

Symbol require other and fuller explanation than those regularly given at the Altar. The truths of Masonry need to be illustrated, amply and forcibly illustrated. This is the province of the ancillary Lecture. The records of every Lodge and Grand Lodge prove that, at certain epochs, Masters and Grand Masters have performed their duties in this regard, but they need to have their memories jogged continually respecting them, for they are too readily overlooked or forgotten. By means of the Lecture, Freemasonry may become truly scientific, for there is scarcely any learning that may not be made tributary to the elucidation of the origin, history, and symbolism of the Craft. The Brethren need it for their true understanding of the underlying principles of the Order, as well as for the adornment of their minds. It is well to exemplify the Work, and thus secure its uniformity, but it is better still, after having exemplified it, to illustrate it with force and reason and fertility of imagination.—*Keystone*.

MASONRY.

FREEMASONRY has its history: a history full of generous and noble deeds, well worthy to be preserved and cherished through ages to come. She has survived the vicissitudes, the wars, and revolutions of nearly thirty centuries; has witnessed the rise and growth of all the civilized nations on the face of the globe.

The principles of our order inculcate honor, probity, justice, self abnegation; they denounce, they condemn dishonesty, falsehood, injustice, and presumption. They teach mankind to live together as one great family, loving, cheerful, true to one another as God, who is our Father, is true to us.

A man is never too old to practise brotherly love, relief, never too old to bring a ripened judgment, a holy and consistent life, to bear upon his younger brethren.

Masonry has ever been loyal to its own principles, characteristics, and aims; it has sought to do no work but its own.

Amid all the strife which has Sundered communities and deluged the world in blood, Freemasonry has been in the enjoyment of tranquil repose. It has been for all who were under the tongue of good report. Had it not been so, our affections would have turned it from us as dishonoring to that Creator who kindled the splendid fireside of the sun, and who poured the mighty floods from the hollow of his hand.

Masonry wears upon its forehead the gathered scars and wrinkles of a thousand years, and yet it is as vigorous to-day, as resolute of moral purpose, as if it bore upon its frontal only the glittering dew of youth. The world is wide, and the demand is great enough to employ the energies of all; but Masonry leads the column of that great army which followed the Church of Christ up and down, and to and fro, in the earth, conquering peace and fraternity among men.

Proverbs xi. 13; xviii. 17; xvii. 28

Masonry is a fountain of charity, whose streams go out to invigorate and gladden the sorrowful, to bear relief to famished poverty, to meander by the widow's cottage, and lave the feet of the orphan. Its crystal waters cool the fever of partisan passion, and baptize men of conflicting views into a great brotherhood of mercy.—*Corner Stone*.

A PLEASING MASONIC INCIDENT.

BROTHER DANIEL W. GLENNEY, of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, New Haven, Conn., relates the following personal experience which illustrates the power of Freemasonry: In the year 1866, Brother Glenney was a Captain in the Mexican Army and in command of an independent company of eighty-five men, having a roving commission, whose object it was to harass and obstruct the enemy as much as possible.

One night he with his command were surprised and himself and nine of his command captured by a detachment of the enemy under Colonel Francesco Dupin, a man who had acquired great notoriety by his inhumanity to prisoners, it being one of his customs whenever any prisoners were taken to lop off a limb and send them back, claiming that it took more to look after a wounded man than a prisoner. After the skirmish was over Captain Glenney and his men were taken to the City of Mexico, and there tried, condemned, and sentenced to be shot the next day. They were then taken and confined with a bail and chain about their ankles, with the expectation of being taken out the next day and shot; but the next day came and passed, and for seven long weary months they lay in prison, with the expectation and promise that the next day was to be their last.

On a certain afternoon the Empress Carlotta called on the prisoners (as she was in the habit of doing frequently) and informed Brother Glenney that the next day, at twelve o'clock, he was to be shot, that the orders were positive and that there would