

and fathers, for they taught that in all the affairs of life a man should conduct himself justly, uprightly, and well. There were many widows and orphans who had reason to be thankful that their husbands and fathers belonged to the Craft. He thought the ladies who had taken such an active part in preparing for the bazaar deserved special thanks, because it might be said that they were, to a large extent, working in the dark, but he hoped that they were satisfied from what he had said that the objects for which the meetings in that hall would be held would be philanthropic, benevolent, and patriotic.—*The Freemason's Chronicle.*

Speaking of the "Breve" addressed by the Pope in regard to the Anti-Masonic Congress, the *English Churchman* says: "If the Pope would consent to substitute 'Jesuits' for 'Freemasons,' we should be ready to agree with him. The day may yet come when English statesmen will have to put in force the law, which is now a dead letter, expelling the Jesuits from this country, for the reason that they are 'a menace both to Church and State.'"

In a recent number of *Square and Compass* (Glasgow) a Brother, in commenting on the rapid promotion of a member of the Lodge he was then visiting, stated that in his own Lodge, St. Michael's Kilwinning, No. 63, it takes anyone aspiring for the Eastern Chair ten years to get it. A type of Brethren we have come in contact with in India would think themselves overlooked completely if the position was not attained in a third that time.—*Indian Freemason.*

The Grand Lodge of Greece, founded in 1814, has up to date only 9 Lodges. The Grand Lodges of England and France have each one lodge in Greece, the former at Zante, the latter at Corfu. Assiduous visitors to those lodges are Maurourdato and Antonopulos, old Greek Ministers, two bishops, more than thirty priests, and over a hundred monks.

The Grand Orient of Holland has

under its Dependency 50 lodges in Holland, 17 in South Africa, 11 in the Islands of Iona, 1 at Caracoa, and 1 in Guiana.

A three days' Masonic bazaar, held at Dundee, realised close on £750, with many items still outstanding, and a large stock of unsold articles. It was hoped £1,000 would be secured by the gathering, and this is now regarded as likely to be the ultimate result. We have often referred to the enthusiasm of our Scottish Brethren in these matters—the present is another illustration. Among those who took a leading part in the work of the bazaar were the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn.

A regular crusade against Freemasonry seems to have been undertaken by Rome, and may have consequences on the Continent which are not altogether pleasant to contemplate. The Pope has blessed an Anti-Masonic Congress. Freemasonry, he declares, is becoming more pernicious than ever. Another adjective which he attaches to the Freemasons is "malignant." "Secret societies," he lays down, "are everywhere a menace both to Church and State." English Freemasons justly wonder at what they regard as the wild injustice of the Pope's accusations, and they marvel at Papal intolerance. They often ask themselves what is the real reason for the apparently invincible hatred of the Roman authorities for bodies which, in England at all events, are innocuous and even beneficent. It cannot be the secrecy which surrounds the society. The Order of Jesuits is a secret society, yet it is not suppressed. But all secret societies are swept up in one condemnation because the societies were secret which helped to bring about the Italian revolution. Then comes the question of Masonic ritual, which might be used by Romanists and Anglicans and Non-conformists together, and this religious association becomes a positive sin in the eyes of the Roman Church. But the real hostility, we imagine, has been provoked by the conviction of the