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# THE CANADIAN CRAFTSMAN,

AND

## MASONIC RECORD.

J. B. TRAYNE, P.D.D.G.M.,  
Editor & Proprietor.

"The Queen and the Craft."

{ \$1.00 per annum  
in advance.

Vol. XX.

PORT HOPE, ONT., AUGUST 15, 1886.

No. 8.

### SOVEREIGN GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

The Third Annual Assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory Knights Templar of Canada, took place in the Masonic Hall, Windsor, on 13th July.

In our last issue we give the Allocution of M. E. Sir Knight Wm. J. B. McLeod Moore, G. C. T., Supreme Grand Master, in full, as we consider it a valuable document in the present state of Templarism in the Dominion. The Allocution was referred to the Grand Council, which reported as follows:—

FRATRES,—The Sovereign Great Priory of Canada is an acknowledged lawful independent governing body, which claims to its fullest extent its title as "Sovereign," and as such, the action taken respecting the Scottish Encampments in New Brunswick, is only what its high position fully justifies.

This Council, therefore, heartily approves of the remarks of the Supreme Grand Master, "That the course pursued by the Sovereign Great Priory has been the wisest." It must be expected, however, that any course of action, even when adopted after mature deliberation, will not meet, beyond the Dominion of Canada, with unanimous approval. The doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction which is accepted by all governing Masonic bodies on this continent, must, if acted on at all, be acted on fully and

freely. The Sovereign Great Priory accepts that doctrine in its unrestricted sense. The Grand Council are, however, inclined to believe that sectional feelings and prejudices exist, which having previously disturbed the Templar harmony in New Brunswick, were at the outset an hindrance to the Great Priory carrying out amicably its objects in that Province, and continue to prevent that kindly adjustment of differences which the Sovereign Great Priory would approach in a proper spirit. The Grand Council believe that the time will soon arrive when on all sides will be hailed with kindly emotions, the silver lining which is undoubtedly behind the present cloud.

The history of the Templar Order, so far as relates to its connection with Freemasonry, is admitted as being shrouded with such uncertainty, that even the best historians on the subject, and among whom may be well reckoned our Supreme Grand Master, feel compelled to rear a superstructure, pleasing no doubt, but not able to bear strict historic tests. But our Supreme Grand Master has shown such diligent and profound research, that he has removed from the history of our Order many of the doubts which have enshrouded it. As Templars it is wiser for us to depend on our own actions for what we profess to be, than merely live on the renown of our predecessors, heightened by traditional coloring.

The issue of the new edition of the Statutes of the Order has been accepted with pleasure, and have proved of very great advantage to the Templars. The praise accorded to the Grand Chancellor is fully deserved. The Council are much gratified that the Grand Master H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has conferred on Frater Spry the distinguished order of "The Grand Cross of the Temple." He is well worthy of that honor, and the Canadian Templars fully appreciate the compliment paid to the Dominion. Long may Frater Spry live to wear the order.

The Supreme Grand Master has well called the attention of the Sovereign Great Priory to the duties of the Provincial Priors. The Grand Council, however, believe that with the increase in the number of the Preceptories, these officers will become more interested in their work. Certainly more zeal, and consequently efficiency, is now shown than existed a few years ago. Still, a stricter attention must necessarily produce a greater degree of success in the working of the Preceptories.

The recommendation that Memorial Tablets to the memories of R. E. Frater Robert Ramsay, and V. E. Frater Daniel Collins, should be placed on record in our Proceedings, will be carried out in the accustomed form. Sad indeed are our reflections when we find that these Frates were so suddenly cut off from their spheres of usefulness, each having before them the prospect of a happy and useful life.

The wish expressed by the Supreme Grand Master, that the Hugh de Payens Preceptory be allowed to wear one white stripe on their sashes and ribbons, is acceded to. The oldest Preceptory in this Dominion is fairly entitled to a distinguishing mark.

This Grand Council regret that our M. E. the Supreme Grand Master, through ill-health, is unable to be with us and preside over the deliberations of the Sovereign Great Priory.

It is fervently hoped that he may again be blessed with good health. His presence and advice are not only sources of strength, but they inculcate that spirit of loyalty to our Sovereign and fidelity to the principles of the Order, which have ever been conspicuous in Sovereign Great Priory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. H. D. HALL, K. C. T.,  
Chairman of Committee.

Windsor, July 12, 1886.

The reports of the Provincial Priors show the Order to be progressing in a very satisfactory manner, and the finances seem to be also gradually gaining, there being cash on hand on 1st July, \$374.73.

The following report of the Committee of the Order of the Temple in Canada will be of interest to our readers:—

In reviewing the Reports of the Provincial Priors for the London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick Districts, the Grand Council have to express their gratification that the reports from all parts of the jurisdiction are satisfactory, and warrant the belief that the Order of the Temple in Canada is gradually gaining that permanent strength, which will enable it in the early future to stand side by side in prosperity with the Frates in older lands, where for years the Templar hosts have marshalled, ever on the alert in spreading the principles and inculcating the precepts of our venerated Order.

The Grand Council, while expressing this pleasure at the results of the year's work, nevertheless think that the duty performed by some of the officers who control Districts might be improved upon. The Reports of Provincial Priors are marked by an absence of the categorical information that is absolutely necessary for an unbiased opinion on the condition of the Order, and the Grand Council are

impressed with the view that in future the Reports must contain the knowledge germs, so that we can see at a glance the exact position of each Preceptory in the jurisdiction. Those Sir Knights who at our yearly gatherings are placed in office as Provincial Priors, should know that the Fratres look to them for an active discharge of the responsibilities of office, and, in thus honoring them, expect that they will faithfully perform the task allotted. If Fratres, who are asked to accept office, cannot consciously fulfil its requirements, they should leave the position for those who can, so that, at the end of the year, we will receive Reports that will be worth reading. The Reports of the Provincial Priors should contain, (1) The names of each Preceptory in the District, and the number of official visits; (2) The number of meetings held in the year, and if at the stated periods; (3) The average attendance, and how it compares with the membership; (4) The number of times each degree has been exemplified; the state of the books, with an idea of the gross amount owing in dues, and the arrears over two and three years; (5) A general idea of the condition of the Order in the District; the interest taken, and the probabilities of future development; (6) Whether the work is performed by past or present officers.

The Council venture the opinion that if information of the above character were given in the Annual Reports, a more intelligent conclusion could be arrived at by your Grand Council than at present they are able to give. The continued neglect of a great many Provincial Priors to send their Annual Reports into the office of the Grand Chancellor at the proper time, seriously delays the work of the Executive of Great Priory, and your Council trust that Provincial Priors will not fail after this to have their Reports in by the day fixed—the 30th June, in each year.

In London District, the Provincial

Prior, R. E. Sir Knight Adams, reports that there is not "the same zeal and activity" in Templarism as is manifested in other branches of Masonry. Out of the five Preceptories, those at St. Thomas, Chatham and London, were visited officially, and at London Preceptory a pleasant and useful feature was an exemplification of the entire work, at which leading Fratres from all the Preceptories in the District were present.

In Kingston District, the Report of R. E. Sir Knight E. H. D. Hall, Provincial Prior, shows that, with the exception of "Moore" Preceptory, at Peterboro', all are in a satisfactory condition, and alludes to a very satisfactory exemplification of the work by Sir Knight J. Parker Thomas and the officers of King Baldwin Preceptory. The Provincial Prior notes the inattention paid to official notifications by Registrars of Preceptories, and your Council recommend that it be an instruction to the Grand Chancellor to see that such neglect no longer continues.

From Toronto District, the Reports are satisfactory. The four Preceptories of Geoffrey de St. Aldemar, No. 2, Toronto; Odo de St. Amand, No. 17, Toronto; and Mount Calvary, No. 12, Barrie; and St. John the Almoner, No. 15, have live, vigorous workers on their rolls, and Palestine, No. 18, Port Hope, which was for a long time not in a state of prosperity, is thriving, and the work is being carried on in a manner characteristic of the interest taken in the olden time by our Fratres in these localities.

In the Eastern section of the Dominion, the Provincial Prior of Nova Scotia, Sir Knight Dempster, reports that "Nova Scotia," No. 5, Halifax, is maintaining its position, is well worked and "will have a prosperous future." He also conveys to us the gratifying information that he has organized and constituted "Malta" Preceptory, at Truro, and that the Fratres are so well up in their work that Malta is destined to be one of the best

### Preceptories on the roll of Great Priory.

From New Brunswick, where the Templar sky is clouded by storm spots that we trust will soon be chased away, we have the report of our Frater, R. E. Sir Knight Munro. He states that since the issue of the edict of the Supreme Grand Master, prohibiting intercourse with the Sir Knights of the Scottish Encampments, "the position remains unchanged," and that the Preceptory at St. John is prosperous. He thinks that a settlement of the difficulty, and a renewal of the fraternal feeling, would be viewed with satisfaction by all who have the welfare of the Order at heart, and regrets that the opposition, which is growing and active, was made apparent in the Statement of the Scottish Encampment, published in official form, and also in Masonic journals in the United States. He points out that the answer to this Statement from the Great Priory was "effective, clear and scholarly," and trusts that at the coming Triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment of the United States, an expression of opinion will be elicited on the question of this occupation of territory by the Scottish Frateres. The Grand Council feel that the matters in dispute have been so ably dealt with in the statement of the case issued by Great Priory, that nothing further can be said, save and except that we stand firmly by the lines laid down, that with the kindest feelings to our Scottish Frateres, we hold now, as we have in the past, that we cannot permit any invasion of the rights, privileges or territory of the Great Priory of Canada. The settled usages of the Craft are well known the world over, and the occupation of territory by this Great Priory, demanded that all foreign bodies within its limits, should, in conformity with custom, surrender their charters and come under the obedience of the Sovereign Body. There can be no co-ordinate power in the same territory, and the

Grand Council confidently look forward to the day, in the early future, when the Frateres of the Scottish Encampments will recognize the fundamental principle underlying Sovereign and State Rights, and, accepting the situation, join with us in carrying out, in the true spirit of prosperity, the great work allotted to us, as we journey through life.

With all the joy and pleasure we have in this, our Annual greeting, it is not unmixed with sorrow. The cold hand of Death has beckoned hence some who foregathered with us one short year ago. We miss their friendly grip; we look for their fraternal smile, their faces glowing with goodness—but we look in vain. Their eyes are closed, and their manly voices hushed forever, for the vizard knight, whose mount is the pale steed, has ridden through our ranks, and seeing the signal from the hand we cannot see, like Soldiers of the Cross, have doffed their armour and lain down to peaceful slumber, awaiting the golden dawning of Eternal Day.

Amongst those who have thus fallen, are our Frateres R. E. Sir Knight Robert Ramsay, P. E. P. of Mount Calvary, No. 12, Barrie; and R. E. Sir Knight Collins; Gondemar Preceptory, Maitland.

May the bright memories of the bygone times, when they gladdened us with counsel, soothe the sorrow of our saddened hearts,—cheer us, as we speed along life's highway, and keep us ever ready for the journey's end.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,  
Chairman of Committee.

Warrants were granted to two new Preceptories, viz.: Malta Preceptory, Truro, N. S., and to Metropolitan Preceptory, Melbourne, Australia.

R. E. Sir Knight J. A. Henderson, G. C. T., Deputy Grand Master, reported that in accordance with the resolution of that body, passed at its last Assembly, a handsome and suit-

able jewel, the principal insignia of office of a Representative of the Great Priory, had been prepared, and was now laid before the Great Priory ready for presentation to our highly-esteemed Representative near the Grand Encampment of the United States, R. E. Sir Knight T. S. Parvin, who ranks as Deputy Grand Master of this Great Priory. The Deputy Grand Master suggested that the R. E. Frater the Grand Chancellor, in the name and on behalf of the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, do forthwith forward the jewel to the R. E. Frater Parvin, expressing the great gratification it affords the Great Priory in making the presentation to such a highly esteemed and truly worthy Frater.

Moved by R. E. Sir Knight E. H. D. Hall, seconded by R. E. Sir Knight David McLellan,—

That in view of the continued opposition of the Scottish Encampments in New Brunswick to the action of this Great Priory, and their representations to the Grand Encampment of the United States in this connection, it is necessary that this Great Priory should be represented at the annual meeting of the Grand Encampment at St. Louis. It is therefore, *Resolved*,—That R. E. Sir Knights Daniel Spry and Henry Robertson, be appointed a committee to attend the meeting for the purpose of watching the interests of this Supreme Body, and that their expenses be paid by the Grand Treasurer; and that in case one or both of these Fraters are unable to attend, that the Supreme Grand Master be authorized to appoint a substitute.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:

M. E. Sir Knight † William James Bury MacLeod Moore, G. C. T., of Prescott, Province of Ontario, Supreme Grand Master of the Knights Templar of Canada, *ad vitam*.

