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THE CANADIAN CRAFTSMAN,

AND
MASONIC RECORD.

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

"The Queen and the Craft."

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PORT HOPE, ONT., OCTOBER 15, 1884.

No. 10.

ADDRESS BY THE D. G. M. OF QUEBEC.

The following address was delivered by R. W. Bro. J. Fred. Walker, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, at a pic-nic given by Zetland and Corinthian Lodges, Montreal, at Highgate Springs, on the 29th August last:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I must congratulate the promoters of this pic-nic on its being so successful—fine weather—fine music—and, what is better than all, a splendid gathering of the fair sex, without which nothing is a success, except Freemasonry. (Hear, hear.) The ladies do not need to join the Craft to practice what we consider our especial virtue—brotherly love. It is quite natural for them to love their fellow men. Talk of the mysteries of Freemasonry, why woman is the greatest mystery of all mysteries. (Hear, hear.) In kindness of heart, love of truth, honor and virtue, women will always take the first rank. God bless them. Although Freemasonry is called a secret society, the objects of Freemasonry are not secret. The names of those who are Masons we do not attempt to keep secret. Many Grand Lodges publish a list of the members of each lodge. Masonry is not "a private gathering of men, all of one turn, all of one thought, all of one opinion," but a gathering of men of very different thoughts and very different

opinions. Freemasonry is a neutral ground for all political opinions and religious creeds, and while meeting as Masons all political and religious discussions are forbidden. Freemasonry has certain mysteries, but what is there without its mysteries? The origin of life is a mystery and the close of life is equally a mystery. The charm of friendship is in its mysteries disclosed only to the favored few. During the earlier period of the Christian church, the sacraments were administered in secret. Our distinguished brother, the late Bulwer Lytton, in his thrilling novel, the "Last Days of Pompeii," almost introduces you into the sacred precincts of a Masonic lodge when he brings Olinthus and Apaecides into the secret assembly of Christians. He knocked thrice—then the following dialogue:—

Peace be with you;
Peace with whom?
The faithful.

After which they were admitted and met he whom Christ had raised from the dead. The Christians of those days were accused by those who had not access to their secret meetings of even worse crimes than Pope Leo XIII. accuses the Freemasons of. Yet those early Christians are supposed to have lived purer and more self-sacrificing lives than many who publicly flaunt their religion in the present day. (Cheers.) The attacks

on Freemasonry have been very frequent of late. Archbishop Tasche-reau says:—"That the Sovereign Pontiffs have been standing on the walls of the city of God for the last century and a half sounding the alarm against Freemasonry." A century and a half! Why, a few years before that the Grand Lodge of England had not yet been formed, some of the old operative lodges were still working, but so quietly, and they had grown so weak, that it seemed only a question of a short time before in all probability they should cease to exist. I do not think that the alarm sounded by the Sovereign Pontiffs had anything to do with causing the contrary effect from what they intended, but certainly the contrary has been attained, the few lodges that were then struggling for an existence, trying to preserve our ancient secrets from disappearing altogether, have grown into a mighty number, covering the whole face of the globe. (Cheers.) A century and a half! Why, it is exactly a century and a half ago, 1784, that the first lodge in Philadelphia was established, with Benjamin Franklin as its first Master—exactly a century and a half ago that the first Masonic book ever printed on this continent was sent forth from Franklin's press, Anderson's Constitutions. In spite of the alarms sounded by the Sovereign Pontiffs during this century and a half, there are to-day on this continent 600,000 actually affiliated Masons, and when you consider that no one under the age of twenty-one years is admitted, that no women are included, that no one is solicited, that every name must be balloted for, and that one black ball excludes, that every candidate must declare that he applies of his own free will and accord, unbiassed by the improper solicitation of his friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary or other unworthy motives, it certainly does not seem that the sounding of the alarm for the century and a half has been very effective. (Cheers.) I hope that the

alarm sounded by our Tylers of the approach of those who were not worthy to be enrolled in our lists has done more to prevent the increase of our membership. During this century and a half the princes and rulers of England have enrolled themselves under our banner. A century and a half ago, 1787, Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, and father of George III., was initiated into Freemasonry. George the third was, and every king of England since has been, a Freemason. Our beloved Queen is the daughter of a Freemason, and the mother of a family of Freemasons. To Freemasons she owes the fact of being born an Englishwoman. The distinguished lord after whom one of the lodges giving this entertainment is named—Lord Zetland—with two others, each subscribed £5,000 to enable the Duke and Duchess of Kent to come to England from Germany for the Duchess' confinement. Do you wonder that England's Queen is proud to subscribe herself as the Patroness of Freemasonry? (Cheers.) What are the accusations brought against Freemasons? Pope Leo XIII says:—"That they conceal with the utmost care, not only from the outside, but from their associates, their secret and important resolutions, the names and persons of their chief leaders, certain secret and clandestine meetings, as well as their decrees and the ways and means of carrying them out, that they promise and engage that they will render implicit obedience and fidelity to the dictates of their leaders and teachers, that they will carry out their commands at the least sign and indication of their will, otherwise they will have to meet the most dire consequences and even death itself." Gentlemen, you who are members of the Masonic Order, know that there is not one of the allegations that is not entirely false. (Cheers.) Every resolution of every Grand Lodge is published. Every Grand Lodge publishes a list of all its officers. We have Freema-

sonry, E. R. Johnson is the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and I am his Deputy. Some Grand Lodges publish the name of every Mason under its jurisdiction. No meetings are held and kept secret from the other members. We do not promise to render implicit obedience to the dictates of our leaders, or anything of the kind. The Pope accuses us of inculcating every social vice, of trying to destroy the marriage tie, &c., &c. I suppose he must believe all this, or he would not say it. I will answer him with an argument from Archbishop Lynch. In the Archbishop's open letter to the Presbyterian Synod, he asks:—"If Roman Catholics were grovelling idolators would the Marquis of Ripon, some three hundred Protestant clergymen, so many of the nobility of England, and some of the leading citizens of the United States, have embraced it?" I ask:—If Masonry is all they say it is, would the princes and kings of England, thousands of the Protestant clergymen, the majority of England's nobility, and when we come to the United States, such men as Washington, Franklin and Garfield, have embraced it, not only embraced it, but taken a leading position in it. (Hear, hear.) Hear what Washington says about Freemasonry:—"Being persuaded that the principles on which the Masonic society is founded must be productive of private virtue and public prosperity, I shall always be happy to assist the Order and be considered by them as a deserving brother." Washington laid the corner stone of the first capitol of the United States with Masonic honors. Washington, when taking the oath of office as President of the United States, sealed his obligation on the Holy Bible, taken from the altar of St. John's Lodge, New York. Prominent citizens of the United States! Why, over half a million of the best and truest citizens of this great nation are serving under our banner. A preacher in the church of the Gesu

is reported by the Montreal *Star* to have said:—"To be a Mason and a Christian, much less a Catholic, was as absurd as it was impossible. The Order of Masons, he would admit, boasted of religious tolerance, but this Catholics objected to because it ignored the supernatural. That he had as authority from one of the Order of Masons that symbolical and chapitral Masons were not Christians, but that the same could not be said of Knights Templar. They were simply instructed to regard everything from a natural standpoint, and to consider that all that is not so, as superstition and fanaticism. In a higher degree they were taught to learn the one dogma of the Order,—'Belief in the existence of a God.' A person might as well try to be a Protestant and a Catholic at the same time, and believe that each was the true religion." There could hardly be a greater misconception of what Freemasonry is than this. (Hear, hear.) Freemasonry is not a religion, but none are admitted into the Order who have not the one element of religion, "Belief in the existence of a God." So instead of this one dogma only being taught in a higher degree, it has to be acknowledged by the candidate before he can cross our threshold even in the lowest degree. It is from those already in possession of this belief that we make our selection. Who can have been the Rev. Father's Masonic authority, who said that symbolical and chapitral Masons were not Christians, but that Knights Templar were? The same authority would, no doubt, say that the members of the British Science Association were not Christians. Then what about the Rev. Fathers Perry and Kavanagh? We who are Christians believe that every truth wrested from nature will eventually confirm our belief, and that it is folly to say, that because some of our fellow Christians are attempting, with others who do not believe as they do, to read the book of nature which the Great

Architect of the Universe has opened before us, that they are not Christians. (Hear, hear.) It is equally foolish to accuse the members of symbolic lodges of Freemasons of not being Christians. How can it be said that religious tolerance ignores the supernatural? The assertion is false that we are instructed to regard everything from a natural standpoint, and to consider that all else is superstition and fanaticism. We believe that the Great Architect of the Universe has furnished us with two tracing boards, the book of nature and the book of revelation. May the lessons we derive from each be only those of truth. Masonry desires to enrol none in her ranks who consider toleration a crime. We can say of Masonry:—

Not thine the bigot's partial plea,
Not thine the zealot's ban.
Thou well canst spare a love of thee,
Which ends in hate of man.

The Right Worshipful Brother resumed his seat amid great applause.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

IOWA *vs.* PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

"The eighth annual communication, Charlottetown, June 25, 1888. The pamphlet also contains the proceedings of the preceding year; John Yeo, Grand Master. His address at each is exceedingly brief, and the proceedings themselves, are quite limited in extent. Grand Master Yeo asked to be relieved from the high and exalted position which he had occupied since the formation of his Grand Lodge. The brethren, however, did not accede to his views, and unanimously re-elected him. A deserved compliment, worthily bestowed. The Grand Secretary presents a brief report. Both report and address are purely local in their reference. The Grand Lodge passed very complimentary resolutions of thanks to the Grand Master, for the able and dignified manner in which he had sustained the exalted position he had so

long occupied. A committee, on Foreign Correspondence,—Grand Secretary, chairman,—was appointed, so that next year, we may hope to have a report from him."

John Yeo, Grand Master, Post Hill.

G. W. Wakeford, Grand Secretary, Charlottetown.

NEW JERSEY *vs.* NOVA SCOTIA.

"Eighteenth annual communication, at Halifax, June 6th, 1888. Grand Master, J. Wimburn Laurie, presiding.

"An interesting portion of Grand Master Laurie's address, relates to his experience amongst Masons in England, during the previous winter. He was warmly received, and says that 'from H. R. H., the Grand Master, to the youngest initiate, he found in all, a desire to welcome the representative and presiding officer of one of the youngest and smallest of Grand Lodges.' He speaks of their ceremonies in dedicating new lodges, as very impressive. He was present at their dedications, when the Grand Secretary officiated, assisted by a trained choir; the latter, he thinks, added much to the effect. The address was quite brief; the other topics treated, are of local interest only. The financial position of Grand Lodge, is spoken of as more satisfactory than it has been for years.

"The committee on Grand Master's address, indorsed his recommendation, that Grand Lodge, previously to entering on its duties, proceed to some place of public worship, and join in divine service, as a recognition of dependence upon the Great Architect of the Universe. Grand Lodge adopted the report.

"The report on Correspondence covers sixty-five pages, and reviews the proceedings of forty-seven Grand Lodges. It is signed by all the committee. Brother, the Rev. D. C. Moore, was chairman.

"M. W. J. Wimburn Laurie, of Oakfield, Grand Master; R. W., Benj.

Curren, D. O. L., of Halifax, Grand Secretary. Statistics.—Lodges, 68; initiated, 218; raised, 192; membership, 2,801."

IOWA % NEW BRUNSWICK.

"The sixteenth annual communication, April 24, 1888. Benjamin R. Stevenson, Grand Master, furnishes us with an address of five pages, largely devoted to the consideration of the subject of their new Masonic temple, recently erected. The lodges have universally and cheerfully submitted to the assessments made for that purpose, and subscribed \$10,000 more to the stock of the Masonic Hall Company. We trust that at an early date, they may be able to wipe out their indebtedness.

"Brother Bunting, who had so long and faithfully served as Grand Secretary, was complimented, upon his retirement, with a series of resolutions, handsomely engrossed and illuminated upon vellum, and further rewarded, at the election of officers, by being elected Grand Master. The Library Committee report valuable additions made during the year, and presents three full pages of contributors.

