

The Canadian. Royal Arcanum Journal.

Devoted to the interests of the Royal Arcanum in Canada.

VOL. 1.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, MAY, 1894.

NO. 1.

TO THE GRAND OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, May 5th, 1894.

SIRS AND BROTHERS:

In taking the liberty of submitting for your consideration a specimen copy of a Royal Arcanum JOURNAL proposed to be issued monthly in the interests of our Order in Canada, I desire to append a few reasons for such action, trusting that the Grand Council in its wisdom will acknowledge their force. To be practical in this matter, I also submit an alternative offer to publish such a paper for the Order.

1. As a member of the R.A. in good standing since 1884, a Past Regent of the Order, a Representative to the Grand Council's inaugural meeting of 1885 and therefore a life member of the Grand Council, and as one fraternally and financially interested in the growth, prosperity and stability of the Order. I have personally in common, no doubt, with a large number in the Society felt the great need of such a paper being published and devoted solely to the extension of the Order in Canada.

2. Although, we Canadian Arcanumites must acknowledge a certain indebtedness to the American papers of the Order, yet considered from our standpoint it must be candidly owned that these papers do not "fill the bill" as regards our special fraternal needs in this Province.

3. A Royal Arcanum paper published in our own Province *officially or semi-officially*, under the direction, more or less, of the Grand Regent, or Executive, and placed in the hands of each member monthly, would be productive of immense benefit to the Councils and to the entire membership of the jurisdiction.

4. Some of the advantages may be stated as follows.

(a) Such a paper would be a regular, efficient and economic way of educating our members in fraternal matters.

(b) Such a paper would furnish a medium for communication between Councils, and make our officers and members better acquainted with one another, would draw the Councils more closely to each other and consolidate the Order for more aggressive work.

(c) A journal of this kind would provide a fund of information for the public as to the merits of the R.A., and thus making the Society better known and appreciated, a larger percentage of new members would be attracted to the Order.

(d) A paper of this kind would incite the passive members of the Order to activity, and not only interest the families of the members in our work, but provide valuable fraternal and other reading matter for the members' firesides.

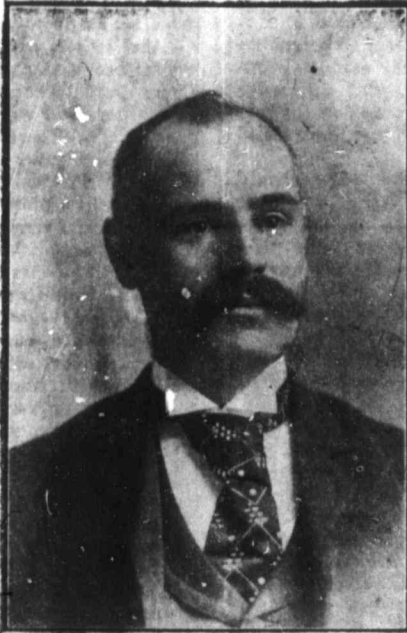
(e) It would be a medium for conveying to each and every member full information as to the proceedings of the various Sessions of the Grand and Supreme Councils, the statistical and financial reports of Grand and Supreme Officers, and all the general circulars of instruction and advice issued from time to time by our Grand Officers. By this means, therefore, the humblest member of the Order would be put in possession of full information about the Order, which now reaches only a few in official positions.

(f) An official or semi-official paper issued in the interests of the R.A. of Ontario would place this Order abreast of other competing societies that have such organs, and are prospering by the aid thus furnished. We should then be better able to hold our own against competitors in the struggle for new members and in the competition for public favor.

Not to trespass further upon your time and patience I now make the following alternative offer:

AN OFFICIAL PAPER—OFFER NO. 1.

I would be prepared to issue an official monthly paper in the interests of the Royal Arcanum of Ontario, size, double demy, 8 pp., the same to be under the direction and control of the Grand Regent or Grand Executive, giving space to proceedings of



BRO. J. W. HICKSON, TORONTO.
GRAND REGENT, GRAND COUNCIL OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The Canadian Royal Arcanum Journal is pleased to be able to present to its readers, in this initial number of the paper, the above portrait of our worthy Bro. J. W. Hickson, Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum of the Province of Ontario. Bro. Hickson, although still a young man is probably, fraternally, one of the oldest members of the Order in Toronto, he having joined the R. A. in 1884, as one of the charter members of Canada Council No. 612, which was organized in the month of July in that year. To his efforts, in fact, may be credited a large part of the success and prosperity of this Council which has always occupied a place in the front rank of Canadian R.A. Councils, and which we believe has been the banner Council of Ontario for some years past, it having at the present time over three hundred of a membership. Bro. Hickson was elected Secretary of Canada Council, at the time of its institution, and in the following year was elected Regent. He was also elected as representative of his Council to the first Grand Council of Ontario, which was organized in London in May 1885. At this Grand Council meeting when the election of the first Grand officers for the new jurisdiction took place, Bro. Hickson was chosen as a member of the Grand Council Committee on Finance. Having served for two years on this Committee, at the Grand Council session of 1887, he was elected Grand Orator and re-elected to the same position in 1888. The next four years he continued to be an officer of the Grand Council, serving during that time on the Committee on Appeals and Grievances. At the eighth annual Session held in the City of London last year, Bro. Hickson's keen interest in the Order, and his zeal and enthusiasm in promoting and extending its benefits and influence met with the well merited approbation of the Grand Council and was acknowledged by his being unanimously elected as Grand Regent of the Order for the Province of Ontario. The wisdom of the Grand Council in making the selection, has been shown by results obtained. During the past year Bro. Hickson has been very active in visiting almost all the Councils in Ontario. These visits have been, as may be judged, productive of very beneficial results to the Councils, awakening fresh interest in our work and inciting the officers and members to increased zeal and activity in our fraternity.

A pleasing and practical result of the Grand Regent's numerous visits and his words of counsel to the membership has been a large increase in the membership of the society for the past year. Most of the fraternal societies are realizing that there is wisdom in keeping an efficient chief executive officer in his position for at least two years, and if this is the feeling of the present Grand Council in regard to Bro. Hickson, the Order may look forward with confidence to a still more prosperous era under his leadership in 1894-5. In regard to other societies we may mention that Bro. Hickson is a charter member of Doric Lodge No. 316. A.F. & A.M. and of Occident Chapter, 77 R.A.M. of which he is a Past Z. He is also a member of the Lodge of Perfection No. 3, Toronto. Bro. Hickson was one of the Charter members of Fidelity Tent No. 13 K.O.T.M., which has the largest membership of any Tent in the City of Toronto. Bro. Hickson occupied the chair of Sir Knight Commander in this Tent for the first three years.

the Grand Council Sessions, reports of Officers, official notices and circulars to Councils and members, monthly or other financial statements of the Order, and general and miscellaneous articles, news, etc., in the interests of the Order.—The paper to be official and considered the sole medium of communication between the Grand Council and the subordinate officers and members, on the condition that the R.A. Journal, as per specimen submitted, be made the official organ of the Order to be sent by the publisher to each and every member of the Order in Canada, at a cost of 25 cents per copy per annum, the same to be paid for by the Grand Council in monthly payments and

mailing lists of the membership to be furnished by the Grand Secretary.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL PAPER—OFFER NO. 2.

If the Grand Council cannot see its way clear to adopt an official organ then I would offer to furnish a semi-official paper in consideration of a bonus, and trust to getting Councils and individual subscriptions sufficient to supplement the bonus in meeting expenses of publication and mailing. As a semi-official paper I would furnish a copy of it monthly, free, to each Grand Officer, and Secretary of the Councils and fifty copies free to the Grand Secretary for general use, supply the paper at 50c. per annum for single copies, and at the rate of 25c. per annum per copy to the Councils subscribing for 10

copies or over for their members, and trust to making the venture pay expenses, on condition that the Grand Council pay me an annual bonus of four hundred dollars, payable monthly.

Fraternally submitted in V.M.C.
H.M. Wilkinson, P.R.

Opinions on a Canadian R. A. Journal.

Bro. Shaneman, Secy. Gananoque Council, is of opinion that we should have an Arcanum paper in Ontario, but that it cannot be made a success by depending on members to subscribe for the same. He thinks that unless the Grand Council can see its way clear to take hold and send every member a copy and pay for same out of Fund of Grand Council it will be a failure. Nearly if not all Grand, High, Supreme or similar governing bodies pay for a paper for the individual members and have same distributed.

An official says:—"We do need a paper for our Royal Arcanum and I will help you all I can."

A Toronto member says:—"Go ahead Bro. Wilkinson; we greatly need an organ for our R.A. in Ontario. You have started papers for other societies and made them a success and can do the same for the R.A."

B. W. Tackaberry, Secy. Brookville Council, writes:—"Your card of the 18th duly received and in reply might say that your card was read in Council last night and I was instructed to inform you that our Council is in favour of such a paper as you refer to. Wishing you all manner of prosperity with your proposed sheet."

Another brother says:—"If you start a paper for the Order and submit a creditable specimen sheet, the Grand Council should take some definite action in the matter and order the same to be published at the expense of the Grand Council or give the publisher a bonus monthly to aid in its publication."

Bro. W. Ray, Regent of Maple Leaf Council writes:—"I think the idea of issuing a Journal, such as you describe, is a good one and should commend itself to the Canadian Branch of our Order. At our next meeting I will have the matter brought before our Council and ask that instructions be given our delegates on the question. I do not know that I can give you any items regarding Maple Leaf with which you are not already familiar, as you are aware we are now the Banner Council and will be sending two delegates to Grand Council. We are steadily increasing in our membership and hope, by the end of this year, to be so far in advance, numerically, that we will be able to easily hold first position. Wishing you every success in your proposed undertaking."

Bro. John Kinder Cor. Maple Leaf Council, No. 867 says:—"Canadian Arcanumites should hear with pleasure of your intention of floating the Royal Arcanum Journal on the Sea of Literature. It is my opinion that there is an opening for such a Journal among the members of the Royal Arcanum in Canada and, I think I voice the sentiments of the members of our beloved Order in general, when I wish you every success in your undertaking. As correspondent of Maple Leaf Council it will be my pleasure to offer you from time to time any assistance in my power."

Bro. E.C. Sanders, of St. Thomas Council, writes, "I believe with you that a monthly paper of the right kind would be helpful to the Order at large."

Royal Arcanum Pointers.

"All the roads in the Roman Empire led to the City of Rome." So the fraternal efforts of all live Arcanum members should direct their fellow citizens to this Royal Society.

"The law of habit tends to make us whatever we want to be, enough to express our desires in action." If we therefore wish to be active, efficient members of the R. A. we must begin to do something for it, and by act upon act we shall soon gain the live fraternal character that will make us appreciated by our fellow members.

"Capital and Labor."

"Now, supposing I borrowed \$5 from you; that would represent capital, wouldn't it?"

"Yes."

"But, supposing, after a while, you wanted to get it back?"

"That would represent labor."—[Life.

THE SOCIAL FEATURES OF FRATERNITY.

A Paper Presented at the Canadian Fraternal Association, Toronto, March 23rd, 1894, by Rev. John Kay.

Frater, although a Latin word, has its counterpart in every language, especially in that which prevails in our Canadian realm. It recognizes the family relation and from its similarity of form and sound to that of Pater—father—describes a circle of relations both sacred and essential. The social relation is closest where the members of the circle are brothers. The admirable answer of the greatest of all teachers to the question "Who is my neighbor?" was to the effect that that man was the neighbor who could do good to his fellow man, when misfortune and disease had laid him out to die, when the proud priest and selfish Levite would pass by on the other side, the true neighbor, though of another, even a hated nationality, would overlook the boundaries of conventionality and at great inconvenience and expense of time, labor and money render him help.

The neighbor may do more than a brother the brother should be more than a neighbor. His ties are those of blood and the deepest fellowships of life bind together the members of the same family. To get at the root of the brotherhood we must go back along the lines of history to the one family and the original and essential Fatherhood. There we find even the first man a father to the race, a son of God, and so the good book says "Which was the son of Enos, which was the son of Seth, which was the son of Adam, which was the son of God."

The universal brotherhood of man is essentially related to the universal fatherhood of God, and we are vain enough to assume that this great paternity and fraternity can be found nowhere taught essentially apart from that good Samaritan Neighbor, who found humanity on the roadside of life bleeding and dying of the wounds his enemies had made, and stooping to help him he poured into those wounds oil and wine, set him on his beast, bore him to the inn and said what more is needed I will pay again, and the echo of the incident is saying to us "go thou and do likewise." The example therefore is an unselfish one, with a generous overflow of blessings to man, a hearty, not a stinted, service. It has its source in kindness and faithful friendship, its happiness its real service—alleviating misery and promoting true pleasure everywhere. One may, therefore, be pardoned for believing that the fraternity of which we speak is not of the exclusive kind, narrow, proud, and haughty, but democratic, humble and inclusive, a brotherhood in a common cause and interest. Those orders that have been instituted for the sole purpose of promoting friendship, prosecuting learning and developing true character have also in their foundation principles, the true brotherhood aspects of fraternity. Some people contend that such orders as are represented in this fraternal association are circumscribed and narrow, if not selfish, in their objects, inasmuch as they are bound to help each other and no one else, and they do both faithfully. However this may seem to some, in actual life it works differently. That person who is educated to think of and help others, by the rules of his society, is more likely to exercise these qualities irrespective of lodge rules and society bonds, than the person who has been taught to pray

"Lord bless me and my wife,
My son John and his wife,
We four and no more, amen."

