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POST CARD LODGE NOTES.

PLATTSVILLE: The lodge here is having its lodge room papered and otherwise renovated. We expect work shortly.

MORRISBURG: Zeta Lodge, No. 311, have leased McDonald's Hall from the Molson's Bank, and will take possession of the same Jan. 1st. It will be, when arranged and furnished, one of the finest lodge rooms in Eastern Ontario. The growth of the Order in Morrisburg has been rapid, Zeta Lodge having at present about fifty members, though only instituted a year ago.

HALIFAX, N. S.: Mizpah Lodge of Rebekahs celebrated its fourth anniversary, at Odd Fellows' Temple, last Friday evening, by holding an "At Home." An enjoyable evening was spent listening to vocal and instrumental music, readings, etc. Refreshments were served in abundance. This lodge is growing rapidly, a number of applications for membership being in for next month.

TORONTO: Monday night, although a bitterly cold one, found a goodly number of The Toronto Lodge members at their regular weekly meeting. One candidate's application was balloted on and accepted. The Treasurer presented his report, which was creditable to the lodge. The writer gave a report of the District Committee visit to Prince of Wales Lodge last Friday night. The entertainment committee reported in favor of an "At Home," to be held in the Central Hall, on 9th of Jan. next, which was adopted. Bro. Blackely, of Galt, gave a very interesting and instructive address. Our initiatory team had a short practice which was quite satisfactory to the captain. P.

TORONTO: Queen City Lodge held their usual weekly meeting on Monday last, the attendance being considerably better than for some weeks past. Bro. Oliver, P.G., who had tendered his resignation as representative to the District Committee, was prevailed upon to reconsider the matter and has decided to act for the remainder of the term. Bro. Devlin, of Manitoba Lodge, Winnipeg, was present and favored the brethren with a few remarks. The concert committee reported that the best of talent had been secured and that everything was progressing most favorably. It was decided to notify the members by letter that tickets for this concert could be had in the lodge room next Monday night. SEER.

VICTORIA, B.C.: Vancouver Encampment, at their meeting last Tuesday night, elected these officers for the ensuing term: R. A. Anderson, C.P.; A. Sheret, H.P.; W. J. Pillings, S.W.; J. T. Huff, J.W.; H. Waller, treasurer; A. Graham, scribe. The Chevaliers of Canton Victoria, No. 1, in full uniform, Capt. A. Henderson in command, paid a fraternal visit to the Patriarchs. After the business of the evening was concluded, Capt. Henderson cordially invited all Patriarchs to partake of the Canton's hospitality, and, with speeches, songs and recitations, a pleasant evening was spent. An unusually

crowded meeting at Peerless Lodge proved highly interesting. Besides nomination of officers, there was a spirited debate on a very important motion, followed by team work.

BRANTFORD: Brant Encampment held their regular meeting on Friday evening last. There was a good turn out of the Patriarchs, and the business was transacted in proper style by the C.P., after which a rehearsal of the degree work took place, also one proposition for membership was received. Owing to the holiday there was no work. On account of the inclement weather on Monday night last, the attendance was rather slim at Gore, and a short session was held. Bro. S. Day, of Stratford, was reported on the sick list. The dedication and regalia committees reported progress. Another of Gore Lodge members has joined the benedicts—Bro. J. Smith—and although having taken unto himself a *Moon*, we extend to Mr. and Mrs. Smith our congratulations, and wish them a long, happy and prosperous journey through life.

HAMILTON: Unity Lodge, No. 47, recently enjoyed a visit from a large number of the members of Crescent Lodge, No. 104. It was the first of many similar visits which are expected to take place between the members of this Order during the coming winter. A team selected from the visitors very ably conferred the initiatory degree, after which the proceedings were of a very informal nature. An impromptu programme was rendered, and revealed much real talent: Robt. Douglas, V.G., sang "Bonnie Dundee"; F. Mitchell, N.G., of Crescent, a comic song; W. P. Webb gave a recitation, "Rememberin' Things"; J. Evans, N.G., of Unity, sang "Tommy Atkins"; F. Lunn played an organ solo, and J. Cameron, P.G., of Crescent, gave a reading, "Experience of Mark Twain in Europe." Speeches were also made by Wm. Amor, D.D.G.M., A. McEacheran, P.G., R. J. Faulkner, P.G., J. Ogilvie, P.G., W. J. Hughes, of St. Catharines, and Bro. Pigeon, of Port Hope. It was announced that the Grand Master would pay an official visit next month, and a special meeting of the district committee has been held to make arrangements for his reception.

TORONTO: The meeting of Rehoboth Encampment on Thursday evening last was most encouraging and satisfactory in every respect. With James Munro, Chief Patriarch, in the chair, an unusual amount of business was speedily despatched. Ten propositions were received and referred to committees, one admitted by card; five received the Patriarchal Degree and seven were advanced to the Golden Rule Degree. This being the first nomination night, the following are the most important nominations: C.P., W. J. Foster; S.W., Ed. Clapp and John Irwin; J.W., A. Maccomb, John A. Wilson and John Irwin; R.S., John A. Wilson and Chris. B. Robinson; F.S., James Robertson, P.C.P.; Treas., John T. Hornbrook, P.G.P.; H.P., James Munro, C.P. During the business the new D.D.G.P., W. B. Robinson, accompanied by a good number of the members of Toronto Encampment, paid his first

official visit and was right royally received. After completion of the business of the evening, all were invited by the Chief Patriarch to partake of the tempting "spread" provided by our popular caterer, Pat. George Cutter, which was (and this part of the programme always is) greatly appreciated. When Chairman James Munro considered that justice had been done to the "inner man," he called upon our D.D.G.P. who replied with a very neat speech. As it was after midnight, the Patriarchs, "folded their tents like the Arabs, and as silently stole away" to the "bosom of their families," with the intention of returning again on Thursday evening next (to-night) when a special meeting will be held for the purpose of conferring degrees only, and when the services of Caterer Cutter are again to be called into requisition. Visitors are always welcome to the tent of Rehoboth Encampment, where they will find hospitality meted out as it was by the patriarchs of old. R.

PETERBOROUGH: On Wednesday evening last a number of Lindsay Odd Fellows, with the degree team, and several from neighboring villages, left that town in a special car to visit their brethren of Otonabee Lodge. They were met by the local Odd Fellows, and, headed by the fire brigade band, marched to the lodge room. Arrived there Bro. Jas. Edgecombe, N.G., of Otonabee Lodge, opened lodge, with Bro. D. Yarnold, V.G., in the vice chair. The Otonabee Lodge Noble Grand welcomed the Lindsay brethren to Peterborough. The hall was filled with Peterborough, Lindsay and other visiting brethren, the gathering numbering about one hundred and fifty. After the opening proceedings the officers of Otonabee Lodge surrendered their chairs to officers of Lindsay Lodge, and the degree work was proceeded with. The initiatory, first and second degrees were conferred, the presiding officers being Bro. A. B. McIntyre, P.G., in the initiatory; Bro. W. Widdiss, P.G., in the first, and Bro. A. Carmichael, P.G., in the second. The exemplification of the floor work was excellent, and the Lindsay brethren won the enthusiastic plaudits of their brother Odd Fellows. The work was splendidly done and the exemplification was greatly appreciated. At the close of the second degree the brethren adjourned to the dining hall, where Bro. Watt had prepared a most sumptuous and tempting oyster supper. The bivalves were discussed with a relish by the Lindsay brethren after their night's work. After all had satisfactorily discussed the good things provided an adjournment was again made to the lodge room, where Bro. Dr. Bell, P.G.M., took the chair, and a short toast list was proceeded with. In their speeches the Lindsay brethren all referred to the pleasant character of their visit and the warm hospitality of the Otonabee brethren. All the other speakers made eulogistic reference to the excellent character of the degree work done by the Lindsay team, and a pleasant gathering closed, when the visitors left for the station to board the special which left at an early hour for home. The visit will long be remembered by the local Odd Fellows who were present as a pleasant evening among triple link men.

WHEN THE WIFE HAS GONE AWAY.

When the wife has gone away they tell me that I
 Like someone that's a-walkin' an' a-talkin' in a
 dream ;
 I move so quiet roun' the house, an' speak so soft
 an' low
 Or sit there by the winder, where her sweet geran-
 iums grow—
 Or take the willer rocker by the old-time fire-
 place
 An' stare above the mantel where I see her pictur'd
 face ;
 For hours an' hours together ! I'm " strange," the
 neighbors say,
 An' they don't know how to take me when the
 wife is gone away !
 The mockin'-bird keeps singin' in the old mul-
 berry tree,
 An' from the little garden all the roses nod to
 me ;
 The mornin' sky is jest as bright ; ain't anything
 to blame—
 It's jest my heart ain't beatin' right, jest me that
 ain't the same !
 You see, when folks has lived so long together,
 through the years
 That sometimes brought 'em gladness, and some-
 times sighs an' tears,
 They kinder feel like they was one, and hard it is
 to part ;
 An' they time each other's absence by the beatin'
 o' the heart.
 An' so, I'm always lonesome when the wife is
 gone away ;
 It seems jest like it's winter roun' the roses o' the
 May ;
 An' there ain't no joy in livin' an' there ain't no
 peace or rest,
 'Till once more we are united, an' I fold her to
 my breast !
 —Frank L. Stanton.

PAUSE AND THINK.

Our trials we could soften
 If we'd only pause and think
 Tears would not flow so often
 If we'd only pause and think.
 Our skies would all be brighter,
 Our burdens would be lighter,
 Our deeds would all be whiter,
 If we'd only pause and think.
 We would not proceed so blindly
 If we'd only pause and think ;
 We would never speak unkindly
 If we'd only pause and think ;
 We would cease unrest to borrow,
 Darkly clouding each to-morrow,
 We could banish worlds of sorrow
 If we'd only pause and think.
 —Chicago Journal.

WORDS.

Keep a watch on your words, young people,
 For words are wonderful things ;
 They are sweet, like the bees' fresh honey ;
 Like the bees, they have terrible stings !
 They can bless like the warm, glad sunshine,
 And brighten a lonely life ;
 They can cut, in the strife of anger,
 Like an open, two edged knife.
 Let them pass through your lips unchallenged,
 If their errand is true and kind,
 If they come to support the weary,
 To comfort and help the blind ;
 If a bitter, revengeful spirit
 Prompt the words, let them be unsaid ;
 They may flash through a brain like lightning,
 Or fall on the heart like lead.

ON SNOW-SHOES TO THE BARREN
 GROUNDS.

This record of a twenty-six hundred miles' journey in pursuit of big game, in the December *Harper's*, is the most interesting contribution to the literature of travel that has been made for many years.

It describes a hitherto unknown region in Northwestern America as it appears in winter, and the narrative is embellished with many illustrations from photographs made by Mr. Whitney. We make the following extracts :—

OUR OWN NORTH-WEST.

Far to the North-west, beginning ten days' journey beyond Great Slave Lake and running down to the Artic Ocean, with Hindson Bay as its eastern and Great Bear Lake and the Coppermine River as its western boundaries, lies the most complete and extended desolation on earth. That is the Barren Grounds, the land whose approximate 200,000 square miles (for its exact area is unknown) is the dwelling-place of no man, and its storms and sterility in its most northerly part are withstood the year round by no living creature save the musk-ox. There is the timberless waste where ice-laden blasts blow with hurricane and ceaseless fury that bid your blood stand still and your breath come and go in painful stinging gasps ; where rock and lichen and moss replace soil and trees and herbage ; and where death by starvation or freezing dogs the footsteps of the explorer.

There are two seasons and only two methods of penetrating this great lone land of the North—by canoe, when the watercourses are free of ice, and on snow-shoes during the frozen period, which occupies nearly nine of the year's twelve months. The deadly cold of winter, and greater risk of starvation, make the canoe trip the more usual one with the few Indians that hunt the musk-ox. But, because of the many portages, you cannot travel so rapidly by canoe as on snow-shoes, nor go so far north for the best of the musk-ox hunting, nor see the Barren Grounds at their best or worst, as you care to consider it. That is why I chose to make the attempt on snow-shoes.

Arthur Heming, the artist, and I found ourselves, December 27th, 1894, at Edmonton, the end of the railroad. We had travelled on the Canadian Pacific via Winnipeg and Calgary, and through the land of the Crees, Blackfeet, and Sarcee Indians, without seeing anything so picturesque in the way of costuming as the Winnipeg dragoon and a Sarcee young woman resplendent in beads and glittering tinsel. I really ought to include the mounted policeman, for he too has a uniform which, with scarlet jacket and yellow-striped breeches, is deserving of greater attention. But the mounted policeman has that which is far worthier of comment than uniform. He has the reputation of being the most effective arm of the Canadian Interior Department. And he lives up to it. These "Riders of the Plains," as they are called, patrol a country so large that the entire force may lose itself within its domains and still be miles upon miles apart. Yet this com-

parative baneful maintains order among the lawless white men and stays discontentment among the restless red men in a manner so satisfactorily and so unostentatiously as to make some of our United States experiences read like those of a tyro.