"Among the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge, we find one which declares that 'each Grand Lodge has the undoubted right to exclusive Masonic jurisdiction within that territory.' If this does not mean jurisdiction over all Masons, as well as over the profane, then we fail to comprehend what the language means."

Wm. F. Bunting, St. Johns, Grand Master.

Edwin J. Wetmore, St. Johns, Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY % QUEBEC.

"Thirteenth annual communication at Quebec, Jan. 31, 1888. Grand Master, John H. Graham, LL. D., on the throne. Fifty-one lodges represented.

"A very long, and very interesting address was delivered by the Grand Master; the perusal of it has afforded

us a pleasure we would fain participate with the brethren at large. Grand Master Graham has a felicitously lucid manner in the presentation of facts,—the simple dignity of his diction, and the smooth flow of his English, invest every topic discussed, with unusual interest. We would be pleased to transfer the entire address to these pages, for, besides the graces of a cultivated style, the topics themselves are, in general, of more than local interest,—one topic, indeed, is of universal Masonic interest, and is interesting in importance,—we allude to what is said of 'English lodges in Quebec.'

"The attitude which the Grand Lodge of England maintains to the Masonic world in the matter of Grand Lodge sovereignty, and cognate questions, is indefensible; in plain English—it is unfraternal; the time has come when she should be met by arguments calculated to make her pause and consider.

"Fully one-third of Grand Master Graham's address is devoted to a consideration of this question. We quote freely therefrom, as, in our opinion, the facts ought to be widely published, in order that the merits of the case may be generally understood." [Here follow seven pages of the address, which have heretofore appeared in the CRAFTSMAN.] P. G. M., the Hon. Bro. Vaux, of Philadelphia, in his able report to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,—makes the following pointed and significant remarks, which we deem it well to quote for the information of our readers:—"We feel that more trouble will grow out of the Masonic relations between these Grand bodies—England and Quebec—and that we may not be misunderstood in our views upon this subject, we assert that a subordinate lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of England, has no right to exist, or to work, in any Grand Lodge jurisdiction, to which that lodge does not owe allegiance. England may be, politically, potent

among her colonies and dependents, but as a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Grand Lodge of England has no more authority and power, than any other Grand Lodge of the craft. The Masonic student ought not to doubt such a proposition. The political student cannot doubt, that it was the arrogant assumptions of Lord North's administration, that made English colonies free and independent states. We sincerely regret that the Grand Lodge of Quebec, had not insisted that M. W. Bro. Dr. Graham, should remain Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, until this question was finally settled."

M. W. E. R. Johnson, of Stanstead, Grand Master; R. W. John H. Isaacson, of Montreal, Grand Secretary. Statistics, — Lodges, 58; initiated, 281; raised, 224; membership, 2,768.

KANSAS *et* CANADA.

"The annual communication was held in Ottawa, July 11, 1888, M. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, on the throne, and R. W. Bro. J. J. Mason being Grand Secretary.

"The following brethren of the Grand Lodge of Quebec were present and were received with grand honors: M. W. Bro. E. R. Johnson, G. M.; R. W. Bro. I. H. Stearns, Grand Treasurer; M. W. Bro. John H. Graham, LL. D., P. G. M.; M. W. Bro. George O. Tyler, P. G. M.; R. W. Bro. J. Fred. Walker, D. D. G. M.; R. W. T. Leet, P. D. D. G. M., and R. W. Bro. P. A. Crossby, P. D. D. G. M. Speeches were made by Grand Master Johnson, and Past Grand Master Graham, in acknowledgment of the compliment paid them and other representatives of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"Grand Master Spry has won the highest honors within the gift of the Craft in Canada, by solid merit and superior capacity. Each year he wins new laurels in the Masonic field of peace, and each year his worth and talents become more widely known and acknowledged. His address is simple in style, practical and full of facts. Though prosperity in

the main abounded, trials have been the lot of the Order, since death, the common leveler, had invaded their ranks. The following prominent brethren had recently departed this life:—M. W. Bro. W. B. Simpson, R. W. Bro. W. T. Bray, G. J. W.; R. W. Bro. H. Merrill, P. G. J. W., two D. D. G. M.'s, their Grand Secretary, and their Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Four dispensations to open new lodges had been granted, and four declined. Two Masonic Halls were dedicated, and the corner stones of two Episcopal Churches laid.

"The income of Grand Lodge for the year ending May 31, 1888, was \$18,014.90, and the expenditure, \$15,524.52, leaving an excess of the former over the latter of \$2,520.38. At the same date, the cash on hand amounted to \$67,719.68. His report of the response of Grand Lodge to applications for aid, is most conclusive evidence that the fraternity of that Province are not unmindful of the great duty enjoined by charity. From 1867 to 1875, they expended \$32,886.00; from 1876 to 1882, both years inclusive, \$71,369.52, or nearly \$10,200 per year, was expended to help those requiring aid. Under "A Generous Gift," Grand Master Spry reports that the G. S. W., R. W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, had erected, on the island opposite Toronto, at a cost of \$2,000, a home for sick children, to be called "Lake Side Home for Little Children."

The Grand Lodges of New South Wales, Arizona, and Peru, were acknowledged. The business otherwise dispatched was routine in character, and of local importance.

"Daniel Spry, Barrie, Most Worshipful Grand Master.

"J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Grand Secretary."

The Foreign Correspondence of Grand Lodge of Wisconsin gently hints as follows:—"There is no report on Foreign Correspondence. It seems to us that Canada should be on speak

ing terms with her neighboring jurisdictions, and not be so 'blawstedly exclusive, you know.' "

IOWA *re* MANITOBA,

"The eighth annual communication, Winnipeg, February 14, 1888.

"A special session was held in September, 1882, to lay the corner stone of the Rockwood County Hall, which was done by the Grand Master in person, who delivered a short, but appropriate address upon the occasion.

"The annual address of Grand Master John Headley Bell occupied one-eleventh of the pamphlet of seventy-four pages, and presents a very full account of his administration. He claims that they, away up there, are at the gate way of the almost measureless North-west. We feel that we stand beside the cradle of a great nation,—that we dwell very near to what is yet to be the heart of the great Dominion, etc,

"The Grand Master reviews the history, progress, and downfall of Al-Moyreb Al-Akra Lodge, which he planted in Morocco. It is too long to abstract, and so we 'pass by on the other side,' and wait for a more convenient season. Our brother had the good fortune, which we almost envy him, of having, in September, 1882, visited the Grand Lodge of England, at their hall in Great Queen street, now burned.

"Grand Secretary H. D. P. LeCapellain, presents us with a good report, setting forth the affairs of his office, which has evidently been well administered.

"Brother Canon O'Meara delivered an address, remarkable for its condensation. Who ever, before, heard of a Grand Orator imitating himself, when 'monarch of all he surveys,' to two pages? It was a grand occasion, he tells us; a representative meeting, for there were present as his auditors, 'brethren from all parts of the North-west.' The Grand Master and Grand

Secretary, were both re-elected, the former for the fourth time.

"The Foreign Correspondence of Kansas adds this important item of information:—'The following amendment to the Constitution, copied from that adopted by the Grand Lodge of Quebec [which we are sure is from the master-hand of M. W. Bro. Dr. Graham.—ED. CRAFTSMAN], on recommendation of the Board of General Purposes, was adopted:—'Any lodge which has been established by warrant from this Grand Lodge, in any territory in which a Grand Lodge did not exist, and which did not take part in the lawful establishment of a Grand Lodge within said territory, shall thereby forfeit said warrant and all rights and privileges appertaining thereto, unless within one year after the lawful establishment of a Grand Lodge within such territory, the said lodge shall become of obedience to the Grand Lodge of the territory within which it is established.' "

PENNSYLVANIA *re* BRITISH COLUMBIA.

"Proceedings of the twelfth annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of British Columbia, held in the temporary hall of Union Lodge, No. 9, in the city of New Westminster, B. C., on June 23, 1883.

"M. W. Bro. Henry Brown, Grand Master.

"R. W. Bro. E. C. Baker, Grand Secretary.

"Grand Master Brown's address is marked by brevity, benevolence and notice of business interests of his jurisdiction. The Grand Secretary gives the list of Proceedings received from Grand Lodges, and among them Pennsylvania, 1882.

"Among the reports read were those of certain Grand Representatives of Grand Lodges, near the Grand Lodge of British Columbia. This is a new feature, and we note it as such.

"On Sunday, the 24th of June, the Methodists having offered their church edifice, the M. W. Grand Lodge met,

and a sermon was delivered by the V. W. Bro. Rev. R. H. Smith, Grand Chaplain. M. W. Bro. Edgar Crow Baker was elected Grand Master, and Alex. R. Milne, Grand Secretary."

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**A NEW WORK ON MASONRY BY
BRO. W. J. HUGHAN.**

It will be welcome news to our readers that there will be published, at no distant date, another historical Masonic work by our respected and indefatigable Bro. W. J. Hughan, while to the students of our Craft it will be still more welcome news that the new work will deal especially with Royal Arch Masonry in its association with the English Rite of Freemasonry. It is unnecessary for us to point out that the subject is a difficult one to handle, nor are we venturing into the domain of flattery when we affirm that of the small but diligent band of Masonic writers there is no one more competent to treat of such a subject so exhaustively. The full title of the work will be "Origin of the English Rite of Freemasonry, especially in relation to the Royal Arch Degree," and in the seven chapters of which it will consist will be severally discussed the following subjects, namely, in chapter 1, Rise of Masonic Degrees; chapter 2, Investigations on the Third Degree; chapter 3, Premonitions of the Schism; chapter 4, Advent of Royal Arch Masonry; chapter 5, Organization of the Seceders; chapter 6, Extension of Additional Degrees; chapter 7, Constitution of the Grand Chapter." The Appendices will contain, as matter supplementary to or illustrative of the body of the work, the Charter of Compact (R. A.) 1767; Laws of Grand Chapter, 1st edition, 1778, Charter of Compact (K. T.) 1780; List of R. A. Chapters, 1769-1818; List of Grand Superintendents, 1778-1818. Among the illustrations will be included "Seals of the Grand Lodge of ALL England" (York)—seal and counterpart; "Seals of the Grand Chapter of

ALL England" (York), Jewel of the "Nine Worthies"—both obverse and reverse; and the obverse of the Centenary Jewel, Royal Arch. The preface will be from the pen of Bro. T. B. Whytehead, of York, a worthy friend and collaborator of Bro. Hughan, and the whole will be dedicated to another conspicuous and most enlightened Craftsman, who, we understand, is among the oldest of the author's friends, and his early instructor in Masonry—Bro. Dr. Hopkins, of Bath.

From this synopsis of the contents of Bro. Hughan's further contribution to Masonic history, the reader will be in a position to form some estimate of its character. That is, he will know beforehand the ground that will be traversed, and if he has devoted any time to the study of Masonic history he will probably be able to form a pretty shrewd guess from the order of the contents, of Bro. Hughan's theory of the origin of the Royal Arch Degree. But he will not be able to formulate, even approximately, an idea of the immense amount of labor which an enquiry of this nature must have involved. For ourselves, we have long known that it was in Bro. Hughan's contemplation to write some such work as we are now privileged to announce, though it is only now we are certified of the exact form in which the result of his labors will be presented to the Craft. We were aware he had been busying himself in collecting information about the Royal Arch Degree, and in a very few weeks, or it may be even days, we shall be in the full enjoyment of his elaborate collation. That it will be elaborate we make bold to predict, that it will be so thorough as pretty well to exhaust our present store of knowledge—not only what is food, but likewise what is caviare to the general—we feel tolerably certain, while that it will enhance the fame of the author by showing him at his best—which is invariably when his task is one of exceptional difficulty—

we have no manner of doubt. The only part of the news that has reached us, on which we feel inclined to throw the cold water of disbelief is, that the promised history, which is Bro. Hughan's seventh separate contribution to our literature, will also be his last. There are far too many important Masonic questions yet unsettled for Bro. Hughan to resolve on laying aside his pen in the fulness of his intellectual vigor.