R. E. Sir Knight † James A. Henderson, G. C. T., Q. C., D. O. L., Kingston, Ont., Deputy Grand Master.

R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, G. C. T., Barrie, Ontario, Grand Chancellor.

R. E. Sir Knight † Rev. Frederick Bates, Chatham, Ontario, Grand Chaplain.

R. E. Sir Knight † J. A. Grosscup, Windsor, Ont., Grand Constable.

R. E. Sir Knight † James Douglas, Toronto, Ont., Grand Marshal.

R. E. Sir Knight † David McLellan, Hamilton, Ont., Grand Treasurer.

R. E. Sir Knight † S. G. Fairtlough, Kingston, Ontario, Grand Registrar.

The following R. E. Sir Knights were elected by the Representatives of the Preceptories in their respective Districts:

PROVINCIAL, OR DISTRICT GRAND PRIORS.

R. E. Sir Knight † Edward H. Raymour, St. Thomas, Ont., London District.

R. E. Sir Knight † Thomas Hood, Hamilton, Ont., Hamilton District.

R. E. Sir Knight † E. Talbot Malone, Toronto, Ont., Toronto District.

R. E. Sir Knight † Edward H. D. Hall, K. C. T., Peterboro', Ont., Kingston and Ottawa Districts.

R. E. Sir Knight † Isaac H. Stearns, K. C. T., Montreal, Que., Quebec District.

R. E. Sir Knight † J. C. Hathaway, St. John, N. B., New Brunswick District.

R. E. Sir Knight † William Taylor, Halifax, N. S., Nova Scotia District.

R. E. Sir Knight † James O'Connor, Winnipeg, Man., Manitoba District.

MEMBERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.—ELECTED.

R. E. Sir Knight † Henry Robertson, Collingwood, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.

R. E. Sir Knight † Donald Ross, Picton, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.

R. E. Sir Knight † J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.

R. E. Sir Knight † George Duane Adams, Windsor, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.

V. E. Sir Knight † J. Parker Thomas, Belleville, Ont., Grand Master's Banner Bearer.

APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME GRAND MASTER.

R. E. Sir Knight † J. McLean Stevenson, Barrie, Ont., Past Grand Provincial Prior.

R. E. Sir Knight † John J. Mason, Hamilton, Ont., Past Grand Registrar.

V. E. Sir Knight † Joshua G. Burns, Toronto, Ont., Past Grand Vice-Chancellor.

V. E. Sir Knight † W. H. Ponton, Belleville, Ont., Past Grand Master's Banner Bearer.

V. E. Sir Knight † George J. Bennett, Toronto, Ont., Past Grand Captain of Guard.

## GRAND OFFICERS — APPOINTED.

V. E. Sir Knight † Luther B. Archibald, Truro, N. S., Grand Vice Chancellor.

V. E. Sir Knight † William R. Howse, Whitby, Ont., Grand Sub-Marshal.

V. E. Sir Knight † Charles Knowles, Quebec, Que., Grand Almoner.

V. E. Sir Knight † John Easton, M. D., Brockville, Ont., Grand First Standard Bearer.

V. E. Sir Knight † John W. Ruhland, Halifax, N. S. Grand Second Standard Bearer.

V. E. Sir Knight † J. Parker Thomas, Belleville, Ont., Grand Master's Banner Bearer.

V. E. Sir Knight † William G. Read, Hamilton, Ont., Grand Captain of the Guard.

V. E. Sir Knight † H. C. Simpson, London, Ontario, Grand Sword Bearer.

V. E. Sir Knight † John A. Angel, Guelph, Ont., Grand Organist.

V. E. Sir Knight † Samuel Dubber, St. Thomas, Ont., Grand Pursuivant.

Sir Knight † M. W. Lafontaine, Maitland, Ont., Grand Guard.

The Provincial Priors and Great and Grand Officers, elected and appointed, who were present, were duly installed and proclaimed by the Acting Grand Master.

The proceedings were brought to a pleasing close by the reading of the following address by the Acting Grand Master to R. E. Sir Knight † Daniel Spry, Grand Chancellor, on being presented with his Patent as Grand Cross of the Temple:—

R. E. FRATER.—In the unavoidable absence of the Supreme Grand Master, I have been delegated by him to hand you your Patent as a "Grand Cross of the Temple," over the sign manual of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Supreme Grand Master of the United Orders of the Temple and Malta in England, Ireland, and Dependencies of the British Empire.

In expressing the Grand Master's regret at his inability to do so himself, he wishes me to assure you of the deep personal satisfaction with which he congratulates you upon receiving an honor so distinguished; and he must add, so truly merited. He wishes me further to state, that the principal purport of his Allocution read to day, was to show the origin

and intention of the true Templar system, over which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales presides in England, honored by the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and of which we are now an Independent Sovereign branch from the parent stem.

The Grand Master further directs me to inform you, that the dignity of which you are now a recipient, that of a "Grand Cross," was instituted by H. R. Highness as a special mark of honor, limited and select, to indicate his appreciation and approval of services rendered to the Order.

It is unnecessary to point out to you the sacred teachings of our Templar System, but he would draw your particular attention to the badge you are now entitled to wear, so significant of the sacred character of the Order.

The jewel of a Grand Cross is the seven pointed star, surmounted by the "United Orders Cross of the Temple and Malta," having the "Agnus Dei" within a circle on the centre, surrounded by the legend, "Non Nobis Dominie, &c.," the motto of the Ancient Templars.

This jewel is suspended from the neck by a golden chain, composed of the four initial capital letters,—I. N. R. I., used by mystics since Anno Domine; and the Patriarchal Cross of a Preceptor joined together and repeated to form a length to go round the neck. The sash or ribbon of a Grand Cross, is of broad crimson-watered silk, with a narrow white edge. The Templar colors, worn over the right shoulder to the left side, and to which the badge may be attached when the collar is not worn. All who have been honored to wear this insignia, are forcibly reminded in whose service they are enrolled, and as faithful disciples and soldiers of the cross, bound to follow the precepts of our great High Captain. It is therefore incumbent on all of us, who have been thus distinguished by the royal decorations of the Prince of Wales, to guard

jealously, and protect from all innovations, as well as promulgate the sacred teachings of the Templar System over which he presides.

When these decorations were established, three Grand Crosses (irrespective of the original number issued, one of which the Grand Master was honored with,) and seven of the "Lesser Cross," that of "Knight Commander of the Temple," whose distinguishing badge is the "United Orders Cross" alone, suspended from the Templar ribbon attached to the breast, was granted to Canada. Of this number, two have passed to their eternal rest, and but one of them, in your own person, replaced, which we all heartily trust you may be long spared to wear, and the Patent of authority for doing so preserved, as an heirloom of royal favor, to your posterity.

Fratres, I now call upon you to "stand to order," and salute with Seven our Grand Chancellor, R. E. Frater Daniel Spry, as a "Grand Cross of the Temple."

"God bless the Queen," and her illustrious son, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales."

R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry made a suitable reply.

### GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

The Thirty-First Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, was held in the town of Windsor, Ont., on the 14th and 15th July, an unusually large number of representatives of Lodges being in attendance. After the usual preliminaries, M. W. Bro. Hugh Murray, Grand Master, delivered a very able and interesting address from which we make copious extracts:—

#### BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA:

It seems but a few days since last we met in annual communication, and

yet a year has passed and gone; a useful one if wisely spent, but worse than wasted if given to folly.

The cheerfulness observable on the happy faces before me, faces of representative men from every section of our fair Province, assembled to legislate for the good of their fellows, and to contribute to the needs of the worthy poor, the widow and the orphan, gives me assurance that the year has been to you a satisfactory one; a year of earnest, honest work; and I am glad at this early stage in our proceedings, to be in a position to assure you that, throughout the jurisdiction, harmony and brotherly love prevail, and that we are on terms of amity with all the recognized Freemasons of the world. From every district into which the Province has been divided comes the same encouraging report—peace and prosperity.

Within the year, grand visitations have been made, Lodges of Instruction held, and lectures delivered; the sick have been visited, the sorrowing comforted, and the needy assisted; and again, in the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, we have met to lay lines and draw plans for the guidance of the workmen. Here are assembled the "Supports of the Lodge," Wisdom, Strength and Beauty. The old, ripe in their wisdom; the middle aged, enduring in their strength; and the youthful, hopeful in their beauty. Here are the old familiar faces of brethren who for many years have made annual pilgrimage to our assemblies, who have unstintingly given their time, their talents and their means, and who have grown grey in the cause; here are their immediate successors, the mature in years, who, in their strength, are bearing the heat and burden of the day; and here, also, are the younger craftsmen, in the bloom of early manhood, desirous of sojourning with us, and offering their assistance in the rebuilding of the temple.

I heartily welcome you all to participate in the duties and responsibili-



ties, as well as in the companionship and the pleasures of our thirty-first Annual Communication.

Before entering upon the active business of the session, it is our duty, and I trust also our highest pleasure, to make acknowledgment to the Most High for the manifold blessings which he has showered upon us as a fraternity and as individuals.

We therefore approach the Most Holy Place,

"With faith and reverence profound,  
The Holy Altar we surround,  
Where always burns our vestal fire,  
That Heaven permits not to expire.

'Here clasping friendly hand with hand,  
We round the antique relic stand;  
Religion builded it, and we,  
Rejoicing, its ripe glories see.

"Masons accepted, free and true!  
Here let us Virtue's league renew;  
The feast of friendship celebrate,  
Our lives to honor dedicate.

"Let us in adoration bow  
To Him who registers each vow,  
Glory to God, who reigns above;  
To all our fellow-creatures love."

Having acknowledged fealty to the Great Source of all that is, it is fitting and appropriate for us as Masons, ever loyal to the sovereign and government of the country in which we live, to express our joy at the long life and continued health of our good and gracious Queen, and to give utterance to our gratification that we have entered the fiftieth or jubilee year of her benign reign. Enjoying all those blessings of civil and religious liberty which we prize so much, and which are ensured to all the subjects of the great empire of which we form a part, we must not forget that to the liberty and toleration which have been so much fostered during the reign of our glorious sovereign, are largely due the prosperity and progress of our craft, which, founded upon the broad principles of toleration and equal rights, has ever progressed or retrograded in proportion as these principles have been propagated or opposed. Therefore we pray for Victoria

Long to reign over us,  
Happy and glorious,  
God save the Queen.

Long may she reign, and long may Masons in every portion of the British Empire be able, as is their time-honored custom to say, "The Queen and the Craft." But while with pardonable pride we may refer to our nationality, never losing sight of the allegiance due to the sovereign of our native land, we do not forget that Masonry is of no country in particular, but is cosmopolitan; and as we meet here to-day, within sound of the working tools of our brethren of Michigan, we rejoice to know while we can look at and see the line which divides us politically, that masonically there is no such boundary.

They and we are brethren of the one great family, conversing in the same symbolic language, kneeling at the same altar, and subscribing to the same creed; and it is with peculiar feelings of attachment we of the Grand Lodge of Canada welcome, as we now do, the brethren from the State of Michigan who are with us to-day. We can never forget the kind offices of their Grand Master, so readily given, when he performed the ceremony of Installation of our first and lamented Grand Master, the late Col. William Mercer Wilson.

Grateful as we are to the Universal Parent for health and strength, and for permission to renew the associations of these annual gatherings, we are forcibly reminded by the absence of dear brethren, who met with us last year, that the gavel of death is sounding, and that the time may not be far distant when our absence will be recorded, when we, too, will have passed to the great majority.

The Grand Master of New Jersey, in referring to the continual changes in the composition, of Grand Lodges, says: "It is an impressive thought, that while for a hundred years this Grand Lodge has met in annual session, assembled in like manner, and for like purposes, never yet has it been

twice constituted alike. The rapidly rolling wheels of time are like the cars of Juggernaut, relentlessly crushing into dust human lives. As every rising sun shines in eyes that never saw the light before, so each declining day darkens over features cold and stiff and still."

Since last we met the following members, amongst others of this Grand Lodge, have passed that bourne whence no traveller returns: R. W. Bro. E. C. Barber, of Ottawa, P. D. D. G. M.; R. W. Bro. Robt. Ramsay, of Orillia, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Victoria; and V. W. Bro. A. K. Aylesworth, Camden East.

Other Grand Lodges have also their sorrows, and lament the loss of brethren of eminence and ability. The Masons of Ireland and of Texas have each lost their Grand Master. The Grand Lodge of Colin and Cuba has lost its Grand Secretary and Grand Junior Warden; Vermont its Grand Secretary; Virginia its Grand Treasurer, and New York several distinguished brethren.

The M. W. Bro. then refers to his visits to Lodges. We quote one instance.

