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No. 2

ALL HANDS TO THE WORK!

BY BRO. CHARLES VON GAGERN, MEMBER OF SCHILLER LODGE, ORIENT PRESS-
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We are indebted to R. E. Comp. Charles Doebler, P. G. Superintendent Ontario District, Port Hope, for a translation of the following article, which appeared in the *Orient*, published at Budapest, Hungary. R. E. Comp. Doebler thinks the article applies with equal force to our own jurisdiction, and we agree with him:—

There are few lodges in Austria-Hungary and in the neighboring Germany, in which the familiar complaint is not heard about the want of intellectual activity amongst the members,—and this complaint is everywhere rather too true. It is in the interest of Masonry to consider ways and means by which to remove this evil; and although it will be a difficult task to accomplish, it can at least be remedied.

As a rule, brethren attending lodge are divided into two categories, viz: in speaking and listening; in giving and receiving; in activity and passiveness. This is decidedly wrong. Admitting that all are not possessed of the talent for making speeches, yet everyone has feelings in his breast, and intellect in his brain. This is enough for the beginning. No orator ever falls from the sky; every one of us should not only work on the rough ashlar, but also on the rough tongue, in order to make it supple and pliant,

and only by practice can this be accomplished. What great exertion did Demosthenes put forth (who became the greatest orator of the Greeks) to improve the impediment in his speech, and to strengthen this weak organ? It is, therefore, only practice that is requisite to awaken the necessary thoughts and to convey them to the brethren in a more or less elegant manner. If not successful the first time, a second effort will be better,—still better a third and each succeeding attempt, and the novice may and can count on the indulgence of the brethren.

This division into two categories must stop. All men, without exception, must put their hands to work to remove the marasmus which threatens the destruction of the most of our work. It is not a problem for a few; it is a matter for all, to bring enjoyment to our lodges. It will be impossible for the first named, even with the utmost exertion, to change the inactivity of a great many to activity. They will even lose their energy when the expected results prove a failure; their zeal will slacken; their power will fail. Otherwise, it is contrary to the fundamental principles of Masonry, likewise to the absolute equality of the brethren, that in such an unavoidable case, the development of a certain ranking of the great majority of the brethren

under a practically limited minority, can be avoided.

The rock of lodge work is not easily brought into a rolling motion; the fewer the number of the brethren who assist in it, the more difficult it is. Yes, and how can brethren speak of work who are only dumb witnesses to all proceedings of the lodge? by putting the whole burden on the shoulders of the W. M. and a few officers? And if, in spite of all their exertions, everything does not go smooth, they have their mouths open to find fault, reminding one of the fable of the ducks swimming on the water, making sport of some geese that were waddling on the land.

Now all brethren must put their hands to the work, no matter how good or bad it is.

Before entering the Temple, they should have conceived some fruit-bearing idea for the approval of the brethren. If possible choose words and sentences which would make a favorable impression on the attendants. In short, they should have prepared themselves to be active assistants. Should they not be successful in this,—should it create a complete fiasco, what does it matter? Every grain which is planted in the ground does not bear,—many will fall on barren soil and wither away; many are void of germination. But, brethren, we should not feel any shyness amongst ourselves if one or the other does not hit the mark. This will happen to any one; even the most expert sportsman will miss the hare, and should such a failure awake laughter, then one does best to join in and laugh the merriest. The time will come when those who laugh will be laughed at.

It is quite natural that a bashful child should not attempt to speak in the presence of grown up people, but such a timidity should not befall us who are more advanced in years. Every one of us can depend on his physical courage, and should learn to awaken moral courage in others,

and it is not the least courageous for one unaccustomed to speaking in public to address a large assembly, even if it is only composed of brethren. When one has done this on several occasions, he will find it a pleasure to repeat his efforts, and at length, through perseverance, it will grow into a desire. Certainly, he must not suffer himself to be carried away by self conceitedness; he must endeavor to discover his mistakes and awkwardness, and strive to improve in the future. He must be anxious to learn; a brotherly remark or criticism should not wound his sensitiveness. Is there one who can claim that he has attained to infallibility in the broad field of exchanging ideas? Therefore, let us express our thoughts to each other.

The best way perhaps would be for the W. M., in a kindly, pressing manner, to request the dumb brothers to give their opinions on the subject that may be under consideration, requiring the eloquent brothers who speak often to practice the not easily acquired art of maintaining silence. He should act like the Pope in the selection of his cardinals; but not by the same person. The one to open and the other to close his mouth. Very frequently it will then be perceived that, in the case of many brethren, genius had been chained, and it only needed a necessity to break that chain, and, to his own astonishment, a discussion can be brought to a profitable conclusion, without the interference of the speech-gifted brethren.

No doubt it must be dreadful tiresome to play always the passive part. Every man possesses only a certain capacity in his acquisitive faculties. Always listening, always enquiring only intellectual nourishment, naturally creates stupor, and consequently a sleepy condition will set in, just as one would feel after a too hearty meal. It is too late then to take part in the discussion and proceedings. Not only a full stomach, but also a head stuffed with too many

strange views, does not care to work. Avoid, therefore, in good time, giving way to such torpor; and, as already suggested, the W. M. should put direct questions to those who have been persistently silent, and compel them by friendly persuasion to share in the discussion of the questions at issue. Great wonders have been made about the man who understood how to keep silent in seven different languages; but to us must a brother be dearer who knows how to speak in one language, and in one language every one is able, if only willing, to give utterance to thoughts—although he may consider himself incapable.

The poet Platen, said in one of his poems to the philosopher, Shelling:—"A nation must rise higher gradually." Certainly, by degrees; but to advance at all, it must move to reach the first step. It is the same with the intellectual activity in our lodges; every one must gradually step higher in the elevation of genius and depth of feelings. To the accomplishment of this problem every brother is called upon, and unless every one, without exception, takes his part in it, this problem will never be accomplished.

We are taught when entering the Temple, to leave behind us,—like a worthless bundle,—everything that troubles and vexes us; profane, nothing should bend our heads inside this sacred room; for one should ascend upward to bring us to the highest of our ideal. But the necessary elasticity is only to be attained by personal assistance in the work. At once, outwardly, as the listener droops his head, the speaker will raise it. This is apparent: from the drooping of the head will come the half shutting of the eyes, and in no time has Morpheus spread his wings over the listener.

It must never come to this amongst us; and should this have been the case in the past, we must make an end of it.

Every one should put forth all his energies, to shake of this intellectual

inactivity, and with renewed vigor, take part in the friendly war of opinions,—powerful to defend his own, his opponent's to assail,—and in the end, the victors, like the conquered, shake hands and make peace.

Every lodge, and every brother, should banish, henceforth and forever, this inactivity and tediousness from the precincts of our places of meetings. Henceforth let this be our mission: that all of us will range ourselves as intellectual, active members with the phalanx of our brethren. Our working tools show us, symbolically, our work.

Good! So let us work; for sleep, we can find more convenient places than the chairs in a lodge, as a lodge can only keep up its activity, and promote the sublime objects of Freemasonry, when she (*viribus unitis*) works and adheres to the saying: "All hands to the work!"

OHIO TEMPLARY.

The expulsion of a number of the Sir Knights of Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, stationed at Columbus, Ohio, has excited a most intense interest and concern throughout the Jurisdiction of Ohio.

The expulsion of these Sir Knights, to the number of fourteen, was enacted under the warrant of the "obnoxious Amendment" of the Constitution of the Grand Commandery of Ohio, Art. 1, Sec. xiii., which demands the expulsion of any and all Knights Templar from their Commanderies, who shall unite themselves with any bodies of *Rite* Masonry, under any other Supreme Council than that of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America. These fourteen Sir Knights of Mount Vernon Commandery, having, as they supposed, and in writing, renounced their fealty to the A. A. S. Rite, of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, and withdrawn

their membership therefrom, in the presence of the Illustrious Deputy for Ohio, and in impressive form, proceeded to unite themselves with Scottish Rite Bodies, holding under another Supreme Council. For doing so they were expelled from the bodies from which they supposed they had withdrawn; and this act was soon followed by their expulsion from the Commandery of which they were members—Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Columbus.

This expulsion, as we have said, was enforced under the Amendment, Art. 1, Sec. xiii., of the Grand Commandery of Ohio.

With regard to this Amendment, we repeat what we have before said, that it was adopted by the Grand Commandery, and upon the motion of Scottish Rite Masons of high degree, in the interest and behalf, not of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, but of the A. A. S. Rite. They introduced it, secured its passage—by what law, or reason, or sense, it is impossible to conceive—and they intend to enforce it. The question naturally arises, and the inquiry comes up from all parts of the Jurisdiction of Ohio, concerning the right of the Scottish Rite to place such legislation upon the statutes of the Grand Commandery. That they placed the law there is denied. But, with all deference, they did place it there; and the proof that they did, is found in the written and printed statement that this "law of the Grand Commandery has saved us," etc., with the further printed statements, that "we (the Scottish Rite) intend to enforce this law to the extremity!"

It may, therefore, be summed up in a brief statement:—The obnoxious and mischief-making Amendment of the Grand Commandery of Ohio, was of Scottish Rite origin, is kept on the statute books by the high grade Scottish Rite Masons, and is enforced by them "to the extremity!"

Now, for the first time since the enactment of that mischievous amendment, the Knights Templar of Ohio have an opportunity to witness the dire and woeful effect of this legislation in favor of a foreign body, and of its enforcement by that body, in the expulsion of as good and true Knights and gentlemen as can be found in the jurisdiction. And the question arises, what good has the law now done, in the first wholesale application of it, to the Commandery afflicted by its operation, or to the Fraternity of the Temple throughout the jurisdiction? NONE! *Injury*, and *injury only!* It is easy to foresee the downfall of the Order of the Temple in Ohio, through the menace which is livid in the face of the oppressor, and in this statement we are only voicing the "tears and complaints" of hundreds of Knights Templar in Ohio, as well as uttering the sentiments of hundreds of Scottish Rite Masons.

We give below some extracts from letters, which will show intelligent consideration and very deep feeling concerning the questions which are forced upon us, and as they appear to the minds of the writers.

Here is a communication, accompanied by a private letter to the editor, in which the writer says that he "has organized two Commanderies of Knights Templar, instructed them in the work of the Order, served the first three years, and the second five years, as Eminent Commander." He adds, at the close of the letter:—"I do not wish to see our Order of the Temple die."

"*Editor Masonic Review*:—Is it possible that the Templars of Ohio understand what has been done under the authority of the Grand Commandery of Ohio? Do they know that the oldest Commandery of Knights Templar in the West has been destroyed,—that fourteen good Knights and true have been sent from their Templar home by force, with the stain of expulsion upon them?"

Are they aware that this has been done without even the pretence that it was done in the interest of the Templar Order? Surely they cannot be aware of this, else had their swords leaped from their scabbards in defence of their imperilled honor! And who has done this—brought this shame to the Order of the Temple?

"It is one hundred and thirty-two (182) members of the last Grand Commandery of Ohio. Time has been when that honorable body had a national reputation, its acts were distinguished by justice, moderation and charity, with a knowledge of law, common as well as Templar; and now they pass a regulation that outrages all law, is a travesty on common sense, is uncharitable, unjust, and will swiftly result in the death of Templar Masonry in Ohio. It is falsely said 'that this regulation has been a part of the Code many years, that it was placed there by the fathers of the Order.' If this were true, why was the action of 1883 found necessary?

"There is one remedy, and only one. Let us restore our Grand Commandery to its former proud position. Let us send as our Representatives to its Conclaves, Templars who will work for the interest of Templar Masonry alone, while they sit as members of the Grand Commandery of Ohio. Any Templar who does otherwise is a recreant Knight, untrue to his vows, and a betrayer of the highest trusts.

"Let us reform our Grand Commandery!
 TEMPLAR."

Here is an extract from a sad, but still hopeful brother, Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, one distinguished in the Ohio Jurisdiction:—

"I tell you, dear brother, there is something in the air that tells me there are 'breakers ahead,' into which the good ship 'Masonry' is rapidly drifting, and upon which the merciless rocks concealed beneath it is bound to strand, unless a halt is soon

called; and the trouble is approaching from some of the so-called 'higher bodies.' Just see the condition of things in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and here in our own Ohio. * * * Masons may well stand in fear; but I hope for the best, trusting all will come out right in the end."—*Masonic Review.*

INSTALLATIONS.

GRAND LODGE CANADA.

BRIGHTON.—Officers of United Lodge, No 29, G R C, installed by W Bro J M Wellington, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro Wm Cherry, I P M; W Bro I B Thayer, W M; Bros Jos Clouston, S W; John Gunyo, J W; E Barker, Treas; F S Demorest, Sec; J M Wellington, Chap; Thos Wannamaker, S D; J H McMaster, J D; J Cornwall, S S; T Dickens, J S; W J Matson, I G; J Burr Tyler; J A Proctor, D of C.

INGERSOLL.—Officers of St John Lodge, No 68, G R C, installed by V W Bro C H Slawson, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro Jas Badden, I P M; W Bro J C Hegler, W M; Bros John Morrison, S W; Joseph Gibson, J W; Arthur Curtis, Treas; Wm Ewart, Sec; Rev John Reynolds, Chap; C McK Simpson, Org; Walter Mills, S D; Joseph H Feeney, J D; Geo R Thomson, S S; J B Jackson, J S; Robt W Woodrooffe, I G; Angus McLeod, Tyler; V W Bro Hugh Kerr, D of C.

TILSONBURG.—Officers of King Hiram Lodge, No. 78, G R C, installed by W Bro T B Barn, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro Chas McDonald, I P M; W Bro John McDonald, W M; Bros Wm McDonald, Jr, S W; Fredrick Barber, J W; Wm McDonald, Sr, Treas; John Smith, Sec; John Thompson, Chap; Melvin D Crooker, S D; Job Wildren, J D; T B Bell, I G; George Auscombe, Tyler.