The Lodge with its fellowship, its covenants, its general business, its expenses, rules and regulations seems to have demonstrated its necessity as a part of the social system of mankind; necessary to the growth of the social idea, for it is impossible to promote the pleasure and welfare of the many without acquaintance with the individual and the interchange of social amenities. To remain in blissful segregation is not to know what real happiness is, but is like the oriental philosophy that posits the acme of felicity in unconsciousness. The birds of the air are not more true to their nature when mingling in flocks, than is mankind in seeking its purest joys in the family and the society. The cultivation and development of the individual is not more important than the proper organization of the multitude.

The whole structure of society is based upon these two principles, and in them lies the secret of man's highest good, his greatest usefulness and purest pleasure.

To neglect the individual and allow him to grow up in a selfish disregard of his social destination, is to make him less than a man. But to make all the educating forces of his personal life to have respect to his place in the social sphere is in the highest degree wise. The elevating moral actions of man find a theatre for proper work in organized society, hence the importance of correct individual culture for this higher sphere, as the errors and virtues of personal character are sure to project themselves into organized life. The selfishness and immorality that would ruin the individual will do the same in the enlarged association. Refinement and perfection in the one will give refined and elevated socialism.

All true business finds its secrets of success along the same lines. The selfish man thinks to enhance his happiness and possessions by ignoring the rights and interests of his fellowman, and by sharp dealing and dishonesty, seeks his own and not another's good. But such a life will set man at variance with his fellow man and ruin both. To make an honest and faithful business

man there must be intellectual refinement, business unselfishness, moral conscientiousness and social purity. With these he is fitted to take his place in the social and political conclaves of men who, seeking the greatest good to the greatest number, stand together and are true to each other. Is one in affliction and misfortune then all share them together, and being brothers bear each the others burdens.

The society life of men must proceed upon these principles, and where men meet for intellectual and social pleasures they can only find them upon a proper procedure in detail.

There must be the fitness of the one person, as the unit in the social scale, in order to the objects and results that are to flow from the organized company; and the intellectuality, moral goodness and social perfectness of the society cannot rise higher than those of the average members of the organization. It is true that this may become a school in which they may educate each other, the weariest may gain strength the lowest ascend, and all may be made better by association, or if unfortunately they be of depraved tastes and vitiated motives they will certainly contribute to pull down the highest standards that may be set or the noblest ideals aimed at.

No society can be perfect that ignores the family relations as the essential condition of the social entity, and the rights of the home must not be forgotten or neglected by those who would put their social meeting above suspicion.

In fact the members of the lodge should retire from its exercises having a higher estimate of the sacred place called home and a divine love for the dear ones who comprise its factors; then will they have a closer relation to citizenship and a deeper hold upon the lines of life in its braver and more generous significance. So the more exalted the idea of intellectual life the clearer and closer will become the affinities for home.

If the society produces a distaste for the duties and responsibilities to the state, the church and the home, there is something wrong with that social circle. If the convivialities that regale the appetite, the merry laughter, and the social maze, make the member tired of the quieter refinements and pleasures of home; if they cause him to hide his face in shame to speak, in the family circle of the secret lodge and its doings, in nine cases out of ten those lodge proceedings are wrong. The exclusion of either sex can scarcely be considered where the higher conditions of pure society are expected to prevail, for it is difficult to conceive of any exclusive sex reaching alone any very high ideals of social life. If the language and spirit of the assembled members are found to be offensive to the pure tastes and nobler aspirations of refined womanhood it would not be a proper place for her loving presence, and the respectability and life of that society are doomed. Though it by no means follows that an exclusive society is necessarily improper.

The additions made to the social realm by the introduction of financial benefits, as in the friendly societies, enhance the importance of the organization. These, as a rule are called death benefits because they are made in view of the inroads which the dread monster is constantly making upon the ranks of mankind. He is sure to leave helpless women and children to suffer, and so, from humanitarian feelings and faithfulness to the most sacred of vows and affections the pleasures of social life become allied to a commendable beneficiary provision, and, while the law of averages holds its place in the realms of mind and matter these benefits will continue the product of benevolent, provident, economical and thrifty foresight. The joining of the two principles in a social order adds strength and usefulness to both.

Society has natural gradations the result of natural tendencies, tastes, idiosyncrasies, affinities, affections, passions, principles and all the forms of hereditary predilection. The tendency is to selections, rings, castes and unnumbered forms of social preferences, resulting, if not carefully guarded, in the most rigid exclusivism, the very opposite of that which a broad minded person seeks to accomplish by his efforts for the public good.

Nothing, perhaps, is narrower than the little coteries into which these natural affinities and prejudices would organize men. In fact it would be the very opposite of organizing. They would fall, without effort, into the most objectional sectionalism and bigotry; would forget the meaning of the word brother and would live on the narrowest and meanest lines of selfishness.

The great object of the true philanthropist will be to bring together the different lines into which natural selection leads and gets the best from each and all, to the discouragement and elimination of the worst, and thus bringing up the average of human usefulness and happiness to a much higher standard, according to the true law of the survival of the fittest. The beauty of this philosophy is wonderfully sustained by the teachings of that most unassuming, yet most philosophical, poetical and practical of all books—the Bible. Its teachings inculcate a respect for the brotherhood. "Love the Brotherhood." The fraternal idea is here encouraged, as by command, and from the highest motive is set forth as worthy of universal attention.

The bigot may narrow this down to his own church, party, or those of his own mental and sectarian stripe, but, like all roads leading to Rome, all these lines lead back to himself, a very narrow, little scrutiny specimen, whether viewed mentally or morally. Its inspiration is drawn from

such exalted and refined poetry as the following. I regret to say I have not been able to ascertain the poet's cognomen.

"I said to myself, as I walked by myself,
And myself said again to me,
If you would be happy take care of yours: if,
For nobody careth for thee."

Let the poor, mean, stingy, little weakling walk by himself until he tires. He will most likely go down to a narrow grave unheard of only for his selfishness, and, devoid of virtues, will soon be forgotten. "Love the Brotherhood!" of pure, peaceable, patient, perfect men, in the pursuit of the highest good for others, for their fraternity is world wide. He hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth." A common paternity, materials, and destiny make all the world akin. The brotherhood, therefore, is wide and far reaching. It does not follow, however, that every man must change himself to suit all his associates. This would be impossible, and is wholly unnecessary, but it does follow that he should have an exalted ideal of character and, reaching after it, should aim to lift others to the higher level. Character, therefore, and not mere gratification will be the pursuit of the ideal society. People may seek after an object, definite and immediate, but the search after it should always be attended with exercises that daily put them on a higher altitude, strengthen their ability, and widen the scope of their influence. To quote again from the truest philosophy we find a stimulus in the language, "But desire earnestly the greater gifts, and still a more excellent way show I unto you. If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels but have not love I am become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal. Love never faileth; now abideth faith, hope, love, but the greatest of these is love."

The excellence of true life is in a loving regard for others, and that implies the perfect outworking of the divine passion.

Attendant upon the mission of such an agency is nothing of low degree. All is aspiration toward a true perfectness as the unit of society, and progress for the organized forms of it. With such an uplifting force in the fraternities of men, as they seek their lawful affinities, nothing can keep them on the barbarian levels of a selfish life. The individual will seek the family life, the family the neighborhood group. This group will come together in a citizenship as wide as the town or the nation, and, marching still forward, will form a congress of the world, a fraternity of men. In this idea we find a counterpart of our Canadian Fraternal Association. Composed of representatives from different society forms and objects we recognize a common purpose, and in seeking it acknowledge that it reaches much higher than any personal pleasure in those immediately concerned, even that of the ever-widening circle of friendship's chain, lifting each other, and so far as influence extends, the world into loftier conceptions of truth and nobler forms of duty and service.

"Fraternity," says Mazzini, "is the reciprocal affections, the sentiment which inclines man to do unto others as he would that others should do unto him."

"Of a truth," says Carlisle, "men are mystically united; a mystic bond of brotherhood makes all men one."

Cherishing such sentiments and cultivating the corresponding habit not only the respective social realms where men may move in their pursuits of happy usefulness, or useful happiness, but the wider circles where the surging masses of restless humanity push and jostle each other, shall be helped, greatly helped, and Tennyson's poetical forecast shall become a wonderful reality.

"For I dint into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the heavens filled with commerce, argosies of magic sails;
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales,
Till the war-drum throbb'd no longer, and the battle-flags were furled
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.
There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful world in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law."

The junction between the ornamental and the useful, the necessary and the affluent in nature or the heart of man suggests more as the outcome of his social intercourse than mere scientific gratification. Pope has said,

"Heav'n forming each on other to depend,
A master, or a servant, or a friend,
Bids each on other for assistance call,
Till one man's weakness grows the strength of all."

And so we must find strength, beauty and usefulness in interdependence, and by individual weakness grow the strength of all.

Who does not know that in these days of political contention, of personal ambitions, ferment and strife, that one of the richest legacies to the body of toilers is found in the work done by the benevolent societies? Who can estimate the good done to the state and the individual by the tens of thousands of dollars paid from beneficiary orders to the stricken ones in the hour of their peril and supreme wretchedness, when the toiler has fallen under the stroke of death and dependents are face to face with want and woe, the Poor House or the Prison. "Over the hills to the Poor House" is robbed of its terrifying distresses, for it is, by the societies cheque—a provided right for the time of need—not a charity, transposed into over the hills from want to plenty, and to them the house of poverty is gone, perhaps forever. The

relief that comes to the high minded family is only equalled by that which the state realizes when the prospective dependent turns out a citizen fairly well provided for. That is one aspect of it, another rises in the breast of the man when he feels his independence assured by securing his relation to an interdependent fraternity. He stands in the line with his thousands of fellows in a common provision and sees how his small outlay may make a sufficient provision for loved ones in the event of his being taken. He feels his manhood rebound with conscious joy that, although not born to wealth, he is preparing for those he loves the home and comforts which shall not be taken away from them. There is still another feature of the case worth mentioning. It is that of the refined affections and tender memories of surviving friends who see in every dollar received in beneficiary blessings evidence, yea, substantial proof, of more than brotherly kindness on the part of the society and friends, and of his deep and abiding love—a love that lives and ministers its gifts long after he has gone.

The insurance of co-operation is, after all, not the selfish investment but the bond of fellowship and the product of love.

Love! Love is the mother watching over the cradle of her sleeping child!

Love is the father guiding the footsteps of the boy for his future welfare!

Love is the strong young man bearing up the tottering form and strengthening the faltering footsteps of his aged mother on her homeward way!

Love is the form of plenty feeding the world's want. It is the young and beautiful watching by the side of misery and disease; the societies committee seeking out the solitary and lone survivors of the departed brother to leave a benediction; it is the hand of beauty, though it may be the horny hand of labor, carrying the cheque to the somber sadness of a home where only a few short hours before the last rites had been said over departed worth; it is the softened heart of the pure minded seeking to lighten the burdens of life, and to shed a ray of heaven's sunshine to scatter the gloom; it is the man likest to the Son of Man who "went about doing good." Love, the guiding star from earth to heaven, for it is true as Schiller says:

"Love, only love, can guide the creature
Up to the Father fount of nature:
What were the soul did love forsake her:
Love guides the mortal to the Maker."

OUR ROYAL ARCANUM MEMBERSHIP.

A Magnificent Record!! Who Can Beat It!

YEARS 1877 TO 1893 INCLUSIVE.			
Year.	Gr. Councils.	Sub. Councils.	Members.
1877-1878	3	82	2,776
1878-1879	6	308	10,542
1879-1880	12	470	20,500
1880-1881	12	572	28,000
1881-1882	13	664	41,369
1882-1883	13	735	48,912
1883-1884	14	824	61,023
1884-1885	15	939	79,171
1885-1886	15	1014	87,724
1887	16	1068	97,938
1888	16	1126	111,460
1889	16	1220	125,029
1890	18	1326	137,189
1891	19	1408	144,362
1892	20	1487	
1893 July 1	20	1521	

The R. A. in Gananoque.

On Wednesday evening, April—Grand Regent Hickson, of Toronto; Bro. Morgan Shaw, D. D. G. M., of Kingston; Bro. J. K. Dowley, Grand Guide, of Prescott, and Mayor Herald, of Kingston, paid Gananoque Council, No. 917, a fraternal visit. After some interesting work in the Council room the party adjourned to Gamble's International Hotel, where a banquet was held, when the following dainty bill of fare was served in Mr. Gamble's well-known perfect manner:

SOUP—Tomato.
Fish—Boiled Salmon, Anchovy Sauce.
Entrées—Giblet Stew, Partridge Pie.
Boiled—Fairman's Ham, Corned Beef, Tongue.
Roast—Prime Ribs of Beef, Yorkshire Pudding, Fillet of Veal, Lemon Sauce.
Turkey, Cranberry Jelly, Chicken, Bread-crumbs.
Vegetables—Boiled Potatoes, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes.
Pastry—English Plum Pudding, Brandy, Sauce, Apple, Lemon, Pumpkin Pie.
Creams and Jellies—Vanilla Ice Cream, Lemon Jelly, Sherry Wine Jelly.
Fruit, &c.—Oranges and Bananas, Raisins, Nuts, etc.
Tea and Coffee.

At the conclusion of the repast the tables were cleared and then followed a couple of hours of jovial brotherhood, speech, song and story following each other in rapid succession until train time, when the visitors left for their respective homes well pleased at the reception given them by the local brethren. During the latter part of the proceedings Bro. Carroll had charge of the toast list, and performed his duties in good form.

Brockville Council No. 901.

Brockville Council No. 901 R. A., now numbers 80 members, with two applications on hand, and pretty good prospects for the future. We congratulate the officers and council.

The Royal Arcanum.

