

WRECKED BY THE FLOODS.

The Causes and Effects of the Inundation at Eau Claire Fairly Considered.

New York has added 10,000,000 gallons of water a day to the Croton supply of 98,000,000. This extra supply comes from a lake that is fed exclusively by springs, and is turned into the Croton pipes after it reaches the city.

The late Senator Anthony of Rhode Island, took his seat in the Senate of the United States on the 5th of December 1859. Of the men who sat in the Senate with Mr. Anthony that day not one is a member of that body now, and very few are still living.

France and Germany, and in fact all European nations, explain their military activity by saying that in order to preserve the peace, war establishments must be kept in the highest condition of readiness for emergencies.

Of the \$300,000 appropriated by congress for the New Orleans Exposition, \$75,000 was apportioned to the Smithsonian Institution. That institution has begun the preparation of its exhibit. A number of agents have been sent to different sections of the country to collect specimens, so that a complete exhibit of the various branches of the department can be made.

Pennsylvanians are celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the striking of the first oil well, near Titusville. That has grown to 38,000 wells, 20,000 of which are still producing, and the ten barrels a day with which the infant enterprise began has grown to a daily production varying during the past four or five years, between 65,000 and 100,000 barrels.

France has already obtained a foothold in China, and the indications are favorable to its definite extension, and with the tacit acquiescence of other great powers, most of whom are engaged in the same business of territorial extension in various parts of the world.

The principal loser here is August Huyssen, who owns and rents eight of these little dwellings. His tenants are all poor, and many of them lose their little all. Mr. Huyssen's loss, including his own premises, which were quite ornamental, will amount to \$4,000. Other losers in this vicinity on houses and contents are: A. Anderson, \$200; Pierre Neinger, \$200; C. Schlosser, \$300; William Ulrich, \$2,500; Peter Warner, \$2,000. On the east side of Forest street and the railway track, and on cross streets, great damage was found. The houses there were mostly two-story frames occupied by Norwegians and Swedes. The principal losers are: Chris Sack, residence, \$600; William Schriener, residence, \$550; J. Reppicht, residence, \$400; Pete Peterson, residence, \$700; Lena Hole, residence, \$100; Adolph Saska, residence, \$500; Jos Semenkowitz, \$200; F. White, residence, \$500; C. Falls, residence, \$700; A. Huyssen, residence, \$500; Lars Nelson, residence, \$175; C. Johnson, residence, \$200; P. Gordon, residence, \$200; G. H. Bartle, residence, \$108; W. Klumeter, residence, \$200; M. Johannes, residence and factory, \$10,000; Barzen, \$500; J. C. Olson, store, \$500; C. Nelson, residence, \$300; A. S. Bostwick, residence, \$800; Mrs. Garland, residence, \$100; Madison hotel, \$600; H. Yarn, residence, \$100; Luner & Branstead's store, \$3,000; Rinstead block, \$500; William Bachmann, residence, \$100; Anton Meyer, residence, \$400; J. H. Gill, residence, \$200; A. Ellison, residence, \$500; John Olson, residence, \$100; E. Solberg,

No Business Firms are Seriously Affected by the Disaster—Additional List of Losses.

Relief Work at Home and Abroad—Drowning of Mr. David Cover of Stillwater—Minor Mishaps.

Causes and Effects of the Flood.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Sept. 15. Eau Claire is recovering from the dismay which overwhelmed her last week; and her people on looking over the situation, find that their loss, great as it is, is not irremediable, and are taking heart of grace to repair the damage done by the flood. It taught them some lessons—clearly, it is true; but the cost of which will be well covered if they are heeded. Mr. E. P. Putnam, cashier of the Chippewa Valley bank, interested in many large commercial establishments in the city, says to-day, the reason of the great damage is that the people made the mistake of building on low ground next to the river. They might have gone to the bluff to build just a well, and escaped the disaster. If the city had spent one-tenth of the money in making streets on the bluff that it has in fixing roads near the river, the population would have stretched farther back.

