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# THE CANADIAN CRAFTSMAN,

AND  
MASONIC RECORD.

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## ESSAY BY BRO. DR. MILLMAN.

The following interesting essay was read by Bro. Dr. Millman at a recent regular communication of St. George's Lodge, No. 42, London. It is well worthy of perusal, and we cordially recommend it to our readers:—

WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BRETHREN,—  
Being one of those who suggested that we should have recitations, songs, essays, &c., at our regular meetings, when there was not any other work to occupy our time, I felt it my duty to do something by way of an example, with the hope that it would stimulate others, much abler than myself, to present us with papers of interest and instruction. At the last regular communication I promised to prepare a short paper, but while doing so, I knew I was undertaking a task very difficult for me to carry out. Like many others I have devoted very little time to the study of Masonry,—have very seldom visited other lodges,—have had little opportunity of hearing Masonic addresses, and I have had only one or two Masonic works to which I could refer. My paper is merely, therefore, made up with a few ideas from these books, and the knowledge I have gained since I became a member, together with some points which have struck me in connection with the Order.

Masonry is defined to be a peculiar system of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols. I con-

sider it more than this. It calls from us one of the greatest attributes man possesses, viz: faith. The questions a candidate is first asked are—Do you believe in the existence of a Supreme Being? Do you believe that that Supreme Being will punish vice and reward virtue? It is certainly gratifying to find our Order, which is so closely allied to Christianity, flourishing as strongly as ever, notwithstanding that infidels, agnostics, and other so called advanced thinkers, announce that Christianity is weakening.

We belong to an Order which is considered not only the most ancient, but the most moral institution that has ever existed, as every character, figure and emblem depicted in the lodge conveys a moral lesson and serves to inculcate the practice of virtue in all its genuine profession. Each of our lodges stand on holy ground, supported by three pillars,—Wisdom, Strength and Beauty; and in it is represented a ladder, reaching from earth to heaven, the principal staves of which are Faith, Hope and Charity; Faith in the Great Architect of the Universe, Hope in salvation, and to be in Charity with all men. Above all this, ladder rests on the volume of the Sacred Law, in which are taught the wise dispensations of Divine Providence, and which belief strengthens our Faith. It is in this Book that the Almighty has been pleased to reveal more of His Divine

will than by any other means. It is to rule and govern our faith, while with the well-known symbols of Freemasonry, the Square and Compasses, it is to regulate our lives and actions.

The grand principles on which Masonry is founded, are Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. By the exercise of Brotherly Love we are taught to regard the whole human species as one family; the high, the low, the rich, and the poor, are created and sent into the world for the mutual aid, support, and protection of each other, and thus men of every country, sect, and opinion are united. To relieve the distressed is a duty incumbent on every man, and we should ever be ready to soothe the unhappy and sympathize with their misfortune, while Truth is a Divine attribute and the foundation of every Masonic virtue.

In the government of the fraternity I have quoted Preston. He states:—"Three classes are established among Masons, under different appellations. The privileges of each class are distinct; and particular means are adopted to preserve those privileges to the just and meritorious. Honor and probity are recommendations to the first-class, in which the practice of virtue is enforced, and the duties of morality are inculcated, while the mind is prepared for a regular progress in the principles of knowledge and philosophy. Diligence, assiduity and application are qualifications for the Second Class; in which is given an accurate elucidation of science, both in theory and practice. Here, human reason is cultivated by a due exertion of the intellectual powers and faculties; nice and different theories are explained; new discoveries are produced, and those already known beautifully embellished. The Third Class is restricted to a selected few, whom truth and fidelity have distinguished, whom years and experience have improved, and whom merit and abilities have entitled to preferment. With them the ancient landmarks of

the Order are preserved; and from them we learn the necessary instructive lessons which dignify the art and qualify the professors to illustrate its excellence and utility. Such is the established plan of the Masonic system. By this judicious arrangement, true Friendship is cultivated among different ranks of men, Hospitality promoted, Industry rewarded, and Ingenuity encouraged."

The members of this noble Order should exemplify the teachings of it by a regular course of life, by being ever willing to act up to its principles, and merit the distinguishing characteristics of every true Mason, viz., Virtue, Honor and Mercy.

Having thus, in a cursory manner, shown that our Order possesses a perfect government, has grand principles, is founded on a religious and moral basis, and is the most ancient institution existing, and that its members are represented to be men of virtue, honor and mercy, I ask, is this all true? I fully believe it is as to the principles of the Order, but from observation I must state that I do not think the majority of the members come up to what is expected of them, or fulfil the vows they have taken upon themselves. The Order demands that men who are admitted shall be of strict religious principles, of mature age, of good moral character, temperate, industrious and capable of earning an honest livelihood. Shall be able to read and write, having no mental defect or physical deformity. Do we find our Masonic brethren, as we meet them in the journey of life, answering the above description? Of some, I am afraid we must reply in the negative. We should be very careful in the selection of men applying for admission. There is a great responsibility resting with our examining committee. It should be very careful when enquiring into the history of an applicant to find out everything about him, and if it find some fault in him, to name the same to the lodge, even if it consider the

Fault trifling; then the other brothers can better exercise their judgment when casting their ballots. After a ballot is cast let it be final, and let there be no re-consideration, unless some brother announces that he made a mistake in balloting. Let me here state that while each brother has a vast power conferred on him by the black ball, he should remember that an indiscriminate use of it is decidedly wrong. He should consider well the character of every applicant. I trust it is unnecessary to remind you that it is entirely wrong for anyone to black-ball an applicant through any personal animosity. Should there be such a brother, he is certainly guilty of gross unmasonic conduct.

The next point: Why do men ask to become members of the Order? They are prompted to do so by a favorable opinion preconceived of the institution; a desire of gaining knowledge and rendering themselves more extensively serviceable to their fellow creatures. They must, however, arrive at these opinions unbiased by the improper solicitations of friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary or any other unworthy motives. I believe almost every candidate applies with the above good intentions, and if admitted, intends to fulfill all that is implied. At first he is pleased with the workings and surroundings of the lodge, and makes noble resolutions to become a true and useful Mason. But it is a common thing to see him before long become indifferent. He finds older Masons negligent of their duties, and he soon forgets to be true to himself, and falls away to become a Mason only in name. The older and more experienced Masons should take the new member by the hand and lead him kindly along the path of virtue, honor, and truth, until he attains a certain knowledge of the practical working of Masonry. It is a great mistake to allow him to grope along alone and unaided amid the comparative darkness with which he is more

or less surrounded. Teach him to practice the glorious principles of the Order; teach him to be firm to his faith, true to himself, and true to his fellow Masons.

In the unwritten laws of Masonry there is the command, attend your lodge. It is most important that every Mason should regularly go to his lodge and take part in the proceedings. No Mason can know or care much for Freemasonry, who fails to take an interest in the lodge and its doings. The younger members should be there to learn, and those that have experience and wisdom should be there to teach. It is matter of regret that the majority of the members of St. George's, (and I believe that the same may be said of most lodges,) make it a practice not to attend the meetings, and thus not only disobey the command of their lodge, but deliberately ignore their solemn obligation. Our lodge has a membership of one hundred and fifteen, and of which nearly one hundred live within a cable tow of this place of meeting, but out of that number we very seldom have twenty present. The largest attendance is on the night for election of officers, when there may be as many as thirty-five on the register. There might be many explanations for this non-attendance. One is: the brethren may not have been sincere when they said that they joined the Order from the preconceived good opinion they had of it, and a desire to be of further assistance to their fellow-creatures, but rather joined from curiosity, and that curiosity very soon exhausted itself; or possibly, joined owing to the solicitation of some over zealous, but very unwise brother. Another explanation is, they may have been quite sincere, but found, after being a member for a short time, that the preconceived idea they had formed was a mistaken one, and also found the meetings very monotonous and uninteresting. This, however, will not excuse them. They should remain

ber the solemn promise they made: "I will ever afterwards act and abide by the ancient usages and established customs of the Order," and one of the ancient usages and customs is, all members must attend their lodge when they possibly can. Other reasons for non-attendance might be cited, but the above will suffice.

Now, if the meetings are monotonous and uninteresting, who is to blame, but the members themselves, and more especially the officers. And here we come to a very important point. As a rule, we meet, open lodge, read minutes, pass accounts, and close, barely doing anything else. Sometimes we have some work to do, then we appear so anxious to get through with it, that we call emergency meetings in order to expedite matters. At these times we congratulate ourselves on our prosperity. True, we are adding new material; but where is the old? Many lodges are conferring degrees almost every meeting-night, and on that account are considered very successful. With them there is too much work and very little recreation. Masons, like other men, enjoy sociality, and when a lodge becomes nothing more than a manufactory for making Masons, the thing becomes very tedious. I say that lodge that shows the largest attendance is the most successful. There, in all likelihood the brethren are alive to their obligation, and the programme of the evening is such that, instead of becoming monotonous, it is attractive and entertaining. There are many ways in which the few hours we are together each month could be made pleasant; and if we will only put our shoulder to the wheel, I am satisfied we will not only have an increased attendance of our own members, but will be honored by the attendance of many from our sister lodges. If our Worshipful Masters, who are placed in the East to employ and instruct the brethren, have not time to get up the lectures of the different tracing boards, per-

haps some of our Past Masters would be prepared to favor us. If not, then let portions of the lectures be read, and by way of employment and instruction let the members be catechized thereon. They will thus become acquainted with the meaning of the many signs and symbols, of the major number of which, most of us are ignorant. I would like to ask how many of our members could easily work their way into another lodge. I am sure it would bother some, and yet our lodge does not appear to care. Could not an evening be spent very profitably now and then, in having, in open lodge, two or three brothers undergo an examination on the questions asked Masons visiting strange lodges? Let one brother answer the questions for the first degree, another those of the second, and a third those of the third degree. Then again, good practice would be for the officers to vacate the chairs and have them filled by other brothers, allowing them to go through the opening and closing of the different degrees. To have success in getting the members to attend regularly, I believe they must be employed, and while so employed will not only be Masons in name, but become so in deed and act, and soon will take a lively interest in the Order, and will have a desire to get a better knowledge of its mysteries.

I must refer to one other point, and that is, the practice of canvassing for office for yourself or your friends. It is absolutely bad, and is quite contrary to the teachings of Masonry. No man can advocate his own cause or that of another, without saying something disparaging of others, and although he may think he is not doing so, he is actually doing an uncharitable act. Rather let him, no matter how anxious he may be for the office, be ready to compromise; and I think where there are several brothers eligible for the chair and willing to take it, if elected, let the senior be chosen. If everyone detested canvassing as much as I do, I am

satisfied no wire puller or canvasser would ever be elected. Let each one stand on his own merit and the right man will be chosen. We have only to look to the political status of the country, to see that canvassing is utterly and fearfully demoralizing.

I shall now close with an extract from the pen of a brother Mason:—"The object of every Mason should be to raise the standard of Freemasonry; to make the fraternity what it should be, a brotherhood in the highest sense of the word, of honorable, true and upright men. We are presumed to be engaged in a sacred work, and if we are derelict in our duties and careless with regard to our responsibilities, we have forgotten the principles that we promised to support, and negligent of those important lessons that it should be our pride to teach and our glory to practice. The earnest Craftsman never obtains sufficient light in Masonry to satisfy the hungry cravings of his soul for more knowledge. It is this eager desire to learn more, to penetrate deeper into the hidden character of our mysteries, that possess such a charm for the delver in the mines. The Mason who loves his art is constantly discovering something new, something fresh, something to cause study and thought. It is this invisible, intangible something that is the real charm that is so irresistible to the faithful Craftsman. We cannot be too careful in training, in educating the candidate that seeks more light in our mysteries, so that he may be able in time to instruct others in the true service of the Craft; but whilst we are diligent in so doing, how very necessary it is, that we should be wise in thought, cautious in word, and prudent in action—in truth, that we should be true to ourselves. Our efforts should ever be to advance the interests of our race, to teach mankind to be better and purer, and to be faithful to the doctrines inculcated in the Lodge room by practising them in our daily course of life. Thus should we uphold Ma-

sonry, and thus should Masonry exalt us. Let not one of us ever be ashamed to avow our principles in those noble tenets of our Order, which have been handed down to us through countless generations, and which are all based on the glorious, heaven inspired doctrine of a belief in *the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man*. Brethren, be true to yourselves and faithful to the Craft.

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### THE MASONIC BAL.

The fervid zeal and true fraternal spirit which formerly pervaded the Masonic Institution everywhere, is fast decaying among New York Masons.

There is a lack of true principle, a want of honest sentiment, a dearth of Masonic feeling in our midst.

The old-fashioned, sturdy craftsmen, is gradually disappearing, and his place is being usurped by the modern unskilful pretender.

The open, unstinted hand of charity has been withdrawn, and a miserable pittance is now reluctantly doled out to the poor distressed worthy brother Mason.

Masonic principles have given way to Masonic politics, and the ambition is not to see "who can best work and who best agree," but who can bring the most influence to bear, to secure an official position.

Our lodges are sparsely attended, the East is no longer a place of light, or the trestle board a source of information.—*Hebrew Standard*.

Pretty severe; we hope it applies to New York only.—*Masonic Home Journal*.

It certainly does not apply to the Grand Lodge of Canada, which stands head and shoulders, so far as her charitable donations are concerned, above any Grand Lodge on this continent.—*Ed. CRAFTSMAN*.