The success of the North-west Mounted Police may be accredited to its system of distribution throughout the guarded territory. Unlike our army, it does not mass its force in forts adjacent to Indian reservations. Posts it has, where recruiting and drilling are constantly going forward, but the main body of men is scattered in twos and threes over the country, riding hither and thither—a watch that goes on, relief after relief. This is the secret of their success, and a system it would well repay our own government to adopt. The police are ever on the spot to advise or to arrest. They do not wait for action until an outbreak has occurred ; they are always in action. They constitute a most valuable peace-assuring corps, and I wish we had one like it.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

Although Edmonton has but a few hundred population, it is doubly honored—by an electric-light plant which illuminates the town when not otherwise engaged, and by a patience-trying railway company that sends two trains a week to Calgary and gives them twelve hours in which to make two hundred miles. But no one, except luckless travellers, at Edmonton cares a rap about intermittent electric lights, or railroads that run passengers on a freight schedule, so long as they do not affect the fur trade. Fur was originally the *raison d'être* of Edmonton's existence, and continues the principal excuse of its being. In the last three years the settlement of a strip of land south and of one to the north has created a farming or ranching contingent,

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but at the date of my visit canned goods appeared to remain the chief article of sustenance, as furs were certainly the main topic of conversation. Edmonton may in time develop the oasis upon which it is built, between the arid plains immediately to the south and the great lone land to the north, into something notably agricultural; but for many years the town will be, as it is to-day, the gateway of the well-nigh boundless fur-producing country to the north, and the outlet for the numberless "packs" gathered by the great Hudson Bay Company.

And what a company is this!—with the power of a king and the consideration of a partner. A monopoly that does not monopolize, it stands alone, a unique figure in the commercial history of the world. Given its charter by the impetuous Charles II. in 1670, the pioneers of this "Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay" sailed for the southern shores of St. James Bay, where they set up their first post and took possession of the new country in the name of Prince Rupert. Here they found a rival French company, with a previous charter granted by Louis XIII., and an equally keen sense of Indian barter, so that for many years there was more fighting than trading. When Wolfe, on the Heights of Abraham, crushed the power of France in Canada, the French company entered upon a decline that finally ended in dissolution. But in their stead came numbers of Englishmen, pushing their way westward, eager to trade for the furs of which they had heard so much and seen so little. Thus many trading-posts came into being, and eventually (about 1780) combined to form the Northwest Fur Company, the longest-lived and most determined rival that ever disputed trade with the Hudson Bay Company. It is not my purpose to fill space with historical research, but a brief sketch of this company, and how it came into the land, is necessary to a proper understanding of the country into which I hope to carry the reader.

The Hudson Bay Company had not reached out to a very great extent, being content with the fur gathered by their half-dozen "factories," of which York Factory and Churchill were the earliest and most important. But the Northwest Company brought a new spirit into the country; they pressed for trade with such avidity and determination as to carry them into parts hitherto entirely unknown, and cause bloodshed whenever they met the agents of the rival company. It was the greed for trade, indeed, that quickened the steps of the first adventurers into the silent, frozen land of the North. Samuel Hearne, the first white man to pass beyond Great Slave Lake, made his trip in 1769 by order of the Hudson Bay Company, and in search of copper-mines. It was in pursuance of trade for the Northwest Company that Alexander Mackenzie (1789) penetrated to the Arctic Ocean down the river which bears his name. I have never been able to see the justice in the command that gave Mackenzie a knighthood and ignored Hearne. The latter's trip was really a most remarkable one—overland a great

part, and always the more difficult. Mackenzie's trip, as compared with it, reads like a summer day's pleasuring.

For forty years these two companies traded with the Indians, and fought one another at every opportunity, meanwhile pushing their posts farther and farther into the interior; but in 1821 a compromise was effected, an amalgamation resulted, and the Hudson Bay Company reigned supreme. And so it has continued to reign ever since; for though it retired from the government of Ruperts Land in 1870, and handed it over to the Dominion of Canada for £300,000 sterling, yet, so far as the country is concerned, of which Edmonton is the distributing point, the Hudson Bay Company is as much the ruler in fact as ever it was in law. But this particular section, extensive as it is, is only one of the many in which, from end to end of British North America, this company counts altogether something like two hundred trading-posts. Nor are furs its sole commodity; from Montreal to Victoria along the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and at the centres of the Indian countries in which they trade, may be seen the "stores" of the Hudson Bay Company. Its £2,000,000 sterling capital stock is owned in London, but the business of the vast corporation is operated from Winnipeg.

THESE PIGEONS KNEW.

A number of homing-pigeons were stolen. A policeman was detailed to trace them. He found in a cote a number of pigeons that the neighbors said had just come there. The man who owned the cote said the pigeons were his. "Very well," said the policeman, "that's easily proved." He opened the door of the cote, and the pigeons flew out at once. They circled in the air for a moment and then flew away. The policeman went back to the man who had lost his pigeons, and found him very happy, for they had all come home.

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THE KICKER'S DEATH.

A brother died, so the story goes,
And went from the earth away,
Far off where the violet and the rose,
And the dashing Johnny-jump-up grows,
And the earth-worm worms of the dust repose,
Till the coming of Judgment Day.

The brother looked on that sleeping throng,
All dressed in their robes of white,
And did not discover, as he joggled along,
Chanting the strains of a tuneful song,
A single kicker, good and strong,
In the regions of endless night.

And he asked of the angel who led him on,
"How is it," he said, said he,
"That amid the millions of lost and gone
I do not discover a single one,
Who was a vigorous kicker at home,
While waiting to cross the sea?"

And the angel answered, "You are quite aware
That oil and water won't mix,
And every brother who kicked down there,
And would not act upon the square,
Are all, every one of them, hide and hair,
Ingulfed in the river Styx.

"Down deep in the waters, neck and chin,
They struggle to get a breath,
They struggle and choke as the waves roll in,
Held down by the weight of the kicker's sin,
Not even a moment of rest to win—
And this is the kicker's death."

AIMLESSNESS.*

In presenting a few thoughts to you upon the above subject, there are two things standing out prominently before my mind: the one is the desirability of having definite aims in life, the other is the great difference in value of the different objects one may so have in view.

As illustrating the first of these points, I see before me two pictures from country life. The one is that of a man, in the full vigor of life, taking a stroll through the woods without any particular destination. He goes slowly; he is attracted first by something novel on one side, then by something beautiful on the other, occasionally stopping to take in more effectively the grandeur of the scenery. At the end of an hour, we find that a few yards would represent the distance he has placed between himself and the point at which he started.

The other picture is that of the same man. He is aroused in the middle of the night; one of his little children has been taken suddenly, dangerously ill. He hastily dons a few garments and starts for the nearest physician. Now we see him on the highway, straining every nerve to make progress, nothing so novel or so beautiful as to be able to attract his attention now. Be the scenery ever so grand it cannot tempt him even to falter; all his thoughts are of the little sufferer at home, and every thought seems to add strength to his limbs and tenacity to his purpose. Now, could we measure the distance traversed by the man, under these conditions, in one hour, we would find it to be miles instead of yards.

In the first of these cases we have exemplified the title of this paper, "Aimlessness;" in the other, that which we desire to show the value of, that is, fixedness of purpose. For I take it, that the fact of the man's child being sick and requiring the doctor, only gave the motive, the reason for the progress made being that each

step was made with a will, and all were made in the same direction.

Now, if we apply the lessons here taught to other phases of life, we will find them of universal application. Let a man decide that an increase in his physical powers, and an improvement in his general health, would not only add years to his life, but would give increased enjoyment to every action; with this idea before him, let him take regular exercise, study his system, eat moderately and correctly, go into no excesses, and then, at the end of a year, let him compare himself with what he was at the beginning, and I venture to say that he will be amazed at the progress he has made in that direction.

Or let him become fired with an ambition to obtain useful information and increase his mental powers, let him read proper books, attend lectures, study, take time for meditation, cultivate concentration and consecutiveness of thought, and I predict that, be he ever so poorly equipped naturally, he will in a short time find open before him avenues of interest and power that he had never before dreamed of. I could tire you taking you through the history of different countries, picking out great men in each, and showing how largely this fixedness of purpose contributed to their success. You might suggest that perhaps they had special advantages, but facts do not bear this out, for we find that in many cases it was through special difficulties, and not on account of special opportunities that they made their progress. Just two illustrations of this: Demosthenes, of Athens, seeing that the only possible way of averting the fall of his country was by rousing the people to action, and believing that the most effective way to reach and influence men was by the power of speech, determined to be a speaker. So far from being naturally endowed in this way, we find he had an impediment in his speech to contend against. However, he devoted himself to the study of rhetoric and elocution. He labored triumphantly against the physical hindrance, and we need only say here that he eventually became the greatest orator of his day.

James A. Garfield's life has properly been entitled, "From Log Cabin to White House." Left in very early life without a father, we find him at eight years of age, compelled to help his mother to run a small farm in the wilderness. Do we read that his being surrounded by poverty discouraged him? Did he say, I have no chance; circumstances are against me; I can never rise. It does not appear so. Without any particular position of distinction before him, he determined to make the best use of his time. Every leisure moment was given to reading and study. Too poor to buy many books, he borrowed every useful book in the neighborhood and read it. Later on we find him occupying various positions in life, but in all of them he exercised the same consistent, upward pressure. The result was that at thirty he was a member of the Legislature, at thirty-three in Congress, and before his fiftieth birthday he was President of the United States.

But it was not with any idea of inducing you to try to become like some one else that I have written these lines; it was, if possible, to impress you, to impress myself, with the great importance of making the very best of ourselves. I think

aimlessness is far too prevalent. I find it in myself. I find it in you. I am surrounded with men every day, in every walk of life, who have talents, some ten, some five, some less, but all are hidden away, and the man seems to have no time for anything but to take his little part in the hurry and skurry for a living.

I said at the outset that one part of this subject was the great difference in value of the different aims we may have. I now say, if fixedness of purpose will accomplish so much, how important it is that it be used in a proper direction, and that we have objects in life that are worth working for.

If you would test yourself as to what you are doing and what your objects are, I would suggest that you look back over your life, say, for the past year, and consider what you have accomplished. A mechanic who could not point to something tangible for a year's work, would not be considered a great success as such, and surely our lifework is not of such a vague and indefinite sort that it cannot be pointed out and its merits or demerits discussed.

Some are satisfied if they find, on taking stock, that business has prospered, and that they are better off, financially, than they were; but I say a man is easily satisfied, and has a very low idea of the purpose of living, if he is willing to trade the years of his life for an increased bank account. For it is a terribly false idea to suppose that increased wealth means even increased pleasure. It does not give health, as it is apt to lead to a way of living that will impair it. It does not give true friends, for true friends that would stay by you in time of trouble and adversity, become shy as you get better off than they, and their places are often taken by false ones, who are attracted by your riches, and cannot be depended on. But we are not so deceived. As Odd Fellows, we have been taught that our duty here is of a twofold character. In the first place, we must cultivate pure minds and true hearts, that we may reflect the image of our Creator, and in the second place we must see that the spirit of fraternity permeates all our relations and actions towards our fellow-men.

I will not enlarge upon the first of these duties further than to say that in every man's heart there is an inherent desire to do those things which shall be esteemed noble and heroic, and while such deeds may be connected in some minds with life on the battlefield or in other public service, yet a very little consideration other than the most superficial will convince you that true heroism is found in humble walks of life, where the battles are for the suppression of evil passions and selfishness. To quote the words of Solomon, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city."

With the second division of our obligations, I wish to speak at more length. As an Order, as lodges, as individuals or units of the great brotherhood of man, are we doing our best to alleviate the suffering, and ameliorate the condition of the human race. What word is used more frequently in our lodge-rooms than the word "brother," and what word could we use that would express more? Shall we join ourselves with other secret societies in allowing ourselves to become so schooled

* A paper read by Bro. R. N. Sheppard, P.G., in Albert Lodge, and published at the request of the members.

to the using of the word, without regard to its meaning, that in the end it shall become a mere by-word and a reproach to us, or shall we aim higher, and seek to so live up to it, in all its bearings, that our existence will be a blessing to this and future generations.