STRATHROY.—Officers of Beaver Lodge, No 83, G R C, installed by W Bro John Paine, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro John V Black, I P M; W Bro Wm H Grant, W M; Bros Thos Jackson, S W; Wm H Oke, J W; Chas Grist, Treas; W Bro A A Cockburn, Sec; Bros T L Armstrong, Chap; Thos O Curry, S D; Jas S Lyons, J D; William Richardson, S S; Wm Wilkinson, J S; Alex Levitt, I G; Hiram Dell, Tyler; Jas H Lee, D of C.

COLBORNE.—Officers of Colborne Lodge, No 91, G R C, installed by W Bro W H Smith, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro W H Smith, I P M; W Bro D W Christie, W M; Bros Geo F Macklam, S W; Geo E Chapin, J W; Geo O Fowler, Treas; Geo Keyes, Sec;

Rev J T Dowling, Chap; James Redfearn, Org; Albert Gould, S D; James Shaw, J D; Joseph Priory, S S; Albert German, J S; W W Males I G; Marcus Tuttle, Tyler; E B Hinman, D of C.

PASCOOT.—Officers of Central Lodge, No 110, G R C, installed by V W Bro J Carruthers, Dec 27, 1884:—V W Bro J Carruthers, I P M; W Bro C MacPherson, W M; Bros Dr E C Feilde, S W; E Leslie, J W; M Dowsley, Treas; H H Wells, Sec; Rev Geo Forsay, Chap; C C Brouse, S D; J Smith, J D; A Press, S S; W Wallace, J S; Jas Rosebrook, I G; John Robinson, Tyler; W Gerald, D of C.

ATLANTA.—Officers of Malahide Lodge, No 140, G R C, installed by W Bro C W Marlatt, M D, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro S S Clutton, I P M, W Bro S S Clutton, W M; Bros R H Maw, S W; James E McDonald, J W; G F Clark, Treas; T H Collins, Sec; T W Whitney, Chap; C C Miller, S D; Geo Harris, J D; Geo Durkee, S S; W B Purdy, J S; Geo Lonks, I G; William J Paulds, Tyler; C W Marlatt, M D, D of C.

MILLBROOK.—Officers of J B Hall Lodge, No 145, G R C, installed by R W Bro H Turner, D.D.G.M. Ontario District, December 27, 1884:—W Bro Henry Turner, W M; Bros J C Kells, S W; L S Clary, J W; Jas Fitzgerald, Treas; H McCartney, Sec; Moses Sutton, Chap; Wm Wilcox, Org, John Beatty, S D; Wm Thexton, J D; Wm Piercey, I G; George F Welburn, Tyler; A T Armstrong, D of C.

EDMONTON.—Officers of York Lodge, No 156, G R C, installed by R W Bro John Fisher, Dec 26, 1884:—W Bro John Shepard, I P M; W Bro John Burke, W M; Bros John Cudmore, S W; James Ramsay, J W; W Bro Wm Norris, Treas; Jas H Mackenzie, Sec; John Davis, Chap; Robt Elgie, S D; Asketon Rayner, J D; Geo Brooks, S S; D F Jessopp, J S; J S Stibbard, I G; W W L.wards, Tyler; Francis Langrill, D of C.

OLM SPRINGS.—Officers of Alexandra Lodge, No 158, G R C, installed by W Bro John Sinclair, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro Robt Hunter, I P M; W Bro Jas W Ford, W M; Bros John A Robertson, S W; Hugh Logan, J W; William Smith, Treas; Walter Miller, Sec; G Robertson, Chap; C McNickel, S D; Alex Hinks, J D; Wm Wright, I G; John Q Braund, Tyler; John Savage, D of C.

BURLINGTON.—Officers of Burlington Lodge, No 165, G R C, installed by W Bro Wm Kearns, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro Robt Hammond, I P M; W Bro S M Durkee, W M; Bros Thos Campbell, S W; Robt Graham, J W; Wm Richardson, Treas; Fredk Bray, Sec; Wm Bothwell, Chap; J A Henderson, S D; Wm Dag, J D; G Robinson, S S; J H Burns, J S; J H Campbell, I G; H E Cotter, Tyler; Capt D Henderson, D of C.

SEAFORTH.—Officers of Britannia Lodge, No 170, G R C, installed by W Bro P M W G Duff, Dec 29, 1884:—W Bro W G Duff, I P M; W Bro A H Ireland, W M; Bros Wm Blackwell, S W; James Warwick, J W; A Strong, Treas; John Steet, Sec; R N Brett, Chap; James Scott, Org; J O Rose, S D; L G Van Egmond, J D; F G Neelin, S S; Geo Whiteley, J S; Alex McDonald, I G; John Williams, Tyler, Alex Slimmon, D of C.

GUELPH.—Officers of Speed Lodge, No 180, G R C, installed by R W Bro John Seon, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro Wm Parker, I P M; W Bro Walter Clarke, W M; Bros James Parker, S W; Thos New, J W; Geo H Skinner, Treas; Wm Gibson, Sec; Wm Watson, Chap; O H Ainsworth, Org; Geo Bruce, S D; J C McLean, J D; A Wicks, S S; W Carter, J S; A Turnbull, I G; H Bolton, Tyler; H Nicholson, D of C.

LONDON.—Officers of St John's Lodge, No 209a, G R C, installed by R W Bro Hungerford, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro Wm Noble, I P M; W Bro Alex McDonald, W M; Bros Wm O'Brien, S W; A E Cooper, J W; Wm Willis, Treas; John Siddons, Sec; Jas Taylor, Chap; J C Miers, Org; J A Smith, S D; Geo C Davis, J D; R McElheran, S S Armitage, S S; Arthur Carrothers, I G; F J Hood, Tyler; J L Payne, D of C.

GARDEN ISLAND.—Officers of Elysian Lodge, No 212, G R C, installed by W Bro Anthony Malone, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro Richard Raymond, I P M; W Bro Abraham Malone, W M; Bros John Mullin, S W; Thos C Smith, J W; W Bro Anthony Malone, Treas; Bros Thos Sapper, Sec; Henry Koney, Chap; James Dix, Org; Robt Simons, S D; Geo Boyde, J D; Alex Milligan, S S; John Hazlett, J S; Isaac Boyde, I G; David Kennedy, Tyler; George A Brian, D of C.

THOROLD.—Officers of Mountain Lodge, No 221, G R C, installed by W Bro George McFarland, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro John Stuart, I P M; W Bro Alex McClenchy, W M; Bros B F Morley, S W; Wm McCleary, J W; W J Macartney, Treas; W T Fish, Sec; W E Bone, S D; James Upper, J D; Wm Pike, S S; Wm Fonbister, J S; Wm McGill, I G; C H Bredger, Tyler; W M Hendershot, D of C.

HENSALL.—Officers of Zivrick Lodge, No 224, G R C, installed by V W Bro C Bennett, P G S, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro C Bennett, I P M; W Bro Jos Hudson, W M. Bros Dr Geo Buchanan, S W; Robt Buswell, J W; Wm A Waugh, Treas; Jas Binrow, Sec; Samuel Mines, Chap; Wm Hammond, Org; Geo J Pettz, S D; Jos Anderson, J D; Wm Hodgins and H Schellby, S S; Rich Reynolds, J S; Justice Demuth,

I G; Elim Butts, Tyler; Wm Buchanan, D of C.

ODESSA.—Officers of Prince Arthur Lodge, No 228, G R C, installed by W Bro T W Beeman, M D;—W Bro T W Beeman, M D, I P M; W Bro Malcolm McDonald, W M; Bros L H Stover, S W; Lewis Hartman, J W; J F Aylsworth, Treas; A P Booth, Sec; John Gallaher, Chap; B S Hillier, Org; G A Aylsworth, S D; R W Aylsworth, J D; B L Gilbert, S S; W H Benjamin, J S; A M Catron, I G; John W Deuges, Tyler; Jno A McKay, D of C.

BRAMPTON.—Officers of Ionic Lodge, No 229, G R C, installed by W Bro Adam Morton, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro Jas Sharp, I P M; W Bro John Colvin, W M; Bros C T Moore, S W; Jas Anderson, J W; John Clarke, Treas; Wm W Woods, Sec; Rev R Boyle, Chap; J J Manning, S D; J O Edwards, J D; Alex Shields, S S; Wm Hunter, J S; Jno Huxley, I G; C Thauburn, Tyler; Wm H McFadden, D of C.

CLARKSBURG.—Officers of Beaver Lodge, No 234, G R C, installed by W Bros J H Dickinson and Carroll, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro J H Dickinson, I P M; W Bro R Carroll, W M; W Bro J H Calverley, S W; W Bro R H Hunt, J W; Bro Q Gilson, Treas; V W Bro Chris Pye, Sec; W Bro Hunter, Chap; Bros Jas Rorke, S D; John Veitch, J D; Edw Bark, S S; E Raymond J S; R C Mitchell, I G; J A McCausland, Tyler; B G Kelly, D of C.

BRUSSELS.—Officers of St John's Lodge, No 284, G R C, installed by W Bro E E Wade, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro E E Wade, I P M; W Bro E E Wade, W M; Bros Thos Town, S W; N Richardson, J W; Thomas Fletcher, Treas; John Shaw, Sec; Sefferd Elliot, Chap; Wm Cloakey, S D; James Drewe, J D; J W Yeo, S S; J J Denman, I G; Jas Drow, Tyler.

LEAMINGTON.—Officers of Leamington Lodge, No 290, G R C, installed by W Bro M G Hetherington, Dec 27th, 1884:—W Bro Amos D Williams, I P M; W Bro W R Fizer, W M; Bros C McCallum, S W; A T Bristow, J W; James Baker, Treas; Byron Lane, Sec; Richard Preston, Chap; Walter Stares, S D; Saml Fuller, J D; Jas Robson, S S; Jas Harris, J S, Collingwood Foster, I G; John T Varley, Tyler; Edward Nash, D of C.

GRAFTON.—Officers of Grafton Lodge, No 308, G R C, installed by W Bro T V Webster, Dec 29, 1884:—W Bro T V Webster, I P M; W Bro J T Mulholland, W M; Bros W W Boyce, M D, S W; Jas Blacklock, Jr, J W; Henry Lawless, Treas; Wm Lawless, Sec; Wm Webster, Chap; Robt J Noble, S D; Geo Hare, J D; Isaiah J Hickey, S S; C M Richardson, J S; Wm W Muirhead, I G;

Thos Patterson; Tyler; John Grimison, D of C.

LAKEFIELD.—Officers of Clementi Lodge, No 313, G R C, installed by W Bro Wm Caldwell, M D, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro Robt Graham, I P M; W Bro Alex Bell, M D, W M; Bros Sparham Sheldrake, S W; T J Bird, J W; W Bro Wm Caldwell, M D, Treas; Robt Q Dench, Sec; Jno Clarin, Chap; Jas Horner, S D; Jas Moore, J D; Henry Wynne, S S; Wm Irwin, J S; W Bro John Hull, I G; Bro W H Casement, Tyler; W Bro John Dinwoodie, D of C.

PALMERSTON.—Officers of Blair Lodge, No 314, G R C, installed by R W Bro H Hyndman, P D D G M, Dec 5, 1884:—W Bro T H Bennett, I P M; W Bro H Clements, W M; Bros Rich Johnston, S W; R Shields, J W; W Bro A Stewart, M D, Treas; R W Bro H Hyndham, Sec; Bros J Kearns, Chap; P Marian, S D; J J Marian, J D; W H White, S S; R Doherty, J S; E M Mires, I G; R Irvine, Tyler.

JARVIS.—Officers of King Solomon Lodge, No 329, G R C, installed by W Bro J H Parsons, M D, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro John Hair, I P M; W Bro Daniel J Hind, W M; Bros Rev John Wells, S W; James Duncan, J W; Jas Whitwell, Treas; David Hill, Sec; Rev G Johnston, Chap; Wm Pearson, S D; Jas B McMicken, J D; Jas Whitwell, S S; Jas B McMicken, J S; Wm E Armstrong, I G; Dibbel Dennis, Tyler; Jas D Crichton and W A Howell, D of C.

PARRY SOUND.—Officers of Granite Lodge, No 352, G R C, installed by W Bro G W Webb, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro V Switzer, I P M; W Bro W R Beatty, W M; Bros R Spring, S W; A A Richmond, J W; Jno McClelland, Treas; Chas Clarke, Sec; J W Fitzgerald, Chap; J S Rogerson, Org; W H Hoppins, S D; J Moffatt, J D; T Kennedy, S S; W F Thomson, J S; T Hill, I G; T W George, Tyler; Robt Farrell, D of C.

CATARAQUI.—Officers of Frontenac Lodge, No 363, G R C, installed by W Bro Wm Waddington, Dec 27th, 1884:—W Bro R E Aiken, I P M; W Bro L A Smith, W M; Bros Henry Berry, S W; Robt H Baker, J W; Jos Northmore, Treas; Jos L Haycock, Sec; Rev S Ellery, Chap; Chas Aiken, S D; Geo McFarlane, J D; D C Smith, S S; Jno Cook, J S; Angus Bennett, I G; Wyman Rowe, Tyler; David Nicol, D of C.

BRANSTON.—Officers of Middlesex Lodge, No 379, G R C, installed by W Bro J Nicholson, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro Thos Gowan, I P M; W Bro Jas Sinclair, W M; Bros W Johnston, S W; Daniel McPherson, J W; Edward Roberts, Treas; Isaac Nicholson, Sec; R White, Chap; Wm Swisbert, S D; George Woods, J D; W Middleton, T S; Goulding, S S; P Downham, F J C G Sale,

J S; Robt Wright, I G; Samuel M Roberts, Tyler; W G Shoebottom, D of C.