(With the editor's apologies to Moore.)
 There is not in the wide world an Order so sweet
 As the ROYAL ARCANUM where blest virtues meet,
 Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart,
 Ere the love of the Order shall fade from my heart.
 Yet it is not that Mammon doth cast on the scene,
 Bright gold or rare jewels of emerald green:
 Nor is it the soft magic of flattering art,
 That binds me with cords which death only can part.

'Tis that friends, the enrolled at her altars, are near,
 Who make each changing phase of my life still more dear,
 Who stand firm each to other, and in Virtue improve,
 Encircled with Mercy, environed by Love.

Beaver Council, No. 845, Toronto.

The regular meeting of Beaver Council, No. 845, Royal Arcanum, was held in the Council room on Monday night March 26th. Several visitors and a number of the Grand officers were there. Bro. Henderson, the orator, had provided a splendid programme of music, songs, etc., also a speech from each of the Grand officers, which was very much appreciated by all the members present. One initiation took place, and several candidates were on the way and attended for the degree at the next meeting which was held on April 9th, ult. Beaver Council is making good progress, and is bound to keep its place, the officers for '94 being all workers.

At the regular meeting of Beaver Council, No. 845, Royal Arcanum, Monday evening, April 9th there were over 40 members present. Four initiations took place. There was also a good meeting on April 23rd. Visiting brethren are always made welcome at the lodge room, St. George's Hall, on the second and fourth Mondays in the month.

Not Left Penniless.

It has been well said that the man who carries life insurance can look into the future with confidence, knowing well that old age will not find him a subject for charity, and that if death should claim him prematurely his family would not be left penniless in those dark days when, were it otherwise, they would be.

A man who is thus provident will be happy all his days.

"And the nights shall be filled with music,
 And the cares that infest the day
 Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,
 And as silently steal away."

No Great Necessity.

There is really no necessity in this age of enlightenment to write a dissertation on the benefit to the investor in the assessment system of life insurance conducted by this Order. A dozen years ago it might have been the correct thing to do, but the plan is now generally conceded to have the advantage of the old premium system, not only in reduced cost, but also in improved security.

"Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
 Let young and old accept their part,
 And bow before the Awful Will,
 And bear it with an honest heart.

"Who misses or who wins the prize,
 Go, lose or conquer as you can;
 But if you fail, or if you rise
 Be each, pray God, a gentleman."
 —[Thackeray.

Equal to the Emergency.

It was by no means a nice, clean looking tramp the cook opened the door for, and her disapproval of him was manifested on the instant, if facial indications count for anything.

"Can I git somethin' to eat here?" he inquired in rather a pleasant voice.
 "I guess what you need," said the cook, looking him over, "is soap and water."
 "Well," he replied with a wan smile, "I'm about hungry enough to eat one bar, if you please. But say," and his tones became pleading, "can't you give me coffee with it, instid of water?" and the cook gave him a hatful of cold victuals.

What He Remembered.

Bright boy—"Uncle George took me to hear a lecture on phrenology."
 Father—"Let me see it you can tell me what you learned?"

Bright Boy—"Some smart men have high foreheads, and some smart men have low foreheads, and some big fools have high foreheads, and some big fools have low foreheads. That's all I can remember."

A Romance of '94.

Dora—"Doctors say that colds are catching."

Clara—"Do they? George had a cold when he called last, and perhaps I caught my cold from him. Isn't it lovely!"

"You think my boy is bound to make his mark?" Teacher—"I am afraid so. It seems impossible for him to learn to write."

MODERN TELESCOPES.

The Great Progress Made in the Manufacture of Instruments.

In an informal address before the Boston Scientific Society Mr. Alvan G. Clark, the famous telescope maker, spoke of the telescopes of the earlier astronomers, among them that of Galileo, who was the first one to apply this instrument to celestial observation, showing some of the difficulties under which the earlier opticians labored. The difficulty lay in the fact that in its passage through the lens the light of the stars becomes separated into the different colors of which light is composed, and each of these colors comes to a different focus within the telescope tube. This results in confusion and injury to the image. The first step was the invention of the reflecting telescope, different forms of which were made by different men, in the manufacture of which delicate processes were undergone, and with which some remarkable results were achieved. Mr. Clark explained the means whereby the older opticians tried to avoid this dispersion of light by means of long tubes, and paid tribute to Dolland, the English optician, who first gave to the world the achromatic objective. In this combination of lenses the imperfection of the image is eliminated to a large degree by the use of a second lens, the imperfections of which are equal in amount to those of the first lens, but opposite in quality or direction.

Mr. Clark reviewed briefly the story of the increase in size of the telescope, a story of exceeding interest, since this increase has come to us mainly through the efforts and efficient work of the firm of which he is now the sole remaining member. The aperture of fifteen inches was for many years the maximum, but of late years, with increased facilities for the manufacture of large discs and experience in handling of the same, the aperture of telescopes has been rapidly increased, until we have now the great Lick telescope of thirty-six inches and the still larger lenses of forty inches diameter, upon which he is now at work. This increase in aperture, in connection with the sharpness of definition, which by the care of the optician of these days is possible, gives great opportunity for the use of high magnifying powers, and it is estimated that the Lick telescope is capable of showing at least one hundred million stars. Mr. Clark's address dwelt briefly upon the manufacture of the glass, the careful methods of shaping the lenses, the elimination of the spectrum colors and many other points of interest, showing that the work of the lensmaker demands not only great and delicate mechanical skill, but also artistic feeling of high order.

A Troubled People.

While we are not of those who take any pleasure in the perplexities of our neighbors, knowing that we ourselves are apt to feel the reflex influence of social movements in a neighboring country, yet it is an interesting study to watch the strivings of faction and the struggles of class in the United States, and to note the endeavors which the old parties are making to cope with the complex troubles which surround them. In the south the sugar men, in the south-west the silver men, in the west the Populists, in the north-west the free traders, and in the seaboard and middle states an army of unemployed, are each pulling one against the other in an effort to free themselves from the difficulties which beset them. There is no more troubled country in the world today than the United States, and none living under a free Government so unrestful. While Senator Hill, of New York, is doing his best in the Senate to undo the work of his confederates in the House, his fellow Democrats, the leaders of the party in Minnesota, are denouncing him and those who side with him as fit to stand with Benedict Arnold in the history of their country. In the south Governor Tillman, who is attempting, with the aid of the militia, to enforce in South Carolina a crank liquor law, is calling for the impeachment of President Cleveland, who, the Governor says, has bartered away the people's blood in exchange for the financial aid of the New York bankers. Then there is Coxey's army of unemployed tramps, that other body of industrial adventurers numbering a thousand which has reached Utah from California, and still that other industrial army now moving eastward from San Bernardino, Cal., all bound for Washington—and last of all is the President, beset with perplexities and deserted by his friends, regretting that he ever entered the White House as chief of the Administration. What will be the upshot of this state of unrest, which is wide-spread and growing? No Government could cope with it in hope of allaying it, and there need be little wonder that many men across the border regard the future with dark foreboding. An industrial uprising which will give vent to the long nurtured hatred of labor for capital may not be far distant, and close observers of the trend of events would not be surprised to see such violence resorted to at any moment. Our neighbors appear to have their hands full of problems by no means easy to deal with.

Easy to Do.

She—"I shall never forget the night you proposed to me. You seemed scared to death, and when I said 'yes' and kissed you, I really think I touched your heart."

He—"Very likely; I know my heart was in my mouth at the time."

Very Punctual.

Jimson—"Is Mr. Noodles in?"
 Boy—"Not yet, but I expect him every minute." "It's ten o'clock, isn't it?"
 "Most. The clock will strike in half a minute if not sooner. There she goes!"
 "All right. I promised to be here at ten o'clock and pay him some money. Tell him I called and he wasn't in." [Rushes off.]

A Lucky Woman.

"My husband is so unsympathetic," wailed the young wife. "He does not understand me at all."
 "You are lucky," said the experienced matron, who had buried no less than three husbands. "That's half the charm in a wife—her husband's inability to imagine what she is going to do next."

List of Representatives (and Alternates) to Grand Council of Ontario Royal Arcanum, to be held in Hamilton, May 9th, 1894.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COUNCIL	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE	ALTERNATE
Ancaster	Ancaster	956	G. B. Smith	T. A. Walker
Arkona	Arkona	289		
Barrie	Barrie	873	O. H. Lyon	F. X. Marrin
Brampton	Brampton	875		
Brantford	Tutela	487	Wm. Wilson	Charles Griner
Belleville	Belleville	893	W. J. Diamond	F. Landenberger
Berlin	Berlin	862	C. E. Hoffman	H. M. Andrew
Bowmanville	Bowmanville	968	D. Burke Simpson	James Deyman
Brockville	Brockville	901	Geo. A. McMullen	T. G. Cook
Cardinal	Cardinal	1270	T. G. Haultain	J. M. Thompson
Chatham	Chatham	852	G. A. Smith	R. G. Hoig
Cobourg	Cobourg	909	H. J. Snelgrove	J. N. Sanders
Deeronto	Bay of Quinte	1425	H. A. Veemave	H. B. Patton
Forest	Lambton	1389	H. J. Pettypiece	Alex. Scott
Galt	Galt	898	T. E. McLellan	C. L. McWilliam
Gananoque	Gananoque	917	R. C. McCullough	J. R. Reid
Goderich	Goderich	998	Phillip Holt	Isaac F. Toms
Guelph	Wyndham	810	Harry Gummer	W. D. Tawse
Hamilton	Kanawha	681	Alex. Munro	Wm. G. Scott
Hamilton	Regina	757	James Barry	Wm. Marshall
Ilderton	Invincible	1530	A. C. Attwood	A. E. Attwood
Kincardine	Pentengore	1023	Elijah Miller	D. H. Martyn
Kingston	St. Lawrence	905	John E. Twigg	John Herald
Lindsay	Lindsay	911	J. H. Sootheran	Alex. Jackson
London	London	233	Robert Allan	T. G. Davis
London	London South	663	H. A. Plastow	G. T. Trebilcock
Madoc	Madoc	1551	Thomas Cross	Chas. G. Wilson
Morrisburg	Dundas	1330	A. G. F. Drew	
Owen Sound	Georgian	1127		
Ottawa	Mississaga	951	George T. Madden	Hy Greenland
Ottawa	Rideau	1457	J. A. Gimmill	Geo. E. Kidd
Petrolia	Ontario	42	James Peat	W. E. Reynolds
Peterborough	Peterborough	735	Robert E. Woods	
Preston	Grenville	514	James Wilkin	J. W. Plumb
Preston	Preston	863	W. D. Hepburn	T. Hepburn
Point Edward	Point Edward	281	Eugene Phelps	J. B. Beveridge
Port Hope	Gochingomink	235	J. G. Jackson	James Evans
Perth	Perth	1441	Jos. M. K. Rogers	Robert Stewart
Sarnia	Primus	40	James Watson	David Gray
Strathroy	Strathroy	240	J. H. McIntosh	W. B. Lindsay
Stratford	Stratford	762	W. H. Burnham	J. H. Roberts
Seaforth	Seaforth	1001	J. R. Lyon	O. C. Wilson
Simcoe	Simcoe	994	A. D. Ellis	Thos. R. Slaght
St. Catharines	DeCew Falls	1039		
St. Thomas	St. Thomas	856	Edward Rowland	Frank Revell
Smith's Falls	Beckwith	1426		
Toronto	Canada	612	(Geo. Moir. (L. S. Levee. (C. P. Lennox. (J. G. Howorth G. A. Brayley. F. G. Morley. (A. P. Watts. (Dr. Bentley. (R. G. Gould. (J. W. Corcoran	
Toronto	Beaver	845		
Toronto	Maple Leaf	867		
Toront	St. Matthews	1146	Richard Richardson	Wm. Hagey
Watford	Watford	996	Murdo McLeay	S. B. Howden
Windsor	Windsor	1112	P. A. Craig	Jas. Holway
Wallaceburg	St. George	853	A. L. Shambleau	T. B. West
Woodstock	Brock	719	W. H. VrnIngen	John Head
Wroxeter	Wroxeter	1009	Jos. Cowan	Thomas Rae

Bill. [1894.]

An Act respecting Benefit Societies.

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. This Act shall be read and construed as one with *The Insurance Corporations Act, 1892*, and with the Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered 52.
2. (1) Upon like proceedings taken as enacted in section 2 of the last mentioned Act, incorporation, subject to the same limitations, may be granted in either of the two following cases:—
 (a) Where any trade or labour union or organization proposes to undertake contracts with its own members exclusively for any of the insurance benefits enumerated in sub-section 2c of section 4 of *The Insurance Corporations Act, 1892*, or contracts to furnish tools or to pay unemployed or superannuation benefits to the said members;
 (b) Where any organization of wage-earners consisting of not less than twenty-five members and managed and operated as a friendly society under rules conforming to *The Insurance Corporations Act, 1892*, proposes to contract with its own members exclusively for sick benefits not exceeding five dollars per week and a funeral benefit of not more than one hundred dollars, or either of such benefits.
 (2) The body so incorporated may, upon due application, be admitted to registry as a friendly society; but, unless and until so registered, the corporation shall not undertake, nor agree or offer to undertake, any contract insuring the said or other insurance benefits.
 (3) Division 3a of section 62 of *The Insurance Corporations Act, 1892*, is amended in Article (c) by striking out the figure "5" and inserting the figure "3" in lieu thereof.
3. Where any society, association, union, organization or lodge already incorporated under a prior Act of this Province becomes incorporated under the Act passed in the fifty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered 32, or under this or any amending Act, such prior incorporation shall be deemed to have been merged in and superseded by the said later incorporation.
4. (1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the executive of a registered friendly society that any beneficiary under an insurance certificate or contract of the society is leading a criminal or immoral life, then and notwithstanding anything contained in chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, or in any other Act of this Province it shall be competent for the assured, with the consent of the said executive, to declare either by endorsement on the certificate or contract or by other writing, that all right, title and interest of the said beneficiary in or to the benefit under the certificate is forfeited and annulled; and thereupon the said right, title and interest shall be forfeited and annulled accordingly; and the assured by a like writing may thereafter from time to time make a new appropriation in accordance with the rules of the society and the laws of the Province; and the right of the assured in this behalf shall be in addition to his rights under chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes or other Acts of this Province.
 (2) This section applies to certificates or contracts heretofore issued as well as to future certificates or contracts.