There is one little scrap of information to be added. The work, when published, will be obtainable from the author only ("Grosvenor House," Torquay), at the modest price 7s 6d, post free.—*Freemason's Chronicle*, 23rd August, 1884.

The work is now ready, and copies of it will be forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of price; paper, 6s; cloth, 7s 6d, which can be remitted by P. O. Order.

PRAISE FOR "THE CRAFTSMAN."

We do not often trouble our readers with the words of praise given THE CRAFTSMAN, but we cannot pass over the following from our esteemed M. W. Bro. J. H. Graham, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, for which he will please accept our warmest thanks:—

RICHMOND, P. Q.,
Sept. 4, 1884. }

My Dear R. W. Brother Traves:—

While writing to you upon other matters, permit me to improve the opportunity of formally expressing my high appreciation of the great value of THE CRAFTSMAN as a monthly Masonic magazine, eminently worthy of the general patronage of the officers and other members of our Fraternity, not only in Ontario and Quebec, but throughout the Dominion. It is

difficult for me to understand how any Ruler of the Craft in Canada,—or, in fact, any other member of the Order in our several Grand Lodge jurisdictions,—can possibly be sufficiently well-informed as to what of importance is transpiring either at home or abroad, in the Masonic world, unless he is in regular receipt of your excellent Canadian Masonic periodical; and the more especially at this historic era, when nearly every branch of the Fraternity in Canada has constitutionally taken upon itself the great responsibilities, and is entering into the full fruition of the unnumbered privileges and advantages of exclusive sovereign jurisdictional governance, of which THE CRAFTSMAN has ever been an able, a consistent, and a faithful advocate and exponent. Permit me also to express the hope,—not difficult of realization,—that, at least, the Grand Secretary of every Grand body, and the Secretary of every constituent lodge, or other like body, throughout the Dominion, may become a "regular" or an "occasional correspondent" of your valuable Masonic journal.

Please accept my best wishes for your personal welfare, and for the increased prosperity of THE CANADIAN CRAFTSMAN.

I have the honor to remain,
Yours truly and Fraternally,
JOHN H. GRAHAM,
P. G. M., Quebec.

J. B. TRAVES, Esq.,
P. D. D. G. M., Editor, &c.,
Port Hope, Ont.

THE Grand Master General of the Sovereign Sanctuary of the U. S. A., M. Ill. Bro. Darius Wilson, 96°, has succeeded in organizing a Sovereign Sanctuary of the Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis, 96°, for France, under Count Nicotira, 95°, at Paris. This body will be entirely independent of the Grand Orient. He has also organized one for Turkey, under Dr. H. G. Jermagian, 96°, of Constantinople.

CANADIAN MASONIC NEWS.

OPENING OF SPRY LODGE, D., FENELON FALLS.—On the 8th ult. a large number of the craft assembled for the first time in Fenelon Falls, for the purpose of participating in the imposing ceremonies of our Order, the reason for the assemblage being the dedication of Spry Lodge, U. D. Unfortunately, at the last moment, R.W. Bro. Dr. Turner, D.D. G. M. of the Ontario District, was prevented from being present. The Grand Lodge, however, was represented by Past Grand Junior Wardens James Greenfield and W. A. Gunn. The following Worshipful Masters were also present:—W. Bros. Jas. McMullen, W. M., Faithful Brethren, No. 77; E. McTavish, W. M., King Hiram, No. 89; W. N. Heaslip, W. M. Victoria, No. 398; and Past Masters D. Burner, A. Melleville, and W. R. Cavana, besides some seventy other brethren. The lodge was opened in due form with the Worshipful Master, W. Bro. J. W. Wallace, in the East, Bro. E. Fitzgerald in the West, and W. Bro. E. McTavish in the South; Bro. H. Macdougall, Senior Warden, acted as Secretary.

Four petitions for initiation having been received, and the general routine business being transacted, the brethren adjourned for refreshment to the Simpson House, where brother Reed had an excellent collation prepared for them. After the arduous labors of the evening, the Frates felt that it was necessary to do full justice to the viands—and did so. However, "time cures all things," and at last the chairman was able to give the usual "loyal and Masonic" toasts, which were duly acknowledged by "God Save the Queen," and on behalf of the Grand Lodge of Canada, R.W. Bro. Greenfield made an excellent and instructive address. Bros. A. S. Hart, Wallace, McTavish, Cavana, and others, also duly responded to the various toasts, and wished prosperity to the new lodge, whilst

several capital songs were given by Bros. Hart, Pettel, and different brethren, whose names, unfortunately, we were unable to procure.

The evening was in every respect a pleasant one, and will belong remembered by those who had the pleasure of being present. The brethren of Spry Lodge, U. D., are "active" workers, and already have secured first-class chairs, working tools, &c., and have plenty of material fit for the building of the temple in the surrounding quarries. We conclude then, by wishing Spry Lodge, U. D., all prosperity and every success.

EGYPTIAN MASONRY.—At the request of W. Bro. V. Switzer, W. M. of Granite Lodge, No. 351, G. R. C., Parry Sound, M. Ill. Bro. R. Ramsay, 96°, accompanied by Ill. Bro. H. Johnson, 95°, on the 5th inst., proceeded to that place, and after explaining the teachings and exoteric work to a number of Masons, he, assisted by Ill. Sir Knights V. Switzer, 95°, and H. Johnson, 95°, duly instituted Cairo Rose Croix Chapter, No. 26, G.R.C. The following Ills. brethren were then elected and installed by the Substitute Grand Master General:—Ill. Sir Knights Villeroy Switzer, 95°, W. M.; Joseph W. Fitzgerald, 95°, S. W.; Joseph Farrer, 95°, J. W.; Wm. McGown, 90°, Orator; Tom. Kennedy, 90°, Prelate; Robert Spring, 90°, Conductor; Thos. McGown, 90°, Treasurer; Chas. Clarke, 90°, Archivist; Chas. L. White, 90°, Capt. of Guard; Wm. Price Mallory, 90°, Guard of Tower; J. C. Wichels, 90°, Organist; James Moffat, 90°, Sentinel; and Geo. W. Webb, 90°, Director of Ceremonies. The Chapter will work in Granite lodge-room, which is very neatly and prettily furnished. We understand the brethren there, propose making a joint stock company, and erecting a hall of their own. They are just the men to do it, and probably the impetus given to Masonry in the town by the establishment of Cairo Chapter,

will now hasten the result. III. Sir Knight Switzer deserves great credit for his energy in establishing such a first-class body.

The Egyptians, at a very early period of their history, placed the various parts of the body under the Zodiacal signs. Thus, "the hair belonged to the moon, the celestial Nile, the god of the primitive waters, and father of the gods; the head to the sun; the eyes to Venus; the ears to Macedo, a god represented with the head of a jackall, the guardian of the tropics; the right temple to the stars; the left temple to the living spirit; the nose and lips to Anubis; the teeth to Selk; the beard to Macedo; the neck to Isis; the arms to Osiris; the knees to Neith; the elbows to Ord; the back to Sisho; the thighs to Bal Hor; the legs to Nepte; the feet to Phtha; the fingers to Uræi, or all the goddesses." (Spineto, Hier. p. 818.) The above appropriation is Egyptian; but the same thing, however absurd it may be deemed, was practiced in this country down to the beginning of the present century; as may be evidenced by the *Vox Stellarum*, or any other almanac of that period, under the head of "The Anatomy."—*Old Paper*.

THE Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. J. J. Mason, accompanied by R. W. Bro. R. Ramsay, and Bro. H. Johnson, attended an informal meeting of Granite Lodge, No. 351, G. R. C., on the 7th inst. The brethren of Parry Sound only heard of His Worship, the Mayor of Hamilton, coming by the *Chicoutimi* a few hours before, but they very properly determined to do honor to the popular Grand Secretary.

A young lady writes us from Orillia, "Bros. Ramsay, McWhinnie, Robertson, and Ramsay, Jr., went to Barrie on the 25th inst. to attend a supper of Kerr Lodge. Over sixty five brethren attended the banquet, which broke up about two. They had a very enjoyable time, and returned home by the noon train." We wish

other young ladies would interest themselves by giving us a little correspondence, and like "Miss Maude," favor us with Masonic reports.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

PERSONAL LIFE AND CHARACTER.—Masonry demands much of the individual member. It imposes personal obligations of no light order. Thus the ancient charges declare that "whoever would be a Mason should know how to practice all the private virtues. He should avoid all means of intemperance or excess which might obstruct his performance of the laudable duties of the Order, or lead him into that which would reflect dishonor among the fraternity. He is to be industrious in his profession and business, and true to whom he serves. He is to seek and acquire, as far as possible, the virtues of patience, meekness, self-denial, forbearance and the like, which give him command over himself and enable him to govern with affection, dignity and prudence, at the same time checking every disposition injurious to the world, and promoting that love and harmony which brethren of the same household owe to each other. Masons should be good citizens—avoiding all excesses injurious to themselves or families, and wise as to all affairs both of their own household and the lodge. It is further necessary that all who would be true Masons should abstain from malice, slander and evil-speaking; from all unmannerly or ungodly language, keeping always a tongue of good report; and that he should know how to obey those who are set in authority over him, on account of their superior qualifications as Masons, however inferior they may be in worldly rank or station. For although Masonry divests no man of his temporal honors, or titles, but on the contrary highly respects them, yet in the lodge pre-eminence of virtue and knowledge in the art is considered as the true foundation of all nobility, rule and government."

We have seen some curious Masonic announcements, advertisements, puffs, &c., in our time, but never any equal to what we now take from the *CANADIAN CRAFTSMAN* of July 15th, and which again clips it from the *Home Journal*, whatever that may be. Read and perpend, "my masters all:" "The 'Deputy Imperial Grand Master over all the legal sovereign lodges of both hemispheres,'—W. B. Lord, High Admiral and Imperial Grand Potentate of the Oriental Harem of Mizraim, and the rest of the world, has issued a proclamation about the 'pristine purity' of the craft." What next, we would like to ask in "bated breath?" "The Grand Potentate of the Oriental Harem of Mizraim!" Who is the favored party?

For the benefit of the *Freemason*, we would suggest that its editor write to His Celestial, Imperial, High and Mighty Sovereign Prince, Potentate, and Grand Director of the Harem, W. B. Lord, Utica, N.Y. The fact is our esteemed brother fancies he is Supreme Ruler of all the Grand Lodges on the continent, and possibly, of Europe. It is a harmless, pleasant and agreeable hallucination.—*E.c.* The truth is this "farce" all originated through a vain, egotistical and bombastic manifesto issued by Bro. Lord.—*ED. CRAFTSMAN.*

A DANGEROUS TENDENCY.—There is abroad in the Craft a tendency to seek to make converts to our organization and to bring men into our community without their advent being an act of their own free-will and accord. Every possible suggestion of principle connected with our institution is opposed to anything of the kind. We have no propaganda of the faith. We know only those who, desiring to aid in our work and to be useful in raising humanity and human progress to higher levels, voluntarily seek our companionship. To

such, other things being equal, let there be a generous welcome, for those who wish to do good should be encouraged; but when a man presents himself because his friend or acquaintance has recommended him to do so, let there be a pause, lest we lay hands upon one who, being accepted, may deceive us.—*P.G.M. Bro. John W. Simons.*

TEMPERANCE LODGE, No. 78, of Sidney, Ohio, had its new Masonic Hall dedicated on July 31st ult., M. W. Grand Master Bro. J. M. Goodspeed officiating, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge. The lodge was constituted in 1826. Bro. Dr. Wm. Fielding was W. M. of this lodge for thirty-four years, an unexampled period of official life as Master. It has at present 105 members, and is in a very flourishing condition.—*Keystone.* [We regard a lodge that re-elects its W. M. year after year, as one that must necessarily be composed of a set of drones in the Masonic hive. We don't approve of such a system.—*ED. CRAFTSMAN.*]

Bro. H. G. Buss, one of the oldest and most valued officers of the Craft in London, having been, for some thirty years, Assistant Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, is about to resign his position, owing to increasing years and ill health. By his ability and kindly bearing he has won the respect and strong fraternal regard of the very large number of English Craftsmen who were brought into official and personal relations with him.

