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THE SETTLER'S TRAGEDY.

“YES; that's a queer-lookin' place, now, ain't it? It's the best piece of land you've seen anywhere in this day's drive, and that's a good deal to say, and likewise, it was once the prettiest farm along this road. Why, sir, I mind the time when that porch was all a glory with roses, like a 'ouse in a hopera bouffe for all the world. An' right hin the front there, where you see all them docks an' mullen a-growin', that was chock full o' beds of Lunnun pride, an' chinay asters, an' roses, an' stocks, an' marigolds, an' sweet mignonette; you could smell the place a mile off of a summer's night. Ah! she was a fine girl, she was, that lived up there; an' a terrible story that 'ouse tells. It ain't just pleasant to be on the next lot to it.”

Mr. Wellbeloved, for I had stumbled in my Canada ramble on a person of that name, thus spoke of a log-house and lot which had attracted my curiosity. On one of the best stretches of arable land, lying well up the gentle swell of the valley, with a good exposure, backed by fine woodland, was—a singular sight in that raw, yet thriving settlement—a “concession” which seemed to have been swept by some spirit of ruin and decay. The log-house stood, but its roof was rotten; its slight porch had been shattered or displaced by snow; its windows remained unbroken, but one could see from the draggling paper blinds

which had once made them gay with color, that there was no housewife within to mend or change things; and all over the eight or ten acres of land which had been cleared about the house, there grew as high as the unremoved stumps a wealth of weed, such as is only the crop of absolute desertion and death. By this place, on one side, my friend Wellbeloved, at whose house I had drawn up for many a mid-day meal, tilled a thriving farm; the evidence was visible in the roll of ripening wheat dotted with the disks of the blackened stumps, and in the cattle that loitered from the sun's heat under the circle of young maples he had left in a corner of one of his fields where a spring welled up from among some boulders, and by the grunt of well-fed pigs which wandered down the roads and cooled their heated sides in the marshy bottom, where I found the road like a floating stage of logs. Moreover there was Mrs. Wellbeloved, a little weary-looking perhaps, for number nine in the cradle was “*the* bothersome child; that it was, God bless it, she had ever knew;” and two or three fine, strapping boys that came home to the noontide meal from some hoeing work at the back of the concession with an appetite for the pork and corn that made me envious.

Wellbeloved was a Londoner, and had been in Canada exactly six years. He was “just turned forty,” having married at

twenty, and now possessed a graduated scale of voracious infantry which must in the metropolis have severely worn his energies and Mrs. Wellbeloved's patience, but which, out here, was his most promising source of wealth. The elder boy, nearly nineteen, had added a hundred acres to the original government concession, and as the others grew up more would follow. Already Mr. Wellbeloved's house and barns began to take on an air, if not of wealth or even comfort, of sufficiency, which as one looked into his bronzed face and clear eyes, and listened to his cheery voice, gave promise that the time might come when the patriarch should bless his sons and daughters, and his sons-in-law, and daughter-in-law, looking out upon a scene of civilized beauty and fertility, and dividing among them no mean inheritance. Such scenes have been witnessed in earlier settlements, and in the antecedent district of Lake Simcoe, along whose cultivated shores I have travelled to Muskoka; and such scenes will be remembered over and over again as the tide of population laps on and into the forest wilds of Ontario.

"Well," I said "what's the story of that place? It seems odd that it should be deserted like this. Why don't *you* take it up?"

"Me, sir! No, thankee. I'd not own a rod o' that soil for its pavin' in gold. No, no! There's blood on that land, and let some stranger come an' wipe it hout."

He wiped the beads from his forehead (the day was hot) and began:

"The man that took hup that concession was a gentleman, leastways, sir, you know, a gentleman by birth. 'Is father were a Lunnun laywer, you've 'eard of 'im, old Bytheway that used to 'ave the big cases at the hold Bailey. The hold man, he made his money an' spent it, an' this 'ere boy he made none, an' spent what 'is father made. 'E were sent to Heton, then to Hoxford, an' afterward 'e went were 'e weren't sent—leastways not by direction—to the Devil. The young 'ooman that lived an' died in that 'ouse were acquainted with me. Lucy Burridge, that were her real name, though she were called "Lucinda Burriada, the helegant *dansews'*—she were in the *corpus de balley* at the Varieties Theayter in the Strand, I dessay

you know hit? * * Yes? Well, sir, I were scene-shifting in that theayter for seven years, an' five years afore that at Drury Lane. I could teil you some queer stores! If you want to know something' of life, you get up in the wings night after night, and watch the stage, you'll see something' of the bad *han'* the good o' 'uman nature. Why, sir, I've seen cruelty, an' revenge, an' kindness, an' forgiveness, an' charity, played far more real behind the canvass scenes I were a-shiftin' than it were on the stage or before it. One night I see a young girl, which her name was Sairey Podge, from a dirty little street in the Borough, but she was a pretty one to look at, an' danced like a slyph, an' she 'ad a partikler rival, a 'alf Hitalian girl, as bad a little shrew for temper as never you saw. Well, one night hin the Christmas pantomime—'twere last Christmas ten year—this girl, La Rosa, she broke behind one of the scenes where Sairey was waitin' to jump out like a fairy, as she was, an' I says to my mate, "Look out for squalls there, Lorry—they two'll fight," for I've seen girls fight behind the scenes before now. Well, sir, the Hitalian almost bounced into the other's arms. Sairey drew back a minute, an' looked straight hat 'er. The other was glowin' with passion an' spite, an' *my* fear was that Sairey's face was agoin' to be spoiled, when I see Sairey 'old hout both 'er 'ands, an' I 'eard 'er distinct-like, cry hout, "Oh! Miss Rosa, I'm so sorry!" an'. will you believe it, sir? the poor Hitalian laid 'er 'ead on the hother's shoulder, an' cried like a child! In a minute the stage-master called out, sharp, for "Miss Podge," an' she dried 'er tears an' went hout an' danced so beautifully, the pit nearly went mad with 'er. Oh, yes, sir, there's 'uman natur' behind as well as before the scenes, an' the great Scene-shifter above He watches it.

"Well sir, Miss Lucy, afterward Missis Bytheway, wer' a clever dancer, an' likewise, sometimes took a small part, for she were as pretty a girl as I ever seen hon the stage, an' I've seen hall the swells you know. They're wery partikler hat the Varieties, you know; hit's only the roval family, an' two or three wery speshul parties as gets the *hentree* there. I dunno 'ow that young Bytheway got in;

but p'raps, 'is father 'ad done the govner a good turn sometime. 'Owsomever 'e were hon the stage pretty hoften, an' took a wiolent fancy to Miss Lucy. Ah, sir, my 'art used to bleed sometimes for those poor girls—to see 'ow bold and brazen some on 'em were, an' 'ow gentle others was, an' 'ow many of 'em came to grief? No matter. Lucy, she took to young Bytheway, an' 'e tried hon a hold game with 'er, but she were too good or too knowin' to be deceived. I believe she really liked the man. 'E were a terrible temper. No one 'ad ever controlled it. 'E'd grown up just like that stak of mullen you see there, as straight and as long as 'e liked, an' breakin' out at every stage.

"Now you want to know 'ow they come hout to this place? I can't tell you. All I know is, that hafter spoon-in' about the girl for a precious long time, and she playin' hoff an' hon with 'im, one day she didn't come to rehearsal, an' then hit were rumored among the young ladies she 'ad run away with Mr. Bytheway. The hold gent an' the young un 'ad 'ad a row, han' the young un said that 'rather than kill the old fool, he'd leave him.' Well, a year after, I come across a hemigration hagent. 'E told me about Canada an' the free grants, an', lookin' round on all those hungry children, I said, 'We'll try it—it's worth the venture.' I'd saved a little money, an' when I got to Toronto I applied for land at the government office, an' they gave me this concession free. We got 'ere about 1st of June, han' lived in the woods for some weeks; I tell you the mosquitoes were awful. But you'll fancy 'ow I started when the first thing I see on the next lot, where that 'ouse 'ad lately been built, was young Bytheway in a torn shirt an' trowsers, hoein' round among the stumps just has if 'e'd been at it all 'is life. Then hout comes Miss Lucy—then Mrs. Bytheway, for they'd got married before they left England—lookin' pale like, has I've seen Mrs. Wellbeloved look oftener than I cared for. We was very good friends, an' the young gentleman, who was 'smart,' as they say 'ere, 'e put me hup to a good many things, an', showed me 'ow to build my 'ouse, an' all the naybors was kind and 'elpful

enough, has all the people are hout 'ere to strangers. Well, young Bytheway was kind enough to Lucy, an', for all I saw, she were fond enough of 'im; but once or twice I noticed he went off to Orillia an' stayed away some days, it might be three or four, an' when he came back again he wasn't 'imself for a long time. I knew what it was; it was the hold enemy—*drink*—an' for the time hit made 'im another man.

"By and by the autumn came, an' we got in our root-crops an' a little corn an' wheat, an' Bytheway laid in a decent lot. Then came the frost, and the fallin' of the leaves, an' the snow. Such snow! I've seen snow ten or fifteen feet deep down in that gully, an' all as crisp an' shiny as the finest sugar, an' the air as pure an' the sky as bright as I ever see painted in a Hitalian scene at the theater. * * * * * Healthy? I should think so. There ain't no doctor nearer than Gravenhurst, an' I never 'eared of 'im comin' up here except to Joseph Jobson's grandmother; they say she's nigh upon eighty, an' took the rhu-matiz so bad that they thought she were dyin', an sent for 'im to 'elp 'er on. Well, it was the second year, and then in the snow-time came Christmas, an' the new tavern-keeper down at the Bracebridge, he gave out a turkey-shootin', an' Mr. Bytheway on the day before Christmas left 'is wife in our charge—she was very near her confinement—and went to try 'is luck. She come over here a Christmas heve, an' though she never said nothin', she weren't in no spirits we all noticed. My wife of course see the most of 'er an' tried 'er best to coax 'er to be more lively-like. She would go 'ome that night, and the next mornin' my wife went hup to 'er for a hour or so. She left 'er dressed an' comfortable, waitin' for Bytheway's return. She expected 'im to reach 'ome about three or four in the afternoon. I went in after mid-day an' then she were a layin' the cloth for a Christmas dinner. The room was very clean, an' she'd stuck some green about an' ornamented the table an' made all look very nice; far better than we poor people can do out here, for Bytheway kept some of 'is hold habits, an' she loved to make the 'ouse as swell-like as possible. I thought she looked

very pretty though she was so pale, and she 'ad one of 'er old theayter flowers in 'er brown 'air—it were a pleasure to me to see 'er.

“‘Why, Mrs. Bytheway,’ I says, ‘Merry Christmas.’”

“‘Merry Christmas, Wellbeloved,’ says she. An’ then turnin’ roun’ sharp, she says, ‘How soon do you think Reynold can get home? He was to leave Bracebridge early this morning and walk out. I have a plum-pudding for him. He knows nothing about it. I wish he was home.’”

“‘She went an’ looked out of the door, an’ she come in with a shiver. I stayed with her more than a hour, ‘avin’ nothin’ pertikler to do, an’ left ‘er at very near three o’clock. I ‘ad to come right down from the door you see, to that gate, an’ then along the road for half a mile to my own path. I’d got very close to the turnin’ into my own land, when I see Bytheway strugglin’ up the road through the snow. I waited for ‘im.

“‘‘Allo, Mr. Bytheway,’ I says, ‘so ‘ere you are at last. Any luck a shootin’?’”

“‘I see in a moment ‘e were hout o’ sorts. ‘Is face were swollen an’ red, an’ he scowled at me very angry like.

“‘Not a d—thing,’ says ‘e.

“‘Then, ‘e come on straight at me, an’ seein’ ‘e were not safe to speak to, I got hout of the way an’ went ‘ome.

“‘‘Poor Lucy!’ says I to my wife. ‘She ain’t in for a Merry Christmas, I’m afraid.’”

“‘I watched him staggerin’ along and cursin’ and swearin’ as ‘e went, till ‘e reached the door. Then I see ‘er run out, as well as could poor thing, for ‘twas very near, ‘an I see ‘im brush ‘er hout of ‘is way way with ‘is arm. ‘E didn’t knock ‘er down.

“‘‘Poor Lucy?’ says I. ‘She ain’t in for a Merry Christmas, I’m afraid.’”

“‘Just then we ‘eard the report of a gun an’ both rushed to the door. There was nothin’ to be seen at first, but presently Bytheway ran hout with ‘is ‘and hover ‘is face. ‘E threw himself into the snow an’ lay there a long time; then ‘e got up an’ ran down to the road, and so off beyond Stony Janssen the Swede’s there.

“‘Well,’ says I to my wife, ‘you an’ I ‘ad best go up an’ see what’s become of Lucy. This don’t seem all right.’”

“‘The door was open when we got there, an’ the first thing we saw was Lucy Bytheway, holdin’ in her bosom, an’ groainin’, an a great spot of blood over the white cloth she ‘ad laid; an’ there, thrown down on the table, crashin’ an’ breakin’ the crockery an’ the glass was Mr. Bytheway’s gun with its muzzle within two feet of her breast. I knew then she’d been shot. We laid ‘er hon the bed. She soon swooned away. Then we gave ‘er brandy, an’ then came a time I needn’t describe to you. I went away an’ got such baby-clothes as we ‘ad, an’ my poor wife she stayed there and ‘elped that poor young creature to fight with death for the life she ‘ad so long hoped for. It was no use. The mother never ‘eard ‘er own child’s voice. It never ‘ad none. Do you think, though it had no voice here, it may have one in ‘eaven? When she knew it wasn’t living, she said :

“‘Well, I’m goin’ too. *He* didn’t shoot me.

