot understand the stunted support that has ever been accorded the Pythian papers that from time to time have been started in this Domain. They certainly deserve more generous treatment, and should be encouraged in a material way. I trust that the members will give this matter more studious thought, and encourage our present publication not only with a contribution to its pages, but in the more substantial way of subscription.

IN MEMORIAM.

We grieve deeply to record the death of the beloved wife of Bro. Grady of Rathbone Lodge, No. 7. His loss is our loss, more than that even—her death will be felt by many outside of this Order, for a kinder, truer woman than the late Mrs. Grady it would be difficult to find. To her the poor and the needy and the distressed ones always turned; her life was spent nobly in the service of the Master she loved so well, and who in His Divine Wisdom has taken her to a better land and nobler work, for His work ends not here. Eighteen months an invalid, suffering untold pain without murmur or complaint, her death was for her release—her gain is our loss.

A SUDDEN CALL.

The funeral of the late Charles Davies, who met death in the lamentable street railway accident in Tacoma, on July 4th, was very largely attended on Sunday, July 8th, by the Knights of Pythias, of which Order the deceased was a member. The Rev. J. Robson, B. A., conducted the funeral, which took place from the family residence, 1141 Davie Street. Deceased was a member of Primrose Lodge, K. of P., Kamloops, and Brother Hume came down to represent it at the funeral. That lodge also sent a very handsome wreath. At the grave side the service was conducted by Bro. Brooke, K. of P., Vancouver. Mr. Davies was also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of whom a large number were in attendance at the obsequies. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. Mr. M. A. Davies, father of the deceased and his brother came from the Interior to attend the funeral.—Vancouver "News-Advertiser."

NEW OFFICERS.

At Victoria.

The following officers have been elected by the Victoria Lodge, No. 17, K. of P., to serve during the ensuing term: C. C., Jos. Hilton; V. C., J. W. Hall; Prelate, F. Applewhite; M. of E., J. T. Pearce; M. of F., J. J. Randolph; K. of R. and S., E. N. Nathan; M. at A., A. E. Greenwood; I. G., W. P. Allen; O. G., W. S. Stamer; M. of W., E. C. Smith. E. E. Leason, D. D. C., installed the newly elected officers.

At Vernon.

A very pleasant evening was spent recently at Vernon by those who were fortunate enough to be the guests of the Knights of Pythias at a progressive whist party, given in the lodge room. Upwards of fifty were present, and all were made to feel thoroughly at home by the courtesy and attention of the Knights. The winners of the prizes were Miss Miller, J. A. McKelvie; Mrs. Cummiskey and W. A. Woods. At the conclusion of the games a tasty supper was served, and the pleasant party broke up about midnight, the general verdict being that a thoroughly enjoyable evening had been spent.

At Rossland.

A meeting of Rossland Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias, was held recently with Chancellor Commander, Captain S. B. Shaw in the chair, and a large number of members present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Chancellor Commander, Paul D. Wilcox; Vice Chancellor, William H. Brokenshire; Prelate, Walter S. Fleming.

—:—

Rathbone Lodge, No. 7, has lately lost, from active membership, one of its most energetic workers in the person of Bro. W. D. Moice, who left a week or so ago for his home in Toronto. He said on leaving he intended to reside in Toronto in future, but we have reason to believe he has changed his mind and will not be able to resist, for long, the attractions of our Pacific Coast. We all know our climate, our scenery and our pretty ones are irresistible.

The Grand Lodge officers can do much to sustain the papers within their domain. Contributions from their pens would add to the interest of the papers and extend their circulation; and at the same time, give new impetus to our cause, and increase our membership. Try it—"Banner."

:o:

THE ENDOWMENT RANK.

The following letter, from M. H. Griffin, Esq., Supreme Representative and General Organizer for the Endowment Rank, for the States of Tennessee, Texas and Arkansas, is a fitting tribute to the promptness of the Endowment Rank in the payment of claims against it:

Union City, Tenn., April 28th, 1900.

H. B. Stolte, Secretary, Chicago, Illinois:

Dear Sir and Brother.—I enclose herewith Certificate No. 12,237 on Brother William S. Crittendon, properly receipted. Aside from the expressions of gratitude on the part of the family, there is considerable comment by the members of the local lodge and also outsiders upon the prompt payment by the Board of Control; and I especially appreciate it myself.

Fraternally and truly,

W. H. GRIFFIN,

General Organizer."

:o:

FROM RATHBONE LODGE.

To the Editor of the "True Knight."

Dear Sir and Brother,—Being a little late in getting this letter written, I will give it you in as brief a way as possible.

The past month has been a very busy one for most of us, with celebrations and war news, etc., it has kept our minds well occupied. One of the saddest events was the death of our most esteemed brother's wife, Mrs. Grady; after a long and serious illness she passed away on Monday, the 25th of June. I am sure all the brothers of our lodge as well as the members of all the other lodges join me in extending to our much bereaved brother, our heartfelt sympathy in this sad affliction. God's ways are not our ways and although his ways may seem hard, yet He knows what is for our good, and like a just father deals more severely with those He loves best. Although everything may look dark and stormy, still every cloud has its silver lining. Our brother has lost the one nearest and dearest to him, yet he has many loving brothers and friends around him still.

The Memorial services took place during the past month and was a most beautiful ceremony. Bro. Robert Brooke delivered a most able address, which was appreciated by all present. The Altar and officers' stations were most beautifully arranged, and after the service the flowers were taken out to the Cemetery by a Committee appointed to do so. It is to be regretted however that there was not as large an attendance as was expected.

Another Esquire is about to be knighted, Mr. McLean, we hope he will turn out to be a worker. We also have received by affiliation, another member, Brother McGregor.

The following officers have been duly elected for the coming term: C. C., Bro. Shepard; V.

C., Bro. Morice; Prelate, A. T. Crook; K. of R. and S., M. J. Conroy; M. of F., Robert Brooke; M. of E., H. J. Anstie; M. at A., Past Chancellor Bro. Simpson; M. of W., J. L. Anderson; I. G., R. C. Crakanthorpe; O. G., A. J. Mitchell.

The thanks of our lodge is extended to our visiting brothers, who so ably assisted us with our degree work.

Yours fraternally

ARTHUR T. COOK.

Vancouver, July 6th, 1900.

:o:

FROM KAMLOOPS.

To the Editor of the "True Knight."

Dear Sir and Bro.,—Now that the elections are over, our lodge is beginning to do business a la Primrose. During the campaign most of the brothers were mixed up in the late political chaos more or less, some directly, other indirectly, and though some of the faithful few who were strong Deaneists "got it where the chicken got the axe," nevertheless we take this opportunity of extending our hearty and Pythian congratulations to those brothers who so faithfully and successfully supported Mr. Fulton—Well done, boys.

Primrose Lodge was favored with a visit from Bro. Benette, of Americus Lodge, Portland, Ore. Bro. Benette is an interesting speaker and has a way, that is both pleasing and original, in pointing out mistakes and commending that which is right in the conducting of ranks, etc. The brother has evidently earned his spurs as a "Ritualists." We were also pleased to have Bro. Wells with us, who hails from some of the Coast cities.

Yours in F. C. and B.,

JOS MCGEE, L. C.

Kamloops, B. C., June 16th, 1900.

:o:

FROM NEW DENVER.

To the Editor of the "True Knight."

Dear Sir and Bro.,—I have heard an old saying about "try, try again" and I will illustrate it by this letter because, although I wrote you for both the May and June numbers, I noticed that no letters from New Denver Lodge, No. 22, appeared. However we will forgive you as no very interesting news was contained in either letter.

First I must compliment you, Sir, on the splendid Souvenir Number you published and upon the very complete report of the Grand Lodge proceedings in your June number.

I am pleased to be able to report a revival of interest in New Denver Lodge, No. 22, although the faithful few never lost interest still, you know, when initiations are not on deck routine business is not a very big drawing card.

We have now some applications on hand and more in sight and, with a new staff of officers, who have a record to make, we expect to have lively times in the lodge room.

Our officers-elect for the next term are: C. C., J. C. Bolander; V. C., P. Lindquist; Prelate, G. Sutherland; M. of W., E. Shannon; M. of E., Thomas Avison; M. of F., C. F. Nelson; K. of R. and S., John Williams; Master at Arms,

John Goettsche; I. G., H. Stege and O. G., P. A. Munro.