LA SINCERTE LODGE, No. 378, New York.—The exhibition of Baptism and Adoption, so-called, given by this lodge at the Temple a few evenings ago, was neither edifying nor interesting. It may have gratified the curiosity of women and grown up children. We trust it was profitable for the lodge, and we hope it will not soon be repeated.—*N. Y. Freemasons' Journal.*

P. G. MASTER GRAHAM very properly declines to answer the false, libellous and scurrilous attacks upon him in the (London) *Freemason*.

June 2nd, at a conclave of Palestine Commandery, New York, Sir Knights James A. Rich and Frank W. Goodwin, were presented with artistically engrossed testimonials from St. Omer Commandery and St. Matthews' Chapter, of South Boston, in recognition of kind assistance afforded a sick brother from South Boston.

BRO. LIEUT. GREELY, the Arctic explorer, carried with him to the far North a Masonic flag, with the square and compasses upon it. This flag was taken by the detachment that reached the nearest point to the pole ever yet reached by any exploration of which a record remains. Bro. Lieut. Greely says that he intends to present this Masonic flag to his lodge.

We learn from the *Masonic Home Journal* that M. W. Bro. Charles Tilden, P. G. Master of Kentucky, and President of "The Home," was summoned to the Grand Lodge Above on the 9th ult. On the day before he presided at the Board, and on the day of his decease attended to his usual bank duties, but on returning home, was seized with violent pains, and soon after passed away. He was a man of honor, worth and truth—a faithful Mason. Peace be to his ashes!

THE *Masonic Review*, of Cincinnati, Ohio, commenced its sixty-second volume last month. We always liked the *Review*, and for sixteen years have regularly perused its pages. We wish it the continued success that its enterprise, bold editorials, clear decisions and sound line of argument, so richly deserves. Any Canadian brother that has an extra two dollars to spare, might send it to the *Masonic Review*, Cincinnati, and receive therefore a first-class, 64-page, royal octavo monthly.

THE present numerical strength of Freemasonry throughout the world is placed at 138,065 lodges, with 14,160,549 members.

A CONSISTORY of the Scottish Rite, under the authority of Grand Commander L. H. Henderson, is to be opened at Arnprior.

The *Hebrew Leader*, of New York, commenced its thirty-sixth volume May 16th. It is the largest Jewish newspaper in the world, and has quite a full Masonic department.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was inaugurated April 17th, in the presence of 800 brethren. S. J. Way was elected Grand Master, and J. H. Cunningham, Grand Secretary, both of Adelaide.

The *Freemasons' Journal* is a new semi-monthly, published at 164 Fulton street, New York, (\$1.25 yearly), devoted entirely to Masonry, and a fair and courteous sheet, which we are glad to commend and add to our list.

The *Revista*, of Peru, assures the *Keystone* that the Grand Lodge of Peru was established in entire independence of the Scottish Rite, and that its Constitution and Statutes were copied from those of the Grand Lodge of New York.

The Cerneau Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Rite have everywhere repudiated the forged Charter of Frederick the Great, and deny its validity; this is honorable. Only those who are friendly to Charleston have this blot upon them.

THERE should be a division of the Georgian District; it is entirely too extensive. The lodges of Orillia, Midland, Penetang, the Muskoka District, Parry Sound, and Port Arthur, are quite sufficient for one man to superintend. Like Washington, it would be not a "city," but a district "of magnificent distances."

THE fee for initiation into Spry Lodge, U.D., Fenelon Falls, is thirty-five dollars. Yet there are numbers of applications.

WE understand the Rite of Perfection, (25°) from which sprang the numerous Scottish Rite organizations in the United States and this country, is about being revised by that indefatigable Masonic student and scholar, Bro. John Yarker.

THE illegal Mark Master Masons' Lodges in our sister province are being carefully shunned by all honorable Masons. It is rumored that Col. Hutton, finding himself in a false position, has resigned his Deputy Provincial Grand Mastership. No wonder.

TWO PETITIONS to organize new chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star in the State of Indiana, are now in the hands of the Grand Patron. In many localities the question of organizing a chapter is being favorably considered. We are pleased to note this evidence of increased interest in the Order among the Masons of Indiana.

THE Grand Lodge of South Australia, although organized with an unanimity that would almost satisfy *The Voice* and *Keystone*, will, in all probability, be pestered by English warranted lodges, composed of three members each. The *Freemason* (London), says these three-men bodies must be upheld in their loyalty!!! What abortions to be regarded as Masonic bodies?

BRO. ILL. COMP. ROBERT RAMSAY, Superintendent-General of the Cryptic Rite for the Georgian District, has notified the Councils in Orillia, Barrie and Bradford,—Shikinah, Heractries, and Zabad,—that he will officially visit them at an early date. The Deputy Grand Master, R. III. Bro. Chatfield, is also endeavoring to arouse an interest in Royal and Select Masonry in the Ottawa District.

BRO. the Hon. Sir J. Burford Hancock, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, has been appointed Provincial Grand Mark Master of Gibraltar. He will be installed in his office in the course of the present month.

THE corner-stone of the capitol of Nebraska, at Lincoln, was laid with the ceremonies of the Craft, on July 15th by Grand Master Bro. John J. Memple. P. G. M. Bro. Hon. R. W. Thomas, ex-Governor of Nebraska, delivered the oration.

POOR BRO. RICE, P. G. M. of Indiana, and editor of the *Masonic Advocate*, learns from the *Voice*, that he doesn't understand the first principles of Freemasonry. Bro. Rice, however, may survive, as Bro. Brown said the same of us years ago, and we still exist.

GRAND PORTRAIT PAINTER!—The name of the Rev. Bro. Wm. Peters, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England, in 1782 and 1787, has affixed to it the letters—G. P. P. The editor of the London *Freemason's Chronicle* says:—"We believe the initial letters mean 'Grand Portrait Painter!'"

THE printed proceedings of the last annual meeting of the Grand Chapter of Indiana, Order of the Eastern Star, are now in the office of the Grand Secretary, and will be distributed in a few days. The printing is a first-class job, and the report is in every way an honor to the Grand Chapter.

R. W. BRO. Sir John B. Monckton, Past Grand Warden, and for the past ten years President of the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of England, on July 30th upon retiring from office, was presented by his brethren with a very handsome silver "Collar Bowl," forty-two inches in circumference.

Contempt of Court—The small boy who hangs around the parlor and makes faces at his big sister's beau.

FREEMASONRY in South Australia is being conducted now with a new life and vigor altogether unknown in its previous history. So much for the local Grand Lodge.

THE Supreme Grand Council of the A. & A. S. Rite, 33°, for Canada, will shortly be convened. Matters of importance to the Rite will be discussed, and a large attendance is anticipated. We trust some illustrious brother will favor us with a full report.

THE Grand Master of Manitoba is a 33° of Bro. Hutton's Supreme Grand Council, and the Deputy Grand Master of Bro. Longley's. Honors are easy. Bros. Bell and Forrest are too good Masons to fight over Rites.

It is affirmed that Queensland will be next with a Grand Lodge. She is putting her house in order. New Zealand is also discussing the question of forming a Grand Lodge. The place for headquarters will be her trouble.

BRO. ALBERT PIKE, 33°, Grand Commander, etc., A. & A. S. R., has prepared a certificate of excellent design, neat and small, for the wife, widow, mother, sister, or daughter, of any Mason of the rite, and will furnish them at cost. He says that he has long thought it better than "side degrees" not known to one Mason in five hundred.

THE Grand Lodge of New South Wales has now upon its register some thirty-five lodges in active work, with a membership of over three thousand; and is in fraternal communication with more than thirty Grand Lodges of the world. The erection and occupation of a splendid Masonic Temple during the past year speaks volumes for the enthusiasm and energy of its members, and we feel assured that, having established itself upon a sure foundation, it will prosper and thrive still more abundantly.—*Victoria Freemason.*

THE Grand Lodge of Texas has extended fraternal recognition to Grand Lodge of Victoria, as supreme in the territory of Victoria.

SYMBOLIC Masonry is asserting itself throughout the world, and is being distinctly separated from the so-called higher grades. This is considered everywhere a healthy sign.

The Grand Lodge of Colon, Cuba, has appealed to the Masonic world for protection from the unjust attacks of the Grand Commander of the Grand Orient of Spain.

ERASMUS WILSON LODGE, No. 1494, Northfleet, Kent, has a Rough Ashlar made of a portion of the so-called "Cleopatra's Needle," with silver stand and inscription.

THE Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of England in 1812, was at that time, and for many years afterwards, W.M. of the famous Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, of London, one of the "four old lodges."

TRUE FREEMASONRY.—There are sixty-six lodges on the Pacific slope, in California, which have dependent upon them two hundred and fifteen widows, three hundred and sixty-six orphans, and seventy-six indigent brethren, whom they care for. This is Freemasonry indeed.

MASONIC CENTENNIAL MEDAL.—The craft in New Brunswick commemorated the observance of their Centennial Celebration by having a Centennial Medal struck, in bronze. The design is very appropriate, and the execution remarkably artistic. We are proud to know that Philadelphia is linked to New Brunswick in this matter, Bro. John L. Young, of this city, having gotten up the medal for our New Brunswick brethren, and to him we are fraternally indebted for a specimen of the same, which we highly prize.—*Keystone*

HUMORISMS.

The lover sows his wild notes.

Noughty but nice—\$1,000,000.

Every artist loves his sweet'art.

A sign of good breeding—Getting the prize in a dog show.

A business that is run into the ground—Artesian well boring.

Simplicity and gripes are striking characteristics in green apples.

"Soled again," remarked the cobbler, as he repaired an old pair of boots.

Small fruits are so called from the size of the boxes they come in.

If a dog knows a good thing when he sees it, will he seize it when he nose it?

After all, the bean pole is more useful to this country than the North Pole.

"I do business on a large scale," said the public weigher, "but I don't give it weigh."

The man who called another a dog, apologized by saying he did not do it purp-ously.

"Business before pleasure," as the man said who married a bony, wart-on the nose old gal for her money.

A young lady up town has hair so long that it sweeps the floor, but the young lady is not at all like her hair.

An observing married man has discovered that when two women start on a shopping expedition they are then about as happy as they ever get.

"Ah, don't come a-woeing with your long, long face, and your longer purse behind!" sings a poetess in Harper's Magazine. That is it—the girls want your purse to occupy the front seat every time.

A party of ladies bathing at Ashbury Park were suddenly intruded upon by a large school of porpoises. A panic followed, and for a moment it was feared some lives might be lost; but the fish got frightened and churned the water into a foam in their haste to get away.

"Yes, they are excellent boots," said the shoe dealer to the lady purchaser, "they will wear like iron." "Do you think the buttons are sewed on securely?" she asked. "They are; the boots are supplied with the 'old maid's wedding' button, a new invention." "Why is it called the 'old maid's wedding' button? "Because it never comes off."

A waist of time—An old maid's.

Can a man who writes a poem on his hat be described as vers-a-tile.

Before marriage: "Wooded and won."
After marriage: Wood and one.

A newly surveyed town site in Green Co., Tex., has been given the name of "Damsight."

A sensible shoemaker will never offend his milkman by presenting him with a pair of pumps.

Bicyclers prefer their iron horses to the living steed. They take them for wheel or woe.

Mexican policemen go bare foot. You can't awaken a Mexican officer by tickling his feet.

The man who can eat the most clams is the chap who wins in the "shell race" at the seashore.

Brown—"Miss Tawker is a brilliant girl, her conversation is so *chic*." Fogg—"Yes, but unfortunately she never knows when to keep her mouth *pschutt*."