* * * * * He was so vexed and angry that he missed every shot at Bracebridge. I asked him what made him so angry. He had pushed me coming in and took away my breath, you know, and I sat down on the chair on the other side of the table. When I asked him that question he looked at me, and you know it was very foolish and unkind of me to ask such a question. He looked all fire, and then, with a terrible oath, he dashed the gun down on the table—and you know he never meant it, but it went off—and, oh! Mrs. Well-beloved, good-bye, good-bye, dear—say I forgive him!”

* * * * * “‘That’s the story of that ‘ouse, sir. You see why it ain’t a cheerful place for me to look hat. * * * What became of Bytheway? He was found, when the spring came, ten miles off in the woods, where he had frozen to death and hif you go up there to our Orange ‘all you’ll see one tomb beside it, the only tomb about ‘ere, an’ there the three lies. Dinner’s ready, sir.”

—EDWARD JENKINS, M. P.

It is said that two Wabash avenue lovers will sit up half the night with only one chair in the room, but that is easily explained to anyone who has been there.

“Your son died rather suddenly, yesterday, of throat disease,” is what an Idaho sheriff wrote to a fond mother in Indiana, the other day.

WHAT IS HIS CREED?

He left a load of anthracite
 In front of the poor widow's door,
 When the deep snow, frozen and white,
 Wrapped street and square, mountain and moor.
 That was his deed ;
 He did it well ;
 "What was his creed ?"
 I cannot tell.

Blessed "in his basket and store,"
 In sitting down and rising up ;
 When more he got, he gave the more,
 Withholding not the crust and cup.
 He took the lead
 In each good task ;
 "What was his creed ?"
 I did not ask.

His charity was like the snow,
 Soft, white, and silken in its fall ;
 Not like the noisy winds that blow
 From shivering trees the leaves ; a pall
 For flower and weed,
 Drooping below ;
 "What was his creed ?"
 The poor may know.

He had great faith in loaves of bread
 For hungry people, young and old ;
 And hope inspired, kind words he said
 To those he sheltered from the cold.
 For we must feed
 As well as pray ;
 "What was his creed ?"
 I cannot say.

In words he did not put his trust,
 His faith in words he never writ ;
 He loved to share his cup and crust
 With all mankind who needed it.
 In time of need
 A friend was he ;
 "What was his creed ?"
 He told not me.

He put his trust in Heaven, and
 Worked well with hand and head ;
 And what he gave in charity
 Sweetened his sleep and daily bread.
 Let us take heed,
 For life is brief,
 This was his creed ;
 This his belief.

A TERRIBLE ALTERNATIVE.

"You seem to be very much struck by that picture," said my old friend, the Colonel, (for, as I don't mean to betray family secrets, I shall speak of him as the "Colonel" only,) at whose cosey nook in Buckinghamshire I had quartered myself for a few days. The picture he alluded to certainly had attracted an unusual amount of my attention, considering that, as a rule, I am strangely deficient in artistic taste.

"Well, yes," I answered, my eyes returning to rest on that particular object which had attracted it many times before; "regarding it as a picture I should say it is by no means the best of your collection, but, regarding it as a portrait, there is something about it that 'fetches' me. It is not that the face is either handsome or intellectual, but there is a strange, weird something about it which the artist seems to have caught fresh from the living face and transferred it to the canvas, and which all his after art had failed to paint out."

The picture which gave rise to these observations was that of a man certainly not past middle age, dressed in the fashion of the earlier period of the reign of George III. The face and figure, as regarded mere form and feature were commonplace enough; there was nothing sufficiently remarkable in the portrait to attract more than a passing observation; indeed, on looking at it, you felt it ought to represent a kindly genial gentleman; but somehow it didn't. There seemed to be something behind it, working out through the painted eyes as though it or they had seen what they should not, and were haunted by some awful mystery that would not be hidden even in the grave. Turning my back upon it I shifted the conversation, and my friend seemed by no means displeased to dismiss the subject. We had a long chat on many matters interesting to old friends who meet but seldom and with long lapses of time between. It was late before we could make up our minds to separate. At last, as I left the room, candlestick in hand, I could not help, against my will, casting a furtive glance at the portrait, and hastily shut the door behind me. I was dead tired, but it

was long before I could fall asleep, and when I did I was troubled in my dreams. The portrait had followed me up stairs, slipped into the room after me, and tried to get into the bed beside me; but, failing in that, went and leaned against the wall and came out of the frame and climbed up to the top of my bed and hid in the curtain folds, and multiplied itself by thousands, till the whole atmosphere above and around me, was filled with the one weird, strange face. In the morning my friend hoped I had slept well. I told him the sort of purgatory I had endured, adding:

"I am sure there is some grim secret connected with that picture; you may as well tell me what it is. If it is a family secret, I promise to keep it sacred."

"Well," he answered, after a moment's reflection, "there is a painful story connected with it. The portrait is that of my grandfather—Doctor Mathias, let us call him. He was one of the physicians-in-ordinary to George III, which position he occupied long before he had reached middle age. He was a courteous, genial, kindly man, full of those social qualities which make a man a favorite of society. So much I have heard. When I knew him things were different. In the year 1770, full of high spirits and pleasant anticipation, he went on the continent for a month's holiday; he came back at the end of it an altered man—his genial nature clouded with an ineradicable gloom. He gave up all practice, all society, bought this place and settled here; he received no visits, paid none; he lived in his library among his books, occasionally taking long solitary rambles about the country. His nature did not degenerate into harshness, but a strange melancholy possessed him; its cause was unknown, so was its cure. He turned his back upon the world, and though he was no world scorner nothing would induce him to enter it again. He was a widower, and his only son—my father—was then a boy at Harrow. You may imagine this was not a lively place for a high-spirited young fellow to come home to; they saw little of each other. In due time my father married and I was born. Years passed and one wintry night when I was about eighteen years old he received a

telegram summoning us here. We came, and were shown into the room where you slept last night. The old man, with the stamp of death upon his face, was propped up on pillars where he had lain for hours, his eyes fixed on the door watching for us. As we entered the room his filmy eyes brightened; his eager, out-stretched hands trembled as we touched them. With the damp death dew on his brow, his voice quaking, and his whole soul shuddering as he lived over again one terrible moment of his life, he told us the story which I had better put together in my own words.

It appears that during that momentous visit to the Continent he went to Naples. He was received by the best society, and most hospitably entertained in the most distinguished social and political circles, where he passed many pleasant hours discoursing and discussing intellectual and scientific subjects—chemistry, surgery, &c. Once, among other things, the use and misuse of poisons cropped up in the course of conversation; and some one present—a gentleman of some note and importance—asked what was the quickest and easiest death to die. The subject was freely debated.

One evening he returned from one of those pleasant gatherings, and in a reflective mood of mind, sat for an hour looking over the moon-lit city and the world-famous bay. It was near midnight when two strangers were shown into him who requested his immediate attendance in a case of great urgency. He represented that he was there on a visit of pleasure, not for professional purposes. They were perfectly aware of that fact, they said, still they urged him so strongly that at last they overcame his scruples, and he consented to go with them. A carriage was at the door; he got in first, they followed him, pulled down the blinds, and the carriage rattled away. He did not like his position, and began to suspect that all was not right. They kept utter silence.

They seemed to drive a great distance, turning and turning many times. Once he inquired, "Had they far to go?" and received the brief answer, "No." At last they drove into the courtyard of a great house. The door opened as if by magic. There were no lights, he might as well have been blindfolded; there would have been a total darkness but for

the moonbeams which struggled through the stained glass window, and fell in fantastic shadows at their feet as they ascended the wide stone staircase. On reaching the first landing they threw open a door, and for a second he was almost blinded by the blaze of light that streamed out upon him. The door closed behind him as he entered the room. He took in the whole aspect of the room at a glance; it was gorgeously furnished, and brilliantly illuminated with wax candles; and at a table near the heavily-curtained window a man of stern, commanding appearance sat writing. He raised his head as they entered, and, pointing to the far end of the room, exclaimed:

"Your patient lies there, sir."

My grandfather's eyes followed the direction of his finger, and observed a woman stretched upon a couch. Where had he seen that face before? Slowly it dawned upon his memory. A few days back he had been to the theatre, and glancing round was struck by a beautiful, fair face, which for the time fascinated him; he thought it the loveliest there. He looked on it again now; but how changed! The hands were clasped upon the breast as though in prayer; a dumb, white terror was written on the face; and in the great uplifted eyes there was a hopeless, despairing agony sickening to behold.

He inquired what was the matter—how she had been attacked, and seeing that she was gagged, he begged them to release her mouth, that she might answer his questions, adding:

"I must know something of the symptoms before I can attempt a cure."

"Your business here is to kill, not to cure, doctor," said one in a strangely sad tone, which accorded ill with his stern fearful phrase. "Your patient has spoken her last word in this world. She is doomed to die by a secret through strictly just tribunal, but we would temper justice with mercy and spare her the shame and public disgrace. You can cause her to die easily and secretly; therefore we have brought you here."

"If this lady has committed any crime so great as to deserve death," he answered, full of compassion for the unfortunate, "she should meet her punishment from the hand of the public executioner, not by mine."

"By yours, and yours only," said one of his conductors, gravely. "There is no time to waste in mere words. She knows she has deserved death, and she knows that she must die."

"God forbid!" exclaimed the physician, a frozen horror stealing over him. The ominous stillness, the grim aspects of the terrible men, struck a chill to his heart. He realized all the horror of his position.

"A doctor never travels without his tools," resumed the stranger; and as he spoke he turned the lace back from the tender throat, and, pointing to it, added significantly, "Open the jugular vein; it is the easiest and quickest way to die."

My grandfather started back amazed and horror-struck. These were the very words he had uttered during one of those pleasant gatherings at the house of a celebrated Neapolitan a few days back.

"How dare you propose to me such a crime?" he exclaimed. "I am an Englishman and will not commit murder."

"Pshaw! your nation produces as many honorable criminals as any other. To your work, sir, and quickly. If you have conscientious scruples, remember an enforced sin lies lightly on the conscience; lay that comfort to your soul. No more words, he added peremptorily—not one; this is the time for action."

"I refuse to obey your cruel command. Let me go."

The man who had been writing and until now had taken no part whatever in the scene that was passing round him, then rose up and joined the group. Laying his hand lightly on my grandfather's shoulder, he said:

"There is no escape for you Doctor; every moment you hesitate you prolong that woman's pain. She must die; and you can dispatch her with painless speed."

"What if I refuse? You cannot force me to commit so foul a murder."

He pointed to two swarthy figures (either soldiers or liveried servants of some noble family—my grandfather could not tell which) who had been standing motionless by the couch, and answered:

"Then those faithful fellows will dispatch you, and afterwards dispatch her; they are not professional, and their work will be clumsily done. If the operation will not be performed upon your patient before the clock strikes you know your

fate; if you are obdurate, remember you throw away your own life without saving hers. She is doomed; no power on earth can save her."

It was vain to speak or expostulate with those fiends in human form. He felt they were as stern and inexorable as fate. It was as cruel as horrible, and cowardly. Five men assembled to witness the professional murder of a young and beautiful woman! What had she done? whom had she offended? Some secret machinery was at work; these men were mere instruments in the hands of a higher power—they had owned as much; they had no personal interest in the matter. They were there to carry out justice, they said—secretly, it was true; but the woman had been lawfully condemned, and the sentence of the law must be privately executed.

The woman's eyes were fixed upon them throughout the whole of this conversation, and travelled from one face to the other in hopeless agony; not a word passed her ears, and only the one despairing changeless expression sat like a seal upon her face. She knew there was no escape for her—none. There was only the one question to be solved: Was she to die by the unwilling hand of a pitying stranger, or be killed cruelly by professional murderers? What a world of terror must have been compassed in those few moments of her life as she lay watching and waiting there!

The clock began to chime the quarters; it was about to strike. At a given signal the statue-like figures stepped forward and rapidly uncoiled a rope with a noose made; they were about to slip it over his head and hang him to a beam which ran along the centre of the ceiling. The horror of facing a sudden and violent end seized him—his death would avail her nothing for whom he died. His senses were in a whirl; he threw up his hands and sprang forward.

"I'll do it!" he exclaimed, and fell on his knees beside her: "They *will* have your life; I cannot save you, child; but I can shield you from their rough, cruel hands, and put you painlessly to rest. Forgive me, forgive me, for it is in mercy to you I do this cruel deed."

The white hand went out to him and closed over his in a soft, forgiving clasp; the agony died out of the sweet eyes as

they rested one moment on his face ; then with a low sigh she closed them and turned away her head. In another moment her young life was ebbing slowly away. He remained by her side, holding her hand in his till all was over. He would not for a second leave her with those stern men, lest a wounding word or rough touch might disturb her on her way from this world to the next. He was conducted from the place in the same way as he had entered it, and when his conductors took leave of him they suggested that it would be well if he would leave Naples with as little delay

as possible. This forced murder—for such it really was—lay upon his conscience to the end of his life, and filled it with one long remorse—a living nightmare—for that scene was always present to his mind. The change that had so long puzzled us puzzled us now no more. He could not carry his secret to the grave with him, so gave it into our keeping.

“It’s a terrible story !” I exclaimed.

“And, unlike most terrible stories, it is true,” he answered. “Come out for a breath of fresh air and sunshine, to blow this gloomy subject from our senses.”

THE DRUIDS AND THEIR TEMPLES.

NEAR the town of Carnac, in Brittany, France, there is an extensive plain several miles wide, with a flat and barren surface. It is the last place in the world a tourist would care about visiting, if he were simply travelling in search of beautiful objects. In Winter the coldest winds blow over it with wild force, and in Summer it is unprotected by trees or shrubbery from the scorching shafts of the sun.

There are few houses or trees on the plain ; but it is divided into several avenues by long rows of unhewn upright stones, which, as far as the eye can see, are ranged in almost perfect order, like an army prepared for battle. There are over a thousand of them, and they stretch across the country from east to west for nearly seven miles. The largest are twenty-two feet high, and the smallest ten feet. A few have fallen, and others have been carted away; but originally they were placed apart at regular distances.