"At Belleville, R. W. Bro. Longmore, D. D. G. M., and R. W. Bros. R. T. Walkem, Donald Ross, Donald McPhie, J. J. Mason, and others were with me. We were welcomed by a deputation composed of the Masters and Officers of the three Lodges, who, with R. W. Bros. L. H. Henderson, and A. McGinnis, made us heartily welcome, and extended to us, during our stay, the greatest attention. The meeting at this place was a specially interesting one, for, in addition to the presentation to W. Bro. Ponton, of an address, expressive of the esteem in which he is held, and which was accompanied by a handsome Past Master's jewel, I had the great pleasure of meeting a brother ninety-two years old, who has been a member of the fraternity for seventy years. It was indeed a great pleasure to meet him, and to receive the as-

urance that during his long masonic life, he had ever been faithful to his obligations, and who, at his advanced age, was still a regular attendant at his Lodge.

"Application had been made to me for a dispensation to confer the Past Master's degree upon this brother, as a reward for his long and faithful services. I explained that I had not the power to grant the dispensation, but, as a special mark of favor, I invited him, during my continuance in the Lodge, to a seat in the East, and extended to him the grand honors."

Several matters of interest are referred to. We quote his remarks under "Grand Representatives":—

"I have made the following appointments of representatives, on the recommendation and with the approval of the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges to which they are respectively accredited, namely:—M. W. Bro. the Rev. Samuel Pritchard Matheson, of Winnipeg, near the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, in place of M. W. Bro. the Hon. W. N. Kennedy, deceased; W. Bro. John Rennie, of Savannah, near the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, in place of M. W. Bro. the Rev. J. S. Murrow, resigned; M. W. Bro. John P. Jordan, of Seattle, near the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, in the place of M. W. Bro. O. P. Lacey, deceased; and the following appointment has been made, with my approval, of a representative near this Grand Lodge, namely:—R. W. Bro. John Walsh, of Ottawa, for the Grand Lodge of the United States of Colombia, in place of M. W. Bro. A. Bernard, deceased."

Under the heading of Finance, M. W. Bro. Murray, says:—The receipts and expenditures of Grand Lodge for the year ending 31st May, 1886, were:—

RECEIPTS.

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| From Lodges.....    | \$13,508 75 |
| Interest on Invest- |             |
| ments.....          | 2,978 84    |
|                     | \$16,487 00 |

## EXPENDITURE.

|                               |             |           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| General Purposes.....         | \$ 5,881 64 |           |
| Benevolence.....              | 10,085 00   |           |
|                               |             | 15,916 64 |
| Cash Capital of Grand Lodge.. | \$68,959 94 |           |

The receipts from Lodges are less by exactly \$50.00 than they were during the preceding year, but there is a falling off in the gross expenditure also, the net gain for the year just ended being \$565.45.

Benevolence is thus dealt with:—

“Besides the large amounts given by individual Masons, which are never recorded, and by Lodges, many of whom set aside a fixed percentage of their gross receipts to be expended in benevolence, this Grand Lodge has dispensed during the year ten thousand and eighty-five dollars. The pressing necessities of 86 brethren, 272 widows, and 41 orphans, have been materially relieved. It is cause for regret that there are so many needing assistance, and cause for rejoicing that you have the ability and the inclination to aid them. I again urge you, brethren, to give to those who are calling for assistance as largely as your means will permit. Several applicants for the first time seek relief. One is eighty years of age, the widow of a past grand officer, who has been dead for many years; though in straitened circumstances, she has never before appealed to you, but with wonderful independence has supported herself. Advanced age and failing health compel her to make her necessities known. I refer hers, and every other deserving case to you, confident that they will be carefully considered. While you are disbursing the surplus funds of Grand Lodge among the worthy poor, who to a great extent are dependent on your bounty, it is gratifying to know that as Lodges and individuals the Masons of Canada have found other channels in which to give practical proof of their large-heartedness. It has come to my knowledge (and doubtless there are many simi-

lar cases) that a Lodge has adopted the son of a deceased brother, and has determined that the intention of the father before his death that his son should be properly educated shall be carried out. The young man, who gave promise of great ability, was at the time of his father's death attending a high school, and had the Lodge not assumed this obligation, would have had to relinquish his studies. The lodge assumed the responsibility, and who can foretell the result? One thing is certain: that the Lodge assuming this trust is composed of the right material, and is bound to succeed.

“Early in the year I received a communication from a worthy brother, a merchant in one of our cities, stating that it was his desire to adopt a child, and that he would prefer a Mason's child. Having a personal acquaintance with this brother, and a confident belief from his character and standing, that any child adopted by him would be taken to his heart as well as to his home, and carefully reared and educated, I forwarded his letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Benevolence, with a request that he would ascertain whether among the orphans, who are to a certain extent the wards of Grand Lodge, there was one of suitable age, whose guardian would in his or her interests, consent to the adoption. After considerable correspondence, such a child was found, and has been lawfully adopted. The home of that dear brother has in it now a little fairy form, a blessing to himself and wife, and as far as human foresight can determine, the support, education, and happiness of the little darling have been secured. Every lodge cannot afford to educate a deceased brother's child, neither can every brother adopt one, but all can do something.”

A rather curious case is referred to as follows:—

“I regret to inform you that the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge

has been infringed upon by one of our lodges. The case is a peculiar one, and brings up the question of the perpetual jurisdiction of lodges over candidates who apply for initiation. It appears that a candidate applied to, and was rejected by North Star Lodge, at Ashland, in the State of Massachusetts, on the 8th May, 1884, and that on the 20th April, in the following year, he made application to Doric Lodge, No. 382, Hamilton, and a month later was balloted for, accepted and initiated. The Grand Master of Massachusetts, to whom the lodge at Ashland complained, has decided that according to the Constitution of that Grand Lodge, as North Star Lodge had not relinquished jurisdiction, the initiate was a clandestine Mason; that the conferring of the degrees upon him without the consent and recommendation of the Master, Wardens, and at least three members of Ashland Lodge, and the approval of the Grand Master, deprives him of the right to visit any lodge in that jurisdiction, and all recognition as a Mason. This Grand Lodge does not subscribe to the perpetual jurisdiction theory, but permits the initiation of candidates after a residence of one year. It does not appear that the candidate was initiated contrary to the requirements of our Constitution as to residence, but that his petition, on the date on which he signed it, falsely stated that he had not been rejected by any other lodge within twelve months. He states that it is seven years since he first came to Canada, and during all that time his business headquarters have been Hamilton, but that owning real estate in Ashland, Mass., where his wife on account of ill-health continued to reside until her death, some three years ago, he regarded that place as his home, and when he wished to join Masonry forwarded his petition from Canada to that place. He states that he did not knowingly sign a statement that more than a year had elapsed between the date of

the petitions. It is stated, that upon being informed of his rejection, he boasted that he would be a Mason, even if he had to go to Australia to get the degrees, and that he could be made a Mason in Canada. He denies those statements, claiming that he was entirely misunderstood; that his disappointment was great, and his desire to become a Mason not lessened by his rejection, and that he stated, not boastingly, but explanatory of his great desire, that he would even go as far as Australia, if he had assurance that his wish would be gratified, and that he did not mean to convey the impression that he would secure admission in spite of the Ashland brethren. I agree with the Grand Master of Massachusetts, that it is to be regretted that the constitutional provisions regulating rejected applicants are not uniform, and that as between lodges, it would prove beneficial, if, when an applicant comes suddenly into a community, after a residence of several years elsewhere, and knocks at the door of Masonry, the officers of the lodge were to seek information from the lodge nearest the applicants former residence, as to the fitness of the applicant to receive the benefits of the Order. In this case, however, the initiate did not come suddenly into the community, but had been regarded by many who knew him in Hamilton, and who had known him for years, as a resident. After an examination of the brother, and at his request, I have determined to submit his case to Grand Lodge, and have referred all the papers to the Board of General Purposes, before whom he desires to appear."

The Agnostic question is dealt with fully. We quote:—

"In April of last year, Bro. John Harrison was charged in King Solomon's Lodge, No. 22, with being a person unfit to retain his connection with his lodge, or with the Masonic fraternity, the ground of unfitness being that he was an Agnostic, a Secularist, and a Freethinker, and being

such, that he held religious views and opinions not consistent with the doctrines and principles of Freemasonry. On this charge he was tried and found guilty, and suspended. Having appealed against the punishment inflicted by his lodge, his case was considered by the Board of General Purposes, who, after reviewing the evidence, and examining him further, and hearing him in explanation, reported recommending that his suspension be removed, and that he be restored in good standing in his lodge. The report was not adopted by Grand Lodge, the case being referred to me for such further enquiry and action as I might deem proper. I regret having to report to Grand Lodge, that the brother has failed to convince me that his suspension ought to be removed, and he restored to good standing in his lodge.

"I regard this case as the most important one that has ever been considered by this Grand body.

"Masonry is tolerant. 'Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the Order, provided he believe in the Great Architect of the Universe, and practice the sacred duties of morality.' Masonry is tolerant; but there is no place in Masonry for the stupid atheist, or the irreligious libertine. Masonry is tolerant, and will never admit the right of any man to persecute his brother man for his opinion; but there are certain landmarks which cannot be changed, the most important being the belief in God, and the immortality of the soul. There can be no doubt upon this question, for this Grand Lodge has over and over again shown its adherence to this landmark.

"In 1877, when the Grand Master, Most Worshipful Bro. Weller, informed Grand Lodge that on account of the Grand Orient of France having expunged from its constitution this landmark, he had withdrawn the credentials of our representative, Grand Lodge emphatically declared that we could not continue to recognize it as a Masonic body.

"In 1884, seven years afterwards, Grand Master Spry, in his address referring to the several Grand Lodges in Europe, with whom we are not in fraternal relations, used the following strong language:—"The Grand Orient of France has changed its constitution several times, to conform to the political, socialistic and atheistic ideas of that country, and in 1876 severed it entirely from the Freemasonry of all English-speaking bodies, by striking from its constitution the clause affirming the existence of a Supreme Being and the immortality of the soul. The Grand Orient of Belgium and the Grand Orient of Holland have followed the pernicious example of France, and have struck from their constitution the clause affirming the existence of God, the Great Architect of the Universe, and have thus placed themselves outside the pale of legitimate Freemasonry.' Grand Lodge again expressed its adherence to this landmark, and concurred in the strictures passed upon these Grand bodies by the Grand Master, declaring that though Masonry was not religion, it was allied with, and could not be divorced from it.

"Again, last year, the Board of General Purposes, when reporting upon the decisions alluded to by the Grand Master, specially commended those relating to the confession of faith required from candidates for admission to our Order, and Grand Lodge, by the adoption of the report, declared that, 'In this age of skepticism and unbelief, it cannot be too plainly asserted that the Grand Lodge of Canada will admit none within the portals of our lodges, nor continue the privileges of Freemasonry to any who do not acknowledge their belief in God, that He has revealed His will to man in the volume of the Sacred Law, which we recognize as the first of the three great lights of Masonry, and the one to rule and govern our faith, and that God will certainly punish vice and reward virtue; that men who claim a right to disbelieve, or at all

events doubt the existence of God, or to doubt that there will be a future life of rewards and punishments, have no right to approach our altars—no footing on the floor of our lodges. That it was worse than mockery to recommend the volume of the Sacred Law to such men, or charge them to consider it the unerring standard of truth and justice, and to regulate their actions by the divine precepts which it contains, or to admonish them that therein they will be taught the important duties they owe to their God, to their neighbor, and to themselves.'

"In addition to these evidences that belief in God and the immortality of the soul is a fundamental principle with us, I quote from our Constitution that portion of our funeral service relating thereto:—'This evergreen is an emblem of our faith in the immortality of the soul. By it we are reminded of our high and glorious destiny beyond the world of shadows, and that there dwells within our tabernacle of clay an imperishable and immortal spirit, which the grave shall never receive, and over which death has no dominion.'

"Listen, my brethren. Does Bro. Harrison believe in 'the Great Architect of the Universe, the Almighty and Most Merciful God, in whom we live and move and have our being, the Eternal Being, in whose holy name our convocations are assembled?' He says, 'I believe in God, not necessarily a personal God, but I use the term 'God,' because it is the term generally used; it might, however, be expressed by any other name.'

"Does Bro. Harrison believe in the immortality of the soul? Listen! He says, 'I hope that the soul of man is immortal, but not having any actual knowledge on the subject, I cannot say that I believe it.'

"Does Bro. Harrison believe in a future life of rewards and punishments? He says, 'I hope there is a future life of reward and punishment, but having no actual knowledge, I cannot say that I believe it.'

"Bro. Harrison says that he believes that the will of God is revealed in the Bible, as far as it goes, but that the Bible does not contain the whole of God's revealed will, and is not applicable to the intelligence of the present day, and that it is not the unerring standard of truth and justice.