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A Western woman was driving the horse from the garden the other day when a cyclone carried off her shoe.

LOVER AND FRIEND.

The little copse of ash and elm which enclosed three sides of Laburnum Villa forbore the faintest rustle, and its feathered tenants layed silent in the moonlike heat. Mr. Edward Parton, rubicund of visage, silvery of hair and whiskers, and redundant of waistcoat, dazed tranquilly upon the balcony, at peace with all mankind, and took his ease with dignity. Presently the cadenced oscillation of the chair died off, and the cigar whose whiffs had kept time with its motion drooped suddenly, and Mr. Parton fell asleep. At that exact moment a young man, emerging from the shadow of the encircling trees, caught sight of the recumbent figure and retreated quickly. He was attired in a tall hat, which had once been white, surrounded by a broad band, which had once been black; a variegated necktie; a tattered coat of bottle green; a pair of excruciatingly tight corduroys, which made the legs of a sympathetic beholder ache to look upon; Blucher boots, innocent of blacking, and no visible linen. His facial expression was a peculiar mixture of cunning, self-satisfaction, and misaise; and after a minute spent in his near neighborhood one became conscious of gin, tobacco, onions, and stables without seeing any. After a quick glance about him, which took in the details of his surroundings, he retired again and bestowed himself upon a convenient tree stump behind a belt of rhododendron bushes.

Enter from the house Miss Mary Parton, armed with a camp-stool and a novel. Declining to garble charms I am powerless to describe, I will content myself and irritate my readers with the statement that she was 19 years of age, a trifle over five feet in height, and tyrant justly pretty. She settled herself to the perusal of her novel with a business-like aspect almost amounting to severity, and had read at least half a page before she yawned. For how long a time feminine resolution would have combated literary incapability unaided is doubtful, but the yawn was scarcely performed before Miss Parton resumed her perusal of the novel with redoubled ardor as two young men came upon the lawn from the road.

The contrast between the newcomers was so strong as to amount to picturesque. They might have passed as an allegorical group of art and labor. The first was a slim young fellow of graceful figure and handsome face. He wore his hair considerably longer than the prevailing fashion, which condemns the British gentleman to the aspect of a newly released convict, permits, and he carried a porte-couleur strapped knapsack fashion over a well-worn velvet jacket, and had a sketch block in his hand. The young man's air was delusive, somehow. His dress was costly, but unless closely inspected, did not seem so. His face, too, was disappointing

in long acquaintance. Young as he was, there were bluish marks beneath the eyes, and a prophesy of crow's feet at the corners. His companion, of about the same age, was shorter and broader built. He had gray eyes, which meant resolution, and a nose which combined the contradictory element of pungency and good temper. He was dressed in an oil smeared suit of fustian, and a shapeless felt hat sat on his short brown hair. They both paused before Miss Parton, and the artistic one saluted her with a sweeping motion of his wide-brimmed sombrero, impregnated with the delusive aspect of prosperity worn by its owner.

"Good day, Harry," said Miss Parton cordially. Then, coldly, "Good day, Mr. Brookes."

The fustian-clad young gentleman addressed as Mr. Brookes nodded dismally in answer to the salutation, and took his way into the house, looking, as he felt, unhappy. After a short interview with Mr. Parton on the balcony, and the delivery of some papers which the old gentleman began to peruse with obvious interest, he emerged again, and went away in silence.

"Hillo!" said the artistic Harry. "What's the matter with Jack?"

Miss Parton, by a simultaneous closing of the eyes and pressing of the lips expressed at once scorn for the departed Brookes and distaste for explanation. So Harry took his seat upon the grass before her, and sought other themes.

Now the distaste for explanation that was conveyed by Miss Parton's pantomime was as real as the scorn also expressed by the same means was false. There was really very little to explain, and what little there was did not increase the young lady's satisfaction with herself. She had taken the immemorial privilege of all pretty girls to quarrel with her sweetheart. The grounds of quarrel were so vague that she herself had but very undefined ideas respecting them. And now she had left her, thinking her heartless and capricious, and she silently indorsed his opinion, and hated herself vehemently. She was becoming odious, and would make everybody hate her unless she governed her unruly temper. So by way of self-punishment for having unjustly snubbed her lover, she made herself particularly amiable to his rival.

"Ah! Morton, boy," said Mr. Parton, sauntering on to the lawn and stretching himself. "Fine day."

"Glorious," responded Harry.

"Been sketching, I see."

"Yes," answered the artist, handing up his sketch book. "Just a little thing. It'll come very prettily, I think, about eighteen by twelve."

"Hum! Yes. Augh—h—h! Stay and dine to-day!"

"With pleasure."

"It's time you were off, isn't it, Polly?"

asked her father. "Your aunt will be expecting you."

"Oh, I don't know," said the girl, listlessly. "I don't think I shall go."

"Nonsense," said the old gentleman. "You must. I promised that you should. Come, go and dress, there's a good girl."

Mary rose with something like a sigh, and went indoors.

"See you at dinner, I suppose?" said her father, preparing to follow.

"By Jove, sir," said the young man, with sudden confused vivacity; "how stupid of me! I must ask you to excuse me, sir, to-day. I have an appointment. I had really forgotten all about it."

"You young people never know your own minds for five minutes together," growled the old man. He liked Harry, and was vexed to lose his company at dinner. But he went back into the house with a farewell nod, as blind as old age usually is to the transparent pretenses of youth. Harry picked up his sketch block, lit his pipe, and went on, humming a cheerful tune. But as he turned the corner of the little copse the tune stopped with ludicrous suddenness, as a performer felt a hand upon his shoulder. He turned, and beheld the seedy man in the white hat.

"The devil" said Mr. Henry Morton.

And at that exact moment John Brookes, disconsolately wandering in lover-like meditation, came round the corner of the lane, and witnessed this affecting recognition. Neither the seedy man nor Morton saw him; but he saw both and stood still, surprise legibly written on his face.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Where is Mary to-night?" asked Jack, as he took his seat at the dining table. He had cast his fustian, and was habited in the everyday costume of a British gentleman.

"She has gone down to her aunt's. You had better go over a little later and bring her home."

Jack nodded, and attacked his dinner with a great show of appetite, but ate little, and responded with evident lack of interest to Mr. Parton's conversational advances. Somewhat to his own surprise, Morton's encounter with the seedy man in the lane was stranger in his thought than his sweetheart's unaccountable obduracy. The glimpse he had caught, though a short one, had impressed him strongly. There had been an obvious fear in Morton's face, and a leering triumph in the regard of his companion which puzzled and perturbed the mind of the witness of their meeting. He grew almost angry at the persistency with which the little scene returned again and again to his thoughts.

"You seem a little out of sorts, Jack," said Mr. Parton.

"N—no; I don't know that I am," answered the young fellow.

"Fill your glass and pass the decanter, and I'll tell you something to improve your spirits."

Jack obeyed.

"Well?" he asked, when the elder man had drained his glass.

"The Governor of Terra del Ferro has accepted our estimate for the Irrigation Scheme."

"Bravo!" cried Jack, roused from his brooding state by the intelligence. "Parton & Co. forever!"

"I don't know," continued the elderly man, "that the profit will be much, but the kudos will be considerable, and I'm very glad we've got it."

"Who's going out?" asked Jack.

"I was thinking," said Mr. Parton slowly, "of sending you."

"Me?" cried the young man. There was both surprise and pleasure in his tone, but there was also something which was neither of the two.

"Yes; you're young, perhaps, to be trusted with such an affair; but, unless I went myself, I don't know where I could find a better man."

"Thank you, sir," said Jack, cordially.

"It would be the making of you," continued the elder man. "You would get a couple of years of such practical experience as you could not get elsewhere. It'll be no child's play, mind you. I was out there in '53, when the irrigation question was first started, and I never saw a more heartbreaking country in my life. You must study my notes; they will be of great service to you; and I'd advise you to give some of your time to learning Spanish. There's no hurry."

"I'm very much obliged to you, sir; very deeply flattered by your confidence," said Jack, with a sudden air of desperation; "but I can't accept it until I've asked Mary."

"Mary," repeated Mr. Parton, with a bewildered face. "What on earth has Mary to do with it?"

Jack blushed a fiery red. Mr. Parton, after looking at him in blank amazement for a minute, leaned suddenly back in his chair, and laughed until his complexion rivalled his companion's.

"You young villain!" he panted, when his laugh was over. "How you startled me! You'd better be less abrupt with Mary. Though I dare say," he continued, with another chuckle, "she'll be better prepared than I was."

"I—I haven't said anything to her yet," said Jack. "That is nothing definite; but—"

"But you think she understands you, eh? The young slyboots! To think of this going on under my very nose, and I to know nothing of it!" He laughed again, and then, with a face of sudden gravity, held out his hand to the blushing youth, and gripped his hand. "You have my best wishes, my boy. She could not have a better man than my sister's son."



"Thank you, sir," said Jack simply.

"I hope she'll take you," said the old man.

"Though if she does, you can't take her—to Terra del Perro!"

"Why not?"

"Why not? A nice honeymoon you'd have—twelve hours a day in the saddles, and a menu of fried pork and beans, alternating with biscuit and onions. A month of it would kill her."

"I suppose so," said Jack, ruefully.

"Well, my boy," said Mr. Parton, "you have my full permission to try your luck, and my best wishes for your success. Matrimony or irrigation, that's the programme. Settle which it is to be at your earliest convenience; there's no time to lose," said the man of business.

Dinner proceeded to its close, and Jack shortly afterward left the house to fulfill his duty in bringing Mary home. That duty looked pleasanter than it had seemed a little while ago. Mr. Parton's cordial reception of his rather abrupt declaration had comforted the young fellow wonderfully, and he answered the evensong carolled by the birds in the trees and hedges about his path right jollily.

He strode on, filled with the calm of the evening, happy in his own thoughts, until, turning an abrupt corner of the road, he saw something before him which, at a blow, shattered that dream-palace his quick fancy had constructed, and left him homeless amid its scattered shards. Just within the shadow of an overhanging tree stood Henry Morton, with Mary's hand in his. And as Jack turned the corner of the road, their lips met in a kiss.

"I hope she will be happy." He could find no other words than these, as he sat, two hours later, on a stile, with the widespread summer night about him. They had almost lost their meaning to him, he had repeated them so often. "I hope she will be happy." His mind clung to this one phrase, and came back to it, after many aimless wanderings, with a strange persistence. The blow had struck him so suddenly in the height of his new-born hope and exultation that it had stunned him, and he hardly recognized its force. He felt as a man might in a dream, haunted by the dim foreboding of some great sorrow that awaited his awakening. "I hope she will be happy."

As he left the stile, it began to rain in a feeble, half-hearted way, and before he reached the first line of scattered houses, which lay upon the confines of the town, it poured down heavily. But he was only dimly conscious of the physical discomfort, though he was drenched to the skin, and walked on, noting nothing.

"Is that you, Mr. Brookes?" called out a voice from the porch of one of the houses, as he passed it. Jack turned, and saw the fiery tip of a cigar gleaming through the rain.

"Yes," he answered; "who is it? Mr. Selwyn?"

"Yes. Just come in for a minute, will you? I want to ask a question."

Jack obeyed the invitation, and Mr. Selwyn led the way into a room on the ground floor. A heavy desk, littered with books and papers, was in the window niche, illuminated by the bright light of a covered reading lamp, which left the rest of the room in heavy shadow, save for a circle of light upon the ceiling.

"Is that your writing?" asked Mr. Selwyn, throwing a scrap of paper across the desk.

Jack took it listlessly. It was a check on the firm of Parton & Co., payable to himself and bearing his signature, "John Brookes."

"Who presented it?" asked Jack.

"Young Morton."

"Yes," answered Jack; "it's all right. It's my writing." It seemed to him as he said the words less as if he spoke them hurriedly than as if they were spoken by some invisible third party.

"All right," said Mr. Selwyn. "You don't usually draw your checks on blank paper, and Jones said something about the signature looking queer. I thought I'd ask, anyway."

"You cashed it, I suppose?" Again Jack's voice sounded strange in his own ears, and he was glad that his face was shaded from the banker's eyes.

"Young Green cashed it. If you'll excuse me for advising you, I wouldn't draw checks on blank paper. It's a bad plan. Forgery's easy enough already, and that just makes child's play of it."

"I'll remember," said Jack. "Good-night."

"What's your hurry?" asked the banker.

"Sit down and have a cigar. No? It's raining cats and dogs. You'd better take an umbrella. There are some in the hall. You can bring it over to-morrow to the bank."

He thrust one into Jack's passive hands, and the young fellow plunged out of the porch into the rain.

"Don't you think it would be better if you opened it?" inquired Mr. Selwyn, with suave satire. But Jack made no reply, and when the banker reached the door his footsteps were already dying in the distance.

\* \* \* \* \*

Although Jack's destination was Morton's lodging, scarce distant from the banker's house a mile, and though he started at a pace which would have covered the ground in ten minutes, it was fully an hour later when he appeared before his friend, his garments streaming with rain, his face pallid, and the forgotten umbrella still folded in his hand. Abrupt as was his entrance into Morton's sitting-room, the noise he made failed to wake its occupant from the reverie in which he was plunged. The room was wildly disorder-d; tables, chairs, and floor were littered with books, papers, and articles of apparel, and a half-packed portman-

tear lay beside its owner on the floor. The door, escaping from Jack's hand, closed with a crash, and Morton, springing to his feet, glared at him like a man newly aroused from a heavy sleep. Jack's pallor and wildness of expression were reflected in his own face as in a mirror. With a strong effort he advanced to meet his visitor with outstretched hand.