"Good gracious!" ejaculated Aunt Towzer the other day on hearing for the first time of the Fountaine sale, "£80,000 worth of china knocked down at Christie's! Well, I hope it wasn't all broken."

The young man from the country and his girl were drifting slowly into an ice cream saloon when the following met his eye:—"Vanilla, chocolate, lemon and strawberry ice cream, \$1.50 per gal." He turned and fled.

"What's this 'thing'?" asked a man who was inspecting a music store, "That? oh, that's used on violins. We call it a chin rest." "Gimme one!" exclaimed the visitor. "S'pose it would work on my wife?"

"Can I get whiskey cocktail this morning?" asked a stranger as he entered a Chatham street restaurant and bar last Sunday. "No, sir; it's against the law to sell liquor on Sunday. Just set down at that table. Here, waiter bring a Kentucky breakfast for one."

"Papa," asked a little boy, looking up from his Sunday school lesson, "what are 'the wages of sin'?" "The wages of sin these days," replied the old man earnestly, "depend upon circumstances and one's opportunities and business capacity. But they run up into the thousands, my boy, they run up into the thousands."

The Canadian Craftsman.*Port Hope, October 15, 1884.***THE QUEBEC DIFFICULTIES.**

The troubles in our sister Province of Quebec, continue the same as heretofore. Negotiations, we fear, will prove of little or no avail, and the bitter animosity, solely caused by the illegal action of the members of the English warranted lodges, in Montreal, continues to add fuel to the flame. The Masons of Quebec have borne enough from the supercilious arrogance of these few Masonic lodges, under English authority, and kept alive by the rejected material of the legitimate lodges. The time has long past when patience ceased to be a virtue. The Grand Master of Quebec should not hesitate to issue an edict of non-intercourse with all Masons hailing from the Grand Lodge of England, and the Grand Lodge of Quebec would endorse his action next January.

Bros. Graham, Dunbar, Tait, have all tried every lenient course, but it is useless to expect courtesy or Masonic decency from these so-called Masons, whose sole claim to legitimacy is a popish statute created by the priest-ridden legislature of Quebec. The Masonic world ignores them, and if ever Quebec hopes to rid herself of this hideous nightmare, she must denounce them, and appeal for support to the justice and honor of her sister Grand Lodges of the world.

THE new diplomas of the Rosicrucian Society of Canada will be issued shortly,

THE CRYPTIC RITE.

We should much like to see a greater interest manifested in the beautiful degrees of the Cryptic Rite. These grades so thoroughly develop certain mysteries wanting in the Royal Arch, that every Companion, who cares about the study of Capitular Masonry, should take them.

When they were first introduced into Ontario from New Brunswick, quite a number of the more prominent Royal Arch Companions expressed their pleasure at the movement, by establishing Councils and working the grades, but after a few years, their zeal either lessened, or fewer candidates came forward, and as a natural sequence, the Councils languished.

At the recent session in Toronto, a wise move was made, in changing the time of the annual assembly of the Grand Council. Formerly it met during the session of Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, and as many of its principal officers were engaged on committees, &c., of those bodies, it was impossible for them to devote proper attention to the Cryptic Order. Now, however, this is changed, and the Grand Council will meet in Toronto in January.

The next assembly may, therefore, be regarded as a very important one, and we would suggest that Adoniram Council of that city, together with leading member of the Rite from other places, be invited to exemplify the work on that occasion. If this were done, we believe a fresh impetus would be given to this beautiful branch of Masonry, and that the result would prove highly gratifying to its friends and well-wishers.

DUTY TO THE LODGE.

In these days, when so many Masons are running after the plumed chapeau of the Knight Templar, the mystic letters of the Scotch Rite, or the numerals of the Memphis, it is pre-eminently necessary that members of lodges should exert themselves to keep alive the interest of the Craft in their real Masonic homes. Too little attention is too often paid to the pure and beautiful symbolism of Ancient Craft or Symbolic Masonry. In some cases, the work is slovenly done; in others, there is a coldness about the ceremonial,—a formality, that leaves no impression, or if any, an unfavorable one, upon the mind of the candidate.

There is no language more beautiful, no ceremonial more sublime, no esoteric conception more pregnant with holy thought and divine precept, than that inculcated, taught, illustrated and symbolized in "the tragedy." The treacherous blow, the unswerving fidelity, the death and the resurrection, convey a lesson that can never be forgotten.

It is true, it is not complete, but that is remedied by subsequent study in the Royal Arch and the higher degrees. Still, the student of our mysteries should not rush on to the neglect of his duties to the lodge. Let him first master them, and when perfect, advance.

It is a glorious and profound study; that mysterious and awful scene depicted by the tradition at the building of the first temple. The Mason should realize it, to appreciate, and should note that, within itself, lies the SECRET of Freemasonry. At a

first glance, it may appear a mere tale,—a myth, to be placed among the other marvellous traditions of ancient mythology. It is, of course, the story of the Orisis of the Egyptian mysteries, and has been taught in a different language in all the weird and mystic ceremonials of the ancients. Still, the death of the Builder stands forth as the casket that contains the marvellous gem that has, from time immemorial, held men together as brothers in thought, word and deed.

Let brethren, then, strive to build up their lodges,—make them truly Masonic homes for themselves and their visitors. Let them not forget that the first three degrees are the Masonry for which our fathers fought, suffered, and, in many instances, died a martyr's death. It is a glorious heritage, handed down to us by those who grew old "in God's service." Let us emulate them, and strive to become masters of our Royal Art.

Always recollect, brethren, that high degreeism is second to Symbolic Masonry; that parades, showy uniforms, handsome jewels, high sounding titles and mystic numbers, are naught, without a thorough groundwork, and that can only be obtained in the lodge.

THE appointment of R. E. Sir Kt. James A. Henderson as Grand Representative of the Grand Encampment of the United States near the National Great Priory of Canada, is a selection that will meet with general satisfaction from the Canadian fratres. We heartily congratulate Dr. H. upon the distinguished honor.

PLAGUE-STRICKEN ITALY.

An appeal has been made by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge National and Symbolique, of Italy, for assistance for our down-stricken and dying brethren, their homeless widows and impoverished orphans, of beautiful Naples. He tells us, that the brethren are working with zeal and earnestness, and that two corps of the cross—red and black—have been organized for relief, but that food and medicine, and other necessaries, have to be purchased, and the Masonic coffers are empty. Let not the brethren of Canada hesitate to relieve. It is our duty—it is our privilege to do so. Every Masonic body in Canada can send its mite, and thus a vast sum might be raised.

The Grand Lodge of Canada has before now sent aid and comfort to dying brethren on the battle-field, and houseless, homeless ones, abroad. Let us now, like true Craftsmen, hasten to the succor of our brethren of the Grand Lodge of which the lamented Garibaldi was Grand Master. Count Pessina, his successor, is following in his footsteps, and is now working day and night in both organizations of the Cross, to relieve the hundreds,—yes, thousands,—(as the numbers say, from five hundred to two thousand) that are daily attacked in Naples alone. The call for help is urgent, and till further action is taken, the following brethren will receive subscriptions. All moneys will be acknowledged through THE CRAFTSMAN. Committee.—Bros. Jas. Seymour, St. Catherines; C. D. Macdonald, Peterboro'; L. H. Henderson; Belleville; Donald Ross, Picton; Daniel Rose, Toronto; and R. Ramsay, Orillia.

DEATH OF THE GRAND MASTER OF ROUMANIA.

We regret to learn from *La Espana Masonica*, that in July last, at Carjova, the angel of death summoned to the Grand Lodge above, the brave soldier, noble patriot, and true Freemason, Captain Constantine Morion, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Roumania. Bro. Morion was the son of a noble sire, a soldier and a Mason, and, like his father, he, too, wore the sword for his country, and repeatedly fought the myrmidons of the Russian despot on the battle-field and at home. In Masonry, he was an earnest student. Time and again its altars had been demolished by the bigoted priests, and the ignorant nobles; the Russian soldiery obeying the dictates of a cringing, trembling tyrant, had burnt their halls and imprisoned their members. Captain Morion, nothing daunted, reorganized and revived it, and, like the Sphinx from its ashes, arose the most complete system of Masonry in Eastern Europe. At his death, our distinguished brother was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge; Grand First Principal Z. of the Grand Chapter (the only Grand Royal Arch Chapter not speaking the Anglo-Saxon tongue); Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Swedenborgian Rite; Grand Commander of Supreme Grand Council, A. & A. S. R., 33°; Grand Master General of the Sovereign Sanctuary of Roumania; Hon. Past Grand Master General of the Sov. Sanctuaries of Canada and Italy, and a Grand Officer in the Imperial Grand Council of the world.

Although an earnest advocate of *les hautes grades*, he never taught them

at the expense of the lodge. The Grand Master of the Sovereign Sanctuary of Canada, has very properly issued his order that all members of the Rite shall, in respect for the memory of their illustrious brother and firm ally, for the space of sixty days, wear the violet badge of mourning. Peace be to his ashes.

MASONIC REUNIONS.

We are glad to note that within the last few years, there is a greater tendency amongst members of lodges to visit lodges *en masse*. It is a system that should be very generally adopted, as it necessarily proves of vast advantage to all, but more particularly the young Masons. It produces a social, friendly feeling, that it is highly desirable to cultivate, & at the same time, expands the ideas, and proves the true spirit of Freemasonry.

The social features of our society should be cultivated. Some brethren would have it all work and no play, but we contend these gatherings of the craft, these exchanges of fraternal courtesies, are highly desirable, and should be popularized. Let Masons know each other; talk round the refreshment table, listen to the reminiscences of the old, and the impressions of the young, and they will find their energies invigorated, and their love for the craft increased.

A young Mason that never sees or visits a lodge but his own, is apt to become cramped in his ideas, and very probably self-opinionated. He is like the boy that has never left his native village, and imagines it a London, Paris and New York, combined. But take the young Hiramite to

sister lodges, let him there receive a brother's welcome, and he will feel that there is something real and tangible in Freemasonry, worthy of his best efforts, and his best endeavors.

THE LATE R. W. BRO. JAMES BOWEN, JR.

All regular attendants at the communications of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, during the last few years, had the pleasure of knowing, amongst the most respected and most influential of its members, R. W. Bro. James Bowen, Jr., of Quebec, whom to know was to appreciate, to honor and to love. He was one of Nature's noblemen, in the truest sense of the word; generous to a fault, and unostentatious in the charity which he ever dispensed with open hand. By none is his worth more fully acknowledged, or the sorrow occasioned by his loss more deeply felt, than by those whom, while respecting him for his many virtues, may have differed with him, rightly or wrongly, in the views which he entertained on points of Masonic law. His death a short time ago evoked expressions of the sincerest regret from all that knew him. It also rendered vacant the office of Grand Senior Warden, which has been since filled to the universal satisfaction of the Quebec brethren by the appointment thereto of the brother-in-law of the deceased, R. W. Bro. Edson Fitch.

At the first meeting of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 6, G. R. O., A. F. & A. M., held subsequent to the death of the late Bro. James Bowen, Jr., the following resolution of condolence was adopted, and the lodge ordered to be draped in mourning:—

Moved by V. W. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, W. M., W. Bro. H. Russell, M. D. I. P. M., R. W. Bro. Judge, P. M., and W. Bro. F. T. Thomas, P. M., and seconded by Bro. A. Thom, Bro. D. Bell, and other officers,

"That the members of this lodge have heard with the deepest regret of the removal from their ranks of R. W. Bro. James Bowen, Jr., Past Master of St. Andrew's Lodge, and Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"That while mourning the loss of a brother, whose amiable disposition and whose many virtues endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, the members of this lodge bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and recognize in this call of the silent messenger, a summons to the Grand Lodge above, addressed by the Great Architect of the Universe, and sent by the hand of his Tyler—Death.