We are no doubt doing a large part of our duty by preventing distress among our members in times of sickness. When we induce a man to join our Order, we have induced him to lay aside a portion of his earnings while in good health, that he may have something coming in should he be laid up. And if we look at the streams of money passing through our lodges, paid in by men in a position to afford it, paid out to those who are in a position to require it, and when we consider that it amounts to millions of dollars every year, we are convinced that a vast amount of suffering has been thereby averted. Nor must we overlook the educational, social, and moral advantages derived through being an Odd Fellow. No man can attend the meetings of our lodges, be subservient to the discipline, and take part in the work, without being better equipped for the occupation of any public position for which he may be chosen. I could name many who are doing the Order credit in this way to-day. This is not intended to apply in full to those who have had so much honour thrust upon them that they have now no time for Oddfellowship. "The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's crib," but these men neither know nor consider from whence they sprang. Any one who joins this Order gets full value for every dollar he pays into it, and for every hour he spends in connection with it. It is an Order we have every reason to be proud of, and it is not because of dissatisfaction with its position or history, but on account of a great deal of satisfaction with them, that I may say, having risen to our present altitude in membership and influence, we ought to take a broader view of our work, and one more in harmony with the teachings of our ritual than it seems to me we have been doing in the past. We are taught to recognize man, that is every man, as part of one universal brotherhood, our duty to improve his mind and elevate his character as far as possible, is plainly laid down, and in case of suffering, what could be clearer than that we are to avoid the example of the Priest and Levite, who passed the wounded man by on the other side, and follow that of the Good Samaritan, who, without asking whether he belonged to his family, his lodge, or even his country, bound up his wounds, and otherwise attended to his wants. From these reasons, as well as others, it seems to me evident that while it is praiseworthy to look after our own, we are not fulfilling our whole obligation, unless we take into serious consideration the circumstances of who do not belong to the Order. As our lodge funds are at present constituted, we could do practically nothing towards granting pecuniary aid to those in want, who are not Odd Fellows. Any fund for this purpose would have to be sustained by the members, so that if the charitable inclinations of the members were so stimulated that each would feel a greater personal interest in the work, not only would more be accomplished, but accomplished more cheerfully. In dealing with our own members we seek to avoid the

necessity of giving money as charity (as that word is commonly applied); everything is received as a right. This is an important point; for, before a man can bring himself to receive charity, he seems to lose a certain amount of self-respect, which it is wiser that he should retain. This is just as important a matter when dealing with outsiders. Doubly is it, therefore, true in this case that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, so that one duty I would lay upon Oddfellowship, either as an Order or as a collection of individuals believing in its principles, is that of initiating and furthering measures for the lessening of poverty, and these measures must not only deal with those cases where the man has been so long out of employment that everything is exhausted and he is living on the charity of his neighbors, but must deal with those cases where the work is so inconstant that, fearing poverty, they have to deprive themselves of many of those comforts which others enjoy, and which as human beings they are entitled to. I need only refer you to our charitable institutions, to the poor committees in connection with our churches. Perhaps, I need not go farther than your own observation to prove that there are people in our midst crying for food and crying for clothing. And what is the reason? Is there no food? Is there no clothing? Has the earth ceased to respond to the call of the husbandman when he ploughs the ground and plants the seed? Are our factories unable to keep up with the demand for clothing, boots and shoes, hats, etc.? Not so. This old earth is still giving forth twenty, thirty, fifty and one hundred fold of what is entrusted to her. Our stores are loaded down with wearing apparel; everything that the heart could wish for is here, and in abundance. Now this is an encouraging fact. It is not on account of scarcity that we have poverty, but a want of proper distribution. Now, how does the case stand? Man requires a house to live in, food to eat and raiment to wear. To get these honorably he must have money to pay to the landlord and to the retail merchant. To get the money he must, and should, be willing to work. Now, what is the difficulty we are confronted with? It is this, that in spite of all the requirements of the human race and the demands of the extravagant for luxuries, there is not work enough to go round? Did I call this a difficulty? I take it back; this is just another encouraging fact. Suppose it were the other way, and that, with all working, the demand for goods was not supplied. We would then have to do without something or work longer hours, either of which would be an evil. Then, what is the simple remedy in the present case? My answer is to shorten the hours of labor till the demand shall be for laborers and not for work. If it can be accomplished by moral suasion, well and good; if legislation be required, let it be so. As individuals and as governments, by all our sentiments expressed, and by all the laws on our statute books, we recognize a man's right to live, but we are only hypocrites if we do not recognize his right to live honorably—by earning his daily bread. There may have been a time when nine or ten-hour days were necessary, but, with the division of labor into

(Continued on page 13.)

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Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

SUNDAY READING.

"SHALL NEVER SEE DEATH."

Strong are his arms, tender and sure his hold,
The trusty servant whom the Father sends
To bring His Child safe home. He doth extend
It carefully in his stout grasp, and bends
His footsteps swifly to the welcome door
From which its feet shall never wander more.

Feeble and faint, what need the weary know
Who carries him? what need has he to see
The servant's face, whose careful feet do go
Right onward with him, homeward, steadily?
He will not waken till in endless peace
He wakes at home, and so his wanderings cease.

Then pain is over: and forever past
The former things, sin, sorrow, cares and tears.
The "house of many mansions" reached at last,
Bliss oversweeps all sadness, peace all fears;
Gone are they with his last faint mortal breath;
Death brought him home! but he did not see
Death.

—Margaret C. Hodenpily.

PULPIT, PRESS AND PLATFORM.

Lutheran Observer: The reason why many people read so much and know so little, is because they read nothing thoughtfully and thoroughly.

Presbyterian Witness: Yes; it would be hard to overstate the woes the use of strong drink brings upon individuals and families—the poverty, the disgrace, the bitter anguish, the irrevocable disasters that follow in its train. Strange, sad, awful is the fact that young men from Christian families and Christian churches knowingly betake themselves to this thing.

Rev. D. M. Buchanan: Christ enthroned in the home is the greatest source of true happiness. When misfortune, sickness and bereavement come there is no comforter like Jesus of Nazareth. When you face the troubles and difficulties of life you need Jesus with you. An earnest endeavor on the part of every member in the home to make it bright and happy, goes a long way towards reaching that object.

Sunday School Times: Going back is sometimes a dangerous business. It may prove disastrous to others as well as to ourselves. In certain mountain passes of Austria are found sign-boards bearing, in German, the words "Return Forbidden." These roads are so narrow and precipitous that there is not room for two carriages abreast; therefore, to attempt to retrace one's path might bring disaster upon one's self and upon those coming after. Once having started there, you must keep straight on until you have reached your destination. Today's pressing duties call us forward, not backward. There are others coming after; we must push ahead for their sakes and for our own. Austria is not the only place where there is need of the warning, "Return Forbidden."

Morning Star: Despite the fecundity of phenomenally great preachers and the never failing fluency of some who are not great, it is a heavy task to preach half a hundred sermons a year and have them worth the preaching. "I don't see," said a keen-eyed, intelligent-looking man on a street car recently, "how the preachers stand it. It

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B—Best.
C—Cure for Pain.

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Sporting Life, London, Eng., says:
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Who are Broken Down from the Effects of Abuse, will find in No. 8 a Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, etc. Send your Address and 10c. in Stamps for Treatise in Book Form, on Diseases of Man. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonell Ave., Toronto, Ont.

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must be a terrible drain on brain and nerve. I should think they would feel pumped dry all the time." And yet there are people—dear, good, thoughtless souls!—who expect the minister to "trot and talk" nearly all the week, and then, tired out and lacking suitable preparation, to preach instructively helpfully, and eloquently on Sunday. The Lord forgive them; they know not what they ask! If they did, they wouldn't ask it.

Dr. J. Monro Gibson: There was far more agreement in common between the most rigid Presbyterian and the most flexible Congregationalist than there was

between the Evangelical and High Church parties of the Church of England. They of the Evangelical Churches had their separate apartments as in a house, but they did not keep the doors locked all the time. They had pleasant exchanges, and could all meet happily together. A man must in the first place be loyal to his own particular Church, but that did not mean he was to have no enthusiasm for the great community. They heard a good deal in connection with business matters of lessening competition, and of the need of increasing co-operation. This was needed in the Church, for there had been too much competition and too little co-operation.



Hair and beautiful

—the woman who keeps at a distance the complexion beautifiers, paints and powders, which soon ruin the face. A healthy glow to the skin, a face without wrinkles, and sparkling eyes, will be yours if you keep the system and the special internal organs in good condition. The young girl, or woman, often grows pale, wrinkled and thin, eats little, everything wears her, she complains of herself as aching and sore and as sleeping poorly. Often she is troubled with backache, or a tender spine, with a bearing-down weight in the abdomen, or at periods she may be irregular, or suffer extreme pain from functional derangements.

Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his long and active experience, met many cases of this kind, for which he used a prescription which was found to cure such difficulties permanently in *ninety-eight per cent.* of all cases. Having proven so successful, Dr. Pierce put his "Favorite Prescription" on the market, and it is to-day sold more largely than any other medicine for the ills of women.

For all functional derangements, displacements, ulceration, inflammation, and the catarrhal drain from the lining membranes of the special internal organs of women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription reaches the origin of the trouble, and corrects it.

Mrs. MARY CRIM, of Frankfort, Franklin Co., Ill., writes: "A few years ago I took a cold, which resulted in female trouble, and affected my whole system. About a year ago, I took chills, had one or two a month; they were very weakening. Had pains in my sides, more frequently on the left side; gradually grew worse until, finally, I had to take to bed. I had a bad cough and couldn't rest. I commenced taking your medicine, took it about four months, taking seven bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription and five of his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' My weight has increased, and I feel better and stouter than I have for years."



MRS. CRIM.

GLIMPSES OF JAPAN.

Dr. W. E. Griffith describes the scenes on a journey to Tokio:

"It is a frosty morning; air keen, bracing; sky stainlessly clear. The shops are just opening, and the shop boys are looping up the short curtains that hang before each front.

"What a wonderful picture book! A line of villages, strung along the road like a great illuminated scroll, full of gay, brilliant, merry, sad, disgusting, horrible, curious, funny, delightful pictures. What pretty children! Chubby, rosy, sparkling eyed! The cold only makes their feet pink and their cheeks red.

"How curiously dressed, with coats like long wrappers, and long, wide, square sleeves, which I know serve for pockets, for I just saw a boy buy some rice crackers, hot from the toasting coals, and put them in his sleeves. A girdle three inches wide binds the coat tight to the waist.

"The children's heads are shaved in curious fashions. The way the babies are carried is an improvement upon the Indian fashion. The Japanese *ko* is the papoose reversed. He rides eyes front and sees the world over his mother's shoulders. Japanese babies are lugged pickaback.

"Here are big and little running bare-foot. Nobody wears a hat. Everyone wears cotton clothes, and these of only one or two thicknesses. None of the front doors are shut, and all the shops are open. We can see some of the people eating their breakfast—beefsteaks, hot coffee, and rolls for warmth? No; cold rice, pickles, radishes, and vegetable dishes of all unknown sorts. The family sit in a circle at meals. The daughter, or housemaid, presides over the rice bucket, and hands out cupsful of it.

"Here are large round ovens full of sweet potatoes, being steamed or roasted. A group of little boys are waiting around one shop, grown men around another, for the luxury. Twenty *cash*, one-fifth of a cent, is the price of a good one. Many of the children are carrying babies on their backs. They look like two-headed children.

"The houses are small—mostly one story; all of them of wood, except the fire-proof, mud-walled storehouses of the merchants. The floors are raised a foot above the ground and covered with mats. The woodwork is clean, as if often scrubbed. The Japanese lead all Asiatic in cleanliness of person and dwellings.

"We pass many shops, and learn very soon that the staple articles for sale are not groceries, nor boots, nor jewelry, nor lacquer bronze, nor silk, but that they are straw sandals, paper umbrellas, rush hats, bamboo work of all kinds, matting, oiled paper coats, wooden clogs for shoes, etc. Vegetable and fish shops are plentiful, but there is neither butcher nor baker. In Japan the carpenter is the shoemaker, for the foot gear is of wood. The basket maker weaves the head-dress, which is called a roof or shed.

"Our ride leads us up a steep hill, and then we dash over a splendid road, beneath an arch of pines, some venerable, others tall, but many more scraggy and crooked." —*Morning Guide.*

HEALTH AND HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To take kerosene oil stains out of carpet cover the place with blotting paper and rub with a moderately hot iron.

Celery is invaluable as a food for those suffering from any form of rheumatism; for diseases of the nerves and nervous dyspepsia.

Figs are aperient and wholesome. They are said to be valuable as a food for those suffering from cancer; they are used externally as well as internally.

To make a mustard plaster for a child, take one teaspoonful of ground mustard and three of flour, with enough water to make a good stiff paste. Spread between two cloths. For an adult use one part mustard to two of flour. Mixed with the white of an egg it will not raise a blister.

Apples are useful in nervous dyspepsia; they are nutritious, medicinal and vitalizing, they aid digestion, clear the voice, correct the acidity of the stomach, are valuable in rheumatism, insomnia and liver troubles. An apple contains as much nutriment as a potato in a pleasanter and more wholesome form.

Snowball Pudding.—Boil a quart of milk; thicken with three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Beat the yolks of four eggs with half a cupful of sugar, and add to the milk; pour into a pudding dish and set in the oven to bake for ten minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff with four tablespoonfuls of sugar; add half a teacup of boiled rice; flavor with extract of lemon, and drop in little balls over the pudding; set in the oven until a slight crust is formed, but do not let color.

A GRATEFUL LETTER.

A PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LADY SPEAKS FOR THE BENEFIT OF HER SEX.

Had no Appetite, was Pale and Easily Exhausted—Subject to Severe Spells of Dizziness, and Other Distressing Symptoms.

TIGNISH, P.E.I., May 30th, 1895.

To the editor of *L'Impartial*:

Dear Sir,—I see by your paper the names of many who have been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel that I ought to let my case be known as I am sure that many women might be benefited as I have been. For a number of years I have been almost an invalid. I did not know the nature of my malady. I had a tired feeling, being exhausted at the least exertion. I had no appetite and was very pale. I sometimes felt like lying down never to rise. A dizziness would sometimes take me causing me to drop where I would be. During these spells of



A Dizziness would Overtake me.

dizziness I had a roaring sound in my head. I took medical treatment but found no relief. My husband and father both drew my attention to the many articles which appeared from time to time in your paper concerning the cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At first I had no faith in them, in fact I had lost faith in all medicines and was resigned to my lot, thinking that my days were numbered in this world. Finally, however, I consented to try the Pink Pills. I had not taken them long before I felt an improvement and hope revived. I ordered more and continued taking the pills for three months and I must say that to-day I am as well and strong as ever and the many ailments which I had are completely cured. I attribute my complete recovery to the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and hope by telling you this that others may be benefited by them.

MRS. WILLIAM PERRY.

After reading the above letter we sent a reporter to interview Mrs. Perry and she repeated what she had already stated in her letter. Her husband, William Perry, and her father, Mr. J. H. Lander, J.P., and fishery warden, corroborated her statements. —*L'Impartial.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People make pure, rich blood, restore shattered nerves and drive out disease. They cure when other medicines fail and are beyond all question the greatest life-saving medicine ever discovered. Sold by all dealers, but only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Pills offered in loose form, by the hundred or ounce, are imitations, and should be avoided, as they are worthless and perhaps dangerous.