"Why, Jack! What on earth—?"

"Stand off!" said Jack, "Don't touch me!"

The look of wild amazement and sorrow his face had worn till then had vanished, and given place to scorn and loathing. Morton, with one quick glance at him, fell back into his seat, and covered his face with his hands. There was such shame and fear in the action as made it a confession whose eloquence words could not have touched.

"Oh, Morton!" Jack broke out, in pity as sudden as his scorn had been. "Why, why, why didn't you come to me?"

"I wish I had," moaned Morton. "I wish to God I had!"

"You must go away," said Jack. "You must go at once. Take such things as you want, and send for the rest later on. You can catch the mail. Parton knows nothing of it yet, and never shall if I can help it I'll do that much for you. If any other man had done it, if it had been my own brother, the law should take its course. But I can't. There, never mind that. Don't thank me. Thank—thank God, that it was I, and nobody else, who found this out."

"Jack," broke out Morton, "you mustn't go away thinking I meant to rob you. I swear to heaven I never did. I'd have told you, and paid the money. I was so cornered I didn't know which way to turn. I was ruined if I didn't get it."

"I know," said Jack quietly. "Try and keep straight for the future. You will go to-night?"

"Yes."

"One more word. Miss Parton hears no more of you."

"Does—does she know?"

"No, no one knows but me. You promise?"

"I promise."

"I trust you. Good-by. Remember."

And so they parted.

It was at a somewhat late hour that Jack entered Mr. Parton's house, and took his way to the room in which his uncle sat alone.

"I accept your offer," he said, with no preface; "I will go to Terra del Perro."

"Eh?"

"If you have no objection, I will go to Liverpool to-morrow. There is nothing particular to keep me here, and—I should prefer to go."

"I am sorry," said Mr. Parton; "I am very sorry, Jack."

"Thank you," said Jack; "I can go, I suppose."

"Yes. But is it final? Couldn't you try again?"

"I don't think it would be of any use," answered Jack, forlornly. "No; I shall go to-morrow by the 6:30. I'd rather not see Mary just yet. And I want you to make me a promise. Add one more kindness to many, and please don't say anything about this to her. Don't mention it. If she asks what I am gone, you can tell her, of course. But don't say anything more about it."

The request in itself was characteristic enough of Jack, as Mr. Parton knew him, but its manner puzzled him. It seemed to hint at something hidden, something which Jack or Mary wished to conceal. However, he gave his promise, and his nephew recoiled from his seat.

"I shan't see you again just yet, so I will say good-by to you now. You might bring down Mary to see me when I start."

Mr. Parton nodded.

"I shall stay at the usual place, the Queen's. Good-by, sir; remember your promise."

They shook hands sorrowfully, and Jack went away, to spend half the night in packing, and the other half in a vain attempt to sleep. The future looked very bare and desolata.

He arose at 6 and made a miserable pretense at breakfasting, after which he stole into the garden for a farewell glance at Mary's window. Rendered doubly lorn and spirited by this lover-like performance, he betook himself to the railway station, and embarked for Liverpool. Arrived there, he took his way through the crowded streets to the Queen's Hotel.

Even disappointed lovers must dine, and Jack returned to the hotel, nursing his grief, which had little enough need of such treatment to keep it warm. In the entrance hall he was met by the porter.

"Mr. Brookes?" the man inquired, with a finger at his forehead.

Jack confessed his identity.

"Lady and gentleman to see you, sir."

"Indeed?" Jack's heart began to beat thick. "Any name given?"

"No, sir, said they'd wait. Gentlemen—stout, elderly gentleman, sir—went out again. Lady's in your sitting-room."

"Thank you." Jack mounted the stairs, with a pretty distinct foreboding as to who the visitor might be, and with something which he strove to think was a hope that his belief might be unfounded.

"Mary! This is a surprise."

"A greater surprise than pleasure, perhaps," said the young lady.

"I didn't say so," objected Jack.

"Perhaps you contented yourself with thinking it," answered Mary. "What do you mean by running away in this fashion, without so much as a word?"

Jack muttered something about the importance of the business upon which he was

engaged having left him no time for leaving. "I didn't suppose that you'd care about being roused up at 6 o'clock in the morning to say good-by to me," he added, with a little bitterness.

"You've grown mightily humble on a sudden," retorted Miss Parton with vast sarcasm.

Jack drummed a muffled tattoo on the mantlepiece with his fingers.

"One might think the plague had broken out at home," continued Mary. "Papa got a letter from Mr. Morton this morning. Such a letter; it took two of us to make head or tail of it. He's gone, too. Important business, of course."

Her companion glanced at her quickly. "What actresses women are! he thought. It was not twenty-four hours since—and she could speak of her lost lover in that tone.

"Gone? Morton gone? What do you mean?" he asked, with an effort, remembering that he was supposed to be ignorant of the circumstances.

"I mean," said Mary, "that he is gone. And I think that, for politeness, you're about a pair."

"I begin to think," said Jack, slowly, "that I have made a mistake." He paused. "If I have not, this is the last word I shall ever speak about the matter." He paused again. Mary's head was bent down, but her very neck was blushing. "I saw something," he went on slowly still, "last night, in the lane."

"I c-c-couldn't help it," said Mary, all her fluency gone suddenly. He met her c-c-comeing home, and he offered to see me home, and he t-t-told me he l-l-l-loved me, and I told him he musn't, and he said he c-c-couldn't help it, and I might as well tell him not to b-b-breathe. And, oh Jack! I c-c-couldn't help feeling s-s-sorry for him, because I really did like him, and he spoke so nicely, and—and I think it was mean of you," she added in a sudden burst.

A stout gentleman, with a florid countenance, entering the door a minute later, paused suddenly, and, adjusting his glasses on his nose, announced his presence by a sonorous "Ahem?"

"What may this mean?" he inquired blandly.

"It means," said Jack, coming forward with his arm around Mary's waist, "that I am not going to Terra del Perro after all." *Henry George Murray in Belgravia.*

The bridesmaids now give presents to the bridegroom, instead of the opposite, as formerly. This insures the groom a full supply of ten-cent neckties before starting.

Stylish young ladies are wearing little gold kangaroos on their watch chains. Oh, the artless things! The moment a man sees a kangaroo he can't help but remember that it is leap year.

## ABOUT IMPOSTERS.

The Masonic designation, "imposter," may be justly applied to an individual belonging to either of two classes—the profane who pretend to be Masons, or unworthy Masons. Practically now it may be almost limited to the latter class. In other words, it is impossible for a profane to prove himself a Mason. Get what knowledge he may clandestinely, it is unavailable in lawful Masonic circles. Any examining committee at all competent to perform its duties can quickly detect such an imposter. This fact clears the field almost entirely of the first class named. The second class is the troublesome one. Members of it may be able to stand the test of a rigid examination. They were all once "brought to Light," but have since forfeited the privileges of a Mason, and the right to aid in distress, by their own deliberate act. They have been suspended or expelled for unmasonic conduct, or non-payment of dues. They have long ceased to be members of any Lodge, or to contribute anything for the support of the Craft. Such men are withered branches, excrescences on the trunk of Masonry, Masonically dead. Their names are stricken from the roll, and the fault is theirs only. There are too many such Masons—Masons in name, vagrants in act. They go from Lodge to Lodge, striving to live off the Fraternity. They are, in the truest sense, unworthy. Yet their pretended needs are always great and urgent. They have no money, no home, no friends. They are strangers in a strange land. Misfortune has overtaken them. They would work, but cannot find an employer. They only desire to get to the next town, or city. Give them once, and you shall never see them again. Very true, perhaps. But many another mason will see them, and have the same deceptive story retailed in his hearing at harrowing length. Yet, how can Lodges dis-

criminate? On the instant it is often difficult so to do. That is the reason the imposter is always in haste. He must have something now. If the Masonic Body or Brother act now, he can only act on appearances. The questions to be answered are, First, Is the applicant a Mason? Next, Is he a worthy Mason? And last, Is he in distress? His Masonry may be discovered by an examination. His worthiness may be attested, to a degree, by his possession of a recently dated Masonic certificate, and the verification of his signature by a comparison of it with the signature on the margin of his certificate. If he be without this, the question of his worthiness and distress on the instant can only be determined by catechising him with regard to himself and his recent history, and by viewing him critically according to his appearance. Under the pressure of instant request for relief, mistakes cannot but be frequently made. The apparentness of this fact proves the wisdom of that course which, as a rule, relegates all such cases to a Board of Relief, or a Committee on Charity, which shall not act until inquiry has been made, and it is established that the applicant is what he assumes to be. Money undoubtedly is improvidently bestowed under any other form of procedure. The only trouble is, that such a form forbids the granting of that instant relief which is asked, and sometimes required. At the same time, it is possible now to communicate so speedily, by telephone, telegraph or letter, that in many instances the desired information may be speedily gained that will justify the granting of relief, or the denial of it on account of unworthiness. In not a few instances the mere initiation of a process of inquiry, will be sufficient to send the "imposter" away. He courts examination now and here, where he is unknown, not to-morrow, by those to whom he is well known. It is quite time that everywhere a system-

atic plan should be adopted to further the aid of the worthy distressed Mason, and the exposure and arrest of imposters. The latter have no rights which good men and true are bound to respect. They are false Brethren, if Brethren at all. They discredit Freemasonry. They deserve to be cast aside among the rubbish. Whoever aids them fosters their imposture. Whoever lends them is a deluded man. Whoever gives them aid helps a bad cause. The sooner it ceases to pay for the impostor to hang on the outskirts of the Fraternity, the better it will be for Freemasonry. Let the straggling clan of imposters be abolished, carefully, but surely.

#### MASONIC ITEMS.

An effort is to be made by the fraternity of Walkerton to resuscitate Saugeen Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which for some time has been in a dormant condition.

Pequonga Lodge, No. 22, G. R. M., Rat Portage, has now removed to their new Masonic Hall, and can be complimented upon the style it has been furnished since their recent fire. A Masonic carpet has been procured from a Toronto firm, which, with the new altars and other furniture, has been tastefully selected. The lodge, although it sustained a loss by fire, is still in a prosperous condition, and W. Bro. John Kerr Brydson, W. M., of the lodge, and his officers are to be congratulated upon having a Masonic hall second to none in the great North-West.

The *Keystone* does not take kindly to the admission of the fair sex to conversaciones, presentations, and other entertainments of a masonic nature. That journal appears to be afraid that the ladies will discover the secrets of Freemasonry if they are allowed to enter the hallowed precincts of a Masonic Hall. This

constantly harping upon the impriety of allowing women to associate with us in our public reunions and social gatherings, is perfect nonsense, —a mere tradition of the dark ages, —and the sooner it is swept away amongst a lot of rubbish that may have existed in days gone by, the better.

On the 10th ult. the brethren of J. B. Hall Lodge, No. 145, Millbrook, took the opportunity of presenting their popular Worshipful Master, W. Bro. Henry Turner, M. D., with a handsome silver tea service of elegant workmanship and chaste design, consisting of five pieces. On the salver is inscribed, "Presented to W. Bro. Dr. H. Turner, by the members of J. B. Hall Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Millbrook, 1884." W. Bro. Past Master Hunter, after alluding to the continuous efforts of Bro. Turner on behalf of the lodge, read a beautiful address, to which our friend, who was quite taken by surprise, feelingly responded. Bro. Turner has been elected Worshipful Master ten or twelve times, and the craft in Millbrook owe their success almost entirely to his labors.

**A DESERVED RECOGNITION.**—The many friends in this city of Mr. James A. Rich, of New York, will be pleased to learn, and extend their congratulations upon hearing of it, that at the conclave held in that city on Monday evening last, of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templars, of which Sir Rich is an active member in its most literal sense, he was surprised by being presented with an elegant and valuable French clock with cathedral chimes, striking the hours and quarters. The clock stands upon a black ebony pedestal, a very handsome piece of furniture of itself. A plate on the clock bears the following inscription:—

Presented to  
Sir Kt. James A. Rich  
by members of

Palestine Commandery, No. 18, K. T.

The gift was made as a slight ac-

knowledgment of their appreciation of the services rendered by the recipient as Secretary of the Reception Committee for Palestine Commandery at its six annual receptions, the last and most successful of which was held at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of January 15. It shows that the Sir Knights were not forgetful of his labors. The presentation was made for the donors by the Eminent Commander, Sir Eugene S. Eunson, to which Sir Knight Rich feelingly responded.—*Boston Journal*.

