DUG UP A MASONIC RELIC

Cornerstone of Old St. John's Hall Comes to Light.

A relic of the early Masonic history of New York city was dug up the other day by Italian laborers in the employ of Conby Italian laborers in the employ of Contractor James Bradley, who is building the new subway loop between the Williamsburg and Brooklyn bridges. It is the cornerstone of the first Masonic hall as New York-city, and said to be the first in this country. One feature of its history is that it was found a mile and a quarter from the spot where it was laid 100 years ago.

quarter from the spot where it was laid 106 years ago.

The laborers found the slab of stone about fifteen feet below the surface on Delancey street, 100 feet east of the Bowery. While they were poking at the surface of the stone, graven with old style script that aroused their curiosity, one of them chopped away the dirt which had lodged in a round hole six inches in diameter through the centre of the slab.

inches in diameter through the centre of the slab.

When the hole was uncovered a pile of coins was disclosed, together with a silver plate and a copy of a Masonic newspaper of the date of 1854. Then followed a scramble by the workmen to secure the coins.

Before the foreman could reach the spot the coins had all disappeared and the finders were just coming to an agreement as to who should have the silver plate. The foreman saw the Masonic emblem at the top of the stone, and at once summoned Mr. Bradley, who is himself a Mason. The contractor then set his men at work removing the stone with all possible care.

It was found that the stone was in two parts, each four inches thick. Each slab was broken in two almost at the centre. The silver plate had reposed becentre.

slab was broken in two almost at the centre. The silver plate had reposed be-

tween the slabs.

Inscribed on the top of the cornerstone in the style of a century ago these words

ere found: A. D. 1802, A. L. 5802, Jacob Morton, A. D. 1802, A. L. 5802, Jacob Morton, being G. M. of Masons of the State of New York, the R. W. the Hon. Edward Livingston, Mayor of the city of New York, D. G. Master; the R. W. Cadwallader D. Colden, S. G. W.; the R. W. Ph. S. Van Rensselaer, J. G. W.; the R. W. Daninel D. Tompkins, Esq., G. S.; the R. W. Robert Cocks, G. T.; the R. W. the Rev. John Ireland, Grd. Chaplain.

The inscription on the back of the under slab read:

This stone was laid by the committee appointed to superintend the building.

This stone was laid by the committee appointed to superintend the building.

John S. Moore, Pres.; John Knox, James — , John Onderdonk, John Hamison, John Cheeseman, mason; Philip Becamon, John E. West, carpenter.

Oct. 13, A. D. 1802.

The break through the stone made it impossible to read the third name on the back. Contractor Bradley then tried to read the inscription on the silver plate found between the slabs, but the plate had to go through a cleansing process before the letters could be made out. The plate was then found to read as follows:

This stone was presented by Henry C. Atwood, Esq., to St. John's Grand Lodge.

plate was then found to read as follows:
This stone was presented by Henry C.
Atwood, Esq., to St., John's Grand Lodge
of the Most Ancient and Honorable Frea
and Accepted Masons of the State of
New York, and by them relaid in ample
form as the cornerstone of the new St.
John's Hall on this 24th of June, A. D.
1854, A. L. 5854,
M. W. Henry C. Atwood, G. M.; R. W.
Reuben I. Van Tassell, D. G. M.; R. W.
Andrew I. Fisher, S. G. W.; R. W.
Charles W. Atwood, J. G. W.; R. W.
Charles W. Atwood, J. G. W.; R. W.
Chas. W. Willetts, G. S.; R. W. Robert
E. Roberts, G. T.; R. W. and Rev. Joseph
G. Kent, G. C.; R. W. Edmund B. Hays,
G. L.

Contractor Bradley immediately sent word of the find to Col. Edward M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and Lodge of the State of New York, and Col. Ethers went to the contractor's of-life in the Bowery, opposite Delancey I street, to look at the stone. He recognized it as genuine at once, and when he spoke of its historic value the contractor presented it to the Grand Lodge of the State, and it was removed to the Grand Secretary's office in the Masonic Temple. Grand Secretary Ehlers had little trouble in getting at the history of the stone when he consulted the records in his office. It proved to be the cornerstone of St. John's Hall, erected for St. John's Grand Lodge of the State of New York in 1803 by Philip Becannon. The hall stood in Frankfort street, where French's Hotel was later built, to be followed years afterward by the Pulitzer building.