The DOMINION ODD FELLOW.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GRAND LODGES OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC, MANITOBA AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

A weekly journal, double royal size, sixteen pages, devoted to the promotion of Oddfellowship and principles embodied in its motto: "Friendship, Love and Truth."

Having a large and rapidly increasing circulation, it offers special inducements to advertisers, circulation as it does among the most intelligent class of the community. No advertisements inserted offensive to pure taste or good morals.

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5 Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

The Dominion Odd Fellow.

Editor: C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, P.G., P.C.P.

Special Contributors:

J. B. KING, G. SEC., ONTARIO, and F. C. WILSON, P.G.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1895.

The Manchester Unity has no Grand Lodge Degree.

The fraternal work should be pushed from now on until next May.

There are 27 Cantons in Michigan with 700 Patriarchs Militant.

The office of Financial Secretary in a Rebekah lodge is now optional instead of imperative, as formerly.

Will somebody put a long, sharp pin in the chair of the brother who is always rising to a "point of order."

We think that slow and sure growth in a lodge is better than a spasm of excitement that brings in members by the scores at the same time.

To do good work in the lodge you must take an interest in it. Study the moral lesson you are exemplifying. Do not talk so much, but practice more.

Some members make it a point to carry application blanks for membership in their pockets every day to meet an emergency, should one arise. Would it not be wise for us all to do that?

In our opinion it is far better to start a lodge with ten charter members than fifty, and to initiate ten candidates on the first night than one hundred. This remark applies to Subordinate and Rebekah lodges.

The other day in Denver, George Dillingham, claiming membership in Courtland Lodge, 205, of New York, was arrested for attempting to impose on the brethren of that city. He was found guilty and sentenced to jail for thirty days.

The *National Rebekah* says: The ballot is secret, and properly so for the best of reasons; but its use is only to keep unworthy persons out, and not to stab reputation in the dark. If the lodge does not desire to admit those who are not related to the Order, have none such

proposed; but, for heaven's sake and the credit of the Order, do not blackball worthy people, who are innocent of your opposition to the law.

Autumn, the most pleasant season of the year, not hot, not cold, no wonder the lodges are taking on activity and new life. The prospects are bright for a busy season of fraternal work. New members are to be initiated, and later social events are in anticipation.

The question whether the officers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge should have their headquarters in Baltimore or Washington was definitely settled at the recent session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, when it was voted to purchase property in the former city at a cost of \$28,750.

Sister Seels, D.D.G.M., presided with tact and skill at the Rebekahs' concert on Wednesday evening of last week. All her friends were delighted to see her looking so strong after the painful accident that happened to her, and the results of which confined her to the house for several weeks.

Since the Rebekah branch of the Order was instituted in New Hampshire, not a lodge has been lost. This covers a period of twenty-four years. It is a singular fact that in the list of Subordinate lodges, Rebekah lodges and Encampments in that jurisdiction, there is not a missing number. Not a lodge lost for thirty-five years!

With such an array of talent as the Committee has secured the two Grand Concerts to be given in Massey Hall on New Year's day cannot but be successful. Among them we notice the following well-known names: Mrs. Clara Barnes Holmes, Contralto, Buffalo; Miss Virginia Eastman, Soprano, Chicago; Miss Jessie Alexander, Elocutionist; Mr. Harold Jarvis, Tenor, Detroit; Mrs. Blight, Accompanist. In booking such artists as these the committee are certainly to be congratulated. We bespeak for these concerts the cordial support of every member in Toronto.

Grand Secretary King is still confined to his bed. His physician reports him holding his own fairly well; but it will take a week or two yet before the invalid is sufficiently strong to venture down to his office. Meanwhile, Harry King—who, by the way, is the making of a good Odd Fellow so soon as he attains man's estate—is attending to the office work so well that few, outside the readers of this journal, were aware of the Grand Secretary's illness. It is gratifying to Bro. King to know that during his enforced absence from business no interest, thanks to his son's careful attention, has been allowed to suffer.

A CENTRAL FUND.

Our able correspondent, Bro. A. H. Blackeby, G.R., in our last issue urges the necessity of some central fund from which may be paid the "extended benefits" as they are commonly called. The reasons given are, we believe, valid ones, and will be accepted as such by all who read the communication referred to.

We believe, too, that the necessity for some measure of this kind has become, during the past two or three years, far more generally recognized. The apparently overwhelming opposition which met the advocates of consolidation (erroneously so called) was more in appearance than reality. Its origin was easily traceable to blind prejudice—or a superior ignorance of the question.

It is not necessary, or at all desirable, that our lodge system of government should be in any way changed or interfered with. Our lodge system, which Bro. Blackeby calls a "basic principle," has not been an unadulterated blessing. It has, under our present financial system, developed a form of individualism (we have named it lodgeism) not at all in conformity with the principles of Unity, which our Order teaches and illustrates with the "bundle of sticks."

At no period in the history of the Order has the principle upon which insurance contracts are based been so well understood by the members, generally, as at the present. The phenomenal growth of the friendly society insurance has educated the public in the principles of insurance till it is hard to find any one who reads who has not a fair general knowledge of the subject. It would seem, then, that the present is a very fitting time to undertake the solution and settlement of the difficulties which beset our financial system.

The establishment of a fund, as suggested by Bro. Blackeby, certainly appears to be a step in the right direction. If such a fund can be established and maintained upon a fair and equitable basis, having due regard to the burden of the insurance risk, it will, indeed, go far towards a solution of the problem.

The first thing to be done, however, is to secure a uniformity of benefit contract and rates charged. This is essential. It would materially simplify the undertaking to place the burden of paying benefits entirely upon the quarterly payments or dues, without regard to the initiation fee. Then without requiring each lodge to pay the same amount of benefits each lodge could charge the same rate per dollar of benefits that were paid.

We hope to hear from other brothers who have given this matter thoughtful consideration; and will again return to the subject in the near future.

CONCERNING CERTIFICATES.

Our contemporary, the *Triple Link*, says:

The idea obtains with many lodges that a physician's certificate to the effect that a brother has been sick stops all controversy as to whether or not he is entitled, and the benefits must be paid. It is a very easy thing to procure a certificate of this character from some doctors, and we are glad to note the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in a recent appeal case in which it dismisses the appeal of the claimant in the following words: "The only evidence presented by the appellant is the physician's certificate, and this the committee deem insufficient to sustain the claim."

Up to a recent date, here in Canada, we were under the impression that a doctor's certificate was good for all that it recommended. Probably the general confidence still remains unshaken. But recent revelations in a certain insurance case at Whitby, in which one doctor, at any rate, figured in a most unenviable manner, will help to create a suspicion against the members of a noble profession. It was, indeed, a sad spectacle, to see a physician, presumably skilled and cultured, giving evidence before a court that convicted himself of a fraud of the worst kind; and all that he might earn a few hundred dollars. The only redeeming feature of the case is its rarity. It is unlikely that any similar piece of scoundrelism will make its unsightly appearance in this country for another generation.

OTTAWA.

An article on the "unaffiliated," in a late issue of THE DOMINION ODD FELLOW, calls attention to the standing of a large portion of our membership, many of whom drop out from want of interest in our work.

How best to reach, interest, and retain these brothers is worthy our closest consideration.

The loss of an old member is at times very little thought of, quite overlooking the fact that the old members are the foundation of our lodges. The suggestion made to form a local association of the unaffiliated, with certain rights and privileges, appears to be about the best outside of dual membership.

The latter is, I think, the true solution of this question, and will in time prevail.

Representation on joint committees—without responsibility—would hardly meet with success, inasmuch as their voting power would be questioned when it would directly or indirectly lead to the expenditure of lodge funds; and without such voting power it would be rather empty honours.

On the other hand dual membership, with or without pecuniary benefits, would allow the honours of office and the responsibility of membership.

A large number of our members who change their residence neglect to report

to the lodge nearest their new address; but if sickness overtakes them they expect the same attendance as more active members. They appear to be unaware of the fact that "any such members so failing to report shall not be entitled to affiliation with the Order nor to attention from any lodge." Such report should be made inside thirty days after taking up his residence; and when requested by the lodge to which he has reported he shall watch with the sick who, like himself, are away from home. For the benefit of such members it may be said that such legislation shall not be construed so as to hinder or prevent a lodge from acting if they see fit.

NEWSLETS.

Ottawa Lodge, No. 224, celebrated, on the 26th Nov., its fifteenth anniversary by an "At Home" in Odd Fellows' hall. A charming programme of vocal and instrumental music, interspersed with humorous readings and recitations, had been arranged, and at 8.30 Noble Grand Fraser assumed the chair, having Grand Senior Warden Bell on his right and Grand Herald Gallagher on his left. It was 10.15 before this very enjoyable portion of the programme was concluded. Supper was then served in the adjoining hall, after which the second portion of the programme commenced—dancing. The "wee sma' hours ayont the twal" were well in before the happy couples dispersed, both pleased and fatigued after the evening's enjoyment.

The different branches of the Order will treat the children to a Xmas tree.

The District Committee have issued a circular to the officers and members of the subordinate lodges, a copy of which I enclose by permission of the Committee.

The sympathy of the membership has been extended to Bro. Cockburn, of Ottawa Lodge, on the death of his brother, late bugler of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. The burial took place on Wednesday with military honours. Sergt. Shattuck (of Rockliffe Lodge) was in charge of artillery sub-division, the remains being borne to the grave on a gun carriage. The band of the regiment headed the cortege.

In my last, where I wished to say "communities," the compositor made me say "committees." The sentence was: "Evidence is not wanting to show how individuals (though not members of our Order) and communities have been drawn towards this work, and, through their munificence, the completion of Homes have been hastened." A. W. C.

GALT.

Waterloo Lodge is not dead; not even sleeping. It is true, candidates have not been quite so plentiful this year as last (we could scarcely be expected to keep up that gait all the time); but there are

still enough coming forward to keep the boys fairly busy, and they are more than satisfied with the present position and future prospects of old 107.

The new paraphernalia, purchased from the Dominion Regalia Co., of Toronto, at a cost of nearly a thousand dollars, is greatly admired. Our members are almost vain enough to imagine that they have about the finest degree outfit in the Dominion; and, anyway, will be pleased to entertain visitors who think their lodge has a better. The robes reflect credit alike upon the committee who selected them and the manufacturers.

It is hard to say who has the most tasty costume; but certainly Tommy feels prouder in the Outside Conductor's dress, and looks prettier in it than he does in the uniform of the football club after emerging from a Rugby scrimmage.

Bro. C. E. Knowles, P.G., has "went and gone and done it." Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Knowles would be in order were it not for the excessive bashfulness of our ex-Secretary. It is even said that he bribed the foreman at the Electric Light Station to turn off the current on the wedding night.

There has been little sickness of late, only just enough to keep the Visiting Committee in good working trim. Bro. C. Cresswell is no better. Bro. R. Watson is again reported ill. Bro. McDonald, of Hecla Lodge, Michigan, is under the care of our committee, and Bro. D. Shiell is ill at Chicago and under the care of the committee of Home Lodge, of that city.

Our members have learned with sincere regret of the continued illness of our genial Grand Secretary, and at their last meeting passed a suitable resolution thereon.

We were sorry to lose Bro. and Sister Buchanan, who have gone to reside in the Ambitious City. They were both active, energetic and enthusiastic in the work, and will be greatly missed. Our only consolation is that Bro. Buchanan is securing a better situation in Hamilton.

The Camp Degree Team is putting on its harness; and, having obtained a few new pointers on the work, will likely make things hum during the winter months. A missionary visit is contemplated for the near future.

Ivy Rebekah Lodge still keeps up its reputation as a live, progressive part of Oddfellowship. Few meetings are held without an addition being made to its membership. Bro. Geo. Turnbull has been selected as the new Captain of the Degree Staff. He purposes to have the work put on in a manner second to none in this jurisdiction.

Those entitled thereto have received copies of the 1895 Journal. They say the letter-press is clear and distinct, the paper good, and the general get-up neat and tasty. It is quite evident no mistake was made in getting the work done at the office of our own "D. O." CHATTER.

A THOUGHT OF DEATH.

A sleep—and yet a sleep that hath an end,
An end that rest o'ertaking;
(Though bone and fibre with our earth-bed blend,
The dormant soul forsaking.)

A sleep,—yet through the sleep a sense of fear,
An awful half-life making;
A dread, increasing countless year by year,
The dread of an awaking.

REGINALD GOURLAY.

COST AND PROFIT OF LIBERTY.—II.

Every one admits that Canada cannot remain a dependency much longer, no matter what the price of freedom may be. It is also clear that there are only three roads open, and a little reflection will show that there is only one. To unite with the United States means an annual expenditure for military purposes of about seventeen millions *per annum*, plus the cost of a militia to be borne by each Province. This would be the smallest cost, but it is mentioned because the value of money is understood by men who understand nothing else. We might grow into the feeling that from seventeen to twenty millions was not too high a price to pay for national unity, honour, responsibility, privileges and life, but to be pitchforked, at a moment's notice, into paying such a sum, contracted too by others, ought to take the breath from the windiest. How much worse to be pitchforked into a Constitution which we had no hand in making, and into conflicts over dishonest money, British aggression, and other issues which would perpetually disgust or rasp us, and end by driving most of us out of political life! An apology is required for referring to this road, but only a reference is made to it, not an argument. I will not argue it with anyone. The other road, nicknamed Independence, is thornier still. A citizen of the United States gets something worth while, for paying twenty times as much for military purposes as we pay. Go where he will, the mighty organization of which he is a member protects him, and at home the current of the national life flows through his veins and infinite opportunities of individual enterprise are open to him. The other day, American missionaries in Asiatic Turkey reported that they were threatened, and the United States Minister promptly informed the Porte that if the threats were followed by action, his Government would hold the Turkish ministry personally responsible. This warning will be quite enough, for the American fleet is a reality, and the United States could exact reparation more promptly than any other power, just because it is not in the European concert, and could act without any suspicion that it intended to play a selfish game. But what would warnings from the Minister of St. Domingo, Costa Rica, or Venezuela amount to? What does the citizen of any of these "independent" Republics get for the military, naval and diplomatic services of his State? Simply the proud consciousness that he belongs to Lilliput. Canada is commercial and cosmopolitan by birth. Our ships are on every ocean; our commercial interests are bound up with those of the world; our missionaries are to be found in the new Hebrides, where French collision is threatened, in Corea, in China, in Japan, where sleeping and active volcanoes abound, in Trinidad and near the mouths of the Orinoco, where Venezuela is attempting to play high jinks, in India, in Burmah, in Africa, and I do not know where not; and our people are beginning to travel for pleasure, for gain or for investigation. Now, if we determined to play a lone hand, what would it cost us? In these days of huge Empires and huge enterprises of every kind, more than we could afford. To propose it simply shows that a man is afflicted with softness of brain or swelled head.