Golden Royal Arch Chapter, No. 90, G. R. C., Rat Portage, held an emergency convocation in the new Masonic hall, Rat Portage, on Thursday evening, the 17th ult., upon which occasion R. E. Comp. C. F. Forrest, Grand Superintendent Manitoba District, Winnipeg, paid an official visit, and installed the following officers for the ensuing Masonic year, assisted by R. E. Comp. Wm. Brydon, P. G. P. S.:— Ex-Comp. John Kerr Brydon, Z.; R. ex-Comp. Francis Gallen, P. Z.; ex-Comp. H. E. Alexander, H.; ex Comp. James Weidman, J.; Comp. David T. Ferguson, Scribe E.; Comp. G. A. Kobald, S. N.; Comp. W. F. Holmes, Treas.; Comp. W. H. Clark, P. S.; Comp. Alexander Christie, S. S.; Comp. Donald Campbell, J. S.; Comp. E. Newell, M. 1st V.; Comp. R. I. Cole, M. 2nd V.; Comp. H. D. Q. Sewell, M. 3rd V.; Comp. Charles A. Mone, M. 4th V.; Comp. I. W. Brereton, D. of C.; Companions Malcolm Mackenzie, and P. D. Richter, Stewards; and Comp. Dugald McMurphy, Janitor. After the installation of officers, R. ex-Comp. C. F. Forrest, on behalf of the officers and members of the chapter, presented ex-Comp. John Kerr Brydon with a beautiful gold Past Z.'s jewel, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to ex-Comp. John Kerr Brydon by the officers and members of Golden R. A. Chap., No. 90, G. R. C., as a mark of esteem." Ex-Comp. John K. Brydon made a suitable reply, thanking the members of the chapter for

the handsome jewel presented to him, and said that he would never forget the kindness bestowed upon him by the chapter. R. ex-Comp. C. F. Forrest complimented the Chapter upon their new furnished hall, and the prosperous condition of the chapter.

### ABOUT MASONIC LODGES.

The sparse attendance at lodge meetings is beginning to excite the attention of those who are interested in the welfare of the Masonic Institution. In a membership of one hundred and fifty, the average number present is about fifteen or twenty, except when the third degree is worked and the possibilities of refreshments are presented, an increased attendance is always perceptible. The fact cannot be gainsaid, that however alluring to "greenies" the so called higher degrees may be, the knife and fork degree, presents attractions to the general craft which cannot be surpassed, and a "square" meal, will always bring the average Mason to his proper "level."

We need not go very far to look for the cause of the slim attendances.

We need but glance at the Master's trestle board—which tells the tale.

The pernicious example afforded by the Grand Lodge of an annual scrimmage for office, is repeated in the lodge, and Masonic politics, usurp the place of Masonic principles.

The trestle boards in our lodges are framed after one pattern, and the worshipful parrots who preside in the East, repeat the same old monologue, in the same monotonous manner and wear the same self satisfied smirk, as if they had accomplished something wonderful.

Masonic ability is no longer the test for Masonic preferment, and the brethren soon become tired of the weary repetition of dreary platitudes, and naturally seek for pastures new.

The old fashion Master who knew something beyond the lectures, and

could treat Masonry scientifically and philosophically, has given way to the new style Master, who can treat the Masonic brethren to a practical illustration of liquids and solids.

What do our present Masters know about Masonry, except to walk in the path deeply chiselled out by a Grand Lecturer, without whose assistance thus afforded, they would be unable to stand alone.

New ideas, new thoughts, new illustrations of ancient themes, are squelched beneath the iron foot of what is termed "standard" work.

Standard work covers a multitude of sins, which is more than we can say of Masonic charity, for that, which was once a Masonic landmark, is fast becoming a Masonic tradition.

Give a lodge a live Master, and it will have a live attendance.

Let him have the ability to draw his own designs upon the trestle board and the craft will not fail to attend and profit by his instructions.

Give them *light* and they will be prepared to receive it.

Give them *knowledge* and they will gladly partake of it.

### ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

The following are the list of officers of Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, installed on the 24th of June:

HAMILTON.—Officers of Barton Lodge, No 6, installed by R W Bro Hugh Murray, D G M: I P M, W Bro Geo E Mason; W M, V Bro H S Griffin; S W, Geo H Bull; J W, John Hoodless; Treas, E S Whipple; Sec, W J Grant; Chap, Geo Russell; Organist, E R Davies; S D, T S Gosnell; J D, Colin McRae; Stewards, Peter Taylor, S M Kenny, Geo M Hunt; Thos Smith; Tyler, W W Summers; D of C, T B Griffith.

VICTORIA ROAD.—Officers of Victoria Lodge, No 398, installed by W Bros Wilson, Shorys, Cavan: I P M, W Bro G W Wopd; W M, W Bro Nelson Heaslip; S W, L Matchett; J W, A Paterson; Treas, W J Cowan; Sec, Fred G Miller; Chap, J Magwood; S D, W H Dicater; J D, W J, Chirpaw; S S, P Cameron; J S, Wm Dixon; I G, A Taylor; Tyler, Wm Boden; D of C, James Porter.

**RICHMOND HILL.**—Officers of Richmond Lodge, No. 23, installed by W Bro Isaac Crosby.—I P M, W Bro Reynolds; W M, Bro A J Rupert; S W, Milton Fiesheller; J W, P G Savage; Treas, Wm French; Sec, H A Nicholls; Chap, A L Skeele; S D, F McConaghy; J D, David Boyle; S S, H F Hopper; J S, Thos Newton; I G, John Powell; Tyler, Nelson Davis; D of C, Isaac Crosby.

**GODERICH.**—Officers of Maitland Lodge, No. 33, installed by W Bro A McD Allan, December 27, 1883.—I P M, W Bro A McD Allan; W M, Bro F F Laurence; S W, Jas Robinson; J W, W H Murney; Treas, Samuel Sloane; Sec, H W Balb; Chap, Rev John Walters; Organist, C A Humber; S D, Geo Sheppard; J D, P McFarlane; S S, Jas Green; J S, Wm Phillips; I G, Jas Inkster; Tyler, T J Videau; D of C, James Clarke.

**BRANTFORD.**—Officers of Brant Lodge, No 45, installed by R W Bro H McK Wilson, P D D G M; I P M, W Bro E Kester; W M, W Bro B H Rothwell; S W, I J Birchard; J W, John McKenzie; Treas, John Bishop; Sec, D Curtis; Organist, L F Heyd; S D, G W Morris; J D, J E Waugh; S S, C Doeringer; J S, R Pearce; I G, G W Thomas; Tyler, W Roope; D of C, Thos Burnley; Committees, Gen Pur, R W Bro H McK Wilson, C Whitney, H B Gardiner; Finance, W Watt, jr, T S Wade, E P Park; Charity, E Kester, D E Phillip, M D, R Turner. At the close of the lodge, the brethren repaired to the dining hall, where refreshments were partaken of. The chair was occupied by the newly installed Master W Bro B H Rothwell and the vice chair by Bro Birchard, S W. Several loyal and patriotic toasts were given and an hour of social intercourse was pleasantly and profitably spent.

**PARIS.**—Officers of St John's Lodge, No 82, installed by W Bro P Buckley: I P M, W Bro Peter H Cox; W M, W Bro James W Trinaman; S W, W R Baker; J W, W C Jones; Treas, A Campbell; Sec, W S Tennant; Chap, A Nash; Organist, James H Hackland; S D, A Peshles; J D, Thos Mas Street; S S, P Smuch; J S, Geo F Birley; I G, Alex Koy; Tyler, Jno H Clegg; D of C, C Edward Adams.

**BARRIE.**—Officers of Kerr Lodge, No. 230, installed by M W Bro Daniel Spry, on 24th June, 1884.—I P M, W Bro Frederick Wilcott; W M, W Bro William Downie; S W, J F Palling; J W, R A Douglass; Treas, Daniel Spry; Sec, James Henderson; Org, J C Morgan; S D, J H Jaok; J D, Hugh Quirk; S S, W C Rogers; J S, H Dollery; I G, R A Dutton; Tyler, Thos Moore; D of C, Byron Nicolson.

**ELBRO.**—Officers of Thistle Lodge, No 250, installed by W Bro Chas Kittner: I P M, W Bro S S Willison; W M, W Bro Chas Kittner; S W, Columbus Ross; J W, G L Creighton; Treas, Hector Sutherland; Sec, H C Ross; Chap, J W Upper; S D, T M McKay; J D, J W Gunn; S S, A Brand; J S, R Matheson; I G, Wm Gould; Tyler, S S Willison; D of C, John Ross, P M.

**GUELPH.**—Officers of Guelph Lodge, No 268, installed by W Bro H Lookwood: I P M, W Bro J H Finlay; W M, J A Angell; S W, R Mahoney, sr; J W, W Marcroft; Treas, J H Finlay; Sec, Chas Banting; Chap, S S Walsh; Organist, H Walker; S D, W Stuart; J D, T Hill, S S, C Armstrong; J S, J Beckman; I G, T D Conway; Tyler, H Bolton; D of C, R Orr.

**WARDSVILLE.**—Officers of Hammond Lodge, No 327, installed by W Bro E Aitcheson: I P M, W Bro D McGuyan; W M, W Bro Duncan Johnston; S W, Robert Ward; J W, W G M; Treas, E Aitcheson; Sec, A Beamer; Chap, Rev A Beamer; S D, D R McGuyan; J D, M McGuyan; I G, S G Stark; Tyler, A E Reist.

**PERTH.**—Officers of Clandeboye Lodge, No. 355, G R C, installed by W Bro W H Grant, on 24th June, (St. John's Day,) 1884.—I P M, W Bro W H Grant; W M, W Bro David Hogg; S W, Ben F Warren; J W, J E Hetherington; Treas, J G Campbell; Sec, J W Berryman; Chap, Jas Bell; S D, A Kippen, Jr; J D, Thomas Smith; S S, Thomas Allan; J S, J A McAllister; I G, G A Gamsby; Tyler, P McGregor; D of C, J F Kennedy.

**DELTA.**—Officers of Harmony Lodge, No. 370, installed by W Bro Omer Brown, P M, on 24th June, 1884.—I P M, W Bro John M Sinclair, M D; W M, W Bro Holmes E Eyre; S W, Levi S Soper; J W, Joel Copeland; Treas, M B Holmes; Sec, Omer Brown; Chap, Rev N H Howard; S D, N B Howard; J D, Edmund Coleman; I G, Anson Coleman; Tyler, V V Stevens.

**HAMILTON.**—Officers of Doric Lodge, No 382, installed by R W Bro Hugh Murray, D G M: I P M, W Bro R E Gallager; W M, W Bro Thomas Irwin; S W, S G Treble; J W, J R Rutherford; Treas, R E Gallager; Sec, James Cheyne; Chap, S McCabe; Organist, J B Anderson; S D, W J Kingdom; J D, J A Lochhead; S S, G Parrott; J S, Frank Noyes; I G, W J McDonald; Tyler, W W Summers; D of C, Lewis McAdam.

**MONTREAL.**—Officers of Delta Rose Croix Chapter, No 20: M W, R A Kellond; S W, Dickson Anderson; J W, John B Tressider; Prelate, Rev J S Stone; Orator, W R Outshert; Treas, Geo O Stanton; Ach, W Bruce;

Cond, Thos W Foster; Capt of G. C W Barnes; Organist, T A Adkins; G of T, Jas W Anderson, Sentinel, Walter G Jones. This Chapter is now in a thriving condition and the roll is receiving almost daily additions from the most influential, zealous and efficient members of the Craft in Montreal. V Ill Bro T N Walter is Deputy Provincial Grand Master for the Montreal District.

### CURIOUS MASONIC INCIDENT.

The following sketch of the burial of Isaac G. Wile, of Rochester, who died in New Mexico, was written for the Albany Press by Mr. Lamb, who was one of the party with whom Mr. Wile was travelling and who is now one of the Press' editorial staff. After describing the journey from Fort Garland, N. M., to Conejos, the last scene was described as follows:—"Wile was the son of a prominent Rochester merchant. He had been married about two years before, and at the time of his departure from home carried with him his wife's portrait and that of their child, a sprightly-looking infant of a year's growth. From the poor man's constant reference to both, we almost grew to know them, and the most melancholy task ever allotted to me was to convey to that broken-hearted woman the intelligence of her husband's sad death. The piteous calls for his wife and child were heartrending in the extreme. At ten o'clock a signal from Mac drew us to the tent, and in a few moments the agonizing suspense was over. One of our party lay dead in our midst. No words can express the feelings that had possession of us all at that moment. Thousands of miles from those he loved a buffalo robe strewn on the grass,

#### HIS COUCH OF DEATH,

without a single person other than ourselves within reach who could speak a word of English, and we as complete strangers beyond the associations of a month, there was something peculiarly desolate about the death bed.

At this moment occurred one of

those curious incidents that sometimes will happen, that are beyond all explanation and carry with them in memory a sense of weirdness and astonishment. We had not for three weeks met with a single person who could speak English. All our surroundings were Mexican, We were far away from travelled lines, 180 mile distant from telegraph or railroad, and at a point where visitors rarely if ever entered. As breakfast was preparing the following morning six fine looking men strolled into camp, each bearing on his face a look of earnest seriousness. They inquired closely but respectfully into the circumstances of Wile's death, and asked to be permitted to view the remains alone. The request, while it occurred to us as singular, was granted, and the party passed to the spot where lay all that was mortal of our departed friend awaiting burial. After some time spent in consultation, the oldest of the party returned to camp and said:—Gentlemen, your dead companion was a Mason, as we are. We desire to take charge of his burial, in order to conduct it in accordance

#### WITH MASONIC CUSTOM.

We feel the delicacy of the situation, but ask your indulgence of this request. It is unnecessary to say that the request was granted, and the six Masons secured some rough boards out of which they improvised a rude coffin, prepared the body with every token of respect, conducted a full ceremonial, dug a grave with their own hands and laid poor Wile to rest, as we stood by, interested spectators of the proceedings. The strangers then took their leave, disappearing as quickly and mysteriously as they had come. Whom they were we did not know, nor whence they came, nor how they had learned either of Wile's death or of the fact that he was a brother Mason. The incident made a very deep impression upon our minds. None of us members of the Order, we remarked with astonish-



ment the mystery and completeness of the entire proceeding, and became satisfied that there was more in Masonry than we had before suspected in an experience in which tape and flurry, and to our mind meaningless terms and ceremony made up the total. To those of the fraternity who read these lines it will be gratifying to know that the real benefits of the Order found an exemplification in such a remote locality and under such peculiar circumstances, and it cannot fail to create or foster a feeling of confidence and pride in the recognition of its possibility. Whatever may be said against Masonry, no member of that party who watched the tender care and solicitude of utter strangers for a fallen brother, can remove from his mind the conviction that Masonry, in some degree at least, as exemplified by that illustration, means a common brotherhood among men.—*Rochester Morning Herald.*

### HUMORISMS.

A fair X change.—Two fives for a ten.