"Admitting that he is an Agnostic, a Secularist, and a Freethinker, he defines an Agnostic as one who is honest enough to admit that he does not know what, under the present condition of human knowledge, is impossible to be known. That though a Secularist, he does not believe in the secularization of the Sabbath, and does not hold himself responsible for the nine demands of liberalism. That though a Freethinker, he is not an unbeliever, nor one who discards revelation. While I would be among the first to defend Bro. Harrison from intolerant persecution, believing, with the members of the last year's Board of General Purposes, that he honestly holds the views and opinions he expressed to me, still, I regard the holding of these views as fatal to his continuance in membership.

"A suspended Mason, who does not believe in a personal God, who cannot say that he believes in the immortality of the soul, or in a future life of rewards and punishments, and who believes that our first great light, the Bible, is inapplicable to the intelligence of the present day, should not, in my opinion, be restored to good standing in Masonry. I therefore deem it my duty not to interfere with the action of the Lodge."

The position of Pequonga Lodge at Rat Portage, which had obtained a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, while the territory in which it is located was presumed to be in the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge, is thus ably dealt with:—

"My attention having been directed to the existence, in the town of Rat Portage, of a Lodge holding a warrant

from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, I opened a correspondence with the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of that Province, pointing out that said Lodge was located in the territory which had lately been decided to be within the Province of Ontario, expressing the hope that, with his approval, application would be made by the brethren composing that Lodge, for a warrant from this Grand Lodge, and that the present warrant would be surrendered, and requesting his good offices. The Grand Master, I am glad to say, replied in the most friendly and brotherly manner, informing me that he had laid my communication before the Board of General Purposes, and that the following resolution had been passed:—'That this Board admits that Pequonga Lodge, No. 22, is now outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.' He at the same time informed me that the Board expressed the greatest fraternal good will towards this Grand Lodge, and did not wish to do anything that would in any way mar the present pleasant and most satisfactory relations existing, but did not deem it necessary to pass any further resolution in view of the fact that Pequonga Lodge had a drafted petition to be forwarded by him to this Grand Lodge.

"The petition has arrived, and I regret to inform you, is not a petition for a warrant, but for your consent to permit the Lodge and the territory which it has heretofore had jurisdiction over, to remain under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

"The reasons advanced in favor of the petition are that at the time the warrant was issued, Rat Portage, where the lodge is situated, was in the territory in dispute between the Governments of Ontario and Manitoba; that the members have a great interest in the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, one of them being Junior Warden of that Grand Lodge; that the Past Masters who at present are members of that Grand Lodge, would on the surrender of the warrant lose their

membership there, without being accorded membership in the Grand Lodge of Canada; that it is more convenient to transact Masonic business with the Grand Secretary, at Winnipeg, than with the Grand Secretary, at Hamilton; that the Grand Lodge of Manitoba permits the working of the York Work which the Grand Lodge of Canada does not permit; and that the expense would be considerable.

"The request that this Grand Lodge should concede Masonic authority over any portion of its territory to another Grand Lodge should not be entertained. It is clearly the duty of the brethren at Rat Portage to remove all possible cause of contention by affiliating with the Grand Lodge of their Province, where they have the assurance they would be heartily welcomed. The question of expense can be met by the issuance of a warrant without cost to the Lodge, and concession might be made that Past Masters would be admitted to membership in this Grand Lodge. The other objections should not be entertained.

"I was delighted to receive intimation from the Grand Master of Manitoba, M. W. Bro. Alfred Pearson, and from the Past Grand Master of Illinois, M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, of their intention to be present at this communication. Their presence reminds me of a very pleasant trip during the past summer. While at the City of Winnipeg, I had the honor of calling upon M. W. Bro. Forrest, then Grand Master, the present Grand Master being then Deputy Grand Master and our friend R. W. Bro. Scott, Grand Secretary, from whom, as well as from other brethren, I received as your representative special kindness and attention. At Chicago I waited upon Bro. Gurney, who unfortunately was at the time confined to his home by a serious illness. His presence to-day restored to health is matter for congratulation, and I am sure you join me in the hope that this great ability will still be given to the fraternity, and that he will be long

spared to continue his visits to his Canadian brethren."

The re-arrangement of the Districts is then referred to, the M. W. the Grand Master giving the members of the committee just praise for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The revision of the Constitution is next dealt with,—

"As requested by motion duly carried at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, I appointed a committee composed of M. W. Bros. Daniel Spry and Otto Klotz, and R. W. Bro. Henry Robertson, to revise the Constitution. You are already aware of the result. The report having been printed and distributed, is in itself the proof of the indefatigable labor of its members. Instead of revising the one now in force, the committee inform you that they determined upon a plan for a new Constitution, and you cannot too strongly mark your approbation of the attention given to this important subject by the committee. The alterations proposed are important, involving a change in the name of the Grand Lodge, in its elective officers, and in the composition of the members of the Board of General Purposes, and defining the powers and prerogatives of the Grand Master, and the powers and duties of the District Deputy Grand Masters. Many new provisions are added, and old ones altered and eliminated; all of which I advise you to seriously consider during the coming year, so that when, at the next communication, they come before you for adoption, you will be able to bring to their consideration your matured judgment."

The bogus Grand Lodge of Ontario conveniently bobs up again:—

"I have received from Bro. M. Morris, 13 Cameron Street, Toronto, a letter praying that his suspension for unmasonic conduct be removed. Bro. Morris was one of those suspended for being connected with the so-

called Grand Lodge of Ontario. In his letter he says: 'I soon saw the folly of my action, and for some years have withdrawn from the movement. I will not attempt to justify myself. And I am puzzled now to think how I ever allowed myself to be persuaded to join in a movement which, in my heart, I condemned.' The applicant is an old Mason, having been made in Antiquity Lodge, Montreal, twenty-seven years ago. A reference to the proceedings of 1876 shows that he was suspended by edict of Grand Master J. K. Kerr; and his case with others referred to a commission, the members of which were R. W. Bros. J. E. Harding, T. C. Macnabb and Chauncey Bennett, who reported recommending that the suspension of Bro. Morris, and four others, be continued for one year. Owing to the circumstance, that he continued his connection with the spurious body, his suspension has never been removed. Having, in addition to the letter referred to, expressed to me deep contrition for his conduct, and given assurance that if restored he will ever continue loyal to this Grand Lodge, I recommend that his suspension be removed, and that he be restored to the status of an unaffiliated Mason in good standing.

"Cardinal Taschereau's Mandament" receives this deserved severe condemnation:—

"I have been in some doubt whether or not I ought to notice a document recently made public by an eminent and venerable dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec. Masonry does not need defence against ordinary assailants, but the document in question is so unjust, its statements are so unwarranted by facts, and its author occupies so high a position, that, after mature consideration, I have concluded that I should not let it pass in silence. Though promulgated by His Eminence, Cardinal Taschereau, the paper was adopted by all the Roman Catholic bishops of Quebec; and I believe that the portion referring to



Masonry had the sanction of the Sovereign Pontiff. Among other things, it says that the Masonic body is 'a society of irreligious men, banded together under an organization and by horrible oaths, under the secret guidance of invisible leaders, for the purpose of making war upon the Church and upon society, and for resuscitating paganism, under the specious pretext of establishing liberty, equality and fraternity throughout the world.'

"You, brethren, do not need to be told that this characterization of Masonry is cruelly unjust. That we might not appear in the eyes of the world to assent for a moment to such injurious and unwarranted assertions, I have thought it my duty, not with any desire to enter into controversy, but wishing simply to protest against the wrong done our Order, to say that the aims and teaching of Masonry are pure and peaceable. We place the word of God before the neophyte. We ask him to accept it as his guide, to reverence it as a sure revelation of Divine will, to seek its counsel, and to obey its precepts. Tolerant of other men's views, we demand that all Masons shall profess faith in the Supreme Being, in the immortality of the soul, and in a state of future rewards and punishments. Our counsels tend to peace, brotherly love and charity. To aid the widow and the orphan, to succor those in distress, to help those who need counsel or assistance—these are our duties."

"We give respect and obedience to the constituted authorities, strive to promote order, and love our most gracious Sovereign. The best and the greatest of men have been Masons. The illustrious heir to the British throne is the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, and men, the foremost in arts, in literature, in arms, in the state, and in the church, are his brethren and ours.

"I dare not say that a bad man may not be a Mason, but I am very bold in saying that a good Mason cannot be a bad man. I regret that

Cardinal Taschereau should have been so ill informed respecting Masonry, as to prepare and publish the document in question."

M. W. Bro. Murray's conclusion is as follows:—

"Brethren,—Two years ago you entrusted to my hand the gavel, emblem of power, receiving from me a solemn promise that I would in all things conscientiously discharge the important duties of chief ruler in the Craft, and Grand Master of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge: The time approaches when I shall restore it to you; but before doing so, I desire gratefully to acknowledge my indebtedness to the officers of Grand Lodge, to all of whom I am under deep obligation for assistance and advice given whenever called for, and I especially name in this connection Right Worshipful Brothers Henry Robertson, Deputy Grand Master, and J. J. Mason, Grand Secretary; but not only to the officers do I express my gratitude, but to every member of this Grand Lodge, and to every Mason throughout the jurisdiction. The honor conferred upon me last year, when by an almost unanimous vote you expressed renewed confidence in me, will never be forgotten. I have to the best of my ability conducted the affairs of this Grand Lodge. The labor has been great, but I am far more than recompensed in the knowledge that when my successor shall have been elected and installed, and enters upon the duties of his office, I will retire secure in the affection and esteem of my brethren."

The following Grand Officers were elected:—

Hy. Robertson, Collingwood, G. M.  
 R. T. Walkem, Kingston, D. G. M.  
 J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor, G. S. W.  
 W. J. Simpson, Brockville, G. J. W.  
 Rev. C. L. Worrell, Morrisburg, G. Chap.  
 E. Mitchell, Hamilton, G. Treas.  
 G. J. Bennett, Parkdale, G. R.  
 J. J. Mason, Hamilton, G. Sec.  
 John Grant, Brockville, G. Tyler.

## DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER'S.

- 1, Erie—Robt. M. Stuart, Dresden.
- 2, St. Clair—John Sinclair, Petrolia.
- 3, London—Luke Slater, St. Thomas.
- 4, South Huron—Christopher McLellan, Stratford.
- 5, North Huron—J. F. H. Gunn, Walkerton.
- 6, Wilson—J. C. Hegler, Ingersoll.
- 7, Wellington—T. P. Smith, Elora.
- 8, Hamilton—W. Kerns, Burlington.
- 9, Georgian—H. S. Broughton, Bradford.
- 10, Niagara—T. S. M. Tipton, Dunnville.
- 11, Toronto—J. Ross Robertson, Toronto.
- 12, Ontario—Robert McCaw, Oshawa.
- 13, Prince Edward—Jas. Tulloch, Stirling
- 14, Frontenac—Fred'k Welch, Kingston.
- 15, St. Lawrence—A. L. Riddal, Brockville
- 16, Ottawa—Jas. H. Burritt, Pembroke.
- 17, Algoma—A. W. Thompson, Pt. Arthur.

The following were elected members of the Board of General Purposes:—

- R. W. Bro. D. McLellan, P. G. S. W. Hamilt'n  
 " D. Ross, P. D. D. G. M., Picton.  
 " L. H. Henderson, P. D. D. G. M., Belleville.  
 " T. Sargant, P. D. D. G. M., Toronto.  
 " R. B. Hungerford, " London.  
 " J. S. Dewar, J. G. J. W., London.  
 " J. H. Widdifield, P. D. D. G. M., Newmarket.  
 " Robt. Hendry, P. D. D. G. M., Kingston.  
 " Hy. Macpherson, P. G. S. W., Owen Sound.  
 " J. G. Burns, P. D. D. G. M., Toronto.

The following were appointed members of the Board by the Grand Master:—

- R. W. Bro. E. H. Long, P. G. Reg., Waterford.  
 " E. Plant, P. G. S. W., Ottawa.  
 " F. C. Martin, P. G. Reg., Woodstock.  
 " R. Radcliffe, P. D. D. G. M., Goderich.  
 " F. J. Menet, " Toronto.  
 " Allan McLean, P. G. S. W., Kingston.  
 " D. H. Martyn, P. D. D. G. M., Kin-cardine.  
 " E. H. D. Hall, P. D. D. G. M., Peterborough.  
 " John Creasor, P. D. D. G. M., Owen Sound.  
 " James Reynolds, P. D. D. G. M., Brockville.

Following are the appointed officers:

- V. W. Bro. Colin W. Postlethwaite, Toronto, Grand Senior Deacon.  
 " Le F. A. Maingy, Ottawa, Grand Junior Deacon.  
 " Wm. H. Ponton, Belleville, Grand Supt. of Works.