By the way, our M. of E., Bro. Avison, had an exciting half an hour with a bear just lately. Assessment work having taken him out in the hills, he was unfortunate enough to get in bruin's way and being unarmed a quick climb up a tree was his only salvation. Tommy says his margin was a very small one, but he managed to get up the tree before bruin came within reach.

Our latest attemp is a section of the Endowment Rank, which some of our married brethren have established. I hope to be able to report it a huge success. In my next letter I also hope to be able to give you more news, for the present, au revoir.

Yours fraternally,
C. F. NELSON.

New Denver, June 21st, 1900.

SANDON LODGE.

To the Editor True Knight.

Dear Sir and Bro.—When our city was burned on the 3rd of last May an appeal was made through the Grand C. C. for aid to assist the brothers who lost their possessions in the fire. It was not known at the time to what extent any one was loser. The appeal was made to relieve immediate suffering, such as procuring provisions, clothes, &c., for immediate use.

The relief sent in from the various outside towns was sufficient to relieve the wants of all for the time being. The first monies received from Lodges was \$60 from Far West, Trail and Rathbone. This amount was used exclusively for the benefit of the members of this Lodge. As supplies in such great quantities were being received from other sources it was deemed advisable not to receive any more money from the various Lodges, consequently all money received since has been returned to the Lodge sending such, as no one expects to be placed on the same financial footing as they were previous to the fire through the charity of sister lodges.

I am pleased to say that Sandon Lodge, No. 24, is growing in a very satisfactory manner. Each meeting night brings a new applicant for initiation or degree work. Memorial day, July 4th, will be celebrated here with appropriate ceremonies in a huge canvas tabernacle erected by the various churches.

Sandon Lodge appreciates with deep gratitude the manner in which the sister lodges responded to our appeal for aid, and through the columns of "The True Knight" take this means of thanking them for their hearty response.

I am yours, in F., C. & B.,

W. L. HAGLER.

Sandon, July 3rd, 1900.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The members of the Vancouver City Lodges held their Annual Memorial Service in the Pythian Castle Hall on Sunday, June 17th. The following brothers filled the ritualistic offices: C. C., H. J. Anstie; V. C., F. Tubbs; Prelate, F. C. Clarke; M. of W., H. Hoffmeister; K. of R.

& S., T. Balkwell; M. of F., G. St. Denis; M. of E., M. J. Conroy; M. at A., J. Crow; I. G., T. Spinks; O. G., A. Mitchell; Orator, Bro. Robert Brooke.

The services were fairly well attended by the members and friends. The floral offerings were numerous and very beautiful, and the oration delivered by Bro. Robert Brooke was especially interesting and impressive, and was listened to with marked attention by all who had the privilege of being present. At the close of the service representatives from the Lodges and Uniform Rank proceeded to the Cemetery, and there lovingly placed upon the graves of our departed brothers the many beautiful wreaths and floral tributes so kindly donated by friends and brothers in the city.

In the matter of our memorial services it is to be regretted that more genuine interest is not displayed by the membership in general. While the attendance is usually fair at these services, it is by no means representative, and it does seem a pity that so few of the members take interest in one of the most beautiful and impressive lessons we have in connection with the Order of Knights of Pythias. Gatherings of this kind, when properly carried out, not only do a vast amount of good to the membership, but have a tendency to elevate our Order and place it in a most favorable light with the outside world. We trust that in the future these services will receive greater attention from the membership.

REINSTATED.

Aberdeen, June 24.—Wishkah Lodge, No. 44, Knights of Pythias, was formerly reinstated last night in this city. The following officers were elected and installed: Chancellor Commander, George J. Wolff; Vice Chancellor, Charles McDermoth; Prelate, Halbert D. Crawford; Master of Work, Grant Kinnison; Keeper of Records, W. H. Pearson; Master of Arms, L. L. Darling; Master of Finance, L. L. Maley; Master of Exchequer, Harper H. Trask; Inner Guard, H. L. Drake; Outer Guard, Fred J. Miner. A large number of visiting knights from Olympia, Centralia and Elma Lodges participated in the exercises of the evening and the banquet which followed. The new lodge starts with a membership of about thirty-five of the leading business and professional men of the city.

UNIFORM K. OF P. AT MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 26.—A great carnival is being given here to-day in which the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, are participating. The First Regiment of the Illinois brigade under the command of Colonel T. E. Young, joined with the Seventh Regiment, under command of Colonel Siegrosser, in one of the finest military demonstrations seen in Milwaukee in a long time. Many Pythians from various parts of the country are present to indulge in the festivities. A large crowd of other visitors is also in the city, they having taken advantage of the reduced railroad fare.



LEONARD SCOTT, CHANCELLOR.

Commander Nelson Lodge, No. 25.

Brother Scott became a member of the Order at the institution of Crusader Lodge, No. 19, Vancouver, being one of those who received the ranks of knighthood on the first evening. While residing in Vancouver he took an active interest in his Lodge, held several offices and took a prominent part in the team work. Shortly after his arrival in Nelson, the organization of a Lodge there was mooted, and at the institution of Nelson, No. 25, he was one of the Charter members. He is at present one of its most active members and enjoys the respect and confidence of his brother knights and citizens of Nelson.

—:—

GENERAL ORDERS.

Headquarters Uniform Rank, K. of P.,
Indianapolis, In., June 25th, 1900.

General Orders, No. 8.

1. The Major-General desires that the officers and members of the Rank should give the following orders, instructions and information concerning the Detroit Encampment careful consideration, and prompt action.

The camp grounds have been definitely located, on Grand Boulevard, and are admirably adapted for the comfort, convenience and pleasure of all the Rank that may be in attendance. The tents to be used will be new and clean, and the Executive Committee assure the Major-General that ample provision will be made for furnishing good, substantial meals on the camp grounds at reasonable prices. There must be no marking or painting of any kind

put on the tents. The names of companies or regiments may be put on with streamers in streets, but not on the tents.

II. Brigade Commanders and Commanders of separate regiments will report without delay to the Major-General the number that will be present, officers and Knights Loyal, at this Encampment from their respective commands. It is of the utmost importance that this information should be furnished not later than July 15th, so that the camps may be laid out, and the proper number of tents allotted to each command.

Brigade Commanders will report number of Brigade Staff, the number of each Regimental Field and Staff of the brigade, and the Commanders of separate regiments will report the number of Field and Staff officers that will be present.

III. Commanders of companies not attached to any regiment or brigade will report direct to the Major-General the number of officers and men that will be in attendance, so that they may be properly assigned and quarters be provided.

IV. The Executive Committee have arranged to furnish each man with a cot to be used during the entire period of the Encampment, for one dollar. The use of the cot is far more preferable than the use of straw, and in this instance, the camp being located in the city, straw could not be used. Blankets should be brought by each camper.

V. Mounted officers are hereby instructed and directed to correspond with the Chairman of the "Committee on Horses," David May, 11 and

13 Abbott Street, Detroit, Michigan, concerning the securing of horse for parade and inspection and review. Do not delay in the matter of securing your horses. Each mounted officer should take with him his horse equipment. The price for use of horses, as arranged by the Executive Committee, is \$3.00 per day where the officer furnishes his own equipment, and where horse is furnished with equipment, \$4.00 per day. In sending your order for horse forward with it \$1.00 as a retainer, to be applied upon the payment for use of horse.

VI. The camp will be formally opened at 5 p. m., on Monday, August 27th, 1900, and it is desired that all will be thoroughly located in camp at that time, ready to participate in the ceremony of the dedication of the camp. To the end that everything shall be fully prepared for the establishment of the troops in camp on arrival, the Assistant Quartermaster-General and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence of each brigade, and the Quartermaster of each regiment will report to the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General of Subsistence at Headquarter in camp, not later than Saturday, August 25th, 1900, for assignment of quarters and to make provision for the subsistence of their men in camp. Immediately on receiving assignment of quarters, these officers will make proper preparation for the reception of their troops. There are no more important officers connected with the camping arrangements than the Quartermaster and Commissary and they should report at the camp at the time herein named and do their full duty.

VII. Especially important is it that every company or battalion that expects to enter the competitive drills, that has not yet made its entry, should at once send its entry to the Major-General. In making entries state which class it is desired to enter. Do not delay. The drill schedules will be sent to all competing companies so that they may be in possession of them on July 25th.