When you come nearer to them you will see many signs of age upon them. They are seamed, mossy, and battered. How old they are, nobody is quite sure, not even the wisest of the historians, but we may safely say that they have held their present positions for over eighteen hundred years ; they have clung to the meagre ground and withstood the combined assaults of time and storm, while generation after generation of the living has passed away.

How did they come there? The simple, credulous people of old, to whom all fairy stories were the truest histories, believed

that giants brought them and planted them ; but they were erected by ordinary men, and you may imagine how much labor the work cost at a time when there were no carts or wheel-barrow, much less railroads or massive cranes. Years, perhaps centuries, were occupied, and to the builders the undertaking must have seemed stupendous.

Similar stones are found at other places in Brittany; but the most famous collection is on a plain near the town of Salisbury, in England. This is called Stonehenge, and consists of one hundred and forty stones, the smallest of which weigh ten tons and the largest seventy tons. The remains of men and animals have been also found in the vicinity, and those have given the antiquaries a clue as to the objects for which the stones were raised.

Nothing positive is known about them, but it is supposed that they mark the temples of the Druids, a religious order which possessed great power in France and England during the century before and the century after the coming of Christ. They obtained a complete mastery over the ignorant and superstitious people then occupying those countries, by the practice of mysterious arts, which often were extremely cruel. They professed to know the hidden nature of things, and the forms and movements of the sun and stars ; but in reality they were not as wise as the children in our primary schools, and the simplest tricks of a good modern conjurer would surpass their most wonderful ones. They were astrologers and herb-doctors as well as priests and historians, and they

attributed a sacred character to many plants.

Human sacrifices formed one of the terrible features of their religion. The victims usually were criminals or prisoners of war ; but when there were none of these innocent and unoffending persons were sacrificed.

The favorite resort of the Druids was an island opposite the mouth of the river Loire, in France, where, once every year, between sunrise and sunset, they pulled down and rebuilt the roof of their temples; and any priest who allowed the smallest part of the sacred materials to fall carelessly, was torn to pieces by his fellows.

The only traces of the order left to us

are the rude stone buildings at Stonehenge and Carnac. Retreating before the Romans, the Druids went to the Isle of Anglesey, in Wales ; and when they saw their conquerors following, they made preparations for a battle. Among their preparations—not exactly for the battle, but for what they expected to follow it—were immense altars, on which they intended to sacrifice the unfortunate Romans who should be left after the battle. They were quite sure that they would need these altars, for their oracles gave them every reason to believe in a glorious triumph of their arms. But the Romans were again victorious, and the Druids themselves were the ones sacrificed.

SOLOMON RAY.

A hard, close man was Solomon Ray,
Nothing of value he gave away ;
 He hoarded and saved ;
 He pinched and shaved ;
And the more he had, the more he craved.


The hard earned dollars he toiled to gain,
Brought him little but care and pain ;
 For little he spent ;
 And all he lent,
He made it bring him twenty per cent.

Such was the life of Solomon Ray,
The years went by and his hair grew gray ;
 His cheeks grew thin,
 And his soul within,
Grew hard as the dollars he worked to win.

But he died one day, as all men must,
For life is fleeting and man but dust,
 The heirs were gay
 That laid him away,
And that was the end of Solomon Ray.

They quarrelled now who had little cared
For Solomon Ray while his life was spared,
 His lands were sold,
 And his hard earned gold,
All went to the lawyers, I am told.

Yet men will cheat, and pinch, and save,
Nor carry their treasure beyond the grave,
 All their gold some day,
 Will melt away,
Like the selfish savings of Solomon Ray.

THE
Canadian Journal  of Odd-Fellowship.

Cl. T. CAMPBELL, Editor.

STRATFORD, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER, 1875.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF ONTARIO.

ON Tuesday, August 3rd, the Grand Encampment of Ontario met in the new Odd-Fellows' Hall, in London, at 9 a. m.—Grand Patriarch Gibson in the chair. All the officers and a quorum of representatives were present—numbering about 70—besides a number of P.C.P.s.

The forenoon was devoted to the examination of credentials, the reception of new members, appointment of standing committees, and the presentation of the annual reports of the principal officers.

GRAND PATRIARCH'S REPORT.

OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES,—

At the close of another official year I welcome you to our Annual Council, in this magnificent structure erected for the purposes of Odd-Fellowship by the energetic brethren of London. May the name of the Encampment, under whose tent we have gathered, be characteristic of the nature of our deliberations to-day. May no improper word or deed disturb our "Harmony," or mar our peace!

According to the requirements of my office, I now submit for your consideration a brief report of my work during the year.

DISPENSATIONS.

Since our last session dispensations have been granted for the following Subordinate Encampments, viz.:

Alpha Encampment, No. 26, Sarnia, Dec. 7, 1874; Seaforth Encampment, No. 27, Seaforth, Feb. 18, 1875; Huron Encampment, No. 28, Goderich, April 27, 1875.

I trust the action taken will meet with your approval, and that charters will be granted the patriarchs.

VISITATIONS.

As in the case of my predecessors, I have also endeavored to visit every Encampment in

the jurisdiction during my incumbency, and I am happy to say that I have been able to accomplish the object of my desire. In the course of these visits I have been gratified to find the several Encampments in a very satisfactory and prosperous condition; and I am pleased to say that the work of each is well performed. I have, during these visitations, used every means to instruct the patriarchs; and have exemplified the work to the best of my knowledge and ability. Details of those visits have appeared in the pages of the CANADIAN JOURNAL OF ODD-FELLOWSHIP during the past months.

DECISIONS AND DISPENSATIONS.

Many questions of law and order have been submitted for decision, none of which have been of sufficient importance to bring before the Grand Encampment, excepting one from Brother Bingham, to the following effect:

"Is a Brother appealing to the Grand Encampment compelled to pay for copying papers, minutes of proceedings, &c., in connection with his case?"

Answer—That there was no general law on the matter; but I considered it only justice to a Brother for the Encampment from which he appeals to grant him full copies without expense.

On several occasions permission has been asked to wear regalia at dedications, &c., which I have usually granted.

AMENDMENTS.

Finding that many questions are submitted in consequence of the amendments to the Constitution which have been made from time to time, not being thoroughly known to the several Encampments, I would recommend that all such amendments be printed in the journal of proceedings for the present session. This will give all the Encampments a better knowledge of the Constitution, and thus enable them to settle among themselves many questions which would otherwise be submitted to the G. P. for decision.

REPRESENTATION.

The rapid growth of the patriarchal branch of the Order is increasing the size of this Grand Body, and adding materially to the expenses of its annual sessions. I would suggest to you the advisability of considering whether the time has

not come for an alteration of the basis of representation, by which the membership of the Grand Encampment might be reduced.

STATISTICS.

I refer you to the report of our Grand Scribe for the statistics, from which you will learn that our advance during the past year has been of the most satisfactory nature—comparing favorably with the progress of the Order in other jurisdictions.

SYMPATHY.

While rejoicing, however, in the general prosperity of the Order, we should not be forgetful of the misfortunes which have befallen individual members. Especially may we call to mind the sufferings of a brother resident in this city, who was once an efficient officer of this body—P. G. H. P., John Hunter, who has been laid on a bed of sickness for the past three years. It would only be appropriate for the Grand Encampment to give expression to its sympathy for our afflicted Brother.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I have to return my thanks to the District Deputies for their attention to the Encampments placed in their charge, and to the Grand Officers, as well as many individual members, for assistance rendered me during my term of office.

And may the God of the Patriarchs endow you with wisdom to conduct your deliberations, and crown your labors with success.

JOHN GIBSON.

London, Aug. 3, 1875.

REPORT OF GRAND SCRIBE AND TREASURER.
PATRIARCHS,—

In accordance with custom I present for your perusal my annual report, giving in detail our statistical progress and financial prospects.

Allow me in the first place, to diverge a little, and with nearly a thousand Odd-Fellows, welcome you most heartily to the hospitality of London. The Forest City has always been a nursery of Odd-Fellowship, and this beautiful and commodious temple to which you have been introduced by Harmony Encampment to-day, bears abundant testimony to the strength and progress of the Order. Similar bonds have been added to the tie in different parts of the jurisdiction, holding us together more firmly than the plastic mortar which binds this building in a solid mass.

We have now twenty-eight Encampments, with a total membership of 1,535, an increase of 343 over our report of the past year. It is true that we have not added many new tents, but those we have are flourishing beyond our most sanguine expectations.

In accordance with your instructions, I had 250 copies of the Journal of Proceedings printed and distributed throughout the jurisdiction, and transmitted copies to sister Grand Encampments in different parts of the United States. In return I have received Journals from a number of State Grand Bodies as well as the Journal of Proceedings from our own R. W. Grand Lodge of Ontario.

STATE OF THE ORDER.—Three new Encampments have been organized during recess, by the Grand Patriarch, viz.: Alpha Encampment, No. 26, Sarnia, December 7th, 1874; Seaforth Encampment, No. 27, February 18th, 1875, and Huron Encampment, No. 28, Goderich, April 27th, 1875. They are all working well, and give abundant proof of future usefulness. Each succeeding Return, with one or two exceptions, exhibits a gratifying increase. Those that have not increased, report peace and harmonious working. Duplicate copies of new by-laws from Frontier Encampment, No. 2, Windsor, and Quinte Encampment, No. 19, Belleville, have been placed in my hands, and are herewith presented for ratification.

STATISTICS.—The returns from Subordinates do not come in as promptly in many cases as they should, and notwithstanding the particularity of the instructions given, some are carelessly made out, and the Committee on Returns will find many errors. Our statistics cannot be considered reliable, unless the Subordinates make their returns out intelligently and correctly. It is essential that the amount of relief given to Patriarchs should be stated, also number of weeks sickness for which benefits were paid. The certificates from Representatives have only in a few cases accompanied the Returns, so that any delay that is occasioned in the work of this Grand Encampment, may be attributed by Representatives to negligence of their own Scribes. The total revenue foots up \$6,394.79, an increase of \$1,327.68 over the previous year. 403 have been initiated, 32 admitted by card, 5 rejected, 6 reinstated, 37 suspended, while 4 have been expelled, and 7 have died. The dues to this R. W. Grand body amount in sum total to \$705.21, an increase of \$151.21 over last year.

FINANCE.—Our funds cannot be said to be in a good condition, as we are unable to pay our debts, and mileage and per diem of so large a representation as we have this year; and unless the representation is reduced, extra assessment, or some other means must be resorted to, to place this Grand Encampment in a position to give justice to her subordinates. We are unable after an existence of six years to pay back the loan of \$200 borrowed from the R. W. Grand Lodge of Ontario, or procure Charters for our subordinates, which will necessitate a considerable outlay, and which has now become, with twenty-eight Encampments, an actual necessity. We began the year just closed with a depleted treasury, and the prospects for the coming year, without a change in our present legislation, will keep us in a position of bankruptcy. Our account has been paid in full to the R. W. Grand Lodge, U. S., besides Representative tax, and all incidental expenses, and we have a balance of cash in Treasury and supplies.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The correspondence the past year has been of the most pleasant and friendly character. The D. D. G. P's. have been for the most part, exceedingly prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and rendered me the best assistance. An appeal has been placed in my hands from Patriarch H. C. Bingham, who joins issue with Harmony En-

campment, No. 3, London. It, with all other papers relating thereto, will be submitted for your consideration. Independent of this, our Subordinate Encampments all report progress, peace and prosperity, and in every part of the jurisdiction are gaining strength.

I have to thank, in conclusion, the Grand Officers and the Members of the Order generally, especially Grand Patriarch Gibson, for uniform courtesy and ready assistance. The large experience and sound judgment of the latter Officer has added much to the harmony and good feeling which universally prevails. For many years past he has devoted the indomitable energy of his spare moments to this work of love, and his numerous visits the past year, throughout the jurisdiction, bear me out in saying that his heart and soul is in the work. I trust he may long be spared to legislate in our councils. Trusting that the labor of the present session may be productive of the best results to our beloved order,

I remain,
Yours faithfully and fraternally,

M. D. DAWSON,
Grand Scribe and Treasurer.

London, August 2nd, 1875.

STATISTICS.

The statistics of the Encampment Branch as found in the books of the G. Scribe, may be briefly summarized :

Number of Encampments.....	28
Initiations during the year.....	403
Admitted by Card.....	32
Reinstated.....	6
Increase.....	441
Withdrawn.....	52
Suspended or dropped.....	37
Expelled.....	4
Deaths.....	7
Decrease.....	100
Net Increase.....	341
Present Membership.....	1535

RECEIPTS.

Cash on 1st August, 1874.....	\$640 64
Dues to G. Encampment.....	705 21
Supplies.....	149 04
	—————\$1494 89

EXPENSES.

Mileage and per diem of last Session.....	\$542 01
G. Scribe's Salary.....	75 00
Remitted G. L. U. S.....	185 57
Printing.....	148 25
Postage, telegrams and incidentals.....	63 26
	—————\$1014 09
Balance in cash.....	480 80
Due by Subordinates.....	73 09
Supplies.....	155 75
Total assets.....	\$709 64

From the returns of subordinates we find

that, in point of membership, London leads with 151; then comes Toronto with 149; and St. Catharines, with 110. These are all that exceed 100 members. Below that number is Hamilton, with 98; Stratford, 91; Whitby, 67; Ingersoll, 64; Chatham and Bowmanville, each 62; and then follow in decreasing order, Windsor, Oshawa, St. Marys, Brantford, Brockville down to Goderich the last instituted, with 18 members.

In revenue, Toronto leads with \$503.16, followed by London, with \$362.81; Napanee is at the foot, with \$41.84.

