

CENTRAL ASIA. SPAIN. PERU. A MONSTER MASONIC TEMPLE.

Herald Special Report from Khiva by Way of Orenburg and London.

Cortes' Consideration of the Cantonal Plan of Territorial Government.

The Russian Conquest of the Khanate--Its Cost, Profits and Consequences.

The Insurgent Chieftain Contreras Held on Board a German Ship of War.

General Kaufmann's Report of the Imperialist Losses.

Foreign Naval Prevention of Radical Action Against Cadix.

Soldier Scions of the Royal House in Action.

CARLIST CONCENTRATION SEVILLE UNDER BOMBARDMENT.

PERSIAN SLAVES MADE FREE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

Treachorous Turkomans and Their Future Treatment.

The Spanish Cortes has under consideration and seems to view favorably, a scheme for dividing Spain into forty-nine cantons.

Camp Courtesy to the American Special Correspondent.

AN INSURGENT LEADER HELD BY THE GERMANS. The insurgent chieftain Contreras and staff are detained on board the German man-of-war Frederick Charles.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at Khiva, by way of London:--

FOREIGN NAVAL POLICING FOR PEACE. The vessels of the foreign powers in the harbor of Cadix have interposed to prevent the insurgents from attacking the arsenal.

The HERALD special correspondent at Khiva has forwarded the following report from the Khanate capital, under date of June 11, by way of Orenburg:--

INVOKING THE LAW. The Chief Justice of Almazan has asked the Cortes for authority to prosecute insurgent Deputies.

THE RUSSIANS AFTER VICTORY. Full details of the capture of Khiva by the Russian troops have been anticipated by previous despatches. General Kaufmann is well satisfied with the result of the campaign.

CARLIST CONCENTRATION. The Carlists are increasing in numbers in the Basque Provinces, Navarre and Catalonia.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. The entire Russian loss is twenty-one killed and ninety-two wounded, including twenty-six casualties incurred among the naval supporting force on land, by reason of its having been decoyed into a Turkoman camp, where two officers and fourteen men were massacred.

AMERICAN MINISTERIAL AUDIENCE. General Siskie, the Minister of the United States, had an interview with President Salmeron yesterday.

SOLDIER SCIONS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Leuchtenberg were greatly distinguished in the affair of the 29th of May. They were under fire during a space of two hours. Both princes are great favorites with the army.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

An intrinsigant demonstration, which was extensively advertised for to-day, fell through, because some of its promoters objected to the use of the red flag.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

The Cortes to-morrow Señor Castelar will move the adjournment of debate on the federal constitution until the provinces have been sufficiently heard from with regard to the division of the Republic into States or Cantons.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

The republican batteries have opened on the insurgents' position in Seville. The troops only wait for reinforcements before making a final assault.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

CAMP SPOILS AND TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS. The Russians captured twenty cannons and a large quantity of munitions of war.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

Khiva city is a dirty, squalid town. The palace of the Khan is shabby. The environs of the metropolis are very rich and the country delightful. The vegetation in the rural districts is rapid and fruitful and the product beautiful.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

There is a strong pro-Russian party among the trading community. The population is very quiet and respectful.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

SLAVES SET FREE. Forty thousand slaves were let free by the conquerors.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

TREATY MAKING AND TERROR. General Kaufmann will remain until the terms of the Russo-Khivan Treaty are fulfilled by the Khan, and also in view of a probable contingent necessity which may present for further service on his part in marching a Russian expedition to chastise the Turkoman tribes and break down their military and feudatory power; they having proved themselves cowardly and treacherous in their dealings with the Czar and brutal and cruel toward the Persian slaves.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

ALONE AMONG FRIENDS. The HERALD correspondent is the only stranger in the Russian camp. He is treated with great kindness by General Kaufmann and the officers of his command, because of the sincere friendship which the Russians entertain for Americans.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

THE SHAH. His Majesty of Persia in the Austrian Capital.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, August 3, 1873.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

The Shah of Persia and suite have arrived here, and been received by His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

The Shah visited the Exhibition to-day.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

ENGLAND. A great earthquake was felt at Valparaiso at twenty-two minutes after two o'clock on the morning of July 8. The shocks were worse than those of 1837. A great deal of damage has been done to many houses and churches, nothing being to be compared with the last earthquake of San Salvador. Some few lives have been lost by falling walls and one lady died from fear. The prisoners tried to break out of jail, but did not manage it, and a fire began in the warehouse of Craig & Co., but was soon extinguished. In Santiago the shocks were severe, but no great damage was done beyond the breaking of mirrors and rending of some walls. The bells tolled of their own accord, and the train was stopped by the large rocks thrown down on the track.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, August 3, 1873.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