- V. W. Bro. John Kerr, Ingersoll, Grand Dir. of Ceremonies.  
 " Richard E. Gallagher, Hamilton, Asst. Grand Secretary.  
 " Herbert C. Simpson, London, Asst. Grand Dir. of Cer.  
 " Henry J. Wilkinson, Kingston, Grand Sword Bearer.  
 " Arthur W. Carkeek, Toronto, Grand Organist.  
 " Levi Secord, M. D., Brantford, Asst. Grand Organist.  
 " Alex. Stewart, Brockville, Grand Pursuivant.

## GRAND STEWARDS.

- V. W. Bro. William B. Doherty, St. Thomas.  
 " Ichabod Baker, Stratford.  
 " Edward H. Thompson, Niagara.  
 " Frank B. Gregory, Collingwood.  
 " James Scott, Wallaceburg.  
 " John M. Hart, Cannington.  
 " Walter Paterson, Jr., Peterboro'.  
 " John Tindale, Fergus.  
 " Richard Nokes, Southampton.  
 " Alva Trusler, Camlachie.  
 " John J. Buckley, Penetanguishene.  
 " David T. Ferguson, Rat Portage.

BOLTON. — Officers of True Blue Lodge, No. 98, G. R. C., installed by W. Bro. Robt. King, June 24, 1886:—W Bro Geo Beamish, I P M; W Bro Samuel J Snell, W M; Bros William Tepper, M D; J K McEwen, J W; Alfred Doig, Treas; W G Jessop, Sec; Thos Fisher, Chap; D A Kennedy, S D; R Clarridge, J D; Thos Elliott, I G; A McAllister, Tyler.

OWEN SOUND. — Officers of St. George's Lodge, No. 88, G. R. C., installed by W. Bro. Allan Cameron, on the 24th June, 1886:—W Bro Wm Wilson, I P M; W Bro W J Graham, W M (re elected); Bros Hugh Reid, S W; Duncan Morrison, J W; Robt Wightman, Treas; Ewing Cameron, Sec; Thomas Boardman, Org; Jas Sanderson, S D; Chas E Munro, J D; Jas F Creighton, S S; Wm G Little, J S; Thos C Reed, I G; Thos Coleman, Tyler; Robt Stodart, D of C.

The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, will hold its twenty-sixth triennial convocation at Washington beginning on September 27th next.

## The Canadian Craftsman.

Port Hope, August 15, 1886

### GRAND CHAPTER OF CANADA.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada, was held in the Masonic Hall, Windsor, on Friday, 16th of July.

Following we give a few extracts of general interest from the address of M. E. Comp. Thomas Sargent, Grand Z.:

*To the Most Excellent the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada.*

•GREETING:

COMPANIONS,—

Time with its evolutions has brought us to the Twenty-ninth Convocation of this Grand Chapter, another year is past, with its pleasure and pain, its joys and sorrows, its successes and adversities, its work for the Master in the vineyard here below, yet let me hope that in that work we have had before us the great aim of mankind, viz., the upholding and upbuilding of our fellowmen, the assisting and counselling of our Companions who have come to us burdened with their griefs and troubles, and at this the close of another Masonic year may we be able to say that in every action and word we have been prompted by the teachings of those lessons which are inculcated in every degree in our beautiful and exulting rite.

I welcome you here to day with gratitude to our Divine Master that we are again permitted to see each other face to face, and enjoy the reunion of friendship, and take counsel together for the benefit of the Order. Although it is with pain, I have to notice the absence of some who for years were constant in their attendance at our convocations, but to whom we trust has been said, "Well done good

and faithful servant. enter into the joy of thy Lord."

Referring to the Reports of the District Superintendents, the Grand Z. says:—

The reports of the Grand Superintendents will be laid before you, and I must say that the tone of some of them are not as encouraging as I would desire, but trust that during the coming year some means, such as Chapters of Instruction may be adopted in every district, thereby enabling the Companions to thoroughly understand the proper working of the degrees and giving greater zest and interest in every Chapter in the jurisdiction.

Under the heading of a "New Chapter," M. E. Comp. Sargent says:—

An application was received from a number of duly registered Royal Arch Masons residing in Lindsay praying for a dispensation to organize a Chapter to be called Midland. While I am not in favor of increasing the number of Chapters in this jurisdiction unless under very unexceptionable circumstances, having carefully considered this application, and from the very earnest recommendation received from the Grand Superintendent of the Ontario District, R. E. Comp. J. B. Traves, and at the same time knowing the zeal of the E. Comp. nominated as the 1st Principal, Comp. Wallace, I acceded to their wishes and granted the dispensation.

I also received an application for a dispensation to authorize a Chapter to be opened at Melbourne, Colony of Victoria, Australia, which owing to its importance, I considered desirable to lay before you for decision.

Referring to the amalgamation of the two Chapters at Kingston, the address says:—

Early in January I received a communication from the Companions of

Ancient Frontenac Chapter No. 1, and Catarqui, No. 12, Kingston, stating that they were desirous of amalgamating these two Chapters, but that they were anxious to retain both the names and the old warrants, and enquiring of me if I could grant them a dispensation to meet their views. I carefully considered the matter and gave them the following permission, viz.: That the name of the Chapter should be Ancient Frontenac and Catarqui Chapter No. 1, G. R. C. under which the Chapter is to work, and that they might retain both warrants after having had a copy of the resolution, which had been unanimously adopted by both Chapters, endorsed upon said warrants by the Grand Scribe E., and the warrant of Catarqui Chapter being cancelled on the roll.

I am pleased to say that the amalgamation has been happily effected. The Companions in Kingston are to be congratulated in having so sensibly adopted a plan which to my mind could be carried out with equally good results in other localities where the Chapters are in a languishing condition. Such a course would be the means of combining the energy and talent of a number of Companions, thereby making one good earnest and energetic Chapter in place of two or more weakly ones, which would reflect credit upon themselves and our whole institution.

Under "Representatives," the Grand Z. proceeds:—

The Grand Chapter having duly recognized the Grand Chapters of Dakota and Washington Territory, the Grand High Priest of these respective Chapters requested me to recommend a Companion as their representative in this jurisdiction. I therefore nominated the following: R. E. Comp. R. B. Hungerford, for Dakota; Comp. Hugh Murray, for Washington Territory, which I am happy to state have been confirmed. And as these Companions are present

with us, and will present their credentials, I trust you will accord to them that welcome which will show to our sister Grand Chapters that these courtesies are appreciated by us.

During the year I have nominated as our representatives at the respective Grand Chapters the following Companions whose appointments have been confirmed:

Dakota, M. E. Comp. Wm. Blatt; Georgia, M. E. Comp. W. A. Graham; Illinois, E. Comp. Archibald McLellan; Kansas, M. E. Comp. Jacob DeWitt; Washington Territory, M. E. Comp. A. McCully; New York, E. Comp. Horace G. Hopkins.

This last to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Comp. John S. Bowen, our former representative.

The Finances of the Grand Chapter are in a satisfactory condition as will be seen from the following synopsis:—

The receipts for the past year have been \$1879.19, which with the cash balance after the investments authorized to be made makes the amount \$3,082.20, and the expenditure \$1,826.50, leaving a cash balance in Bank of Commerce of \$1,205.70.

During the year the Dominion Government redeemed the stock which was held by Grand Chapter and the amount was invested in the Western Canada Permanent Building Society's bonds bearing 5% interest. The \$3,000 authorized by Grand Chapter to be invested by the Committee appointed at last Convocation have been placed by them (with my approval) in the Toronto General Trust Co. for five years bearing 5%.

Last March I received notification from the Land Security Co. in which we are stockholders of \$1,500 paid up stock, that a new issue had been made at a premium of 25%, and our allotment was ninety shares. These shares have been accepted on your behalf and it is for you to decide whether you will retain them or dispose of.

them at a premium. From the fact that they do not contemplate calling up more than 25% of the amount, making our payment \$450, it is just a question whether this is a feasible investment for Grand Chapter funds. I leave the matter in your hands. All these investments are made in the name of the Grand Z., Grand Treasurer and Grand Scribe E., and are represented as follows:

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Western Canada Permanent Building Society, \$4,500.00 bear'g 5% |            |
| Toronto General Trust. . . . . 3,000.00 " 5%                    |            |
| Land Security Co., old stock. . . . . 1,500.00 pay'g 10%        |            |
| Land Security Co., new issue. . . . . 90.00 " 10%               |            |
|   | \$9,090.00 |

In the financial Statement of the Grand Treasurer he has always placed the Land Security Co. Stock at par though it is worth in the vicinity of 55% premium. The financial standing of the Grand Chapter is as follows:

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Investments. . . . .  | \$ 9,090.00 |
| Cash in Bank. . . . . | 1,205.70    |
|                       | \$10,295.70 |

M. E. Comp. Sargant made a number of official visits to Chapters, and we are confident good resulted therefrom.

The Grand Z. pays a well deserved compliment to R. E. Comps. McLellan and Mitchell. He says:—

It is indeed gratifying to me to bear testimony to the indefatigable zeal in the interests of this Grand Chapter of our Grand Scribe E., R. E. Comp. David McLellan, and our Grand Treasurer, R. E. Comp. E. Mitchell; both of these Companions have the welfare of Grand Chapter always at heart, and I earnestly pray they may long be spared to continue their efforts in your behalf.

Under "Obituary" the departed are remembered in fitting terms:—

Companions, although we are per-

mitted to be present at this convocation, we cannot but with feelings of pain and anguish miss those faces with whom we have been familiar in days gone by. It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe, through His wisdom and goodness, to call many of our number to the Grand Chapter above, but let us earnestly hope that while it is our loss it is their eternal gain. We trust they have entered into that inheritance which will never fade away, prepared for all who truly love and serve him. It warns us that death comes to all, and that our days are numbered. May our actions, words and deeds be such that when our time to depart comes, as come it must, we will leave behind us those memories that will be cherished by our Companions in labor, that their loss may be our gain. We have to mourn the loss of R. E. Comp. R. Ramsay, P. G. S. N., who died from the effects of an accident 4th January, 1886. He was to say the least of him a kind, good hearted friend, being generous to a fault.

Our representative, R. E. Comp. John S. Bowen, at the Grand Chapter of New York, died 31st July, 1885. He had held that position in relation to this Grand Chapter for many years.

I recommend that memorial pages be placed in our proceedings to commemorate their names.

We quote the M. E. Companion's conclusion in full:—

Lastly, my Companions, I desire to speak plainly to you in reference to a few of the facts which have come under my notice during the past year. It has been a subject of grave consideration to me and many others in surveying the condition of some of the Chapters of our jurisdiction. Why is this and what can be accomplished to remedy the evil. The reports of the Superintendents clearly state that many Chapters are almost dormant, yet they give no satisfactory explanation.

Is there not a degree of apathy and

indifference exhibited amongst the officers of Chapters? Is the work as faithfully and correctly rendered as it was in the olden time? Is there not too much anxiety about past rank in both Subordinate and Grand Chapter? Do we devote that energy and assiduity in getting up that work which it is our duty to do, and to which we have been obligated? Let us pause and carefully examine ourselves and see if the fault be in us. When we are present in our Chapters do we correct irregularities, and check errors as is our duty as rulers and veterans in the craft? If we do not, then we are culpable and deserving of censure. I here state it plainly to you that I have observed too much slipshod work. That in degrees which if properly communicated the candidates receiving them would have been deeply impressed with the lessons that we teach, but who having had these degrees conferred in a careless and neglectful manner have been satisfied with having taken the Royal Arch degrees, and we see them seldom if ever in the Chapter again.

Let me beseech of you all to ponder well this matter that I have brought before your notice, and see earnestly to it whether a change cannot be made that will give lustre, brightness and success to the sublime degrees of the Holy Royal Arch.

In conclusion, Companions, I thank you for the many acts of kindness I have received from many of you during this year, earnestly trusting that we may all be blessed by the Most High in all our undertakings through life, and that when we have finished our work here below we may be adjudged worthy of a place in that spiritual temple, that house not made with hands eternal in the heavens. So mote it be.

THOMAS SARGANT, G. Z.

The address was referred to the Executive Committee, which reported as follows:—

The Executive Committee have examined, with much care, the able address of the M. Ex. the Grand Z., and bear testimony to the zeal with which he has discharged the duties of his high office.

They regret to learn that the Royal Craft has not made such advancement during the past year as could have been desired, and sincerely hope that by the adoption of Chapters of Instruction, as recommended by the M. Ex. the Grand Z., new energy will be infused into the Chapters with beneficial results.

The amalgamation of the two Chapters at Kingston will, we feel assured, strengthen and improve Royal Arch Masonry in the Limestone city.