In initiations, Stratford comes first with 44; then London, 34; St. Catharines, 32; Toronto, 28; the lowest is Port Perry, with 0.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees were appointed :

Creditentials.—M. D. Dawson, George Midgley, Jas. E. Hawkins, Jno. Dauncey.

Finance.—T. Woodvatt, Jas. McLean, W. Badinach, D. M. Telford, J. J. Davis.

Correspondence.—George Shaw, E. G. Chant, Henry Neal, Jno. Campbell, Thos. Henderson.

By-Laws.—E. R. Robinson, James E. Swinton, Jno. Welsh, J. M. Wingfield, E. Burnham.

Returns.—James F. McDonald, J. C. Cooper, A. Edwards, John Bowen, John Turner.

Mileage.—Geo. Wales, Jno. Dodimead, T. Cox, G. H. Carey, R. M. Paton.

Distribution.—W. N. Ford, Geo. Powell, jr., A. Murray, R. Green, C. S. Male.

Appeals.—J. T. White, Jno. G. Moore, W. D. Gordon, J. A. Parker, Samuel Burdon.

State of the Order.—J. T. Hornibrook, J. B. McIntyre, Cook, Adams, Davis.

REPRESENTATION.

In the afternoon session one of the principal matters settled was the question of representation. Several motions were be-

fore the Grand Encampment, and the result was the adoption of the one of which notice had been given by Rep. Blain, to the following effect: "Every subordinate Encampment shall be entitled to one representative; every Encampment having more than 100 members, two representatives; and more than 200 members, three representatives."

DECISIONS.

Among the decisions of the Grand Encampment were the following:

"A Patriarch who has lost membership in his encampment on account of expulsion from his Lodge, does not when reinstated in his Lodge, regain his membership in the encampment, without a ballot, unless an appeal against the expulsion had been sustained."

"A Patriarch appealing to the Grand Encampment is required to pay for copying papers, etc., but if his appeal is sustained, the amount should be paid to him by the Encampment."

AN APPEAL CASE.

In the case of Patriarch H. C. Bingham, against Harmony Encampment, the Committee on Appeals could not agree, and presented a majority and minority report.

After considerable discussion the matter was referred to a special committee, to be considered in the interim, and reported on at next session. The committee consists

of J. Ham Perry, W. H. Cole, Cl. T. Campbell, Jno. Gibson and W. N. Ford.

DEPUTY G. S. STOKES.

This distinguished Brother was present during the session, and rendered material assistance by exemplifying the secret work, installing the officers, and counselling the Patriarchs.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

G. P.—Harper Wilson, St. Catharines.
G. H. P.—W. H. Cole, Brockville.
G. S. W.—J. P. Young, Chatham.
G. S. and T.—M. D. Dawson, London.
G. J. W.—E. R. Robinson, London.
G. Rep.—Jno. Gibson, Stratford.
G. Rep.—J. Ham Perry, Whitby.
G. I. Sent.—Jno. J. Moore, Belleville.
G. O. Sent.—Geo. Midgley, Hamilton.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Union, 1, A. Swinton; Frontier, 2, Jno. F. Bell; Harmony, 3, W. R. Brown; Brant, 4, T. Woodyatt; Charity, 5, W. Gibson; Beaver, 6, J. McLean; Burlington, 7, Geo. Midgeley; Toronto, 8, Geo. H. Carey; Brock, 9, M. J. Reid; Chatham, 10, James Moore; Ontario, 11, Dr. Rae; Albert, 12, S. Burdon; Whitby, 13, Dr. Adams; Fidelity, 14, James Fullerton; Kingston, 15, W. D. Gordon; Mt. Ararat, 16, R. McDonald; Hebron, 17, John Dauncey; Northern Star, 18, J. J. Davis; Quinte, 19, Wm. Davis; Elgin, 20, W. F. Forbes; Unity, 21, J. F. McDonald; Guiding Star, 22, A. Edwards; Niagara Falls, 23, John Bowen; Friendship, 24, E. Burnham; Victoria, 25, E. Chant; Alpha 26, Henry Neal; Seaforth, 27, and Huron, 28, Jno. Campbell.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ONTARIO.

THE Grand Lodge of Ontario met in London, on the 4th of August. The attendance of officers and representatives was about 200. This was the largest gathering of the Fraternity ever assembled in Grand Lodge in this Province; for at

about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, there were near 300 Past Grands present. It was very gratifying as an evidence of increase and prosperity; but by no means satisfactory in its legislative capacity—being too unwieldy to work well. The

addition of new members was particularly noticeable—about 150 receiving the G. L. Degree for the first time.

The morning session of the first day was taken up entirely with the examination of credentials and the reception of addresses.

Deputy Grand Sire Stokes, who had to leave London at noon, visited the Grand Lodge, and received a most hearty welcome. The words of counsel, encouragement and congratulation that fell from his lips were well received and appreciated by his Canadian brethren.

The condition and prospects of the Order may be judged from the reports of the principal officers, given below.

GRAND MASTER'S REPORT.

*To the R. W. Grand Lodge of Ontario,
I. O. O. F.*

OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES.—

With the returning year we meet again, not only to review the significant triumphs of Odd-Fellowship during another twelve months' campaign, but also to consider questions of the present, and legislate for the future.

For the kind Providence that has watched over and sustained us as members of one common brotherhood; for the signal success that has crowned our united efforts during the past year; and for the more than favorable circumstances under which we are convened on this occasion, let our hearts rise in gratitude to God and become vocal with His praise, and let us, as a Lodge, prostrate ourselves at His feet and acknowledge Him as the donor of all our benefits.

1. The following Lodges have been instituted during the year under dispensations, and charters are herewith recommended for the same.

1 Aurora, No. 148, Aurora,	Sept. 17, 1874.
2 Western Star, No. 149, Brussels,	" 29, "
3 Bertie, No. 150, Ridgeway,	Nov. 9, "
4 Sycamore, No. 151, Arkona,	" 24, "
5 Hayden, No. 152, Norwich,	" 26, "
6 Wildey, No. 153, Granton,	" 26, "
7 Alpha, No. 154, Almonte,	Jan. 21, 1875.
8 Brougham, No. 155, Brougham,	" 29, "
9 Pyramid, No. 156, Newmarket,	Feb. 18, "

10 Thamesville, 157, Thamesville,	Mar. 4, 1875.
11 Progress, No. 158, Guelph,	" 5, "
12 Oak Leaf, No. 159, Hamilton,	" 11, "
13 Listowel, No. 160, Listowel,	" 11, "
14 Simcoe, No. 161, Simcoe,	" 18, "
15 Cookstown, No. 162, Cookstown,	" 28, "
16 Oriental, No. 163, Cornwall,	Apr. 15, "
17 Romeo, No. 164, Stratford,	" 13, "
18 Beethoven, No. 165, Brooklin,	June 16, "
19 Oswego, No. 166, Canboro,	" 17, "
20 Hillsburg, No. 167, Hillsburg,	" 18, "
21 Sutton, No. 168, Sutton,	" 25, "
22 Stephen, No. 169, Durham,	" 28, "
23 Rose, * No. 28, Amherstburg,	May 6, "
24 Cataragui, * No. 10, Kingston,	" 25, "

Those marked thus (*) are resuscitated.

The above list of new and resuscitated Lodges exhibits a most gratifying harvest as the result of another year's sowing, and their rapidly increasing membership bears additional testimony of the daily growth of the principles of our Order in the hearts of a loyal and patriotic people.

On the 21st January, 1875, I had the pleasure of instituting Alpha Lodge, No. 154, at Almonte, and of installing the officers. This Lodge has a good hall and started with every prospect of success.

On the 18th February, Bro. Hornibrook, Grand Warden, assisted by several Brothers, instituted Pyramid Lodge, No. 156, in Newmarket. This Lodge has been instituted under favorable auspices, and its future prospects are bright.

On Tuesday, 15th April, 1875, assisted by Brothers from Brockville, Prescott and Iroquois, I instituted Oriental Lodge, No. 163, at Cornwall, and installed the officers, and five candidates were initiated. This Lodge is in good hands and is sure to prosper.

On the 16th June, I received an application from several Brothers in Sutton, praying that D. D. G. M. Warriner be permitted to institute the Lodge in that village. With the consent of D. D. G. M. Mutton, in whose district the Lodge would be located, I allowed D. D. G. M. Richard Warriner to institute Sutton Lodge, No. 168.

• On the 13th February, 1875, I instituted "River Side Degree Lodge," No. 7, at Brockville, and installed the officers. This Degree Lodge will be a great benefit, as there are two subordinates working in the town.

With these exceptions all the above Lodges have been instituted by the D. D. G. Masters of the districts in which they are located, and to their honor be it re-

ported that in performing the duties of their office, they have in most cases, given evidence that the confidence reposed in them was not misplaced.

3. Perhaps the most convincing proof that the chariot wheels of Odd-Fellowship are steadily rolling onward to victory, gaining additional strength at every revolution, is the fact that several new halls have been dedicated to her benevolent purposes during the past year. I have had the honor of assisting at several of these dedicatory ceremonies and of sharing in their closing festivities, and I must say that as to convenience and architectural design, they compare favorably with those of other benevolent societies, while they at the same time serve as an index to the self sacrificing energy and enterprising spirit of our devoted brotherhood.

4. A great many applications have been made to me during the past year for permission to hold anniversaries, coupled with the privilege of wearing the Regalia of office on these occasions. While I have expressed my unqualified disapprobation of the practice of parading the streets dressed in official paraphernalia, I have at the same time, given my assent to the wearing of our regalia, either at pic-nics or when the doors are thrown open to the public, providing always that no intoxicating liquors be used at these demonstrations, and it is particularly pleasing to me, while I am sure it is alike gratifying to this Grand Lodge, to know that the proviso has, in all cases, been strictly observed.

I think an occasional public demonstration in connection with our Order is productive of much good. First, because on these occasions the humanizing principles and objects of Odd-Fellowship are made known to the public, which, while it cannot do any harm, may be the means of communicating untold blessings to many an orphan child. Secondly, because in these social and intellectual features of our Order we get a glimpse of the net work of the individuality of our brethren and of the part they are acting in the great drama of life, and therefore, in my opinion, in all our associations as much latitude should be given for the play of our social powers as could be granted with propriety.

5. As far back as 1867, the question of incorporation for the I. O. Odd-Fellows in this Province was agitated, and a resolu-

tion passed by the Grand Lodge instructing its Executive Officers to take the requisite measures to secure the Act of Incorporation for the Order in the Province, and up to October, 1874, all efforts to secure to us this advantage failed.

In accordance with a resolution of this Grand Lodge, passed at its last annual session, I, with Brothers H. E. Buttery, D. G. M.; J. B. King, G. S.; Geo. Irwin, G. T.; James Woodyatt, P. G. M. and G. Rep.; John Barr, P. G. M. and G. Rep., and Bro. Thos. Woodyatt, as Solicitor, (who was directed to prepare and arrange the requisite papers,) took the necessary proceeding before His Honor Judge Duggan, at Toronto, for the incorporation of the Grand Lodge, under the General Act of last Session of the Legislature of Ontario, for that purpose, and it is my pleasing duty to report that this great keystone to the stability and prosperity of our Order received the impress of the Seal of the Government of this Province, on the 19th day of November, 1874.

6. Very soon after assuming the duties of my office, I issued a circular to the D. Deputies in the Jurisdiction, requesting them to make speedy preparation for the efficient discharge of the increased duties and responsibilities of their office, reminding them at the same time that upon their judicious efforts, unflagging zeal, and continued co-operation, depended to a very great extent, the growth and vitality of our Order.

Now, while many of the D. D. G. Masters have put their shoulders to the wheel and performed their work nobly and effectually, I am sorry to say there are others who have not merited quite so high an encomium.

7. It is with feelings of deep regret that I announce the death of our late Brother, Dr. John Lawrence, D. D. G. M. of District No. 14, at his residence in Paris, on the 5th of May last. He was a zealous Odd-Fellow, and an honest man. In his death, the Order has lost a devoted member, and the community in which he lived, an upright and useful citizen.

It is only necessary to state in connection with the case of the D. D. G. M. of Districts Nos. 4 and 5, that he was expelled by his Lodge, on the 23rd March, 1875.

To fill the vacancies caused by the death and expulsion of these Brothers, I

issued commissions to Bro. A. McAuslin, of Galt, as D. D. G. M. for District No. 14, and Bro. S. A. McMurtry, of Lindsay, as D. D. G. M. for Districts Nos. 4 and 5, who kindly consented to accept and fill the respective offices for the current year.

8. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without calling your attention to the immediate necessity of legislating to the end that a more timely installation of the officers of the July term may be secured.

According to the present mode of installation each D. D. G. M. has several Lodges, sometimes two or more meeting on the same night, and if they all wait to be installed by him their returns cannot be made to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge earlier than the 15th or 23rd of July, which renders it almost impossible for him to get his annual report ready for the Grand Lodge. This I consider no small grievance, and I would recommend that some constitutional action be immediately taken to redress it.

9. A great many questions of various natures have been submitted to me, in reference to the laws of the Order, most of which were easily answered by referring to the Digest. The significance of the following, however, demand a passing notice and place in my report.

Q. 1. Can members of our Order unite with other organizations of Odd-Fellows?

A. No; members of our Order cannot unite with the Manchester Unity or any other organization of Odd-Fellows.

Q. 2. Can a resident of the United States be admitted to membership in our Lodges?

A. No. Residence is an elementary qualification for membership. An individual can only have one legal residence.

Q. 3. Can a member lawfully sit in the Lodge or vote, when he is more than three months in arrears and not suspended?

A. A member can sit in the Lodge, but he can neither vote for the election of officers nor for the appropriation of funds.