St. John's Hall was four storeys high, with a reading room, saloon and living another the ground floor. The Ehlers went to the contractor's of-

was sent to France as American Minister.

Cadwallader D. Colden, the Senior Grand Warden, was the son of Cadwallader Colden, a physician who came to this country in 1708. The elder Colden first settled in Philadelphia, but later came to New York, and in 1719 was appointed the first surveyor-general of the colony.

He received a large patent of land along the Hudson, nine miles from Newburgh, and remained there until 1761, when Lord Halifax, in return for his "zeal for the rights of the Crown," appointed him Lieutenant-Governor. He held this office until his death in 1776, heing frequently placed at the head of affairs by the death or absence of the Governors.

He was acting Governor when the nature of the Revolutionary after the close of the Revolutionary after the close of the Revolutionary War the American lodges withdrew their allegiance to the parent lodges in the States and it was for the New York Grand Lodge, which called itself St. John's, that the hall on Frankfort street was built. The cornerstone is to be bound in brass or other metal and put on exhibition along with the Bible with which President Washington took the oath of office and other Masonic relics which make up the collection held in New York.

Speaking at the Royal Institution, at the results of the Revolutionary after the close of the Revolutionary War the American lodges withdrew their allegiance to the parent lodges in the States and it was for the New York Grand Lodge, which called itself st. John's, that the hall on Frankfort street was built.

The cornerstone is to be bound in brass or other metal and put on exhibition along with the Bible with which which when the parent was a street of the Revolutionary with the American lodges of the American lodges in the States and it was for the England and Scotland and created grand lodges in the States and it was for the England and Scotland and created grand lodges in the States and it was for the England and Scotland and Scotland and Created grand lodges in the States and it was for the Engla

Green. The next day he gave the stamps in custody of the New York Common Council and order was restored.

Cadwallader D. Colden became District Attorney in New York in 1810, and succeeded De Witt Clinton as Mayor of New York in 1818. With Mr. Clinton he was one of the earliest promoters of the system of internal improvements and gave much attention to public education. He married a daughter of Samuel Provoost, first Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of New York.

Philip S. Van Rensselaer, the Junior Grand Warden, was Mayor of Albany at the time the corner-stone was laid, and served in that capacity for nineteen years, the longest service of any Mayor of that city. He was a brother of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the eighth patroon, who married a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler.

Stephen Van Rensselaer owned 900.

Stephen Van Rensselaer owned Stephen Van Rensselaer owned 900 farms of 150 acres each, and was Lieutenant-Governor in 1795. He was one of the first to propose the establishment of a canal between the Hudson and the great lakes, and selected a route for such a canal which was favorably received in 1811.

In 1812 he commanded the United States forces on the northern frontier, In 1812 he commanded the United States forces on the northern frontier, but at the battle of Queenston Heights was forced to surrender to the British because the militia under him refused to cross the Niagara River into Canada to fight. When the Erie and Champlain Canals were completed in 1825 he had been president of their boards for four-teen years. He founded the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy.

Daniel D. Tompkins, the Grand Secretary, was a member of the Assembly in 1802, and was elected to Congress two years later. He resigned to become As-

years later. He resigned to become Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and in 1807 was elected Gov-

rnor, serving until 1816.

In 1812 he prorogued the Legislature oprevent the establishment of the Bank of North America in this city as the uccessor of the defunct United States

of North America in this city as the successor of the defunct United States Bank of Philadelphia. He was the only Governor to use the proroguing power. He put the State militia in the field during the war of 1812, bought weapons of private citizens to equip the militia, paid the workmen that were employed in the Springfield manufactory of arms out of his own means, and altogether did more than the Federal Government for the success of the operations along the Canadian border.

President Madison invited Gov. Thompkins to become Secretary of

Tresident Madison invited Gov. Thompkins to become Secretary of State when James Monroe resigned to take charge of the War Department, but he declined on the ground that he could be of more service as Governor of New York. He was elected Vice-President with President Monroe, but just before he resigned the Governorship he New York. He was elected Vice-President with President Monroe, but just before he resigned the Governorship he sent a message to the Legislature, on January 28, 1817, recommending that a day be fixed for the abolition of slavery within the bounds of the State, and the Assembly decreed that on and after July 4, 1827, all slaves should be free. He was one of the corporators of the city school system.