A pillar of the church—a pious apothecary.

A chance acquaintance—The lottery ticket seller.

"No," said a Philadelphia belle, "no electric light for me. It can't be turned down low enough.

In Texas when a man wishes to cut an acquaintance, his procedure is simple. He uses a bowie knife.

"Although he was a bank director the deceased died a Christian," says an obituary notice in an exchange.

A correspondent wants to know why some women are called masons. Perhaps it is because they are uncommonly wide at the mouth.

He that controlleth his temper is greater than he who taketh a city, but a braver man than these is he who wears the first straw hat of the season.

A suburban journal says, "The fireworks on the Fourth will be on Skinner's Head." Pleasant for Skinner.

The man who refuses to lay a wager cannot lay claim to any moral superiority over the man that does bet, because he is no better.

A relic of barbarism—A hairdresser's widow.

Probably the meanest thing a man ever said, was uttered by Fogg the other day. Being asked the idea of the best remedy for polygamy, he replied, "Mrs. Fogg."

"Avoirdupois sociables" are spoken of as being the latest fashionable caper. We presume that they are patronized only by the ton, and that one of the pastimes is "kicking the beam."

One of the disadvantages of being a woman is that she can't stand around at a dog fight and bet drinks that the upper dog is going to have its eye chewed out and will then scoot.

A Brooklyn woman wants a divorce because she found another woman's false teeth in her husband's pocket. A female must love a man dearly when she will loan him her false teeth to crack nuts with.

Mother to small boy:—"Well, Jack, did you have a nice time at the dancing school?" "Pretty good, only the teacher wouldn't give me a partner, and there were two or three empty girls all the time."

"I'd like to have you give me a good send-off," said a man to the editor the other day. "Well, as soon as my boots come back from the cobbler's I'll do it," was the effective reply.

"Mamma, wasn't that a funny lookin' man what was in here a while ago?" said little Emma about a book agent with remarkable heavy eyebrows; "he's got to mustaches above his eyes. Is dat a new fashion?"

A certain poetess is said to make good jellies as well as good poetry. It is suggested that she make a new departure—send her jellies to newspaper offices and can her poems.

"Well," said an old gentleman who stumbled as he was trying to make his way around a group of waltzers, "well, this is really working one's passage around the whirl-ed."

A Quaker's advice to his son on his wedding day: "When thee went a-courting I told thee to keep thy eyes wide open. Now that thee is married I tell thee to keep them half shut."

Somebody says that good manners are the small coin of virtue. If this is true, there are a good many parents who are sending their children out into the world with little change.

A minister suddenly stopped in his sermon and sang a hymn. "If the members of the choir are to do the talking," he explained, "they certainly will permit me to do the singing." And then things in the neighborhood of the organ became more quiet.

## The Canadian Craftsman.

Port Hope, July 15, 1884.

### THE LONDON "FREEMASON" AND THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

The *Freemason*, London, finding all its arguments as to the constitutional legality of the Masonic standing of the Grand Lodge of Quebec unimpeachable, rejoices to think that the Popish laws of priest ridden Quebec, make secret societies illegal from a legislative standpoint. The question so far as the actual Masonic status of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Quebec are concerned, is not to be considered of a single moment. Masons have been persecuted by Rome before, and if the *Freemason* that accused the lodges under the Grand Lodge of Quebec with being associated with Orangemen, can rejoice in such persecution well and good. But if the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Quebec are illegal, according to the laws of that Province, what was the position of the Knights Templar, under H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in the Province of Quebec? What is the position of the Supreme Grand Council A. & A. S. Rite? What is the actual status of those pet illegal Mark Master Lodges, E. R., that the *Freemason* upholds? All illegal, but no matter, the *Freemason* never pointed out that an organization in Quebec, whose chief was the heir apparent to the throne, was illegal, or that Col. Hutton's S. G. C., so far as Quebec, was illegal, or that the Badgelay-Hutton M. M. Lodges in Quebec, were illegal. No, Oh! No, but it can rejoice in the fact, that "The Enabling or Legalizing Act" in the Grand Lodge of Quebec has not been passed. We quote its own words. The animus is there too dis-

tinotly to hide the *amitae curiae* to give its own favorite phrase:—

"One question connected with the Grand Lodge of Quebec seems to have received a distinct solution. The enabling or legalizing act has not been passed by the Legislature, and the Grand Lodge of Quebec remains in the disagreeable and unenviable position of being a body and organization unrecognized and indeed outside the purview of the laws of the land. We always feared from the moment we mastered the legal bearings of the case, that this must prove to be the result, and as there never was any doubt on the subject in England so we have from the first in the *Freemason* recommended to our brethren in the Grand Lodge of Quebec moderation and caution. Unfortunately our advice has been scouted and our remarks have been taken in evil part. Side issues have been raised, sentimental views protruded, until we are placed in this dilemma, that until this legal disqualification be removed we cannot recognize the fundamental authority claimed by the Grand Lodge of Quebec in any form. The English lodges in Montreal are now fully justified, their legal position, as we have always contended, validated and strengthened before the Masonic world, and the folly of the "facilis descensus Avernii" course pursued by the champions of the Grand Lodge of Quebec made patent to the most careless critic. The American Grand Lodges must be severely affected by this stern reality of facts. If there is one point in their position which they have held to and claimed for it, it is *legality*. To suppose that if a society is illegal by the laws of the land, they would claim for Freemasonry a "dispensing power," so as to make Masonically lawful what is legally illegal, would be to assume a paradox, and do despite to the true Masonic feeling and common sense of our American brethren. Such a theory could only add fuel to the fires of that contemptible and fanatic

faction in the United States, which again to-day, as in times past, is seeking to fan the flames of persecution against American Freemasons. We therefore again, as their "amici curiæ," advise our Quebec brethren to consider their real position. There is no feeling on this side of the water adverse to our good friends in Quebec and Canada; but principles are principles, and right is right, and law is law, and the English Grand Lodge is the last body in the world to be bullied, or intimidated, or 'boycotted,' as it in no sense deserves the ingratitude of its own offshoots whether near or far off, just as it does certainly merit the approval and confidence of all its descendant and contemporary jurisdictions everywhere at this hour."

#### EGYPTIAN MASONRY.

The Sovereign Sanctuary of Royal and Oriental Freemasonry 93°, 95°, 96° was held in the Victoria Royal Arch Chapter Rooms, No. 9, Victoria st., on Tuesday evening, July 8th, M. Ill. Bro. Dr. Ramsay, Substitute Grand Master General, Orillia, presiding. The different Chapters throughout Canada were well represented. The financial report showed a balance on hand of over \$1,700. The election of officers resulted as follows:—

M. Ill. Bro. Geo. C. Longley, Grand Master General, Prescott; Dr. Ramsay, Sub-Grand Master General, Orillia; Dr. Oronhyatekha, Past Grand Master General and Grand Lecturer, London; Rt. Ill. Bro. D. Rose, Deputy Grand Master General, Toronto; W. L. Hamilton, Grand Representative General, Ottawa; R. A. Kellond, Grand Orator, Montreal; Rev. Canon Pettit, Grand Prelate, Cornwall; J. T. Vincent, Grand Senior Warden, Toronto; E. Plant, Grand Junior Warden, Ottawa; W. D. Dawson, Grand Secretary, London; R. Gilray, Grand Treasurer, Toronto.

Provincial Grand Masters, R. E. Sir Kt. John Easton, M. D., Brockville, Ottawa district; J. Parker Thomas, Belleville,

Belleville district; W. H. Porter, L. D. S., Bradford, Toronto district; A. B. Green, London, Niagara district; G. W. Pick, Monoton, Province of New Brunswick; J. N. Walter, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Cahill, Portage La Prairie, Province of Manitoba; J. E. Nagus, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Dixon Anderson, Montreal, Very Worshipful Grand Archivist; E. McTavish, Lindsay, V. W. Grand Sup. of Works; J. B. Tressider, Montreal, V. W. Capt. of the Guard; Dr. Turner, Millbrook, V. W. Grand Organist; D. Shepherd, Almonte, F. G. Smith, Orillia, T. Kearns, Brockville, S. R. Earl, Belleville, V. W. Grand Standard Bearers; F. Bisset, Cornwall, V. W. Guardian of the Sanctuary; Geo. McDonald, Toronto; J. R. Peel, London; D. Campbell, Uxbridge; W. R. Cuthbert, Montreal, V. W. Grand Sword Bearers, R. Dalh; R. Ramsay, Orillia; J. McIlroy; W. R. Riddell, LL. B., Cobourg; O. J. Bradle, London, V. W. Grand Steward; J. J. Edmunds, London, V. W. Grand Sentinel.

During the course of the evening a handsome gold chain was presented to Dr. Ramsay by Delta Rose Croix Chapter, Montreal, as a mark of esteem.

The Pope's bull will have a tendency to unite Masons more closely for self preservation. Protestants will sympathize with them, and the Order will grow with greater rapidity than ever. Americans like fair play, and generally take sides with the oppressed, or against the would-be oppressor, so that many Catholics will condemn the act of "His Holiness." He will, therefore, embitter the masses of his communion, divide the remainder, and consolidate the enemies of Roman Catholicism.

A Masonic lodge in England invested seven thousand pounds for the widow and orphans of a deceased brother, who had requested that the lodge assume guardianship over them. The lodge appears to be doing its whole duty in the premises. Such is true Masonry.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

The Grand Chapter of Connecticut, at its recent Convocation, endorsed the Grand Chapter of Quebec in the Quebec-English muddle.

We are under obligations to Wor. Bro. T. B. Whytehead of York, England, for Lodge, Chapter, Templar, Rosicrucian notices, &c., such as we have never seen equalled elsewhere.

Let the delegates to Grand Lodge support the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Victoria, and thus strengthen the hands of Colonial Grand Lodge independence and sovereignty.

We understand our Eastern brethren propose to nominate W. Bro. Amos Chatfield, of Ottawa, for Grand Registrar. He is an excellent Mason, and deserving of the honor.

Bro. Macdonald, of Toronto, has issued his appeal. The pamphlet (or journal) alone should condemn him; as he actually publishes esoteric portions of the work.

The Grand Lodge of Belgium has struck out the name of God from their constitution and banished the Bible, and the Grand Lodge of Holland is following in her wake.—*Masonic Token*. What next?

Napoleon B. Mountfort, Treasurer of the Masonic Veterans in New York, left \$5,000 to the Temple, and his Masonic books to its library. Our President, Bro. T. L. Jefferson, deceased, gave the Home \$5,000 by will, besides other bequests.

The Toronto organ is "out" for Bro. J. K. Kerr for Grand Master. How disgusted that able craftsman must feel to have his name dragged through the mire in this uncalled for manner.

The *Freemason's Repository* concurs with us in the opinion that Grand Commander Tatum, of Ohio, erred in deciding that a dimit can be revoked or withdrawn. So does the Grand Commander of Tennessee.

They have a Masonic club in Baltimore, and a Masonic reading-room in Nashville. Poor Louisville may have the club-room, but "bet your bottom dollar" no reading-room without a side board! More's the pity.—*Ex.*

The "Deputy Imperial Grand Master over all the legal sovereign lodges of both hemispheres,"—W. B. Lord, High Admiral and Imperial Grand Potentate of the Oriental Harem of Mizraim, and the rest of the world, has issued a proclamation about the "pristine purity" of the craft.—*Home Journal*.

Grand Master Spry, on the 4th inst., had another magnificent banquet tendered to him by Corinthian Lodge No. 96, Barrie. Wor. Bro. Rogerson occupied the chair, supported on his right by the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Spry, and a number of W. M's. and P. M's. of sister lodges, and on his left by R. W. Bro. Creasor and W. M's. and P. M's. All the lodges in the neighborhood were represented, and great enthusiasm prevailed; the banquet was an immense success. Thorne Lodge came out in force, chartering the *Carriella* in order to attend.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has formally recognized honorary membership, requiring that candidates shall be proposed and balloted for as in other cases, but shall be received without fee. Unanimous ballot is not "deemed necessary when the candidate is an active member, unless the by-laws so provide."

Illinois is moving in the establishment of a widows' and orphans' home. The visit of Oriental Consistory to our Home wakened them up. They are not made of the stuff that will fail, either. Pennsylvania is going ahead too, on the same line. The brethren of New York and Texas are moving in the same direction. May success attend them. *Amen.*

Bro. Frank W. Baxter says that the Grand Chapter of Maine passed resolutions endorsing the position taken by the Grand Chapter of Quebec (in the Quebec-English muddle), and instructed its Representative in the General Grand Chapter to ask that body to revoke its recognition of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of England, &c.