Q. 4. Can the N. G. leave the chair to make a motion, or to take part in any debate?

A. No. It is the duty of the N. G. of the Lodge, always when present at its meetings to preside.

Q. 5. At the election of officers have Tellers a right to vote?

A. Yes. All Brothers in good standing have the right to vote.

10. The 24th May, 1875, will ever be memorable in the history of Odd-Fellowship, for the grand Odd-Fellows' demonstration held at Whitby, in connection with the dedicatory ceremony of the new hall erected by the brethren of that place. Foremost among the Brothers of Whitby, who agitated the building of such a magnificent structure was P. Grand Perry, whose zeal was not the least abated even in the face of great difficulties, and who rested not contented until he saw his cause triumph.

The demonstration was rendered more successful in consequence of the honored visit of our distinguished Brothers, the Hon. M. J. Durham, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States; Grand Master Stebbins, of Rochester, N. Y.; P. G. Master Colfax, of Indiana; P. G. Master White, Compiler of the Digest; and Grand Treasurer Morrison, of Michigan.

In presence of these distinguished visitors, the officers of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Ontario, and a large number of visiting brethren, assisted by P. G. M. McAfee, as G. Marshall, and P. G. Masters John Murray, of Clifton; John Gibson, of Stratford; James Woodyatt, of Brantford; A. Purvis, of St. Catharines, as G. Heralds, and J. B. King, Grand Secy., I dedicated the new and beautiful hall of Eastern Star Lodge to the purposes of Odd-Fellowship; to disseminate Friendship, Love and Truth, and to diffuse Benevolence and Charity in its fullest extent to all its worthy members.

The impressive services of the dedication being over, Bro. J. W. Stebbins, G. M. of New York, delivered a most brilliant and eloquent dedicatory oration.

He accorded great honor to Eastern Star Lodge No. 72, of Whitby, for the noble stand she had taken; the work she had achieved, and the manner of achievement. He hoped that this Temple would become to the widow, a joy—to the orphan a song of praise; so should this Lodge, like a mountain spring, send down its rivulet of refreshing waters, to fertilize the waste places of our desolate humanity, and commingling with those of its boon sister Lodges, swell to ocean volume the ma-

jestic river of Odd-Fellowship, as it rolled in a mighty tide wave round the world.

He was followed by P.G. Master Colfax, of Indiana, whose oratorical fame was not diminished, but rather increased, by his able speech in behalf of Odd-Fellowship. He congratulated the Odd-Fellows of Whitby upon their great enterprise, and trusted that from the new Hall, would go out the genial and benevolent influences of the Order. He urged each member to study well the sublime principles of Odd-Fellowship, which, if acted out, would make them better husbands, better fathers and better citizens than before they became Odd-Fellows.

11. With the consent of the Executive, I issued a circular to the several subordinate Lodges in the jurisdiction, requesting a special meeting of the R. W. G. Lodge of Ontario, to be held at Whitby, May 24, at 11 a.m., to receive and welcome the Most Worthy Grand Sire on his visit to our Dominion. A more convincing proof of the high regard which the brethren of this Province entertain toward those across the waters in the great American Republic could not be, than that of the large representation of the occasion.

The Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Order, together with other distinguished visitors, after being introduced and presented to the Grand Lodge, was received with Grand Honors, when an address of welcome was read and presented to Grand Sire Durham, to which he made a very able and suitable reply.

The expenses of the representatives who attended the special session of the Grand Lodge were paid by their respective Lodges, while the expenses incurred by the Grand Officers were defrayed by themselves, and I trust that any unavoidable expenditure connected with the occasion will cheerfully be borne by the Grand Lodge.

On the 30th March I issued a circular to the Lodges, appealing to them for aid in behalf of our brothers in Kansas, who were rendered destitute of fodder for their work cattle and seed for their spring planting by the ravages of the grasshoppers and drought of the past summer, and heartily and cheerfully did they respond to the call, contributing for their relief \$304.50; and I am sure the contribution would have been ten-fold greater, had it not been for the

general stagnation of business and hard times in our own country.

I instructed the Grand Secretary to grant permissions to Vermillion Lodge No. 3, Dakota Territory to appeal to the Lodges in Ontario for aid. Their hall together with paraphernalia and everything connected therewith having been destroyed by fire.

I also instructed the Grand Secretary to call the attention of the brothers in Charlestown, S. C., to the illegality of their appealing to our Lodges for aid without first obtaining permission from the Grand Master of Ontario.

12. I would call the attention of the Representatives to the CANADIAN JOURNAL OF ODD-FELLOWSHIP, published in Stratford, whose pages are devoted to the interests of our Order. This JOURNAL, I consider invaluable to every Odd-Fellow; I trust the representatives will give it the support which its importance demands and hope they will spare no pains to increase its circulation throughout the length and breadth of Ontario.

13. It affords me great pleasure to report that I visited the following Lodges during the year:—

In August I visited Belleville Lodge, No. 81; in December, Florence Nightingale, No. 66, and Eastern Star Lodge, No. 72; in February, Gananoque Lodge, No. 114; in March, Mizpah Lodge, No. 127, and Durham Lodge, No. 78; in May, Cobourg Lodge, No. 136; in June, Amity Lodge, No. 80, and Capital Lodge, No. 141; in July, Vivian Lodge, No. 146, and Stella Lodge, No. 125. I have visited Brock Lodge, No. 9, and St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 137, on several occasions.

The above Lodges appear to be in a prosperous condition, presided over by able officers, and are now working in harmony and brotherly love.

The reception accorded to me on my official visits during the past year was most cordial. I shall never forget the generous hospitality, the uniform kindness and fraternal regard exhibited to me by my brethren in the various localities I visited. This I shall always bear in grateful remembrance.

14. I have to report that in compliance with the instructions of G. Lodge, last session, in the case of Bro. W. A. Robblin vs. Belleville Lodge, No. 81, I directed

the Lodge to grant him his withdrawal card, which demand was promptly and cheerfully complied with.

15. The following appeals are in the hands of the Grand Secretary for your determination, viz.:—

One from Bro. James Smith, P.G.M. vs. Gore Lodge, No. 34, appealing from the action and decision of Gore Lodge, in the matter of charges preferred by him against Bro. H. C. Bingham, P.G.M.

An appeal from J. A. Montgomery against the action of Durham Lodge, No. 78, on the grounds of informality and want of fairness. Also an appeal from H. F. Tuck, as set forth in his appeal, having been left over from last Annual Session of Grand Lodge.

Erie Lodge, No. 33, asked permission to appeal to G.L.U.S. in the matter of Bro. McMath vs. Erie Lodge, but not having obtained permission from this Grand Lodge, I declined to grant the request.

I have issued a duplicate card to Bro. Rev. St. George Caulfield, of Windsor, as ordered by resolution of Grand Lodge.

March 23, I instructed G. Sec'y to issue a card to Bro. Jas. Sills, of late Thames Lodge, Mitchell, the books of that Lodge showing that the brother was entitled to it when that Lodge became defunct. I also ordered G. Sec'y to issue cards to Bros. Samuel McGee, Alexander McGee, Charles Cornwall, Edward Anderson, J. S. Kolfage, T. M. Kaltchaller, Alonzo Elliott, Simon Kemp, and Jonathan Lane, of late Rose Lodge, No. 28, Amherstburgh, in pursuance of section 418 and 424, Digest G.L.U.S.

May 3, I directed Grand Sec'y to issue a duplicate to Bro. James Dunbar, Amherstburg, being assured by Bro. McAfee that the Bro. had lost the original.

May 18, I instructed G. Sec'y to issue a card to Bro. Charles Danyon, of late Long Point Lodge, Simcoe, the minute book of this Lodge showing that he was entitled to it when the Lodge became defunct.

16. January 28, I appointed Cl. T. Campbell, W. A. Rawlings, Robt. Kirkpatrick, W. F. Roome and W. S. Campbell, a Committee on Laws of Subordinates, and instructed them to consider and report upon all by-laws submitted,

I also appointed Bros. J. B. King, Cl. T. Campbell and Thomas Woodyatt a Committee to prepare a Model Code of By-Laws for Subordinate Lodges, according to resolution, pages 1,244 and 1,245, JOURNAL, 1874.

17. It affords me great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the Order in this Jurisdiction; it never was in a more prosperous condition; no difficulties of a serious nature have arisen since our last annual session, and very little has occurred to require executive interference.

Permit me now to tender to the members of this Grand Lodge my sincere thanks for the high and honorable position in which you placed me a year ago. To the Brethren who have been my valued advisers during the past year—to the Brotherhood at large for their fraternal courtesies and hospitalities wherever it has been my duty and my pleasure to meet them, I return my sincere thanks.

I thank my associated Grand Officers for their co-operation and advice. Especially am I indebted to the R. W. Grand Secretary not only for the valuable aid he has given me, the prompt and kind manner he has answered all enquiries and communications, but for the delicate consideration which he has evinced towards me throughout the year just closed.

And now in conclusion my brethren let us be vigilant in the discharge of our duty and particularly assiduous in cultivating the great principles of our Order. Let them be ever borne in mind as a guide to practical life.

May our example and conduct in life prove a high recommendation and a fair illustration of our principles, and reflect the highest honor upon our profession and character, and when we shall be removed from the labors of the earthly Lodge, may we be admitted to the brotherhood of the perfect in the Grand Lodge above not made with hands eternal in the heavens.

I shall not detain you longer from the meeting, being assured that you will give all subjects that may be brought before you the most careful consideration, and that your decisions will redound to your own honor and the prosperity of our Order.

WM. FITZSIMMONS, Grand Master.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Your Grand Secretary, in obedience to the requirements of the law, has much pleasure in presenting this his ninth annual report of the operations of the Subordinate Lodges of this Jurisdiction during the past year, as well as of other matters coming within his sphere of duty.

1. Although the abstract herein shows such a gratifying increase, the exhibit would doubtless have been much more satisfactory, but for the general financial depression of the past year, which has evidently had its effect upon our members as well as upon the general community.

2. The resolution, authorizing printing Journal of 1874, was complied with, and the same distributed to the Subordinate Lodges, as well as a copy to each State Grand Lodge.

3. The customary reduction of rates of fares on the leading lines of Railway, and by the Canadian Navigation Company, have been secured, though I have been unable to make arrangements with the Northern Railway for reduced fares, that Company requiring a guarantee of fifteen tickets, which I was not in a position to give.

4. Your instructions, to prepare for the Grand Lodge of the United States a copy of the report of the special committee on the W. D. Kennedy appeal, was complied with; and the appeal and papers of Bro. McMahon, on behalf of Bro. Pyke, certified to and sent to that Grand Body.

5. The returns for term ending 31st December, 1874, were all duly received, excepting that of Shannonville Lodge, No. 118. I have made every effort to have these returns in, but without avail. Our annual Session follows so closely after the end of the term, that it is quite impossible for your Grand Secretary to give you as complete financial and statistical information as is desirable, owing to the fact that many of the Lodges, without apparent cause, delay sending their returns until the latest possible moment, say 26th July, as is the case with a number of Lodges this year. You will readily perceive that it is simply impossible to compile and have printed full and complete statistical tables in time for the annual session, say August 2nd or 3rd.

6. The books have to be closed and balance sheet prepared in time for the

Auditor's examination. This year I waited until the 14th July, and yet eleven Lodges to hear from; these Lodges appear as delinquents, though the returns and cash of some of them may be received prior to the session. At this writing, July 27, no returns have been received from Clinton Lodge, No. 83; Peabody Lodge, No. 99; Gananoque Lodge, No. 114, and Shannonville Lodge, No. 118. The absence of these reports seriously affects the various totals and averages. If the Grand Lodge would change its annual meeting to some date earlier in the year, or accept a Report compiled from the returns for the year ending 31st December, the difficulties complained of might be avoided.

7. Since we last met in annual session there have been twenty-five (25) new Lodges instituted and one resuscitated, making a total of one hundred and forty-one (141) Lodges at present in Ontario, with a membership of 10,200 all working diligently and harmoniously for the advancement of the great principles of universal fraternity. In reference to Cataqui Lodge No. 10, what is virtually a new lodge, the charter members would not start the Lodge unless they could obtain the old name and number. The defunct Lodge of that name and number was located in Kingston, and ceased before the institution of this Grand Lodge. We had, therefore, nothing to surrender, but it being evidently for the good of the Order to have the Lodge started, and they had every right to select the name, it was considered right to give them the number.

The receipts of the past year have been \$7,639.32, and is given in detail in a supplement to this report.

8. During the year a number of Subordinate Lodges have submitted their by-laws for approval. I have sent the same to the Chairman of the Committee on Laws of Subordinates for examination, and as soon as reported on by that Committee I have sent a certified copy to the Lodge; thus many Lodges have been enabled to get their by-laws printed and in use without waiting for the annual session of Grand Lodge.

9. The committee on "Model Code," appointed in conformity with resolution of last year, have prepared and herewith submit for your consideration, as an appendix to this report, a "Model Code

of By-Laws for use of Subordinate Lodges." I believe that, if adopted, they will supply a want that is invariably felt by new Lodges; and I would recommend that the Grand Lodge have — copies of this Model Code, with the Constitution of Subordinate Lodges, printed, and that each new Lodge be supplied with — copies at 10 per cent. advance of cost, which will doubtless be far cheaper than the Lodges could get their own by-laws printed for.

10. On account of large amount of supplies on hand, I insured the same for \$1500 in the Lancashire Fire and Life Company, and ask your endorsement for so doing, and instruction as to renewing the same on expiry.

11. Acting under resolution of James Woodyatt, P.G.M., (page 1247, Journal,) I asked for tenders for printing supplies for the year; that of M. D. Dawson & Co. being the lowest and otherwise satisfactory I accepted. I have consequently been enabled to furnish new Lodges with a complete outfit of books and forms much cheaper than they could get a single set for, and at the same time realize a small profit for this Grand Lodge.