CAMLACHE.—Officers of Huron Lodge, No 892, G R C, installed by W Bro F Kennedy, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro John Anderson, I P M; W Bro Alva Trusler, W M; Bros John Ferguson, S W; J S McMillan, J W; J McIntyre, Treas; J R Cairns, Sec; J B Riggan, Chap; G T Phillips, S D; D Smith, J D; G O Fulcher, S S; J Schram, J S; Wm McNamis, I G; Hugh Lymington, Tyler; B Schram, D of C.

OAKVILLE.—Officers of Oakville Lodge, No 400, installed by W Bro C W Pewre, Dec 27, 1884:—W Bro John Kaifing, I P M; W Bro W A Ferrale, W M; Bros George J Summer, S W; Jas Andrew, J W; George Andrew, Treas; Thomas Howarth, Sec; C Armstrong, Chap; W B Chisholm, S D; O A Bradbury, J D; Robt Williams, S S; Geo Moulton, J S; W T Mason, I G; Thomas Titherington, Tyler; Wm Street, D of C.

GRAND LODGE QUEBEC.

MONTREAL.—Officers of St. George's Lodge, No 11, Q R:—W Bro John A Peard, I P M; W Bro Ven Arch Evans, W M; W S Peard, S W; S Clendinneng, J W; W F Mount, Chap; J T Bolt, Treas; Wm Andrew, Sec; H F Hazling, S D; Geo Payne, J D; —Clayton, I G; Jas Brown, D of C; W R T Wilson, and —Strang, Stewards; John M Joslin, Tyler.

MONTREAL.—Officers of Kilwinning Lodge, No 20, Q R:—V W Bro T W Foster, I P M; W Bro Edmund Neve, W M; Bros W J McLean, S W; W E Cooper, J W; A G Raeburn, Chap; Francis Morgan, Treas; Frank Maile, Sec; J W Morris, S D; J Thompson, J D; J E Wright, D of C; Adam Volkert, Org; J Rennie, I G; Jas Johnston, and F J Thomas, Stewards; J M Joslin, Tyler.

MONTREAL.—Officers of Royal Albert Lodge, No 25, Q R:—W Bro A G Fenwick, I P M; W Bro Geo Wm Lovejoy, M D, W M; Bros H W Aird, S W; J L Lamplough, J W; E T Scott, Treas; Wm Stephen, M D, Sec; Robt Mellis, S D; G M Nield, J D; W Geo Beers, L D S, D C; H M Holland, I G; James Cunningham, and E M Renouf, Stewards; Geo Gurnham, Tyler.

MONTREAL.—Officers of Mount Royal Lodge, No 32, G R C:—R W Bro John O Stanton, I P M; R W Bro Jervis A Newham, W M; Bros W Hill, S W; J E Doyle, J W; H H Cromwell, Treas; W A Matley, Sec; Alex Gowdey, Chap; J B Tresidder, S D; A E Powter, J D; Thos U Herst, I G; Wm Seath, D of C; A S Campbell, and Fred R Glover, Stewards; Walter G Jones, Tyler.

MONTREAL.—Officers of Ionic Lodge, No 54, Q R:—R W Bro Rev J Scrimger, I P M;

W Bro James Walker, W M; Bros Joseph Luttrell, S W; John McDiarmid, J W; David Stewart, Chap; John Dyer, Treas; Wm Gosling, Sec; Andrew Galley, S D; John Yabsley, J D; E Edwards, M of C; Chas Stacey, Org; F Petrie, and Wm Potts, Stewards; George Ulley, I G; R Smith, Tyler.

MONTREAL.—Officers of Mount Horob Chapter, R A M:—E Comps Wm Lane, I P Z; T Nichol, M D, Z; H B Couper, H; C B Greaves, J; V E Comp Henry Dunne, Treas; Comps P A Crossby, Scribe E; Alf R Syons, Scribe N; Jos Briggs, P S; John Wilson, S S; I A Richardson, J S; A Meunier, M 4th V; E Higginbottom, M 3rd V; Jcs Reber, M 2nd V; Geo Fischer, M 1st V; Chas Byrd, and J W Chapleau, Stewards.

MONTREAL.—Officers of St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 640, E R:—W Bro Frank Smith, I P M; W Bro John B Young, W M; Bros W A Stephenson, S W; James Brown, J W; W H Dixon, Treas; A Jones, Sec; D Glen, S D; G A Cook, J D; W Carson, D of C; J C Clark, Chap; W Smith, and A T Page, Stewards; Joseph Best, Org; W W Williamson, I G; John M Joslin, Tyler.

WHITBY.—The following Sir Knights were installed officers of St John the Almoner Preceptory, No 15, by R E Sir Kt Judge Dartnell, on Monday evening, Jan 26, 1885:—E Sir Kt W R Howse, E P; R E Sir Kt Judge Dartnell, P E P; Sir Kt P Taylor, Constable; Sir Kt John Gale, Marshal; E Sir Kt Y Gibson, Chaplain; Sir Knights Chas King, Treasurer; J H Addison, Registrar; M O'Donovan, Sub-Marshal; T Deverill, Almoner; J W Ray, 1st Stan Br; J H Greenwood, 2nd Stan Br; H B F Odell, Capt of Gds; Thos Huston, 1st Herald; W Deans, 2nd Herald; W Calverley, Guard.

“A PROPER knowledge of speculative Freemasonry requires thought and application of the mental faculties. Yet, such is the frame of the human mind, such its construction, and such its varied elements, that the great masses are more generally content with the mere forms and ceremonies, the external show and the outward display, than with the more substantial enjoyments, to be secured by application of the mind in the pursuit of knowledge, using its energies in the investigation of subjects claiming its attention, as worthy of its highest consideration.”—*Etc.*

A SHARP LESSON.

"I must put a stop to this sort of thing!" said Mr. McElroy. "If I don't, I shall certainly come to the work-house; 'I haven't saved money all these years to rain it down on people's heads as if it was hail-stone!"

John McElroy was a man who had, in Yorkshire phraseology, "saved a power o' brass." Being a great deal too economical to marry, he had invited his lame nephew, Matthew Rawdon, to come with his family and keep house in the old red homestead; and thereafter he took credit to himself for supporting all the Rawdons, although Matthew toiled diligently at his trade of shoemaking, and James, the eldest son, managed the farm with skill and success, while Mrs. Rawdon and her two daughters, Lucy and Deborah, were the model dairy-women and best managers of the vicinity.

In an evil hour Matthew had borrowed a hundred pounds of Uncle John, to pay off an old debt that hung round his neck like a millstone.

He had kept up the interest pretty regularly, but it would have been about as easy for him to pay off the national debt as to discharge his obligation, and in this way Uncle McElroy contrived to keep him ground down into the very dust.

Had it not been for this debt the Rawdon family would have crept out from under the harrow of Uncle John's tongue and temper long ago.

"It don't seem as if we could stand it," said Mrs. Rawdon, plaintively.

"I don't care how much he scolds me," said Deborah, "but he has no business to tyrannize so dreadfully over poor mother."

"If I could only raise money enough to take a quarter's singing lessons, I could earn twenty pounds a year in the church choir," said Lucy.

The housekeeping book was particularly aggravating that morning; and Mrs. Rawdon had shed a few quiet tears before the interview was over.

"I hate whining women!" said Mr. McElroy; "and I hate extravagant ones!"

"I try to do the best I can," said poor Mrs. Rawdon.

And when the book was flung wrathfully on the table, and Mr. McElroy had dismissed his nephew's wife, he sat thinking.

"I'll do it!" he said aloud. "I've

had it in my mind for some time. I'll send these people about their business. I'll put an end to these everlasting impositions of theirs. They only care for me just the length of my purse. They hate me, every one of 'em. I can see through 'em, dull as they think me."

As he sat there, a little lad came to the door, with a yellow envelope in his hand.

"A telegram for you," said he. "A shilling to pay, please."

"I wonder who it can be from?" McElroy said.

It was very brief. It said—

"Stocks have fallen. Your money is all gone. Sorry, but could not stand against market. "H. RAVEN, & Co."

H. Raven & Co. Yes, that was the name of the stockbroking firm to whose care his diligently-hoarded fortune had been consigned. He read the brief dispatch over and over again, as if it were impossible to comprehend its full meaning.

"I don't understand," he repeated to himself—"I don't understand. I thought those stocks were safe enough. I only believed what those scoundrels told me themselves. Stocks fallen. My money all gone. Oh, what will become of me now?"

His head fell forward on his folded arms on the window-sill; he uttered a groan which seemed to come from the very depths of his heart.

"I am a poor man!" he faltered. "As poor as old Jim Watson, the clock-mender; as poor as Matthew himself. The savings of years have all gone at once; and I am a poor man!"

"Uncle McElroy, don't mind it," said the cheerful voice of Matthew, when at last he had mustered courage to tell his troubles, and sat with his head supported on his hand at the table, with a face drawn and pinched as if he had just recovered from a long sickness. "I am doing well at my trade just now, and you shall never feel the loss of your money while I can handle an awl or draw a thread."

"Never feel the loss of my money?" vaguely repeated McElroy. "The man talks like a fool."

But, nevertheless, there was a grain of comfort in the words.

"And, after all, Uncle John," consolingly whispered Mrs. Rawdon, "money isn't everything. You'll see how nicely we shall contrive to live. I'll take a boarder or two, if you don't

object, this summer. Your comfort shall not be interfered with in the least degree; and we may even manage to save a little at the year's end."

The tears came into Mr. McElroy's dim, blue eyes.

"You always did have a good heart, Sarah," said he; "but I wonder how you can have any patience left with me, after the times I've scolded you for half a pound extra of coffee, or a nutmeg!"

"And I am going to take in dress-making!" declared Deborah. "Oh you'll see, Uncle John—you will live like a gentleman. You needn't think that we have lived on your generosity all these years, not to try and return it now."

"! Generosity!" said Uncle John, hardly certain whether the words were in serious earnest.

But, no, there was no covert light of sarcasm in Deborah's bright, brown eyes as she bent caressingly over him. It was real love, real gratitude, that sparkled there.

And Lucy brought him a letter.

"It is from Mr. Grover, uncle," said she. "He offers to give me singing lessons for nothing, if I will help with the Sunday-school music; and then, pretty soon, I shall be able to earn money for you, too. "Dear uncle," with tears in her bright eyes, "we have all loved you, only we didn't dare to tell you how much. If—if you would only let me kiss you, Uncle John!"

The old man clasped her in his arms with tears streaming down his wrinkled cheeks.

"I don't care for the money," he ~~altered~~ "Let the money go, if you will only love me like this. I never was happier in my life! I know now what that feeling is that has been chilling and freezing me all my life. It was my heart starving to death! Yes, yes, we'll begin the world over again, children—you and I. We'll begin to enjoy ourselves at last."

They were sitting talking in the purple dusk of the summer evening, when there came a knock at the door. It was the little telegraph lad, breathless with haste.

"I've made a mistake," said he. "I've left the dispatch at the wrong place. Please to give me back the envelope!"

The family all looked at each other as the boy rushed down the road with

his freight of evil tidings for someone else.

"And my money is all safe," said Mr. McElroy, with a long breath—"all safe. It seems like a miracle, don't it? or a lesson sent direct from heaven to try us. Well, it won't be thrown away on me. Matthew," fumbling in his pocket-book, "here's your note. I make you a present of it."

He tore it in two as he spoke.

"Deborah shall have her new dress just as quick as she and the milliner can settle matters between them," he continued. "Lucy shall take singing lessons, and I'll buy an organ for her. And Sarah shall have a girl to lighten up the farm-work a little. Hush! don't say a word, one of you. That money has come back to me, as if through a miracle, and I mean to enjoy it now."

For Mr. McElroy had learned more lessons than one in the course of the last twenty-four hours.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE debt of the Masonic Temple at Philadelphia is being rapidly paid off.

THE Masons of Calgary, N. W. T., Bow River Lodge, held their first annual ball recently, the event proving in every way a great success.

THE Grand Lodge of Michigan has reprinted the proceedings from its organization, in 1826, down to 1860. Masons are beginning to learn that they have a history worth preserving.

"No," said Fitzkins, "I don't think I shall ever try to join the Masons; it's dangerous." "Dangerous? How?" "Oh, you see, we hear of so many murders in the first, second, and third degrees that I don't dare to try it."

IMPOSTOR.—One John Henry Gilling, claiming to hail from Falcon Lodge, No. 1416, Thirsk, England, we have the authority of Bro. Reginald Hartley, Secretary of the Lodge, to announce as an impostor. He has been attempting to ply his vocation in Philadelphia. Look out for him.

A Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons has been organized in Washington Territory. Owing to some irregularities in its formation, it was not recognized by the Grand Chapter of Quebec.

The Executive Council of the Sovereign Sanctuary held a special session at Toronto on the 19th ult., and adopted an insurance scheme, which will doubtless prove of practical benefit to the members.

BROTHER, the Duke of Newcastle, P. D. G. M., Nottinghamshire, Eng., has again returned to his tenants 20 per cent. of their rents, this being the fourth or fifth year in succession that similar abatement has been made.—*London Freemason.*

THE *London Freemason*, of Dec. 27, says, according to a telegram received from Paris early during the present week, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has addressed to his clergy a pastoral, in which he denounces the society of Freemasons as an association which is alike menacing to religion and civil order.

* * * "I SHALL not speak of the *morale* of the A. A. S. Rite, for of that I care little and know less; but against the *men*, who, like the plotters against Government of the United States, remain in and make a pretense of loyalty to the Ancient Craft and Templars, yet are plotting for the subjugation and destruction of both."—*Ex.*

THE Order of the Eastern Star in Connecticut is flourishing, for while some chapters seem to be losing their interest, others are gaining in interest, as well as membership. The reports from Illinois show a grand increase in chapters and membership, there having been instituted during the past year eleven new chapters, and the membership has increased nearly 2,500.

Death seems to have been very severe on the members of the Egyptian Rite in Canada, no less than five having been carried off since last July, including a Past Grand Master-General, a Deputy Pro. Grand Master, a P. G. Senior Warden, and another P. G. officer. All were Past Masters of Blue Lodges.