What will be the permanent effect of the flood on the interests of the city? was asked. "A good one. We have learned lessons as to where and how to build bridges, and how to make foundations. Private citizens have not paid so much attention as they ought to the city's public affairs, and as a result these numerous low and flimsy bridges have been built and swept away. They will probably now take hold and advise the council to see to it that bridges shall be fewer, higher, and of better construction, and the people encouraged to build farther away from the river. One good result of the freshet is that it has demonstrated the strength of the dam and reservoir of Delia Improvement company, of which we feel very proud. It has been shown that they can hold all the logs that come down, the only place on the river where they can be held, in fact, since the Chippewa Falls dam fell out. This will give lumbermen and manufacturers confidence in the eligibility of Eau Claire as a location for their business."

LOSSES TO LUMBERMEN, while they are heavy are pretty evenly distributed, and none of them are crippled, as I am in a position to know, for our bank carries a number of them. It is the same way with the general business of the city. While there is no insurance on damages, the loss in almost every case is not total, and the stability of the houses will not be affected. "Do you expect much suffering among the poor this winter on account of the calamity?" "No. The present necessities of those made homeless are being provided for. The repairs which the flood makes necessary will furnish work for everybody. The mills, too, will start up in a couple of weeks."

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER. Speaking of the cause of the disaster, Mr. Putnam said: "I understand that the men in charge of the dams on the river were not at their posts when the flood came, and neglected to open the gates, so the water, instead of being let out easily and gently, was penned up until it burst the bounds and came down as a destructive flood. If this charge is true, it shows very serious dereliction on their part."

Losses at Eau Claire. That part of the North side which was inundated is a low flat along the river, occupied principally by one-story frame dwellings of poor people. The scene has already been described in general in these dispatches, and a more careful survey only emphasizes the seriousness of the disaster. The bank of the river rises quite abruptly for a few feet to an elevation of about one hundred or so feet wide back to Forest street, on which is the track of the Milwaukee road, and which is depressed three or four feet below the level of either side. The strip between this and the river was filled with poplars, shanties, and when the big surge occurred Wednesday night the people at first refused to leave. When the logs came down, however, and battered at their doors, nothing was left for them but to flee. They found that Forest street, which they must cross, was a rushing river, whose depth was more than the stature of a man, and full of crashing logs. The crossing was made successfully, however, and as far as can be learned not a life was lost, nor was any serious injury incurred. The flood made great havoc with these little houses. They were floated away in every imaginable shape. The topography of the land is entirely changed. The drive along the river front is gone, and with it is annihilated fifteen or twenty feet of the rear of the lots. What were fertile gardens are now beds of quicksand and sand, or ponds and creeks, the whole covered with logs on which one may walk over the whole district without touching the ground. Forest street and its railway track is piled with logs three feet deep. A smart lawyer could no doubt involve these poor people in some interesting legal complications. For instance, one man's wood pile floats off to the premises of his third or fourth neighbor; whose will be the wood, and what outsider can decide as to its identity? A man's house floats a block or so and finds an anchorage in some one else's backyard. If the building is worthless and its owner don't take it away, can he be sued for trespass? Such are some of the problems which will arise to the legal mind.

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residence, \$350; Ole Hanson, residence, \$500; Miss Berg, laundry, \$200; five or six residences on Forest street by Ole Morrison, Jacob Lorbo and others damaged over \$1,000. These are only the principal losers, there being a great number of little houses demolished, the foreign names of whose owners it is impossible to obtain correctly, much less to send by telegraph.

ON BARSTOW STREET. On Barstow street, going north from the bridge and on the East side, losses are: Ulrich & Nygard, store, \$200; S. Arnold, saloon, \$200; Nelson Bros., general store, \$1,900; Mr. Holmes, saloon, \$1,000; Farr Bros., store, \$200; A. Halverson, store, \$500; E. Brum, store, \$500; Simpson & Co., store, \$300; Ide & Co., store, \$300; Nelson & Palmer, store, \$200; O. La Londe, barber, \$100; J. Rosenbloom, tinware, \$100; Frawley's block, \$500; F. Kempis, store, \$250; McMahon & Malroy, store, \$200; Blum, saloons, each \$200; George Link, bakery, \$1,000; A. H. Holland, dwelling, \$300; Paul Bromsted, furniture, \$500; John Wapen, dry goods, \$300; McIntire, groceries, \$1,200; H. Solway, butcher, \$200; S. C. Posick, gent's furnishings, \$300; Larson & Johnston, grocery, \$500; ten saloons, \$100 each. Other losses on the North side were: T. O. Olson, cigars and tobacco, \$500; H. Peterson, saloon and dwelling, \$500; C. P. Johnson, hotel and dwelling, \$1,000; Eric Skamson, hotel, \$500; John F. Wilson, dwelling, \$200; John Higgins, dwelling, \$500; Brundage, grocery, \$500; Bush, dwelling, \$300; Bersang & Girnan, tobacco, \$300; John Girnard, dwelling, \$100; Gaston Brothers, boiler shop, \$7,000; Frank McDonough, four dwellings, \$1,000; John Britton, hotel, \$200; D. O. Gilling, \$200; W. F. Ridell, dwelling, \$400; Sam Regelman, dwelling, \$200; Olson & Foss, saloon and livery stable, \$1,200; N. J. Anderson, dwelling, \$400; Brundage, saloon, \$200; Jung & Burchert, beer depot, \$1,100.