12. The sale of the Digest of Ontario has been seriously retarded, owing to the erroneous idea getting abroad that the Grand Lodge of the United States had, at its last session, interdicted it, when in fact only the forms, copyrighted by the G.L.U. S., were forbidden. To comply with the instructions of that Grand body, I cut out the "Forms" from each copy sold this year, and pasted in a slip explaining the cause of the mutilation. I would recommend that the representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States be instructed to use their best efforts to have the late resolution rescinded, so that we may sell those Digests on hand without mutilation, as there is scarcely a manual extant but contains all the "Forms" we have had printed.

13. Agreeably to instruction contained in the report of Committee on Legislation, (page 1226 Journal,) assisted by Thomas Woodyatt, P.G., I prepared a code of Procedure and Forms to govern charges and appeals, the same having been approved by Bro. Ford, Chairman of the committee which introduced the resolution, I incorporated the same into the Journal of 1874, so that it might come into im-

mediate operation. I believe that it has been observed in some cases and given satisfaction. It now awaits your action.

14. Barrie Lodge, No. 63, has met with a great loss by the burning of their furniture and regalia in the late disastrous fire in that town; the Lodge has been struggling with adverse circumstances for some time, and this last misfortune works seriously upon the Lodge. I would recommend that this Grand Lodge consider the advisability of making the Brothers a donation, or loan them a sum of money, to enable them to get once more established, and to encourage them in their efforts to keep their altar fires burning.

15. The very large correspondence of the past year is herewith submitted.

16. The usual courtesies of an exchange of Journals of Proceedings with the several State Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments have been made, among them an interesting Journal from the Grand Lodge of the German Empire has been received; also a bound volume from the Grand Lodge of Texas, being a complete history of the Order in that State up to 1874.

17. The call for aid made by the M.W. Grand Master, on behalf of the sufferers in Kansas by the grasshoppers and drought the past year, was responded to by the Lodges to the amount of \$304.50.

18. With a view to secure the more prompt receipt of returns and cash due this Grand Lodge, I would recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to require all returns and cash due by Subordinate Lodges, for the term ending 30th June in each year, be in the hands of the Grand Secretary not later than the 16th July in each year, the penalty for non-compliance being a forfeiture of the Lodge to representation at the ensuing session.

19. The semi-annual returns now call for the number of weeks' sickness for which benefits have been paid. The subject is one of vital importance to the Lodges, and should in no instance be neglected, so that a complete table may be prepared that will show Lodges in how far they are warranted in promising the benefits their several by-laws call for. For the year ending 30th June, 1875, there have been 3572 2-7 weeks benefits, amounting to \$10,371.33, paid to 892 sick brothers, an average of 28 days' sickness and \$11.64 to each; average, \$2.90 per week, and in a

total membership of 10,125, an average of 2 1/2 days, or \$1.00 each per year.

20. It is to be regretted that Secretaries will not give a little more attention to making out the returns correctly. It would not take any longer, or be more trouble, to make them right than wrong. A great many Lodges add to current expenses all the cash paid out during the term, even though a great portion be paid out on capital account, as for furniture, regalia, &c. Current expenses should only include rents, lights, fuel, salaries, stationery, &c. All money paid for furniture, &c., should be added to the investments of the Lodge.

21. The Grand Lodge having been incorporated, as directed at its last annual session, the requirements of the act are such, that a Lodge wishing to become incorporated under the Act must present a certificate from this Grand body, stating that permission has been granted them for that purpose. I append herewith a form of certificate (marked C.) supplied by the solicitor of Laurel Lodge, No. 110, and would recommend its adoption. I would further recommend that an hour be set apart for the consideration of petitions for permission to incorporate under the Act, and that Lodges, through their representatives, hand their petitions to the Grand Secretary prior to the hour set apart.

22. A number of Lodges have written for instructions as to organizing and conducting Rebekah Degree Lodges. We have no law for the institution and government of Rebekah Lodges. I would suggest the propriety of considering the question at the present session.

J. B. KING, G. Secretary.

From the Grand Secretary's returns we gather the following:—

STATISTICS.

Number of Lodges.....	141	
" Initiated.....		2,356
" Admitted by Card...		351
" Reinstated.....		85
Total		<u>2,792</u>
" Withdrawn by Card. 438		
" Suspended.....	623	
" Expelled.....	21	
" Deceased.....	52	
		<u>1,134</u>
Increase.....		1,668
Membership per last Report...		8,525
Present Total Membership		<u>10,193</u>

RELIEF.

Number of Brothers relieved...	892
" Widowed families relieved.....	158
Amount paid for Sick Benefits..	10,371 33
" " to Widows and Orphans.....	2,766 86
Amount paid for Burying the Dead.....	2,234 60
Amount paid for Charity.....	1,484 48
	<u>17,857 27</u>

AVERAGES.

Total number of weeks for which benefits were paid.....	3,572 2.7
Number of Brothers to whom paid	8,920
Total Amount paid.....	10,371 33
Average amount to each Brother..	11 64
Average Amount per week.....	2 90
Of the total Membership 8.92 per cent. received relief.....	
Receipts of Subordinate Lodges...	91,431 25
Paid for Current Expenses by Lodges.....	42,479 01
An average of over 46 per cent. for expenses and 19.53 per cent. for relief	
Thirty-three per cent. added to the capital of Lodges.....	
Widows and Orphans' Fund of Lodges.....	43,667 46
General Fund.....	123,185 32
Total.....	<u>166,952 78</u>

RECEIPTS OF GRAND LODGE.

Per Capita Tax.....	\$4,827 25
Supplies.....	1,974 39
Charters.....	785 00
Interest, (as per Treasurer's report...)	52 69
	<u>\$7,639 33</u>

The following brethren occupied the position of chairmen of the several Committees:—Distribution, P.G.M. Gibson; Legislation, P.G.M. Partridge; State of the Order, P.G.M. Woodyatt; Mileage, G. W. Jessup; Petitions, D. M. Telford; Printing, R. Warriner; Distribution of Districts, P.G.M. Ford; Credentials; J. B. King; Returns, A. R. Narroway; Finance, H. Blain; Appeals, P.G.M. Wright; Laws of Subordinates, Cl. T. Campbell.

During the three days that the Grand Lodge was in session, a vast amount of work was done; though it amounted to but little as far as results were concerned. A great number of questions were submitted, few of which were of a character to justify the wasting of time in their con-

sideration and answer. And yet, so long as the present arrangement exists, there will be just such trifling matters coming up year after year—entailing work upon the several Committees and upon the Grand Lodge, and benefitting nobody.

Among the decisions made were the following :

The vote accepting the resignation of an officer cannot be reconsidered.

It is competent for a lodge to pass a by-law requiring dues to be paid in advance, and any brother not paying would be disqualified from receiving the password.

If a charge be not preferred against a brother, it is not proper to appoint a committee to investigate his conduct or take any action on reports against his character.

A card being voted a brother, but not handed to him, it cannot be retained for any cause, unless a charge is preferred.

A card granted cannot be annulled without a majority vote, and then only on charges proven.

The decisions of the Grand Master were approved with the exception that No. 2 was modified to make it agree with Section 1,721, of the Digest; and No. 5 was amended by adding "except the N.G."

Several cases of appeal came before the Grand Lodge, the most important, perhaps, being that of P.G.M. Smith against Gore Lodge in the case of P.G.M. Bingham. The appeal was sustained, and Gore Lodge ordered to try the case over again. Against this ruling the lodge asked permission to appeal to the G.L.U.S., which was granted. The appeal of Bro. J. A. Montgomery was also sustained, and his lodge ordered to re-instate him.

For once, no changes of any kind were made in the Constitution. But as it was self-evident that some changes might well be made, the Constitution of both Grand and Subordinate Lodges, and all motions or notices affecting the same, were referred to a special committee consisting of Bros.

Cl. T. Campbell, J. B. King, H. Blain and T. Woodyatt. This committee are ordered carefully revise the Constitution, and have a printed copy of their report sent to every Subordinate six months before next session. Any further amendments that may then be proposed by any Subordinate lodge will be printed and distributed at least three months before the next session as required by law.

Very little alteration was made in the Districts. Two new ones were added; No. 25 formed by cutting off part of the Ontario District; and No. 26 by constituting the lodges in Newbury, Bothwell and Wardsville into a district. The lodge in Mitchell was added on to District 24.

The officers for the year are as follows :

G. M.—H. E. Buttrey, London.
 D. G. M.—J. T. Hornibrooke, Toronto.
 G. W.—R. Evans, Hamilton.
 G. S.—J. B. King, Brantford.
 G. T.—Geo. Irwin, Windsor.
 G. Rep.—Geo. Wright, Toronto.
 G. Rep.—Jno. Barr, Hamilton.
 G. Mar.—J. T. White, Brockville.
 G. C.—W. W. Griffey, Ingersoll.
 G. Chaplain—Rev. W. S. Hughan, London.
 G. Guardian—D. M. Telford, Strathroy.

The following D. D. G. M.'s were appointed by the G. M.:—

No. 1—James McGaw, Ottawa.
 No. 2—Dr. Fowler, Kingston.
 No. 3—A. McFee, Belleville.
 No. 4—S. A. McMurty, Lindsay.
 No. 5—S. A. McMurty, Lindsay.
 No. 6—McKay, Oshawa.
 No. 7—James Johnson, Yorkville.
 No. 8—James Newton, Mill Point.
 No. 9—Bro. Gillott.
 No. 10—C. B. Stevens, Walkerton.
 No. 11—C. B. Stevens, Walkerton.
 No. 12—W. J. Hayward, Wingham.
 No. 13—G. W. Jessop, Guelph.
 No. 14—John Dodimead, Brantford.
 No. 15—J. S. Macmahon, Hamilton.
 No. 16—John Coulson, Clifton.
 No. 17—L. Ferguson, St. Thomas.
 No. 18—G. D. McKay, Woodstock.
 No. 19—G. Shaw, London.
 No. 20—W. N. Ford, St. Marys.
 No. 21—John Nutt, Ruthven.
 No. 22—R. R. Allen, Chatham.
 No. 23—E. Burnham, Petrolia.
 No. 24—W. Jaffray, Berlin.
 No. 25—W. Murphy, Wardsville.
 No. 26—R. Warriner, Sutton.

The next session of the Grand Lodge rines, on the first Wednesday in August, will be held in the town of St. Catha- 1876.

MORTALITY TABLE OF ONTARIO.

Ten years,—from 1866 to 1875.—June 30th, 1875.

Year.	Membership.	Deaths.	Percentage.	No. relieved.	Am't paid.	Total Relief and W. & O. Benefit.
1866.....	647.....	11.....	1 in 59.....	82.....	\$ 599 00.....	\$ 1,239 00
1867.....	908.....	1.....	1 in 907.....	79.....	833 00.....	1,382 00
1868.....	1,103.....	7.....	1 in 157.....	104.....	1,335 60.....	2,145 24
1869.....	1,443.....	7.....	1 in 207.....	111.....	1,637 80.....	2,547 70
1870.....	1,923.....	17.....	1 in 113.....	187.....	2,040 54.....	3,290 56
1871.....	3,442.....	21.....	1 in 159½.....	212.....	2,707 01.....	4,716 53
1872.....	5,079.....	25.....	1 in 202.....	309.....	3,976 56.....	6,277 95
1873.....	6,745.....	46.....	1 in 146¾.....	394.....	6,293 64.....	10,822 78
1874.....	8,222.....	56.....	1 in 139¾.....	689.....	7,525 12.....	12,963 27
1875.....	10,223.....	52.....	1 in 196½.....	892.....	10,371 33.....	17,857 27

Average Deaths.....1 in 167.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

WE are indebted to Bro. B. F. Foster, of Indianapolis, Grand Scribe and Grand Secretary of Indiana, for copies of the proceedings of the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction, at their May meeting. In a previous issue we give the statistics of the Order in Indiana for the past year, showing its past growth and present prosperous condition. Nearly 500 lodges with a membership close on to 25,000 makes a good record.

ANOTHER new paper is added to our exchange list, in the shape of *The Guardian*, published at No. 112, Randolph-st., Chicago. A monthly, neatly printed,—about two-thirds in English, the remainder in German, devoted to the interests of Odd-Fellowship, and an Odd-Fellows Insurance Co. in Chicago. Success to it! Bro. Griswold's obituary notices do not seem to scare worth a cent.

THE G. L. U. S. meets in Indianapolis on the 20th of this month. The indications points to a large gathering. It is to be hoped the Supreme body will be pleased to revoke its edict of last year, forbidding lodges to print any of its "forms." The only body affected by it, as far as we can learn, is the Grand Lodge of Ontario, which has been compelled to mutilate its Digest, by cutting out several pages of forms,—thus seriously retarding the sale of the book. At the same time it has not benefitted the G. L. U. S. in the least, for there has been no increased demand for its "book of forms." While we have obeyed orders, and have been thus injured financially, the various manuals, etc., published by private individuals, over whom the G. L. U. S. has no control, are still sold, with the prohibited forms. Inasmuch, then, as the G. L. U. S. does not benefit itself any by this enactment, and only injures us, we should hope that a proper representation of the state of affairs by our representatives would have the effect of securing for us the needed relief.

THE last part of Vick's Floral Guide for 1875 has arrived, handsomely printed, profusely illustrated, and full of information about autumn work, winter gardening, and the culture of bulbs.

BRETHREN "in arrears" to the JOURNAL are requested to pay their dues. We want to run this magazine on the cash principle. "Pay as you go" is a good motto for all of us.

COMMUNICATED.

DUES AND BENEFITS.—REBEKAH BRANCH.

SUGGESTIONS FOR G. L. OF U. S.

OUR Supreme Grand Lodge will soon convene at Indianapolis, Indiana, to transact the annual budget of business.

These congress-like sessions are always preceded by unusual interest and activity among the Fraternity, partly because of their novelty to some, and partly because of the abiding interest held by thousands in the prosperity of our Order, and the desire that everything possible should be done by the Grand Representatives and nothing reasonable and right left undone to further its grand onward march.