In an effort to learn from the Masonic records, how the corporators happened to be buried for over fifty years a mile and a quarter from the place where it was originally laid, Grand Secretary Ehlers made a thorough search. About the only reference to the cornerstone which threw any light on it was this extract from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1848:

At the instance of John W. Simmons thanks were tendered Messrs. Kennedy and Robinson, builders, and Richard French, lessee of St. John's Hall, for

and Robinson, builders, and Ri French, lessee of St. John's Hall, kindly expressions to St. John's Grand Lodge in the presentation of the cor-nerstone laid at the commencement of the above named building in 1802 and recently removed from its original foun-

dation.

The records also showed that St. The records also showed that St. John's Grand Lodge united with the regular Grand Lodge of the State in 1850, but Henry C. Atwood, who was the editor of a Masonic newspaper, seceded from the Grand Lodge in 1853 and organized a second St. John's Grand Lodge.

ganized a second St. John's Grand Lodge of the State of New York in 1803 by Philip Becannon. The hall stood in Frankfort street, where French's Hotel was later built, to be followed years afterward by the Pulitzer building.

St. John's Hall was four storeys high, with a reading room, saloon and living apartments on the ground floor. The second and third floors were fitted up for lodge purposes and the fourth floor was unfinished.

The chapter and encampment rooms.

second and third floors were fitted up for lodge purposes and the fourth floor was unfinished.

The chapter and encampment rooms on the third floor were highly ornate, for that early period. For many years after that early period. For many years after the was built political meetings were held on the second floor, and it was also the scene of many social gatherings.

The history of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, which Col. Ehlers consulted, and the corner-stone as well, show that the men who participated in the corner-stone laying had a prominent part in the history of the State and city of New York. Jacob Morton, who was Grand Master, was for thirty years Major-General of the State militia.

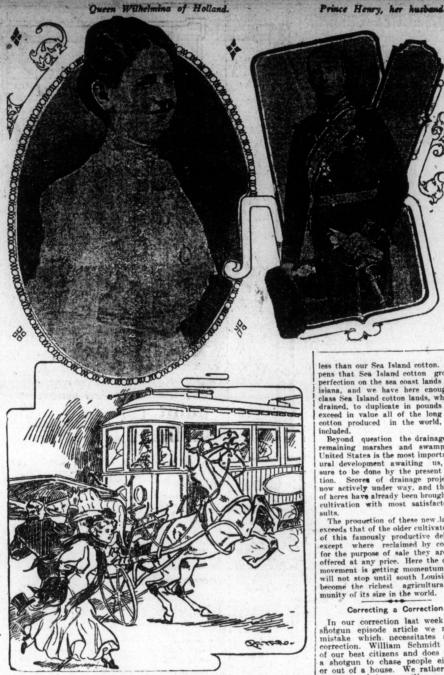
Edward Livingston, the Deputy Grand Master, had served three terms in Congress when he was elected Mayor of New York in 1801. In 1802 he laid the corner-stone of the present City Hall and in the following year he almost lost his life by staying at his post when the yellow fever epidemic struck the city.

In the following year he went to Louisians, where in 1829 he was elected Senator. President Jackson chose him as Secretary of State when Martin Van Buren resigned in 1831, and in 1833 he was sent to France as American Minister.

Cadwallader D. Colden, the Senior

affairs by the death or absence of the Governors.

He was acting Governor when the paper intended for distribution under the stamp act arrived in New York, and it was put in his care in Fort George, which atood at the Battery. On the night of November 1, 1765, a torchlight procession, carrying images of the Governor and the devil, marched down Broadway to the fort, broke open the coach house, took out the Governor's coaches and burned them before his eyes in Bowling



QUEEN'S CARRIAGE WRECKED BY A WILD DUTCH STREET CAR. Wreck of Queen Wilhelmina's phaeton.

MILLIONS IN SWAMP LANDS. Those in Louisiana Alone Could Sup

port All Holland. Louisiana to-day embraces within its oundaries an area which is in its present condition as useless to its people πs a corresponding area on the high seas. Yet, according to the Southern Farm

Magazine, this now worthless area, some-thing over 7,000,000 acres, is the greatest body of fertility in the world, except

duction would approach the present value of the cotton crop of the United States and exceed by millions the value of our

and exceed by millions the value of our entire wheat crop.
Holland, on an alluvial area (2.750,000 acres) considerably less than one-half of Loußiana's undrained area, and with a fertility not up to the Louisiana standard, supports about 5,000,000 people, and up to the highest standard of Europe.
Holland is almost a synonym for wealth. Egypt, with a cultivated alluvial district (5,340,000 acres) considerably less than the one under discussion supports 10,000,000 people, not up to the Europeon or American standard, but since the population supported to the source mile

body of fertility in the world, except probably in the Amazon flood plain. The cultivated portion of the alluvial district south of Red River is to-day supporting the densest agricultural population of the United States— a population of 330 to the square mile of cultivated land, omitting entirely the urban population of New Orleans.