At the seventeenth annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, held April 22, the following amendment to the constitution was adopted:—"Every candidate initiated in a lodge shall become a member thereof upon receiving the third degree, and shall thereupon sign the by-laws and be liable for regular dues." Why not when initiated? Is he not then made a Mason? Why is he to be left as an inexperienced apprentice without a recognized home?

Boston Masons have frequent receptions, banquets, etc. Their feasts not only abound in that which maketh glad the stomach, but inspires lofty thought, social enjoyment, and cultivates the harmony of sweet sounds. We lack the musical part in Kentucky, or, if it is attempted, it is often overdone. We ought to "jine in" and get our hearts attuned to fully appreciate this part—as much so, as to eat in order to enjoy a banquet.—*Ex.*

Haverhill (Mass.) Lodge of Perfection ignores the Northern Jurisdiction, A. & A. S. R., in open defiance of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. What will the venerable Grand Lodge do about it? Is it wise to enact laws that the Grand body dare not enforce? The fact is the Grand Lodge was intolerant in its action, and Masonry will not submit to such an unmasonic interference with individual rights.

DeMolay Commandery having accepted an invitation to visit the Grand Commandery of Tennessee on the 20th, at Nashville, and give a display drill, were unable to take the "California gang" along, but filled up with others. Sir Phil. T. Allin, Senior Warden, could not go, and Sir John Macauley took his place Thursday before the Commandery left. Sir Henry B. Grant was drawn from the reserves, as a general-utility-man, to act as Junior Warden. "Daddy Ryan" went as substitute under pledge to keep his hat on.—*Ex.*

An excursion to New York is in contemplation by St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto, which no doubt will prove a very pleasant one.

A NEW SCHEME.—The *Masonic Advocate* says, that Tipton Lodge, No. 83, instructed its delegates to introduce into the next Grand Lodge of Indiana this measure:—To sell the Temple, etc., in Indianapolis and invest the proceeds in an "Asylum for Orphans of Masons and aged or decrepit indigent Masons." A copy of the plan was sent out to other Indiana lodges with request for co-operation. The Temple is in debt, and with prospects for an early release from this burden it is thought the lodges will be careful how they engage in another scheme that must entail still further burdens. There is this difference, brethren. The present debt is not absolutely necessary; perhaps the care of orphans and indigent brethren is an obligation that we cannot escape. "The poor ye have always with you." Why not manfully work out of the Temple debt, and contribute one dollar a year each towards the Asylum Fund? How many years would it take to establish the practical charity at—well, to make it even charge, say ten cents per month each, for every Mason in Indiana? How small the burden thus distributed! How great the result! Philadelphia is at work in practical charity, why should our good sister Indiana be behind!

KING WILLIAM AND PRINCE BISMARCK IN LODGE.—A brother who has made several trips to Europe, informs us that while at Berlin he visited a lodge of the Rite of Mizraim, in which Emperor William, Bismarck, Von Moltke, Myerman, Gaziena, were sitting, and the Crown Prince of Prussia, presiding. Alas! for these poor deluded "Masons." If they should

visit Cincinnati, they could not get a sight at the splendid work of the Scottish Rites, unless they renounced Mizraim, although they are of the "Ancient and Accepted."

During the same evening to which our brother refers, the 47° and 48° were conferred by a team of hired workmen "in a style simply sublime." Another innovation, which goes to prove that William is clandestine, and as a Mason—n. g.

The lodge-room is furnished with a stage and appropriate belongings; decorations in tapestry with emblems woven in; about the front of the stage a circular railing of metal, set with precious stones! All at a cost of \$80,000, it is said. Visitors are received with honors. The A. & A. S. R. is worked in Berlin, but not to the same extent as the Mizraim, which is the leading Rite in Europe.—*Mas. Home Journal*.

AN OLD MASON.—Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, Great Prior of Canada, was made a Master Mason in 1827, in Lodge No. 333, Aberdeen, Scotland, at the same time as the late Bro. John Hill Barton, the famous historian of Scotland. Bro. General Sir A. Leck was then W. M. of No. 333. Companion Col. MacLeod Moore was made a Royal Arch Mason in 1831, in Chapter No. 97, Aberdeen.

MISAPPREHENSION.—We are informed that Col. Moore, the Great Prior, has assured a correspondent that our Toronto contemporary has been led into a very grave error in stating that he (the Great Prior) "had fallen out" with Past Grand Master Graham, of Quebec, in reference to the independence of the Great Priory, as the statement is wholly at variance with the facts of the case.

The formation of the Grand Lodge of South Australia is the event of the season, and we only regret that the new Grand Master, not having received any official communication relative to the same, could not recommend recognition. It is only, however, a matter of time.

THE REIGN OF MASONRY.—*The Key Stone* remarks:

"Freemasonry is no religion. We are glad it is not. Yet at every Mason's grave it testifies its belief in God and in the immortality of the soul."

If this be not a declaration of religion, we cannot comprehend the correct meaning of that generic word. Freemasonry is a religion, still in no wise tinctured with sectarianism or with fanaticism, the elementary characteristics of prevalent creeds. A man may be sincerely and truly religious without being attached to any church, while the sectarian labors under the impression as to all being immoral unless adhering to his own peculiar line of faith. The religion of Masonry is the religion of the Ancient Mysteries: an ethical code of high philosophy, revered and practiced by all the refined nations of antiquity, among whom religious wars were never known to occur. Thousands visited the groves of Eleusis to gain knowledge of those civilizing mysteries, binding mankind into a common humanity and into a common worship of the Deity. Such is the mission of Freemasonry; but, instead of confining the consummation of our purposes to a circumscribed locality, we have erected temples in every section of the globe, and preach practically our doctrines better by our own actions than in the mystical language of symbolism, unknown to the profane.

PUBLIC OCCASIONS.—Grand Master Bellows, of Michigan, drew the line very justly, in the following decisions:—

A number of requests have been made by Lodges during the year for permission to take part in public processions.

These were for permission to appear in a general procession as a Lodge on Decoration Day.

Another was for permission to join with the Odd Fellows "in a public parade through the streets of the village" on the occasion of the dedication of an Odd Fellows' Hall.

Each of the above requests I have felt it my duty to deny.

Another was for permission to form a procession in passing from the lodge-room to a church and return, on the occasion of a Masonic observance of St. John's Day.

The request was granted.

Another was a request by Zion Lodge, No. 1, of Detroit, for permission to participate on Sunday afternoon, April 29, in the ceremonies of presenting to the parish of St. Peter's church, of Detroit, a memorial window, as a token of appreciation of a departed Brother, the late Thomas Mayberry.

I took pleasure in granting this request, also.

The Master of a Lodge should be firm, courteous, faithful to his Lodge, moral, upright, and of good report before the world. All this he promised to be before he was installed, and if he add to these, tact and sound judgment, his administration cannot fail to be a successful one, and his Lodge be greatly benefitted. Lodges should never forget that the world will judge by the character and conduct of those who have been selected as officers, and it is perhaps just that they should; for the fountain can never rise higher than its head.—*Grand Master McCormick, of Connecticut.*

## ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

The annual meeting of the National Great Priory of Knights Templar was held in Toronto, on Tuesday, July 8, in the Masonic Hall. There was a large attendance of Sir Knights from all parts of the Dominion. After the address of M. E. Sir Knight Lieut.-Col. MacLeod Moore, the Great Prior, the election of officers was proceeded with. The following is the result:—

- M.E. Sir Kt. Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G.C.T., Supreme Grand Master.  
 R.E. Sir Kt. Jas. A. Henderson, Q.C., G.C.T., Kingston, Deputy Grand Master.  
 R. E. Sir Kt. Daniel Spry, Barrie, Grand Chancellor.  
 R.E. Sir Kt. Rev. V. Clementi, Peterboro', Grand Prelate.  
 R. E. Sir Kt. A. M. Pettitt, St. Thomas, Grand Constable.  
 R. E. Sir Kt. S. Leberveau, Stanstead, Grand Marshal.  
 R. E. Sir Kt. David McLellan, Hamilton, Grand Treasurer.  
 R. E. Sir Kt. J. McL. Stevenson, Barrie, Grand Registrar.

### PROVINCIAL PRIORS.

- London,—R. E. Sir Kt. James Sutton, Clondeboye.  
 Hamilton,—R. E. Sir Kt. E. A. Dalley, Hamilton.  
 Toronto,—R. E. Sir Kt. P. J. Slatter, Toronto.  
 Kingston,—R. E. Sir Kt. S. S. Lazier, Belleville.  
 Quebec,—R. E. Sir Kt. I. H. Stearns, Montreal.  
 New Brunswick,—R. E. Sir Kt. D. R. Munro, St. John's.  
 Manitoba,—R. E. Sir Kt. C. F. Forrest, Winnipeg.

### GRAND COUNCIL.—ELECTED.

- R. E. Sir Kt. Donald Ross, Picton.  
 R. E. Sir Kt. H. A. Mackay, Hamilton.  
 R.E. Sir Kt. J. Ross Robertson, Toronto.  
 R. E. Sir Kt. A. G. Adams, Montreal.  
 R. E. Sir Kt. Wm. Gibson, Beamsville.

### APPOINTED BY THE GRAND MASTER.

- R. E. Sir Kt. E. F. D. Hall, Peterboro'.  
 R. E. Sir Kt. W. J. Ponton, Belleville.  
 R. E. Sir Kt. J. B. Nixon, Toronto.  
 R. E. Sir Kt. Geo. Longley, Maidland.

The following were appointed by M. E. Sir Knight W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, Supreme Grand Master:—

- V. E. Sir Kt. N. T. Lyon, Toronto, Grand Vice Chancellor.  
 V. E. Sir Kt. Amos Chatfield, Ottawa, Grand Sub-Marshal.  
 V. E. Sir Kt. Joseph Park, Windsor, Grand Almoner.  
 V.E. Sir Kt. B. F. Field, Hamilton, Grand 1st Standard Bearer.  
 V.E. Sir Kt. B. H. Landis, Halifax, Grand 2nd Standard Bearer.  
 V. E. Sir Kt. O. H. Lockwood, Guelph, Grand Master's Banner Bearer.  
 V.E. Sir Kt. Henry Griffith, Quebec, Grand Captain of the Guard.  
 V.E. Sir Kt. Joseph Beck, Goderich, Grand Sword Bearer.  
 V.E. Sir Kt. Fred Bates, Chatham, Grand Organist.  
 V.E. Sir Kt. W. S. Evans, Montreal, Grand Pursuivant.  
 V. E. Sir Kt. John Ferguson, London, Grand Guard.

In the afternoon, Sir Knight Parvin, of Iowa, an officer high in the Order in the United States, was present and received with honors, and made a guest of the Great Priory. He made an excellent speech, in which he referred to the fraternal relation between Canada and the United States. The Great Priory adjourned at six o'clock.

The following statistics of Royal Arch Masonry for 1883 in North America have been published:—The total membership is 192,737 against 128,557 in 1882, and 127,105 in 1881; the exaltations are 10,557 against 7424 in 1882, and 6733 in 1881; the admissions and restorations are 5202 against 1868 in 1882, and 1900 in 1881; the dismissions are 3142 against 3818 in 1882, and 3073 in 1881; the expulsions are 55 against 65 in 1882, and 82 in 1881, the suspensions (including suspensions from membership) are 2625 against 2859 in 1882, and 3762 in 1881; and the deaths are 1594 against 1633 in 18-2, and 2496 in 1881.



### GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M., of Canada, was concluded Thursday evening. There was a much larger attendance than on the first day, the total vote presented being nearly eleven hundred. In the morning, at nine o'clock, the several Districts elected their Deputy Grand Masters. The following is the result:

#### DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Toronto,—R. W. Bro. T. F. Blackwood, Toronto.  
 Huron,—R. W. Bro. D. S. Rupert, St. Mary's.  
 Wellington,—R. W. Bro. D. B. Dewar, Berlin.  
 St. Clair,—R. W. Bro. W. F. Miller, Windsor.  
 Ontario,—R. W. Bro. Henry Turner, M. D., Millbrook.  
 Prince Edward,—R. W. Bro. A. McGinnes, Belleville.  
 London,—R. W. Bro. W. G. Lumley, Glencoe.  
 Hamilton,—R. W. Bro. Gavin Stewart, Hamilton.  
 Georgian,—R. W. Bro. Robert King, Barrie.  
 Niagara,—R. W. Bro. Wm. Gibson, Beamsville.  
 Wilson,—R. W. Bro. Robt. Ashton, Branton.  
 Ottawa,—R. W. Bro. Wm. Smith, Almonte.  
 St. Lawrence,—R. W. Bro. John Minish, Brockville.

At eleven o'clock the Grand Lodge resumed business in the Pavilion, and proceeded with the election of officers. The election of R. W. Bro. Hugh Murray to the Grand East, was by the almost unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge, and the result was received with tumultuous applause. The election of R. W. Bro. Henry Robertson, of Collingwood, to the office of Deputy Grand Master, was hardly less popular, and the well known brother's name was received with cordial expressions of favor. The following is the result of the election:—

M. W. Bro. Hugh Murray, Hamilton, Grand Master.  
 R. W. Bro. Henry Robertson, Collingwood, Deputy Grand Master.  
 R. W. Bro. G. R. Vanzant, Markham, Grand Senior Warden.  
 R. W. Bro. W. A. Green, Walkerton, Grand Junior Warden.  
 R. W. Bro. Rev. Geo. Crystal, Avonton, Grand Chaplain.  
 R. W. Bro. Ed. Mitchell, Hamilton, Grand Treasurer.