CREMATED.—The remains of the late Bro. Major Charles Brady, of St. Louis, Mo., were cremated at Lancaster, Pa., on January 15th inst. A committee of Lamberton Lodge, No. 476, of Lancaster, had charge of the remains, and the Masonic service was held in the Masonic Hall prior to the cremation.

THE proposed marriage of H. R. H. Princess Beatrice will greatly accord with the good feelings and wishes of all ranks and conditions amongst us. Our good wishes, as a Craft, go with the grand-daughter of our old Grand Master, and we trust that all happiness will attend the hymeneal voyage of the youthful and illustrious couple.—*London Freemason.*

THE news that the Hanselmann *Rocket* will be discontinued will cause sincere regret to its friends and subscribers. It has been a bright, newsy sheet, well edited, and of much service to the commandery. Its editor, Bro. Melish, has other duties that demand all his time, and so closed the *Rocket* with the November number. He donates the profits of the year to the annual donation visit of Hanselmann Commandery to the Children's Home.

The expelled Mason, Judge Burt, of Detroit, Mich., has been selling some so-called Masonic degrees to some innocents in Chatham. Are they aware of the fact that Burt was first expelled by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, reinstated on a technicality, and having removed to Michigan, was soon so notorious as to again have the ban of Freemasonry placed

upon him, by being formally expelled from that Grand Lodge? No lodge on this continent would admit this man.

MODERNIZING MASONRY.—“In my judgment it is beyond the power of the most profound Masonic scholar or teacher to modernize Masonry, to the end that greater good may result. The moment we permit ourselves to encroach upon its ancient customs, teachings and symbols, we begin to undermine a structure that antedating all others, has stood the test of ages, growing stronger and stronger with the advance of time, until today it stands forth a towering monument of imperishable greatness. We live to-day; the principles of our beloved institution live forever.—*Grand Master Parker, Dist. Col.*

It is stated that an officer or delegate of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England is now in America armed with full authority to open Mark Lodges in the United States and Canada. The companion's name is James W. Wallace, of Manchester, England. He is now in New York, and will in due time reach Canada, when the Grand Chapter authorities will, no doubt, be on the alert to receive the gentleman who desires to invade the Masonic territory of the Canadian Chapters. The action is in connection with the work of Mark Lodges in Quebec, under English authority, and contrary to the wishes of the Grand Chapter of Quebec.—*Toronto Mail.*

It is reported that M. W. Bro. Harman G. Reynolds, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, is residing at Blue Rapids, Kansas, in destitute circumstances, at the advanced age of seventy-four years. So says the *Masonic Advocate*. We trust it is not true. The Grand Lodge of Illinois is so particular as to who are Masons and who are not, and what Masonic organizations a man may belong to, that surely she would not

allow one of her honored chieftains in the past to languish in want on a foreign soil. We want to see *practical* Masonry everywhere, and Illinois, with her forty thousand brethren, will surely never allow one of her old Past Grand Masters and Past Grand Secretaries to *want in his old age*.

THE influence of Masonry for good is felt throughout the whole civilized world. It finds its way into the hamlets of the poor and into the palaces of the rich; the home of the widow and orphan is gladdened by its generous hands, and the weary traveler is cheered by its beneficences. It restrains man from the commission of crime and injustice, and stretches forth its hands to remove temptation from the erring; it is active in all those things which tend to elevate mankind, and is the relentless enemy of vice in every form.—*G. M. Bro. Church, of Colorado.*

A WORD TO PAST MASTERS.—M. W. Bro. Marquis F. King, Grand Master of Maine, in his recent annual address, gave the following fraternal advice to Past Masters which all would do well to heed:—“You stand in a peculiar position. You have been clothed with authority, and the Brethern have attended your will and pleasure, but now another has taken your place, and it is hoped and expected that you are of too generous disposition to envy him his preferment. Your authority is gone, but you have influence. Let me beseech you, therefore, that you exercise that influence to the harmony of your Lodge and the welfare of the Brethern. To you is ascribed the wisdom of experience; do not humiliate your successor by seeking to display your wisdom in contrast with his deficiency. To you every disaffected Brother runs with his grievance; be ever ready in the cause of truth and justice, but be sure and be no formenter of discord. The Master rests upon you with confidence, do not mislead him by professing a know-

ledge you do not possess, or instruct him in some manner of evading a law, and, by ingenious sophistry, satisfy his misgivings with the old story, 'thou shalt not surely die.' The Master avoids you with suspicion; gain his confidence by frankness and sincerity, and prove to him, by your acts, that his suspicion is groundless; having transferred the Square and Gavel to another, show, in the way you apply the Trowel, that the lessons you have taught others have not been lost upon yourself.

HER Majesty has given her consent to the betrothal of her youngest daughter, H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, to Prince Henry of Battenberg, a younger brother of Prince Louis of Battenburg, married to the Queen's grand-daughter, Princess Victoria of Hesse, and Prince Alexander, who in 1879, was elected Prince of Bulgaria. A curious courtship will result from this marriage, the Princess Beatrice becoming the sister-in-law of Prince Louis, who is already her nephew by marriage.

THE Grand R. A. Chapter of Nebraska, was opened at Omaha, Wednesday, December 10, 1884, with twenty-one of its twenty-five constituent Chapters. It is gratifying to observe our old friend and R.W. Bro. Wm. R. Bowen, re-called again to the Secretariat.

MASONRY is ancillary to the great business of manhood. The lodge is the armory where each one can prepare himself to do better all the duties which society, friendship, the State, the Church, man and life, press upon him; the *salon* where we gain those juster measures of character which enable us to unite more confident in the greater enterprises of the common weal; where the holiness of social converse is secured; where the guerdon of honest protection is the shield of private and family character.—*Bro. Edwin Wright, of Massachusetts.*

MASONIC LITERATURE.

With a new year we think it well to say a few words about Masonic literature. We quite enter into the fact of the great competition existing as to newspapers generally, and also to the grave consideration, as affecting any literary venture, that the *Freemason* appeals to a special class, and that Freemasonry is a specialty, and requires special and peculiar treatment. Some cynics have gone so far as to assert that brethren take up a Masonic paper only to read their own speeches, and there is no doubt a great deal of vanity and egotism in the world. But, as we are not cynics, we take rather a better view of things, though it is a remarkable fact, explain it as you will, that, in America, as in England, there is the same cry of apathy and chilliness, the same difficulty (with one or two bright exceptions) of keeping up a prosperous Masonic journalism, and a serial Masonic literature. If it is said, as it sometimes is, Freemasons are too busy to care much beyond and outside the lodge, we venture to reply that there is a good deal beyond and outside the lodge which calls for attention and deserves consideration. The antiquities, the philosophy, the aestheticism of Freemasonry, all deserve careful note and study; and the strides that during the last few years have been made in Masonic archaeology are so striking, that they seem to point to ulterior results and further discoveries. The materialism and machinery of Freemasonry, though needful as a conserving power for the organization, as an organization, are not the be-all and the end-all of true Freemasonry. We want something more, farther, better. Masonic literature supplies that want, and, despite many tendencies to neglect or undervaluing, to callous disregard, or affected hostility, deserves, we make bold to say, the zealous and steady support of all cultured and intelligent Craftsmen.—*Freemason, (England).*

A NEW AND NOTABLE LODGE.

The London *Freemasons' Chronicle* of December 6th, says:—

"We understand that a Warrant of Constitution for a new Lodge to be named the Lodge of the "Quatuor Coronati," No. 2076, has been granted by the M. W. the Grand Master of England. The founders are nine in number, which correspond with that of the *five* sculptors and the *four* officers who, together, make up the group of Christians massacred for their faith in Christianity in the time of Diocletian, and are now commonly described as the "Four Holy" or "Four Crowned Martyrs," and also as the "Quatuor Coronati." "Four Martyrs," as the generality of our readers will be aware, were the earliest patron saints of the Masons. The lodge is designed—at least we are so informed—to serve as a common meeting ground for Brethern desirous of promoting the study of Masonic archæology in its numerous branches. Papers will be read at each meeting of the Lodge, and afterwards printed in the Annual Proceedings. The production of an "Essay" or "Masterpiece," will be an essential preliminary to institution or joining, and the "intrants," to adopt a Scottish phrase will be duly provided with "intenders" or instructors. Major-General Sir Charles Warren is the W. M. designate, and the absence of this distinguished Brother in South Africa will temporarily postpone the ceremony of consecration. Among the petitioners, or "charter members," as our American Brethern would express it, are Bros. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P.G.C.; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; Walter Besant, G. W. Speth and W. H. Rylands."

Starting with such material, and such avowed principles, we cannot but be led to expect great things of it, and to forecast for the Lodge "Quatuor Coronati" a brilliant future. It will be a distinguished honor to be a member of this Lodge.

M. W. BRO. ROB MORRIS.

The "History of the Laureation of P. G. M. Bro. Rob. Morris, LL.D.," has been published by Knight & Leonard, Chicago, for private distribution, and we are indebted to our esteemed and distinguished Bro. Morris for a copy. It contains a complete account of the proceedings at the coronation of our brother as Poet Laureate of Freemasonry, at the Masonic Temple, New York, December 17, 1884, with excerpts from letters received from prominent craftsmen all over the world, in response to the invitation to be present at the coronation. The query, "Is Bro. Morris worthy of so distinguished a place as the Laureateship of Freemasonry?" was forwarded, Nov. 15th last, to *one thousand* Masons in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, and the response from every quarter was:—"Crown him, he has earned it; he honors Freemasonry by his pure life, genius and learning; he has sought, through many tribulations, the truth. Crown him. Robert Burns was laureated by his Scotch brethren for one Masonic lyric; Robert Morris has written three hundred. Crown him; let there be no waiting till after death to mark his praise, but honor his gray hairs while he is yet in the land of the living." It is throughout an interesting Masonic record. In this connection we mention that Bro. Dr. Morris, who has been a writer and lecturer on Freemasonry for 40 years past, and by universal consent is the Masonic Poet Laureate, has in the press of Knight & Leonard, No. 207 Madison street, Chicago, a new and complete edition of his Masonic poems, entitled "The Poetry of Freemasonry." It will contain over three hundred poems, and be issued in a handsome quarto volume of 400 pages, with red border, in richly gilt binding. The price is \$5, and the volume may be ordered from the publishers, or from Bro. Dr. Morris, Astor House, New York. We commend it to the attention of our readers.—*Keystone.*

THE topic of conversation among the Masons of Newark is the great fire in Cincinnati, and especially the loss of the Carson Library. Carson's most earnest sympathizer there is his personal and almost life-long friend, S. Stacker Williams, Deputy Grand Master of Masons of the State. In a conversation with a friend on the great loss to the Masonic world, that gentleman remarked: "Poor Brother Carson! One of the greatest works of his life gone, never to be replaced. Carson's was the greatest Masonic library in Ohio." Mr. William's grief at the loss of his friend Carson was uncontrollable, and despite his iron will tears were visible upon his cheeks, and he choked as he attempted to utter words of sympathy for his friend.—*Ex.*

A GRAND smoking concert will be held on Friday next, the 9th inst., at the Horns Assembly Rooms, Kennington, the object being to render help to Bro. Thos. McKinley, of the Jeppa Lodge, No. 188, who is in the last stage of consumption, and, through loss of business, in most distressing circumstances, yet with a wife and seven children unable to help themselves. The concert is under the patronage of Bros. the Lord Mayor; Alderman Fowler, M. P., G.J.W.; Horace B. Marshall, G. Treasurer; Raymond H. Thrupp, P.G.A.D.C., D. P.G.M. Middlesex, &c. Bros. E. W. Mackney, Egbert Roberts, Seymour Smith, G. S. Graham, and other artists have kindly offered their services on the occasion, and Bro. Graham will have entire charge of the musical arrangements. The price of tickets is 2s. each, and donations will be thankfully received by the Hon. secretaries of the fund, Bros. R. J. Paton and James Brown, 43, Elloroad, Streatham, or by the Treasurer, Bro. J. R. Johnson.—*Ex.*

THE following paragraph has been forwarded to us from Montreal, as if we could explain it, which we cannot, never having heard of said lodge be-

fore. Can any of our esteemed brethren in Red Lion-square do so?—"Hemlock Lodge No. 315, of Mark Master Masons, have, according to the *Gazette*, re-elected Bro. JAMES MARTIN W. M. It is not stated to what register this lodge belongs, and we fail to find it in the Directory. Can it be that, in face of the threatened edict, the Grand Lodge of England has issued a new charter, and thus hurls defiance at the authorities of Quebec? The indications are that ere long there will be music in Masonic circles, irrespective of that which is almost inseparable from St. John's Day celebrations."—We would only observe, "en passant," that the language of the Canadian Press is excessively grandiloquent, and to our minds, absurdly turgid in respect of a most insignificant matter.—*English Ex.* Good! but peculiarly—English.

WE have heard a whisper, though we cannot quite answer for its correctness, that H. R. H. Prince Edward, our royal "Lewis," is shortly to be initiated into Freemasonry. We hope that Dame Rumor will turn out for once to be speaking the truth, as such a fact would be appreciated and gladly hailed by the entire of Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry, and it would well accord with those enlightened views as regards our peaceful, loyal, and useful Order which have swayed two of the greatest reigning Houses of Europe (great proofs of their far-seeing and foreseeing wisdom), namely, the Houses of Hohenzollern and Brunswick. The childish fear of and opposition to Freemasonry in some countries still, if by some it may perhaps be too hastily assumed to be the outcome of bigotry and intolerance, may at any rate be fairly set down to unworthy apprehensions and a want of common sense. At the same time we say this, we are not insensible to the grave fact of the marked difference between foreign Freemasonry in some parts and our own loyal, and charitable, and neutral organization.—*London Freemason.*

HUMORISMS.

With umbrellas, like men, it is generally the poorest that gets left.