These figures are obtained in a majority of cases from owners. To the above damage on the North side must be added the loss of the track of the Milwaukee road, damage to rolling stock and depot of over \$5,000. Over 600,000 feet of logs floated into and on most of the North side property.

IN OTHER DISTRICTS. Madison, Hoan, Korin and Gallo-way streets are badly damaged, filled with debris and logs. Many people in this district are destitute, and suffering is feared. Nelson street, located \$200 of tinware to the poor. The water went up Main street, Barstow street. The Phoenix mills are also on the North side, and suffered most of all the mills. F. Gramham, treasurer of the Phoenix company, says that about 300,000 feet of the damage wood lumber, and minor damages to mills. Total, about \$11,000.

THE EAST SIDE. The East side is the principal part of Eau Claire, and the part which was inundated was substantially built, so that to the eye, at least, there is as yet but little injury to the buildings. Figures taken from the list of occupants are as yet unobtainable, as the damage to most of them was injury to goods in basements. Most of them are yet under water, and the goods inaccessible. Many of such stocks will be found uninjured by the water. The principal retail business is saloonkeeping, and the proprietors of these saloons cannot give us an estimate until the great bulk of their goods are still in the barrels. The following is, however, the list of the losses as they could be ascertained to-day. Only a partial list of the losses can be given on the East side:

Gurnan & Doherman, shop, \$1,000; John Powers, residence, \$40; M. Smith, livery, \$200; A. Weisenger, residence, \$300; J. Langdon, store, \$50; W. Windsor house, \$1,000; Johnson & Murphy, livery, \$250; E. A. Ballard, drugs, \$3,000; S. J. Smith, grocer, \$2,000; McCumber & Co., auction, \$300; Newlin, saloon, \$500; Harrigan & Rankin, tailors, \$500; C. F. Duncker, restaurant, \$200; S. W. P. Miller, total loss, C. W. Chappell, Keyler & Co., Richardson & Co., L. G. Moon, Bullard & Potter, Misses Masse, W. H. Kreedland, Slute & Smith, B. Barrett, wholesale liquors, \$1,000; C. H. Hinkley & Hartman, cigars and tobacco, \$200; Well & Steenklit, saloon, \$200; Young Bros., trunk manufactory, \$800; Clements & Lytle, livery, \$250; E. M. Fish & Co., brewers, \$1,000; Mrs. E. E. Porter, dwelling, \$500; Mrs. J. S. Owen, \$500; E. P. Putnam, dwelling, \$250; Opera house, \$300; London Tea company, \$500; S. C. Brooks, hardware, \$500; Williams & Williams, furniture, \$200; C. B. Walworth, printer, \$300; Chicago capet store, \$250; Charles Albenburg, dry goods, \$400; N. S. Stein, clothing, \$500; Sam Ellis, livery stable, \$400; Mathias Kueer, hotel, \$1,000; total, \$11,000.

Thirty or forty residences on South River street had their rear fences next to the river carried away and their yards filled with debris, which causes damages approximating \$150 each. Some of the brick blocks show signs of settling some as the water recedes, but it is hoped they will not be rendered unstable. From Main to Kelsey street, along Barstow, stocks in cellars are damaged to the extent of \$100 to \$500. There are no reasons for changing estimates made in Sunday's PIONEER PRESS, that the total losses are not over \$1,000,000.

The loss of life in the city, so far as is known, is confined to one person. Considering the extent of the flood and its suddenness, this is remarkable. Other drownings in the valley are three men, one woman and one child, whose bodies floated down from above and have not been found yet.