R. W. Bro. J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Grand Secretary.  
 R. W. Bro. Fred. C. Martin, Woodstock, Grand Registrar.  
 Bro. W. W. Summers, of Hamilton, was appointed Grand Tyler.

#### MEMBERS BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSE.

R. W. Bro. Otto Klotz, Preston.  
 " " Allan McLean, Kingston.  
 " " R. B. Hungerford, London.  
 " " J. S. Dewar, London.  
 " " DeWitt Martyn, Kincardine.  
 " " Robert Hendry, Jr., Kingston.  
 " " J. B. Nixon, Toronto.  
 " " Thomas Sargeant, Toronto.  
 " " John Creaser, Owen Sound.  
 " " J. E. Harding, St. Mary's.

The officers were subsequently installed.

The next meeting of Grand Lodge will be held at Hamilton.

R. E. Comp, F. Gallow, Grand Supt. of Toronto District, met with a painful accident one day last month, his leg being broken by a kick from a horse. We wish him a speedy recovery.

R. W. Bro. Jarvis, D. D. G. M., of London District, has been presented with a full D. D. G. M.'s regalia by the lodges in the District. We congratulate the R. W. Bro. who in every way deserves the high compliment paid him, having very efficiently discharged the duties of his important position.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to M. E. Sir Knight Geo. O. Tyler, for copies of Burlington papers, containing a report of the proceedings of the 42nd annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Vermont, K.T., which took place on the 10th ult. The proceedings were of an interesting and pleasing character.

An old and highly esteemed citizen of Toronto, Bro. Richard Arnold, city passenger agent of the G. T. Railway, was laid at rest in Burlington cemetery by the members of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 22, G. R. C., on the 20th ult. The large number of floral offerings sent from different parts of the country showed the deceased brother had left many affectionate friends behind him.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

## KANSAS IN DE. QUEBEC.

An emergent communication of Grand Lodge was held May 18, 1882, at West Shefford, to lay the cornerstone of an Anglican church.

The thirteenth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held in the city of Quebec, January 31 and February 1, 1883; M. W. John H. Graham, M.D., on the throne, and John H. Isaacson being R. W. Grand Secretary.

## GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

An eloquent introduction is followed by a fraternal obituary notice of Bro. T. D. Harington, M. W. P. G. M. of Canada, and Grand Representative of Quebec near that Grand Body.

The brutal attempt to assassinate the Queen is noticed, and an address expressive of their heartfelt joy at her escape and that of Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, is recommended.

A dispensation was issued to open a new lodge in a portion of the Province where Freemasonry had, to that time, never been introduced.

The consolidation of lodges in Montreal, and in a few of the rural portions of the jurisdiction, is urged, because contributing to strength, financial saving, general efficiency, and prosperity.

Such of the lodges as Grand Master Graham visited were found to be doing good work, and in prosperous circumstances.

We extract that portion of the address entitled Anti-Masonry, and respectfully commend its perusal to our brethren of this jurisdiction.

Grand Master Graham, under the caption, "Quebec and England," recapitulates the principles "involved in the formation and proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec." From the facts and arguments presented by him, in his address of 1881, upon the same question, these principles are legitimate deductions; and until such facts and arguments are refuted—which has not yet been even seriously attempted—they must be taken as valid, and amply sustaining the demand of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, that England shall unconditionally acknowledge its supremacy, and therewith cancel the charters of the three lodges in the Province of Quebec which are yet on its registry, in case they refuse to become of obedience to said Grand Lodge.

He also gives, in outline, the Colonial Masonic policy of England, which, while it does not comport with sagacity, prudence, or magnanimity, is virtually in opposition to the doctrines conceded and maintained by nearly every Grand Lodge in English-speaking jurisdictions. Yet, in view of all the circumstances, Grand Master Graham advised against any special legislation on the subject, feeling assured that in the near future, by forbearance and the exercise of a true Masonic spirit, their claim would be gracefully conceded by England, and the contest fraternally settled.

The closing words of his address betoken the noble, true-hearted brother. For nine years he had stood at the helm of the Grand Lodge ship, and each year had brought her into port, undamaged by storm, rocks or shoals, staunch as ever, and ready for a new annual voyage. He leaves the

command to one in some sort trained by himself, and we sincerely hope that he may gladden Grand Lodge at the next annual grand communication with the news that the last obstacle to the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been removed.

Bro. John H. Isaacson, R. W. Grand Secretary, presented an interesting general report. Their library was mainly increased during the year by the addition of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges. They had 161 bound volumes, with a good deal of matter in pamphlet form. His financial report, and that of the Grand Treasurer, are evidence of the prosperous condition of Grand Lodge.

The proceedings end with a short, topical report from the pen of Bro. J. Fred. Walker. The compiler rarely indulges in comments, but when he does there is point in his remarks.

E. R. JOHNSON, Stanstead, G. M.  
J. H. ISAACSON, Montreal, G. Sec.

TENNESSEE in re. QUEBEC, 1834-'84.

"Proceedings.—The address of Grand Master Graham is an exceptionally able masonic paper. After fully reporting and commenting upon such matters of local or foreign occurrence as in his opinion required the attention of the Grand Lodge, he devotes eight pages to an able, dignified, and, we are constrained to say, unanswerable statement of the position held by the Grand Lodge of Quebec in its controversy with the Grand Lodge of England. His statement of fifteen propositions, covering the principles which are involved in the formation and proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, is an able exposition of the inter-jurisdictional laws which govern the craft. We quote them in

full, as well worthy of preservation in our own records."

[The statement referred to, has appeared in *THE CRAFTSMAN*.]

"Alluding to the 'Colonial masonic policy of England,' Grand Master Graham sets forth the claims of the Grand Lodge of England in a series of propositions which he denies, and with marked ability maintains the dignity and rights of the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

"The honorary rank of Past Grand Master was conferred upon Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, of Quebec, and R. W. Bro. George O. Tyler, of Vermont."

"The Grand Lodge of Arizona, and the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Spain, were recognized."

"Correspondence.—The report by J. Fred. Walker, Chairman, consists of a compilation, or digest, of the acts of various Grand Lodges, arranged under different special headings, and without comment by the Committee."

"Elections.—E. R. Johnson, Stanstead, Grand Master; John H. Isaacson, Montreal, (re-elected) Grand Secretary."

LODGE OF FIDELITY, No 231.—W M, Dr C R Church; I P M, J A Campbell; S W, W H Jessop; J W, F C Lightfoot; Treas, W Rea; Sec, E J Darby; S D, W A Gibson; J D, J Corry; D of C, J Sheppard; Stewards, W H Costello, E C Raper; I G, J Sutherland; Tyler, J McCarthy. At the close of the installation in "Lodge of Fidelity," a very pleasing feature took place, viz: the presentation of an address and jewel to the retiring Worshipful Master Bro Campbell, and presented a very handsome silver water service to the Secretary, Bro E J Darby. The Silver Water Service, or Tilting Set, bore the following inscription: "Presented by 'Lodge of Fidelity,' A F & A M, No 21, G R C, to Bro E J Darby, for efficient services as Secretary. Ottawa, 24th June, A L, 5884.

MASONIC SONG.

*Air*—"I'll fill my pipe again."—SIDNEY.

Come, brothers, ere to-night we part,  
In perfect harmony,  
Let's sing success to every heart,  
That keeps our precepts three.  
The Chisel, Mallet, Guage, I sing,  
And other emblems rare;  
You know we prize the truth they bring,  
With Compasses and with Square.

*Chorus*—With Compasses and Square,  
With Compasses and Square,  
We cannot err when guided by  
The Compasses and Square.

The Guage it tells of passing time,  
Going never to return;  
It teaches us a truth sublime,  
Our lamps let's brightly burn.  
And as we pass along the road  
So let us all prepare  
Our minds, to learn the maxims good,  
Of Compasses and Square. *Chorus.*

The Gavel, too, instructs the mind,  
To purify, and free  
Of thoughts, that none of us can find  
Deduced from Masonry.  
Thus, may we wiser each one grow,  
That happiness to share,  
That's taught us as we try to know  
The Compasses and Square. *Chorus.*

The Chisel shows us how the power  
Of conscience, should us rule,  
And mighty is the Mason's power  
Who uses well our tool.  
As better men, and Masons too,  
To be, we would prepare,  
Let's try what can the Chisel do  
With Compasses and Square. *Chorus.*

From all the three we learn to know  
How Knowledge, Truth, and Light,  
Guide Masons wheresoe'er they go,  
If they would use such might.  
As on the Level we have met  
As Brothers true and fair,  
So let us keep the precepts yet  
Of Compasses and Square. *Chorus.*

Bro. the Bishop of Peterborough, has so far recovered from his recent severe illness that he is expected shortly to resume his duties. A movement is on foot to give expression to the thankfulness that is felt for his recovery. This will take the form of a presentation to Mrs. Magee, in the shape of a painting of her husband.

NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

The following manifesto has been issued by M. E. Sir Knight Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, Great Prior:—

*To all whom it may concern,*—

GREETING:—Whereas, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master of the United Orders of the Temple and Malta, in England, Ireland, and Canada, has been pleased to command the Arch-Chancellor of Convent General to acquaint the Great Prior of Canada, that H. R. H. having taken into consideration the prayer of the petition laid before him in behalf of the National Great Priory of Canada, to sever their connection with England, and to be absolved from their obligation to himself as the Supreme Head, readily and willingly grants their request, and absolves them from their allegiance to himself as members of Convent General, and trusts that in their new position they may have a prosperous future. I, therefore, Lieut.-Col. W. J. B. MacLeod Moore, G. C. T., Most Eminent Great Prior, *ad vitam*, of the Great Priory of Canada, proclaim the Dominion of Canada occupied territory, and that all Commanderies and Preceptories of the Temple, and all Knights Templar and Knights of Malta, are subject to my authority, and owe me and the National Great Priory of Canada, allegiance.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the National Great Priory, at St. John's, P. Q., Canada, this 5th day of May, A.D., 1884.

(Signed,)

Fr. †W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE,  
[SEAL.] G. C. T.,  
Gr. Prior Dom. of Can.

Attest, †DANIEL SPRY,  
Grand Chancellor.

Subscribe for THE CRAFTSMAN; price, \$1.50 per annum.

**PETITION FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF GREAT PRIORY.**

Copy of Petition from the Great Prior of Canada, sent through the Arch Chancellor of Convent General, the Hon. Judge Townshend, of the Admiralty Court, Dublin, Ireland, to H. R. Highness, the Prince of Wales, as Supreme Grand Master of the Templar Order in England, &c., &c.

*To His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, Supreme Grand Master of the United Orders of the Temple and Malta in England, Ireland; and Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—

I crave the honor, as Great Prior, on behalf of the National Great Priory of Canada, of the Order of the Temple, to lay before Your Royal Highness their loyal and humble address, setting forth the following matters in connection with the present status of the Order in this nationality:—

The said National Great Priory, at their annual assembly, held in 1882, appointed a special committee to take into consideration the question of the independence of the Order in the Dominion.

The revision of the Statutes of the Great Priory was at the same time resolved upon, and revised Statutes have been since prepared and adopted with a declaration establishing, and with such changes as were necessary to establish the authority of this Great Priory as supreme and independent over all Orders of the Temple and appendant degrees in Canada.

The special committee above named, in a report presented to the Great Priory at their annual assembly, held in the present year, unanimously recommended that the present humble address be presented to Your Royal Highness, praying that inasmuch as this Great Priory has unanimously declared in the revision of its Statutes its authority in and

throughout the Dominion of Canada over all bodies of the Order of the Temple and appendant degrees, Your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to absolve the Great Priory, and all officers and members thereof, from their obligations of fealty to Your Royal Highness as Supreme Grand Master, so that this Great Priory may be enabled fully and without doubt to affirm and maintain the position which it has taken upon itself as an independent Great Priory of the Order of Knights Templar and appendant degrees; at the same time gratefully expressing their knightly obligations to Your Royal Highness and to Convent General for all the courtesies and favors which the officers and members of the Temple in the Dominion of Canada have hitherto received from Your Royal Highness, and from all the officers of the Order of the United Kingdom; and further, communicating their desire that the interjurisdictional relations of this new Sovereign Great Priory towards the sister Great Priors in England and Ireland, the Chapter General of Scotland, and the sister Grand Encampment of the United States of America, and the Grand Commanderries of the several States, and with all fratres throughout the world, may be more intimate and binding than heretofore.

The above statement, set forth with the authority of the Order in Canada, relieve me of much difficulty in approaching Your Royal Highness, and I have only to pray, on behalf of the great branch of the Order here established, that Your Royal Highness will graciously regard the grateful acknowledgments we herein endeavor to convey of past favors at the hands of Your Royal Highness as no mere words of formality, but as the fervent expressions of loyal Templars on approaching the august presence of one who has pleased to be for many years their Royal Grand Master, and who will, they feel assured, regarding their present re-

quest as one only adopted after the gravest consideration, and when found to be absolutely necessary to meet the exigencies of their local circumstances; in granting it, graciously continue to regard the Canadian branch of the Order with Royal and Princely favors.