"That the members of this lodge hasten to assure the bereaved widow and family, of their fraternal and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their supreme sorrow, and to tender them a respectful assurance that they shall cherish green within their hearts the memory of one to whose name his family may ever refer with feelings of affectionate and honest pride, and by the trestle board of whose life it should be the earnest aim of each of his Masonic brethren to erect his moral edifice."

A copy of the above has been engrossed and sent to the family of the deceased.

A circular has also been addressed to every lodge in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, by order of the Grand Master, ordering "that in consideration of the respect and esteem of the Craft in this jurisdiction, entertained towards our deceased brother, the late James Bowen, Jr., at the time of his death Grand Senior Warden of this Grand Lodge, and in memory of his faithful services, the

working tools, jewels, and altars of the various lodges in this jurisdiction be draped with the badge of mourning; for the remainder of the present Masonic year."

THREAT OF THE GRAND MARK LODGE OF ENGLAND.

At last an official manifesto has been issued, under authority, by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England, and as it is of general interest to the Craft, and particularly Capitular Masons in this country, we give it *in extenso*:—

OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE OF M. M. }
MASON, 8A RED LION SQUARE, }
HIGH HOLBORN, London, Sept. 15, '84. }

M. E. AND DEAR SIR AND COMPANION,—I am directed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, &c., M. W. G. M. M., to acknowledge, with his best thanks, the copy of the Proceedings of your Grand Chapter, which you have been good enough to send us.

With reference to the Quebec difficulty, I have to remark, with great regret, that considerable misapprehension appears to exist on the part of a majority of the Grand Chapters of the United States.

I have again to repeat—

1. That this G. L. claims no territorial or other jurisdiction whatever in the U. S.; or within the district claimed by the G. C. of Canada.
2. With regard to the Province of Quebec, it is altogether inaccurate to say that this G. L. has issued warrants for Mark Lodges, since its recognition (under a misapprehension as to its legality) of the G. C. of Quebec.

The facts are these. There have always been, since 1760, and long previous to the constitution of the G. C. of Quebec, "Time Immemorial" Mark Lodges connected with English Craft Lodges in Montreal. Of this we have ample documentary evidence, and the main fact is admitted by the G. Z. of the G. C. of Canada, at p. 16 of Proceedings, July 11, 1884. Three of these "Time Immemorial" Mark Lodges, desired to place themselves under supreme English jurisdiction in the Mark degree, as their members were already under supreme English jurisdiction in the Craft, and R. A. degrees. This G. L. has acknowledged them as regular, by granting them what is practically a warrant of confirmation. It has created for them no new status. They were legal bodies before. Some of the

principal members of the G. C. of Canada received the Mark degree in one of these T. I. lodges.

These lodges could not, in our view of Masonic law and tradition, be lawfully compelled to apply for warrants of confirmation to the G. C. of Quebec, for two reasons—1st, that they had no desire to join that new organization; and 2nd, that they are advised by the highest legal authority, that the said organization is illegal according to the civil law of the State, and that its members can only meet under risk of criminal prosecution. This view is confirmed by the fact that the G. C. of Quebec, in the last session of the Dominion Parliament, attempted to obtain a legal status, but failed to do so.

3. At the present moment, therefore, the Mark Lodges meeting under the warrants of confirmation of this G. L. are the only legal assemblies of Mark Masters in the Province of Quebec. (See Hon. Judge Badgley's letter to the M. W. G. M. M. M., at p. 61 of Proceedings of G. L. of M. M. M., June, 1884.)

4. I cannot but express my surprise that the G. C.'s of the United States should have so far overlooked one of the fundamental landmarks of Masonry, as to attempt to oblige English Mark Masters to join a so-called Masonic body, meeting in defiance of the laws of the State in which it finds itself.

5. Whenever a legal body working the Mark degree is established in the Province of Quebec, it will be open to it to make advances for union to the three T. I. lodges holding warrants of confirmation from this G. L., and to this course we shall offer no objection whatever; but, on the contrary, we should be exceedingly glad to see such a union voluntarily effected, and would promote it by any legitimate means in our power.

Meanwhile, in order to meet, as far as possible, the views of the United States, and in the hope that a satisfactory arrangement may be made between the three T. I. English Mark Lodges in Quebec, and a lawful G. C., we have restricted the action of the English Mark Lodges in Quebec to English Master Masons. We shall exceedingly regret it, if we are driven from this conciliatory position by the hostile action of the G. C.'s of the United States.

6. These facts we beg to commend to the fraternal consideration of your G. C.

FREDERICK BINCKES, P.G.J.W.,
Grand Secretary.

To the M. E. Grand H. P., G. R. A. Chapter of—

In reviewing this singular document,

we are (1) particularly struck with the assertion "that this Grand Lodge claims no territorial or other jurisdiction whatever in the United States or within the district *claimed* by the G. C. of Canada." The minds of our American companions must truly be greatly relieved at this gratuitous information, that this unrecognized Masonic body (as far as the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of England are concerned), claims "no territorial or other jurisdiction," &c., over them. But as a Canadian Royal Arch Mason, may we ask what the Grand Mark Lodge of England means by "within the district *claimed* by the G. C. of Canada?" Does it mean to insinuate that that claim is questionable, or ever can be questioned?

(2) The "time immemorial" theory, if once admitted, would give this very modern Grand Body power to rake up Mark Lodges all over the face of the earth.

(3) What can it mean when it asserts: "At the present moment, therefore, the Mark Lodges meeting under the warrants of confirmation of this G. L. are the only legal assemblies of Mark Masters in the Province of Quebec?" Yet this Grand Body accepted recognition from the Grand Chapter of Quebec and exchanged Grand Representatives with it! Comment is unnecessary.

(4) As to Bro. Binckes' "surprise" that "the Grand Chapters of the United States should have overlooked a *fundamental principle*," we would reply that if the Grand Chapter of Quebec is illegal, the Supreme Grand Council, A. & A. S. R., 39th, is illegal also; yet the S. G. C. A. & A. S. R.

of England recognizes it *and many of its officers in Quebec* are members of these "*time immemorial*" (!) Mark Lodges in that Province. How can such sticklers for legality recognize a body not authorized by the popish legislature of Quebec?

(5) But in the last paragraph the climax is reached. This so-called Masonic organization, recognized by courtesy by the Grand Chapters of the United States and Canada, and positively refused recognition by the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of England, will "offer no objection" "to advances for union" "whenever a legal body working the Mark degree is established in the Province of Quebec." This *come* of impertinence is really too rich: we are accustomed, in the colonies, to be snubbed by the heaven-inspired (?) rulers of English Masonry, but this "out-Herods Herod." Does the so-called Grand Mark Lodge of England really imagine that Canadian Masons or American Royal Arch Companions are going to submit to such insufferable arrogance?

These "*time immemorial*" Mark Lodges in Quebec are mere myths, and exist only in the imagination of the concocters of this insolent document. Let the Grand Mark Lodge of England produce

(1) Documentary evidence of their authority,

(2) Of their working, and

(3) Of their list of officers from even a recent date,—say the formation of the Grand Chapter of Canada.

The manifesto is only a clever piece of Masonic charlatanism and chicanery, and we are only gratified to think that the Grand Chapter of Canada so

nobly supported her sister of Quebec, under her difficulties. The action of the Grand Mark Lodge was discourteous, unwarranted, illegal, and a gross insult to the intelligence of the members of the Royal Art on this side of the waters.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A PETITION for a new lodge at Beaverton is spoken of.

THE brethren of one of our lodges propose presenting their J. W. with a leather watch.

CAIRO Rose Croix Chapter, No 28, at Parry Sound, bids fair to rival Toronto, Brockville, and Montreal.

BRO. GEO. C. Longley, Grand Master General of the Egyptian Rites, is still confined to the house.

WORK is beginning to come in rapidly in Ottawa, and Royal Arch Masonry there is especially having a boom.

MATTERS in Quebec seem to be as mixed as ever, and we fear no amicable settlement can be reached at present.

MADAWASKA Rose Croix Chapter, U. D., under the Supreme Grand Council of Canada and Newfoundland, was organized on the 18th inst.

THE *London Freemason* continues to smile at the American dogma of physical qualification. Right. It is the moral, not the physical, we require.

ON the evening of the installation of officers in Doric Lodge, No. 26, G. R. N. S. W., Sydney, N. S. W., M. W. Bro. R. Ramsay, was elected an honorary member of the same, and at the subsequent banquet, the health, &c., of "the W. M. of Thorne Lodge, No. 251, G. R. C.," was given with full Masonic honors.

It is decidedly better for lodges to have light refreshments in the ante-room than for brethren, after the lodge is closed, to adjourn to hotels and restaurants for soda water. This system of going to the bar and the billiard room after labor is to be condemned.

THE *Masonic Truth* is firing away at the Constitutions of 1786, &c. No one now believes they are true, and it seems almost ridiculous to refer to them. Surely, a constitution signed by Pike and Carson would be better than one with the *forged* signature "Fredericus."

A TORONTO contemporary is very uneasy regarding the appointments made by the Grand Master. Surely, it is to be expected that a few will be disappointed, and possibly, even one or two mistakes may have been made; but we believe the craft generally are well satisfied with the selection.

THE Grand Lodge of Canada should revoke its recognition of the Grand Orient of Italy, which is not only a mongrel Masonic organization, but a "pirate" of the first water. Its recent uncalled for invasion of the territorial jurisdictions of the Grand Lodges of Greece and Peru, prove its character. Wipe it off the list and let its Grand Representative return his commission.

HELD OVER.—A communication, referring to the publication of a ritual recently advertised by circular to the Secretaries of Lodges, making specific charges against a brother, who holds a prominent position in Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, is held over for consideration. "P. M., Toronto," we think, should formulate his charge against the brother, either in the Lodge of which he is a member, or place it in the hands of the D. D. G. M., to deal with, or, better still, prefer the charge to the Grand Master direct. At present, we think it scarcely fair to publish the communication, as there is a possibility that the brother accused is—innocent! and we do not care to publish anything bearing the appearance of a personal attack, when the writer takes refuge behind a *nom de plume*. The proper place for the discussion of such matters as this is on the floor of Grand Lodge.

THE war of Rites, so far as Canada is concerned, seems to be over. They are now all pursuing the even tenor of their ways, without interfering with each other. Why should they? All these branches of Masonry are merely off-shoots from the parent stem, and are all equally legitimate.

IS IT not a shame that a widow of one of our most honored Past Grand Masters is obliged to raffle her late husband's watches, in order to pay off a chattel mortgage on her furniture? Surely, the Grand Lodge and Supreme Grand Council of Canada, over both of which he presided, should not allow this.

IN England Bro. Yarker has absorbed his Scottish Rite system into a species of Grand Orient. He claims to work the old Rite of Perfection, 25°, as well as the A. & A. S. R., 33°. His bodies receive their direct authority from those time immemorial ones over which the Duke of Sussex, G. M. of England, presided before the "union," in 1818, and more subsequently endorsed by Seymour, and finally recognized by the Supreme Grand Council of Canada and Newfoundland.

THE *New Zealand Craftsman*, is the latest candidate in the field for pressing Masonic honors, and from the appearance of No. 2 (No. 1 not having been received) we should say that it is well entitled to a first-class position in the ranks of the Masonic fourth estate. It is full of excellent editorial and selections, and evidently intends to favor the independence movement in the colony. We suggest that it should come out "strong" upon that point, as there are evidently several "skeletons" in the cupboards of the various "Grand" Lodges in those islands. Colonial Masons at the present day, feel themselves entitled to a little courtesy, and the only way they can secure it is by "independence."

Bro. Govnd's History is being published in the United States.

A SNIDE firm in Toronto is advertising certain rituals. It should be denounced.

THE Grand Lodge of Ohio, will convene at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st inst.

BRO. H. W. MURRAY, G. M. Grand Lodge of Virginia, died at Charlottesville, August 15.

THE war between the various branches of the Scottish Rite in the neighboring republic, seems to continue as warm as ever.

The establishment of a Widow and Orphans' fund, in connection with the Supreme Rite of Memphis, will make this branch of Masonry more popular than ever.