By command of Major-General Carnahan.

GEO. W. POWELL,
Adjutant-General.

INNOVATIONS.

Most pertinent to the subject, under the head of "Innovations," Grand Chancellor Geyer, of Ohio, combs down the innovator in the following way:—

"In all my visits in the various districts, I have seen many innovations in the work, and have not hesitated to speak in condemnation of the same. However, I am pleased to report that the crudities, the illiteracy, the grotesqueness of earlier attempts to improve upon the Ritual are passing away, and the innovations of to-day do not shock literary taste as they once did."

On one occasion, before Bro. Geyer was Grand Chancellor, we witnessed one of these awful exhibitions of rant—and he was in the audience too—we will never forget it—Brother Richie sat beside us, and how he did squirm as the barnstorming proceeded.

In this connection, in a recent issue of the "Ohio Pythian," Past Supreme Chancellor Walter B. Richie, the author of the ritual, says:—

"So far as the spoken part in the conferring of ranks is concerned, it was always intended that the Ritual should be followed, and followed strictly. There is no objection to illustration by stereopticon views or living statuary of this work as it progresses, but it is not intended that there should be separate theatrical entertainment, or a changing of the wording of the Ritual in the slightest, or the substitution of anything else for it. It is intended that he work may be beautiful as it proceeds by illustrated views, but this does not embrace license for innovation."

There is no earthly excuse or justification for these innovations—they mar whatever they touch, and are quite as much a violation of propriety as they are of law—they have not even a redeeming feature and ought not to be tolerated—those who know of their perpetration owe it to the Order and its good government to bring it at once to the notice of the authorities. The Ritual, as it came from the pen of Richie is sufficiently prolific of opportunity for the best talent—it needs no alleged elaborations—these incongruous and stilted innovations are unsightly and ridiculous.

A SURE TEST OF FRIENDSHIP.

It is difficult to define the only sure test of friendship. Adversity probably comes as near to it as anything else. While a man is prosperous, and makes no demands upon anyone for sacrifices, he can command troops of so-called friends, but he will never know who were his true friends until he has been obliged to call upon them for help of some kind. The money test is not the surest of best, but that alone when applied will prove the hollowness of much professed friendship, but it is not infallible, because some men set little value upon money; they give it away more freely than they would their time or their comfort. The true test comes when one is asked to make a real sacrifice for the sake of a friend—to act unselfishly. Friendship is love in a restricted sense—love between persons not bound together by ties of blood or affection, whose fruition is marriage, and it should have the qualities of true love—constancy, devotion, an unselfish desire to serve. It is when the subject of such love is in distress that true friendship exhibits itself at its best, and it is just at this time that false friendships fall away. Their friendship has been a sham, and the mask falls from them when they are called upon for something more than mere lip service. The things that make for true friendship are the things that are to be commended and upheld.—"Lodge Record."

Supreme Representatives Anstie and Ackerman will leave next month to attend the session of the Supreme Lodge to be held in Detroit, Michigan. We have no doubt but that the two worthy brothers will do honor to this Grand Domain, and will carry out the wishes expressed by those who voted them into office. Their absence will be greatly felt by their respective mother lodges. We hope, however, the lodge self-denial in this respect will be amply repaid by the good reports they will bring back with them.

A SILENT SHOWING.

Quarterly Report of the Endowment Rank,
Board of Control.

The following is the summary attached to the quarterly report of the Board of Control of the Endowment Rank, for the term ending March 31st, 1900. It should be read and considered by every member of the Order. It is a splendid showing, and demonstrates the wisdom of the adoption of this excellent branch of Pythian Knighthood:

"The Board of Control records with pleasure the progress of the Endowment Rank during the quarter ending March 31st, 1900, completing the 23rd fiscal year of this branch of our Order. The new business shows a large increase over the preceding quarter.

"Since January 1st, one hundred and twelve local branches have been established. Thirty-three hundred and fifty-seven applicants were admitted to membership and four million seven hundred and fifty thousand five hundred dollars of new insurance has been added, an increase over the previous quarter of two hundred and fifty members and four hundred thousand dollars insurance.

One hundred and fifty-nine death losses, amounting to Three hundred and twenty thousand dollars have been adjusted and paid during the quarter.

A summary of results during the fiscal year evidences the good work accomplished. Three hundred and ninety-four Sections were organized, eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven members admitted and seventeen million thirty-two thousand and five hundred dollars new endowment written.

One million two hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars was paid to the beneficiaries of six hundred deceased members.

Comparing the previous fiscal year with the year just closed, an increase is shown of Sixty-four new Sections, thirty-four hundred and forty-three members and four million nine hundred and forty-three thousand five hundred dollars endowment.

On April 1st, 1900, the Sections in active operation, numbered four thousand, with a membership of sixty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-five, and the total endowmen in force amounted to one hundred and ten million seven hundred and nineteen thousand dollars.

Investments and cash on hand aggregate four hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

The total amount paid for death claims since establishment of the Rank amounts to fourteen million five hundred and forty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars.

The good results arising from thorough organization inauguration and maintained by the Board are apparent from the foregoing figures, exhibiting during the year just closed a larger gain than ever for the same period.

As in the past, your Board earnestly ask the rank and file of the Order to continue their co-operation with an assistance to our field laborers for renewed efforts, to the end that the present fiscal year may show largely increased results.

:o:

BUTTONS MADE FROM MILK.

A process is now being tried for the manufacture of buttons from milk. After being skimmed in separators the milk is boiled until it assumes a sticky mass, which, after being kneaded, is placed in linen sacks, and deprived of all moisture by the use of a heavy press. The remaining matter is then taken out of the sacks, placed in a specially prepared drying apparatus, and subjected to heat by means of steam pipes. After two or three days this matter grows yellow like gold and becomes hard like a stone. The remainder of the process is at present a secret.

:o:

THE WONDERFUL WEST.

"Is this a healthy town?" inquired the man who was in search of a balmy climate.

"Healthy!" echoed the land agent. "Why, man, the only undertaker in town had to blow out the gas to give himself a job."

:o:

A LITTLE MIXED.

"There goes that Jerry Bilson. I wonder if he is going to school, or going fishing?"

"Take a peep in his basket. If he has jam spread over his geography he is going to school; if he has a painted cork projecting from a rhu-barb pie he is going fishing."



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FOOLISHNESS.

"Men are apt to fret and worry,
 But what's the use?
 When too late they always hurry,
 But what's the use?
 Just keep 'business boomin'
 Men do lots of things inhuman—
 Even argue with a woman,
 But what's the use?"

:o:

THE ART OF SCOUTING.

In his work "Aids to Scouting," Colonel R. S. S. Baden-Powell, who has recently been exciting admiration by his manipulation of the British force at Mafeking, gives some very interesting as well as valuable information. "The importance of scouting and reconnaissance," says the colonel, "cannot be over-rated, although it is as yet only partially recognized in our army. It has been said that there is scarcely a battle in history which has not been lost or won in proportion to the value of the previous reconnaissance." It is probable that in the future its value will be still greater, because, when acting against enemies armed with long-range weapons and smokeless powder that render his position invisible, we should be exposing our troops to absolute destruction were we to blunder them boldly against an enemy without knowing exactly how and in what strength he was posted. The day before Sadowa," it is pointed out by way of illustration, "a single Prussian scout discovered the whole of the Austrian army in an unexpected place." Dealing with landmarks, the author says, "The ground under your feet may have its foot-marks, hoof-prints, wheel-ruts, trampled grass, ashes of fire, etc., such as will tell their tale like a book."