THE ABOVE BILL PASSED FIRST READING APRIL 19TH, 1894.

Canadian
Royal Arcanum Journal.

Communications upon all subjects appertaining to the Royal Arcanum will be received and published, if suitable; the editor and publishers assume, however, no responsibility for the sentiment, expression or arguments contained in any communication. Anonymous communications will not be considered.

Entered at Post Office at Toronto, Ontario, as second class mail matter.

The Subscription Price of the Journal is Fifty Cents per year, postage paid by us.

No single or club subscriptions will be entered on our books unless paid one year in advance, but credit will be given to orders under seal of Council.

Notify us promptly of any mistake in the address upon your paper, and instruct us if you desire the paper stopped at the expiration of your subscription, otherwise it will be continued and a bill rendered for another year.

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Address all communications to
The Canadian Royal Arcanum Journal,
 No. 44 Matland St., TORONTO.

TORONTO, MAY, 1894.

OUR SPECIMEN PAPER.

It has been the opinion of many members of the Royal Arcanum in Canada, for some time past, that our Order here has now reached a position demanding the publication of a paper in the jurisdiction, wholly devoted to our own interests. No doubt if there were any prospect of lucrative returns from such an undertaking there would be many aspirants forthcoming to vie with each other in securing the field.

As, however, there is "nothing in it" for the pocket of any ambitious newspaper man, he is, perhaps, very much of a visionary journalist who would venture out with such a publication without any promised support. The paper at the best will have a limited circulation and the subscription price must be placed low enough to attract councils to subscribe for their entire membership.

But if there is going to be an organ published, the Order very reasonably wants to know beforehand what kind of a paper they are likely to get when a newspaper project is placed before them. Hence someone must be bold enough to run the financial risk of a specimen edition, or rather, we hope, be trustful enough in the fraternity of the Order, and in the good sense of the members, to venture a trial edition.

We take this trustful position in placing this sheet before you.

We have lately retired from journalistic connection with another large society in the province, and having some leisure evening hours at our disposal we are willing to offer our services in this line to the R. A., if such services shall be deemed worthy of acceptance.

Our future numbers are not to be judged by this hurriedly got up specimen. We have been out of active R. A. work since 1887 but can soon become re-acclimated to its atmosphere again. We believe our success in the journalistic line in two other Orders is some preparation and a guarantee of moderate ability to cater to the taste and appetite of the R. A. fraternity if they have any longing for home production in the fraternal newspaper line.

THE R. A. NEEDS A PAPER.

The Royal Arcanum in Canada needs a paper of its own.

The papers published in the United States in the interests of the Order have done fair service in the past for the Canadian branch of our Order.

They however cannot do for us what we can do for ourselves.

The support given to them by our Councils has been very limited and the space devoted to our jurisdiction still more so.

Every society worthy of the name has its own newspaper organ. Why should the R. A. in Canada remain in the background to its own hurt?

A Canadian R. A. Journal would be devoted especially to the upbuilding of our own jurisdiction and be the means of stirring up an unflagging enthusiasm in the work of the Order.

It would keep our whole Canadian membership interested in the advancement of our R. A. Order locally, while there would be sufficient information given as to

other jurisdictions to keep members in touch with the workings of the Order as a whole.

A fraternal organ of our own would do better work for the R. A. in Canada than the combined machinery of local circulars, folders, and occasional local press items, etc., and be more economical, too.

Do you, brother reader, believe this? If so will the R. A. Order in Canada give a paper of its own a fair trial?

ARCANUM DAY.

Past Grand Regent Judge Reynolds, said last year that:

"The day which is known as 'The Day of our Order' should be observed in such a way as to mark its annual recurrence, and make it be looked forward to as a red-letter day when the plain, unvarnished tale of what we have done, are doing, and are prepared to do, as a fraternal and benevolent society may be emblazoned forth so that he who runs may read."

How many of our Councils have made this known to their membership. We venture to say but few have obeyed the suggestion of Judge Reynolds, and hence the Royal Arcanum is not advertised in our midst as it should be. Let us henceforth keep the "Day of the Order" in remembrance.

NOTICES IN THE LOCAL PRESS

We are always pleased to see some interest taken by local Councils in placing the merits of the Order and their own Council before the public. Every Council should follow the example of Morrisburgh Council which keeps the following notice in its local newspapers.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM,

MORRISBURGH.

Over 120,000 Members.

Meet in A.O.U.W. Hall 1st and 3rd Mondays each month. Assessment according to age when joining.

RATE ON \$3,000.

21 to 22	\$1 00	each assessment.
24 to 25	1 12	"
30 to 31	1 38	"
34 to 35	1 62	"
40 to 41	2 06	"
44 to 50	2 46	"
50 to 51	3 26	"
54 to 55	4 00	"

(One-half above rates on \$1,500.)

Information furnished by officers and members.

L.S. FROATS, Sec. A.G.F. DREW, Regent.

"GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NINTH ANNUAL SESSION.

It is the intention of the Editor of this paper to attend the Grand Council meeting in Hamilton on the 9th inst. If, therefore, the Grand Council honors the Canadian R. A. Journal by adopting it as either its official or semi-official paper, we can promise our subscribers a good report of the Grand Council proceedings in the June number. Those, therefore, who cannot attend would, in our June issue, be able to obtain almost as good a knowledge of the session's work as if they had personally attended. Councils, therefore, that wish to keep their members informed on the workings of our Society in Ontario should pass an order during May for supplying the paper to their members, subject, of course, to the proviso that the paper is acceptable to the Grand Council and has been adopted for the jurisdiction.

THE CANADIAN FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION AND THE R. A.

Our Canadian Fraternal Association was heartily endorsed by the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum at its last Annual Session.

The matter came up under the report of the "Committee on State and Society Relations," to whom was referred certain portions of the Supreme Regent's report. The resolution adopted connected the National Fraternal Congress of the United States and the Canadian Fraternal Association together under the following resolution, which was accepted and adopted by the Supreme Council:

"Resolved that we recognize the National Fraternal Congress and the Canadian Fraternal Association as prominent factors in crystallizing legislation to the adaptation of the fraternal societies, and we commend their efforts in that direction."

NINTH ANNUAL SESSION.

The members of the Royal Arcanum in Canada, who were privileged to take part in the first Grand Session of the Order held in London, in 1885, will be hardly able to realize that so many years as are indicated by the caption of this article have really passed away since that inaugurative meeting was held.

Those who attended the first session will never forget the enthusiastic gathering of delegates, the masterly manner in which the instituting officer, Bro. Past Supreme Regent Butler, conducted the formation of the Grand Council and the fraternal advice and brotherly instruction he gave to the representatives assembled.

They will also recall to mind the keen but friendly rivalry for some of the offices in the gift of the Grand Council.

They will remember the able first Grand Regent, Bro. Daniel Spry, who, on assuming the chief executive chair, at once wielded the gavel with grace and presided over the after deliberations of the Grand Council with the wisdom and dignity of an old officer of the Order.

The genuine esteem in which the R. A. Canadians were held by the officers of the Supreme Council of that day was voiced by the Supreme Regent in his report for that year, when he wrote:—

"The future of the Grand Council is bright and hopeful. I was satisfied as I watched the conduct, viewed the personnel, looked into the faces, and felt the hearty hand grasp of the men in that grand body, that we were entrusting the welfare of our Order there to safe and reliable members."

While I have reason to be proud of our membership in the several jurisdictions throughout the States, I am pleased to acknowledge that in all those elements which we value in members, our Canadian brothers are our peers."

And who that was then present can ever forget how the London brethren entertained their guests at the Tecumseth House. The banquet at which Dr. Cl. T. Campbell was, on behalf of the London members, the presiding host, was superb as an entertainment, and all who were there—Supreme officers, Grand officers and delegates—carried away from that session the liveliest sense of appreciation of the princely manner in which the R. A. of London know how to treat their brethren and guests.

But we must not linger longer in the past. Nine years have flown away since that day, and the R. A. Order in Canada, which was then a mere child, has in the interval become the sturdy youth and will shortly enter its prime of life. The Ninth Annual Session takes place in the Ambitious City in a few days and promises to be a meeting fraught with much interest to the whole Order.

May the deliberations and discussions of the delegates at this session be such as will in every respect tend to increase the usefulness and prosperity of the Order, and hasten the day when the R. A. in Ontario shall number over ten thousand members.

WHAT DOES THE R. A. DO FOR ITS MEMBERS?

It gives all the moral and material aid in its power to its members and to those dependent upon them.

It forms a fraternal union whose tendency and aim is to draw out the powers of its individual members, socially, morally and intellectually, and to render assistance to the bereaved widows and orphaned children of deceased brothers.

It provides financial relief for any member who may become sick, destitute or financially distressed.

It provides for the payment of \$1,500 or \$3,000 (as selected by the member himself) to the member's wife, children, relatives or dependents, upon proper proof of the decease of the member.

THE SOCIETY PRESS.

Nearly every Order has discovered that it is absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the organization to have published in its interests a journal devoted exclusively to the interests of the Society. When these journals are properly conducted the good they accomplish is really incalculable. The A. O. U. W. is the strongest society on the continent and boasts of the largest number of papers issued in its interests of any similar organization.—The Order that provides for placing a good monthly society paper in every comrade's hand is wise in its day and generation.

THE POLITY OF OUR ORDER.

The Royal Arcanum is a fraternal beneficiary society and not an insurance company in any sense of the word. Insurance companies are, or at least are supposed to be, based on the principles of life insurance science, but the regular life insurance companies have evolved their great system for the main purpose and object of business profit. The R. A. has an entirely different end in view. There is, of course, a certain single basis common to both but their main principles and aims are entirely different. The R. A. has no contest with any life insurance organization, only it wishes it clearly understood that it is not one of them. Our Widows' and Orphans Benefit Fund is founded upon the duration of human life and the calculations necessary to realize a given sum in the period limited by such duration, but the main structure of our society rests upon the thrice tried foundation—Virtue, Mercy and Charity.

We rely upon the power of the fraternity that binds us together to fulfil all the charitable and financial obligations of the Order.

The greatest of all fraternal societies has no beneficial feature for its widows but answers all the same the call for aid in any clime or raised by any tongue. So the R. A. relies not on great financial reserves but rather upon a strong unselfish brotherhood to care for the distressed and needy and to keep the financial promises given by the Order to the beneficiaries of the dead. Our polity is then Fraternity of a practical and active character, which when carried out in the true spirit as our foundation principle renders the Order impregnable and progressive.

GRAND COUNCIL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It is not as generally known to our members as, perhaps, it should be, that at the Grand Council Session of 1893 a provision for an Executive Committee of the Grand Council was adopted. This Committee consists of the Grand Regent, Grand Vice Regent, Immediate Past Grand Regent, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, the Chairman of the Committees on Finance, Laws and State of the Order.

The duties of this Committee embrace the general control of the work of the Order, organizing new Councils, reviving, strengthening and visiting existing Councils, and generally promoting the interests of the Order in this jurisdiction while Grand Council is not in session.

This Executive Committee meets at least once between each Annual Session, as well as during the Session of Grand Council.

This committee is called to meet on the 8th inst., the day preceding the Grand Council Session, at which time it doubtless will do much towards preparing the work of the regular session upon the following day.

The Committee has been in existence now for one year, and we are sure the report of their labors and the benefits, resulting to the Order therefrom, will be gratifying to our entire membership.

OUR R. A. BENEFIT CERTIFICATE FEE.

It is well-known in R. A. circles that two dollars is the fee charged new members for their benefit certificate. It is also known that this is a larger fee than is charged by many competing societies for their certificates. At the last Ontario Grand Council Session, held in London last May a motion was passed pointing out this fact and giving expression to the opinion that the higher rate in the Royal Arcanum was a serious hindrance to its progress in this jurisdiction. Our Grand Council instructed its representative to Supreme Council for 1893, Bro. Past Grand Regent D. F. MacWatt, to bring the matter before the Supreme Session and to use every effort to have the cost of the benefit certificate reduced to \$1.00—as formerly.

Our Supreme Representative duly attended the Supreme Session held at Minneapolis, Minn., in June, 1893, and presented the resolution from the Grand Council of Ontario. The resolution was referred to the Supreme Council Committee on Finance. It was then apparent that other R. A. jurisdictions held similar views to Ontario on this question. Resolutions to the same

effect were presented from the Grand Councils of Michigan and Tennessee.

On the third day of the Supreme sitting the S. C. Finance Committee reported against the reduction of the fee in the following terms:—

"The Committee on Finance to whom were referred the resolutions of the Grand Councils of Ontario, Michigan and Tennessee, in favor of reducing the benefit certificate fee to \$1, respectfully report that it is inexpedient to legislate upon the subject."

S. M. Lindsey,
C. P. Ingersoll,
W. L. Douglass.) Committee.

The reduction of the fee was also a matter for consideration with the Committee on New Councils and the Extension of the Order and in their report upon the several resolutions of the representatives of Pennsylvania and Michigan, relative to reducing the expense of joining the R. A., this Committee thus dealt with the matter.

"The reduction of the fee for benefit certificate from \$2 to \$1 would not conduce to the welfare of the Order at this time, and it is inexpedient to legislate thereon."