THE "MASONIC REVIEW" says, the motto on Bro. T. B. Whytehead's seal is, "Think on." Very appropriate; and the man in his home at York, England, acts it out.

THE *Freemasons' Journal*, of New York, last month, publishes an excellent wood-cut of Wm. A. Brodie, Grand Master Grand Lodge of New York, with biographical sketch. We wish the "Journal" every success.

THE "KEYSTONE" says, "Bro. H. Murray is a Mason of broad views, generous nature, and unqualified ability, and extremely popular with the Canadian craft." The *Keystone* is right.

IMPOSTER.—One Wallace Anderson has been exposed recently, claiming to hail from Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, of Glasgow, Scotland, and St. John's Lodge, No. 15, of London, Ontario, Canada (there are no such lodges). Is a miller by trade, about 40 years old, five feet six inches in height, thick set but not stout, with dark brown hair; mustache and side whiskers. Look out for him.

The *Vittoria Freemason* very strongly and ably protests against the lame and contemptible line of argument pursued by the *London Freemason* against the recognition of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and the rights of colonial Masons in general.

THE Rosicrucian Society is supposed to be a learned association, the members of which must be Master Masons in good standing. It has nine grades, and the number of members in each is limited. The rite is very select, both in Europe and the United States.

THE colored Grand Lodge of Ohio has 46 subordinate lodges, with 1,127 members, and average of 25. It is recognized by the German Grand Lodge League, the Grand Orient of Peru, the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, the Grand National Orient of Dominica, the Grand Orient of France, the Grand Orient of Italy, the Grand Orient of Hungary, and St. John's Grand Lodge of Hungary: J. G. Findel, the Masonic historian, is an honorary member.

THE Grand Lodge of Manitoba has taken a new departure,—no less than to obtain an Act of Incorporation. The Bill,—a copy of which is now before us,—provides for the borrowing of money to the extent of \$50,000, if necessary, and may, for such purpose, make, execute, or issue any mortgages, bonds, or debentures, for the repayment of money borrowed under the seal of the corporation. The property of defunct lodges becomes absolutely the property of Grand Lodge, which is, however, subject to the payment of the debts of such subordinate lodges; it also provides that each subordinate may, if it deem requisite, also become incorporated, and borrow moneys not exceeding the amount of \$12,500, nor hold any real estate beyond the value of \$25,000. The Bill is too lengthy to quote in its entirety; we shall be glad to hear from our Manitoba brethren how it works.

WE are glad to note in the last issue of the *Victorian Freemason*, that our energetic brother, J. W. Goddard, is to be the next Deputy-Grand Master of Victoria. We congratulate Bro. Goddard upon the well-deserved distinction.

EBORACUM LODGE, No. 1611, of York, England, possesses the Bible that once belonged to the "Grand Lodge of all England," at York. It is labeled, "This Bible belongs to the Freemasons' Lodge at Mr. Howard's, in York, 1761."

AN insurance company is being organized in connection with the Supreme Rite of Memphis. The tables will be based on the actual cost of insurance and amounts limited to four thousand dollars—either life or endowment.

PINE'S Engrossed List of Lodges for 1734 contains the signs of the taverns in reduced fac simile, in which the lodges in that day met, which form a pleasing and artistic feature of the work. It is a rare and unique publication. Picart, in his "Ceremonies," reproduces these "signs,"

THE oldest Masonic certificate known, issued under the authority of the Junior Grand Lodge of England (the so-called "Ancients,") was granted to Bro. Wm. Licquorish, and is dated September 10th, 1764, with the signature of Bro. Laurence Dermott, Grand Secretary, and the seal of Grand Lodge attached. Bro. Wm. Kelly, Past Prov. G. M. of Leicester, is its possessor.

BRO. JONATHAN D. HINES, Grand Master of California, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge, laid the corner-stone of the new hall of the society of California Pioneers, on September 8th inst., in San Francisco, Cal. This society was organized in 1850, and its new hall will cost \$150,000. The corner-stone of the present hall was laid in 1862, by Grand Master Cohn.

BRO. KING WILLIAM IV., of England, was made a Mason, while Duke of Clarence, in Royal George Lodge, No. 86, of Plymouth, on March 9th, 1786; and was W. M. of Prince of Wales Lodge, London, from 1827 to his becoming William IV., in 1830. His Grand Lodge clothing now belongs to Bro. T. Fenn, P. G. D., of London.

AN APRON A CENTURY OLD.—A Masonic apron a century old is still in existence, the property of Bro. A. T. Blamey, P. M. of Lodge, No. 1402, of Paignton, England. It was worn by Bro. Laurence Kelly, at Carlisle, on St. John's Day, fifty years ago, being then fifty years old. It is of white leather, bound with blue ribbon, has a semi-circle flap, with the All seeing Eye upon it, and below three candlesticks.

IN the report of proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, there appears a lengthy and interesting letter from their Grand Representative, near the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, W. Bro. Dr. A. Burne. We understand that several other Grand Representatives have communicated with their respective Grand Lodges. We trust all will follow the good example set by these brethren. We draw the attention of our readers to an article on the subject of "Grand Representatives," published in another column of this journal.

WE direct the attention of our readers to a report of the centennial celebration of Colored Freemasonry on this continent. As there is no question as to the *legitimacy* of these brethren, the brethren should note the remarks of the Grand Master of Ohio, M. W. Bro. T. W. Clarke. The question of the recognition of our colored brethren cannot be ignored forever, and if prejudice and race did not so horribly predominate in the United States, it would have been settled long ago.

"HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN MARYLAND," is the title of a very interesting book by Edward T. Schultz, 92°. This is No. 1, containing the History of Masonry in Maryland during the colonial times and up to June 19th, 1893. As a good deal of information is given concerning the early history of the Craft in America, the work will prove of great value to Masonic students. Price 50c.

OUR Apostolic brother, Leo XIII, is again in a bushel of trouble, and "all on account of"—Masonry. From a telegram from Rome to the New York Herald, dated August 13th, we learn that the Vatican has been surprised to learn that Alphonso, King of Spain, is a Freemason! This, if true, (and we have no reason to doubt it), is certainly rather rough on Bro. Leo, but if he had full returns in from all his constituencies, we rather think he would be the object of a large number of surprises of the same kind. If we might be permitted to give his holiness a word of advice, it would be this: lay aside the unfounded prejudices you now hold, investigate for yourself, and when you have found—as you certainly would—that you had been imposed on, send in your petition for membership, and become a member of the most noble institution—next to the church—in the world.—*Exchange.*

A DISTINGUISHED brother courteously sends us clippings from exchanges, for which thanks. Will he kindly inform us, why "seventeen former members of Ohio Grand Consistory" were "excommunicated?" What was the "direct violation of the vow of fealty?" and what "defiant affiliations with an irregular body not recognized by the A. & A. Rite of Ohio?" In a word, what is "that muddle at Columbus?" Will our correspondent, *Masonic Review* or *Masonic Chronicle*, explain? We expect it is some of Carson's work, which is ever Ritism against Masonry. Masonic despotism and tyranny against Masonic liberality,

equality, and truth. It is time such disgraceful outrages, worthy of the dark days of the inquisition, were stamped out, and that Master Masons took these matters in hand and branded with the mark of the coward and Masonic assassin men, who, having high-sounding titles of questionable character, dare to attach the stigma of "excommunication," "suspension," or "expulsion," upon a brother Master Mason.

IT IS a terrible thing to think that the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, and the Supreme Grand Council of Canada, A. & A. S. R., 99°, and the Sovereign Sanctuary of Canada, are illegally constituted Masonic Bodies. It is awful that our leading Masons should countenance such and decline to bend the knee to Moloch, and dare to practise their mysteries in Quebec, without authority of the local legislature of that Province. The *London Freemason* will explain the danger we are in.

THE *London Freemason* says;—"The Royal Arch degree is simply an English grade,"—a distinctly English part and parcel of Freemasonry unknown and unpractised in those countries whose people do not speak the Anglo-Saxon tongue. We have long held this view and pointed out that it is far from being as universal a grade as many others practised on this continent. As a principal part, however, of the English rite, we advise all Master Masons to take it when opportunity offers. It is a beautiful and impressive ceremonial, forming a fitting sequella to the Master Mason's degree.

"ARE THERE ANY KENTUCKIANS PRESENT?"—At the last re-union of the A. & A. S. Rite, at Cincinnati, one of the Ill. brethren asked, "Are there any Kentuckians present?" meaning that a cork-screw was in demand. Thirteen gentlemen from this side of the river, without further hint or question, commenced investigating the depth of thirteen pockets, and thirteen hands were

out-stretched, containing thirteen cork-screws attached to pocket knives, or in other shapes. There were seventeen Kentuckians in the party.—*Home Journal*.

To our esteemed brother we say, that we kick against such as the above. Because Kentucky has a county called Bourbon, and because there are a thousand brands of forked lightning, called Bourbon, the State of Kentucky, as a whole, should not be held responsible for all the cork-screws in christendom. If there is anything we venerate beyond the name of mother, it is Kentucky; and if the truth was known, those very cork-screws were imported from Ohio. They have use for them there.—*Texas Freemason*.

No, "the boys" knew that as soon as they struck Ohio, the Buckeyes would want to borrow something, and as cork-screws were most in demand there, the Kentuckians took over a lot of them.—*Mas. Home Journal*.

THE Grand Lodge of Canada has for years boasted of the vast sums she expends in the cause of benevolence and charity. We are willing to admit that, in comparison with her sister Grand Bodies, she does expend a great deal, although we maintain that she does not do half enough. What is twenty dollars half yearly or yearly to a poor widow with half a dozen children? And yet that, as a rule, is the pittance doled out. Among the grants this year, we note the widow of a Past Grand Master is given forty dollars, and he, in his day, spent hundreds,—we might say, thousands,—for the benefit of the Craft, and ever gave to the poor with a liberal and open hand. His widow is wretchedly involved, paying off her husband's debts by her own endeavors, and in order to save her furniture from the sheriff, has actually been obliged to part with certain heirlooms, and at the time of writing, we have a ticket before us for the raffle of two of his watches. Surely, the Grand Chapter

(over which he so long and ably presided), and the Supreme Grand Council of A. & A. S. R. 88° of Canada, of which he was, at the time of his death, its honored chief, should not suffer such a disgrace to their escutcheon to take place. The widow of one Past Grand Master receives three hundred dollars per annum, and surely the other has equal claims upon our charity. The Supreme Grand Council, especially, should come forward, and it will be a crying shame if the Grand Chapter does not do something.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—There was a large meeting of the Scottish Rite bodies held on Thursday night, notwithstanding the excitement attendant upon the great procession. That, however, may have, in a measure, increased the numbers, inasmuch as the parade passed the Temple, and all the windows, on Third street especially, were filled with ladies and children, who had an excellent view of the brilliant spectacle. Meanwhile the escorts, husbands and brethren, who were entitled to the privilege, proceeded to a solemn business which none but themselves were aware of. This was the excommunication—unanimously rendered—of seventeen former members of Ohio Grand Consistory. The expulsion was made without protest; and the cause was briefly stated as a direct violation of the vow of fealty to the Northern Supreme Council, through defiant affiliation with an irregular order, which is not recognized by the A. A. Rite of Ohio. The work was short but effectual, and settles, as far as this body is concerned, what has been somewhat loosely announced as "that muddle at Columbus."—*Ex.*

We have had occasion more than once to denounce the practice of black-balling when it is done merely from motives of personal pique, though the character of a candidate may be unexceptional. Such a proceeding is

unworthy of any true Mason, and we feel sure that if some who have been guilty of it would calmly reflect, they would regret the action they have taken. More than once we have heard of cases where there has been not only no objection to the candidate himself, but no personal feeling against him, the black-balling having been done because of a dislike to his proposer, or even to the W. M. of a lodge. We have been informed of a recent case of this kind, in which the malcontents were cleverly outwitted. They had spoken of what they intended to do, and uttered disloyal expressions against the W. M. He therefore challenged them by name in open lodge, and referring to the charge given to the E. A., reminded them that he and they could not sit together in the lodge until their little differences were settled. He then asked the I. P. M. to take his place while he and the intending black-ballers retired; they then left the lodge together, leaving the I. P. M. to carry on the business. During their absence the candidates were elected *nem. con.*—*Rough Ashlar.*

NATIONAL GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

The following General Order has been issued by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, officially recognizing the National Great Priory of Canada, as a Sovereign and Independent Body:

To all the constituent Grand Commanderies, and all Subordinate Commanderies holding Charters from the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States,—
GREETING:—

Know YE, That whereas, by satisfactory documentary evidence, officially received by us, it appears that the "National Great Priory of Canada," has, with the consent and approval of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Su-

preme Grand Master of the Order, been absolved and discharged from all allegiance to the "Convent General of the United Orders of the Temple and Malta in England and Wales," as shown by his manifesto, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1884, and has, by the adoption of a new constitution, been constituted "The Sovereign Great Priory of Canada," with M. E. Sir Knight William James Bury MacLeod Moore, Grand Cross of the Temple, of Prescott, Ontario, Canada, Supreme Grand Master *ad vitam*, with jurisdiction over the whole Dominion of Canada.