Referring to tracking, Colonel Baden-Powell gives an interesting personal experience, showing how important it is that scouts should be skilled in the work. "I was riding one day across an open grass plain in Matabeleland," he says, "with one native scouting. Suddenly we noticed the grass had been recently trodden down. Following up the track for a short distance, it got on to a patch of sandy ground, and we then saw that it was the spoor of several women and boys walking towards some hills about five miles distant, where we believed the enemy to be hiding. Then we saw a leaf lying about ten yards off the track—there were no trees for miles, but there were, we knew, trees of this kind at a village fifteen miles distant, in the direction from which the tracks led. Probably, then, these women had come from that village, bringing the leaf with them, and had gone to the hills. On picking up the leaf it was damp, and smelled of native beer. So we guessed that, according to the custom of these people—remember, as I have said before, to study the habits and customs of your enemy—they had been carrying pots of native beer on their heads, the mouths of the pots being stopped with bunches of leaves. One of these leaves had fallen out; but we found it ten yards off the track, which showed that

at the time it fell a wind had been blowing. There was no wind now, but there had been about five a. m., and it was now nearly seven. So we read from these signs that a party of women had brought beer during the night from the village fifteen miles distant, and had taken it to the enemy on the hills, arriving there about six o'clock. The men would probably start to drink the beer at once—as it goes sour if kept for long—and would, by the time we could get there, be getting sleepy from it, so we should have a favorable chance of reconnoitring their position. We accordingly followed the women's tracks, found the enemy, made our observations, and got away with our information without difficulty."—"The Knight."

:o:

"POUR LA PATRIE."

(An English War Poem.)

The sea said to the island—
 "I have taken your youngest son,
 And I launch him forth on the breast of a wave
 To fight 'neath an alien sun,
 And your heart will surely bleed for him
 Before the journey be done!"

The island answered her calling—
 "O wave with the thick white crest,
 This son of mine I have kissed and loved
 And nursed at my tender breast,
 But I sent him out, and I bade him go,
 That our nation might find rest!"

The sea said to the island—
 "O mothers that weep to-day,
 That mind the fall of pattering feet
 Of the children gone away,
 If I bring back dead your youngest sons,
 Will ye have aught to say?"

The island answered her calling—
 "The wings of your ships snow-white
 Will haunt us sleeping or waking,
 By noon or dead of night;
 But we only say to our sons gone forth
 By way of the West, East, South and North—
 "In the name of freedom—fight!"

:o:

No looking back. The Endowment Rank has never taken a backward step—it has always moved forward—it has always been on the increase in membership, receipts and assets—its success has been phenomenal.

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TOBACCO.

Curious facts in regard to the use of tobacco seem to be as much in evidence these days as they were when the weed was first introduced into England from Virginia 315 years ago. At the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Church, which was held in Chicago some time ago, every one of the ten aspirants to the ministry who were ordained as elders by Bishop Warren, was required to pledge himself against tobacco. War is waged against tobacco as one of the great evils of self-indulgence by the law-making and executive bodies of the Methodist Church, and, indeed, by those of many other denominations; yet many of the older and more successful of the ministers smoke openly and above board, gaining inspiration as do poets and artists from the habit, and vowing that a good cigar is neither more or less than a luxury to one who can afford it.

Bishop John H. Vincent made a vigorous attack on cigarettes in the course of a recent address at Topeka, Kas. He classed the cigarette habit along with the gum-chewing and soda fountain habits—all trivial things in themselves, as he said, yet a miserable waste of money, a yielding to temptation and a surrender of self-control, which in later years makes slaves of our boys and girls.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, which met in Omaha, reaffirmed a resolution directing that "no minister shall engage in home missionary work as a beneficiary of home mission funds; that no one shall be employed by the General Assembly or Board

of Home Missions in an administrative or clerical capacity who is to be paid for his services from funds contributed for home missions, who is addicted to the use of tobacco in any form." This resolution is in accordance with the action of that religious body in 1870, when it was voted that "the use of tobacco is demoralizing in its tendency and should be discountenanced by all who profess the Christian name," and in 1879, when it was resolved that "no student addicted to the use of tobacco in any form shall be granted aid by the board."

At a session of the Young People's Christian Union, held in Christian Union, held in Chicago, a resolution was carried requiring the members to pledge themselves to give up the habit of using tobacco if they had already contracted it. The Union was almost disrupted because the young women were allowed to vote on this question. But the young women had their say and tobacco was declared tabooed in every shape and form.

Now, how different all this prohibitive talk sounds from the calm philosophy of the great Prince Bismarck, who passed away after having enjoyed his pipe in war and peace up to the age of 83. In his table talk Bismarck is represented as saying: "When you enter on a discussion which may lead to vehement remarks you should smoke. * * * With regard to the mental condition, it does not deprive us of our intellectual capacity, but it produces a state of kindly repose. * * * The eye is occupied, the organ of smell is gratified—one is happy. In this state one is very disposed to make concessions, and our business—that of diplomat-



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ists—continually consists in making of mutual concessions."

Speaking of how every nation has its own way of smoking, F. Marion Crawford says: "There is a hasty and vicious manner about the Frenchman's little cigarette of pungent black tobacco; the Italian dreams over his rat-tail cigar; the American either eats half his Havana while he smokes the other, or else he takes a frivolous delight in smoking delicately and keeping the white ash whole to the end; the German surrounds himself with a cloud, and, Godlike, meditates within it: there is a sacrificial air about the Asiatic's nargileh, as the thin spire rises steadily and spreads above his head; but the Englishman's short briar-root pipe has a powerful individuality of its own. Its simplicity is Gothic, its solidity is of the stone age; he smokes it in the face of the higher civilization, and it is the badge of the conqueror."

About 4,000,000,000 cigarettes are manufactured yearly in this country. In Chicago retailers of cigarettes are required to pay a special license of \$100. The trade in tobacco in this form has grown to be something enormous. While various leagues are engaged in fighting the cigarette, in and out of the public schools, and while certain judicial authorities are proclaiming against it, some of the best known physicians in the country defend it as the least injurious form in which tobacco can be used.—Exchange.

—:o:—

GLASS MAKING BY ELECTRICITY.

An American glassmaker has patented apparatus for the production of glass by electric furnace, and he is said to have adopted in its construction a hint which he derived from an accidental breakage. Passing through his works one day, he saw the globe of an electric arc-

light track, and a piece of the broken glass dropped upon the white-hot carbon points and was almost instantaneously melted. Thereupon he had a box or vat made upon the interior of which were brought together pairs of carbon rods, powerful currents being sent through them to secure great heat. Immediately below them was a channel for the passage of sand and the other constituents of glass, and it is found that these are reduced to the vitreous state in as many minutes as it requires hours to melt glass under the old system.

FLOWERS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The flora and fauna of the Cape Colony, Natal and the Transvaal are various and fascinating. Many of the flowers have perfumes peculiarly their own. The gigantic Cape daisy, and the glorious Table Mountain heaths, of hundreds of varieties, says "Gardening," have certainly no heavy perfumes, but, on the other hand, the thousands of quaint little peeping veldt flowers, from pimpernel to orchid, have subtle, suggestive odors which are exquisite and refreshing.

In the Cape Colony, for many miles between the Paarl and Cape Town, the line is bordered with so-called "pig-lilies." These are none other than our carefully tended and garden-produced richardias. But in South Africa they grow wild, and in luxuriant profusion. Near Ceres there are great fields full of these snowy white blossoms with their orange-yellow spadixes; and to see a couple of little negro children playing about in this amplitude of whiteness is a delightful study in black and white.

Up in the Transvaal, if a farmer cultivates flowers at all—and all Boers are not as unappreciative of beauty as their detractors suggest—he almost always has on his stoop, or veranda, a couple of tubs containing plants of

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keetje Perring. This is our gardenia. It is smaller, certainly, but equally exquisite in scent, and, with a little care, it flowers in great profusion. The tuberose also flourishes amazingly in the open air with but the smallest attention and cultivation. The bulbs shoot up their three or four foot stems, each bearing very sweet smelling flowers, in an incredibly short space of time.

In Pretoria, roses are prolific—in fact, most of the streets are bounded by rose hedges throughout their length, and they bloom with a frail, pink, monthly rose blossom for three-quarters of the year. In public places, such as Burgher's Park, the profusion of roses, lilies, carnations and tuberoses is bewilderingly beautiful. The wild orchids of Swaziland are famous. They are of at least twenty different kinds, and, although now no longer rare or valuable, they are exceedingly curious, and, with a little care and extra heat, they can be induced to develop into very wonderful plants.

The blue gum tree, or common eucalyptus tree, flourishes amazingly, and, from a tiny seedling, grows to twenty feet high in three years. This seems surprising, but it is hard, solemn fact. A well known English tenor, who was travelling in the Transvaal, once remarked, that he verily believed that if you planted walking sticks you could reap umbrellas in a fortnight.