The only road open to us is the one on which we have walked since 1763. We have evolved, during the last 132 years, successfully, from lower to higher stages of political life, till we are at length within measurable distance of full freedom. "Oh, you mean Imperial Federation! Some papers call that a fad." Well, I am not concerned about names. Let us stick to things. You admit that we cannot remain "a dependency." What then do you propose, if not to share the responsibilities and privileges of full nationhood? It is clear that we are shut up to one road, and that being

so, it is our duty to walk along it firmly, taking one step at a time, persuaded that in that way we shall eventually get to the goal. This, for us is a supreme question of duty. It is important to Britain, but not indispensable. Britain would be great without Canada. Canada would be little without Britain. The question, too, will never be solved by men unable to rise above personal or local selfishness. There is something pitiful in any Canadian paper collaring the first Colonial Secretary, who has had the nerve to face the problem, with a cry for immediate cash, on penalty of denouncing him as insincere. "If you mean business give us preferential treatment in your markets, or direct the current of British immigration away from the States and into Canada," is the substance of two or three editorials I have seen. Depend upon it, gentlemen, Mr. Chamberlain will comply with neither the one nor the other demand. Your outcries inspire us with less respect than we would like to feel for the anonymous guides of public opinion. They misrepresent and degrade the country. To suppose that the British people will disorganize the mightiest trade structure the world has ever seen, and disgust 97 of their customers simply to put money in the pockets of the other 3 is to suppose that they are lunatics. Or, does anyone suppose that intending immigrants consult Mr. Chamberlain as to where they should go? They inquire for themselves where they are likely to do best. Few of them consult immigration agents. They have heard about our North-West, and they know that a great deal of the soil is first-class, but they know also that as the winters are long and terribly severe, it costs to live comfortably. They must buy a great deal of coal, of coal oil, of woollens, of cottons, of crockery, of hardware, of agricultural implements, of blacksmith's work, and scores of other things, and while these are "protected," even though produced in Britain, they get no protection in any market in the world for what they raise. It is no comfort to them to be told that the United States are protectionist. The winters there are not so severe, and free trade is secured among sixty or seventy millions of people. That is "a home market" worth the name. In a word, Canada can do something to divert British immigration to itself, but Mr. Chamberlain can do nothing, and to cry to him is a waste of breath. If we have not learned yet the lesson of the last census, we—unlike Maryland—must be blind and deaf and dumb.

As to Mr. Chamberlain's attitude, it is just what might have been expected from his whole career. He is the legitimate successor of John Bright, in the Midlands, as an exponent of the sense of fair play and other deep instincts of the British Democracy, while—partly because of his organizing power—he is more of a political force than Mr. Bright ever was or could have been. He is ready to give local Home Rule to any extent, but he has too much hard, common sense to consent to break up the United Kingdom, and too much healthy Imperialism to contemplate with pleasure the downfall of the British Empire. He recognizes, however, that the unity of the Empire is in the hands of the great self-governing Colonies more than in Britain's, just because much was done before his days to induce them to, or at any rate, in the hope that they would, set up house for themselves. Coercion is, therefore, now out of the question, should one of them resolve to separate. But, "as the possibility of separation had become greater, the wish for separation had become less." It depends on themselves, then, whether their wish shall harden into will, or be evanescent as a dream. He does not even say that he believes in Imperial Federation. It is too nebulous as yet, and has been too often called a dream, for a practical statesman to say that. All he allows himself to say is that it is the kind of dream which lays such a hold upon the imagination that it has a fair chance of realizing itself. In the meanwhile he will give his best attention to any proposal, the object of which is to bind the different parts of the Empire more closely together. Were we Englishmen, we would say no more. Being Canadians, we must do more.

As citizens, we cannot consent to occupy permanently an inferior position to our fellow-citizens in England, Scotland and Ireland. We save dollars by our present position, but if we lose moral fibre, our loss infinitely outweighs our gain. For no nation was ever destroyed by poverty, handships, or external enemies of any kind. Its deadliest foes are always internal. It is lost when it loses its soul, just as a man or woman is lost. We can survive, in spite of defeats or sins, but the loss of self respect is fatal.

What then is needed to put us in right relations to our fellow-citizens, and to entitle us to demand a reasonable share in determining the supreme questions, from which no free people can divest themselves without acknowledging that they are in a condition of pupillage, and so forfeiting the respect of others as well as self-respect? In the first place, an effective militia. A recent article in the London Spectator puts this necessity in a nut shell, while it has the additional merit of referring to Britain itself without a thought of reflecting on Canada. "We are not going to dictate to our great self-governing Colonies what they shall do," it says distinctly. "We are only going to concert as far as possible a working alliance with them. But an ally is of no use who is not strong in his own home." Precisely so; and I have yet to meet with an authority who will venture to allege that our militia is in an effective state. I do not argue with people who take the position that we should have no militia at all, and that the million we spend on it is so much money wasted. They are amiable people and have a perfect right to their opinion. Some of them may go so far as to allege that cities should have no policemen, and orchards no watch-dogs, or, at any rate, that the policemen should on no account be allowed to shoot or the dogs to bite. But the common sense of Christendom is on the other side, always excepting Tolstoi and the Quakers, who, in interpreting Scripture, forget that "the letter killeth." Every State has its defensive force, and a militia has "Defence, not defiance" as its motto. It cannot be marched out of the country, even to repel anticipated invasion, save with its own consent. But, so warmly attached to the Mother Country are Canadians that *if she were in great peril*, our militia would volunteer for foreign service. Why, in 1878, when Britain had on hand a little war, about 10,000 of them forwarded to Ottawa applications to be sent to the front, and these applications were sent to the war office, by order of the Hon. A. G. Jones, then Minister of Militia. What a blessing that the offers were not accepted! I made enquiries as to the condition of some of the regiments that applied, and—though, or just because, the spirit of the men was all that could be desired—it would be unfair to describe their utter and absolute inefficiency. They were about on a par with Falstaff's regiment. But I must reserve for another communication what even a bystander can see to be needed under this head. It is necessary to enter a little into detail here, and I am desirous that my readers should digest my preface, and then follow me intelligently, step by step.

G. M. GRANT.

ENGLAND AND THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The good effects of Lord Salisbury's famous speech are relatively wearing away; but the chief corner stones of that important discourse remain—the united action of the six powers and the pledge that no member of Sextuple alliance will seek any advantage for itself at the expense of Turkey. That programme, while securing great moral force for England, is accepted as the sole solution for the precarious situation of the Sultan, and the prevention of the partition of his realm. But where is the triple, where the dual, alliance now? That is the puzzle for the French, who are in a curious mood, pessimistic and apprehensive. They see nothing but danger ahead and the inevitable unknown.

The powerful English Ministry, and the nation united like one man behind it, make a profound impression on the French. It is not an agreeable situation for a Frenchman to feel that at any moment he may be ordered to "fall in" and to march where glory waits him. Smoking-room and arm-chair politicians have no doubt that a general war is imminent. The Bulgarians are likely to counteract all the efforts of the Sextuple alliance to ward off the looming cataclysm. Their plan of campaign is becoming very clear. It may be nipped in the bud by Austria marching on Salonica—which means the cession of Trieste to Italy; Constantinople can be declared a free city, under the guardianship of all the powers, like Brussels. That implies a free waterway from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, just as exists between the Baltic and the German Ocean. Varna is discounted as a coaling station for England in the Black Sea. Russia will help herself to the hinterland of Asia Minor, while Germany will claim as much of Syria as France would demand. And the Holy Places? Who will be entrusted

with the "keys"—the Latins or the Greeks—an old sore, while on the present occasion Italy, Germany, etc., may also demand a key for the Holy Sepulchre.

The United States of America, so say 'Mericans here, must have a coaling station in the Levant, and they are right to insist upon possessing such a *piéd de terre*. Italy will expect Tripolitania and a few *et ceteras*, while England, in addition to Egypt, will insist on the possession of some strategetic islands or peninsulas, and, as usual, will commence when the débacle sets in—by helping herself. That's the work, *Vraisiblement*, if not exact—only the war can precise the takes—blocked out by cool observers. Can a Congress do anything?—next to nothing, because France will not renounce her grip on Tunisia, England upon Egypt, nor Russia dismantle Batoum and re-make it a treaty free port. And the existing treaties? About as valuable as prize essays. Force and wealth are the Archimedean screws and levers that rule the world; all else is but leather and prunello.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Australia is moving steadily in the direction of Federation, or some form of union, and of freer trade relations. Both lines of movement are interesting to Canadians, because there is no part of the world with which we do so little business in comparison with what could be done, and no part of the world that is so entirely on the same social, political and constitutional plane with us as the great, wealthy, and enterprising Colonies under the Southern Cross. There has been no outside pressure to bring about Federation there, as there was in Canada. Hence the delays which have taken place. But recent action by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, the premier Australian Colony and the one which has hitherto for various reasons held back, shows that the sentiment in favour of Union has become overwhelming. By a majority of 62 votes to 5, the Assembly has passed the Federal Enabling Bill, which provides that a convention of ten representatives of each Australian Colony shall meet to draft a Federal Constitution. This Constitution is to be referred to the direct vote of the electors of each Colony for acceptance or rejection; and if accepted by three Colonies it shall then be presented for Imperial enactment. There can be no doubt of Victoria and Queensland following the lead of New South Wales; and even if the others do not come in at once, they will not stay out in the cold very long. The very name of "Australia," which, of course, must be given to the new Dominion, would be enough to bring in South and West Australia. Tasmania is almost as ripe for Union as Victoria. As for New Zealand, it is already a Confederation by itself, and will not merge in Australia for a long time. There will therefore soon be two Dominions in the Southern Seas, and the closer the relations of all kinds between them and their older sister—Canada—the better for all concerned.

Some years ago at an American watering place a little babe, the child of well-to-do parents, lay sick of scarletina. There came that way a large and healthy Christian Science woman. She declared that the medical treatment which the little one was getting was not calculated to restore it to health, and so magnetic was her power of persuasion that its parents, already favourably disposed towards "Christian Science," yielded to her wishes to give it "mind treatment." It was sea air and sunshine the little one wanted, she said, and taking the babe to her ample breast, she, for a whole afternoon, walked up and down by the sad sea waves with it for she was a willing woman and a vigorous. From time to time the mother looked towards the coming and retreating figure as it perseveringly exposed the little one to the fresh air and sunshine. At last the self-appointed nurse came in and gave the child to its mother's arms, saying, "It will soon be all right now." But it was a little stiff corpse that the mother received, for the sea breezes had blown the little soul away.—*Diogenes, in The Week.*

We ask our readers to remember that a candidate does not get a very high opinion of the Order he is joining if he is put off from night to night because it is impossible to get a quorum, and when he is "taken in" there are not enough members present to fill the officials' chairs.

THE FAIR REBEKAHS.**Officers of the Provincial Convention
DEGREE OF REBEKAH.**

President	SISTER ELIZABETH LEE Kingston.
Vice-President	SISTER L. E. RYAN Toronto.
Secretary	SISTER MARGIE WADDELL St. Thomas.
Treasurer	SISTER DODSON Chatham.
Warden	SISTER KATE ROBERTSON Collingwood.
Inside Guard	SISTER HAMON Ottawa.
Outside Guard	SISTER MILLER Deseronto.
Chaplain	SISTER BASCOM Galt.

THE REBEKAHS CELEBRATE.

Olive Branch Lodge celebrated their sixth anniversary last Wednesday evening, by holding an "At Home" in our hall; and like all entertainments undertaken by this lodge it proved a very enjoyable affair. The Committee of Management consisted of Sisters Mesdames Seels, Ryan, Smith, Dack, Pearce, Leader, Porter, Gilby, Morrison and Miss Lennox, who put forth every effort to make the occasion a successful one. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, banners and bunting. Curtains draped the doors, producing a very pretty effect; and reflecting great credit on the labors of the committee.

The first part of the evening's entertainment consisted of a concert. Our N. G., M. Lennox, in a few well chosen words welcomed our visitors, then called upon Sister Seels, D. D. of R., to take the chair, which she very gracefully did. The programme consisted of solos and songs by the Misses Mitchell and Melia, Mrs. McFadden, Mrs. Barrie, and Mrs. Davis; recitations by Miss Irene Ritchie and Mr. Will Ziller; song by Mr. Douglas; and violin solo by Master Anderson, who, one and all, acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of everyone. Prof. S. Wellwood's superb orchestra furnished the music, which was all that could be desired; and those who tripped the "light fantastic" enjoyed the sweet strains to their hearts content.