Since Thursday noon the river has fallen twenty-two feet, and is within five or six feet of low water mark, which at the present rate of decline it will reach by Tuesday morning.

Indications to-night favor rain, but no fears are expressed of another freshet.

On the excursion train which came from Menomonee to Eau Claire to-day, \$50 was taken up for sufferers by the flood.

MILWAUKEE'S LOSSES. MILWAUKEE, Special Telegram, Sept. 14.—General Superintendent Clark, of the St. Paul road, has not yet returned from the scene of the Chippewa river floods, where he went on Friday. He is personally overseeing the work of repair going on there.

NO DAMAGE AT DURAND. DURAND, Wis., Special, Sept. 14.—This place is all right this evening. The water reached a point two feet above the high water of 1880, but there was no damage except to cellars. The bridge across the Chippewa is all right. Beef Slough boom and the mills below will round up all logs that come down.

Earlier Accounts. From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Sept. 14. South of the Omaha railway bridge, in West Eau Claire, from the Pioneer Lumber company's mills to Westville, two miles away, and at the extreme end of West Eau Claire and at Westville, the damage wrought by Thursday's flood is tremendous. Along this section the banks of the Chippewa are low; but notwithstanding this and the fact that the soil is sand, the people had constructed their dwellings close to the water's edge, apparently fearing no overflow. The west side of Shawtown, a division of West Eau Claire, is where chaos reigns. The streets are filled with lumber, houses turned and twisted in all ways, the whole place covered with a layer of black mud, left by the flood, from one to three feet in depth; bedding, household furniture, roofs, shingles, logs, fifteen-foot piles of wood-houses with logs driven through them; the depot inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees, and telegraph, telephone and electric light wires down. The Milwaukee railroad track and bridge are completely uprooted; the street car tracks are buried under the blackest, nastiest mud that ever formed. The city bridges are literally distributed all over-out-of-the-way places—one indescribable mass of everything that could float. The rise of water at Shawtown was twenty-two feet six inches, the most of the flood occurring Wednesday night and Thursday morning. No lives were lost there. The main damage is to the Milwaukee railway, its loss certainly being over

\$10,000 in that locality, while the streets of Shawtown are swept out of existence. The estimated damage from Westville to the Half Moon Lake canal, which is the northern boundary of Shawtown, is over \$25,000. Of deaths on the West side there are not many, as near as they can be traced now. It seems that a Mr. Lilly, who lives near the Madison street bridge, was trying to save his wife from the flood. His body was found Friday morning. Friday evening a float passed down the Chippewa with two men on it. According to the story of the bystanders it disappeared just opposite the Babey house and the men were not seen again. It grossly exaggerated stories are flying around about other deaths in the vicinity, but their truth is doubtful. Of the logs that have broken loose, lumbermen say not one will reach Durand, and they can easily be recovered when the water goes down. Between Eau Claire and Rumsey's Landing, down the river, many farmers were found by the relief party perched upon knolls with their families; homes gone, fields under water, and no provisions. There are fears of great suffering between here and Durand. A careful estimate made by parties resident there approximates the West Eau Claire losses about as follows, and the figures given cannot be far from correct:

Milwaukee road..... \$25,000
Lumber firms, foundry, etc..... 25,000
Municipal loss, bridges, etc..... 300,000
Residents..... 150,000

No outside aid will be needed. A public subscription is being taken up in the city for aid to sufferers. It is believed that the total loss in all Eau Claire will not exceed \$1,000,000. A house passed the city Thursday half submerged, a woman with a child in her arms standing at the upper-story window and a man on the roof. They are supposed to have been drowned. The river has fallen rapidly to-day, at the time of writing having gone down from fifteen to seventeen feet. It is stated that over 400,000,000 feet of logs have drifted into the Delia reservoir from northern points. The Phoenix Lumber company estimates its damage at \$10,000. The bridges across the Eau Claire in the city are jammed into all possible shapes, the damage to them being heavy. Reports of a house having floated into the Delia pool with five persons in it have just come in. Summarizing all the damage resulting to this town up to date, from Chippewa Falls to Eau Claire the main damage is to the mill and lumbering interests, though private property in that section has suffered considerably. At Eau Claire the city and railroads suffer; the mills are less damaged. It is stated that over 5,000 people have been directly injured by the flood, over twenty-five corporate firms damaged, one of the principal divisions of a great railroad almost entirely swept away, one-fifth of a large city submerged, a dozen and over smaller places more or less damaged and a great agricultural region turned into a sea. The flood is directly traceable to the cyclone that swept St. Croix and Polk counties. The great bulk of rain did not fall though all after the blow of last Tuesday night, when all the small streams in Chippewa and Barren counties north of here were turned into rivers and lakes that discharged themselves into the Chippewa and came down its course. No such rainfall has ever occurred in Wisconsin before since early pioneer days, and the destruction from wind and rain is unparalleled. The New Orleans damage from wind and over three millions from water is a terrible record.