And Whereas, This Sovereign Great Priory has received official recognition by the officers of the "Convent General of England and Wales,"

Be it, Therefore, Known to you, and all Knights Templar under our jurisdiction, that we, Robert Enoch Withers, Grand Master of Knights Templar in the United States of America, do now, and hereby proclaim our official recognition of the "Supreme Great Priory of Canada," as a sovereign and independent body, of which

M. E. Sir Knight William James Bury MacLeod Moore, G.C.T., is Supreme Grand Master; M. E. Sir Knight James A. Henderson, Q.C., G.C.T., is Deputy Grand Master; and R. E. Sir Knight Daniel Spry, of Barrie, Ontario, is Grand Chancellor.

And Whereas, It hath been further communicated to us, by the Supreme Grand Master aforesaid, that it is his desire, and that of his Sovereign Great Priory, to establish a more cordial and intimate knightly relation between the "Sovereign Great Priory of Canada," and the Grand Encampment of the United States, and in furtherance of this end, he hath duly commissioned Sir Knight Theodore Sutton Parvin, of Iowa, as the Grand Representative of the "Sovereign Great Priory of Canada," near this Grand Encampment.

Now Therefore, We, The Grand Master of Knights Templar in the United States, do announce, that in cordial

response to this action, have appointed and commissioned Sir Knight James A. Henderson, Q.C., G. C. T., of Ontario, as our Grand Representative near the "Sovereign Great Priory of Canada."

Done at Wytheville, Virginia, this 12th day of September, A. D. 1884, A. O. 766.

By THE GRAND MASTER.

[L.S.] Attest.—My hand, and the seal of the Grand Encampment of the United States, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1884, A. O. 766.

T. S. PARVIN,
Grand Recorder.

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 THAT CURSE OF FREEMASONS.—The infallible Pope has re-considered the recent encyclical letter against Freemasons. It did not work well, and his holiness announces that he "has suspended for one year the obligation of denouncing the secret leaders of the objectionable societies, and has also suspended the reserve of censures granting the power of absolution to all confessors appointed by the ordinaries."

So we are not to go straight to the bad this year!

A Catholic Priest of England said: "Who a few years ago fired at the Emperor of Germany? A member of secret societies. Who assassinated the Emperor of Russia? Members of secret societies. Who perpetrated the horrible crime in Phoenix Park, in Dublin, two years ago? Members of secret societies. Who fired at the Kings of Spain and Italy? Members of secret societies. We see the doings of these sects are in accord with their speeches. How, then, doubt any longer that they aim at the subversion of social order? If so, the Pope is right, and nothing can be too strong to prevent Christians from joining Freemasonry, or any other society of the same kind."

On which the *Freemasons' Chronicle*, London, makes this comment:—

"We should like to know what opinion would be formed of our society if we, as an organ of English Freemasonry, were to follow the example of this priest, and denounce religion as he has denounced our society, because of the crimes committed by men who have been trained in some kind of religious faith. Supposing, for instance, that we were desirous of lowering the character of Christianity in the world's estimation, what is there to prevent us from writing after this fashion: 'Who a few centuries ago destroyed the Templars? A Christian King, abetted by a Christian Pope. Who exterminated the Albijenses? Christian generals, instigated by a Christian Pope. Who massacred the Huguenots? A Christian King, supported by a Christian Pope. Who perpetrated all kinds of atrocities against other so-called heretical Christians? Christian Princes, aided and abetted by Christian Popes. These flagrant cruelties were perpetrated in the name of Christianity, and consequently nothing can be too strong to prevent men from joining that, or any other religious society of a similar kind.' In saying this, we should be in a better plight than this priestly castigator of Freemasonry, because his association of the crimes he enumerates with the society of Freemasons, is known to be devoid of all foundation; whereas, those we have enumerated, owed their origin to the ambition or bigotry of professed Christian Princes, both temporal and spiritual. Yet the very last thing, it would occur to us to do, would be to denounce Christianity, on the ground of the evil deeds which had been enacted by unworthy professors of its tenets. We recognize to its fullest extent, the broad truth that a religion must not be held responsible for the enormities that are practised under the cover of its name, and it would have manifested a more charitable

frame of mind in this preacher, had he been content to denounce the crimes and the societies which promoted them, without falling foul of us, who are as innocent of all association with them, as himself."

Colored Centennial Celebration.

The centennial celebration of the establishment of Colored Masonry in the United States, which began in Philadelphia last Monday, was a marked success. There were large Masonic bodies in attendance from the jurisdictions of New York, Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, with smaller delegations from the Grand Lodges of Ohio, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Michigan, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The procession, which took place on last Monday morning, was a brilliant affair, with fifteen hundred colored men in line, in full Masonic regalia, glittering with banners and symbolic decorations, and marching to twelve bands of music. The display was creditable to the fraternity, as it was imposing to the crowds of eager-faced citizens upon the sidewalks. The Grand Masters of ten States were present and in line. The ceremonies of the afternoon took place in Industrial Hall, which was crowded with men lately in line and hundreds of friends of colored Masonry. Samuel W. Clark, of Cincinnati, Grand Master of Ohio, was the orator of the day, who delivered an eloquent address, congratulating the fraternity on the contrast between the condition of the colored Masons and the colored race one hundred years ago and now. He said:—"We are here as the American negro, happy that we may assemble as such and proud of our identity as such. We have no apology to make to any one, and we do not ask that the mantle of charity be thrown around us. We present ourselves to the world not fearing the penetrating rays of the fierce light of American pre-

judice." Mr. Clark eulogized the "anti-ethnic" character of Masonry, and praised the patience of his race under oppression, the outgrowth of cruel prejudice. He reviewed the history of colored Masonry since 1784, and congratulated his hearers that at Philadelphia, in 1797, the second lodge of colored Masonry in America was instituted. He noticed also the charge that the colored Masons are an irregular body, and demanded that both they and the white Masons of America submit to like tests to establish their regularity. He had no fear of the result. A grand reception was tendered the visiting Grand Bodies at Horticultural Hall in the evening by the Ladies' Centennial Commission. A concert and dance closed the evening. The grand parade of Capitular Masonry took place on Tuesday afternoon, and a banquet at Horticultural Hall followed. The day was also appropriately celebrated in Boston by parades, banquets and general festivities. The literary exercises at Tremont Temple included the reading of the original warrant of the establishment of the first African Lodge.—*Exchange.*

CANADIAN MASONIC NEWS.

Grand Master Wilson, 96°, as a compliment to the Substitute Grand Master of Canada, has appointed his son, Bro. Dalh Ramsay, 95°, an honorary member of the Sovereign Sanctuary of the United States.

The Grand Commandery of the State of New York, will hold its annual session on the 14th and 15th inst., at Buffalo. Arrangements have been made by the Hamilton, Toronto, and London Knights, to attend in full uniform. The round trip from Toronto will not cost much more than twenty dollars. We trust there will be a large attendance of Canadian Fratres, as we know they will receive a courteous welcome.

The Cryptic Rite is not making that progress that it should, although we understand the Deputy Grand Master, R. Ill. Comp. Chatfield, of Ottawa, is making desperate efforts in that section to revive it. Accompanied by R. Ill. Comp. R. Ramsay, he will officially visit Kenie, at Maitland, on the 16th inst., and the Perth Council on the following evening. A number of R. A. Companions in Almonte, propose penetrating the nine arches, and establishing a Council there. An effort is also being made to resuscitate the Ottawa Council.

M. Ill. Bro. Ramsay, assisted by Ill. Bros. Moore and Johnston, instituted Orion Rose Croix Chapter, No. 26, at Merrickville, on the 4th inst., and subsequently installed the following officers:—Ill. Bros. Alex. Macdonald, (P.M.) 95°, M.W.; Robert Watchorn, (W.M.) 95°, S.W.; H. McGuirk, 95°, J. W.; Hiram Baker, 90°, Prelate; Bryan McGee, 90°; D. Vancamp, Orator; Wm. Baker, 90°, C. G.; R. Brumbridge, 90°, Sentinel. This Chapter, we are informed, is composed of the best material in that section of country, and will unquestionably be a strong support to the Rite.

PRESENTATION.—The brethren of Union Lodge, No. 7, G. R. C., being pleased with the action of the Grand Master in acknowledging the Masonic worth of W. Bro. E. E. Loosly, by appointing him as G. S. B. of the Grand Lodge, and desiring themselves to show they appreciate not only the honor conferred on him, but his many valuable services to the lodge, presented him with a magnificent G. L. apron at the regular meeting on 4th Sept., V. W. Bro. Wm. Forbes occupying the chair for that purpose.

Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 19, St. Catherine's, installed their officers on the 3rd inst., R. E. Comp. Dr. Goodman officiating, assisted by V. E. Comp. J. D. Christie, I. P. Z. The new Council being, E. Comps. J. E.

Beaton, Z.; Jno. Henderson, H.; L. R. Smith, J.; and who will well and worthily maintain the reputation of the Chapter. Comp. Geo. Birch was re-elected S. E., whose report showed the affairs of the Chapter in a very satisfactory condition, and was creditable to himself. We want more S. E.'s like him. R. E. Comp. Wm. Forbes, G. D. Supt. paid an unofficial visit at the meeting.

Frater Col. MacLeod Moore, IX.°, Supreme Majus for the Rosicrucian Society of Canada, has granted a Charter for Ontario College, at Orillia, with the following brethren for officers:—Frs. Daniel Spry, Hon., IX.°, Chief Adept; J. B. Traves, VIII.°, D. C. A.; A. Chatfield, VII.°, Treas.; Henry Johnston, VII.°, O. G.; and Dalh Ramsay, VII.°, Recorder. It will convene regularly three times yearly, for the purpose of advancing the cause of Masonic literature and history, by essays, theses, &c., on Masonic subjects. This is the second body of the Order in the Dominion.

The fifteenth anniversary meeting of Stevenson Lodge, No. 248, Toronto, on the 14th inst., was one of the most brilliant Masonic events of the season. An address on the rise, progress and history of the Grand Lodge of Canada, was delivered by M. W. Bro. D. Spry, Past Grand Master. This was followed by an address from M. W. Bro. J. K. Kerr, P. G. M. B. W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, P. G. S. W., spoke on the rise, progress and history of Masonry in Toronto. "Masonic Reminiscences," was the title of a short address by R. W. Bro. David McLellan, P. G. S. W. R. W. Bro. J. G. Burns, spoke on the rise and progress of Stevenson Lodge. R. W. Bro. N. G. Bigelow discussed "Religion and Freemasonry;" and V. W. Bro. W. J. Hambly, "Masonic Literature." The last address was by W. Bro. Patton, W. M. Stevenson Lodge, and took the shape of an allegoric history of the lodge. The meeting was a most pleasant one throughout.