In the Encampment room tables were set, where those who did not dance could enjoy a quiet game of whist, pedro, euchre, checkers and other games. During the intermission, Miss Melia, by special request, favored us with a couple of humorous songs, followed by Mrs. Davis, with a solo. In the board-room Bro. Cutter, assisted by Bro. Baily, held full sway and dispensed refreshments without intermission from ten to two. Bro. Cutter deserves a word of praise for the tempting display provided; and knowing pretty well what critics the ladies are he endeavored to excel himself, and he did it.

Although the entertainment was one of the best, I am sorry to say it was not

patronized as it deserved to be; and had the Committee depended entirely upon their membership for support they would have been sadly left. It is a hard matter to provide an entertainment to suit everyone. Some say, make it high-toned and charge accordingly; others say you must put it at a figure to suit the masses; and between the two it is like the old proverb of the man with too stools.

The big guns, of whom I spoke in a previous letter, were conspicuous by their absence, which bears out my contention that they are not to be relied upon, although we certainly did expect that some of them would have acknowledged our efforts by putting in an appearance. However, we still live! The only drawback to the evening was the failure of the elevator to work, causing our guests to climb four flights of stairs. This is not the first time; and I am inclined to think that, like some other things, it is not much good.

The following night (Thursday) was our regular meeting, and although there was a rather sleepy look about most of our members, there was a fair attendance. We initiated two candidates, besides transacting other business. On Thursday, 12th December, we will nominate our officers for next year; and as is usual on occasions of this kind, we anticipate an unusually large attendance. BECKY.

GLEANED FROM EXCHANGES.

Oddfellowship is progressing in Colorado.

Oddfellowship owned, at the close of 1894, \$16,521,724.11 worth of real estate.

In Colorado the past year there has been nine deaths out of every one hundred Odd Fellows.

The Odd Fellows of the Independent Order in Australasia number 18,563, holding membership in 250 lodges.

There are 315 members in the five Subordinate Odd Fellow lodges in Switzerland.

Do not be afraid to let the public know that you have a lodge of Odd Fellows in the place.

Why is it that the Encampment does not keep pace with the Subordinate and Rebekah branch of the Order?

There is no age-limit in Oddfellowship, except that an applicant must be over 21. The average mortality of the Order is the same to-day as it was forty years ago, about 1 per cent.

Seldom has a company carried as many star performers as are in the cast of "Thrilly," several of whom have headed their own companies, and have made big successes. The cast, as it appears in this city, is the same that made the burlesque such a success in New York. There is a fine chorus and a ballet of 50. Those who have not already seen this performance should visit the Princess Theater before the week is out.

LOVE OF THE ORDER.

"I think as much of Odd Fellowship as any man in the Order!"

Do you, my brother? That is good. We need men who think and do a great deal of it. We presume, then, that you are ready at all times to serve upon the visiting committee; to see that the sick brother lacks neither comforts nor care; that you are willing to put your shoulder to the wheel and help forward all enterprises looking to advancement of your Lodge; that at the meetings of your Lodge you are ready to put on your harness and assist in the conferring of the degrees, and to aid by your presence and help make the Lodge session an interesting one; that you are ready at all times to point out to your worthy friend and companion the beauties of the Order, and strive to bring him within its folds; that you are ready at all times to serve a brother, to assist his family, to defend his character, and to stand by him should adversity overtake him. That when you find him to be a man of sterling character you will rebuke any slur upon his life and principles. That—what! Going too far! Expect too much! Ah, no, my brother, the half has not been told as to what you might do; these duties do not come upon us all at one time. There is nothing in this short index of your duty but what you can very easily perform, and what you must certainly perform if you are, or want to be, as good an Odd Fellow as some other men in the Order.

The principles and teachings of fraternity mean more than word. They mean action, and not a perfunctory performance of them, either. He who with his whole heart goes into this work of fraternity has a rich reward for his work, the consciousness of duty well done, the approval of his fellow-man, the grateful thanks of the sick and the afflicted, and the blessing of God. "Forasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Keep on, my brother of the true, the noble heart, keep on your work of love; turn neither to the right nor left, but let the call of humanity be to you that post of duty where you may show to the world that fraternity is a pure, a true, a holy word, because in its fullest sense you exemplify it by your actions—*Brooklyn News.*

WINNIPEG: The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year by the members of Eureka Encampment, No. 3: C. P., R. H. Shanks; H. P., H. B. Rose; S. W., N. H. Hughes; J. W., G. W. Van Vleit; R. S., J. V. Robert; F. S., R. G. Barnwell; treasurer, John Erzinger. At the last meeting of Harmony Encampment the following officers were chosen: J. W. Baker, C. P.; A. S. Locke, H. P.; W. T. Devlin, S. W.; W. A. Carson, R. S.; B. D. Deering, F. S.; D. McKinnon, treasurer; W. Mowat, J. W. A joint installation will take place in January.

AIMLESSNESS.

(Continued from page 5.)

so many different departments, whereby greater speed has been attained, also by the introduction of machinery, a man's work means much more than it did. All this should be a benefit, and so it is, if we use it rightly and shorten the hours of labor. Selfishness as individuals is the cause of a great deal of evil; selfishness and distrust among nations is the cause of a great deal more. As Odd Fellows, we are taught that in whatever country we are in, to that country we are to be truly loyal, but there is a sense in which we are citizens of the world. Our goal is universal peace, national harmony and confidence. As we approach towards this point the vast standing armies will be disbanded; these men will take their places in the labor field. As soldiers they have been fed and clothed and supplied with arms and ammunition; they were idlers, and, having now been added to the list of workers, the hours of labor could be still further reduced. If you ask how wages would be affected by these circumstances, I would say, when laborers are in demand, wages are safe. As to the question of the cost of articles, I believe you would find that you would get as much for six or seven hours' labor, if that were a day's work, as you do now for nine or ten, and it would matter little whether that were called five cents' worth or twenty dollars' worth as long as you receive the same in substance; and even if it were not so, it would be better that some should make a sacrifice that all might have a share, for it is not the lack of wealth that is causing trouble but the unequal distribution of it.

Another source of trouble that could be avoided is the haphazard way in which people choose occupations. To have things just right, the numbers in the different trades and callings must bear the right relationship to one another. A yearly report showing which were short and which were crowded would give those commencing a better chance to choose wisely, and there would be a constant levelling up that would have a beneficial effect.

With shorter hours of labor would come shorter hours for storekeepers, and if it were necessary that they should keep open at night at all, they could be open one or two evenings in the week and closed the rest. You would thus have all classes of the people with leisure to read and think, and thus become prepared for still further advancement, for when all are educated to understand the true effect of idlers in a community, all will see that it is a matter of self-interest that not only those who desire work should be given it, but that those who are engaged in useless occupations, or who are making their living in dishonest or vicious ways, should join the ranks of true laborers—that is, the ranks of those who, by their hands or brains, or both, are doing their share of the legitimate work of the community.

Do I hear anyone suggest that this is a political question and outside our jurisdiction? I say that unless we renounce our professions of fraternity, we are solemnly bound not only to look after each other's interests as individuals, but also to take an active interest in all that

has to do with the prevention of crime, misery and injustice; and when we consider that, taking England, the United States and Canada together, one man out of about every twenty is an Odd Fellow, we see what a mighty influence we would have in pushing forward any measure upon which we are united.

In conclusion, let me say that, whether we discuss such subjects as these in our lodges or not, we cannot shrink our personal responsibility. We must think, we must discuss, and when we have decided let us act like men; not aimlessly, but as having a mark in view, knowing that whatever is just and right and true is mighty and must prevail.

ETHICS OF ODDFELLOWSHIP.

In its general character and relations to mankind, Oddfellowship is at once fraternal, ameliorating and equitable, and, as contended by high authority, is ethical rather than religious. When founded it was a star in the darkness of man enthralled. For seventy years it has heralded the dawn of universal brotherhood. The question all about has become that burning issue which is the beginning of wisdom. In its administrations it includes two features; the one personal and individual, and the other comprehensive and all-embracing. In its restricted relations it becomes mutual, sympathetic, economic and beneficent, and individual among its membership; whereas, in the settings and clustering around its declarations for the law of universal brotherhood, it becomes broadly philanthropic, and stands as a mighty force for wisdom and devotion and duty. It has been relentless and untiring upon the trail of hoary usurpation and long-established suppressions and oppressions, by persistently teaching and reiterating the Bible doctrine of man's birthright and the law of fraternal equality. In parenthesis let us reply to the question raised by some: Why discuss impossibilities? The answer is clear: The impossibilities of one period are the conquests and triumphs of another. And the path of progress lies over old institutions and through old traditions. To return to the defining of Oddfellowship: The one feature is beneficiary and temporary, while in close touch fraternally with the unit of membership; the other is for the common good, not only of the whole membership of the Order, but of all mankind; and first and last represents affairs, is ameliorating, elevating and evolutionary, and is concerned with means, measures and methods for the betterments and equities which are inseparable from a close touch with the loftier aims of existence, as well as with the "perplexing conditions of our times." Its good-fellowship, sympathetic and beneficent character commands the respect and approval of mankind and disarms criticism. It is adapted to those innate yearnings more or less common to every man for a more intimate social relation with his fellow-man. It is a haven for hungry souls who need the satisfying environment of brotherly consideration and

love. The doctrine involved in the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man carries with it the higher intrinsic excellences—that ethics of equity and justice and broad humanity, and allays opposition by its force of character—as witness the startling figures of increase. The first has sway and satisfying competency in its policy and wisdom; the other, persistent effort and strength of purpose in quietly, firmly and courageously meeting the evil forces of selfishness, oppression and wrong. Both these features in Oddfellowship open a wide field in philanthropy and social economies, besides the pleasures of fraternal association, for active, energetic and resourceful men—for lovers of their fellow-man. The door is open to those disposed to seek or to accept the opportunities, and launch their abilities into energetic action for mutual benefactions, the betterment of mankind and the disenchantment of humanity.

"The one divine event, near by let's hope, To which the whole creation moves."

In methods, Oddfellowship is non-sectarian and non-political. It conforms to law, religion and morality, and does not permit anything contrary to the allegiance we owe to our country or the duty we owe to ourselves. It is life and conduct rather than dogma and creed. It crosses denominational lines, and actively cultivates mutual confidence and fraternal goodwill.

It is well for the world that there is a retreat in which the wild waves of party spirit and the zealot's controversy do not rush.

It is a happy fact that men are so constituted as to fit them for each other, and be brought into intimate and profound sympathy.

Oddfellowship, drawing its inspiration from holy writ, rejoices in the fact that of all historic friendships, none surpass that of Christ. They are termed "ideals that apart from religion should be studied and understood." They are models in the ministry of sympathy.

In concluding this bond of union in Oddfellowship, we will quote a word in lighter vein from the Bard of Avon: "You are not young, no more am I; go to, then, there's sympathy. You are merry, so am I; ha! ha! then there's sympathy. You love sack, and so do I. Would you desire better sympathy?"—*W. G. Ritch, G.M., New Mexico.*

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LODGE DIRECTORY.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

EDMONTON Friendship Lodge, No. 7, meets every Wednesday in the Masonic Hall at 8:00 p.m. Visiting Brethren cordially invited. Officers—Geo. T. Bragg, N. G.; Wm. R. West, V. G.; W. H. Clark, Secretary; Thos. Houston, Treasurer. K5

MEDICINE HAT Medicine Hat Lodge, No. 3, meets every Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m., Calton Hall. Officers—W. Cousins, N. G.; T. Ferris, V. G.; J. Cook, R. S.; T. W. Ireland, P. S.; F. J. Reynolds, P. G. K5

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

BRANDON Brandon City Lodge, No. 6, Friday, 8 o'clock, Lodge room, Manning Block, Rossier Ave. Officers—E. G. Daniels, J. P. G.; Geo. Aske, N. G.; Fred. Lambert, V. G.; E. Wiswell, R. S.; J. F. Howard, P. S.; J. A. Russell, T. K5

NEEPAWA Neepeawa Lodge, No. 16, Monday evening at 8 o'clock, Odd Fellows Hall, in Hitchings & Bemrose's Block. Officers—Joseph Yip, N. G.; W. G. Harrison, V. G.; W. F. Young, R. S.; R. D. Young, P. S.; C. D. Bemrose, P. G.; T. F. Wras. K5

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE Portage Lodge, No. 3, Tuesday evening, Odd Fellows Hall, Saskatchewan Ave. Officers—W. A. Crisp, N. G.; J. Hewitson, V. G.; P. McPherson, R. S.; J. Dalmeida, P. G.; P. S. M. B. Snider, P. G.; Treas., P. O. Box 455. K4

MORDEN Nelson Lodge, No. 9, Friday evening. Officers—H. B. Brown, N. G.; Wm. Henderson, V. G.; S. M. Battram, R. S.; E. C. Chubb, P. S.; Harry Meikle, P. G., T. K5

WINNIPEG Manitoba Lodge, No. 1, Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner Princess St. and McDermott Ave. Officers—Chas. May, N. G.; Geo. Clements, V. G.; A. W. Baker, P. G.; R. S. H. C. Dumas, P. S.; J. R. Alexander, P. G., Treas. K5

WINNIPEG North Star Lodge, No. 2, Tuesday evening in Friendship Hall, M. Lutzke Block. Officers—O. H. Ding man, N. G.; J. R. McNaught, V. G.; R. L. Elliott, R. S.; John Simpson, P. G.; P. S. J. John Eringer, Treas. K4

WINNIPEG Minnehaha Lodge, No. 7, Thursday, 8 o'clock, in Friendship Hall, M. Lutzke Block. Officers—G. H. Barnwell, N. G.; J. Dagg, V. G.; F. Kenny, R. S.; H. W. Van Vleet, P. S.; Johnson Douglas, P. G., T. K5

MARITIME PROVINCES.