THE LUMBER INTERESTS. CHIPPewa FALLS, Wis., Special Telegram, Sept. 13.—Fred Weyerhaeuser, president of the Mississippi Lumber and Logging company, was here again to-day looking after the interests of the company. He states that the damage to his company is known, even of logs belonging to his company, and above 75,000,000 belonging to other parties. Advice received from Mr. Irvine, of Beef Slough, are to the effect that all the logs run in there thus far are safely cared for. Mr. Weyerhaeuser thinks there is more than 100,000,000 there, an equal number at the Delia creek dam, and 150,000,000 in the Pease creek dam. He is known as a conservative, and he estimates that it will cost at least \$1,000,000 to make the repairs. From \$25,000 to \$40,000 will be necessary to build the Point Creek dam. The smaller dams above he thinks are pretty generally gone, but has no positive information. The storm he believes to have been most severe in the eastern tributaries of the river. He heard from the West fork and the Court d'Ourelle, and everything is all right in that direction, but the storm seems to have been along the East fork and the Flambeau, where the water must have fallen in torrents. A telegram from Hayward states that no damage is done there. A large proportion of the logs now in the four great dams will be high and dry when the water falls. Of the 600,000,000 on the river, Mr. Weyerhaeuser estimates that fully 300,000,000 are so high up on the banks that they will have to be hauled into the river again. Little, if any, more lumber will be cut on the Chippewa this year, and there are enough logs from Little Falls down to start the mills waiting their supply from the Chippewa next year. He believes that the water will have to be occupied in hauling the stranded logs into the river again, and that the lumbermen will probably have to do their logging before securing the stock for next year. He urges that this work should be done before going into the woods to get another start for next winter. With the water fallen no more than at the present time.

LOGS ARE SCATTERED ON THE BANKS. Two and three hundred feet out of the water, and high and dry. He does not estimate the damage to the Chippewa Lumbering company's mill and buildings here at more than \$10,000, although the yard and surroundings present the sorriest sort of a sight. The work of repair of boiler and of yard has been commenced, but will occupy several weeks. The partially demolished buildings will be repaired. Some of the improvements swept away were made on the basis of the flood of 1880, and above the high water mark then. Mr. Weyerhaeuser says that the most serious part of the whole affair is that it is almost impossible to prepare against the recurrence of similar disasters. The flood will limit the lumber production of the Chippewa to about 125,000,000 feet on this year's stock, and accomplish what it was hoped to do by the combination to shut down. The mills are all more or less injured, but the most serious loss will be to the logging company in the damage to its improvement along the river. A new dam recently built at Pike lake, it is believed, is all right. The estimate of a damage of \$100,000 is only approximate, and the actual loss, it is not at all unlikely, will far exceed that amount. An enumeration of the losses in Chippewa Falls gives an aggregate of about \$100,000. A large number of stores and residences were either swept away or damaged. The county board are receiving bids for the reconstruction of the river bridges, which will be completed in a short time. The bodies of an old couple named Rogers, who lived about three miles below the city, were found inside their house, which was washed away.

The chronic grumbler is now distressed because food is too cheap.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

Address of the Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge—Satisfactory Growth of the Order.

