

THE GREAT PYRAMID.

Mr. G. Poole, a recognized authority, speaking of the great Pyramid, built at least 2,000 years before the beginning of our era, says: "Its height was originally 480 feet 9 inches, and the base 764 feet square." (It covers over twelve acres of ground.) "It is virtually a mass of solid masonry. *

* The finer stone used for casings and lining passages, was quarried on the other side of the river, ten miles away, and the red granite used for linings was quarried at Syene, nearly 550 miles away by the course of the river. The labor of quarrying these huge blocks of stone was enormous, especially when the hard red granite, which turns the edge of our modern steel tools, and yet was cut by bronze ones, had to be hewn out and cut into accurate blocks. The great Pyramid is not a mass of piled up stone. It is a model of constructive skill. A sheet of paper cannot be placed between the casing stones."

Now, think of it. A huge pile covering twelve acres of ground, five hundred feet high—a very mountain of masonry, in fact—cased with stone so hard that our best tools will scarcely make an impression on it; yet with these stones so accurately cut and fitted in place with this immense weight resting upon them for forty centuries, there is not variance enough from the original position to admit the insertion of a sheet of paper between any two of them.

Another writer tells us that this Pyramid was built with such exact reference to the zodiac, that at twelve o'clock precisely on the 21st day of June—the Summer solstice—the sun shines on every side of it, north, south, east and west, and that to a person standing exactly at the centre of the north side at that moment, the sun seems to hang like a star over the exact apex of the Pyramid. Herodotus, the Greek historian, tells

us that the work of building was carried on by relays of 100,000 workmen each. That each relay worked ten months and was then relieved, and that the total number engaged in the work rose far up into the millions.

Now, could this vast accurate work have been accomplished otherwise than by the most perfect system and thorough knowledge? Further, must not the superintendent, the foremen and overseers, have had some place of meeting, where they could have made their reports and received instructions from the master of the work as the work progressed? Must not this have been some quiet place, retired from the 100,000 laborers encamped around? And what else was this place of meeting for the Master Masons but a Masonic lodge? The necessities of the case required that just such a state of affairs should exist, and history strongly points to the fact of its existence. Thus our knowledge of the facts, backed by legitimate reasoning, warrants the conclusion—may I not say conclusively proves—that inside the priestly order four and five thousand years ago, were schools of architecture and building into which a course of initiation was necessary, and that admission was accorded not to all who might desire it, but only to such as were selected therefor?—Bro. Isaac Clements.

—♦♦♦—
An application for a warrant to open a Lodge in Manchester, England, has been received by Grand Secretary Isaacson, and the Grand Lodge of Quebec has now an opportunity to give England a practical illustration of concurrent jurisdiction. We trust our brethren in Quebec will not depart from the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction. Masonic "home rule" must yet triumph in our sister Province, and granting a dispensation to work a lodge in England would weaken Quebec's position.—The Trestle Board.