Based upon what the alluvial lands are now doing, the undrained lands of Louisiana—lands to-day wholly unoccupied— are capable of supporting, not counting the cities which would exist there, over 3,500,000, a population supported to the square mile is about the same as in Holland, the lower standard of living is doubtless due to the-character of the people.

On 1,500,000 acres of land Egypt produces fully one-seventh as much cotton as does the whole United States; that is to say, one are of cotton in Egypt is worth approximately four acres in this country, and we are buying a continually increasing proportion of Egyptian covery year.

Louisiana now is the annual wealth pro-

less than our Sea Island cotton. It happens that Sea Island cotton grows to perfection on the sea coast lands of Louisiana, and we have here enough first class Sea Island cotton lands, when once drained, to duplicate in pounds and to exceed in value all of the long staple cotton produced in the world, Egypt worlded. Beyond question the drainage of the Beyond question the drainage of the remaining marshes and swamps in the United States is the most important natural development awaiting us, and is sure to be done by the present generation. Scores of drainage projects are now actively under way, and thousands of heres have already been brought under cultivation with most satisfactory results.

ults.
The production of these new lands far The production of these new lands far exceeds that of the older cultivated lands of this famously productive delta, and except where reclaimed by companies for the purpose of sale they are rarely offered at any price. Here the drainage movement is getting momentum, and it will not stop until south Louisiana has become the richest agricultural community of its size in the world.

Correcting a Correction.

Correcting a Correction.

In our correction last week of the shotgun episode article we made a mistake which necessitates another correction. William Schmidt is one of our best citizens and does not use a shotgun to chase people either in or out of a house. We rather looked for him to bring a gatling gun down to the Bee office after reading our article last week. In the hurry of getting copy ready we wrote the name William Schmidt, when it should have been Henry. Henry—not Bill—is the shotgun man that chased a woman "into" or "out." of her house. Another time we stand corrected. We hope this article is all straight—that all names are right and spelled right. That we haven't used out for in or in for out or up for down. If we were running a daily it wouldn't be so bad, for we could correct a mistake soonagr, but to wait a week and have that suspense hanging over one, like a sword hanging by a thread, that's what's putting the gray hairs in the Old Mans' Head.—From the Pow hatan Bee.

Mine Workers in India.

Mine Workers in India.

made up of males, 83,053; females, 29,-583, and children, 6,031.

It is estimated that the Subway tunnel to Brooklyn can divert a maximum of 16,000 passengers an hour from the Bridge route, which 54,000 now use in Bridge route, which 54,0 the evening crush hour.

THE SAD ENDING OF A FISHING TRIP







THROW AWAY LINIMENTS

Here's the Prescription to Cure Rheumatism

Liniments only reach the skin and the muscles directly under the skin. Now, liniments can't cure rheumatism. They simply deaden the nerves for a time. When the effect wears away, the pain

When the effect wears away, the pain returns worse than ever.

If the bowels do not move regularly—if the kidneys are strained or weak—if the skin is dry or harsh—the blood is sure to be filled with impuri-

blood is sure to be filled with impurities or urea. This urea is changed into uric acid, which is the poison that causes Rheumatism.

Now, the only possible way to cure Rheumatism is to prevent uric acid from being formed. Logically, the only way to do this is to keep kidneys, bowels and skin in good working order, and prevent the stomach from being too acid. And the only way to do this is to take "Fruit-a-tives."

These mayellous tablets of fruit juices and tonics act directly on the three great eliminating organs—bowels, kidneys and skin—and put them in perfect condition. That is the only secret of their great success in curing rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago.

50e a box—6 for \$2.50. "Fruit-a-tives," Limited, Ottawa.

New Curative Agencies.

New Curative Agencies.

New Curative Agencies.