It has been remarked that some give according to their means, and some according to their meanness.

Many a boarding house patron gets into hot water when he ladles out the soup.

I am seized with dis-gust, said the darkey whose hat was blown away by the wind.

The majority of fellows who attempt to make fun of a mother-in-law were never blessed with one.

A destructive young dog is a pup et-ual trouble, while a nice cat is a purr-pet-ual pleasure.

A milkman who was nearly lynched for selling watery milk says the whey of the transgressor is hard.

Marriage promotes longevity among men notwithstanding its tendency to produce premature baldness.

When a poultry shipper gets his goods aboard the train he is a capitalist, and has only to count his coop on.

"Artificial dimples are all the rage in Chicago." We had thought that natural cheek was Chicago's strong point.

Awkward Idiot—"Your train is quite long Miss Lucy." Miss Lucy—"It will not be so long if you take two feet off it."

A scientific journal says that the ear of a clam is at the base of the foot. It must be funny to see a clam walk around listening for earthquakes.

"The rage in Florida is ploughing matches," says an exchange. And yet we have to pay a cent a box for them up here in the enlightened North.

"Do not marry a widower," said the old lady. "A ready-made family is like a plate of cold potatoes." "Oh, I'll soon warm them," said the damsel.

A man in Cincinnati bet his wife that Blaine would be elected, and he is now going to law to see if he cannot compel the winner to take the stakes.

"What is the stuff that dreams are made of?" inquires a poet. If he wants to manufacture a first class variety dream, lobster salad can be highly recommended.

If you don't observe so many cats about the boarding house now you must bear in mind that the shooting season is at hand, and rabbit pie is a seasonable article.

"No," said the dying punster, with a grim smile; "no, I don't object to flowers, but don't have any violet, please. I shouldn't care to have my grave violeted you know." It was immediately agreed that it was best that he should go.

Hymn to be sung at the obsequies of a gentleman who didn't know it was loaded: "A charge to keep I have."

"There is no place like your home," says the poet. Right! unless it's the home of the young woman you're after. This is of course an exception. Future poets will please note it.

Before offering to ring the street-car bell for a lady about getting off, look closely at her right hand. If she wears a diamond ring and you pull the strap she will be your enemy for life.

An eminent physician says that lemon juice is better than quinine to cure malaria. We always did call for lemon and sugar in ours in preference to quinine.

"Is a woman capable of filling an office?" She is. A woman has just been inquiring after some rejected manuscript in this office and she filled it completely, for the time being.

A circle of rubies forms the newest engagement ring. The rubies represent the wealth of a man before marriage. The circle represents the amount of money he has left afterward.

"Why did you put that nickel with a hole in it in the contribution box?" asked one man of another. "Because I could not put the hole in without the nickel, and I had to put in something."

"Whenever you speak, tell the truth," said an ancient philosopher. If this principle were to prevail now, silence in this country would be so thick that you could cut it with a caseknife.

A correspondent wants to know at what height men can live. Personal experience has led us to believe that a man can live, if he has a job, at a height of about five feet and eleven inches.

The wheel snake, which takes its tail in its mouth and so trundles over the ground, is to say the least, regardless of dress and its appropriateness. His walking suit consists of a swallow-tail.

A young lady whose very best young man lived over the way with his parents took a seat by the window one cloudy morning. "Why do you sit by the window such a chilly morning, Laura?" asked her mother. "I'm waiting for the son to come out, ma," she replied.

Experience may be a dear teacher," remarked a clergyman, as the contribution box was returned to him empty; "but the members of this particular flock who have experienced religion have accomplished it at a very trifling cost. The choir will sing the seventy ninth hymn, omitting the first, third and fourth verses, in order to save unnecessary wear on the organ."

The Canadian Craftsman.

Port Hope, February 15, 1885.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Has not the time arrived when some action should be taken regarding the so-called Ontario Masons? It is better to heal the breach at a sacrifice than allow the schism to extend. The question has to be grappled with some day, and we believe the sooner the better. It is all very well to call them "clandestine," and declare they are an insignificant body, but the fact is they are increasing in numbers, and every day will add to the difficulties of a compromise, yet it has to come to that. The difficulty is that the public can not be made to understand that in joining the so-called "Ontario Lodges," they are entering an illegal and unrecognized body, and either vigorous means should be adopted where they have lodges established, or propose establishing them, to inform the people of the nature of the fraud, or efforts should be made to bring about a compromise. We were told some years ago this matter was all settled, but it seems as far from a settlement as ever, and the consequence is that many respectable people are being roped in to these bogus lodges.

REPLY TO THE "LONDON FREE-MASON."

We hardly care to again refer to the outrageous and insulting manner in which the *Freemason* (Eng.), the official organ of the Grand Lodge of England, alludes to our Quebec brethren. They are a "swarm,"—a gentle-

manly and courteous phrase to use to a number of the leading citizens of the sister Province, and men whose social and Masonic standing is as good as that of most of the members of the Grand Lodge of England. The insult is repeated number after number, and shows the venom of the writer.

Now, we will come to facts. We will put aside all questions as to Grand Lodge Sovereignty, but we propose to refute the assertions in the leaderette of the 10th ult. It says:—"The parties most to be pitied are the members of the loyal English Lodges. They have committed no offence, Masonic or civil; they have brought themselves under no known section of local or Masonic enactment. They are simply punished for their loyalty."

We unhesitatingly stigmatize the above paragraph as GROSSLY FALSE. We have no other words to apply. For years these lodges (or at all events St. George's, No. 440, E.R., upheld by St. Paul's and St. Lawrence, and whose actions are known to the Grand Lodge of England), have opened their doors to men black-balled by Quebec Lodges in Montreal and throughout the Province of Quebec. It is not long since St. George's received a candidate rejected from Toronto, and the Grand Lodge of England supported her in this invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Dare the *Freemason* assert that under such circumstances St. George's Lodge, No. 440, E. R., has "committed no offence, Masonic or civil?" We await a reply. Can there be a more wilful and gross violation of Masonic cour-

tesy, Masonic comity, and Masonic etiquette, than for one lodge to knowingly accept the rejected material of another lodge? If St. George's Lodge, No. 440, E. R., were located in London, England, and acted in this manner towards her sister lodges in the metropolis, would the *Freemason* dare to uphold her and assert she had "brought herself under no known local or Masonic enactment?" had "committed no offence, Masonic or civil?" Certainly not; then the *Freemason* would be prompt enough to denounce the "outrage;" but we are only Colonial Masons belonging to a "swarm."

The *Freemason* again asserts what it knows to be false, when it adds:—"We have reason to believe that the members of the English Lodges in Canada can compare with any similar body of Masons anywhere for Masonic zeal and Masonic energy, for firm adherence to the principles of *Freemasonry*!" Firm adherence to the principles of *Freemasonry*! Heaven save the mark. The action of St. George's Lodge, No. 440, E. R., as we have shown, is not creditable to the Craft, and we hesitate not to assert that there is not another Masonic lodge on this continent that would accept black-balled candidates, and as wilfully violate all Masonic usage. Yet, the *Freemason* upholds it, the Grand Lodge of England supports it, and Col. Clerke declares it is "all right." All we ask is: Would such things be tolerated among English Lodges in England? If so, we should not complain. Let the *Freemason* answer in a clear and straightforward manner. As to their "loyalty," the members of our Colonial Grand Lodges are as

loyal to England's Queen as any of the Masons on the roll of the Grand Lodge of England, and he who asserts the contrary is not speaking the truth.

QUEBEC AND HER SISTER COLONIAL GRAND LODGES.

When we consider the anxieties, difficulties and troubles that have attended the career of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, from her formation to the present time, owing to "concurrent jurisdiction," and the want of all proper feeling and Masonic courtesy on the part of foreign lodges in her midst, we think she should be more inclined to sympathize with those in a similar position. Such, however, so far, has not been the case. She only recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales after the Grand Lodge of Canada and other sister Provincial Grand Lodges had, and now she gently ignores the Grand Lodges of Victoria and South Australia, that are suffering exactly from the same treatment as herself. If the Grand Lodge of Quebec expects the support of American and Canadian Grand Lodges, she must not be so "chary" in recognizing the rights of others.

What will our brethren in South Australia, who, with the exception of one lodge, are an unit, so far as local Grand Lodge sovereignty is concerned, think? What will the Grand Lodge of Victoria, recognized by the Grand Lodge of Canada and eighteen sister Grand Lodges, suppose? What can they imagine is the reason of this direct "snub" from a quarter where they have a special right to expect sympathy and the outstretched hand

of brotherly love? We know not. But this we do know, that the Grand Lodge of Québec has no excuse for year after year ignoring the rights of others, while she is so continually appealing to others to support her in her own.

PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Grand Masters and Grand High Priests, Grand Lodges and Grand Chapters, still continue to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes and minds of all sensible men, by giving rulings and enacting laws as to the physical qualification of candidates for the mysteries of our Royal Art. One would really suppose, to read some of these learned (?) disquisitions on a short toe, a cataract, an epileptic fit, and bye and bye it will be "a cold in the head," that the class of unfortunates who are thus afflicted are stamped by God "with the brand of Cain." We are at a total loss to understand how any man with liberal ideas can tolerate such a gross injustice. One of the most venerable and universally respected Grand Secretaries on this continent,—a tower of strength lies in his name,—is *lame*. We know one Past Grand Master with only one arm, and another blind of an eye (though he hides the fact.) If these men have risen to the pinnacle of Masonic fame, why are we to exclude a profane, otherwise worthy, because he has met with an accident, or is afflicted with a physical disease?

It were much better if these sticklers for physical qualifications examined their own mental qualifications and those of their friends. We are told we are "no longer operative,

but rather speculative, or Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons," so no longer do we require those physical qualifications which were of necessity essential when our Society was principally composed of "hod-carriers." The whole thing is a mere relic of the past, and to call it a landmark is simply an absurdity. We might as well say it is a landmark for us to practically acquire a knowledge of the uses of the working tools. If one is essential, so is the other.

Besides, it is an actual degradation and disgrace to us to think that we would refuse a man of brilliant intellect, unexceptionable character and of high social, moral and financial standing, because he had occasionally an epileptic fit, or had a cataract in his eye, or was short of a joint in his little toe.

GRAND CHAPTER OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The convention for the formation of this Grand Chapter was held at Spokane Falls, on June 5, 1884, by the representatives of the "three several chapters working under charters from the General Royal Arch Chapter of the United States of America." All preliminaries having been satisfactorily arranged; and the Hon. Louis Ziegler elected Grand High Priest and Comp. Thomas M. Reed, of Olympia, Grand Secretary, the following motion was adopted:—

"Resolved, That this convention, having now completed the necessary work of preliminary organization for a Grand Royal Arch Chapter for Washington Territory, when it adjourns it shall adjourn to meet subject to the call of the Grand High Priest elect, upon his receiving such

response from the General Grand High Priest as shall make it advisable to call the convention together."

On September 29th, the General High Priest, M. E. Comp. A. F. Chapman, issued his proclamation declaring that it was "advisable to organize a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for Washington Territory," and "believing that the best interests of Royal Arch Masonry will be promoted thereby" appointed "E. Comp. Andrew McColey, Past Grand King of the Grand Chapter of Oregon his "representative to officiate at the organization of the Grand Chapter for Washington Territory, and to install the officers of the said Body."

On October 2, in accordance with the above edict, the representatives of Walla Walla, Spokane and Skatille Chapters, together with the proxy for Taceena Chapter, U. D., met in convention at Walla Walla, and were duly instituted into a Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and their officers installed by the official representative of the General Grand High Priest.

We have thus fully referred to the formation of this organization, since the Grand Chapter of Quebec delayed recognition of this Body, on the ground that she had not been acknowledged by the General Grand Chapter. We would suggest to our Companions in the sister Province to look a little closer into these matters, before they again make such an error. The legality and status of the Grand Chapter of Washington Territory cannot be questioned, and the Grand Chapter of Quebec has made herself ridiculous in not recognizing her. If the General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States acknowledges her, surely a foreign Grand Chapter should hasten to do so.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BRO. GEORGE C. LONGLEY still continues very ill.

THE Supreme Great Prior of Canada, Col. MacLeod Moore, has been confined to his room for the last two weeks, and is still far from well.

WE are glad to learn that Bro. J. W. E. Beckner, the editor of the *Corner-Stone*, (N.Y.), is recovering from the effects of his long illness.

SECRETARIES, and others, are courteously invited to correspond with the CRAFTSMAN, and to furnish it with such items of local Masonic news as they may deem of interest to the fraternity.

ILL. BRO. FOLGER, the Scottish Rite Historian, and Fr. T. B. Whytehead, of York, England, have been nominated honorary members of the Rose-crucian Society of Canada.

OUR thanks are due to R. E. Comp. T. M. Reed, of Olymple, W.T., Grand Secretary, for proceedings of convention for formation of the Grand Chapter of that Territory.

M. W. BRO. GEO. O. TYLER, was, as usual, hard at work at the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and M. W. Bro. J. H. Graham, excelled himself on the same occasion, in his eloquence and erudition.

WILL either of our English contemporaries kindly inform us when and where the Prince of Wales was initiated into our mysteries, and subsequently received his Royal Arch, Templar, and Scottish Rite Degrees? We have been asked the question, and, unfortunately, cannot give the dates, &c.

BRO. RAMSAY is again laid up with the gout. A contemporary hints that the Masonic festivities at Montreal during the carnival week were a little too-too. Poor man's "gout" is a bad thing for the Egyptians.

A CORRESPONDENT in the London *Freemason* denies the assertion that the Pro. Grand Master of Victoria, and his friends, supplied "free passes" to the festivities on the occasion of his installation. We gladly make the correction, if our correspondent was in error.

WE understand a Rose Croix Chapter of the Memphis Rite will, probably, shortly be organized at Cannington, with Ill. Bro. Major Hirshfielder as first Most Wise. Bro. Hirshfielder is an enthusiastic Mason and excellent ritualist. We wish the incipient chapter success.