Radical Opposition to the Royal Dowry Bill. A meeting was held in Hyde Park to-day to protest against the grant to the Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. Bradlaugh presided. It was resolved that the Queen be petitioned to refuse her assent to the bill.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

FRANCE. M. Thiers' Opinion of the Policy Towards Spain.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, August 3, 1873.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

Ex-President Thiers yesterday, in the course of a reply to Mme. Koehring, who presented him with a gift from the ladies of Mulhouse, declared that "the attitude of France towards foreign powers should be strictly neutral. The difficulties in Spain were purely internal. If France claimed nobility of her territory she ought to respect that of Spain."

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

THE CONEY ISLAND ROUGHS. While the eight o'clock boat from Coney Island was coming to the city last evening John H. Davis, a Philadelphian, was set upon and beaten by two roughs named John Reed and Timothy Hays. Davis was so badly injured that on the boat's arrival at his dock it was found necessary to remove him to Park Hospital. Hays and Reed were arrested.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LEAD FOR HUSBANDS. Mrs. West Shoots Her Other Half in a Crowded Street Car--Conspicuous Forgiveness--The Victim Gives Ball for Her Appearance.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 3, 1873. A Mrs. West who lives in a street car in this city yesterday afternoon, inflicting a severe wound. The parties came to this city from St. Louis a few days since and secured rooms at a hotel. On Friday the wife secretly left town and started for St. Louis, but was arrested by a telegram and brought back yesterday, while going home to get into a street car. The husband suddenly drew a pistol, placed it directly against her husband's person and fired, when the other passengers intervened and she was disarmed. The husband asserts that his wife is subject to attacks of emotional insanity, and went her half. The ball ranged around the hip and has not yet been found. The victim is a S. West, and formerly lived in this city.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE. DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visiting places of interest. They have left in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

THE INTRIGANES BECOMING FEARFUL OF THEIR "RED" FLAG. MADRID, August 3, 1873.

Terrible Rain Storm and Most Disastrous Consequences.

The City of Lima Inundated and Damages Half a Million of Dollars.

Sudden Surprise and Suffering--A New Fact in Natural History--Movements of the United States Squadron on the Coast.

LIMA, July 13, 1873. A proverb has long been popular in Peru that no rainfall occurs here in a composition of rain in this tradition, and their name was Legion, were painfully disappointed on the night of the 9th instant, when the cities of Lima and Callao were fairly flooded by the drippings from the clouds, which fell in such quantities as to cause a damage in a few hours of more than half a million of hard dollars. The general idea is that when Pizarro landed in Peru one of the officers in his train pretended to a certain knowledge of architecture and to the olivometric influences on different zones. Supposing that Lima was exempt from all heavenly moisture, this would be savant advised that the roofs of the dwellings should be constructed as lightly as possible, in order to afford free ventilation, no fears being entertained of watery visitations. The indication was adopted and the houses were covered with slight cases, on which was placed a composition of mud and refuse, technically known as "torra," and through the interstices of which a new Amosdel could easily perceive the peculiarities of the family circle. This compound offered no resistance to the rain, and, indeed, no barricade was deemed necessary.

RAIN AND UPROISERS RIVIN. At about four o'clock P. M. on the day I have mentioned the sky assumed a threatening aspect, and a few moments after the streets bore eloquent evidence of the strength of the water fall. People might have been seen in every quarter of the town hurrying to their dwellings, or from thence to the nearest shops in search of India rubber cloth and other impermeable aids. But no rain fell, the rain poured down, causing as much consternation as would a snow storm in the Havana; the fragile roofs immediately confessed themselves vanquished by their unexpected enemy and would gladly have thrown up the sponge had they possessed that desirable object, for the preservation of the goods they were supposed to protect. The magnificent interior of the Lima houses, furnished, as possibly are those of few capitals in the world, with the most extravagant products of the looms of Brussels and the most expensive articles from Parisian factories, speedily assumed a disheartening aspect. The water rushed unimpeded through the fragile defenses; the accumulated filth of centuries was filtered through on the velvet carpets, the silken curtains and the ornate furniture of the old palaces, raised in accordance with the suggestions of the conqueror's architect. Fathers, mothers, sons and daughters, aided by their faithful domestics, Chinese, an exotic plant flourishing finely in Peru, organized into battalions for home defense, and the military movements used against the foe were laughable enough under the streams of water falling on their devoted heads were placed bathtubs, spittoons, jitchers, basins, glasses, sabbows, washstands, mats and extraordinary looking objects of Chinaware. Beds and bedding were of second consideration. First the family crucifix, or saint, was removed to a place of safety; secondly, the carpets and piano were placed under guard, and lastly the distracted parents were induced to bestow some of their attention on the warabouts of their afflicted daughters.