On motion this resolution was adopted by the Supreme Council and the result is that two dollars remains the price of the benefit certificate in the Royal Arcanum.

THE LATE HARRY ENGLISH.

Last month there passed away from our midst the soul of our Bro. Harry English so well known in R. A. circles in Toronto.

He was at first a member of old North Toronto Council got up by the Deputy Supreme Regent and Bro. H. M. Wilkinson. It was the latter who induced Bro. English to become an R. A. member, a step his widow and children will never regret. North Toronto Council was afterward amalgamated with Maple Leaf Council, and it was after this time that Bro. English began to take such a deep interest in R. A. matters. Besides being an officer in his subordinate Council he attended the Grand Council in 1887 and 1888 and was elected Grand Guide at each session. He was also, we believe, District Deputy for the Toronto District for one or more years. Readers of the R. A. Journal of Wooster, Ohio, will remember the Ontario Correspondent of that paper who wrote under the nom de plume of "Angli."

This was none else than Bro. English who for a long time kept Ontario R. A. matters regularly before the Order in his well-written letters to the fraternal press.

Bro. English was a bookkeeper by profession. For some years he was troubled with the nervous disease called "writers cramp." His general health was poor for the past 3 or 4 years and, when lately attacked by pneumonia, he finally succumbed to his ailment.

Bro. English was musically inclined and became a singer of much acceptance. He leaves a widow and several children.

At the regular meeting of Maple Leaf Council on April 5th the Regent, W. Ray, paid a tribute to the late Bro. English in a few well-chosen words.

We are sure all his old companions in the Order will feel the loss. We hope they will also strive to emulate the ceaseless activity of our deceased brother for the good of the R. A. while he had the health and strength to devote to our work.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM

Was founded in the year 1877 upon business and fraternal principles. Its birthplace was the State of Massachusetts, but from that centre it has now spread abroad over almost the whole of the healthy portion of the North American continent.

Its underlying principles are benevolence, charity and fraternity. There is the element of secrecy in its Council system, but only sufficient to enable the Order to keep its private matters to itself and to render the work of the Society interesting and pleasant.

ARCANUM LITERATURE.

There is no better Arcanum literature than a fraternal paper put into every member's hands as it cannot but be helpful in instructing and entertaining the members and will materially assist in the work of extending the Order.

WHO MAY BECOME R. A. MEMBERS.

All white men of sound bodily health and bearing a good moral character may join, provided they are socially acceptable and between 21 and 55 years of age.



BRO. D. F. MACWATT, BARRIE,
P. G. R. Royal Arcanum, Ontario.

Bro. D. F. MacWatt, a Past Grand Regent of our Order was born in Nairn, Scotland on July 9th, 1853. His father, Charles MacWatt, of Aberdeen, who died in 1866, was the publisher and proprietor of the Nairnshire Mirror, the first Newspaper published in that neighborhood. Bro. MacWatt attended school until about 13 years of age when the death of his parents forced upon him the necessity of providing for himself. When fourteen years of age he entered the service of the Highland Railway Co. at Blairathol, Perthshire, as a clerk, but in 1869 he left Scotland and came out to the New World taking a position as clerk in New York. By faithful attention to his duties he soon rose to the position of bookkeeper and confidential clerk in the wholesale confectionery establishment of A. Slausen & Co. of that city.

In 1873, when not quite twenty years of age he left New York and settled under the British flag in the town of Barrie Ontario. Here he carried on the business of general agent until May, 1876, at which time he entered the office of D'Alton McCarthy, Q. C., as a law student. He was called to the bar in 1881, and admitted as a partner in the firm of McCarthy, Pepler and McCarthy, where he remained until the year 1887.

In this year he became a member of the law firm of Lount, Dickinson and MacWatt now Dickinson and MacWatt. Bro. MacWatt is noted for legal ability, has attained a high standing in law, and will yet rise still higher in his profession.

Bro. MacWatt is a member of almost every fraternal society worth joining. In the A. O. U. W. he has gradually risen from the ranks to the position of Grand Master Workman of the Province of Ontario.

He has been a Select Knight of Canada for a number of years and is now serving that Order as Chairman of the Supreme Legion Committee on Laws.

In the Sons of Scotland, and A. O. F., Bro. MacWatt's ability has brought to him all the honors of the highest offices in the gift these bodies. As a Mason, Bro. MacWatt is highly esteemed and has occupied the most prominent positions. He is a Royal Aron Mason, and Knight Templar of prominence. A past Grand Master of the Cryptic Rite, a Sovereign of the Order of Rome and Constantine, a Past T. P. G. M. of Barrie Lodge of Perfection and M. W. Sovereign of Spry Rose Croix Chapter, Barrie, in which Rite he is an active worker.

In politics Bro. MacWatt is a liberal, and in religion, a Presbyterian. In our Royal Arcanum Order Bro. MacWatt's fraternal and personal magnetic qualities have also brought him to the fore. He entered the Order as a member of Barrie Council, No. 873.

At the first Grand Council Session in 1885 he was appointed chairman of the Committee on Laws, a position held by him for several years with great acceptability to our Order. Gradually he passed into the officers' chairs and rose year after year in rank until he became Grand Regent of the Order in Ontario. During his tenure of this office he did capital work for the Royal Arcanum and now rests on his laurels as a Past Grand Regent. He was the Supreme Representative from Ontario at the last Session of the Supreme Council R. A. and took a prominent part on some of the Committees. If continued as a representative we are confident he will in due course soon rise to prominence in the highest court of our Order as he has done in almost every Society with which he has been identified.

ODDFELLOWS' DAY.

Procession in Honor of the 75th Anniversary of the Order.

Seven hundred members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, of Toronto, celebrated the 75th anniversary of the Order on Sunday afternoon, April 29th ult.

They assembled in Oddfellows' Hall, at College and Yonge streets, where Joseph Oliver, Grand Master; W. J. Cruickshank D.G.M.; J. B. King, Grand Secretary; and Dr. Ryerson, addressed them.

They then marched to Elm street Methodist Church, where Rev. A. C. Crews preached to them.

Good Enough.

Dear boy, I want to give you
A motto safe and good:
'Twill make your life successful
If you heed it as you should—
Keep it always in your mind.—
Obey it to the letter—
Don't say a thing is "good enough"
Till it can be no better.

And whether at your lessons,
Or at your daily work,
Don't be a half way dabbler:
Don't slip a side and shirk,
And think it doesn't matter,
That such talk is trash and stuff—
For until your task is perfect
It is never "good enough."

If your work is in the school room,
Make all your lessons tell;
No matter what you mean to be,
Build your foundation well,
Each knotty point and problem
That you bravely master now
Will increase your skill and labor
With the pen or with the plow.

If you sweep a store or stable,
Be sure you go behind
Every box and bale and counter:
It will pay, you'll always find,
To be careful, patient, thorough,
Though the work be hard and rough,
And when you've done your very best,
'Twill then be good enough.

So you'd better take my motto,
If you ever mean to work
At any station higher
Than the stable boy or clerk,
It will make you independent;
It will make you no man's debtor,
Then never say "It's good enough."
Till it can be no better.

Pensions to the Aged Poor.

A project now under discussion in the House of Commons and accepted in principle by all the political parties, shows to what an extent in England the doctrines of State socialism have supplanted the views of the orthodox economists. The bill to which we refer provides that the imperial exchequer and the local rate payers shall between them, in equal proportions, pay a pension of \$1.75 a week to every man or woman sixty-five years old who desires the money, who has not been convicted of crime, who has not accepted poor relief, and has subscribed to a friendly society during some part of his or her life. It will be obvious that this bill contemplates something very different from the old-age insurance scheme which has been carried out in Germany. Under the latter plan a fund for the maintenance of a workingman in his old age is created by means of contributions from three sources, namely, the workingman himself, his employer, who is regarded as having a special duty toward him, and the State, which is held to be interested in promoting habits of thrift and foresight among its citizens. The aged workman, who becomes the beneficiary of a fund thus formed, does not feel himself a recipient of charity, because he has himself furnished a large part of the accumulated money by which he profits. The English project will have the opposite effect. Instead of furthering, it will discourage economy. All that a workman, or any other man, will need to do to make sure of being maintained in idleness, after he reaches the age of sixty-five, is in the meantime to keep out of jail, to avoid receiving relief under the poor laws, and to make a minimum subscription for his own benefit to some friendly society for a brief period, say a year or a month. In short, the proposed law virtually bids him to take no thought for the morrow, either for himself, his wife, or his parents; because any of these, on attaining the age designated, can rely upon obtaining a pension of at least \$1.75 a week. We say at least that sum, for in the debate on the project it was pointed out, and not disputed, that while the suggested pension might prove sufficient in some rural districts, it would not be adequate in London, where \$3.50 would be required.

Tot—"Mamma, what are sun dogs?"
Small brother (interrupting)—"I know, mamma; Skye terriers."

Can anybody give a good reason why clocks should not strike when they are required to work over time?

**GOOD Food - -
Digestion -
Complexion**

are all intimately connected—practically inseparable. Though the fact is often ignored, it is nevertheless true that a good complexion is an impossibility without good digestion, which in turn depends on good food.

There is no more common cause of indigestion than lard. Let the bright housekeeper use



The New Vegetable Shortening and substitute for lard, and her cheeks, with those of her family, will be far more likely to be "Like a rose in the snow." COTTOLENE is clean, delicate, healthful and popular. Try it.

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43 ELM ST., TORONTO.

All kinds of Laundry work well and promptly executed. Parcels sent for, and returned (any part of the city).

W. D. PALSER, Proprietor.
TELEPHONE 1680.

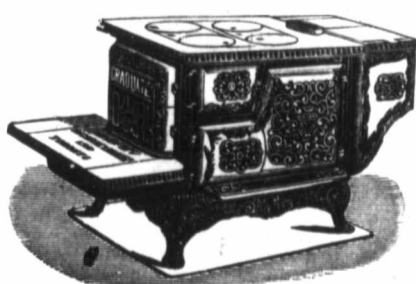
Toronto Steam Laundry,

ESTABLISHED 1872.

Family Washing 40c. per doz.
Called for and delivered.

106 York Street, near King Street.
G. P. SHARPE.

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That will burn
ROUGH WOOD and COAL
... Equally Well ...

The OXFORD GRADUATE
:: Will do it ::

Has the Largest Oven.
IS A FARMER'S STOVE

Is Everybody's
Cook Stove

See it.

**..THE OXFORD..
OIL GAS COOK STOVE**

Makes and Burns Its Own Gas
From Common Coal Oil.

NO DIRT, NO HEAT IN THE KITCHEN.
Cooks a Family Dinner for Two Cents..

The GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., TORONTO.

This Canada of Ours

BY G. W. JOHNSON.

We have made us a Dominion
In this region of the west;
And this Canada of ours
Is the land we love the best;
For our homes are halls of plenty,
We have peace on every hand,
And our people are as noble
As the lords of any land.

We have many little Edens
Scattered up and down our dales;
We've a hundred pretty hamlets
Nestling in our peaceful vales.
Here the sunlight loves to linger,
And the summer winds to blow;
Here the rosy spring in April
Leapeth laughing from the snow.

We have lakes as broad as oceans
To transport our surplus grain;
And, we've mighty, rolling rivers,
To convey it to the main;
We have oaks to build us navies
That have stood since Noah's flood,
And we've men to build and steer them—
Men of skill and dauntless blood.

We have springs of healing waters;
We have everdaring rills
That encircle in their journey
Half a thousand happy hills.
Tell the oppressed of every nation,
Him that digs and him that delves—
If they'll cast their lot among us
We will make them like ourselves.

For the west shall be a garden,
And its glories be unfurled,
Till its beauty is a by-word
With the peoples of the world;
And the east shall build us shipping
That shall whiten every sea,
And the boast of this Dominion
Shall be British liberty.

And if foes too strong oppress us,
On a little island shore
Dwells a lion that can shield us
By the terror of his roar.
For its flag that rules the ocean
Is the monarch of the shore—
It has braved a thousand battles,
And can brave a thousand more.

'Neath its folds, in silent sorrow,
We will wrap our fallen brave,
But we'll wave it high in triumph
Over every traitor's grave;
Till in spite of foe and traitor
By the world it shall be seen
That we pride in our Dominion,
Love old England and her Queen.

And our fathers up in Heaven,
In the leal-land far away,
Looking down with pride upon us
To each other there shall say:—
"These our children emulate us,
Tread the righteous path we trod,
Live in peace and honest plenty,
Love their country and their God."

Adjusting a "Wife" Value.

A German insured his dwelling for \$4,000. The dwelling was destroyed by fire. The adjuster found, after full investigation, that the house was over insured and that a new dwelling, larger and better, could be built for \$3,000, which amount the insurance company offered him in cash. The German at first objected, but finally accepted the \$3,000. He said his house was insured for \$4,000 and that he had paid premiums on that amount, and therefore he should have the full amount. Some weeks after he had received the money he was called upon by a life insurance agent, who wanted him to take out a policy of life insurance on himself or on his wife. "If you insure your wife's life for \$4,000," the agent said, "and she should die, you would have that sum to solace your heart." "Dat be hang!" exclaimed the German. "You 'surance fellows ish all tiefs! If I insure my wife and my wife dies, and if I goes to de office to get my \$4,000, do I gits all the money? No, not quite. You vill say to me, 'She vassn't worth 'bout \$3,000. If you don't like de \$3,000 ve vill give you bigger and a better wife!'"

Hard on American Ladies.

Some of the American papers are telling what they call a good story of a well-known Presbyterian minister of Toronto, who, it is said, not long ago attended a small dinner party while visiting in New York. It was a dinner among the "upper ten," at which the ladies sat down to table.