THE Grand Lodge of Quebec, which is appealing on all sides for assistance in her battle for colonial rights, is slow to recognize the same rights elsewhere. The Grand Lodges of Victoria and New South Wales are in exactly the same position she is, and yet no mention was made of them in the Grand Z.'s address.

WE congratulate *The Freemason* (England), upon the commencement of Vol. XVII. It is a journal from whose views, we, as a representative of Colonial Masonic Rights, must differ, and which has, we think, constantly maligned us; but, in other respects, is well worthy of the continued support of the Masonic fraternity. We wish it a prosperous year, and many of them.

BRO. C. F. CHAPMAN, IX^o, has our thanks for information regarding the Rosecrucian Society of the United States and Massachusetts College, of which he is Chief Adept.

THE Worshipful Master-elect of a certain lodge located on the line of the Midland R.R., has, owing to certain irregularities, which took place in his absence, declined to be installed. As he is one of the most prominent and earnest craftsmen in the locality, the matter is more serious than at first sight appears.

BRO. KENNINGS Masonic Calendar has been received, although very late. It is as full as ever of useful, general Masonic information, and should be in the hands of every Mason. Its price is only fifty-five cents, including postage. Address, Bro. George Kenning, *The Freemason*, London, England.

TH. ILL. BRO. DARIUS WILSON, 96^o, Grand Master of the Sovereign Sanctuary of the Royal Masonic Rite, U.S.A., was greeted with a large and appreciative audience on his recent lecture in New York, and subsequently organized a Rose Croix Chapter in that city, with Prof. A. L. Rawson, D.D., LL. D., for Most Wise. Two other Chapters of the Rite, we understand, are to be instituted this month.

THE Statutes and Constitution of the Rosecrucian Society of Canada, with list of members, are now in press. All fratres who desire their certificates, will please forward their name in full, Masonic rank in all bodies, address, and Latin motto, in duplicate, to the Secretary-General, Frater Robert Ramsay, Hon. IX^o, Orillia, Ont.; and

the Treasurer-General, Frater John Easton, Hon. IX^o, Brockville, to whom they must forward a fee of five dollars for registration and certificate. No name will be entered on the books without this fee.

Our contemporary, the *Keystone*, has entered upon its seventeenth year, and continually improves. Its able editor, Bro. McCallie, is not the best correspondent in the world, but he writes excellent and choice editorials, and fills its pages weekly with interesting and instructive Masonic news. The Pennsylvania Masons have a right to be proud of their organ, and after perusing it, as we have, from its first year to the present date, we like it better and better.

We understand the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters will be convened at Toronto in April. There should be a full attendance on this occasion, as it is too bad to allow this beautiful rite to die a natural death so far as Canada is concerned. Why do not Royal Arch Masons take more interest in the Cryptic Rite? It is closely identified with Capitular Masonry, and so thoroughly develops it, that every Companion should take the degrees.

PARTICULAR attention is directed to the article in another column, from R. W. Bro. Henry Robertson, Deputy Grand Master G. L. C., on the subject of amendments to the Constitution. The suggested amendments, all will agree, are necessary. We are sure our readers would be glad to hear from R. W. Bro. Robertson frequently, and we will esteem it a favor if he will contribute an occasional article for its pages.

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

The Fifteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was held on the 28th and 29th inst., at Montreal. Following is a synopsis of the Grand Master's address:—

BRETHREN IN GRAND LODGE ASSEMBLED:

It is with pleasure that I welcome you to this our fifteenth annual convocation.

After an absence of two years we return to the city of Montreal, the place of our nativity.

During this interval we have visited the ancient city of Quebec and the young and flourishing city of Sherbrooke. Our recollection of these events is exceedingly pleasant and our work there we trust profitable.

Here, in the Metropolis, we may mark our own and our country's progress with a greater degree of satisfaction than elsewhere. We revert to both with pride. At the expiration of fifteen years we find ourselves occupying a prominent position in the Masonic world and our Province an integral part of a great federation extending from one ocean to the other. With the onward march of national events Freemasonry has kept apace, and as the tide of emigration has rolled to the westward there has the meteor flag of our beloved order been unfurled, inviting the lovers of the true, the pure and the noble to enlist beneath its folds.

Recognizing the guiding hand of the Supreme Being in all this, we would humbly thank Him for His many kindnesses and earnestly pray that He will continue to bless our native land and our time honored institution.

Loyalty to the state, to religion in its highest and broadest sense and to the fraternity are foundation stones upon which the superstructure of Freemasonry stands. The past has been a series of successes and triumphs, and resting now on such a basis we hopefully, confidently, look to the future. Now perhaps more than at any other period of our world's history should the essentials of pure Freemasonry be well defined and be well understood, in order that the genuine may be severed from the spurious in order that the Great Lights may dispel whatever of darkness or error exists.

I have to inform you that, so far as I know, peace and harmony prevail among our lodges and the respective members of each. Fully more than the ordinary

amount of work has been done during the past year. Our growth is necessarily gradual, yet it is sure. Under all the circumstances our progress has been satisfactory. In reviewing the past we feel encouraged. In Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-one we had but thirteen hundred and seventy-nine enrolled members; in Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-four we had twenty-eight hundred and forty. Difficulties have beset us, and we have had obstacles to overcome, which have not fallen to the lot of any other G. L. on this continent. In all our conflicts we have as yet been victorious. We look confidently and hopefully to the future.

I must now refer to a matter which has occasioned the Craft in this Province great uneasiness—which has attracted general attention abroad—which has caused my predecessors as well as myself much anxiety and many sleepless nights. It is the old question. The vexatious question. That of the existence in our midst of three lodges of a Foreign register, claiming and exercising concurrent jurisdiction, with our own Lodges. This Grand Lodge was established upon the doctrine or principle of Sovereignty: of exclusive jurisdiction within the limits of its territory.

It has repudiated all overtures that infringed upon this theory, and yet, our authority has been set at naught. The Grand Lodge of England, and her three subordinate lodges here, have practically ignored our existence. All these matters have been so frequently referred to that every Brother must now be thoroughly conversant therewith. Grand Lodge at its last annual communication felt that patient waiting, soliciting and imploring for the recognition of our rights; for the recognition in this Province of the principle, by England, upon which she herself is built, and for which she has contended, had proved futile and useless. That if we would hold intact our honor, dignity and integrity, we must do more than simply assert our supremacy, we must maintain it by recourse if necessary, to such measures as Masonic law and usage dictate. To that end the Grand Master was instructed, "after due notice, to declare non-intercourse" with all Lodges and Brethren in the Province of Quebec, "who will not array themselves beneath our banner and join our register." Painful though the duty imposed upon me was, I have seen no alternative. The notice mentioned was delayed as long as possible. Hoping that our esteemed Brethren here, and that Grand old Lodge of England might see the justice, equity and legality, of our position, and join hands with us. Such, however, has not been the case.

After much deliberation, I therefore, on the third day of October, caused the following notice to be given:—

THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC. A. F. & A. M.
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER.

STANSTEAD, P. Q., October 3rd, 1884.

To His Royal Highness, Albert Edward,
Prince of Wales, &c., M. W. Grand
Master of the United Grand Lodge of A.
F. & A. M. of England.

M. W. BROTHER AND ILLUSTRIOUS SIR:—

With assurances of loyalty and under the instructions conveyed to me by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as its Chief Executive officer, I desire to call the official attention of your Royal Highness to the position of Craft Masonry in this Province, as effected by the continuance therein of Lodges acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England and repudiating the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec as the sovereign Masonic power within such territory.

This Grand Lodge was constituted in accordance with rules prevalent on this continent, as to territorial jurisdiction, and has been in existence for nearly fifteen years, and has been fraternally recognized by the sister Grand Lodges of the Western World and generally elsewhere, as the Grand Body exercising supreme power in Craft Masonry in the Province. That principle has been generally accepted as fundamental and has become the rule and guide in matters relating thereto. It was through the acceptance and adoption of that principle that this Grand Lodge was formed. So large a body of Masons have recognized it that its infraction would cause great disturbance in the Masonic world and in the interests of peace, harmony and brotherly love such a calamity ought, if possible, to be avoided.

At the time this Grand Lodge was organized there existed in this Province three lodges, to wit: St. George No. 440, St. Paul No. 374, and St. Lawrence No. 640, under the jurisdiction of your Grand Lodge, and which have continued until now without changing their allegiance. For many years after the formation of the Grand Lodge the difficulties and labor attending the same and the proper shaping of the work so as to procure efficiency largely occupied its attention.

Yet at all times and on all occasions, has this Grand Lodge in the most positive manner, declared its belief in and adherence to that doctrine and that it would at the proper time assert its exclusive territorial rights.

In the opinion of the Grand Lodge of Quebec the time has now arrived for a settlement of the question, such settlement it is within my instructions and powers to say, can only rest, with any degree of satisfaction, upon the withdrawal of the exercises of authority by your Grand Lodge over the said Lodges now acknowledging its allegiance, and the unconditional admission of

the supremacy of this Grand Lodge over all Master Masons and all Craft Lodges in the territory of the Province of Quebec. Such settlement is in the interest of the Craft here and elsewhere in the Masonic world.

Events which have transpired within the past few years have made it quite evident that, apart from the territorial principle, peace and harmony cannot prevail among Masons in this Province until it is fully established that there is but one class of Masons here, and but one Supreme Authority. To exert a healing influence therein, if for no other consideration, it is manifestly certain that one or the other of the Grand Bodies should withdraw. Discord has been fomented among Masons and scandal has been brought upon the fraternity thereby. Two Masonic bodies, bidding for support and struggling for supremacy within this jurisdiction is not a pleasant subject for contemplation. The difficulty has unfortunately gained general notoriety, and is likely to bring disrepute upon the Craft.

There is a feeling of uneasiness among Masons, and many causes more or less grave, render it important that, in this Province, there should not be two classes of Masons, or Quebec Masons and English Masons, but only one Grand Body and a united order. I need not refer in detail to those causes, as I am sure they have not altogether escaped your Royal Highness' notice. The bitterness of one class of our population towards Masons makes it all the more important that there should be no division in the ranks, and the feeling prevailing that our English brethren rely to some extent upon that adverse sentiment naturally arouses the indignation of the Quebec brethren.

I cannot believe that your Grand Lodge desires to build upon discord and strife in this province, or desires to have the idea prevail that Colonial Masons have no rights which English Masons will admit; that whilst Colonial Masons are tolerated, they have no prerogatives, save such as English Masons permit them to possess. Apart from Masonic considerations, the belief that the sentiment of English Masons towards their Colonial brethren was of that character, would be fraught with danger, as tending to loosen attachments binding the Mother Country and the Colonies together.

In the present situation, probably nine-tenths of the Freemasons in this Province acknowledge allegiance to this Grand Lodge. It has a distinct organization, fraternally recognized by the sister Grand Bodies. It has in its favor the principle of territorial jurisdiction. It is in a position to efficiently perform Masonic work.

There is nothing which your Grand Lodge

can do for its adherents here, that this Grand Lodge cannot perform. These are important reasons why the withdrawal should be on your part, aside from considerations before mentioned.

Believing, as I do, that the interests of the craft require the discontinuance by you of your authority over Master Masons and Craft Lodges in this Province, as a final adjustment of the unpleasant difficulties created by its continuance here, I am compelled respectfully to convey to your Royal Highness the M. W. the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, A. F. & A. M., the request of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., that such withdrawal take place on or before the first day of January next, failing which, no other course will be open to me but to declare, according to Masonic methods, a severance of intercourse between this Grand Lodge, its constituent Lodges, and all brethren in obedience thereto and the above mentioned Lodges, to wit: St. George, No. 440; St. Paul, No. 374, and St. Lawrence, No. 640; and each and all the members thereof.

I have the honor to be, loyally and fraternally, Your obedient servant,

E. R. JOHNSON,

G. M., G. L., of Q.

It due time this acknowledgment was received:—

Grand Secretary's Office,

Freemasons' Hall,

Great Queen St., London, W.C

14th Oct., 1884.

Colonel Shadwell Clerke, G. Secretary, G. L. of England, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed by the M. W., the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, G. Master of G. Lodge of England, under date 3rd Oct., 1884.

At a later date the following reply came to hand:—

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Freemasons' Hall,

Great Queen Street, LONDON, W.C.,

27th Nov., 1884.

To M. W. BROTHER E. R. JOHNSON, Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Quebec.

M. W. BROTHER.—I am commanded by the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of the 3rd October last, on the subject of the three English Lodges in Montreal, namely, No. 374; St. George, No. 440; and St. Lawrence, No. 640, still remaining under this Grand Lodge in which you urge, on similar grounds to those put forward by your predecessors, in the years 1877, 1880 1881, the suppression of those

Lodges, and intimate that in the opinion of your Grand Lodge the time has now arrived for a settlement of this question, explaining that such settlement, to be satisfactory, involves the unconditional admission of the supremacy of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, over all Lodges and Masons in that Province. You therefore convey to our Grand Master the request of your Grand Lodge, that a withdrawal of the authority of the Grand Lodge of England from over these three Lodges should take place on or before the 1st of January, 1885, failing which, you will declare a severance of intercourse between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and its members, and the three Lodges in question and their members.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England does not desire, unnecessarily, to repeat what has already been communicated in the letters which have been addressed by my predecessors and myself in obedience to his commands, to the late Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but His Royal Highness must point out that when the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed in the year 1857, and assumed jurisdiction over the territory of Montreal, the three Lodges in question were already in existence and working. The St. Paul, since 1824; the St. George, since 1836; and the St. Lawrence, since 1854; and these three Lodges have declined to join the movement which resulted in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to sever their allegiance from the Grand Lodge of England when the former Body sought recognition from this Lodge, it acceded to and adopted, the express condition that the existing status of these three Lodges should be maintained, this point was stipulated for by this Grand Lodge of England, and was distinctly agreed to by the Grand Lodge of Canada. Matters remained on this footing until the year 1869, when the Quebec Masons separated from the Grand Lodge of Canada and formed themselves into the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and declared their independence, which was ultimately acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Canada, but on the newly established Grand Lodge of Quebec applying for recognition they were reminded of the terms previously entered into by the Grand Lodge with that of Canada, relative to the three Lodges in question, and were informed that such recognition could only be accorded to them on similar terms. To these conditions the Grand Lodge of Quebec declined to assent, and the matter has since remained in *status quo*, although various letters have passed on the subject between the two Grand Masters. It has been repeatedly explained that the Grand Lodge of England would offer no obstacle to these Lodges entering into allegiance to

the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but that this is a matter entirely for these Lodges to determine.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England has always declined to use coercive measures to bring about this result, holding that the Lodges are entitled to act independently and without pressure.

