

of this solemn assertion, what can we advance more irrefragible, than that so many of His Majesty's illustrious family stand in the highest order of Masonry, are fully instructed in all its tendencies, and have intimate knowledge of every particular in its current administration under the Grand Lodge of England."

We take the above excerpts from the fourth volume, p. p. 488-489 of Bro. R. F. Gould's History of Freemasonry,—than which nothing could be more true or more applicable at the present day.—[ED. CRAFTSMAN.]

CATHOLIC G. M. OF ENGLAND.

Times have Changed, But Freemasonry has not.

"Lord Petre was succeeded as Grand Master, by the Duke of Manchester, who was invested with the ensigns of his office on May 1, 1777, after which the former nobleman returned thanks for the honors he had received in the Society, and assured the brethren of his attachment to its interests. Nor were these mere idle words. The amiable character of Lord Petre, and his zeal as a Mason, may—to use the words of a contemporary—be equalled, but cannot be surpassed. He was a Catholic, but held his religious faith without bigotry, and by his liberality and worth, won the esteem of all parties. He was generally regarded as the head of the Catholic body in this country (England), and therefore his continuing to preside for five years over a branch of the Society, against which the thunders of the Vatican had been launched in 1738, and again in 1751, affords proof that in England, towards the close of the eighteenth century, the two Bulls issued by Roman Pontiffs against the Free Masons, had been devoid of any practical result.—Gould's History of Free Masonry.

THE LIQUOR TRADE AND THE CRAFT.

In view of the fact that the following forms an item of the new Constitution to come up for discussion at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada, the action of other Grand Bodies on the subject is of interest:—"No Lodge shall permit to be used in any room used by them for either hall, lodge room—or at the refreshment table—wines or spirits or other intoxicating liquors."

The G. L. of Illinois interdicts the use of intoxicants in lodge quarters.

Nebraska, by resolution passed in 1885, declares "that it is the sense of this G. L. that it is a Masonic offence for a Mason to engage in retailing or wholesaling intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

In Oregon the following resolution was passed in 1885:—"That the keeping of what is commonly known as a liquor saloon, or the attending to the bar of the same, shall be considered as sufficient grounds for the indefinite suspension of Masons engaged therein, and that any candidate for the degrees, engaged in such business, shall be deemed ineligible."

In Wyoming, in 1884, the Grand Lodge adopted the following:—"Resolved,—That it shall be unlawful for, and constituent lodges are hereby prohibited from, initiating or admitting to membership in their respective lodges any person engaged in the manufacture or importation of any spirituous or malt liquors as a beverage, either as a proprietor, clerk or otherwise, and if any person shall, after becoming a member of any lodge in this jurisdiction violate the provisions of this section he shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to expulsion."

In 1885 an edict was issued in Washington Territory making it unlawful for lodges to receive and act upon the petition for the degrees of