HALIFAX Mystic Lodge, No. 18, Thursday evening, Odd Fellows Hall. Officers—Sam. J. Porter, N. G.; W. J. Forbes, V. G.; J. A. Laidlaw, P. O. address, 77 Lower Road, Halifax, P. G.; R. S.; R. W. Longwell, P. S.; John H. Sutherland, P. G.; T. C. P. Biechen, J. P. G. J5

ST. JOHN, N. B. Siloam Lodge, No. 29, Monday night, 10 O'F Hall, 37 Union St. Officers—Fred. A. Wright, N. G.; Thos. M. Cromwell, V. G.; P. S. Manks, R. S.; Arthur G. Blais, P. S.; John Jackson, T. K4

PROVINCE OF BRIT. COLUMBIA

DONALD Selkirk Lodge, No. 12, meets every Thursday at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Officers—John Palmer, N. G.; W. H. Brown, V. G.; Jas. Mathie, P. G.; Secretary, A. W. Denman, Treasurer. J5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

COATICOOK Victoria Lodge, No. 16, meets every alternate Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., over Shurliff's Hall. Officers—E. W. Akhurst, P. G.; John Hyslop, N. G.; Thos. Grady, V. G.; E. A. Akhurst, R. S.; W. E. Clark, P. G.; P. S. E. E. Wetherill, T. W. E. Clark, P. G., D. D. G. M.

DANVILLE Golden Rule Lodge, No. 13, Friday evening, Odd Fellows Hall, McCallum Block. Officers—N. C. Armstrong, N. G.; H. R. Henderson, V. G.; E. A. Mountain, P. G.; R. S. F. Foster, P. E.; J. E. Andrews, Treas. K3

LACHTUE Laurentian Lodge, No. 14, Tuesday p.m., Oliver Hall. Officers—Robt. McArthur, N. G.; Geo. McGregor, V. G.; Robt. Law. R. S.; Alex. Riddell, Treas. K5

MONTREAL Mount Royal, No. 1, Monday at 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall, 251 St. James St. Officers—Chas. Griffith, P. G.; N. G.; J. Goodfellow, P. G.; V. G.; Chas. Lane, R. S.; S. Roman, P. G.; S. P. L. Silverman, P. G. M., Treas. G4

MONTREAL Mizpah, No. 3, Thursday evening, 15 Victoria Street. Officers—Wm. Chambers, N. G.; Jas. B. Campbell, V. G.; A. E. Edson, R. S.; A. Grant, P. G.; P. S. W. A. Bell, P. G., T. K5

MONTREAL Duke of Edinburgh, No. 4, Tuesday, 8 p.m., 224 St. Catherine St. Officers—W. Kennedy, J. P. G.; J. Stevenson, N. G.; J. A. McWattie, V. G.; N. Wood, R. S.; J. S. McCallum, P. S.; A. W. Childs, T. K4

MONTREAL Beaver Lodge, No. 6, Tuesday, 8 p.m., Union Hall, 398 Wellington St., Poin. St. Charles. Officers—A. Carmichael, N. G.; Geo. McTowan, V. G.; A. W. Stareley, P. G. (P. O. Box 76, Point St. Charles), R. S.; F. W. Berridge, P. S.; R. H. Livingston, P. G., Treas. J5

MONTREAL Wellington Lodge, No. 20, meets every Thursday evening in Masonic Chambers, 5 Place D'Armes Square. Officers—Geo. H. King, 84 Knox St., N. G.; V. G.; Leonard R. Kerr, P. O. Box 180, R. S.; J. Smith, P. S. D2

MONTREAL The Excelsior Lodge, No. 12, meets every Tuesday evening at 251 St. James St. Officers—Geo. M. Brown, N. G.; J. E. Lanktree, V. G.; James M. Salmon, P. O. Box 2,306 R. S.; F. W. Milburn, P. S.; A. E. Hinton, T. K5

QUEBEC Albion Lodge, No. 2, Wednesday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall, 14 D'Auteuil St., Esplanade Hill. Officers—F. Doldridge, N. G.; Jas. Kelly, V. G.; A. Jno. Teakle, R. S.; J. St. Augustin St., H. Hill, P. S.; R. J. Edwards, P. G., T. K5

RICHMOND Pioneer Lodge, No. 7, Odd Fellows Hall Tuesday, 8 p.m. Officers—F. Halligan, N. G.; A. E. McLaughlin, V. G.; E. Y. Verrill, P. G.; R. S.; Box 85, Melbourne, P. S.; Wm. Davis, P. S.; G. G. Gynner, P. G. M., T. K5

MONTREAL Montreal Encampment, No. 1, at Odd Fellows Hall, 251 St. James street, second and fourth Wednesdays, 8 p.m. Officers—A. E. Alston, C. P. F. Brown, R. S.; J. P. Jos. Wilson, Jr., S. W.; Walter Adams, J. W.; J. E. Eaton, R. S.; J. J. Finlayson, P. C. P., P. S.; A. W. Stareley, P. C. P., Treas. K5

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

BRAMPTON Golden Star, No. 101, Thursday evening, Crawford Building. Officers—J. H. C. Todd, N. G.; Geo. Puffer, V. G.; J. J. Manning, R. S.; J. Perry, P. S.; J. Reynolds, Treas. J7

BRANTFORD Harmony Lodge, No. 115, Tuesday, 8 p.m., in hall corner Dalhousie and George Sts., opposite the Post Office. Officers—F. J. Calbeck, N. G.; E. Burk, V. G.; G. McIntosh, R. S.; Jas. W. Tutt, P. S.; S. M. Thomson, T. P. O. Box 266. K5

BROCKVILLE Brock Lodge, No. 9, Tuesday evening, Odd Fellows Hall. Officers—J. H. C. Todd, N. G.; G. G. Grubbs, V. G.; C. C. Lyman, P. G.; R. S.; W. H. Cole, P. G. M., P. S.; John Briere, P. C., Treas. J5

BROCKVILLE St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 137, Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Officers—John W. Park, N. G.; S. W. Bell, V. G.; W. H. Nute, P. G.; Box 561, R. S.; H. B. Coates, P. G.; P. S.; W. W. Wood, P. G., T. K5

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CARLETON PLACE Stella Lodge, No. 125, Friday evening in their hall, Taylor's Block. Officers—J. D. Armstrong, N. G.; Alex. Weeks, V. G.; S. D. McCallum, R. S.; Dr. McIntosh, P. S.; A. H. Edwards, Treas. K4

CHAPLEAU Misanable Lodge, No. 195, Tuesday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall, 138 St. Archib. McLaren, N. G.; J. D. Dodds, V. G.; J. M. Austin, P. G.; Chas. Murphy, P. G.; P. S.; J. B. Dexter, P. G., Treas. K5

CORNWALL Oriental Lodge, No. 163, Monday, 8 p.m., in Liddell's Block, Pitt Street. Officers—Wm. S. Price, N. G.; Thos. Hope, V. G.; F. Bissett, P. G.; Rec. Sec'y, E. Green, P. G.; Per. Sec'y, J. B. Atchison, Treas. J5

CUMMING'S BRIDGE Earncliffe Lodge, No. 283, Wednesday, 8 p.m., Riverside Hall. Officers—Wm. Andrew, N. G.; Jas. M. Doran, V. G.; Jno. Turnbull, P. G.; R. S.; F. J. Hamon, P. G.; P. S.; B. Slinn, P. G., Treas. K4

DICKINSON'S LANDING Fellowship Lodge, No. 303, second and fourth Tuesdays, at 8 p.m., in Odd Fellows Hall. Officers—W. J. Ransom, N. G.; Oliver Raymond, V. G.; F. H. Ransom, R. S.; F. D. McClevery, P. S.; Dr. Weagant, Treas. K6

EAST TORONTO East Toronto Lodge, No. 263, Tuesday evening, in Odd Fellows Hall, 138 St. Archib. McLaren, N. G.; J. D. Dodds, V. G.; R. G. Beatty, R. S.; F. Nettleton, P. S.; W. H. Givens, Treas. K5

FERGUS Fergus Lodge, No. 73, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, Odd Fellows Hall, Commercial Building. Officers—J. Corbett, N. G.; Fred. Young, V. G.; Geo. W. Featherstone, R. S.; G. H. Ferris, P. S.; John Craig, Treas. D5

FLORENCE Florence Lodge, No. 196, Monday, at 7:30 p.m., in Oddfellows Hall. Officers—Rev. J. E. Holmes, N. G.; J. McQuire, V. G.; D. McDonald, R. S.; Eugene Walker, P. S.; Isaac Unsworth, T. K5

FOREST Royal Oak Lodge, No. 108, Monday evening, Lodge-room, King St. Officers—E. J. Flavin, N. G.; O. S. Cornell, V. G.; D. A. Buchanan, R. S.; H. Barron, P. S.; A. F. Steel, Treas. K5

FORT WILLIAM Algoma Lodge, No. 267, Thursday, 20 V. G. T. W. Rutledge, R. S.; P. F. McCallum, P. S.; N. Hamilton, Treas. K6

GALT Waterloo Lodge, No. 107, Monday, 8 p.m., Officers—P. O. Wilson, N. G.; J. T. Donaldson, V. G.; A. G. G. Price, T. G. Box 433, R. S.; W. A. Dennis, P. G.; P. S.; F. Hogg, Treas. D5

GANANOQUE Gananoque Lodge, No. 114, Monday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall. Officers—J. H. Kaer, N. G.; S. P. Cotten, V. G.; Fred. Arthur, R. S.; John Munden, P. G.; P. S.; A. E. Meigs, P. G., Treas. K5

GUELPH Reliance Lodge, No. 89, Monday evening, Odd Fellows Hall, cor. Windham and McDonald Sts. Officers—S. Law, P. S.; C. E. Horning, T. K5

HAMILTON Excelsior Lodge, No. 44, Thursday evening, in Odd Fellows Hall, John St. Officers—F. A. Robbins, N. G.; M. Fenton, V. G.; S. Robbins, R. S.; J. A. Tinsley, P. G.; P. S.; E. Schultz, Treas. K4

HAMILTON Unity, No. 47, Wednesday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall, John St. Officers—Wm. Anderson, J. P. G.; H. J. Evans, N. G.; Robt. Douglas, V. G.; Oliver Beatty, R. S.; Alf McCandlish, P. S.; Alex. McKay, M. P., P. G., Treas. K5

HAMILTON Victoria Lodge, No. 64, alternate Tuesdays, in Odd Fellows Hall, John St. Officers—Frank E. Walker, N. G.; Mark Reid, V. G.; B. F. Richardson, 62 Market St., Officers; Abner Fraser, P. G.; W. R. Davis, T. K5

HAMILTON Crescent, No. 104, Friday evening, Odd Fellows Hall, John St. North. Officers—Jno. F. Bremner, J. P. G.; Mitchell, N. G.; S. Aiken, V. G.; Geo. Britton, 173 Emerald St. South, R. S.; R. J. Faulkner, P. G.; Geo. 123 Queen St. South, P. S.; F. Claringhrow, P. G., Treas. K4

HAMILTON Minerva Lodge, No. 197, alternate Wednesdays, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall, John St. North. Officers—Robert Turnbull, N. G.; Jas. Houghton, V. G.; John Thompson, K. S.; 24 York St. Wm. Brooks, P. S.; Jas. Ronald, T. K5

KINCARDINE Pentagon Lodge, No. 172, Tuesday evening, Odd Fellows Hall. Officers—Wm. M. Mandly, N. G.; R. A. Rastale, V. G.; R. D. Hall, R. S.; Edward Fox, P. S.; Geo. Swan, Treas. K5

KINGSTON Kingston Lodge, No. 59, Friday, 8 p.m., in Odd Fellows Hall. Officers—W. Cochrane, J. P. G.; J. E. Adams, N. G.; P. Thompson, V. G.; F. W. Aylesworth, 367 Bagot St., R. S.; R. J. Wilson, P. S.; J. Laturney, J. P., Treas. K5

KINGSTON Cataract Lodge, No. 10, Tuesday, 8 p.m., in Wilkison's Block, corner Princess and Montreal Streets. Officers—J. Kennedy, J. P. G.; J. R. Donaldson, N. G.; J. Nicholson, V. G.; R. S. Douglas, R. S.; R. O. Bartles, P. S.; A. W. Newlands, T. K5

LEAMINGTON Leamington Lodge, No. 140, Thursday, at 8 p.m., in Odd Fellows Hall. Officers—James Stare, N. G.; William Trux, V. G.; W. T. Easton, R. S.; Walter Neil, P. S.; Jas. Hamby, T. K4

LINDSAY Lindsay Lodge, No. 160, Monday, 8 p.m., Officers—Robt. Chambers, N. G.; Alex. Fisher, V. G.; J. Henderson, R. S.; E. Williamson, P. S.; G. H. Mathie, T. K5

MIDLAND Midland Lodge, No. 274, Friday evening at 8 p.m., in the Wallace Block. Officers—R. O. Stokes, N. G.; V. G.; J. A. Stafford, Treas.; John Hill, Sec'y. K5

MOUNT FOREST Garnet Lodge, No. 139, Tuesday evening, Odd Fellows Hall, Halsted's Block. Officers—D. L. Stewart, N. G.; G. J. Reid, V. G.; John Corley, R. S.; E. E. Snider, P. S.; John F. Skiles, T. K5