"What did the ladies wear?" asked the minister's wife, who was anxious to get a pointer from her husband as to the latest fashions.

"Well, my dear," responded the husband, "really, I could not tell from what I saw above the table, and you know I am too much of a gentleman to look under it."

Fraternal Gems.

"Sow an Act and you reap a Habit;
Sow a Habit and you reap a Character;
Sow a Character and you reap a Destiny."
—[Thackeray.

"Unless man can erect himself above himself,
How poor a thing is man!"

"Sweet Mefoy is nobility's true badge."
—[Shakespeare.

"Gentleness: the unarmed child."
—[Emerson.

"They Seek Their Meat."

The lamb stopped nursing; and the ewe, moving forward two or three steps, tried to persuade it to follow her. She was anxious that it should as soon as possible learn to walk freely, so they might together rejoin the flock. She felt that the open pasture was full of dangers.

The lamb seemed afraid to take so many steps. It shook its ears and bleated piteously. The mother returned to its side, caressed it anew, pushed it with her nose, and again moved away a few feet, urging it to go with her. Again the feeble little creature refused, bleating loudly. At this moment there came a terrible hissing rush out of the sky, and a great form fell upon the lamb. The ewe wheeled and charged madly; but at the same instant the eagle, with two mighty buffetings of his wings, rose beyond her reach and soared away toward the mountain. The lamb hung limp from his talons; and with piteous cries the ewe ran beneath, gazing upward, and stumbling over the hillocks and juniper bushes.

In the nest of the eagles there was content. The pain of their hunger appeased, the nestlings lay dozing in the sun, the neck of one resting across the back of the other. The triumphant male sat erect upon his perch, staring out over the splendid world that displayed itself beneath him. Now and again he lifted his wings and screamed joyously at the sun. The mother bird, perched upon a limb on the edge of the nest, busily rearranged her plumage. At times she stooped her head into the nest to utter over her sleeping eaglet a soft chuckling noise, which seemed to come from the very bottom of her throat.

But hither and thither over the round bleak hill wandered the ewe, calling for her lamb, unmindful of the flock, which had been moved to other pastures.—[Charles G. D. Roberts, in May Lippincott's.

Women Bread Winners.

What can the unmarried women of the household do for a living is now agitated in many a family. If brought up on the farm they have no taste for the occupations of city life that are already more than crowded. They do not all want to be school teachers. Is there nothing congenial with their tastes out of which a good living can be made? Yes, there is a wider horizon for them than city life offers. There is room in the dairy, without hard bodily work, if they will use their brains. Fine butter makers are in demand, the makers of fancy cheese are sought for. Six months of diligent study and practical application will master either of these branches of dairying. The woman, to succeed, must have some education and natural love of study to master the subjects, or a determination not ordinarily to be found in either sex. The field is open to those who have the courage to cultivate it.

New Uses of Aluminum.

The uses of aluminum are becoming more and more varied. Visiting cards and railway tickets are now made of it, and there have even been attempts to utilize it for bank-bills and other commercial paper, as sheets of it one-tenth of a millimeter thick are lighter than many of the thicker varieties of paper. But one of the most interesting applications of the metal is that due to George E. Marks of New York—the manufacture of artificial limbs. Surgeons have hitherto hesitated to perform partial amputations of small parts owing to the impossibility of replacing such parts artificially, but this fear is no longer operative. The metal is employed in the form of a very thin sheet having the exact form of the member and serving to support the weight of the body. This is filled with India-rubber, which serves by its elasticity to lessen shocks.

Gold Mining in South America.

Statistics just published show that gold mining in British Guiana is making considerable progress. In 1892 the quantity of gold exported was 131,425 ounces, and in 1893 the output was 142,000 ounces. So far all the gold has been obtained by alluvial washing, but mining has now been started on quartz reefs in the northwest district on the Bartina, and also on the Demerara rivers. About half the output for 1893 was obtained from one district comprising the Potaro River, Conawaruk, and other tributaries of the Essequibo River, which district alone gives employment to upward of 3,000 men. The Government has sanctioned a railway to connect the Demerara and Essequibo rivers, so as to avoid the rapids on the Essequibo.

Milking Reindeer.

The process of milking a herd of reindeer is singular, and we have often watched it with interest, especially when, after a long tramp across the fields, we looked forward to a share of it ourselves. Attended by the sharp-nosed Lapland dogs, the herd appears, its members packed closely together and forming a prominent feature. As they approach nearer, one hears a grunting exactly like swine, and a curious, crackling sound, produced by the contact of innumerable horns and limbs. They are then driven into an enclosure, each animal is lassoed in its turn over the horns, and dragged up to an erection in the middle, where it is milked. The quantity afforded by each is only about as much as would fill a claret glass, but the milk is extremely rich and nourishing.

Tailless cats with purple eyes are common in Siam.

[ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.]
GRAND COUNCIL OF ONTARIO, ROYAL ARCANUM.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND REGENT.

11 CAMERON PLACE, TORONTO, ONT., April 3rd, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Council of Ontario, and all Subordinate Councils,
—Greeting:

BRETHREN,—
You are hereby notified that in accordance with our constitution, the Grand Council of Ontario, Royal Arcanum, will convene in its Ninth Annual Session in St. Andrew's Hall, Alexandra Arcade, James street north, Hamilton, Ont., on Wednesday, the 9th day of May, 1894, at ten o'clock a.m.

The Committee on Credentials will be in attendance at the above named place at 9 o'clock a.m. May 9th, before whom every Representative, Alternate or visiting Past Regent must present himself, who may desire admission to the Session, and who has not received the Grand Council degree.

No Representative or Alternate will be admitted from a Council that is at the time of the Annual Session under suspension by the Supreme Council on an assessment. In case the Representative of a Council cannot attend, he shall notify his Alternate in good time, and see that he gets the proper certificate.

Each member of the Grand Council and the Representatives are expected to wear a Past Regent's jewel with red ribbon.

Members are particularly requested to have all business to be presented ready at the opening of the session, and in writing.

The Regent of any Council will be admitted as ex-officio Representative when neither the Representative or Alternate are able to attend the Session, but he must have written evidence of their inability to attend, and have certificate under seal of the Council showing that he is the Regent.

I hereby appoint the following Committees: Credentials—Brothers James Brandon, Toronto; A. C. Attwood, Vanneck; J. M. Byrens, Hamilton. Mileage—A. B. Munson, London; A. D. Ellis, Simcoe; W. G. Reid, Hamilton.

District Deputy Grand Regents are hereby requested to report to me at once, in accordance with Article 29, Grand Council Constitution.

The Grand Secretary has been notified of the following hotels and rates:—Royal, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day; St. Nicholas, \$1.50 per day; the American, Dominion, Franklin, Commercial and Tocher's Temperance Hotel, \$1.00 per day.

Secretaries must notify Representatives of the time and place of meeting, and see that their credentials are handed to them, at the same time calling their particular attention to the instructions hereon as to reduced fares, which, if complied with, will save trouble and annoyance.

The members of the Executive Committee are hereby notified to meet at the Grand Secretary's office at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, May 8th, 1894, for the transaction of important business.

On Tuesday evening, May 8th, 1894, at 8 o'clock, a public meeting will be held in the Association Hall, Hamilton, under the auspices of the Grand Council. The Grand Regent will preside. An address will be given on the Order by Bro. J. A. Langhitt, Deputy Supreme Regent, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The very best musical and literary talent available has been procured to make this public meeting both pleasant and profitable. Grand Council Officers and Representatives who can make it convenient to be at this meeting are cordially invited to be present. The admission to this meeting is free by ticket, which tickets can be easily procured from members of the Order on reaching Hamilton.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Grand Council this 3rd day of April, 1894

Attest:
LYMAN LEE,
Grand Secretary.

J. W. HICKSON,
Grand Regent.

MEMO REGARDING REDUCED FARES.

Reduced Fares will be granted to delegates and their wives when accompanying them to Conventions, Conferences, Meetings, etc., of organized Societies, on arrangement with General Passenger Agents of the different railways, at one first-class and one-third for round trip if fifty or more attending; and at one first-class fare and two-thirds if less than fifty attending.

Delegates must purchase first-class, full fare, one way tickets while traveling to the meeting and obtain a receipt on standard certificate for purchase of ticket from agent at starting point, within three days of date of meeting or committee meetings prior to general meetings (Sunday not included). Secretary of convention or meeting will then fill in same, and certify to the number attending the meeting who have paid one-way, first-class, full tariff railway fares when traveling to it, and hold standard certificate receipted therefor, and the ticket for the return portion of trip will be issued at fare in accordance with above and on the conditions of certificate, which must be surrendered to the ticket agent at place where convention or meeting is held, or nearest junction, at least ten minutes prior to time train is due to leave. The return trip to be made by the same route as going trip.

A standard certificate receipt will be supplied free by the agent only from whom the ticket for the going journey is purchased. No other form of certificate will be recognized.

The German Weavers.

The wages paid to weavers and those engaged in the textile industries in Germany are extremely low. The condition of this class is, indeed, almost hopeless. Long hours in ill-ventilated and close quarters and a minimum allowance of the plainest food have so reduced the majority of artisans as to make them physically incapable of outdoor work of any kind. The usual fare for a weaver is a breakfast of thin coffee with dry bread broken in it. Dinner consists of potatoes, potato soup, or meal soup, with dry bread. For supper there is either thin coffee with dry bread, or soup. Meat is purchased in small quantities on Sundays and holidays by the better paid; for the great mass it is a luxury beyond reach. The character of the food never varies from year to year; winter and summer it is always the same.

Not the Same.

"Yes," sniffled the hypocrite, "I shed tears, or I would shed them if—"

"Here, let up on that," interrupted the other man; "there's a difference between a shed and a would shed," and the sorrow boom was fired.

When You Strike
A FORTUNE

You won't need to insure,
But Circumstances

Will Strike Hard

on your family if you
have no fortune to leave
and are not

A Royal - - -
Arcanum Member.

Do You Know ?

It is said that Fraternal Orders do not, as a rule, support the publications devoted to their interests. This formerly was quite generally true. Now, however, every Society worthy of the name is adopting an official organ, and thus

KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES.

Royal Arcanum History and Statistics.

The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum was organized on June 23rd, 1877, and incorporated under the General Laws of the State of Massachusetts on November 5th, 1877. The first annual session was held in Boston, April 23rd to 26th, 1878. The Supreme Council was at this time composed of the incorporators and representatives from the Grand Councils of Massachusetts, Ohio and Michigan.

At that Session 82 Councils were reported. These were scattered over a large proportion of the United States and a part of Canada and included an enrolled membership of about 3,000.

The quality of the membership was of a superior nature being composed of the very best class of gentlemen. During the first year three deaths only have occurred and three assessments had been levied.

During the following fiscal year the number of Councils had increased to 305, and the membership to 10,500. These were located in 3 Canadian Provinces and 23 States of the Union—New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin had each been formed into a Grand Council.

Thirty deaths had occurred during the second year of the Society and the claims had been met by 7 calls.

At the 3rd annual session of the Supreme Council held in 1880, the formation of the new Grand Councils of Indiana, Illinois, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and Georgia were reported. The number of Councils was increased to 470 and the membership aggregated 20,500. Six assessments during the year paid the demands of the beneficiary of 61 deceased members.

Cincinnati was the place of meeting of the fourth Supreme Council in 1881—when the membership had reached 28,000 and the number of Subordinate Councils was 571. Eight assessments had been needed during the year and the proceeds satisfied the claims of 121 deceased brothers.

At the fifth annual meeting of Supreme Council in Baltimore in April, 1882 there were reported 13 Grand and 642 Subordinate Councils with a membership of 34,305. The number of assessments for the year had increased to 10.

The membership of the Order during the next year increased to 41,369—the number of Councils from 642 to 735 while the deaths of the year were 263 covered by 10 calls as in the previous year.

In 1884 the Supreme Council met in Chicago and reported an increase of over 7,000 members for the year and 89 new Councils. Eleven assessments had been issued during the year to satisfy the beneficiaries of 317 deceased members.

In 1885 the Grand Council of the Province of Ontario was instituted in the City of London, at which 66 Regents and Past Regents were present and 31 Councils in the Province were represented out of 37 in existence.

During the year 1886 the net increase of the membership of the R. A. was 9,866. During that year 98 new Councils were added, and when the Supreme Council met again at Boston in June, 1887, the total number of Councils reported in existence was 1037 enrolled under 16 Grand Councils of the Order.

By this time the Order was paying out over one and a half millions yearly to the widows and orphans of deceased members, while the amount of insurance risk carried by the entire Order was \$209,595,000—a sum almost beyond comprehension.

In the years 1890, 1891 and 1892 the respective number of assessments issued was 15, producing for the last named year the enormous amount of \$3,432,833.68. The death rate of 1892 was 8.8, being lower than for the previous year and indicating a very prosperous condition of affairs.

Death claims had been paid in 1892 amounting to \$3,401,750, while the individual claims making this aggregate had, with the exception of a few cases only, been paid to the beneficiary within 30 days from the death of the member. The membership increased by 12,165 in 1892, making a total of 137,194 on 31st Dec., 1892, or 143,325 at the date of the last Annual Session of the Supreme Council, in 1893.

Maple Leaf Council No. 867.

The above Council held its fortnightly meeting in the Council room, Elm street Toronto, on Thursday evening, April 19th, ult. the Regent, William Ray, in the chair. Two candidates were admitted to membership. Maple Leaf is bound to hold the position it now has as the banner council of Ontario. The membership is steadily increasing. Songs and readings by several of the members were given to the enjoyment of all. At the previous meeting there was also a good attendance and visitors were present from other Councils. The by-laws and general information about the order with a list of the membership were distributed to the members.