At the coming session many subjects will press for consideration, but none with more pertinency than that relating to "dues and benefits." It has become like a corner stone in the moral archway of the Order. It should be fitly hewn and polished and lifted to its appropriate place if such it be. There is no denying the importance of settling its position, and defining clearly its boundaries. There is, however, a difference of opinion as to which place it shall hold. Whether one of relief simply, or relief and bounty. If for relief simply, then it will make a wide difference in the amount of dues required. If for relief and bounty, or for *assurance* (which is the same in principle,) it will become a question of no mean importance whether the amount required for dues will not be so great, as to repel instead of drawing men to the Order.

All I think are willing to be taxed for *relief* simply, but not all are willing to be taxed for *insurance* in that way. But whatever may be the result of these ques-

tions, the subject demands settlement on principles of equity and sound policy—as our present loose manner of doing these things is unbusiness like, and forbodes disaster at no very far distant day.

Another topic which is fast assuming importance is "enlarged powers of the Rebekah Degree Lodges," with perhaps a local Grand Lodge added. As now organized and run they are not a success, and are not accomplishing the good which they ought. For instance, out of 101 lodges of D. of R. in the great state of Pennsylvania, the Grand Sec'y, Bro. Nicholson states that only 40 have filed reports. In Wisconsin, Grand Sec'y Hills states that out of 40 odd lodges only 30 have reported.

And from nearly every Grand Master who has touched the tender subject comes the gloomy statement that the Rebekah Lodges are not successful and prosperous.

Observing brothers have noticed that as the powers of these Lodges, and especially the daughters of Rebekah, have been enlarged by recent legislature, this branch of the Order has improved.

Query? Would not the granting of equal rights and privileges to brothers and sisters of this lodge still more improve it? Nay, ought not all members to stand on an equality on the floor of the lodge? Is there any good reason—any justice—why brothers should hold all the important offices—receive all the highest honors of a lodge? If there is, I fail to see it. Then open wide the door of promotion and let merit alone determine the choice of lodge officers.

If need be, add a Local Grand R. D. Lodge, and allow no distinction on account of sex until the Supreme Grand Lodge is reached, when brothers alone can be eligible.

M. P. LINDSLEY.

Green Bay, Wis., August 6, 1875.

PROGRESS OF THE ORDER.

THE NEW TEMPLE IN LONDON.

On Monday, August 2nd, the brethren in London enjoyed the satisfaction of having their new hall dedicated to the purposes of the Order. The most magnificent building owned by the Fraternity in Canada, our friends in the Forest City naturally felt considerable pride in seeing the successful issue of their labors. The structure has a frontage on Dundas-street of 55 feet, and extends along Clarence-street a distance of 100 feet. It is built of first-class brick and iron, and is three stories in height, not including the Mansard roof, which is in reality a fourth story. The front, is a very ornamental one, being surmounted by an attractive tower, the summit of which is 79 feet from the sidewalk. The lower flat is divided into two stores, one of which has been leased by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, of Toronto, and the other by Mr. Otto B. Graves. The second flat, reached by a wide stairway in the centre of the building, is cut up into Offices. Three of these, located in the east side of the building, are occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association. The third flat is used as a lodge room by the different lodges, the main hall being 67 feet in length by 52 feet in width, with a ceiling 25 feet and 6 inches in height. Ante-rooms, committee-rooms and a library room have also been arranged on this floor—all of which are commodious, airy, and fitted up in a style commensurate with the surroundings, and harmonizing in every respect with the attractive exterior of the edifice. In the Mansard flat the meetings of Harmony Encampment are held, and this portion is likewise furnished in appropriate style. The building, as a whole, is an ornament to London, being the most beautiful, if not the most costly, in the city. The architects were Messrs. Lalor & Martin, Toronto; the superintendent of the work, P. G. William



Joanes, architect, of London. The contractors for brick and stonework were Messrs. S. Florey and P. Toll; woodwork, Messrs. Broadbent & Overell; iron-work, Car Wheel Company; galvanized iron-work, Messrs. S. & A. McBride; plastering, Messrs. Gould & Virgo; painting, Mr. Albert T. Copp; plumbing and gas fixtures, Messrs. Adamson & Hossie. The Board of Directors at the present time are as follows: J. J. Dyas, President; Robert Kirkpatrick, Vice-President; H. E. Buttrely, Secretary-Treasurer; and James Bell, Dr. J. R. Flock, H. G. Abbott, Egerton R. Robinson, W. L. Howell, and Wm. Joanes.

The land was purchased over two years ago, at a cost of \$8,000; and the contract for the building let for \$30,000. Additional expenses, however, have made the entire cost exceed \$40,000.

The dedication took place promptly at 11 a.m. on Monday, being conducted by Grand Master Fitzsimmons, assisted by the various officers of the Grand Lodge.

P. G. M.'s McAfee, Smith, Partridge and Wright, officiated as Grand Heralds; Bro. Hugh Blain as G. Marshall; and Rev. Bro. Hughan, as Grand Chaplain. There were also present, Deputy-Grand Sire Stokes, Bros. J. N. Ingersoll, Jonathan Spragge, and Adams, of Michigan; King and Gunther, of Baltimore; and a large concourse of the brethren and their friends, filling the hall completely. The dedication was conducted after the usual form, with this addition, that at its commencement the following ode was sung:

"In GOD WE TRUST!" was sweetly sung
By every "Morning Star" on High;
"In God we trust!" right gladly rung
From "Sons of God," in loud reply,
When out from chaos systems rolled,
From darkness, light, in rosy youth,
And earth, wrapped in her clouds of gold,
Awoke to "FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, and TRUTH."

"In GOD WE TRUST!" the golden Sun
And silver Moon yet seem to say;
And million Stars, that round them burn,
Repeat the anthem night and day,
And still our earth—from hill and vale,
From all that live, and breathe, and move,
Where foot doth tread, or waves a sail
Responds with "Friendship, Love, and Truth."

"In God we trust!" the builders said,
And deep in earth they sank the wall;
In Hope the corner-stone was laid,
And raised the building over all.
No accident has marred our trust—
No less of life drawn forth regret.
Complete our Hall, it is but just
That it to THEE we dedicate.

Here may we with FIDELITY
In COVENANTED LOVE relieve,
And FRIENDSHIP with REMEMBRANCE be,
Till TRUTH her sovereign power give;
May HOSPITALITY here reign
With TOLERATION's kindly love,
And FAITH each pilgrim soul sustain,
Until we reach THY TENT above.

"In Thee we trust!" and thus to THEE
We offer all—for all is thine!—
That thy co-workers we may be
On earth, in word and work divine.
When Brethren want, or death lays low—
When orphans cry in helpless youth—
When widows weep in cheerless woe—
Oh, grant us "FRIENDSHIP, LOVE and TRUTH."

After the ceremony was completed, the Grand Master introduced the Hon. Jno. N. Ingersoll, Grand Master elect of Michigan, who delivered the oration.

(Owing to the crowded state of our pages this month, we are compelled to defer this address till our next issue, when it will be given in full.)

At two o'clock in the afternoon a large procession of the Fraternity was formed, and headed by the London band, marched to the Exhibition Buildings, where addresses were delivered by a number of brethren.—Grand Master Fitzsimmons in the chair. The first speaker was the Deputy-Grand Sire—

Bro. J. W. Stokes, of Philadelphia, who said it had given him a great deal of pleasure to witness the dedication of such a beautiful building by the brethren of the Order in London. It was one the brethren should be proud of, it was an effort the wives, mothers and daughters of the brethren should be proud of, and an effort the citizens should delight in. The men who raised such an edifice should be regarded by the good Queen as the best of citizens. If Canadians were not proud of the great work, there are 400,000 men on the other side of the lakes who will rejoice at it. The building has been put up by part of a band of men now number on this continent nearly half a million. Odd-Fellowship is the handmaid of the church—not to supersede it—but to aid in uplifting the human race. He had some experience in the Order, having been a member of it for over forty years. It was but a small band when he joined, but it has so commended itself to the people that it has received the public acknowledgments of being the most beneficial benevolent organization of the day or of the age. It had in its ranks men who, when on a bed of sickness, found the supplies of their family stopped, and then it is the good offices of the Odd-Fellowship come into play. He spoke of the difficulty of a man working for a daily wage laying by a sufficient sum to support his family in the days of sickness, and pointed out the advantages of being a member of the Order when such times occur. The money is as safe in the lodge as in the bank. Further, when a bank account is exhausted a man is coolly told that his withdrawals must cease, but he would ask when did an Odd-Fellows lodge ever tell a distressed brother that his account was over-drawn? It is the fidelity of the members to each other that has given the Order its stability. Since he left his home he had picked up a newspaper, and therein saw that one of the oldest members of his lodge had died. That man had been paralyzed for years,

and it had been the pleasure of his lodge to carry to him the means necessary for his support. We have in this organization in the Dominion and the United States some 7,000 Lodges and Encampments, in which we deposited moneys by the millions. He went on to give a number of statistics, showing the amount of charity dispensed by the Order, and said he could stand for hours and detail instances of poor widows of the brethren that had been supported for years by the organization—afterwards making a fortune. One instance of this he gave as occurring at his home, in the city of Philadelphia, being that of a woman who had been set up in business by the lodge to which her deceased husband had belonged. The comparatively contemptible sum which each member is called upon to contribute, and the immense amount spent in relief, is what commends it to the members and the public at large. By permission of the Worthy Grand Master, he would reveal one little secret, which was, that Odd-Fellows live longer than any other men. Their mortality is less than one in four hundred, and insurance companies have their calculations, derived from the most scientific sources, as three in one hundred. This was because Odd-Fellows regard the laws of health. From this he passed on to speak of the non-denominational, non-political character of the organization, and said it did not conflict with any other charitable society, but wished them all God-speed, and was ready to assist them in the good work as far as their means would allow. He spoke of the pride Londoners should feel in the new hall, the little village (Philadelphia) he came from not having one to compare with it, nor is there a much handsomer hall in the whole States. Referring to the Canadians, he said there is no set of men received with more pleasure in the United States Grand Lodge than are the representatives of Canada. He closed by giving a few anecdotes, one of a gentleman who, taking a letter of credit from Jay Cooke, found himself penniless in the Fatherland, and what little inconvenience it caused him because of his being an Odd-Fellow.

The band here gave another selection, when

Rev. James Gilray was called upon. It pleased him very much to be present, and

he would always remember the time when in London the Odd-Fellows had first laid hands on him. He had never been sorry for it, and was thankful for many favors he had received from the Order. In pew or pulpit he would never be ashamed of his connection with the Odd-Fellows, who in London deserved great praise for their new hall. He had met on the train to-day, a lady who was just returning from placing her daughter in a nunnery. This lady said she had two sons, and would regard it as a great misfortune if they were to join any secret society, basing her objection upon the fact that the doors were not open to the public. He had replied why did she not open the doors of her house to allow every Tom, Dick and Harry to see what was being done. For his part he would not vote for any man as a member whom he could not admit as a visitor to his family and his sick chamber. He urged all to live out the principles of Odd-Fellowship, and be Odd-Fellows indeed, in whom there is a spirit not in the common rabble.

The Hon. J. N. Ingersoll said it had been the first time he had met the Odd-Fellows in conclave in Canada, but he could corroborate what his brother had said regarding the welcome accorded to Canadians in the United States. Although Odd-Fellowship had flourished in the United States, it was of English growth, and to that country must be given the honor of originating one of the noblest Orders of the world. He gave some illustrations of benefits of being an Odd-Fellow in the hour of distress, and returned cordial thanks for the welcome tendered him and his fellow-delegates from the States.

Rev. Mr. Williamson, humorously alluded to his own difficulties after the able speakers that had been heard, and gave an anecdote to illustrate his position. He had spoken so often to the Odd-Fellows of London that there was a danger of him repeating himself if he attempted to speak. He loved Odd-Fellowship, which was founded upon the principle that God had made all men of one flesh, and whose aim and object was the well-being of society. He referred complimentarily to the new hall which had been erected at an average cost of fifty dollars to each member of the city. There was something represented in the building more than the building itself. This is so of all buildings, and the magnifi-

cent edifice that has been erected in London will be a representation of the grand principles which govern the Order, and a representation of the thousands of dollars which are being spent to relieve the widow and orphan.

This closed the afternoon's proceedings. About this time, a party of brethren from Cleveland arrived, numbering about two hundred and fifty. They had experienced one of the most stormy passages on record, having been on the water, owing to the stress of weather, over fourteen hours. It can easily be imagined that no great amount of pleasure was enjoyed in the trip. Arriving about five o'clock by special train from Port Stanley, the American brethren were met at the station by the members of Harmony Encampment, and, marching up street, were soon completely housed. Notwithstanding their rough time on the lake, a great many put in an appearance at the promenade concert, which was held in the new hall, in the evening. The building was crowded, so much so that promenading could only be indulged in by a small "ring" in the centre of the room. The Cleveland Greys Band, who accompanied the American excursionists, performed alternately with the 7th band, and the evening passed most pleasantly till about 9:30 o'clock, the time announced for the opening of the ball and supper.

This took place at the City Hall, which had been decorated with streamers, mottoes, evergreens, etc. The ball was equally successful as the concert, and it was early on Tuesday morning before the dancers began to tire.

Thus closed a day long to be remembered by the Fraternity in London.

ST. THOMAS.

The patriarchs of Elgin Encampment, No. 20, had an enjoyable evening on the 31st May, at the Fountain Restaurant, the main object being congratulatory on the approaching marriage of Bro. Daniel Ferguson. Songs and speeches and toasts filled up the evening—the only notable thing absent being intoxicating drink. All the better for it.