The exchange of representatives by several Grand Chapters of the United States and this Grand Chapter, will tend to perpetuate the friendship and kindly feeling which so happily exists between this Grand Chapter and those of the United States.

They recommend that Grand Chapter approve of the nominations.

R. Ex. Comp. R. B. Hungerford, as the representative of the Grand Chapter of Dakota, and Comp. Hugh Murray as the representative of the Grand Chapter of Washington territory. As our esteemed Comp. Hugh Murray is not a member of Grand Chapter, they respectfully recommend that the rank of a Past Z. be conferred upon him. They feel assured that Grand Chapter in conferring that high honor upon so distinguished a craftsman as the immediate Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada will do honor to itself. They are gratified to learn that the Grand Z. has been enabled to make so many official visits, as such visits cannot but have a most beneficial effect upon the Chapters visited.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

DANIEL SPRY, Chairman.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the conferring of the rank of Past Z.

on Comp. Hugh Murray, of Hamilton.

The election of officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows:—

M. E. Comp. Thomas Sargant, Toronto, Grand Z.  
 R. E. " Robert Hendry, jr., Kingston, Grand H.  
 " " R. B. Hungerford, London, Grand J.

GRAND SUPERINTENDENTS.

R. E. Comp. Peter A. Craig, Windsor, St. Clair District.  
 V. E. " S. S. Clutton, Aylmer, London District.  
 R. E. " C. L. Beard, Woodstock, Wilson District.  
 R. E. " Wm. Cowan, Galt, (re-el'd) Wellington District.  
 V. E. " Hy. Bickford, Dundas, Hamilton District.  
 R. E. " DeWitt H. Martyn, Kincardine (re-el'd) Huron District.  
 V. E. " John M. Clement, Niagara, Niagara District.  
 E. " Seymour Porter, Toronto, Toronto District.  
 R. E. " J. B. Traves, Port Hope (re-elected) Ontario District.  
 E. " J. J. Farley, Belleville, P. Edward District.  
 R. E. " Edwin Plant, Ottawa (re-elected) Central District.  
 E. " Wm. J. Logan, St. John, N. Brwnswick District.  
 E. " John Kerr, Brydon, Rat Port g., Manitoba District.  
 R. E. Comp. David McLellan, Hamilton, (re-el'd) Grand S. E.  
 R. E. " E. Mitchell, Hamilton, (re-elected) Grand Treas.  
 V. E. " Jas. D. Christie, Chatham, Grand S. N.  
 V. E. " Joseph Beck, Saltford, Grand P. S.  
 V. E. " John A. Wills, Toronto, Grand Reg.

And by an open vote of Grand Chapter Comp. John Grant, of Brockville, Grand Janitor.

The following named Companions were elected members of the Executive Committee:—

R. E. Comp. Henry Robertson Collingwood.  
 " " John Creasor, Owen Sound.  
 " " James B. Nixon, Toronto.

R. E. Comp. John Ross Robertson, Toronto.  
 E. " John S. Dewar, London.

M. E. Comp. Daniel Spry, R. E. Comps. Otto Klotz and J. J. Mason. compose the Committee on Benevolence.

The Grand Z. appointed as members of the Executive Committee:—

R. E. Comp. A. G. Smyth, London.  
 " " Wm. Forbes, Grimsby.  
 " " Wm. Gibson, Beamsville.  
 " " Wm. G. Reid, Hamilton.  
 E. " S. G. Fairtlough, Kingston.

Following are the appointed officers for the current year:—

E. Comp. John S. Dewar, London, Grand 1st Asst. Soj.  
 " " John Waring, Picton, Grand 2nd Asst Soj.  
 " " Elias T. Malone, Toronto, Grand Sword Bearer.  
 " " S. G. Fairtlough, Kingston, Grand M. of Veils.  
 " " H. J. M. Wilson, Toronto, Grand Standard Bearer.  
 " " W. S. S. Jackson, Toronto, Grand Dir. of Cer.  
 " " Jas. M. Dunn, Welland, Grand Organist.  
 " " Geo. J. Bennett, Parkdale, Grand Pursuivant.  
 " " Walter Paterson, jr., Peterboro', Grand Steward.  
 " " James A. Malcolm, Hamilton, Grand Steward.  
 " " Nathaniel Greening, Dundas, Grand Steward.  
 " " Adam Borngasser, Sharon, Grand Steward.

The next meeting of Grand Chapter will be held at Brockville, on Friday, 15th July, 1887.

BENEVOLENCE.

Grand Lodge and Private Lodges Benevolence during the fiscal year from 31st May, 1885, to 1st June 1886, as taken from Proceedings and from Report of Chairman of the Committee on Benevolence, M. W. Bro. Otto Klotz, of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| Grand Lodge grants July, 1885              | \$ 9,130 00        |
| Three Annuities as per resolution of G. L. | 825 00             |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>\$10,055 00</b> |

Local Boards of Relief by contribution from Lodges.

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Toronto      | \$ 519 85       |
| Hamilton     | 245 66          |
| London       | 312 65          |
| Ottawa       | 90 00           |
| Kingston     | 308 64          |
| Peterborough | 42 00           |
| Chatham      | 83 55           |
| Quebec       | 24 80           |
| Stratford    | 70 50           |
| St. Thomas   | .....           |
| Galt         | 3 80            |
| Strathroy    | 28 50           |
| Goderich     | 78 73           |
| Windsor      | 44 00           |
| Woodstock    | 81 13           |
| Barrie       | .....           |
| Brookville   | 119 25          |
| Petrolia     | 100 94          |
| Owen Sound   | 25 80           |
| Clifton      | .....           |
|              | <b>2,179 80</b> |

**\$12,234 80**

EXPENDITURE BY PRIVATE LODGES.

|        |                    |
|--------|--------------------|
| No. 26 | \$ 137 50          |
| " 30   | 8 75               |
| " 31   | 65 00              |
| " 32   | 35 00              |
| " 48   | 25 00              |
| " 55   | 20 00              |
| " 73   | 20 00              |
| " 77   | 30 00              |
| " 90   | 132 25             |
| " 91   | 9 00               |
| " 93   | 5 00               |
| " 97   | 90 00              |
| " 100  | 48 00              |
| " 103  | 40 00              |
| " 110  | 54 00              |
| " 113  | 25 00              |
| " 121  | 36 00              |
| " 129  | 5 00               |
| " 139  | 35 00              |
| " 146  | 20 00              |
| " 164  | 37 50              |
| " 216  | 20 00              |
| " 250  | 62 00              |
| " 262  | 8 00               |
| " 304  | 37 50              |
| " 306  | 1 35               |
| " 314  | 23 50              |
| " 400  | 20 50              |
|        | <b>\$ 1,050 35</b> |

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Total Expenditure by Grand Lodge and by Private Lodges— |                    |
| Grand Total   | <b>\$13,285 15</b> |

as reported; this of course does not include expenditure for benevolence by individual brethren, neither the expenditure of lodges which failed to make "Return" to Grand Lodge. We also find the lodges given which have failed to make "Return" as required by Grand Lodge rule, in consequence of which future grants will not be paid until such "Returns" are properly made.

It is deeply to be regretted that there are lodges so unmindful of their duty in this respect, that they thereby deprive poor and needy widows, brethren and orphans of Grand Lodge aid; especially as it is so simple a matter to fill up properly the blanks in the printed forms sent to them by the Grand Secretary and to forward them in due time, that all delay and unnecessary correspondence may be avoided, and the deserving needy receive their aid without delay.

We hereby give a list of the lodges thus in arrears, in the hope that this may stir them up to do their duty: Returns due 1879, Lodge No. 15, \$40; 1880, No. 94, \$40; No. 353, \$30; 1881, No. 179, \$40; No. 312, \$80; 1882, No. 15, \$20; No. 159, \$80; No. 168, \$20; No. 217, \$80; No. 289, \$30; 1883, No. 39, \$20; No. 210, \$40; No. 284, \$40; No. 321, \$40; 1884, No. 82, \$90; No. 125, \$90; No. 168, \$20; No. 196, \$20; No. 215, \$20; No. 225, \$40; No. 265, \$50; and 1885, No. 10, \$50; No. 36, \$20; No. 54, \$60; No. 74, \$30; No. 80, \$70; No. 99, \$90; No. 126, \$60; No. 137, \$20; No. 140, \$80; No. 165, \$30; No. 174, \$30; No. 189, \$50; No. 193, \$20; No. 234, \$20; No. 238, \$40; No. 307, \$20; No. 354, \$20; No. 362, \$20.

It is certainly not an unreasonable demand of Grand Lodge to require each Private Lodge, through whose Master for the time being a grant has been made payable, to certify, not only that the orders for such grant have been received, for that can be proved by the endorsement thereof, but also to certify that such money



has faithfully and fully been paid over to the party to whom it was granted; which an unknown name or occasionally a mere X endorsed in the order is not considered sufficient evidence.

### THE LIQUOR MOTION AT LAST GRAND LODGE.

In accordance with previous notice of motion, V. W. Bro. J. A. Wills brought up the following:—"That no lodge shall permit to be used in any room used by them for either hall, lodge-room, or at the refreshment table, wines or spirits or other intoxicating liquor."

Whereupon M. W. Bro. O. to Klotz rose to a point of order: holding that this was an attempt at an infringement of the rights and privileges guaranteed to every Freemason under the "Ancient Charges," which "Ancient Charges" Grand Lodge had no power to legislate upon by either altering, amending or repealing the same, or any part or portion thereof; a summary of which "Ancient Charges" is read to every Master-elect on his installation, to each of which he gives his unqualified assent, and in his subsequent obligation he declares that he will observe, and to the utmost of his power and ability strictly enforce obedience to those charges and regulations, to which he has already given his assent.

M. W. Bro. Klotz maintained, that if Grand Lodge were to assume the power of changing any portion of the "Ancient Charges," Grand Lodge might likewise assume to change, alter, or abrogate any one of our "Landmarks," as many of these were laid down in those "Ancient Charges;" that, in fact, the "Ancient Charges" were all "Landmarks," inasmuch as

none of them could be changed, amended, or repealed.

He then read the clause upon which he founded his reason to raise the point of order:—"Behaviour after the lodge is over, and the brethren not gone."

"You may enjoy yourself with innocent mirth, treating one another according to ability, but avoiding all excess, or forcing any brother to eat or drink beyond his inclination, or hinder him from going when his occasions call him, or doing or saying anything offensive, or that may forbid an easy and free conversation, for that would blast our harmony, and defeat our laudable purposes. Therefore, no private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or State policy, we being only as Masons, of the universal religion above-mentioned; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds and languages, and are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conducted to the welfare of the lodge, nor ever will."

A brother on the floor of Grand Lodge, held that the word "treating" did not include spirituous liquor; but Bro. Klotz appeared to be prepared for such a remark, and then gave the definition of the word "treat," from our standard dictionaries, as follows: "Webster: Treat v. t. To give food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard, as to treat the whole company.

"Treat v. i. To give food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard.

"Treat n. An entertainment given as an expression of regard as a parting treat.—Dryden.

"Orchester: Treat v. a. To entertain with food or drink, or both, without charge.—Johnson.

"Treat v. n. To make gratuitous entertainment, to supply another with good cheer, as with drink. If we do not please, at least we treat.—Prior.

"Treat n. An entertainment given,

as of food or drink, or both; a feast, or banquet.

"Such professions, when recommended by a *treat*, dispose an audience to hear reason."—*Collier*.

Bro. Klotz maintained that the definition of treating clearly showed that the privileges of a Mason, after the lodge is closed and the brethren not gone, hence while they are still in the lodge or in the ante-rooms of the lodge, granted him the right to treat, with meal or drink, without restriction as to the kind of meal or drink, any one, or more, of his brethren there and then; that this privilege was guaranteed by the "Ancient Charges," which Grand Lodge had no power to change or repeal; that therefore the motion of Bro. Wills was not in order, and submitted the point to the ruling of the M. W. the Grand Master.

The M. W. the Grand Master accordingly ruled the motion out of order.

It appears that considerable dissatisfaction at this ruling has been expressed by several members of Grand Lodge, who are either belonging to the Order of Good Templars, or are otherwise pledged to enforce total abstinence upon every society of which they are members; but it appears to us that these good brethren have lost sight of the fact, that the other societies to which they belong, and which impose upon them certain obligations relating to the enforcement of total abstinence, are of a modern date, created and formed centuries after the establishment of the Masonic Fraternity, and even centuries after those "Ancient Charges" were declared inviolable and unalterable. That they have no right to bring into Grand Lodge and insist on the introduction of obligations from modern societies, whereby any of the "Ancient Charges," which they themselves have solemnly declared to observe, and to the utmost of their power and ability strictly enforce obedience

to, will in any way be changed or repealed.