WISHING FOR AN EARTHQUAKE. The church bells in search of the people or the prayer to Heaven for a cessation of the dire invasion; the people begged the elements to change their attack; even an earthquake would have been hailed as a relief to the affliction. But the heavens seemed pitiless.

ABOUT ONE O'CLOCK in the morning the deluge descended in torrents, and the city found itself in its dripping bed.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH has been seriously endangered. Physicians say that colds and coughs are unprecedentedly general, and no place in the city is more afflicted than the lower districts. The injury to household goods is stupendous. Many walls were undermined and fell to the ground, and the furniture of many houses, unfortunately, does not imply a loss of life. In one establishment alone, that of one of the most wealthy bankers of the city, \$50,000 worth of sumptuous furniture was utterly ruined.

THE PALACE OF JUSTICE, where the Supreme and Superior Courts hold their sittings, was converted into a large hall, and the judges were obliged to abstain from their legal quarrels until the floors are dry enough for the continuance of the business.

THE GREAT LIBRARY was drenched from the topmost to the bottom shelves. Many inestimable volumes of manuscript relating to the early history of Peru were so ruined that they are now useless.

THE STREETS were impassable, and even at the present moment locomotion is dangerous over the ground and slippery streets. People in the United States, provided against such events, regard a rainstorm with equanimity, secure in their well-fortified homes. While Peruvians, unacquainted with the dry and sunny climate of their native land, are so much awe as the deluge of New York would the shock of an earthquake. The parallel is correct. In New York the rain is comparatively equally destructive. For earthquake Lima is prepared and watchful--I may say to the labor born; for rainfall New York has no patent roofing and her umbrellas.

THE TOTAL damage will reach the neighborhood of half a million of soles, or hard dollars. What the result will be as respects the health of the population the records of the cemetery will declare. But has been salutary.

THE LESSON. The philosophers have unanimously decided to the overcast teachings of the old Spanish builder, and the romantic dwellings of Lima will shortly be covered by substantial defenses of corrugated iron, sufficient to withstand the new antagonist. One of the principal causes of so general a disaster was the fact that the houses were built on the hillside, the fashionable watering place about nine miles distant from Lima, and had their houses closed; consequently, when the doors were opened on the morning of the 13th, the wind carried the rain into the houses, and the rain was once again poured upon the wreck of what was once splendor and elegance. Speaking commercially, trade will be benefited.

MOVEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON. The United States steam frigate Pensacola, Captain Eschsch, the sloop-of-war Albatross, and the schooner Albatross, under the command of Admiral Stedman, Commander-in-Chief of the American naval forces in these waters, left Callao on the 1st instant, for Guano, Chile, where they will remain for some weeks to await the arrival of the Omaha, Captain Folger, now on route from Panama. During his short stay in port Admiral Stedman and his officers added new laurels to their popular crown. If all our representatives, diplomatic and naval, will visit this beautiful harbor on the morning of July 8. The shocks were worse than those of 1837. A great deal of damage has been done to many houses and churches, nothing being to be compared with the last earthquake of San Salvador. Some few lives have been lost by falling walls and one lady died from fear. The prisoners tried to break out of jail, but did not manage it, and a fire began in the warehouse of Craig & Co., but was soon extinguished. In Santiago the shocks were severe, but no great damage was done beyond the breaking of mirrors and rending of some walls. The bells tolled of their own accord, and the train was stopped by the large rocks thrown down on the track.

Another and larger feature of the Temple is the asylum of the Commanderies, which is located at the east end of the principal floor. It is of the style of architecture, and is, without a doubt, one of the handsomest apartments in the Temple. It is reached by two stairways, which lead to a vestibule, where are placed fountains, which will flow for the season. The Gothic Hall, the Red Cross or Council Chamber, the Central Main Hall, Northwest Hall, Regalia Room, Oriental Hall and the Grand Lodge Library, each of which, if mentioned in detail, would fill a column of the HERALD, are splendidly arranged apartments, both as regards size, fitting up and finish. They will remain open to the public, and then will remain closed until the grand event, the dedication day, on the 21st of September. It is a grand and magnificent temple, and the grand Lodge banquet will come off on the 21st.