The elective officers of St. Thomas Lodge No. 76 for the term following are: D. Ferguson, N.G.; A. Murray, V.G.; L. Ferguson, R.S.; J. C. Lindop, P.S.; W. F. Forbes, Treas.; W. T. Cripps and T. Meek,

representatives. This lodge meets every Wednesday evening in their Hall, Victoria Block, has an active membership of 150; and a fund of \$1,500 on hand to meet calls of charity and distress.

ALLISTON.

An application from Brethren in Alliston, in the county of Simcoe, has been under consideration, but we have not heard the result.

FOREST.

On Monday evening, August 9th, the members of Royal Oak Lodge, No. 108, held an entertainment in the Metropolitan Hall, Forest, for the benefit of themselves and their friends. The chair was taken by Rev. J. B. Duncan, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Bro. Richmond, of Arkona; Rev. Messrs. Hay and Clark, of Forest, and Dr. Cl. T. Campbell, of Stratford. The musical part of the entertainment was attended to principally by the Messrs. Depow, Truessler, Wright and others. During the intermission, ice cream was served. There was quite a large gathering in the hall, and it is to be hoped that the meeting was not without good results in awakening the enthusiasm of the members, and enlightening the public on the principles of the Order.

KINCARDINE.

DEAR SIR,—Knowing that you feel interested in the progress of the Order, I herewith pen you a few lines to let you know how we are progressing in this locality. I am happy to state that we are preparing our house and placing it in order, so that we may start a Lodge of I. O. O. F. in a week or two. We have 22 signatures for membership, comprising the wealth and intelligence of the town, we have five charter members and hope to have our petition ready, together with our withdrawal cards, by Thursday next. Our hall in prospective is not very large, but it will do in the meantime; we hope to occupy a very commodious hall in a new stone building now being erected, by the first of October. At a meeting recently held, we decided to call our Lodge "Penetangore," after the river which empties into the lake here—it being also the name of the village when in its infancy. Night of meeting, every Tuesday. More anon.

Yours, in F. L. and T.,

J. R. PECKHAM, P. G.

AMHERSTBERG AND WINDSOR.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—On Tuesday last, 17th inst., the beautiful steamer *Fortune* brought down a very large excursion party under the auspices of the Frontier Lodge and Frontier Encampment, of Windsor. The members of Rose Lodge, No. 28, Amherstberg, met them at the boat, where a procession was formed, and headed by a Brass band, marched through the principal streets. The procession was very large, and created considerable interest here.

They then proceeded back to the boat which conveyed the whole party to Bois Blanc Island where the afternoon was spent very pleasantly in dancing and other amusements.

Every one seemed to enjoy the day "immensely" till 4 o'clock, when the boat brought the Amherstberg people home, and then left for Windsor.

Judging from the crowd, Windsor must, like almost every other town now-a-days, have a high opinion of Odd-Fellowship.

Of course, Bros. McAfee and Bell were in with the crowd as usual.

Yours fraternally,

R. KAY.

PORT ELGIN.

We believe our enthusiastic Brother, D. D. G. M. C. B. Stevens, of Walkerton, has been organizing Denoro Lodge, No. 170, at Port Elgin; but he has been so busy of late that he has not had time to send us particulars.

KINGSTON.

A few weeks ago, the brethren of our noble Order in this city sent a special invitation to the Odd Fellows of Watertown, N. Y., to pay them a visit. The brethren of Montezuma Encampment responded, and about 30 Patriarchs arrayed in their handsome uniform, accompanied by 17 ladies, visited Kingston, on the evening of the 27th July. Some 150 of the brethren met them on the wharf, and headed by an excellent band marched through some of the principal streets; whilst the sisters of Rebekah took possession of the ladies and drove off with them in carriages to the Anglo-American Hotel, where all of our esteemed guests were well cared for. The members visited Catarqui Lodge, where the work was well exemplified. On the next morning (Thursday, 28th,) at 7 o'clock,

the steamer "Maud," which had been chartered for the occasion, conveyed over 500 Odd-Fellows and their friends with their guests to Ogdensburg, where we arrived at 3 o'clock. There was no reception. After "doing" the city in 2 hours, we returned to the boat, and arrived in Kingston, at 2 a.m., leaving our popular Montezuma Patriarchs to return from Ogdensburg to their good city by train. Thus was spent a most delightful day of pleasure and interchange of brotherly feeling.

G. W. ANDREWS.

AURORA.

MR. EDITOR,—Knowing that you as well as all true Odd-Fellows delight to observe a proper appreciation of earnest and effective effort in the cause of our noble Order, I feel that I shall not be considered intrusive in forwarding to you for publication in your valuable journal a brief synopsis of an occasion of this happy nature.

Bro. John J. Ramsay, P. G., Covenant Lodge, No. 52, Toronto, has for the last 14 or 15 months been residing in this village, during which time, he has contributed much valuable aid by his pen and counsel in organizing and bringing to its present comparatively prosperous condition, Aurora Lodge, No. 148. Being about to remove from here, a number of the Odd-Fellows of this place felt that they could not permit him to depart from amongst them, without some token of their deep and fraternal regard; and, on Wednesday evening, 11th Aug., Bro. Ramsay was no doubt not a little surprised to find himself interviewed by a number of the Brethren, when, after a few moments spent in desultory conversation, Bro. J. F. Smith, N. G., stated the object of their visit, and proceeded to read the following address.

To Bro. John J. Ramsay, (P. G. Covenant Lodge, No. 52, Toronto; P. G. Warden Grand Lodge of Ontario.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—We, the undersigned members of Aurora Lodge, No. 148, I.O.O.F., deeply regret your removal from amongst us; therefore, wishing to show our great indebtedness to you for your ever willing and ready aid for our furtherance and welfare when amongst us here, we cannot permit you to depart without presenting you with something which you may always wear in due honor

to yourself, your Order, and your country at large. You will, therefore, accept the accompanying Past Grand's and Encampment Collar from us as a sure and certain token of the three great virtues we have in view, F., L. and T.

Since the opening of our Lodge, you have always been ready to do your utmost for it; we have to thank you, Sir, for the many members you have so creditably brought into our Lodge, and also for the information you so frequently aided us with; and assure you that your departure from our Lodge is felt by us as a lost friend. Extending a hearty welcome to you should you at any time be near enough to visit Aurora Lodge, and wishing every happiness, comfort and prosperity in future both to yourself and highly esteemed family,

We remain, Dear Sir and Bro.,

Yours in F., L. and T.,

J. F. Smith, N. G.; L. H. Pease, V. G.; W. A. Curtis, R. S.; Alex. Brodie, Treas.; H. D. Lowry, G. Redditt, M. B. Faughner, Geo. T. Pepper, J. L. Shepherd, George Grant, J. Calder, Wm. Fleury, D. D. R. Foster, &c.

To which Bro. Ramsay made a very feeling reply. In losing Bro. Ramsay the Lodge here sustains a loss. He was ever zealous in watching over its interests, and was *always present* unless *unavoidably* detained. That he may long be spared to labor in the cause he loves so dearly is our fondest wish. Yours fraternally,

RUSTIC.

PICTON.

According to announcement, Tuesday, August 17th, was to have been a great day with the brethren in Picton. The Odd-Fellows of Belleville, Trenton, Mill Point, Napanee, Kingston and Picton, were to assemble in the latter town, have a grand parade through the principal streets to the fair grounds, and then be addressed by a number of prominent brethren, including Sir John A. Macdonald; J. Ham Perry, of Whitby; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cole, M.P.P., of Brockville; W. S. Williams, Mayor of Napanee; W. H. R. Allison, Picton; Thos. Wills, M. P. P., Belleville; W. A. Foster, Mayor of Belleville, and others.

It is very likely that a little friendly visit of which the following account appears in the Picton *Gazette*, had something to do with the getting up of this celebration:

About 25 members of the I. O. O. F., representing Belleville, Trenton, Mill Point, Napanee and Kingston Lodges, arrived here per steamer, on Wednesday evening last, on a visit to the brethren of Picton Lodge. After the business of the Lodge had been concluded, an excellent collation was partaken of at Mrs. Blanchard's, by about 50 of the brethren. The evening was agreeably spent in discussing several topics, and the interchange of sentiments of friendship and good-will, around the festive board. The visiting brethren took their departure about twelve o'clock, being escorted to the dock by the Picton brethren, accompanied by the band. Amid hearty cheers the little steamer cleared from the dock, all feeling much pleased at the nature and character of the proceedings throughout. The excursionists were accompanied by the D. D. G. M., Bro. G. A. Simpson, and Bro. J. G. Moore, D. D. G. P.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS.

Fidelity, 55, Seaforth.—M. Morrison, N. G.; John Payne, V. G.; T. Stephens, R. S.; James A. Cline, P. S.; C. Armstrong, Treas.

Progress, 158, Guelph.—Adam Weir, N. G.; William D. Tawse, V. G.; Thomas Wardrope, jun., R. S.; Chas. Cottis, P. S.; R. C. Spurin, Treas.

Belleville, 81, Belleville.—Henry McIninch, N. G.; W. J. Hudson, V. G.; H. B. F. O'Dell, R. S.; S. A. Gardner, P. S.; Alex. Robertson, Treas.

Thamesville, 157, Thamesville.—N. L. Patterson, D. M.; John Decow, N. G.; James Wealch, V. G.; D. Urquhart, R. S.; E. Watts, P. S.; H. Leak, Treas.

Quinte Encampment, No. 19, Belleville.—W. H. Scholes, C.P.; J. H. Mills, H.P.; F. M. Clarke, S. W.; S. Robinson, J. W.; W. A. Beamish, T.; D. J. Wallace, S.

LOWER PROVINCES, B. N. A.

INSTALLATIONS.

SCOTIA LODGE, NO. 11., WESTVILLE.—The following officers were installed by Geo. R. McConnell, D. D. G. M., on Thursday evening, July 1st:—Paul McDonald, N. G.; D. B. Graham, V. G.; Fred. Miller, R.S.; D. Stewart, P.S.; J. J. Duff, Treas.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, NO. 2, PICTOU.—The following officers were installed by the D. D. G. M., on Wednesday evening, July 8th:—William Harris, N.G.; R. W.

Oliver, V. Grand ; Geo. Lyall, Sec'y ; Dan. Sutherland, Treas.

MEETING OF GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge of the Lower Provinces met in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 10th August. The reports of the Grand Officers showed the Order to be in a healthy and flourishing condition. Five new Lodges were organized during the year. There are now 19 Lodges with a membership of 1,363. The total receipts of Subordinate Lodges during the year were \$8,928.13; amount paid for relief \$1,379.31. There were 463 new members initiated during the year.

The following are the Officers for the current year:—*G. M.*—Robert Hockin, Pictou; *D. G. M.*—Gilbert Murdoch, St. John; *G. W.*—Wm. Williams, Halifax; *G. Secy and Treas.*—W. Kilby Dimock, Halifax; *Trustees.*—John Richards, H. A. Taylor and R. R. Barnes; *Grand Representatives.*—W. Kilby Dimock and R. R. Barnes; *G. Mar.*—Harris Van Blarcom; *G. Con.*—L. M. Ledley; *G. Chap.*—John Pringle; *G. G.*—Robt. Willis; *G. H.*—P. McG. Chisholm.

The Grand Lodge is to meet next year in Fredricton.

MANITOBA.

MANITOBA LODGE, No. 1.—Fred. J. Hosken, N.G.; J. Robson Cameron, V.G.; Frank DeMeyer, R.S.; D. Young, Treas.; H. H. McDougall, P.S.

NORTH STAR LODGE, No. 2.—Dr. Benson, P.G.; W. J. Watson, N.G.; P. Heim-inck, V.G.; W. H. Saunders, Sec.; A. McMicken, Treas.

One of our correspondents sends us some "lines dedicated to the Order in Manitoba," which our crowded space compel us to leave over for next issue.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From the I. O. O. F. *Record*, we learn the particulars of the meeting of the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in Boston. The Encampment had its usual quiet and harmonious meeting on the 4th August; hearing favorable reports from its officers, which showed progress in the State and a healthy condition of the subordinate "camps," none having surrendered, but several new ones instituted. Fifty-three new members were admitted. Five hundred and fifty during the year. The finances were also reported on favorably, there having been received \$30,436.60; paid for relief, \$4,360; for burial of the dead, \$1,055.10. Total for relief, \$5,540.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge on the day following, was very fully attended, some five hundred Representatives being present. The Grand Secretary, C. D. Cole, presented his report, which showed that there are at present one hundred and twenty-five subordinate Lodges, four new ones and three resuscitated, having been instituted since the last session, with a membership of over 20,000. Nearly 1,600 have been initiated during the last six months. The receipts have been over \$100,000; more than \$20,000 has been paid for the relief of about 800 members in the form of benefits, while the amount paid for the relief of widows and orphans has been over \$3,000; nearly \$4,000 has been paid for the funeral benefits of eighty-four Brothers, and the total amount paid for relief has been \$30,000. A. Hill Stoneham, is Grand Patriarch; H. Wellington, Charlestown, Grand Master; and C. D. Cole, Cambridge, Grand Scribe and Grand Secretary.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

The JOURNAL is now sufficiently well established to justify us in asking our Agents to require subscriptions in future to be paid *in advance*. The price is low, and it saves trouble to the subscriber, and possible loss to us by sending the \$1.50 along with the order.

The large and increasing circulation of the JOURNAL, which now goes to nearly every Lodge in the Dominion, from Halifax to Victoria, renders it an excellent advertising medium. Our rates for the future will be as under; and are decidedly low when the extent of our circulation is considered:

One square, (single column,) 1 insertion, \$2.50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$6; 1 year, \$9.
 One-eighth page, 1 insertion, \$ 4; 3 months, \$ 6; 6 months, \$ 9; 1 year, \$12.
 One-fourth page, " 6; " 9; " 12; " 16.
 One-half page " 9; " 13; " 17; " 22.
 Whole page " 12; " 16; " 22; " 30.