Next meeting night is Thursday, May 3rd.

Missouri Grand Council.

The eleventh annual session of the Grand Council of Missouri, held at St. Louis, elected the following officers: Grand Regent, P. R. Fitteralt; Grand Vice Regent, Jere Haldean; Grand Orator, Louis A. Steber; Past Grand Regent, Carl Moller; Grand Secretary, Charles E. Cox; Grand Treasurer, A.S. Robinson, Jr., all of St. Louis; Grand Chaplain, Frank H. Calcott of Kansas City. The next session of the Grand Council will be held on the third Tuesday in February, 1895.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Directory of Councils in Ontario, 1894.

LOCATION.	NAME OF COUNCIL.	NO.	REGENT'S NAME.	SECRETARY'S NAME.	NIGHTS OF MEETING.	PLACE OF MEETING.
Ancaster	Ancaster	956	Albert House	James T. H. Regan	1st and 3rd Thursdays	Arcanum Hall
Arcona	Arcona	289	J. Detwiler	B. Leary	1st and 3rd Mondays	Council Chamber
Barrie	Barrie	873	Thomas Kennedy	F. X. Marrin	2nd and 4th Fridays	Foresters' Hall
Brampton	Brampton	875		J. J. Manning	1st Monday in month	Benyon & Manning's Hall
Brantford	Brantford	487	Charles Griner	John R. Neilson	1st and 3rd Wednesdays	A. O. F. Hall
Belleville	Belleville	893	R. D. Conger	F. Landenberger	1st and 3rd Mondays	Shire Hall
Berlin	Berlin	822	C. E. Hoffman	A. Mueller	2nd and 4th Mondays	I. O. O. F. Hall
Bowmanville	Bowmanville	938	Joseph LaBelle	David Morrison	2nd and 4th Mondays	Sons of England Hall
Brockville	Brockville	901	James Dodds	R. W. Tackaberry	2nd and 4th Mondays	Foresters' Hall
Cardinal	Cardinal	1270	Duncan Gow	J. M. Thompson	Alternate Fridays	Dowsley's Hall
Chatham	Chatham	832	T. A. Smith	William Milner	2nd and 4th Wednesdays	A. O. U. W. Hall
Cobourg	Cobourg	969	John W. Sanders	F. J. Black	2nd and 4th Tuesdays	Dr. Rowe's Dental Hall
Deseronto	City of Quinte	1425	H. A. Yeomans, M. D.	Wm. Evans	1st and 3rd Thursdays	Foresters' Hall
Forest	Lambton	1389	Alex. Scott, M. D.	H. J. Pettypiece	Last Thursday	Dr. Scott's Office
Galt	Galt	898	W. W. Wilkinson	W. C. Coulthard	2nd and 4th Wednesdays	I. O. O. F. Hall
Gananoque	Gananoque	917	R. C. McCullough	O. J. Shaneman	2nd and Last Wednesdays	Foresters' Hall
Goderich	Goderich	998	Wm. Proudfoot	Isaac F. Toms	2nd Wed. & Last Tuesday	Oddfellows' Hall
Guelph	Guelph	810	Harry Gummer	John Day, Box 181	1st and 3rd Wednesdays	Good Templars' Hall
Hamilton	Kanawha	681	A. M. Cunningham	Lyman Lee	1st and 3rd Mondays	St. Andrew's Hall
do	do	21	Emerald St. N.	Canada Life Chambers		
do	Regina	757	S. A. Moore, 131 Young St.	J. Davidson, 45 Robert St.	2nd and 4th Mondays	St. Andrew's Hall
do	Invincible	1539	B. Robson, Vanneck P.O.	A. C. Attwood, Vanneck	1st and 3rd Thursdays	Arcanum Hall
do	Kingcardine	1023	George M. Harris	J. H. Scott, [P. O.]	1st and 3rd Fridays	A. O. F. Hall
do	Kingston	955	A. P. Clowm, M. D.	Robert Anglin	2nd and 4th Fridays	Cataraqui O. F. Hall
do	Lindsay	911	D. Ray	A. P. J. Macrachen	2nd and 4th Tuesdays	Association Hall
do	London	233	W. H. Henderson	A. P. Munson	Alternate Wednesdays	K. of P. Hall, Duffield Block
do	London South	663	R. W. Rennie	S. W. Fawcett	1st and 3rd Thursdays	Trebilcock's Hall
do	do	176	Dundas St.	78 Dundas St.		
do	Madoc	1551	C. G. Wilson	Wm. Cross	2nd and 4th Fridays	Foresters' Hall
do	Morrisburg	1330	Geo. E. Myers	Luther S. Froats	1st and 3rd Mondays	A. O. U. W. Hall
do	Owen Sound	1127	E. H. Newman	C. K. Grigg	1st and 3rd Thursdays	A. O. F. Hall
do	Orillia	951	E. C. Roper	D. C. Watson, Box 224	2nd and 4th Wednesdays	Orange Hall
do	Ottawa	1437	A. C. Blekney	T. J. Code, Customs Dept.	1st and 3rd Wednesdays	A. O. U. W. Hall
do	Petrolia	42	Edward Marshall	W. E. Reynolds	2nd and 4th Wednesdays	Foresters' Hall
do	Peterborough	735	David W. Dumble	B. Shortley	2nd Thursday	Regent's Office
do	Prescott	514	A. Greenhill	W. F. Macpherson	1st and 3rd Fridays	Arcanum Hall
do	Preston	863	W. Stahlshmidt	C. Dolph	2nd and 4th Thursdays	A. O. U. W. Hall
do	Point Edward	281	James Morrison	D. W. McKenzie	1st and 3rd Tuesdays	McDonald's Hall
do	Port Hope	235	S. G. Jackson	T. A. Thompson, Drawer	2nd and 4th Wednesdays	Pringle's Hall
do	Perth	1441	David Hogz	G. E. Armstrong, [384]	2nd and 4th Thursdays	A. O. U. W. Hall
do	Sarnia	40	Edward M. Ross	D. McMaster	2nd and 4th Wednesdays	Arcanum Hall
do	Strathroy	210	Thomas Dunsmore	J. H. McIntosh	1st and 3rd Fridays	Robertson's Hall
do	Stratford	762	George F. Ingram	Geo. F. Moir, P. O. Box 65	2nd and 4th Thursdays	Stack's Hall
do	Seaforth	1001	J. R. Lyon	Alex. Wilson	1st and 3rd Fridays	Oddfellows' Hall
do	Simcoe	994	George A. Curtis	D. T. Hodgson	1st and 3rd Thursdays	I. O. O. F. Hall
do	St. Catharines	1039	W. W. V. Corbin	C. Beard	1st and 3rd Tuesdays	Fowler's Hall
do	St. Thomas	856	James G. Sherman	E. C. Sanders, 11 Eagle St.	1st and 3rd Thursdays	"Journal" Hall
do	Smith's Falls	1426	James H. Ross	James Helme	2nd and 4th Mondays	C. O. F. Hall
do	Toronto	612	Curran Morrison	J. J. Thompson	2nd and 4th Thursdays	St. George's Hall, 16 Elm St
do	do	815	R. A. Mitchell	C. E. Fice	2nd and 4th Mondays	St. George's Hall, 16 Elm St
do	do	90	Wilcox St.	32 Kensington Ave.		
do	Maple Leaf	867	William Ray, at Heinzman & Co., King St. W.	David Adair	1st and 3rd Thursdays	St. George's Hall, 16 Elm St
do	St. Matthews	1146	Richard Richardson	Robert Woodcock	2nd and 4th Mondays	Dingman's Hall
do	do	263	Wellesley St.	87 Elliott St.		
do	Watford	996	Murdo McLeay	J. T. Crone	1st and 3rd Mondays	Templars' Hall
do	Windsor	1112	J. E. Davignon	P. A. Craig	1st and 3rd Fridays	Foresters' Hall
do	Wallaceburg	853	J. C. Shaw	C. Chubb	2nd and 4th Tuesdays	Little's Hall
do	Woodstock	719	W. H. VanIngen	Geo. J. Fraser	2nd and 4th Thursdays	Douglas' Hall
do	Wroxeter	1009	J. K. Rae	W. C. Hazlewood	2nd and 4th Tuesdays	Oddfellows' Hall

Issued by the Grand Council of Ontario, Royal Arcanum.

J. W. HICKSON, Grand Regent,
11 Cameron Place, Toronto, Ont.

LYMAN LEE, Grand Secretary,
Canada Life Chambers, Hamilton, Ont.

DANIEL SPRY, Grand Treasurer,
Barrie, Ont.

Assessment Rate in the Royal Arcanum for a \$3,000 Certificate.

Between ages of 21 and 22	\$1.00
" 22 " 23	1.04
" 23 " 24	1.08
" 24 " 25	1.12
" 25 " 26	1.16
" 26 " 27	1.20
" 27 " 28	1.24
" 28 " 29	1.28
" 29 " 30	1.32
" 30 " 31	1.38
" 31 " 32	1.44
" 32 " 33	1.50
" 33 " 34	1.56
" 34 " 35	1.62
" 35 " 36	1.68
" 36 " 37	1.74
" 37 " 38	1.80
" 38 " 39	1.86
" 39 " 40	1.96
" 40 " 41	2.06
" 41 " 42	2.16
" 42 " 43	2.26
" 43 " 44	2.36
" 44 " 45	2.46
" 45 " 46	2.58
" 46 " 47	2.70
" 47 " 48	2.82
" 48 " 49	2.96
" 49 " 50	3.10
" 50 " 51	3.26
" 51 " 52	3.42
" 52 " 53	3.60
" 53 " 54	3.80
" 54 " 55	4.00

The member's assessment remains the same during his connection with the Order as paid at entrance if the certificate is not altered as to the amount payable at his death.

Canada Council, 612.

At a late meeting of Canada Council, No. 612 R.A., held in St. George's Hall two more applications for full membership were received, a sign of the steady growth of this popular council.

At this meeting they had the attendance of the senior Past Regent, Bro. A. R. Richey, who had been residing abroad but was here in attendance at the annual meeting of the Home Circle order.

The proposed amendments to the constitution and to that of the Grand and Supreme Council formed a theme for discussion at the meeting on 12th April.

Bros. C. P. Lennox and George Moir, past regents, will represent Canada Council at Gd. Council on 9th of May.

Bros. Jas. Brandon and H. M. Stevenson, of Canada Council, will also attend as members of important committees.

Bro. J. W. Hickson, past regent, also of Canada Council, as Grand Regent of Ontario has issued special circulars relative to this meeting and it promises to be a most harmonious and satisfactory session.

Grand Officers and Committees, Royal Arcanum, Ontario, 1893-4.

GRAND REGENT.	
J. W. Hickson	11 Cameron Place, Toronto.
GRAND VICE REGENT.	
T. L. L. Lewis	15 Howard Street, Toronto.
GRAND ORATOR.	
J. B. McKillop	London.
PAST GRAND REGENT.	
Judge James Reynolds	Brockville.
GRAND SECRETARY.	
Lyman Lee	Hamilton.
GRAND TREASURER.	
Daniel Spry	Barrie.
GRAND CHAPLAIN.	
Rev. Isaac Bearfoot	Caledonia.
GRAND GUIDE.	
J. K. Dowsley	Prescott.
GRAND WARDEN.	
W. R. Haight	Toronto.
GRAND SENTRY.	
C. C. Lyman	Brockville.
GRAND TRUSTEES.	
Thomas Sargent	Toronto.
James Brandon	Toronto.
A. R. Munson	London.
REPRESENTATIVES TO SUPREME COUNCIL.	
D. F. McWatt, Representative	Barrie.
Judge James Reynolds, Alternate	Brockville.
PROVINCIAL MEDICAL EXAMINER.	
Cl. T. Campbell, M. D.	London.
STANDING COMMITTEES.	
Finance.—A. McPherson (Chairman), Hamilton; John Pope, London; Charles Packert, Stratford.	
Laws.—J. McLean Stevenson (Chairman), Barrie; J. Parker Thomas, Belleville; P. E. W. Moyer, Berlin.	
Appeals and Grievances.—H. M. Stevenson (Chairman), Toronto; George Leys, Sarnia; A. Shaw, Kingston.	
Supplies.—J. W. Hickson (Chairman), Toronto; T. L. L. Lewis, Toronto; Lyman Lee, Hamilton.	
State of the Order.—J. T. Johnston (Chairman), Toronto; J. H. Scott, Kincardine; W. R. Travers, Berlin.	

District Deputy Grand Regents, Royal Arcanum, Ontario, 1893 4.

District No. 1.—Bro. George Leys	Sarnia.
District No. 2.—Bro. Thomas Bland	London.
District No. 3.—Bro. G. F. Ingram	Stratford.
District No. 4.—Bro. G. M. Harris	Kincardine.
District No. 5.—Bro. W. H. VanIngen	Woodstock.
District No. 6.—Bro. Donald Clark	Hamilton.
District No. 7.—Bro. John Day	Guelph.
District No. 8.—Bro. H. Bird	Barrie.
District No. 9.—Bro. W. H. Law	Toronto.
District No. 10.—Bro. M. A. James	Bowmanville.
District No. 11.—Bro. H. J. Snelgrove	Cobourg.
District No. 12.—Bro. E. T. Miller	Deseronto.
District No. 13.—Bro. J. Morgan Shaw	Kingston.
District No. 14.—Bro. Robert Stewart	Perth.

"Peace on Earth—Good Will to Men."

"It came upon the midnight clear
That glorious song of old,
From angels bending near the earth,
To touch their harps of gold;
'Peace on earth, good will to men
From Heaven's all gracious King'
The world in solemn stillness lay
To hear the angels sing.