The request now made involves the principle, that because a Grand Lodge is formed in a territory, Lodges therein already lawfully existing become unlawful if they do not join in adhering to the newly formed Body.

To this principle the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England cannot submit. A Grand Lodge, by its mere creation, cannot invalidate actual Lodges already existing in the territory over which it assumes jurisdiction. The creation of the new Body does not annul the prior right, indeed, the request to withdraw the warrants implies that under them the continuance of these Lodges is justified. The Grand Lodge of England has consistently adhered to the position thus stated. At the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, a Lodge under the Grand Lodge of England continued its allegiance, and is still working, at Halifax, in harmony with the local Grand Lodge.

The reference in your letter to "two masonic bodies bidding for support and struggling for supremacy" does not appear to apply in any way to the present position.

His Royal Highness is naturally anxious that peace and harmony should prevail amongst all masons, but he does not see that he would be justified in forcing upon these Lodges, against expressed desire, their extinction.

Whilst, therefore, much regretting his inability to comply with the wishes of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, he cannot undertake to ask the Grand Lodge of England to reverse its former decision, upon the grounds and for the reasons advanced.

I have the honor to be, M. V. Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

SHADWELL H. CLERKE,

Colonel, G. S. of England.

It will be observed that this correspondence has developed nothing new. That no change has taken place in the sentiment of the Grand Lodge of England towards this G. L. Any hopes we may have entertained that such would be the case are now dissipated. She rests her case on two grounds and declares that she will not recede therefore. 1o. The compromise made with the G. L. of Canada at the time the latter accepted a conditional recognition by the former. 2o. That the acceding to our request involves the recognition of the principle that when a Grand Lodge is formed in a territory, lodges already law,

fully existing therein become unlawful if they do not join in adhering to the newly formed body.

In answer to the first, I would say: It is now generally believed that the G. L. of Canada made a serious mistake when she accepted a conditional recognition, when for the sake of recognition she permitted a foreign power to retain authority in any portion of her territory and govern any of her subjects. That, however, is in the past. Canada doubtless thought she was acting for the best, and for the sake of peace and harmony she submitted to that, which she would never yield to again. Besides, the territorial principle was not so well understood then as now. Circumstances have changed since then. At that time there was a united Canada composed of Upper and Lower Canada, with a House of Parliament as well as a Grand Lodge legislating for both provinces. The political changes occasioned by the passing of "The British North American Act," which came into force July 1, 1867, gave to each province a separate and distinct legislature. Lower Canada ceased to exist, and in its stead there sprang into existence the Province of Quebec, and Upper Canada became merged into the Province of Ontario. The one as independent of the other as are any two States in the American Union. Old things passed away, and with the passing there went the G. L. of Canada *quoad* this province, as immediately thereafter this Grand Lodge was established and took possession of this territory untrammelled and unencumbered by any of Canada's liabilities or obligations. Sovereignty and supreme authority within its precincts were her watch words, as such she declared herself to the masonic world, and as such she has received its cordial recognition. We are not the heirs-at-law of the G. L. of Canada. This territory passed from her by reason of change of political status and by conquest if you like.

The second ground is not regarded as tenable by the highest masonic authority on this continent. To admit that two Masonic Grand Bodies can hold concurrent power and jurisdiction in any territory is to admit that two political sovereigns may exercise co-equal authority in any given province. The one doctrine is as sound as the other. Peace, harmony and prosperity require that one or the other must yield and vacate the country. England herself has declared it. She, of all others, should be consistent.

In recognizing the G. L. of Pennsylvania she made use of the following forcible language:—"We conceive that in constituting your Grand Lodge we necessarily communicate to it the same independent masonic authority within your jurisdiction which we ourselves possess within ours;

amenable to no superior jurisdiction under Heaven, and subject only to the immutable landmarks of the order. All Grand Lodges in masonry being necessarily free, independent and *equipollent* within their respective jurisdictions, which, consequently excludes the idea of subjection to any foreign authority, or the establishment of an *imperium in imperio*." Has England withdrawn from the position then taken? Does she acknowledge herself then in error, as to masonic law and usage? Does she say that masonic law, which is applicable to a State in the great American Republic is not applicable to the Province of Quebec? Surely not. There is then but one conclusion to arrive at, which is that if she was in the right then, she is in the wrong now. It is believed that she is now in a false position towards us, and that it is a duty which she owes to her own record, to this G. L. and the fraternity here, to her sister Grand Lodges with whom she has exchanged representatives, to withdraw from this territory and no longer maintain here an *imperium in imperio*. Failing on her part, to do this, it is also believed to be the duty of this G. L. to assert its supreme authority and to maintain it by all justifiable means. It is our right, privilege and bounden duty to make this G. L. the peer, not only of the Grand Lodge of England, but of any and every Grand Lodge of the world. With this end in view, and in obedience to your instructions, I have issued the following proclamation. We thus submit our cause to the masonic world, and patiently, confidently await the result.

[Here follows the edict which appeared in the December number of THE CRAFTSMAN.]

This decree has gone forth. Unfortunately it has been made public. An eager, ambitious press has scattered the news abroad that there is a Masonic quarrel in Quebec. The unsympathizing and our opponents will rejoice. My brethren, while the edict is imperative, let me urge upon you, that it be made in no way offensive. Able, distinguished and esteemed brethren are to be found in the Lodges declared against. Let it be distinctly understood that the conflict is not personal, but that we are contending only for a principle and our right.

CONCLUSION.

My brethren, in returning to you the emblem of authority with which you have so highly honored me during the past two years, I have cordially and heartily to thank my predecessors for their timely words of counsel and advice, my associate officers for the hearty co-operation which they have at all times and under all circumstances accorded me, the district Deputy Grand Masters for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties, thereby

relieving me of much care and anxiety, and to the brethren at large for their many tokens of cordiality and friendship. During these years associations have been formed which I hope and trust will strengthen with advancing years, and in the decline of life will be looked back upon with great pleasure. This Grand Lodge, which we all love so much, and of whose record we are so proud, may again be thrown on a turbulent and tempestuous sea. God grant that able and skillful craftsman may guide her course, and that the time may speedily come when peace, harmony, and contentment shall prevail within all our borders. To that end I earnestly urge every brother to judiciously and honestly work and pray.

E. R. JOHNSON,
G. M. G. L. OF Q

Montreal, January 23, 1885.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

SUNDEY AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN CRAFTSMAN.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—“*Tempora mutantur, &c.*” And if we would keep up with the times in Masonic matters, we should see that our constitutional law is no hindrance to the march of improvement. It is absolutely necessary that the Constitution should be amended in some respects from time to time, so that our ideal institution may be found fully capable of adapting itself to all the needs, hopes, weaknesses and aspirations of human nature, and the changing circumstances of our ever-varying existence.

I would not advocate change for the sake of change, nor do I believe in altering the Constitution, unless it is found really necessary or expedient to do so; and every proposed amendment should be carefully and maturely considered before its adoption. It is a wise feature in our law, that a year must elapse between the proposal of an amendment and its decision, thereby giving to the representatives of the craft ample time and opportunity for careful deliberation.

One amendment, that I would like to suggest, is somewhat in the nature of an inter-jurisdictional covenant. We are surrounded by other Grand Lodges, and it sometimes happens that an aspirant for the mysteries of Masonry near the border-line, may live nearer to a foreign lodge than to a lodge in Ontario. Such cases have occurred, and will, doubtless, again arise; and to prevent inconvenience, and in a spirit of fairness to all concerned, a new section could be introduced in our Constitution, to read as follows:—

“When an applicant for initiation, residing in this jurisdiction, has his place of residence nearer to a lodge in a sister jurisdiction, than to a lodge in this jurisdiction, such nearer lodge may receive and act upon the petition of such applicant, provided that the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction will grant the like privilege to lodges in this jurisdiction.”

Another amendment seems to be necessary to cure an omission. There is no provision which states or defines the qualifications of the “recommenders” of a candidate, and it is only inferentially stated that the petition is to be recommended at all, and that is supposed to be done by the insertion of the words “recommended by” in the form of application. This proposed amendment should state that “every petition for initiation must be recommended by at least two members of the lodge who are Master Masons.” Without this, it might be said that the petition could be recommended by two entered apprentices or fellow-crafts, or two brethren who may not be members of the lodge.

An amendment, of a similar kind, is also necessary as to members applying for affiliation. This could be ordered as follows:—

“Every proposition for affiliation shall be recommended by at least two members of the lodge who are Master Masons, and shall be referred to a committee appointed by the Master,

which committees shall report to the lodge at the next regular meeting, before the ballot is taken, and should the report be unfavorable, the candidate shall be considered rejected without a ballot."

There are some other matters which require attention, and on which I may write you again.

Yours fraternally,
HENRY ROBERTSON.

Collingwood, Feb. 7, 1885.

GRAND CHAPTER R. A. M. OF QUEBEC.

The eighth annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Quebec was held in Montreal, on Tuesday, 27th ult. The following is a synopsis of the address of the Grand Z.:

Companions of the Grand Chapter of Quebec:

It is with sincere pleasure and with hearty gratitude to the Most High, for favors already received, that I welcome you to the eighth annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Quebec.

Peace and harmony have prevailed throughout the jurisdiction during the past year, and no questions have been submitted to me, either by individual Companions or by subordinate chapters, of sufficient importance to warrant official mention. To the fraternal spirit which actuates the membership of this jurisdiction, and the thorough knowledge which prevails of our written law and of the ancient landmarks, is to be attributed this commendable situation.

The increase in membership has been sufficiently gratifying. * * *

The reports of the Grand Officers and Committees will disclose more particularly the growth of the work, as well as those particulars which are essential to a fair consideration of our affairs during the past year. I commend them to your careful attention. * * * Reference was then made to a number of visits made to chapters, and to the Grand Chapter of Quebec.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Chapter at its last annual convocation, a warrant has been issued constituting Shawenagam Chapter, No. 11. Its officers were duly installed by M. E. Comp. I. H. Stearns, and I have reason to believe that the new chapter is prospering.

A number of dispensations had been granted during the year.

A Grand Chapter under the authority of

the General Grand Chapter of the United States, was formed in Washington Territory on the 2nd of October last. * *

I have made the following appointments of Grand Representatives during the year, viz:—

Connecticut—M. E. Comp, Edmund Tweedy.

Illinois—E. Comp. Sylvester O. Spring.

Minnesota—M. E. Comp. W. J. Hahn.

Missouri—M. E. Comp. W. M. Williams.

District of Columbia—M. E. Comp, Jose M. Yznaga.

During the same period, I have recommended the following appointment of representatives to this Grand Chapter, viz:—

Oregon—R. E. Comp. Hobart Butler, Bedford.

Pennsylvania—M. E. Comp. A. A. Stevenson, Montreal.

Nevada—R. E. Comp. Charles Knowles, Quebec.

Indiana—R. E. Comp. Edson Fitch, Quebec.

Minnesota—R. E. Comp. John P. Noyes, Waterloo.

In this connection it may be remarked that since our last convocation, the Grand Chapter of Minnesota has consented to an interchange of representatives with its sister Grand Chapters. I am confident the several appointments thus made will be acceptable to this Grand Chapter.

By the death of V. E. Comp. James Bowen, jr., Grand Junior Sojourner, a vacancy was caused in that office, which I supplied by appointing V. E. Comp. Henry Griffiths, of Stadacona Chapter, for the unexpired term. * * * A deserved tribute of respect was paid to the fraternal dead.

Peace and harmony have prevailed in our relations with the sister Grand Chapters on this continent.

GRAND MARK LODGE OF ENGLAND, ETC.

I regret to say that there has been no change in the relations between this Grand Chapter and that Grand Lodge since the last annual convocation. Strenuous efforts have been made by our English brethren to influence the sister Grand Chapters in the U. S. A., to withdraw their support from this Grand Chapter, to endorse the invasion of our territory made by that Grand Lodge, and condone the violation of its treaty of recognition with us. Those efforts have been unsuccessful. The Grand Chapters of Texas, Vermont, Illinois and District of Columbia have already issued edicts of non-intercourse with that Grand Lodge, and nearly, if not all, of the Chapters of the United States have endorsed the principle for which we are contending, expressed sympathy with us, and notified the Grand Lodge to that effect in unmistakable terms. The further refusal of the

Grand Lodge to comply with the fraternal recommendations of those Grand Chapters will, I have no doubt, leave her without an ally upon this continent in a very short time. The effect thus far has been to ostracise Quebec English Mark Masons in those jurisdictions. The documents received, and correspondence had with and relating to our English brethren, will be laid before you, (see App.), and I commend them to your serious consideration. I did not desire to trespass upon your time by incorporating them herein. The action of the different Grand Chapters in the matter will be disclosed, I am led to believe, in the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which will be duly submitted. I have no recommendation to make as to future action beyond the expression of the hope that the Grand Chapter will remain firm in the position which it has taken, trusting that in due time our efforts will be crowned with success.