On nearly every veranda in Johannesburg grows the easily trained and use granadilla. This is a species of passion flower, with a pretty little feathery starred flower, and a very delicious egg-shaped, crinkled-up, brownish-green fruit, containing a yellow pulp, with many flat, black seeds. It has a cooling, slightly acid flavor, which must be tried to be appreciated. The granadilla grows easily and quickly, and in fruit, and in foliage, it is very beautiful.

STAMP-COLLECTING AND TUBERCULOSIS.

A French army surgeon warns philatelists that stamps may be the means of disseminating tuberculosis. He had in his employ a servant suffering from advanced pulmonary tuberculosis; the man was a great stamp collector, and occupied his spare time in fixing stamps in albums. The surgeon discovered that the man used his saliva to moisten the stamps, captured some 300 of the specimens upon which his servant had operated, and placed them in sterilized water. This water was then used for the purpose of inoculation experiments, and eight guinea pigs thus inoculated died with

characteristic tuberculosis lesions. The surgeon warns parents against allowing their children to place any stamps near their mouths for the purpose of moistening them.

THE ARAB AND HIS HORSE.

The Arab is regarded as the first of horsemen and the Arab mare as the perfect steed.

Not for me the dullard camel,

Deck her saddle as they may,
Bounding with her crest uplifted
Dearer far my blood-red bay!

My blood-red bay a touch will turn her
In the hottest of the fray.

The Arab's idea of horse taming is of the simplest. The colt is treated from the first as a member of the family, like the Irish peasant's pig. It goes in and out of the tents and is so familiarized with the doings of that extraordinary creature man that there is never any need of breaking it in. The Bedouin is very careful of his mare. He does not mount her when he sets out to play tricks upon travellers. He rides a camel to which his mare is tethered. Not until the caravan is in sight does he mount the mare and give chase. There is, by the way, an impression that the Bedouin is a bloody-minded person who would as lief take your life as not. This is unfair to him; he is a thief of very peaceable inclinations, and much prefers to effect any necessary transfer of property with as little bother as possible.—"The Knight."

WHAT MAKES A HOME?

In an address before the National Council of the Women of Canada, at Toronto, recently, Lady Aberdeen said:

"What is that indefinable something that makes a home; that reveals itself in the books and pictures, in the arrangement of the rooms, in the preparation for a guest, in the tones of the children, in the expression of husband and wife? We cannot describe it, but we recognize it at once when it is present, and no house can be truly a home without some measure of it.

We do not need just houses where we can eat and sleep healthily, but we want homes full of rest and peace and beauty and refreshment. Full of power, therefore, to send out men and women inspired with the spirit and devotion to all that is true and beautiful to serve their day and generation."

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QUITE UNNECESSARY.

There are quite a number of members who, when given the grip in connection with the secret work of the Order, conceive the impression that said grip is a new method of shaking hands, and they use it upon every occasion. I know a Lodge whose members are each and all imbued with that idea, and no matter when, where or how you meet them, you get the grip every time. They know me to be a Knight of Pythias, but that don't seem to make any difference, they want to test me, they hang on to that grip, and to them it is like a chunk of sweetness long drawn out. I met, one day, a brother member three different times, and on each occasion he gave me the grip with a force that left no doubt in my mind that he had it down fine. I can't to this day determine whether he was practicing on me, or whether he actually thought perhaps that I had forgotten the grip. This is one thing that should never be done, it should only be used as a test. If I meet a man and wish to find out if he is a Knight, I test him, that is what it is for. Indiscriminate use of these secret signs, etc., is in poor taste.—"Pythian Standard."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To test nutmegs: Prick them with a pin, and if they are good the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

When a hat is wet with rain it should be dried with a silk handkerchief, brushed with a soft brush, and when nearly dry with a harder brush until perfectly dry.

To soften kid shoes that have been hardened by getting wet, clean them thoroughly and rub castor oil into them before taking them off.

To cleanse a soured sponge rub a lemon thoroughly into it, and then rinse several times in lukewarm water.

To prevent doors from squeaking, oil the hinges with a feather dipped in linseed oil.

To clean decanters, put a spoonful of salt in the decanter, moisten with vinegar, shake well, and rinse.

To remove marks made by hot dishes on a varnished table, pour some paraffine over the spot and rub well with a soft cloth.

To clean enamelled baths, apply benzine on a small rag; scour the bath with it first, then wash with hot water and soap.

A very hot iron should never be used for flannels or woollens. Table linen should be ironed when quite damp and with a hot and very heavy iron. Embroideries should be ironed on a thin, smooth surface over thick flannel and only on the wrong side.

Linen may be made beautifully white by the use of a little refined borax in the water instead of a washing fluid. Washing fabrics that are inclined to fade should be soaked and rinsed in very salt water, to set the colors, before they are washed in the suds.

"GET UP AND GET."

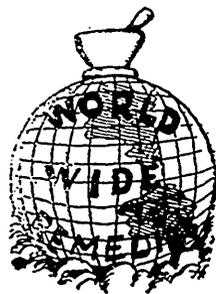
The people who make their mark in the world are the ones who "get up and get." This old proverb, which has come down to us from a past age, is the key to success in every department of life. The men who have attained the highest distinction in the world were those who possessed this quality in a pre-eminent degree. The people who lack "snap and vim"—who are easily discouraged and have an aversion to hard work—will, however highly endowed by nature, be left behind in this progressive age.

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Young man, you are standing at the base of the mountain which thousands with less favorable surroundings have ascended and rendered their names immortal. If you desire to follow in their footsteps and write your name on the roll of fame by the side of theirs, you must "get up and get."

The man who leads a life of inglorious ease will never achieve success. Idleness is the parent of vice and crime, the fomentor of all corruption in the human heart. Industry is the queen of every virtue, the philosopher's stone that turns everything it touches into gold.

Young man, set your mark high, then "get up and get," and you will reach the goal of your ambition. In this busy, bustling age loafers are a nuisance.

Improve your time by strengthening and developing all the noble powers with which God has endowed you.—"Pythian Banner."

EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEES.

Many members apparently consider that their duty to a brother in distress begins and ends when they have donated a few dollars and added a word or two of sympathy. The brother may desire the money less than the means of earning it; may have been out of work for weeks and months and have no prospect whatever of finding employment. He has made it known to the lodge that he is willing to work at almost anything and for any compensation that may be offered, and the officer has requested the brethren to take due notice thereof, and there the matter has ended. Some of the brethren may remember the latter the day following, but the average man has to struggle so hard to keep his own head above water that he has neither time nor opportunity to help other people in danger of drowning.

It is not creditable to the Order that a worthy brother should not be able to work and receive master's wages. Every brother willing to work should be employed; and if he cannot find work to do, it is the duty of the Order to help him get it.

Strangely enough, while Lodges have committees of various kinds—Relief, Finance, Entertainment, Lecture, Burial Plot, etc.—an Employment Committee is scarcely ever heard of. Perhaps it is not because of any conviction that such a committee would not be desirable and useful, but rather because it is exceedingly difficult to get men to serve on that particular kind of a committee. As has been already stated, in the everyday struggle for a living, most men have about all they can attend to, yet there are others more fortunate in almost every lodge, men of means and influence in business and trade circles, who, if urged to do so, would doubtless be willing to serve on the committee. It will certainly never be known whether they would be willing until they are asked. Why not ask them? The Lodge that takes the initiative in this matter will have many imitators within a short time, and presently the good effect will be seen in the steadily decreasing drain upon Lodge treasuries.

It is, of course, assumed that the committee

would not defeat the object of its appointment by going about its work blindly; that it would first of all ascertain that all cases referred to it were worthy. It would be a waste of time and effort to obtain employment for a brother who would not appreciate what was done for him by rendering faithful service. The committee, in a measure, being responsible for the conduct of those for whom it obtains employment, should be particularly careful not to recommend anyone known to be shiftless and generally unreliable. It will make it all the more difficult to help the really deserving if they do, and possibly dampen their enthusiasm as well.—"The Knight."

HONOR THE DEAR OLD MOTHER.

Time has scattered the snowy flakes on her brow, plowed deep furrows on her cheek—but is she not sweet and beautiful now? The lips which have kissed many a hot tear from the childish cheek are the sweetest lips in all the world.

The eye is dim, yet it glows with rapt radiance of a holy love which can never fade.

Oh yes, she is a dear old mother.