We have, since hearing in Grand Lodge the above arguments, and the M. W. the Grand Master's ruling, given this subject careful consideration, and we feel fully convinced that that ruling was sound, and fully in harmony with the letter as well as with the spirit of the "Ancient Charges."

Once commence an infringement of the same, and who will say where it may end. Take away the right to treat in moderation, as guaranteed by the clause above quoted, why, we ask, might not the other portion of that clause which prohibits discussions about religion or politics be repealed upon the same plea? Why might not some of our brethren, who, according to their religious tenets are forbidden the use of meat from the swine, move that in future, at any Masonic feast or banquet, ham, bacon, pork, and sausages shall be excluded? Why might not any other part or clause of those "Ancient Charges" be repealed, as the "Grand Orient" of France some years ago did, by abolishing the belief in God?

We sincerely trust that never any attempt at coercion upon the subject under consideration will be made in Grand Lodge, but the same be left to the judgment of the brethren while meeting in their private lodge-rooms.

It would be well to bear in mind, that although the right to treat in the lodge-room, so generally practiced in ancient times, and even during the first half of the present century, has never been repealed, its practice has gradually decreased by mutual consent, and without any coercive or prohibitory law upon that subject; and as far as lodges under the Grand Lodge of Canada are concerned, it may safely be said, that that practice belongs to the past, and even that treating after the lodge is closed and the brethren not gone,—that is, treating with food or drink in one of the ante-rooms of the lodge, is also grad-

ually going out of custom, and that it is only on special occasions that food or drink are furnished on the lodge premises, or at entertainments of the brethren. Why, then, try to use force or coercion, when the good taste of the brethren during the last thirty or forty years has given unmistakeable evidence, that eating and drinking in the lodge-room or its ante-room, as practiced by our ancient brethren, is not an essential element for ordinary lodge meeting-nights, and not in harmony with the spirit of the times in which we now live; but that at festivals or banquets, which are exclusively held for the celebration of some one or other event, where innocent mirth, social intercourse, toasts, speeches, songs and recitations, take the place of "work" and lodge business in general, it is considered proper to furnish and to use in moderation, such food and drink as the brethren feel inclined to provide.

—◆◆◆—  
 ANCASTER. — Officers of Seymour Lodge, No. 272, G.R.C., installed by W. Bro. T. E. Epps:—W Bro T E Epps, I P M; W Bro S A Findlay, W M; Bros John Richards, S W; Bev W R Clark, J W; W Bros B W Donnelly, Treas; A D Robarts, Sec; Bros D C Shaver, Chap; P Middleton, S D; E Henderson, J D; R G Templar, S S; A E Manning, J S; Jos Orr, I G; M I Olmsted, D of C.

—◆◆◆—  
 LET us have Masons who will be true to their obligations, active and earnest in sharing in the work of the Craft, and life-long lovers of the fraternity; men who will read. We have men in the Craft who never subscribe for a Masonic paper or buy a Masonic book; those kind of men, as a general rule, never attend the Lodge or other society unless they hold office. They aspire to be great, but nature has done for them what art and science can never remove—they are "rough ashlar."

### LOVE AT SECOND SIGHT.

"How do you feel now, mother dear?" asked a tender young voice. "Is your head any better?"

"No, Mabel. It aches and aches, until I almost wish I could die. Lay your hand here."

Mabel's cheek paled as her mother took her hand and pressed it against her burning temple.

Such fire would soon burn out life's flickering taper.

She wet a cloth and bound it round the fevered head. As she did so the sick woman gave a sigh of relief. She opened her eyes and turned a grateful look upon the girl.

"Do you know, Mabel," she said feebly, "I dreamed last night of the dear old home where we lived before your father died. You were a wee toddling baby then. It seems to me, if I could have some of the flowers that grew in the garden in front of the house, the very smell of them would cure me."

Tears rushed to Mabel's eyes. They lived in the great crowded city, and they were poor. Mabel could not spare from her scanty hoard even the trifling sum for which she could buy a bunch of flowers from the vendors who were stationed at so many different places along the street.

How could she get some of the fragrant treasures for her mother?

Suddenly came a thought of an old-fashioned mansion a little way out of the city. It was embowered in a wilderness of bloom.

Surely it would be no harm for her to go and ask for some flowers; they could but refuse them.

She bent over the invalid and kissed her.

"Mother," she said softly, "if you will be content to stay alone for a few hours I think I can gratify your longing, if not for the blossoms that grow about your old home, for some just like them. I will ask Mrs. Gray to come in and give you your medicine regularly."

Mrs. Gray was a kind-hearted woman who occupied a part of the house in which they lived, and she readily consented to minister to the invalid's comfort in any way she could during Mabel's absence.

It was not without a tremor that Mabel at last found herself in a broad, neatly-kept path which led to the

Gwinne mansion.

A huge mastiff sprang toward her as she neared the house.

"Down, Nero! Down!"

The speaker was an old gentleman, who evidently feared that the approach of the dog would intimidate Mabel. But Nero contented himself with a good-natured sniff, reserving his fiercer side for a more suspicious party.

His master look pleased to see Mabel pat his head fearlessly. The truth was, now that she was in the presence of the stately old master of the place, her heart failed her, and she was glad of an excuse to defer asking for the flowers.

"Well, miss," he said courteously, "can I do anything to put you in the way of finding the person you are seeking?"

"It is you, sir. I came to ask you for some flowers for my sick mother."

"Pick all you want. The more the better. You are welcome to all you can carry."

Just then Mabel heard a clear, ringing voice shout: "Grandfather!" and out of the cool, tiled hall, of which an enchanting glimpse was visible through the open door, came a youth who looked to her like some prince from a fairy land.

She was not accustomed to the luxurious habits of the rich, and his dark-blue velvet dressing-gown, fastened by its cord of shimmering, woven gold, and the richly embroidered smoking-cap which rested on his curly head, seemed to her altogether too gorgeous a toilet for a mortal like herself.

But the illusion only lasted for a moment. A pair of brown eyes, just the color of a ripe chestnut, glanced at her curiously as their owner came down the walk.

"You are just the one I want, Chauncey. Get my pruning-shears and a basket off the table in the lower hall, and bring them to me."

Chauncey soon returned with the desired articles, and Mabel found herself following Mr. Gwinne into the garden. She was soon laden with fragrant spoils, and was sent homeward rejoicing with a kindly:

"Come again when these are faded," from Mr. Gwinne.

When Mabel reached home and her mother saw the flowers, she put out her hands with a delighted exclamation.

"Give them to me, child, quick! The very sight of them gives me new strength!"

And when Mabel put the fragrant clusters into her hands, she held them to her face in a mute caress.

After a while she turned her eyes upon Mabel, with a look in them which startled the girl by its intensity.

She was not like Mabel, who was slight and pale, and who looked even more childish than her years, with only her heavy mass of rippling curls and her dark, appealing eyes to redeem her face from absolute plainness. She had evidently once been a woman of queenly form and of magnificent beauty. Even now her great fever-bright eyes and hollow cheeks bore a weird, specter-like semblance of health, but it was delusive.

"My darling," she whispered, "you have brought me a blessing, and you shall be rewarded. To-morrow I will throw pride to the winds, and dictate a letter to my father which shall restore my child to her rights. Oh, Mabel, nature is an unerring teacher, and in your love and obedience to me I have, at this late day, learned a lesson of duty. I was, when young, carefully educated in all but that most important of lessons to a child, filial obedience. I was brought up to think that my own wishes must be gratified at any cost; and when I met and loved your father, instead of waiting patiently to gain a consent which my indulgent parents could not have long withheld to our union, we were married clandestinely. My one effort at reconciliation was not successful—and—and — But, darling, I am too weary to say more. Another day I will finish my story."

But when the morrow's sun shone into the room, it was to rest, like a voiceless benediction, upon a clay cold form, and upon a motherless girl alone with it and her sorrow.

At first the desolate child—for Mabel was but fourteen—was conscious only of her bereavement. But soon came a thought which brought with it such keen pain that it aroused her to instant action. Her darling mother must not be laid away to rest in the Potter's Field.

She would go to the kind old gentleman who had given her the flowers, and ask him for help in this trying hour which had come to her young life. She found him at home.

"Oh, sir!" she said piteously, "my mother is lying cold and still, with all the sweet life gone out of her beautiful body! You are kind and rich. I know it is a great deal to ask, but if you will keep them from laying her in a charity-grave I will pay back every penny you spend."

The pleading, tear-stained face, the childish, yet womanly ways of the self-reliant little creature, thus pledged to fulfill a duty which would entail long hours of labor, and days of anchorite abstinence before it could be accomplished, touched a chord in Randolph Gwinne's heart.

"Go home, little one," he said gently, "and mourn for your dead. Do not fear; I will see that all needful arrangements are attended to."

After all was over, Mabel settled down again to her monotonous routine of work. Every week she scrupulously laid aside a portion of her earnings and carried them to Mr. Gwinne, who took them from her with apparent indifference.

The child had made a contract with him, and out of respect to her the man of business carried it out to the letter.

At last the final payment was made. As Mabel turned to go, after thanking her benefactor, his voice recalled her to his side.

"Little Mabel," he said, "I have been an interested spectator of your manner of life since you and I made our bargain. I have seen your cheeks grow pale for want of the food you persisted in denying yourself, that you might bring your weekly hoard to me, and I wondered if one so young would be able to carry out so high a resolve. You have succeeded, and all your life long you will have it to remember. Now, your part is done, and mine begins. Give me your hand, my child, for Randolph Gwinne respects you. More than that he loves you well enough to ask you to be his adopted daughter. Come and make your home with me. You shall have every advantage that bountiful means can provide. You will have no objections, Chauncey, my boy, will you?" as his grandson came into the room.

A few words explained his meaning, and Chauncey turned his handsome eyes indifferently toward the hesitating girl. It was not the first time they had met—as Mabel was conscious in every fibre of her sensitive being, but Chauncey did not remember her.

So the careless but good-natured "Of, course, grandfather, one more or less does not matter in this great house;" sank deep into Mabel's memory, to rise again to the surface and influence her future long after Chauncey had forgotten them.

So it was that Mabel was domiciled at the Gwinnes. A governess was engaged for her, and music and painting lessons soon occupied the time not engaged in her studies. Thus a year passed on.

One morning the daily paper was brought as usual to Mr. Gwinne, as he was sitting at the breakfast-table, sipping coffee.

Suddenly an exclamation from him arrested Mabel's attention.

He had read a notice asking for the knowledge of the whereabouts of one Rachel Freeland, whose married name was Wynne. Her only surviving parent had died, and she, if living, was sole heiress to a large fortune; if dead, her children would inherit.

"Well I remember poor Rachel," said Mr. Gwinne musingly. "She was the handsomest girl I ever saw. She gave up all for love, and made a clandestine marriage with a man of whom her parents disapproved. Poor Rachel! I wonder if she is alive!"

Mabel rose from the table, and went to Mr. Gwinne. She was very pale, but her eyes shone with excitement.

"Rachel Freeland was my mother's maiden name. Oh, my kind benefactor, how little you knew whose child it was you were befriending! But for you she would be sleeping in a nameless grave!"

"Truly, the ways of God are mysterious!" said the kind-hearted old gentleman, taking off his spectacles to wipe away the sudden mist that blurred them.

Mabel had no difficulty in proving her claim, as her parents' marriage certificate was found among some papers stowed away in an old chest. So the orphan waif adopted by Randolph Gwinne was now independently wealthy in her own right.

Mabel was now fifteen. She had not changed much in personal appearance during the year of her stay at the Gwinnes'. She was still slight and rather undersized. Her complexion was rather sallow, and though her features were regular, she was undeniably plain. Her luxuriant shining hair and lustrous eyes, were, however, sufficient

to redeem her from positive ugliness.

Chauncey was still a student, coming home only for his college vacations, and then burying himself in his beloved books, so that he was only visible at meal times.

Suddenly Mr. Gwinne's health failed, and he was ordered abroad. Mabel, and Miss Clay, her governess, accompanied him. They remained away from home three years.

Then word came to Chauncey that they were coming home. They were tired of travel, and Mr. Gwinne had quite recovered his health.

Chauncey met them at the station. He was handsome and indifferent-looking as ever, but was truly, in his whole appearance, a king among men to Mabel's partial eyes.

As the little party he had come to meet drew near, he gave his grandfather a cordial shake of the hand, and turned towards Mabel, to find himself confronted by a tall, stately girl, with flashing dark eyes, set in a face of such loveliness that he was, for a moment, dazzled.

"I beg your pardon, I thought it was my cousin," he said, turning to the other lady.

But when Miss Clay's familiar features met his eyes, he asked:

"Where is Mabel? Have you left her behind?"

"Don't you know me, Cousin Chauncey?" asked a merry voice beside him, and the beautiful apparition he had mistaken for a stranger put out her gloved hand in a half-playful, half-friendly way.