The following is an abstract of the address of Grand Sire Leech, of the sovereign grand lodge of Odd Fellows, delivered at the session in Minneapolis, Minn., on the 15th inst.:

"To the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Representatives: Once more greet you, as you gather in these seats, to enter upon the work of another annual session. Let us reverently thank our Almighty Father for the great privilege granted to so many of us, as we assemble here this morning. I congratulate you that you are holding the sixteenth annual communication in this great North Star state, and one of the eight states in that section of our land which contains nearly one-quarter of the membership of the order. Let us see the roll—Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Dakota. It is a proud day for the 124,000 Odd Fellows of the vast region of our beloved country. In their name and in their behalf I greet you all. As required by the constitution, I have the honor and take great pleasure in submitting to you my report of the official acts and decisions, and the general condition of the order for the year. During the year there have been instituted four grand lodges, two grand encampments, 159 subordinate lodges and forty-two subordinate encampments. New territory has been invaded and occupied, and our field of labor largely increased. While we have not initiated so large a number of members as in the previous year, yet our growth is a healthy one. We now number nearly 506,000, and taking all things into consideration the prospects of the order were never more flattering than at the present time. Returns show the following figures, the increase being given in the last figures:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Increase. Grand lodges, 54; Subordinate lodges, 7,708; Grand encampments, 189; Subordinate encampments, 1,906; Lodge members, 505,871; Encampment initiations, 10,620; Encampment members, 90,852; Total relief, \$2,015,832; Total revenue, \$3,550,047; Lodge initiations, 43,774.

Decrease. Following this are decisions of points of special interest to the order, with a review of the status of affairs in Australia, Chili, Cuba, Denmark, Germany, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Sandwich Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Trinidad, showing a generally flattering condition, with a healthy growth anticipated.

THE PRESS ORGANS.

Regarding the press of the order, he says: "The discussion of the internal affairs of the order by and through several of our fraternal journals, styling themselves 'organs,' will, I greatly fear, be seriously detrimental to the best interests of Odd Fellowship. While I cheerfully accord to the brothers who have so earnestly labored to extend and build up the order in its various fields of occupation the purest motives, and willingly acknowledge the great good they have accomplished, yet I am reluctantly impelled by a sense of duty to say that many erroneous impressions of the effect and bearing of those laws have been, by means of the press, scattered broadcast throughout our wide domain. The constitution of the supreme head of the order, as well as many laws of the sovereign grand lodge, have been subject of bitter and unfavorable comment and controversy, and in the columns of some of these journals it is strenuously argued that the sovereign grand lodge is not the source of true and legitimate Odd Fellowship, etc. Paper has warned against paper, each, as a matter of course, having the support of a portion of the order, and thus already discord is being fostered and a loosening of respect for the mandates of the supreme law-making power is growing where peace, harmony and obedience to our laws formerly prevailed. Certain parties during the year—some of prominence in the order—referring to the source of all true and legitimate Odd Fellowship, seem to contend that the sovereign grand lodge is not the source of all true and legitimate Odd Fellowship in the United States, etc. Against such doctrine I desire, here and now, to enter my solemn protest. It sustains and perpetuates not only itself, but the order of which it is the great supreme head by engraving into its constitution such provisions and amendments as may be deemed wise. It was hoped that the legislation had at the last session on the question of the

SUPREME TEMPLE AND PATRIARCHAL CIRCLE.

would have been a finality. From all I can learn, no attention is paid by the circle adherents to the act of the supreme temple, and they are still continuing to form circles and take in members as they did at the beginning. The supreme oracle of the circle organization has boldly declared that he will accept a charter unless all the charter members are of the royal purple degree thus, virtually nullifying and setting aside the order made by the supreme temple in the interest of peace. It is true that no very great progress has been made by the circle during the year, only eight subordinate temples having been instituted during that period, to wit: four in Wisconsin, three in Minnesota, and one only in Illinois; whilst two have surrendered their charters, one of them being in Ohio and one in Maine, showing quite a falling off from the previous year, and being a gain of only six temples. They do not seem to get a foothold in more than eight or nine jurisdictions, yet with a stubbornness worthy of a better cause, they seem to be determined to try and force the sovereign grand lodge to yield to them illegitimate demand. Some further action seems to be demanded from the grand body to finally settle this annoying difficulty, and I leave the whole subject to the wisdom of the representatives, who, I have no doubt, will do what is proper in the premises. Documents and proclamations accompany the grand sire's report. Grand Secretary Theodore A. Ross presents a voluminous annual report of seventy-nine pages containing carefully compiled statistics with a tabulated exhibit of the financial transactions of his office. Grand Treasurer Alexander L. Spear's annual report shows an aggregate debit account of \$59,647.60; aggregate disbursements, \$38,802.85; balance on hand, \$20,784.75.