For myself, as holding my appointment until now, (when the Great Priory has unanimously elected me Great Prior of Canada *ad vitam*,) under patent bearing the signature of Your Royal Highness,—while the course now taken, may, by your gracious permission absolve me from such immediate obligations of fealty as arose from its possession,—I trust I may be permitted to retain the same as a priceless mark of Royal favor, and to be ever preserved as such. The fervor of that fealty and allegiance to my Sovereign, and Her Royal House, which was the heritage of my birth as a British subject, ever glowing the more ardently as years increase, and only to cease when life itself ceases.

With profound respect, I have the honor to subscribe myself,  
[SEAL.] Your Royal Highness' faithful and humble servant,  
Signed,

W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE, G. C. T.,  
Great Prior, Canada.  
Priorial House of the Great  
Prior.

St. John's East, Prov. Quebec,  
Canada.

21st December, 1863.

ADDRESS OF M. E. COMP. K. HASKINS,

Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Vermont.—Gr. Ch. of Quebec vs. G. M. M. E. of England.

“The Grand Chapter of Quebec at that convocation, by a unanimous vote, accepted the recognition thus extended by us to them, and as an earnest of their due appreciation of our fraternal regard, our Excellent Grand Scribe, Companion William

Brinsmaid, was appointed as their representative near this Grand Chapter. The fraternal relations thus early established between the Grand Chapter of Quebec and our own has continued to the present time.

“The subject matter of this controversy is of exceedingly great importance, for in it is involved the sovereign rights and prerogatives of all Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons throughout the world. When a question of such moment is presented for consideration, no Grand Chapter has the right to occupy a position of neutrality. The voice of the Grand Chapter of Vermont should have no uncertain sound.

“The General Grand Chapter of the United States in their constitution, by an express provision, recognize as exclusively belonging to the several Chapters of Royal Arch Masons throughout their jurisdiction, and of right to be conferred therein, the degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch Mason.

“In my opinion, such a thing as a concurrent jurisdiction of the same degrees, within the same territorial boundaries, by two separate and distinct Grand Bodies, is totally inconsistent and without foundation.

“At the time of the creation of said Mark Lodges within the Province of Quebec, there had existed for many years, and did then exist, within said territory, a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons claiming and exercising the exclusive right to confer the degree of Mark Master Mason upon all Master Masons residing within that jurisdiction.

“In the light of the best Masonic authority obtainable, and by the uniform course of practice upon this continent so far as I have been able to learn, the right of any other Grand Body to take jurisdiction of any of the degrees of Masonry within the same territory in which there has previously been established a Grand Body claiming and exercising juris-

diction of the same degrees, is not recognized in principle or suffered to be practiced.

"The argument advanced in behalf of said Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons by R. E. Comp. G. R. Portal, Representative of the Grand Chapter of Quebec near the aforesaid Grand Lodge, in his communication to the M. E. Grand Z. of the Grand Chapter of Quebec, under date of October 10, 1888, that the English warrants creating these Mark Lodges were intended solely for the convenience of Master Masons holding *English* certificates, and not Canadian certificates, because, as he says, 'Your Chapters are not recognized by the Grand Chapter of England, to whom and to the Grand Lodge of England these brethren owe exclusive allegiance,' and therefore could not apply to Chapters in the Province of Quebec for the Mark degree, is sophistical and unsound, and without authority either in civil or masonic law to stand upon.

"Because the Grand Chapter of England has assumed unto itself all the arrogance of English aristocracy, and is puffed up by the pomp and show and glitter of royalty, and have no established fraternal relations through an exchange of representatives with other Grand Chapters in all respects its equal, I am not prepared to admit that the rights of English Masons are any more exclusive than are the rights of Masons everywhere; nor that the rights and prerogatives of an English Grand Body of Masons are paramount to the rights and prerogatives of any other Grand Masonic Body upon the face of the globe.

"Whenever an Englishman enters the territory of any other state, province or country, he becomes amenable to the laws of the state, province or country in which he sojourns. His allegiance to his mother country he may renounce at will, and enter into a new covenant of allegiance with his adopted country.

"So, when an English Mason enters the territory of another sovereign

Grand Body of the same Order to which he belongs, he must yield obedience to the Grand Body within whose jurisdiction he may be found. He may sever his relations with his mother lodge, and enter into other and new relations with any other lodge that will receive him.

"As the M. E. Grand Z. of the Grand Chapter of Quebec has well said, 'The weak point in that argument is, that there is not the slightest connection between the English Blue Lodges and Mark Lodges in England, and it is not easy to believe that the exile of an English Master Mason invests the Grand Mark Lodge with a jurisdiction over him which did not exist in England.' And then, again, it will be observed that it is not claimed or pretended on the part of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, etc., that the resolutions extending recognition and the establishment of fraternal relations and an exchange of representatives between and on the part of those two Grand Bodies respectively, that said Grand Mark Lodge, either tacitly or expressly, directly or indirectly, reserved unto themselves any right or power to grant warrants for the creation of Mark Lodges within the territorial jurisdiction of the new Province of Quebec.

"Granting it to be true—which I do not admit or understand to be seriously claimed—that previous to the formation of the Grand Chapter of Quebec, the aforesaid Grand Mark Lodge were invested with the power to create Mark Lodges within that Province; by their act of recognition of the Grand Chapter of Quebec, which was then exercising and claiming to have the constitutional right to confer in their several Subordinate Chapters the Mark Degree, they acknowledged the sovereign power and supremacy of the Grand Chapter of that Province with the exclusive jurisdiction over the Mark degree in connection with the other degrees then, and now, con-

ferred in their Chapters. It was by every principle of law, civil and masonic, recognized in all civilized countries, a cession—a voluntary surrender—by them to the Grand Chapter of Quebec the entire territory of that Province and of all right or pretended right of jurisdiction they then, or ever, had over the Mark degree and to create Mark Lodges therein. In other words, it was a solemn compact or treaty which neither party could abrogate or dissolve without the consent of the other.

“The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible, that the creation of Mark Lodges by the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, etc., within the Province of Quebec was an unwarrantable and unlawful invasion of the rights of the Grand Chapter of Quebec.

“I know you will excuse me for thus extending my address upon this all-important subject. The principle involved, and the extensive correspondence it has provoked, has been an interesting theme with me. Some definite action on your part is most confidently expected at this session—our own reputation and dignity as Royal Arch Masons demands that we should not be silent—and that those of you who have had no opportunity to read the correspondence to which I have referred may act intelligently and understandingly upon the matter, is the only excuse I can give for that which I have written.

“Adopting the language of the M. E. James D. Pollard, Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of New York, in his address to that Grand Body at its annual convocation in February last, ‘I confidently trust that you will at this time extend your sympathy and support to the Grand Chapter of Quebec; and to that end I earnestly recommend that all Masonic intercourse between this Grand Chapter and its Subordinates and the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, etc., etc., and its Subordinates be declared suspend-

ed during such time as it continued its unjustifiable invasion of the rights and territory of the Grand Chapter of Quebec.’ And furthermore, that the representative of this Grand Chapter near the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, etc., and the representative of the aforesaid Grand Lodge near this Grand Chapter be directed to return the commissions held by them, respectively, to whatever the authority from whence they emanated.”

Which was unanimsously adopted.

### MASONIC ITEMS.

The late Bro. N. B. Mountford not only left \$5,000 to the Hall and Asylum Fund of the Grand Lodge of New York, but also his Masonic library to the Grand Lodge Library of the same jurisdiction. Who will be the next donor?

Bro. T. B. Whytehead, of York, England, will accept our thanks for a copy of the pamphlet print of his recent able lecture on “Lodge Duties,” delivered before Denison Lodge, Scarborough, and other Masonic bodies. It was well conceived, is admirably phrased, and its instruction is both sound and timely.

At the annual conclave of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, New York, Sir James A. Rich, a former Recorder, presented an elegant life-like photographic group of the Recorders of the Commandery for the past ten years to the Commandery; also one to each of the other Sir Knights delineated with himself in the photograph. These fortunate recipients were Sirs Edward A. Johnston, William Johnston, Jr., John P. Ryder and Charles S. Champlin. The photograph presented to the Commandery was in a handsome gilt frame, 30x31 inches, with a mat, and around it a border of plush.



## ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

The following are the list of officers of Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, installed on the 24th of June:—

**DALHOUSIE LODGE, No 52**—W M, J D Wallace; I P M, C Campbell; S W, E A Selwyn; J W, C A Douglas; Chap, E D Parlow; Treas, W Anderson; Sec, C S Scott; S D, W Hay; J D, A A Cook; D of C, J Newton; Stewards, E Wallace, A F Graham, Organist, J Carter; I G, W T King; Tyler, J Sweetman.

**DUNDAS**.—Officers of Valley Lodge, No 100, installed by W Bro W Greening: I P M, W Bro S J Lennard; W M, W Bro Robinson Pirie; S W, Wm Graham; J W, John Poole; Treas, Jos Riach; Sec, F A Catshaw; Chap, V W Bro H Bickford; S D, R H Montgomery; J D, Geo M Montgomery; Stewards, Jos Rooke, F E Lennard; I G, W W Lumsden; Tyler, John Dixon, D of C, W Bro W P Crawford.

**NORWICH**.—Officers of St. John's Lodge, No. 104, installed by W Bro A H S Hill: I P M, W Bro A H S Hill; W M, W Bro D A Kirk; S W, G W Murton; J W, H B Anderson; Treas, James Haken; Sec, H B McCay; Chap, W E Scott; S D, William Strode; J D, Wm Miller; S S, James Irwin; J S, J H Robinson; I G, Wm R Brown; Tyler, J F Yates; D of C, A H S Hill.

**BUILDERS' LODGE, No 177**—W M, D Taylor; I P M, E Daubney; S W, J Bealer; J W, S Braden; Treas, E B Butterworth; Sec, H H Cairns; S D, Alex Stewart; J D, T A Mingard, D of C, J Askwith; Stewards, G Garret, J Robertson; I G, A Ardley; Tyler, J McCarthy.

**VIENNA**.—Officers of Vienna Lodge, No 237, installed by W Bro John Teall: I P M, W Bro John Teall; W M, W Bro George C Downes; S W, C W Cookson; J W, Robert Marlatt; Treas, John Teall; Sec, John Dean; Chap, Cyrius Pratt; S D, Robt L McCally; J D, J D Phillips; I G, Thos Gagen; Tyler, George Thornton.

**STRATFORD**.—Officers of Stratford Lodge, No 332, installed by W Bro Chris McClellan: I P M, W Bro A Hamilton; W M, W Bro A G McKay; S W, Thos Rattray, J W, Jas J Moore; Treas, W Hepburn; S D, J Barker, P M; Chap, Jas McFadden, P M; Tyler, A Hepburn.

**BROCKVILLE**.—Officers of Salem Lodge, No 368, installed by R W Bro J W Pickup: I P M, R W Bro J W Pickup; W M, W Bro Geo Gale, re-elected; S W, T A Stayler; J W, C H Fitzsimmons; Treas, W H Harrison; Sec, Fred W A Brown; Chap, James Reynolds; S D, C G Griffin; J D, Dwight Barnes; I G, T A Elliott; Tyler, John Grant; D of C, J D Smith,

## HONORING GRAND MASTER SPRY.—

A large assemblage of the Freemasons of Barrie and vicinity was held on the 3rd inst., on the occasion of a reception extended to M. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, Grand Master, by Corinthian Lodge No. 96, Barrie. After the lodge had been opened and called off, the brethren assembled in the refreshment room, when the chair was taken by W. Bro. John Rogerson, W. M., and on his right were seated the guests of the evening, Grand Master D. Spry, R. W. Bro. H. M. Spencer, and M. W. Bro. Robert Ramsay, W. M. Thorne Lodge, No. 281, Orillia, W. Bros. Geo. N. Clarke, P. M. Spry Lodge No. 385, Beeton, J. McLean Stevenson, P. M. Simcoe Lodge No. 60, Bradford, William Downie, W. M. Kerr Lodge No. 230, Barrie; and on his left were seated R. W. Bro. John Creasor, D. D. G. M. Georgian Bay District, Owen Sound; V. W. Bro. G. L. Sanders, P. Grand P.; W. Bro. James Ward, P. M. Corinthian Lodge No. 96, Barrie; W. Bro. R. G. McCraw, W. M. Minerva Lodge, No. 304, Stroud. The vice-chairs were filled by the Wardens. After the Secretary had read letters of apology from R. W. Bros. Hugh Murray, D. G. M., J. J. Mason, G. S., Henry Robertson, P. D. D. G. M., V. W. Bro. C. W. Brown, Toronto, and others, the toast of "The Queen and the Craft" was given and drank with all honor. The W. M. then read an address, expressing the feeling of regard entertained for the G. M. by the Masons of Barrie, to which M. W. Bro. Spry responded. M. W. Bro. R. Ramsay responded to the toast of the Grand Lodge of England in an eloquent manner, and spoke in the highest terms of the mother Grand Lodge of the world. R. W. John Creasor responded to the toast of the officers of Grand Lodge, and referred to the happy state of Masonry in the Georgian Bay District. Excellent speeches were also made by W. Bros. Clarke, Ramsay, J. M. Stevenson, R. G. McCraw and Bro. Dush.