The present dislike of drugs and medicines has, of course, grown fanatical; nevertheless, there is a truth behind it which can no longer be ignored. And if medical science is to regain the esteem of the world, it must fairly and squarely take the ground that for the great majority of the ailments that afflict American humanity the contents of the pharmacopoeia are of very limited efficacy; that for these the directly curative agencies must be moral and psychical. Indeed, it is to this position that the most advanced medico-psychological experts are now coming—From Rey. Sam. perts are now coming.—From Rev. Sam uel McComb's "Christianity and Health," in the March Century

An Orchestra of Murderers.

In order to relieve the monotonous life of the convicts of Numea, the capi-tal of the French penal settlement in New Caledonia, the authorities have consented to the organization of an orchestra, recruited from the ranks of suc tra, recruited from the ranks of such prisoners as are musically inclined. The conductor who formerly played at the Paris Opera House, has thrice been convicted of murder, the first clarinet was an innkeeper who slew six of his customers, while the operator on the big drum made away with his landlord. The solo cornet murdered his father, and the trombone his wife.



A NY even numbered section of Domifation Lanods in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26 not reserved may be homesteaded by any person
the sole head of a family, or male over 18
years of age, to the extent of one-quarter
section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be
made in person by the applicant at a Dominfon Lands Agency or Sub-agency. Entry
by proxy may, hoaver, be made at an
Agency on operain conditions by the father,
mother, son, daughter, brither or sister of
an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation

an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agent's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" or trans the applicant of the second propers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

cessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim of if entry has been granted it will be summar ity cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be summar in the person. The applicant must be elimited by the person of th

A substantial of the subsection of the subsect of cancellation proceedings, may, author to the approval of Department, reliabilish it in favour of father, mother, son, adaughter, brother or sixer if sigible, but to ne one else, on filing declaration of aban-Summent.

to no one else, on filing declaration of aban-donment.

DUTIES—A cettler is required to perform the futies under one of the following plans:

(1) 'At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year dur-ing the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living the form the required residence duties by living the forming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (89) actres in extent, in the vicinity of Eis homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (89) acres in extent, he has vicinity of the homestead, or upon a home that he had a vicinity of the homestead, or upon a dence duties by living with the father (or mother).

dence duties by living with the father (or mather).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined an meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

5) A homissicader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the show while living with parents or on farmine land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Before making application for patent the estiler must give six months notice in writhing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Giawa. of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST

MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual restal of \$1 per acre. Not more than \$2.50 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royality at the rate of five recomments of the period of t

W. W. CORY.

N. B.-Unauthorized publication of this ad-

Valuable Premiums

Given Away Free!

Herewith will be found the picture of a Castle on a hill and some old trees. At the castle on a hill and some old trees. At the castle of a King and a Queen and the five faces those of the Princes and Princesses. Can you find them? It is not easy, but by patience and perseverance, you can you found the castle of the castle



It is not necessary to write us a letter. Simply mark X with a pencil on each one of the full figures and five faces, then write your unme and address on the blank below very plainly, cut out the advertisement and return it to us. We write we will be supported to the second that must be adhered to. The condition mentioned above does not involve the spending of one cent of your money. This is an excellent opportunity to obtain a handsome and user in present. Do not delay, write to-day. It is possible you may not see this advertisement again. Only one present sigven in each locality. So if you wish to have one, be the first to apply and state which present you would like to receive.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Ladies' or Gents' Gold Finished Watches Ladies' Solid Silver Watches. China Tea Sets. Rogers Silverware Dinner Sets. (Six silver plated knives and six forks)

(Six silver plated knives and six forks)
Rogers Silverware Dessert Sets.
(Six Dessert Spoons, Six Tea Spoons,
Sugar Shell, Butterknife, etc.)
Gold Finished Parlor Clocks.
Water and Lemonade Sets.
Photograph Albums.
Ten Key Hardwood Accordeons.
Handsome Violins and Bows.

Toilet Sets. Parlor Lamps, etc., etc.

(State which premium you desire.)

Do not fail to write your name and address very plainly. DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY. BOVEL MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. H., MONTREAL



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Invisible Bifocals

This remarkable improvement in Bifocals should demand the attention of
all who have to use the double vision
lenses. A little more expensive, certainly, but this is more than compensated by
comfort, not saying anything of appearances, which, as you see by the illustration, is much superior. The line so visible in the old style is entirely eliminated in the "New Kryptok."

Mr. Rouse will be pleased to show you
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Go hand in hand. With our complete stock of Cut Glass we can show you almost anything in both ornaments as well as table ware.

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