NEW HAMBURG Nith Lodge, No. 96, Thursday, 8 p.m., in Berger's Block, off Front Street, Freesburgh, N. G.; C. J. Fox, V. G.; Alex. Fraser, R. S.; Louis Ritz, P. S.; Wm. Schaff, Treas. K5

NORTH BAY North Bay Lodge, No. 271, Tuesday evening, Oddfellows Hall, Ferguson's Block. Officers—Geo. E. Payne, N. G.; L. Shaw, V. G.; J. A. Ross, R. S.; E. W. Ross, P. S.; Dr. Carruthers, Treas. K5

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NORWICH Haydn Lodge, No. 152, Friday evening, 8 p.m. sharp, Odd Fellows Hall, Miller's Block. Officers—J. D. Horne, N.G.; H. W. Egman, V.G.; Chas. G. Hulet, R.S.; R. K. Panter, P.S.; C. J. Panter, Treas. C2

OKAVILLE Oakville Lodge, No. 132, Monday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall, Officers—J. C. Ford, J.P.G.; A. J. Conder, N.G.; J. J. Teasdale, V.G.; Chas. B. Husband, R.S.; Geo. R. Carson, P.S.; Chas. F. Doty, Treas. G5

OWEN SOUND Owen Sound Lodge, No. 180, Thursday, 8 p.m., Parker's Block, Foullet St. Officers—A. C. Priest, N.G.; Geo. H. McLaughlin, V.G.; Geo. P. Creighton, P.G.; R.S., P.S.: A. E. L. Malone, Treas. B5

OTTAWA Ottawa Lodge, No. 224, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner Sparks and Sparks Sts. Officers—Geo. Fraser, N.G.; Wm. Moore, V.G.; Thos. Wood, R.S.; F. W. May, P.G.; F. S. G. Bell, P.G., T. J5

OTTAWA Carleton, No. 240, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner Sparks and Bank Sts. Officers—J. B. Manson, N.G.; J. J. Carruthers, V.G.; A. T. McKinnon, R.S.; A. E. Mattice, P.G.; P. S. John Smith, Treas. H5

OTTAWA Rockliffe Lodge, No. 278, meets in Bridgeway Hall, Rideau St., every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Officers—J. A. M. Jacques, N.G.; A. E. Ripley, V.G.; E. W. Raper, 90 Bessmer St., R.S.; W. J. Fairbairn, P.S.; J. K. Pearson, Treas. Visiting brethren always welcome. D5

PARIS Grand River Lodge, No. 91, Thursday evening. Officers—Jas. R. Inksater, N.G.; John Adams, V.G.; Wm. Fraser, R.S.; John Stevenson, P.S.; David Chalmers, T. G6

PARRY SOUND Parry Sound, No. 189, Monday 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall, James St. Officers—Jos. Bregg, N.G.; Geo. Molyneux, V.G.; S. Moulton, P.S.; Jno. Clark, R.S.; John Galina, T. A5

PERTH Fraternity Lodge, No. 264, Monday evening. Officers—J. D. Bower, N.G.; W. A. Morris, V.G.; F. W. Hall, R.S.; T. A. Wright, P.S.; R. S. Meighen, P.N.G., T. A5

PETERBOROUGH Peterborough Lodge, No. 111, Thursday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall, corner George and Hunter Sts. Officers—T. Hooper, N.G.; James McClelland, V.G.; A. McFarlane, R.S.; W. J. Green, P.S.; S. Clegg, T. J4

PETROLEA Friendship Lodge, No. 65, Friday evening. Officers—W. J. Clark, N.G.; D. Rowford, V.G.; J. J. Matthews, R.S.; Geo. Watson, P.G.; John Sinclair, Treas. C5

PORT HOPE Durham, No. 78, Tuesday evening. Officers—H. C. Brundet, N.G.; W. T. Greenaway, V.G.; Walter Williams, R.S.; J. H. Magill, P.G.; P. S.; Hugh Walker, P.G.; Treas. J5

PRESCOTT Amity Lodge, No. 80, Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Officers—Freman A. Scott, N.G.; Wm. J. Wiley, V.G.; J. E. Adams, R.S.; G. S. Wardrop, P.G.; P.S.; and Isaac W. F. Jones, P.G., Treas. F5

RAV PORTAGE Gold Hill Lodge, No. 361, Thursday, 8 p.m., Garfield Hall, Officers—J. Barnes, N.G.; W. J. Taylor, V.G.; N. Schurr, P.G.; R.S.; P. H. Clark, P.G.; P.S.; Geo. Barnes, P.G., Treas. K4

RENFREW Marion Lodge, No. 131, Monday, 8.30 p.m. Stewart's Bloc. Officers—John Stewart, J.P.G.; E. N. Jory, N.G.; R. Armstrong, V.G.; H. W. Airth, R.S.; James Guthrie, P.S.; James Clark, T. B5

SAULT STE MARIE Arthur Lodge, No. 291, meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Travelling Brothers cordially welcomed. Officers—James Jackson N.G.; George Webber, V.G.; Geo. Sutherland, R.S.; Geo. Leamon, P.S.; Wm. Brown, Treas.; Wm. Turner, J.P.G. K5

SMITH'S FALLS Rideau Lodge, No. 241, Monday evening. Odd Fellows Hall, Gilroy's new Block. Officers—R. Mc Gillivray, N.G.; E. A. Anderson, V.G.; H. Sutton, R.S.; G. S. Seaber, P.S.; D. F. Hamilton, P.G.M., Treas. G5

SUDBURY Sudbury Lodge, No. 282, 1st and 3rd Wednesday, Odd Fellows Hall, Officers—T. N. Kilpatrick, N.G.; David Johns V.G.; N. Doyle, R.S.; G. J. Oliver, P.S.; J. W. Hardy, Treas. K5

TORONTO Broadview Lodge, Dingman's Hall, corner Broadview avenue and Queen, Monday, at 8 o'clock p.m. Officers—G. T. Pendrith, N.G.; A. J. Jackson, V.G.; E. James, R.S.; W. J. Clark, Per. Sec.; T. Farr, Treas. K5

TORONTO Canada Lodge, No. 49, Friday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall, Cor. Yonge and College Sts. Officers—Jas. A. Morrison, N.G.; G. A. Porter, V.G.; H. E. Terry (19 Hayter St.), R.S.; John Anderson, P.S.; W. Menzies, T. E5

TORONTO Covenant Lodge, No. 52, Tuesday evening, Odd Fellows Hall, cor. Yonge and College Sts. Officers—John H. Tompman, P.G.; Geo. P. Dake, N.G.; W. R. Robinson, V.G.; Chas. Woodall, 431 Ontario St., R.S.; Edwin Hill, P.S.; J. B. Carter, T. C5

TORONTO Queen City of Ontario Lodge, No. 56, Monday evening, Odd Fellows Hall, cor. Yonge and College Sts. Officers—Chris. B. Robinson, N.G.; Geo. A. Kingston, V.G.; A. Maccomb, 10 Orford avenue, R.S.; Geo. C. Mortimore, 4 North street, P.S.; Jas. Robertson, T. G5

TORONTO The Toronto Lodge, No. 71, Monday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall, cor. Brunswick and College Aves. Officers—E. E. Saunders, N.G.; R. S. Anderson, V.G.; D. B. Cockburn, R.S., 30 Division St.; E. S. Dayman, P.S.; L. H. Pease, Treas. I5

TORONTO Laurel Lodge, No. 110, meets in Odd Fellows Hall, cor. Yonge and College Sts., 2nd and 4th Mondays each month. Officers—W. T. Murphy, N.G.; Dr. E. F. Bowie, V.G.; W. L. Brown, R.S.; John W. Watson, P.S.; Chas. Collett, T. E4

TORONTO Albert Lodge, No. 194, Friday, 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall, Queen St. and Denison Ave. Officers—A. C. McParlane, N.G.; Robt. MacLean, V.G.; R. N. Sheppard, R.S.; E. C. Morrison, P.S.; Harry Sherris, T. H5

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 230, Tuesday night 1st in Odd Fellows Hall, corner Queen and Lisgar Sts. Officers—J. Jamieson, N.G.; F. L. Craig, V.G.; F. Hawke, 150 Macdonell Ave., R.S.; R. Gray, P.S.; R. Johnston, T. D5

TORONTO Prospect Lodge, No. 314, meets every Friday evening in hall, corner Alice and Yonge streets. Officers—J. F. Leader, N.G.; W. F. Bilger, V.G.; N. W. Forsyth, R.S., 212 Carlton St.; J. S. Robinson, P.S.; —Tegan, Treas. C5

TORONTO Wilton Lodge, No. 242, Monday, 8 p.m., Prospect Hall, corner Ontario and Prospect Sts. Officers—M. Rosenthal, N.G.; E. A. Bowden, V.G.; E. V. O'Brien, 70 Victoria St., R.S.; H. Hooper, P.S.; T. R. Bain, T. D5

TORONTO Floral Lodge, No. 252, Monday, 8 p.m., Weeks Hall, cor. Dunn Ave. and Queen St. West. Officers—R. E. Griffith, J.P.G.; Geo. McLean, N.G.; W. C. Ogilvy, V.G.; J. J. Ramsay, R.S.; A. W. Finkle, P.S.; J. W. Isaacs, P.G., Treas. G5

WATERLOO Germania Lodge, No. 184, Thursday evening. Officers—D. McKay Bernis, N.G.; Hy. W. Ross, V.G.; Charles Moogk, Secy.; C. A. Hachnel, Treas. G4

WAUBAUSHENE Georgian Bay Lodge, No. 219, Thursday evening, Odd Fellows Hall, Officers—Rev. J. H. Sheppard, N.G.; A. M. Macdonald, V.G.; C. P. Stokking, R.S.; J. C. Elias, P.G., Treas.; D. M. Grant, Warden; Hugh Carson, Con.; G. H. Cartie, Chaplain. F5

WINDSOR Frontier Lodge, No. 45, Thursday evening. Odd Fellows Hall, Sandwich St. Officers—Theo. Onuellette, N.G.; W. William Phillips, V.G.; J. E. Thomson, T.; J. Bowden, P.S.; Geo. Latchem, R.S.; Dr. Cruickshank, M.D. D5

Ontario Encampments.

COBourg Ivy Encampment, No. 64, I.O.O.F., 1st and 3rd Monday of each month, at 8 p.m., Odd Fellows Hall, Cobourg Lodge, No. 136. Officers—Sidney Hobart, Chief Patriarch; Christy Fowler, Sec. H

HAMILTON Burlington Encampment, No. 7, 2nd and 4th Mondays in month, Odd Fellows Hall, John St. Officers—Geo. Cooper, C.P.; W. J. Evans, S.W.; J. F. Bremner, H.P.; R. Douglas, J.W.; Geo. Britton P.S.; H. F. Pearson, F.S.; T. McCallum, Treas. G2

OTTAWA George B Encampment meets second and fourth Monday of every month in Odd Fellows Hall, Bank and Sparks Sts. Officers—R. St. George, C.P.; W. Prenter, H.P.; S. Stratton, S.W.; W. Hoggard, Scribe; J. Donaldson, F.S.; J. H. St. George, Treas.; A. Simms, J.W. Visiting Patriarchs welcome. F5

OTTAWA Outaouais Encampment No. 53, meets First and Third Friday of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall, corner Bank and Sparks Streets, at 8 p.m. Officers—R. Cutten, C.P.; F. Hamon, S.W.; James Langley, P.C.P.; H.P.; R. T. Hoisomb, R.S.; A. W. Cameron, P.C.; P. S.; G. H. Bowie, P.C.P., Treas.; Thos. G. Sheen, J.W. Visiting Patriarchs welcome. G4

TORONTO Toronto Encampment, No. 8, 2nd Thursday in month, Odd Fellows Hall, cor. Yonge and College Sts. Officers—G. E. Post, P.C.P.; C.P.; W. Blight, S.W.; J. Alison, P.C.P.; H.P.; C. H. Holmes, R. Scribe; T. Colby P.C.P.; P.S.; Jno. Donogh, P.C.P., Treas.; H. E. Terry, J.W. L1

TORONTO Rebekah Encampment, fourth Thursday in month, Odd Fellows Hall, cor. Yonge and College Sts. Officers—James Munro, C.P.; W. J. Graham, H.P.; W. J. Foster, S.W.; E. M. Clapp, J.W.; J. A. Wilson, Scribe; James Robertson, F.S.; J. T. Hornbrough, Treas. J4

General Relief Committee.

TORONTO GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE meet third Thursday in each month. Officers—Wm. Warty, Pres.; A. W. Finkle, Vice-Pres.; W. J. McCormack (26 Governor St. Telephone 4037 Sec.; Samuel Thompson, Treas. H4

Daughters of Rebekah.

TORONTO Olive Branch Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, 2nd and 4th Thursday in month, Odd Fellows Hall, cor. Yonge and College Sts. Officers—Sister Mrs. E. Seals, P.N.G.; Sister M. Lennox, N.G.; Sister Mrs. M. Leader, V.G.; Sister Miss Ada Lennox (829 Yonge St.), R.S.; Sister Mrs. M. Saunders P.S.; Sister Mrs. S. Batters, Treas. L3

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SEALD TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for dredging, Collingwood Harbour," will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, inclusively, for the deepening of the Harbour of Collingwood to the depths mentioned in the combined specification and form of tender and within the area shown on the plan to be seen at the Harbour Master's Office, Collingwood, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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Secretary.

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