Her sands of time are nearly run out, but feeble as she is they will go further, reach down lower for you than any other on earth.

You cannot walk into midnight where she cannot see you; you cannot enter into a prison whose bars shall keep her out; you can never mount a scaffold too high for her to reach that she may kiss and bless you.

In evidence of her deathless love, when the world shall despise and forsake you—when it leaves you by the wayside to die unnoticed, the dear old mother will gather you up in her feeble arms, carry you home and tell you of all your virtues, until you almost forget that your soul is disfigured by vices.

Love her tenderly, and cheer her declining years with holy devotion.—"Lodge News."

DONE BY THE TENNESSEE KNIGHTS.

The Knights of Chattanooga, Tenn., have established a Pythian ward in the Erlanger Hospital. The committee that visited the hospital selected ward No. 27, on the third floor. The Pythian shield has been put on the door, and the ward properly furnished for the reception of Pythians who may be sent there for treatment.

Referring to this work, the Chattanooga "News" says: "The Pythian ward in the Erlanger hospital has been designated by the trustees of the hospital. A committee from the local Knights of Pythias visited the hospital for the purpose of arranging for the equipment of the ward. The building was looked over, and finally ward 27, on the third floor, one of the best rooms in the hospital, was selected for the purpose. The Pythians at once put G. W. Boulden, the painter, at work on the artistic designing of the room, and will proceed immediately to fully equip it with furniture. The Knights of Pythias shield will be put on

the door, and all Pythians received in the hospital will be placed in this ward.

It will be remembered that, during the army encampment here, the Knights of Pythias had a hospital for the use of members of the Order, and, when the soldiers left, all the equipment of the hospital was turned over to the Erlanger, with the understanding that a ward would be designated for the Knights of Pythias in the new hospital. This recent action is only carrying out the original programme of the local Pythians."

:o:

FRATERNITY IN BUSINESS.

We hear and read much in these days about the beauties of fraternity, and certainly no more inspiring sentiment could engage the attention of the more thoughtful; but much that we hear and read deals with the question from one point of view only—the sentimental side, and leaves what we might call the practical side untouched. A properly developed idea of fraternity should inspire one to take an all-round view, and at least endeavor to cultivate a full and adequate understanding of the term. There should be as much fraternity instilled into our membership as it can hold. The ideal Knight should be full of it, and should exercise it on every occasion. There is, however, too much one-sided fraternity abroad in the land to-day, and we make a plea for more general and more generous interpretation of the term. Fraternity in business should be as prominently kept before our minds as any other phase of the question. If Brother Jones sells as good groceries as somebody who is not a brother, the duty of the member is to patronize Jones, even if it necessitates going half a block further to do it. The neglect of this side of the fraternal question is, we believe, due to thoughtlessness. It is too common an experience to meet members who have not the slightest idea of the business in which their brethren are engaged; and when making purchases, too few of us stop to think whether there is not some brother in business whom we could patronize, and thus help him, without in any way inconveniencing ourselves. It is the duty we owe to our Order to know the business in which each member is engaged, and, whenever possible, all things being equal, patronize those who have taken the same obligations as ourselves, and thus demonstrate that our boasted friendship and fraternity is a practical rather than a lodge-room sentiment exclusively.—"Pythian Review."

:o:

WHAT IS PYTHIANISM?

What is Pythianism? Does it have upon its brow the light of Good, in its heart the inspiration of Hope, in its actions the benedictions of Truth? These questions present themselves to all good people who look upon the widening power of Pythianism. Many doubt its intrinsic worth; they urge that it runs the inner flowers of our sympathies in hard and fast grooves, and reduces those sympathies to the standard of pure utilitarianism simply. The

doubt thus raised; the objections thus urged, cannot be adequately answered in a short article. Nor is it needed. He who cannot find full play for the best that is in him, when that best works definitely and scientifically, can find no joy within the portals of the Pythian Castle. He whose budding sympathies and incipient affections grow cold, affected and stunted in the presence of grips, signs and passwords, would see in Pythianism only the scaffold upon the burning sands of Sicily, and draw back from its glorious crown of martyrdom. But he who recognizes in friendship the bond which "makes the whole world kin," who, under its inspiration, yearns to lift the fallen brother, to aid the discouraged and disheartened, to protect the widow and the fatherless, to stand by the open grave and offer sympathy and hope, and all intelligently—such a one can find room for activity in the Pythian brotherhood.

He whose soul expands in pure love as he contemplates Jonathan's friendship for David, and feels an inspiration to "go and do likewise," is already upon the threshold of Pythian honors; a spear stands ready for his grasp, the castle door swings open to his knock. He who sees in the beautiful story of Damon and Pythias, the flowering of the very highest sentiment of the soul in its relation to the earthly existence, and feels his own soul fired to imitate the friendship of Pythias, will find within the castle hall directive forces to aid him in keeping the fire forever burning.

But he who draws back at signs, becomes frightened at pass words, and feels the embrace of the evil one in a peculiar grip of the hand; he who distorts scripture texts to bolster up his narrow views, which he imagines are universal, such an one can never appreciate the good in Pythianism. Pythianism must be judged by the past. A few years ago it was an ideal, to-day it is a powerful fact. Yesterday a few men in a small room, actuated by the good; to-day an army of 500,000 of the best young men of this nation, putting into practical operation those noble principles which have been the dream of the seers of all ages. Yesterday the possibility of comfort to the widow, the hope of education to the fatherless; to-day comfort in a thousand widows' homes, and untold numbers of fatherless children obtaining an education through

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the broad, philanthropic, practical principles of Friendship.

Such is Pythianism. A bow in the sky of sorrow; a flash of pure light in the dark night of despair. Thousands of castles from which issue brave Knights, thoroughly equipped for the combat, not to pillage and destroy, but to lift up the down-trodden, succor the unfortunate, wipe away the tears of the sorrowing, and to spread far and wide, in practical activity, those principles, which in luminous beauty outshine the sun.—Archibald Head, in "Pythian Gleaner."

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THE STORY OF PYTHIANISM.

By W. T. Hodson.

The following poem, read by Sir Knight Judge W. T. Hodson, of Galena, Ill., at a Pythian banquet given in that city, tells the beautiful story of Damon and Pythias so well that it is reproduced here for the benefit of our many Knights of Pythias readers in the Northwest.

On the ancient Isle of Sicily,
Four thousand years ago,
A band of earnest scholars
Sought a higher life to know.

'They had mastered common science,
Were familiar with all rules;
'They hoped to fathom mysteries
Which were not taught in schools!

Psychology, the mind, the soul,
The destiny of man,
'The principles of philosophy,
And God's salvation plan.

'The starry heavens, sun and moon,
The earth's component parts,
-Geometry and chemistry,
And keys to modern arts.

In Wisdom's cause they formed a lodge,
To help each other learn;
'To reap the fruits of friendship,
And each other's love return.

To the wicked King of Syracuse
Their secrets were unknown,
Until their plan for freedom
Shook the cruel tyrant's throne.

Thus angered by the truths they taught,
He cried, throughout the town:
'Damon's head shall be cut off
Before the sun goes down!"

Then Pythias plead for Damon:
"Please, let four hours pass by,
So Damon his family may see
Before he has to die."

"Ah!" said the King; "he'll not come back,
If I should let him go."
"I'll be his hostage," Pythias said.
"He will come back, I know."

The respite then was granted—
For such bravery unknown;
Pythias was cast in prison,
While Damon hastened home.

The King stood in amazement.
He could not comprehend
How one would dare to risk his life
On the promise of his friend.

* * *

The secret of their friendship,
The world shall never know;
Their deeds shall be remembered
While centuries come and go.

His last hour fast approaches,
And Damon bids farewell
To wife, to child, to kinsman,
As evening shadows fell.

No selfish motives moved him,
Appeals were all in vain:
"I must return," the brave knight said,
"Or Pythias will be slain."

Honor to him was more than life,
While Pythian fires burn.
The test and strength of mystic tie
Depends on his return.

He turns to mount his charger,
And fly with rapid speed,—
Alas! a slave who loved him,
Had slain his trusted steed!

Another horse he borrows,
And goads it on to death—
While Pythias calms the people
Who jeer in taunting breath.

One moment left for respite,
And Damon was not there:
He calmly waits in prison,
His brother's life to spare.