"Still through the cloven skies they come
With peaceful wings unfurled
And still the heavenly music floats
O'er all the weary world;
Above its sad and lowly plains,
They bend a hovering wing,
And even o'er its Babel-sounds
The blessed angels sing.

"Oh, ye beneath life's crushing load
Whose forms are bending low,
Who toil along the climbing way,
With painful steps and slow;
Look now for glad and golden hours
Come swiftly on the wing,
O rest beside the weary road,
And hear the angels sing.

"For lo the days are hastening on
By prophets seen of old
When with the ever circling years
Shall come the time foretold,
When the new Heaven and earth shall own
The Prince of Peace their King,
And the whole world send back the song
Which now the angels sing."

R. A. PERSONALS.

Mayor Herald of Kingston is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

The Grand Regent, Bro. J.W. Hickson, attended the last meeting of Gananogue Council and was entertained at a banquet. He has also lately visited Madoc, Brockville and a number of other Councils.

Bro. Shaneman, Secretary of Gananogue Council, R.A., is a member of the firm of McClellan, Reid and Shaneman of the Gananogue Roller Mills.

The Happy Dying Man.

Happy, indeed, must be the last moments of the man who, with his dying breath can say: "Wife, dear, in my desk yonder you will find my benefit certificate." And after a little while, when he, the bread-winner is no more, and the first paroxysm of grief is over, lightened indeed will be the burden of the wife to whom he left that certificate, and a grateful remembrance of him who was always so thoughtful, kind and true, will ever be with her.

C. C. C. F.

The total membership of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends as shown by the Grand Councilor's report, at the close of the year 1892 was 5,932 in good standing, and 157 members temporarily suspended (most of whom were reinstated) or in all 6,089, and at the end of the year 1893 the council had 7,807 in good standing and 99 temporarily suspended a total of 7,906, making the net gain 1817.

A Legal Notice.

In the A.O.U.W. it has been decided many times that an official notice of assessments issued by the Grand Lodge when printed in a paper devoted to the interests of the lodges of the Order and the same duly mailed and a proper record of each mailing made, is a legal and sufficient notice to the member of such assessment or assessments.

St. Thomas Council, R. A., 856.

The officers of this Council for current year are as follows:—P. R., Jas. Brooks; R., Jas. A. Sherman; V. R., W.O. Foster; Chap., G. Rowley; O., A.S. Smith; G., T. Revell; C., J.G. Bennet; T. E. Rowland W., T.W. Crothers; S., W. White.

St. Thomas, April 27th, 1894.

St. Thomas Council, No. 856, cannot boast of increasing very rapidly in its membership, but it is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. Some of the best men of the city are among our membership. All seem to be of the opinion that the R.A. plan of insurance is fair and safe.

Yours in V.M.C.

E.C. SANDERS, Secy.

The British Premier.

Lord Rosebery has been a widower since the month of November, 1890. His wife Miss Hannah de Rothschild, had a fortune of two millions, which Lord Rosebery enjoys for life, but is settled on his children. If Lady Rosebery had been free to settle her money as she pleased she would have given her husband greater freedom in the use of her fortune, but the Rothschilds are all arbitrary in the disposal of their wealth, and those who reside in England make settlements in accordance with English law. Lady Rosebery by a will made in 1878, left her husband everything in her power, about £700,000 in money, and the reversion of several annuities to relatives, several of which have fallen in, amounting to about £3,000 a year. A further sum of £10,000 in consols falls also to Lord Rosebery at the death of an annuitant. Lord Rosebery's eldest daughter is nearly 15 years of age; his second, Lady Margaret, familiarly Lady Peggy Primrose, is 13. Lord Dalmeny and Lord Neil James Archibald, the two sons, are respectively and 11 years old.

When Duty Calls.

Hard is his lot indeed, and sad his life,
Who needs must leave his happy home, his wife,
His babes, his friends—all that the heart en-
thralls—
And go to banishment in foreign lands,
Or go to war and stain with blood his hands,
When duty calls.

And he of different mould is wretched too,
Who has ambitions, longs for something new,
Who craves adventures, whom no hap ap-
palls:
Yet whom each day brings but the wretched
chore,
The weary task at office, bank or store,
Where duty calls.

Unhappy both! But wretched more—poor
wight!
Is he whom fashion and the world polite
Drag out to nightly dinners, routs and balls,
There, be his moods and tenors what they
may,
There he must smirk and smile, be perk and
gay,
Tattle and talk, and dance the night away.
Nor then is done, for he has still to pay
His duty calls.
—Ladies' Home Journal.

Riches Not Essential to Character Building.

Whatever charges may be brought against us by succeeding generations, it cannot be said in justice that we have failed to provide for the proper education of the youth of our day. Our public school system is made to meet the requirements of all classes. None are so poor as not to be able to avail themselves of copious facilities in this direction. And not alone this, but our schools are being continually improved and new opportunities are opening on every side for the development of mental faculties. And not only is the mind formed and disciplined, but the powers of observation are strengthened, the hand is trained and skill is acquired in many useful arts and sciences. While, however, so much liberality and care are being exercised in this direction that none can claim poverty as an excuse for neglect, there is some justifiable apprehension that the children of the wealthier classes may suffer from quite an opposite condition. In the first place they are denied the most valuable of all kinds of discipline, which is that of necessity. While others are forced to exertion they are injuriously debarred from it. While those who are not encumbered with earthly possessions are obliged to practice self-denial, the children of the rich are deprived of this great essential in building up a responsible manhood.

Thoughts on Beauty.

The great personal quality of beauty has been decried and belittled by generations of sages, and its possessors have solemnly been warned not to yield to the natural satisfaction of its possession, and as solemnly besought to remember that it is only skin deep, and by its nature too fleeting for the enjoyment of a rational creature. Its influence is held to be of a trifling and transitory nature, and its inability to hold affection is insisted on, while even its power to capture a passing fancy is admitted but regretfully. In spite of all this, beauty since the beginning of the world has been admired and coveted, and will be to the end of time. Its influence has been potent for both good and ill, and the destinies of nations have been swayed by it. There are few human influences more potent over men than the loveliness of a beautiful woman. No moral influence can be successfully exercised, or be lasting in its effects, unless it is based on truth. Indeed, a moral influence without truth is a contradiction in terms. Now, beauty is a truth, for it is a self-evident fact, and if it were all that it is too often painted, it would have no excuse for being, unless it were to be ranked among the powers that the spirit of evil is allowed to exert for the eternal destruction of mankind; and this view is too absurd to entertain for a moment.

Sammy's Essay on the Tode.

Todes is like frogs, but with more dignity, and when you come to think of it frogs is wetter. The warts which to leas is noted for can't be cured, for they is cronick, but if I couldn't git well I'd stay in the house, Billy he says the todes stools isent wat the todes sits down on, but is jus call that. Wen my uncle Ned herd him say that, he said, Billy, wat does they set down on? And wen Billy he couldnt tell, my uncle Ned he fround, and he said, said he, Billy, folkes like you, that goes about sayin' tain't so, and yet not explain how it is, is atheists, and atheists is a theef. Then I said, uncle Ned, may be the todes don't set down at all, and he turned on me and said you pessilent communist, and was a lookin' for something to thro, wen I run. My grandfather knew a tode which somebody had tamed till it was folks. Wen its master wizzled it would come for flies. They catches 'em with their tung, which is very like along red worm, but more like littenin', only littenin' haint got no gum onto it. The flie will be a standin' a rubbin' its hind legs to gather and a thinkin' wat a fine flie it is, and the tode a settin' some dissnace away like it was asleep. Wile you are seein' the flie as plane as you ever see anything, all to once it ain't there. Then the tode he looks up at you sollem, out of his eyes, like he said wat's become of that flie? but you kno he et it. Some todes live in the water and there is a spotted feller which lives in a tree, like birds. This 'un hollers like a red Injun and then chuckles to think there wasent nothin' the matter.

Past Grand Regent Spry Honored

The Daily Globe of the 4th inst. says:— "Mr. Daniel Spry, after fifteen years' service as postoffice inspector in the Barrie division, has been transferred to London. During those years Mr. Spry has so thoroughly identified himself with Barrie and its concerns that its citizens felt that the town would suffer a distinct loss when he ceased to be a citizen. In consequence with this feeling a committee was formed to give it expression, and on Wednesday a meeting took place in the Music Hall, at which about six hundred citizens assembled. Mr. and Mrs. Spry and all the members of their family were present. The Mayor presided, and stated the object of the meeting, namely, to express regret at the necessity for the removal of Mr. Spry and his family from the town, and to wish them Godspeed and success in their new home. Reeve Bothwell read an address couched in the sincerest language, recounting Mr. Spry's services as a citizen of Barrie. The Reeve also presented Mr. Spry with a handsome cabinet of silverware and cutlery. Mr. Spry was plainly affected by the kindness of his fellow-townsmen, and made a feeling reply.

All Arcanumites will be pleased to hear of the honor thus conferred upon Bro. Spry. While the fraternities in Barrie will regret the transfer of Bro. Spry, the Societies in London are to be congratulated upon this addition to their citizenship and membership.

Gifts at Baptisms.

Gifts to infants on their baptism are of ancient origin. Formerly the sponsors generally offered gilt spoons to the child. These spoons were called apostle spoons, because the figures of the twelve apostles were carved at the top of the handles. Rich sponsors gave the complete set of twelve, while for those who were not so opulent four was considered the proper number, and poor sponsors would content themselves with offering one; in the latter case the handle of the spoon generally exhibited the figure of any saint in honor of whom the child received its name. It is in allusion to this custom that, when Cranmer professes himself to be unworthy of being sponsor to the young Princess, Shakespeare makes the King reply:

Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your spoons.

The mug, or spoon and fork offering of the present day, appears as a very debased survival of a really beautiful christening offering.

Baby's Compliment.

His father and mother were both away,
And baby and I had been friends all day;
Many and gay were the games we played,
Baby ordered and I obeyed—
We cared not at all for the rainy sky,
We built us a block-house three feet high;
We threw pine knots on the nursery fire,
And watched the flames mount high and higher,
We hid in the most improbable nooks,
We looked at the pictures in all his books;
We ran in "tag" till his cheeks were red,
And his curls were tangled about his head,
So when the twilight was closing down
Over the fields and the woodlands brown,
And nurse declared we must say good-night,
He clung to me still in the soft firelight,
He trumpeted my gown with his rough little feet,
He climbed on my lap and kissed me sweet,
And as he scrambled from off my knee,
"You'd make a good mother," said baby to me.

I have had compliments, now and then,
From grown-up women and grown-up men,
Some were commonplaces, some were new,
Never was one of them rung so true,
Never was one seemed half so real;
Baby compared me to his ideal!

S. St. G. Lawrence.

Romance and Realism.

"I don't quite understand the new boarder," said the landlady, in a burst of confidence to the star boarder.

"What's up?" asked the star, suspiciously. "Isn't he disposed to pay?"

"Oh, not that," she remonstrated. "He's perfectly good, I'm sure. It's the way he looks at me."

"How's that? As if you were going to give him notice?"

"Don't, Mr. Star," she simpered. "Really, you are unjust to him. I mean the sweet, shy way he has of turning his eyes on me."

"He's robbed somebody, likely, and is afraid you'll get on to him."

"You shan't talk so," she said indignantly.

"Only this morning, at breakfast, he was cutting his steak, and I happened to look down his way, when he gave me such an earnest pleading look, that I felt the blood rush into my face. Oh—I—I wonder, Mr. Star," she twittered. "I wonder if he can be in love with me?"

"Love, nothing," he snorted; "that isn't love. That's tough beefsteak," and the sentimental landlady burst into tears.

Nearly Right.

Little Boy (writing a composition)—"I want to use that saying that's in our copy-book, but I can't remember it all: 'Man glories in his strength. Woman glories n—' What's the rest, I wonder?"

Little Girl—"Let me see. Woman glories in her—her hat."

Secarety of Silver.

Guest (facetiously)—"There are two spoons in my teacup. What is that a sign of?"

Hostess' Little Son—"That's a sign that somebody else hasn't got any spoon."



ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI AN ABSOLUTE CURE — FOR — INDIGESTION

Sold by all Druggists & Confectioners

Take no worthless imitation. See that "TUTTI FRUTTI" IS ON EACH 5 CENT PACKAGE.

GANANOQUE - DRY - EARTH - GLOSET

Endorsed by doctors and scientists. Every home should have one. Price 63. Manufactured by CAN. GEAR CO., Gananogue, Ont.

Game to the Last.

The pluck for which English people are noted is an admirable quality. It has carried them through a good many tough matches at home and abroad. A sketch of the late Lord Drayton shows us an amusing exhibition of this national characteristic. The author of the sketch was accompanying the earl, then eighty-five years of age, down the stairs to see him safely into his cab. On descending the stairs they were met by a cheery old gentleman, little of stature, Mr. John Levien, who was slowly ascending, hat in hand, mopping the dew off his bald head with his pocket-handkerchief.

The writer, knowing that both his friends, strangers to each other, were proud of their ages, said to them as they met on the stairs:

"Let me introduce a gentleman of eighty-five to a gentleman of eighty-two."

"Eighty-two, sir!" echoed the earl, slightly lifting his hat to Mr. Levien.

"I'll run you round the square for a fiver." Some days afterward Mr. Levien called on the writer again, and remarked slowly and with much solemnity, "I've been thinking a great deal about that challenge. I wish I had taken it."

Paying the Penalty.

Mr. Workhard—"My dear, I have lost my situation, and it just happens that I haven't a dollar ahead. We must go to the poorhouse for dinner."

Mrs. W.—"Surely some of the grocers with whom we have dealt for so many years will trust us?"

Mr. W. (s sadly)—"No, I have no credit anywhere. I always paid cash."