

All this time George knew nothing of the true reason for this singular reception. Soon, however, the mystery was explained to him. The effect upon him cannot be described.

Measures were immediately taken to have the body of the man who had been buried as George Mowbray disinterred. This was soon done, and as the living George stood beside the dead man, the resemblance was seen to be most extraordinary. The marks on the face and hands corresponded with those on George's; the scars on the legs were similar also, and the hair, eyebrows, and finger-nails were marvelously alike.

Who the dead man was, was never ascertained. After George's return, however, inquiries were made, such as it was never deemed needful to make so long as the dead man was supposed to be Mrs. Mowbray's youngest son.

These inquiries led to the discovery that the day before the tragedy three men, supposed to be from London, took up their quarters at an inn in a neighboring village, one of whom the landlord thought he recognized as having been in Mrs. Mowbray's service as a groom. The footsteps of three persons were also discovered in the garden, and some time after a rope-ladder and a horse-trough, which had apparently been used to lay upon the spikes at the top of the garden wall, were discovered in the neighboring copse; but the name of the dead man was never discovered.—*Napa Register.*

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## PARLIAMENTARY LAW, AS APPLIED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MASONIC BODIES.

BY ALBERT G. MACKAY, M. D.

### CHAPTER XXXI.

OF THE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

When a Committee, to which a subject had been referred, has completed its investigation and come to an opinion, it directs its chairman or some other member to prepare an expression of its views, to be submitted to the assembly under whose direction it has been acting. The paper containing this expression of views is called its report, which may be framed in three different forms: It may contain only an expression of opinion on the subject which had been referred; or it may contain, in addition to this, an express resolution or series of resolutions, the adoption of which by the assembly is recommended; or, lastly, it may consist in one or more resolutions, without any preliminary expression of opinion.

When the report, when prepared, is read to the members of the Committee, if it meets with their final sanction, the chairman or one of the members is directed to present it to the assembly.

The mode in which the report thus prepared is to be presented to the assembly next requires attention. In the British Parliament the presentation of the report of a Committee is accompanied with several precedents which have long since been abandoned in the parliamentary practice of this country. And while in our popular assemblies and in the States the forms of reception and consideration of a report are still preserved, they are not so strict as they are in the National Congress or the State Legislatures, which still preserve enough of the spirit of the parliamentary procedure to insure expedition and regularity.