From that time the young student's torture commenced.

Mabel, who had left home a half-grown girl, had gained with maturity the rounded suppleness or form as well as the queenly dignity of a young Diana; and with the rich color, which had chased away the pallor of her cheeks, had come that delicious, delicate complexion so rarely seen with dark hair.

An older and more experienced judge of beauty would, years before, have seen its promise in those regular features, and straight, though at that time, angular outlines—but to her adopted cousin it was a surprise.

He looked upon it as upon a miracle, and every new glimpse of her bewitching face served but to deepen the impression.

But Mabel had changed in other things besides beauty. She was incomprehensible to him in her varied moods.

Now grave—now gay—now majestic as a princess—now gentle and simple as a child.

Chauncey knew not what to make of her. But he was fully conscious of one truth: that he loved the very ground her tiny feet had pressed. He was her shadow.

At last he grew desperate.

She should not thus hold him aloof and play with his feelings any longer. It might be amusement to her, but it was making his life a torture.

So he captured her in the library one morning, before the rest of the family had made their appearance, and pressed his suit with an earnestness which would have moved a heart of stone.

But to all appearance it had no effect upon Mabel. She answered with a careless smile:

"In a house like this, where 'one more or less doesn't matter,' it would be well for you to think twice before offering yourself to me;" and she swept from the room, leaving Chauncey lost in a maze of bewilderment and anger.

Her debt was paid; but was Mabel happy? It was hard to tell from her appearance in society.

Chauncey made no attempt at reconciliation; and the two young hearts daily drifted farther apart, until one day it happened that the same spirit stirred within them both—a longing for a walk in the garden.

Winter had passed, and summer had come, and so had the flowers.

They met beside the same luxuriantly-laden bushes from which Mabel had carried the clusters to her sick mother.

Their eyes met involuntarily. In spite of his wounded pride, Chauncey's wild love sprang into renewed life, and he held out his arms entreatingly.

"Oh, Mabel, forgive me! I was but a careless, thoughtless boy. It is the man who now appreciates you, and loves you better than his own life."

Another moment and Mabel's queenly head was resting on his breast.

"It was because I loved you even then, that your words had power to sting me so cruelly. They rankled all through the years that followed them. But the pain is gone now."

So amid the flowers was told another one of those stories as old as the first love-tale in Eden, and yet as young as

the morning which ushers in a new day.

### SO BLUE.

"My child, you have more than fulfilled every hope I ever formed of you."

Magdalen Foster blushed with pleasure at her father's words, as well she might, for the letter in her hand announced that the papers sent up by her at the recent classical examination entitled her to the ninth place in the first class.

She was tall and stooped slightly, her complexion, though clear, was colorless, and she had the reflective, full look that is not infrequently the sign of habitual study. Yet her face was singularly sweet in expression, the open, tranquil brow seemed incapable of frowning, the brown eyes might be dreamy, but never irate.

"Magdalen," continued her father, "are you still willing to become my amanuensis?"

"Oh, papa," returned the girl, eagerly, "I shall be so proud if you will let me."

Mr. Foster was an eminent student of the classics, and it had always been Magdalen's great ambition to help him in the preparation of his valuable works.

She did not foresee all the results of her college achievements, and of this new relation to her father. It did not occur to the simple-minded girl that there was anything in what she had done to alienate her from her old acquaintances. Yet so it was. Quite unconsciously she awed her contemporaries, who, girls and young men alike, fought shy of so distinguished a "blue-stocking." She remained Miss Foster only in name; to all intents and purposes Nora was the elder sister. While Magdalen had been poring over her books, Nora had studied the art of making herself agreeable, and assiduously cultivated various useful gifts.

One evening they were taken by surprise by the unexpected arrival of Will Fairburn, an old friend and playfellow. Dinner was just being served, and the young man took his seat among them, laughing and putting up his hands as if to petition against the volley of questions and exclamations with which he was saluted.

"I haven't distinguished a single word any one has said," he declared at last.

"But I imagine you are asking where

I sprang from and what I've come about. Briefly, then, I'm off to the west in a month's time, and have come to bid you all a long farewell."

"Farewell!" exclaimed all the Fosters.

"What do you mean?"

"I had \$25,000 left me by my aunt," Will proceeded to explain; "and a friend strongly advises me to invest it in cattle. He says they pay tremendously and the life is delightful. I have consulted every possible authority and really don't see that I could do better. I hate office work, I haven't the brains to take up a profession, and farming here is no go. And I consider that I am rather cut out for a rancher."

He ended in a tone of modest self-appreciation, which was not unwarranted, for he was a man of splendid physique. Besides which, all his tastes fitted him for an occupation demanding physical rather than mental ability. He had never cared for study. So long as he could scrape on at school and college without disgracing himself he was content, and devoted his heartiest energies to the athletic sports in which his soul delighted.

Dinner over, Mr. Foster rose almost immediately from the table.

"Can you spare me an extra hour this evening, Magdalen?" he asked.

"Certainly, papa, I will come at once."

"Magdalen is a good deal changed," remarked Will, as he and Nora strolled out into the garden together. Nora offered her own explanation, taking care to speak in the most affectionate sisterly tone.

"Yes," she said; "you are right. You see ever since Magdalen returned from Wellesley she has been encouraged in her devotion to study. People express the greatest admiration for her talents; then papa has made her his secretary, and so, without being in the least conceited, she naturally feels that she is superior to the girls she ordinarily meets. You know, Will, I can't help thinking it was a mistake to let her grow so very learned. I think it is a woman's part to be helpful and domestic, to take interest in the good management of small matters, and in the welfare of those about her."

"Why can't Magdalen be domestic as well as intellectual?" demanded Will moodily. "I don't see the incompatibility."

Nora did not choose to tell him that Magdalen had begged to be allowed to

take part in the household affairs and that she herself had opposed the suggestion. She had gained a character for domesticity, and she did not wish to have her supremacy shared.

"I dare say there is no actual incompatibility," she admitted gently; "but Magdalen is so wrapped up in her work for papa that we never think of occupying her mind with matters which I am quite willing to see after myself. Why should she be bothered? She is not the girl to marry, unless indeed"—Nora laughed gaily—"she could find a man that was all intellect and had no bodily needs to be ministered to."

Poor Will! Magdalen joined them in the garden later on, but for his own sake he held aloof from her. The girl was greatly hurt, as of old she had been his special friend. Too shy to complain however, she shrank into herself, and with a pang of regret, saw Will fall into the way of the world—treat her, namely, with distant respect, and Nora with familiar friendliness. He had not been at Foster's many days before his name was coupled with Nora's by all the match-makers in the neighborhood. The good people were much mistaken. Will might walk, ride, or play tennis with Nora, or even constitute himself her cavalier and escort on every possible occasion, but secretly his heart went out toward Magdalen. Yet how, after Nora's words, could he dream of betraying his devotion? How could he, a man whose only attainments were those of physical strength and agility, hope to please a girl thrown both by training and natural bent in the midst of purely intellectual interests? Sadly he told himself that she was not for him. And Magdalen as sadly told herself that somehow she had forfeited Will's friendship, by which, had he only known it, she had set great store. He seemed to her the perfection of a gentleman, and perhaps his want of learning was the thing she liked best about him; so cordially did she hold her own blueness in abhorrence. Thus were the two kept apart by a phantom barrier raised between them by Nora, who, without caring for Will herself, resented his preference for Magdalen. She was under no misapprehension as to his feelings, and yet a petty jealousy debarred her from doing what lay in her power toward bringing about a better understanding between him and her sister.

Will's last day arrived. A large tennis party was to take place at Foster's

in the afternoon, as a sort of farewell entertainment for him, and he did his best to throw off the despondency which oppressed him.

"Will you play to-night, Magdalen?" he asked, very hesitatingly in the morning.

Magdalen shook her head.

"No," she said shyly, "I don't play tennis."

"Of course not," laughed Nora. "Will, what an extraordinary idea! As if you didn't know Magdalen was above tennis."

"It is not that," said Magdalen, coloring; "but that tennis is above me. I tried it again and again at Wellesley, but it was never any good. I only spoil every set I play in."

"Oh, well, you can't play or you won't," said Nora, impatiently; "it's all the same."

Nora's sudden ill temper seemed very uncalled for, but she was irritated by the disappointment on Will's face. Presently, however, her equanimity was restored, and she said, putting her hand to the young man who had turned to her, "I will be your partner, and you, Magdalen, need not play, but shall talk to the people—that is, if papa can spare us his walking dictionary of old antiquities."

Another allusion to her blueness! Magdalen gave her sister an appealing look and turned away. Will fell into a brown study. During the afternoon he played a good deal with Nora as his partner, and the two proved an invincible couple. As Nora was fully occupied with the game, Magdalen was called for once to do her share in receiving and talking to the guests. They were more than ever impressed with her intense blueness, for the poor girl had the heartache, and found it strangely hard to look bright and smiling. Many were the remarks made to her about Will and Nora, who certainly played admirably together. In the middle of one exciting set, a young married lady, who was sitting next to Magdalen, whispered confidentially, "Those two are made for one another, aren't they? Depend upon it they will be partners in earnest before Mr. Fairburn leaves."

Magdalen went a little pale as she answered evasively. "Every one likes to have Nora for a partner."

"Yes, yes, I know; but not in the sense I mean. What a loss she will be to us all! Now tell me do you think



Mr. Foster will let her go with him, or will they have to wait?"

This was going too far, Magdalen thought.

"The question has not been discussed yet," she replied distantly; and, awed by her manner, the young lady subsided into silence.

Magdalen went up to her room, when the party was over, in a very miserable frame of mind. As she cast a retrospect over her life of late, it seemed to her that her success at Wellesley had cost her everything she most cared about. She did not know how much her three years at Wellesley had done for her. She was not in a position to realize the all-important difference between her habit of mind and that of Nora's, between her unworldliness and Nora's worldliness.

The twilight deepened, and at last Will could delay the inevitable leaving no longer. Magdalen kept out of the room. Will's going was the most terrible thing that had ever happened to her, and she would rather not say good-bye at all, than have to do it carelessly before them all.

"Where is Magdalen?" asked Will presently.

"She was looking out something in Herodotus for me just now, Will," said Mr. Foster. "Eva, go and call her; tell her that Will is waiting to say good-bye."

Poor Will! It was a bitter thought that she could not leave her Greek of her own accord, even to bid him farewell.

"Magdalen is not in the study, papa," said the child, returning. "Jane says she saw her go down the garden into the shrubbery."

"I will go to her there," said Will hastily.

The place referred to was a small preserve just outside of Mr. Foster's garden, and it was not many minutes before Will found Magdalen. She was lying on the ground in the dusk, her face buried in her hands, and her whole frame shaken by violent sobs. In a moment he was kneeling by her side.

"Magdalen," he exclaimed anxiously, "what is it?"

At the sound of his voice Magdalen rose, and checked her tears. "Nothing, Will," she said, with quivering lips.

"Don't say nothing when you mean something," said Will. "Maggie, tell me what is the matter?"

He was the only person that ever called her Maggie, and now the old pet name, used for the first time this visit, renewed the confidence that had existed between them as children.

"I'm so unhappy," said Magdalen, "so dull, and blue and stupid. I am no good to anyone, and nobody cares for me."

"Now, Maggie," said Will, "you have told at least half a dozen fibs. You are not dull, you are not stupid and you are not blue—at least, if you are blue, blueness is particularly charming; you are good for a great deal, and everybody cares for you."

Magdalen shook her head.

"Don't be unreasonable," remonstrated Will—"what about me? Don't I care for you?"

His voice was full of a tenderness which Magdalen shyly ignored.

"You used to," she said.

It was all over with Will; no power on earth could have held him back from pouring out his confession to her.

"Magdalen," he said, "if I tell you I love you, worship you, think of you night and day, could you answer anything but that you don't care whether I do or not?"

It was out now. Magdalen stood and gazed, as if she could not believe her ears, at the hand that had grasped hers. At last a smile of wonderful happiness stole about her lips.

"Why, Will," she said raising her eyes to his; "it was just you that I minded most of all about; but you don't—you can't really mean—"

Will did not find it very difficult to satisfy her that he could and did mean all and more than he had said. Great was the amazement of the Fosters when presently they re-entered the sitting-room together, and Will announced that he never meant to say good-bye to Magdalen at all.

Mr. Foster's consent given, he changed his plans, invested all his capital in the east after all, and eventually settled down on a large farm near the Fosters, as happy a husband, with as happy a wife, as was to be found in the United States.

Is this possible? Could they live for long together without a difference between them becoming a discord? Yes; for the wise "Professor at the Breakfast-Table" points out to us, "It takes a very true man to be a fitting companion for a woman of genius, but not a very great one."