The headman's axe is hoisted,
'Midst the people's noise and din,
But as Pythias bends to the block,
Brave Damon rushes in!

"Oh, spare his life!" cried Damon.
"I have come back to die."
"No! no!" said Pythias, calmly;
"He is worthy, more than I."

Here, more perplexed than ever,
The King their friendship sought;

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He little knew such charity—
Such love, could e'er be taught.

But when the veil was lifted,
And his wicked life was shown,
He took the goddess FRIENDSHIP,
And sat her on his throne.

* * *
Tho' men decay, and nations
May crumble into dust,
This tale shal live exalted!
With the brave, the true, the just.

'Tis taught in every schoolhouse,
In every tongue and clime;
It gains new strength and potency,
With the ravages of time.

It leaped across the continent
To our beloved shore,
And built a home in Washington,
In eighteen sixty-four.

It is building countless cas les
Among our hills and vales,
While half a million freemen
Now emulate this tale.

Speed on! thou white-winged messenger,
Thy power and truth unfurl,
Till every home shall know thee,
And love shall rule the world!
—"Northwest Magazine."

:o:

THE GREAT CONVENTION.

Detroit to Be Invaded—How it is Preparing to
Receive the Knightly Visitors.

Detroit, June 30.—It is within eight weeks of the great 1900 Convention and Encampment, and if indications count for anything there will be no lonely Knights in Detroit during the week of the International event. Every mail increases the number of requests for hotel and boarding house accommodation and every State in the Union seems to be getting ready to send its quota to Detroit. The citizens of Detroit have begun to realize fully the stupendous labor necessary to taking proper care of the hosts who will come here for entertainment, and are combining with the Pythian Committee in the work of preparation.

A mass meeting of Knights of Pythias was held a few nights ago and the entire membership of the Order in Detroit, numbering about 1,200 active Pythians, can be counted on to hustle from this hour until after the tents are struck in the great camp. Fully 300 volunteers will serve on the various committees assigned to duty in the bureaus of information, as guides, special police duty and looking after the mental and physical comfort of the Pythians while in Detroit.

The Entertainment Committee has closed a contract with the management of the Detroit Opera House, which is one of the finest theatres in the United States, for full control of the theatre for the week of the Encampment, and Richard Golden and his excellent company will open the season, both for the company and the

theatre, in an elaborate production of "Old Jed Prouty," which will be rehearsed the week previous in Boston. One of the novel features of the week will be an old fashioned Kentucky barbeque, which will be conducted by a company of Kentucky people in real Southern style. The barbeque will be continued all week, and will furnish amusement for the visitors.

Detroit has the best street railway service in the United States, and with more than 300 miles of track furnishes transportation to every point of interest in the city at a five cent fare, the universal system of transfers enabling people to travel in almost every direction at one fare. This fact will make it easy for visitors to room far from the noisy town district during the Encampment, and still reach the camp, headquarters, lodge room or business districts without annoyance or expense. The street railway company is preparing to handle the crowds, and from past experience there will be nothing to complain of in this service.

A rousing meeting of the D. O. K. K. was held in Detroit this week and a class of 52 Normads wandered through the mysterious labyrinth and washed their feet at the shrine of the Royal Personage. Great was the enthusiasm which was expressed by the visitors who came from nearly every big city in the State, and staunch support was pledged to anything the Entertainment Committee might propose. More than \$1,000 was subscribed on the spot for the use of the Executive Committee for convention purposes. The Khorassaners will make their special day interesting with a carnival parade, which will put in the shade all previous attempts of this kind. There will be fire works and other pyrotechnics in quantities which will color the atmosphere, and the city will be officially turned over to the masked gentlemen, who from all reports will number several thousands.

:o:

GREAT CONVENTION.

Enthusiasm is the word from Maine to California and to the Gulf in the South. General Carnahan is assured by the Brigade commanders that the camp this year is attracting widespread attention, and in accordance with the directions to prepare for a great crowd the General Committee is carefully planning every detail necessary for the accommodation and entertainment of the 20,000 Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, should they come. From present indications it is expected that the actual attendance will crowd that number closely. Several brigade commanders and a few of the Supreme officers and representatives have visited Detroit in the past few days, and all have expressed delight over the selection of the campgrounds. Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals White, has spent two days in Detroit looking over the City and deciding upon the headquarters for the Supreme delegation and the place of meeting for the Supreme body. All sessions of all supreme bodies of the Order will be held in the beautiful Masonic Temple, the floors being lined so that nobody will interfere with the work of the other, and all will find ample room for business sessions or exemplifying the secret work. The Masonic Temple is a nine story

building erected three years ago by the Masons of Detroit according to the latest designs of Masonic architecture. It is well ventilated and will be a comfortable place for the sessions of the bodies to meet there. The headquarters of the delegates will be at the Cadillac Hotel, which overlooks a down-town park and a beautiful electric fountain, making the scene more than attractive at night.

One of the things which will please the visitors to Detroit is the comfortable weather. At the season when most cities of this size are sweltering and parched, Detroit is breathing comfortably, the cool breezes from Lake St. Clair or from Lake Erie a few miles below always tempering the days and bringing cooling nights to recompense for the possible heat of the day. Detroit has the best street car service in the United States barring none, and between the commodious ferry boats that ply between Belle Isle and five lines of street cars that lead to the camp grounds, there will be no lack of transportation facilities about the city. General Carnahan has carefully arranged the disposition of the troops in camp according to the order in which they belong, and a small plot of the camp has been published in the recently issued circular forwarded by the general committee to Grand Domains. The minor details of the camp will be considered at a meeting of the Supreme commanding officers to be held in Detroit this week.

:o:

PROHIBITED OCCUPATIONS.

May Persons Engaged in Such Regain Membership in the Order by Deposit of Withdrawal Card?

Recently, from an official of the Order in the West, the "Pythian Tribune" received the following query:

An ex-member who is the holder of a Grand Lodge Card, issued in 1893, by another Grand Domain (the Subordinate Lodge having sur-

rendered its charter) was prior thereto, and at the time of the issue of the said Card, a professional gambler, and still is following such occupation. Upon the above statement I was asked if he could become a member of the Order by deposit of said card—to which I answered "No." The members asking this do not agree with me, claiming that the holder of the card was a gambler before the present statutes went into effect, that he was out of the Domain at the time the Lodge surrendered its charter, that the card was issued and he was compelled to take it, and therefore the present law does not apply in this case—I still replied in the negative—am I right?

To this we replied that his emphatic "No" was all right.

But as there may be those who view the matter differently, taking the position that all holders of Withdrawal Cards are entitled to regain membership in the Order, should they so desire it, and the lodge of deposit is willing to accept them, we will answer the question more fully, giving the authorities for the faith that is in us.

First, the "Tribune" desires to call attention to the laws provided for the government of those to whom Withdrawal Cards have been issued. The first is found in Title IV, Chapter VII, Section 282, as follows:

Upon the order of the Chancellor Commander for the issue of a Withdrawal Card, or of a Grand Chancellor for the issue of a Grand Lodge Card, or of the Supreme Chancellor for the issue of a Supreme Lodge Card, the applicant therefor shall be known as an ex-member of the Order and the membership of such applicant in his lodge and in the Order shall cease and determine, except as hereinafter provided, and any official position held by him shall thereupon become vacant; but honors previously attained by him shall be retained.

The next provision with reference to the conduct of the holder of a Withdrawal Card, is set

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forth in Section 283 of the same Chapter, and reads as follows:

283. If an ex-member, as defined in the preceding Section, shall commit an offence against the Order which, if committed by a member of the Order, would subject the offender to the penalties prescribed for such offences then and in that case, such ex-member may be proceeded against as if he were a member of the Order and upon conviction of the offence as charged, the Withdrawal Card held by such ex-member shall stand revoked and annulled, and the holder of such card shall thereupon be perpetually prohibited from regaining membership in any lodge of the Order.

Turning to Title IV, Chapter III of the Supreme Statutes, we find that the same contains all the provisions for the regulation of "the attainment of the ranks of Knighthood"—and among those regulations, it provides "the conditions of eligibility to apply for the ranks of Knighthood, and the manner in which such ranks, or any of them, may be attained, shall be as prescribed in this Chapter, and not otherwise."