DEFIANT GERMAN WORSHIPERS DEBATED IN LAGER RESISTING THE LAWS. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. On Saturday afternoon State constables, assisted by the local officers, visited a large number of saloons in this city where Schenck's beer is sold and seized all that could be found, the total amount being about one hundred kegs. Most of the saloons visited were kept by Germans, who had already been twice arraigned for dealing in the article, but their stock had never before been seized. The saloons were kept by Germans, who had already been twice arraigned for dealing in the article, but their stock had never before been seized. The saloons were kept by Germans, who had already been twice arraigned for dealing in the article, but their stock had never before been seized.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE. DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visiting places of interest. They have left in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE. DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visiting places of interest. They have left in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE. DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visiting places of interest. They have left in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE. DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visiting places of interest. They have left in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE. DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visiting places of interest. They have left in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE. DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visiting places of interest. They have left in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE. DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visiting places of interest. They have left in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE. DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visiting places of interest. They have left in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE. DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visiting places of interest. They have left in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE. DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visiting places of interest. They have left in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

PHILADELPHIA CITY FATHERS EN ROUTE TO SALT LAKE. DENVER, Col., August 2, 1873. The Philadelphia City Council excursionists reached Denver this morning and have spent the day as guests of the Denver city officials, in visiting places of interest. They have left in the morning for the mountains and on Monday start for Salt Lake.

ANOTHER GERMAN DROWNED. WORCESTER, Mass., August 3, 1873. Charles Hann, a German, twenty-one years of age, was drowned while bathing in the reservoir in this city to-day.

A Quaker City Enterprise and Its Peculiarities.

Grand Preparation for Its Dedication--Members of the "Mystic Tie" from All Parts of the World.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1873. The Masonic brotherhood of the Quaker City are making extraordinary preparations for the dedication of their magnificent temple in Broad street. Invitations have been extended to every lodge throughout the country, and many delegates are expected from France, Germany and England. The public attention is attracted by the temple, which is to be dedicated on the 21st of September and will be kept up until the evening of the 27th. The dedicatory ceremonies will be conducted by the Grand Master of the State of Pennsylvania, assisted by the masters and subordinates of other lodges, and it is estimated that 100,000 members of the mystic tie will participate in the festivities. The temple is now in an advanced state of completion, and from its immense size and imposing style of architecture is one of the most conspicuous public buildings in the city. Much has been said by New Yorkers and Bostonians in praise of their respective Masonic temples, but it is now generally conceded that the Philadelphia structure far surpasses both as respects size, cost and beauty. It will take two of that at Boston, and is a third larger than the temple in Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street in New York. The temple is such immense size, and is filled with so many lodges, chapters and assemblies, that it is not possible to describe them all. Through the interstices of which a new Amosdel could easily perceive the peculiarities of the family circle. This compound offered no resistance to the rain, and, indeed, no barricade was deemed necessary.

REACHING HEAVENWARD, can be seen from the four quarters of the compass, and are as conspicuous landmarks to the Philadelphia and Jersey shore. The inner masonry alone involved the consumption of 10,000,000 bricks, and the number of cubic feet of granite in the outer walls, if known, would probably seem to the reader fabulous. The main entrance, on Broad street, is of the Venetian style of architecture, and resembles perfectly the doorway to St. Mark's, at Venice. Inside the magnificence and beauty of the edifice is not to be described. The main entrance is flanked by two tall, slender columns, which support a pedimented portico. The interior is a vast, open hall, with a high ceiling and a floor of polished marble. The walls are covered with intricate carvings and paintings. The atmosphere is one of grandeur and solemnity.

THE TEMPLE OF THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a masterpiece of architecture, and is one of the most magnificent structures ever erected in this country. It is a temple of peace and brotherly love, and is a fitting abode for the great mysteries of the Masonic faith. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of the duties and obligations of the Masonic brotherhood. The temple is a source of pride and honor to the people of Philadelphia, and is a landmark of the city.

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, is a powerful and influential organization, and is a source of strength and support to its members. The temple is a symbol of the unity and harmony of the human race, and is a reminder of