

Knights in black robes filed into the Cathedral, each bearing a lighted taper, and formed around the casket. After the opening words of an impressive service, a concealed choir chanted "De Profundis," accompanied by the Cathedral organ. The remains were those of Edward Fitzki, who attained the Thirty-third Degree and was among the prominent Masons in what is known as the Southern jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite. The floor was covered with black cloth and heavily padded to prevent the sound of footsteps. At one stage in the ceremony the lid of the casket was removed and showed the body of the dead knight with his feet bound with a cord, a laurel chaplet about his head, and a bundle of violets and a heavily jewelled cross lying on his breast. These symbols were all removed, one by one, during the services, and at one time all the lights were extinguished except the taper carried by the presiding officer, leaving the lofty Cathedral in almost total darkness. The solemn service was conducted by a selected corps of prominent Masons.—*Chronicle.*

"SQUARE."

This is one of the most important and significant symbols in Freemasonry, and as such it is proper that its true form should be preserved. Our French Brethren have almost universally given it with one leg longer than the other (as was frequently the case in this country in the last century), thus making it a carpenter's square. It is also often unnecessarily marked with inches, as an instrument for measuring, which it is not. It is simply the *trying square* of a stone mason, and has a plain surface, the sides or legs embracing an angle of 90 degrees, and is intended only to test the accuracy of the sides of a stone, and to see that its edges subtend the same angle. In Freemasonry it is a symbol of morality. This is its general signification, and is applied in several ways: (1) It presents

itself to the neophyte as one of the three great lights; (2) to the F. C. as one of his working tools; (3) to the M. M. as the official jewel of the Master of the lodge. Everywhere it inculcates the same lesson of morality, of truthfulness, and honesty. So universally accepted is the symbolism that it has gone outside of our Order, and is found a colloquial language communicating the same idea. As a Masonic symbol it is of very ancient date, and was familiar to the operative Masons. In the year 1830 the architect (Brother Payne) in re-building a very ancient bridge, called Baal's Bridge, near Limerick, in Ireland, found under the foundations an old brass square much corroded, containing on its two surfaces the inscription, "I WILL STRIVE TO LIVE WITH LOVE AND CARE VPON THE LEVEE BY THE SQUARE," with the date 1517. This discovery, therefore, proves, if proof were necessary, that the teaching of our old operative Brethren was identical with the speculative application of the working tools of the modern Craft.—*Mackey.*

A ROYAL MASON.

The *Abend Post*, a leading German newspaper, gives an interesting account of the ceremonies on the occasion of the introduction of Prince Frederick Leopold into the Masonic Fraternity. A son of Prince Frederick Charles, and a cousin of the Emperor, he received the three degrees at one meeting. At his special request, he joined the newest lodge of the great National Lodge, "Frederick William at Dawn of Day," which was founded when that Prince, the late Emperor, was initiated in 1854. There were three solemn scenes as the young Prince passed the respective degrees with appropriate ceremonies. The Cathedral choir sang in a very impressive way. The Grand Master used two historical gavels, one that belonged to Frederick the Great, the other to the Emperor William, when his son, the late Emperor, was made a Mason. The Master of the lodge expressed thanks to the