In that Statute, as "provided in Title IV, Chapter III," it specially declares that in order thus to be eligible to apply for the ranks of Knighthood. "He must not be engaged in either of the occupations known as professional gambler, saloon-keeper, bar-tender, or retail dealer in spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer (except as a bona fide hotel keeper or druggist)."

Then when the Supreme Lodge prescribed the rule governing applications for membership by deposit of a Withdrawal Card, in Section 284 of the Supreme Statutes, it is said:

284. Should the holder of a Withdrawal Card, a Grand Lodge Card, or a Supreme Lodge Card desire at any time to become affiliated with any subordinate lodge, he must make application to such lodge in the manner provided in Title IV, Chapter III, Supreme Statutes, and attach his card to such application."

Then, further, as if to emphasize the intent of the foregoing requirement in Section 284, the law goes on to say:

All the provisions of said statute shall apply to such application.

Thus, it will be seen that not only is it necessary for an applicant for membership by deposit of Withdrawal Card in all respects to apply in the same manner as governs an application for the Ranks of Knighthood, whereby it becomes necessary that he should state: 1st, That he has resided within the Domain for the preceding six months; 2nd. His age, race, residence, and occupation; 3rd. And shall aver that he is in all respects eligible to admission under the provisions of the Supreme Law; but he must further fill out and sign the required form of application for membership, as appearing in Section 243 of the Supreme Statutes, wherein he certifies:

1. That I am a believer in a Supreme Being.
2. That I am in good health and sound in mind and body.
3. That I am able to read and write.
4. That I am not engaged in either of the occupations known as a professional gambler, saloon-keeper, bar-tender, or retail dealer in

spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer.

5. That I believe in the maintenance of order and upholding of constituted authority in the government in which I live.

6. And that I have not been rejected as an applicant within the six months preceding the date of this application.

And he further pledges that:

If this application be granted, I promise a full and faithful observance of all the laws that may govern your lodge, and the Order.

While the "Tribune" has always regretted that in making the provisions with reference to this and other subjects, the Constitutional Commission which framed the law, and the Supreme Lodge in adopting it, made law by reference instead of, by direct legislation, yet in view of the language of Section 284 and its declaration that applications for membership by deposit of card shall be made "as provided in Title IV, Chapter III, Supreme Statutes," and that "all the provisions of said statutes shall apply to such application," there can be no misconstruction as to its purpose—by that it was clearly intended, that wherever the terms of Title IV, Chapter III of the Supreme Statutes, wherein provision is made with reference to applications for membership, and the same can be made applicable to applications for membership by deposit of a withdrawal card, then such limitations shall apply to the latter. Therefore, it is plainly evident that the purpose and intent of the law with reference to the issue, use, and deposit of Withdrawal Cards, Grand and Supreme Lodge Cards, was that the same should be subject to all the restrictions made, and provided with reference to original applications for membership.

The only recourse for the holder of a Withdrawal Card who is in any of the occupations prohibited by Pythian law, is to find some other calling—then, too, he must remember that, if he again becomes a member, he cannot return to his former prohibited calling without rendering himself liable to expulsion.—Pythian "Tribune," Chicago.

THE MOTTOES OF PYTHIAN KNIGHTHOOD.

By Past Chancellor John L. Hornberger.

In response to a toast at the complimentary banquet tendered to Grand Chancellor Frank J. Martin by Christopher Columbus Lodge, No. 325, of Buffalo, N. Y., on Friday evening, April 27th, 1900.

The first motto of Pythian Knighthood is the fundamental principle of pure Christian teaching. The principle enunciated by Christ, when He said unto His disciples: "Love ye one another." Christ taught us friendship; His whole life was an example of this doctrine; the brotherhood of man. Christ was a true fraternalist and taught that all men were brothers and thus a part of the Divine Being. Many repudiated this doctrine then; many do so to-day, simply because they are not yet fitted to embrace true friendship.

Pythagoras said: "Exercise a general humanity toward all men, but contract friendship with only the good and true."

There can be no friendship without confidence and no confidence without integrity; therefore we must exercise caution, care and prudence in our associations with others.

"Thou foolish Hatiz say, do churls know the worth of Oman's pearls? Give the gem which dims the moon to the noblest or to none."

In the story of Damon and Pythias, we have an example of the highest type of friendship known to man; and again, in the life of Christ, who suffered and died that we might live. A beautiful story of such friendship is related of Orestes and Pylades, two sworn friends, Greeks by birth. They had landed upon the shores of the Chersonesus, where they were seized and ordered sacrificed at the shrine of Diana; they were about to be immolated when the priestess, Iphigenia, learns that they are Greeks, natives of her native country. Wishing to open up communication with the land of her birth, she offers to spare one of the two on condition that the survivor will become her messenger and carry a letter to her friends in Greece. But which shall live and which shall die, that is the question; neither will accept the offer, leaving his friend to the stroke of death; each implores the priestess to select him and let his friend go; it transpires that one of the condemned is an own brother to the priestess, and discovering this, she spares both and flies with them to safety. The cruel Scythians were so filled with admiration at this remarkable example of true friendship that they deified both Orestes and Pylades and erected temples in their honor.

History is filled with many such examples. This is the Pythian meaning of friendship; it combines caution, prudence and care in its formation and bravery in its maintenance. "Dare to do right."

Emerson, speaking of friendship, said:

"A friend is a person with whom I may be sincere; before him I may think aloud; I am arrived at last in the presence of a man so real that I may drop even those undermost garments of dissimulation, courtesy and second thought, which men never put off, and may deal with him with the simplicity and wholeness with which one chemical atom meets another."

Sincerity is the luxury allowed, like diadems and authority, only to the highest rank, that being permitted to speak truth as having none above it to court or conform unto.

"Every man alone is sincere; at the entrance of a second person hypocrisy begins; we parry and defend the approach of our fellowmen by compliments, by gossip, by amusement, by affairs. We cover up our thought from him under a hundred folds."

Pythagoras said: "My friend is another myself."

Emerson shows us why it behooves every Pythian to make a careful study of what is meant by Pythian friendship.

The ritual explains this, and the mottoes are so blended that the three form a trinity, neither whole without the other two.

The second and third contained in the first, teaching us all that is best in man, Tenderness, Love, Charity and Benevolence.

The second motto teaches us prudence, care, order, forethought, discretion, caution and wis-

dom. Prudence is wisdom applied to action, a necessity in every successful life and a requisite to friendship, inasmuch as it alone can inspire confidence.

To my mind the lessons contained in the second step of Pythian Knighthood are the keys to our success. If we learn the lessons contained in the rank of Esquire, we are fitted to become true Knights indeed.

Should we fail in this step, we fail in all else and never attain true friendship. A careful study of this second motto will reveal to us that friendship is to be valued for what there is in it, and not for what we can make out of it. To seek friendship, for its utility or commercial value to ourselves, is as futile as to seek the rainbow for its bag of gold.

When two people appreciate each other because each has found the other convenient to have around, they are simply acquaintances with a business understanding.

A true friend is always useful in the highest sense, but we should beware of thinking of our friends as mere brother members of a mutual benefit association, with its periodical demands and threats of suspension for non-payment of dues. This is not friendship, yet often is passed off for the genuine article, and it is only by the exercise of caution that we detect the fraud.

The third motto of Pythian Knighthood contained in the lesson of the rank of Knight, teaches us nobility, courage, magnanimity, firmness of character and all those higher qualities of mind necessary to produce friendship and true Knighthood. Not alone upon the field of battle is bravery and courage born; to conquer thyself is more noble than to win a victory upon the field of battle. Indeed, the greatest victories we can win are those of the mind over our passions. We should be brave in the defense of virtue and right; exercising caution, care and prudence in our daily lives, and aiding our fellowmen by deed and word.

In this way only can we win the golden spur of a true Pythian Knight. Friendship, Charity and Benevolence should be our shield; armed with these, we shall win greater victories than those of war.

Christ, the great teacher of true fraternity and brotherly love, said: "He that saveth a human life is greater than he who taketh a city."

It is this principle that actuates the Pythian Knight; to save and protect, not to destroy.

Our ceremonies do not make Knights, they but guide the way. The strict observance of our mottoes alone make it possible to reach the goal. Study them well and you will find fresh beauties contained therein, which you at first had not perceived; exercise caution, be friendly, be charitable, be brave, and you will prove yourself a true Knight indeed.

Wm. Ralph...

Dealer in.....

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