There has been no correspondence had nor action taken, since our last convocation, between the two Grand Chapters. It will be remembered that I then pointed out that a longer delay would be injurious, and recommended joint action with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, inasmuch as the Grand Chapter of England was an adjunct of the Grand Lodge of Master Masons of England. The committee to whom the address was referred, approved of the suggestion as to joint action, and recommended that the Grand Z. should confer with the M. W. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in reference to united action, and in the event that the Grand Lodge was not prepared or willing to take such action as was necessary to vindicate the sovereignty of the Grand Chapter, the Grand Z. was authorized to take such steps as he might deem proper in the matter.

I was unable to personally confer with the M. W. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and having received no information as to the action taken by him, I sent him the following official letter:—

"OFFICE OF THE GRAND Z. OF THE
"GR. CHAPTER OF QUEBEC,
"Waterloo, 9th July, 1884. }

"M. W. Bro. E. K. Johnson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec:—

"DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.—At the last annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Quebec, the Committee on the Address of the Grand Z., reporting upon the suggestion therein made as to the advisability of joint action on the part of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of this Province in dealing with the united Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of England, recommended that the Grand Z. confer with the M. W. the Grand Master of the Grand

Lodge of Quebec, in reference to united action being taken by the two Grand Bodies in the matter of the existence in this Province of any lodges or chapters not acknowledging the authority and jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Quebec.' In the event of the Grand Lodges of Quebec not being prepared or willing to take such action, the Grand Z. was authorized to take such steps as he deemed proper to vindicate the sovereignty of his Grand Chapter. The report of the committee was adopted by the Grand Chapter, and it therefore becomes necessary for me to convey to you the instructions therein contained, in order that I may be enabled to decide as to the course to be adopted for the future. I have reason to believe that you will concur in the recommendation as to joint action, or if not joint, then separate action by each to the same end.

"I remark with deep gratification in your address, that after a careful and able review of the position, you say that 'the time for action has arrived. I fear a longer submission will tarnish our fair name and record. * * Our Masonic standing in the Masonic world, our honor, dignity and integrity demand your earnest and immediate attention to this question. * * I advise that we now assert our rights, avow our position.' The endorsement of your address in that respect by the action of the Grand Lodge was such as to show its appreciation of your advice.

"The action of the two Grand Bodies are thus to the same effect in principle though the practical method of obtaining the result desired was necessarily different, inasmuch as the Grand Chapter must to a large extent depend for success upon the concurrent action of the two Grand Bodies. The English R. A. Chapters being adjuncts of the English Craft Lodges, it is quite clear that if those Craft Lodges were removed from the jurisdiction that the chapters must follow, so that action by your Grand Lodge would obviate the necessity of action on the part of the Grand Chapter. Nor could anything this Grand Chapter might do, be so far-reaching and exhaustive as action by your Grand Lodge, either alone or concurrently with the Grand Chapter. It appears to me, however, that joint action would be preferable, but I have no right to dictate what course should be pursued by you, nor perhaps have I the right even to advise. But in view of the action of the Grand Chapter, it is incumbent on me to bring the matter to your attention, and to ask that joint action be had by the two Grand Bodies, previous to further proceedings on my part. Will you, therefore, kindly advise me at as early a date as possible, if you are willing to join in the action hereinbefore referred to, and if so will you

be kind enough to prepare the necessary document.

"I am, Sir, and M. W. Bro.,

"Yours fraternally,

"(Signed)

H. L. ROBINSON,

"Gr. Z. G. C. of Quebec."

To this I have received no official reply, but subsequently had the pleasure of a personal interview with M. W. the Grand Master, at which he showed me a letter to the Grand Lodge of England in reference to the withdrawal of the warrants of English Lodges in this Province, and which was forwarded to the Grand Master of England. I have had no further correspondence or communications relating to the matters contained in said letter, and am therefore unable to state officially the result of the action of the Grand Lodge. It has been stated in the public journals that the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England had declined to comply with the request of M. W. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and I have through the same medium had communication of the edict of the latter, severing fraternal intercourse with English Masons and lodges in Quebec. It will thus be seen that the Grand Lodge did not accept the proposition to act conjointly with the Grand Chapter in the matter. I am still of the opinion that the course proposed by the Grand Chapter was the one most likely to produce the best results, nor do I think it would have weakened the demands of the Grand Lodge, for whatever may have been the complications in the past affecting the position of the Grand Lodge towards our English brethren, there has been neither agreement for, nor acquiescence in, the continuation of English R. A. Chapters in this Province on the part of the Grand Chapter. It appeared to me that the Grand Lodge would have benefitted in that respect by concurrent action. At the same time I am convinced that M. W. the Grand Master arrived at the determination to act alone after due consideration, and in the belief that such a course would be most advisable to bring about a successful issue and most consonant with the maintenance of the dignity of the Grand Lodge. It is possible that his procedure was the best considered and more likely to obtain the end desired. At all events, if successful, the benefit would accrue to us by the withdrawal of the English Chapters with the Lodges of which they were adjuncts.

Under the circumstances, I decided, after conferring with distinguished members of the fraternity, to defer action until the result of the efforts of the Grand Lodge was known. Such results as have become known are so recent that it was not difficult to decide to submit the matter to this convocation for its action. Whilst not desiring to influence such action in any way, I still

deem it my duty to recommend the Grand Chapter to renew the instructions given to the Grand Z. at the last convocation, and to instruct him to issue an edict against our English brethren after due notice. We cannot consistently do less under the circumstances without imperilling our dignity as a Grand Chapter, and forfeiting the respect and support of the sister Grand Bodies. The action of the English Grand Chapter in issuing a new warrant to a Chapter that had surrendered its old warrant twenty years or so ago, is a convincing argument for immediate action. Apart from fraternal considerations, common humanity requires that the handful of English Masons in Montreal should be speedily relieved from the exertions necessary to enable them to work so many Chapters and Lodges of various sorts, in their efforts to make it appear that they are in reality as large and powerful a body as they appear to be on paper.

However as an assurance to our English Companions that we are actuated solely by a desire for the best interests of the Craft in this Province, and the peace, harmony and security of the Order at home and abroad, I recommend that this Grand Chapter give a pledge to the following effect: That providing our English Brethren and Companions surrender their warrants of every order, and affiliate with this Grand Chapter on or before the first day of May next, then this Grand Chapter will at its next Annual Convocation, confer the title of Past Grand Z., upon their chief officer here, and will elect one of their number as a Principal of this Grand Chapter, and bury in oblivion all past differences.

RITUAL.

For many years I have been impressed with the idea that it was a mistake on the part of this Grand Chapter, as well as the mother Grand Chapter of Canada, that in adopting the American curriculum as to the degrees controlled or under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter and its Subordinate Chapters, a step further had not been taken and the American ritual as well as titles adopted. We have neither the English nor American system at present, but one peculiarly our own, and which leaves us to some extent isolated. We have taken the American system as to the inclusion of the Mark and Intermediate Degrees with the Royal Arch, retained the English titles and adopted a distinctive work in some degrees identical with the English, and in others the American work. All this leads to embarrassment in fraternal visitations. The ritual used in the United States is practically the same in each jurisdiction and in Nova Scotia, having been prepared by the General Grand Chapter of the United States. My visits to Grand and Subordinate Chapters in the United States and

the examinations made of their work, have convinced me that their system and work are excellent, and that it would be wise in a small jurisdiction like ours to abandon a system and ritual that leaves us almost isolated, for one that would confer so many advantages.

A valuable manuscript work of masonic statistics have been kindly presented to this Grand Chapter by Comp. Frank W. Baxter, of the Grand Chapter of Vermont. It is a work of great value, the result of patient and intelligent labor on the part of a distinguished companion, who has already endeared himself to Quebec masons by his fraternal efforts in their behalf. I am personally indebted to Comp. Baxter for valuable documents and suggestions furnished me during my incumbency of office. This gift makes the obligation deeper. I would suggest a suitable acknowledgement therefor.

In retiring from the office to which you have twice so generously elected me, I should be guilty of ingratitude did I fail to thank, as I now take the occasion of doing, those companions who have so cheerfully rendered assistance which has enabled me to perform with a fair measure of success the work which the duties of the office developed upon me. I am conscious of many omissions in the performance of those duties, but I can say that I have faithfully endeavored to fulfill the trust reposed in me. However that may be, the record is before you for good or for ill. It only remains for me to express the hope that peace and harmony may attend your deliberations, prosperity continue to be the lot of Royal Arch Masonry in this jurisdiction, and that the Most High will vouchsafe to us and all His divine approbation.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Grand Z., G. C. of Quebec.

CANADIAN MASONIC NEWS.

Coldwater wants to have a Masonic lodge. If it succeeds, it will be the first Cold-water lodge in Canada.

The craft of Ontario learned with deep regret of the death of R. W. Bro. David Andrew Creasor, Mayor of the town of Owen Sound, which took place at his residence, Inglewood, in that town, on the 29th Dec. Deceased was an able lawyer, and exceedingly popular with his fellow-citizens. Our deceased brother was buried with masonic honors, the Orangemen of the District also taking part in the funeral.

It is now said that the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters will be held in Toronto in April, though we have seen no official announcement to that effect. Many influential members of the Order are not at all pleased at the postponement of the meeting, and unless it is shown that there was good cause for it, there is a prospect of some plain "constitutional" talk.

At a regular meeting of Corinthian Lodge, No. 330, London East, on the 6th ult., a very pleasant event took place. W. Bro. H. C. Simpson, on behalf of the lodge, presented Immediate P. M. W. Bro. C. Norman Spencer with a very elaborate and handsomely chased past master's jewel. The presentation elicited a few very appropriate and affectionate remarks from Bro. Spencer.

The first Masonic meeting in McLeod, N. W. T., was attended by eight brethren, who met at Bro. D. W. Davis' rooms, recently. It was decided that, as soon as a building could be procured, a dispensation be petitioned for from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. In the meantime, lodges of instruction will be held on the first and third Saturdays of each month. All brethren in the district are cordially invited to attend.

Wilson Lodge, Toronto, held its annual conversation lately, and it proved a most successful affair. There was a large attendance of the brethren and their friends. Chairman Ritchey opened the proceedings by an address of welcome to the invited guests, which was replied to by Grand Master Hugh Murray, of Hamilton; P. G. M. Spry, of Barris; G. Secretary Mason, of Hamilton, and other prominent brethren present. Dancing was then heartily indulged in. The usual course was slightly departed from; by placing the musical programme between the first and second parts of the dancing.

Officers of Aldemar Preceptory, No. 2, K. T., Toronto, for 1885:—E. T. Malone, Em. Pre.; N. T. Lyon, P. Em. Pre.; G. S. McConkey, Constable; John Hetherington, Marshal; Thos. Downey, Treas.; George Gowland, Chap.; H. A. Taylor, Registrar; J. S. Boyd, Sub-Marshal; Thomas McIlry, Almoner; E. Merritt, 1st Standard-Bearer; J. H. Rowan, 2nd Standard-Bearer; T. Hunter, D. of C.; J. Glanville, Capt. of Guard; R. West, 1st Herald; D. Bell, 2nd Herald; E. E. Sheppard, Wm. Hamilton, Council; W. H. Smith, Guard.

One of the objections to the society column in the daily press, is the appearance of paragraphs like the following, which was likely procured insertion in the *Mail* by some one as a joke on R. W. Bro. Robertson:—"R. W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson has been solicited by a number of brethren of Toronto district to allow his name to be used in connection with the coming election for D. D. G. M." As the brother has already filled the office, it is not likely he would care for another term, and as many well-qualified brethren aspire to the position, a past officer would not have a ghost of a chance. The next office R. W. Bro. Robertson is likely to fill is that of D. G. M.

The annual report of the London Masonic Mutual Benefit Association for 1884, has been issued, and from it we learn that during the year, 21 brothers died, the youngest of whom was 34, and the oldest 73 years of age. The largest amount paid into the Association by any of the deceased brothers was \$250, and the smallest sum \$67. The largest amount received by the legal representatives of deceased brothers was \$1,200. Since the inception of the Association, the sum of \$368,879.55 has been paid out to beneficiaries. The reserve fund at the present time aggregates \$44,000, and is increasing by from \$4,000 to \$5,000 every year. The Association

is doing a good work among the craft, and in the West especially has gained many ardent friends and supporters. The number of applications received during the year was 106, eight of which were rejected by the Medical Referee, and 14 had not completed their application papers. The average age of the 84 accepted was 36½ years. As showing the range of the operations of the Association, it may not be uninteresting to give the residence of the brothers who died during the year:—Wellesley, London, Colborne, Prescott, Essex Centre, Petrolia, Kingston, Brandon (Manitoba), Hamilton, Newbury, Port Dalhousie, Toronto, Tilsonburg, Barrie, St. Henrie (Quebec), London Township, and Goderich.

BALL AT CALGARY.—Boynton Hall was gracefully festooned with evergreen on the 20th ult., on the occasion of the Masonic ball. Pines from the foot hills and the coulees found themselves waving as naturally in the scented air as it was their well known habit to do in the free mountain air. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock with the grand march, in which the brethren took part. Altogether the dance was the most successful ever given in Calgary. The committee were W. Bro. Geo. Murdoch, R. W. Bro. N. J. Lindsay, Bros. J. A. Walker, W. L. Bowen, O. N. Davidson, E. Rogers, T. H. Dunne, and Dr. A. Henderson.

The Grand Master has granted a dispensation for Murray Lodge, U. D., at Beaverton, with Bro. A. P. Cockburn as W.M., R. Dalh. R. Ramsay as S.W., and Hy. Johnston as J. W. There are some twenty names on the petition, including Past Masters D. Spry, Kerr Lodge; Ramsay, and R. J. Sanderson, Thorne; Ironsides, and W. M. Harvey, Orillia Lodge; D. M. Card, Zeredatha Lodge; Hirschfelder, Brock, and others. The lodge will, in all probability, be opened next month by the District Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. H. Turner, of Millbrook.