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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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OUR EIGHTEENTH VOLUME.

OUR issue of this day is the first of a new Volume. Judging from the fact of the amounts realised at the three Festivals of the year, the great body of Freemasons are in a flourishing condition. Is it too much to suggest that a little more interest might be taken by our Lodges in supporting the journals that devote themselves to the interests of the Craft? We frequently hear from brethren that they are too much engaged to find time for reading about Freemasonry; to many of these we return answer,—The loss is yours. All men who take an interest in any society they are associated with should be able to give some account of what is being done by that society. The Masonic journals of this country, we venture to assert, are conducted on broad and sound lines, and we urge for them, that they are worthy the support of the members of the Craft.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

WE are of opinion the general body of Craftsmen have every reason to be satisfied with the result of the Special Communication of United Grand Lodge held on Friday last. It was apparent to any one in the habit of noting the state of Masonic feeling that the invasion of the prerogative of Grand Lodge—as some thought fit to express it—by the alteration of the Table of Precedence, was likely to be a theme for discussion, if not for dissension, for some considerable time to come. Most gratifying, therefore, must it have been to all well wishers of our grand Institution when it was announced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, the Pro Grand Master, that he had been in conference with the Most Worshipful the Grand Master on several occasions during the last few days, and that he was desired to say the G.M. did not desire to make any change that would not be acceptable to the Craft. The Pro G. Master further stated that his Royal Highness had since learned that the changes had not met with that general assent he had been led to expect. He was also aware that a question had been raised whether the Grand Master had even the power to alter the precedence, not of existing, but of future Grand Officers. The power which the Prince of Wales—acting under advice—had exercised, was precisely that which all successive Grand Masters, from the Duke of Sussex, had exercised without Grand Lodge questioning it. By direction of the Prince of Wales, inquiry had been made on the subject, and the result was to make it clear that the practice had been somewhat conflicting; at one time the Grand Master, and at another Grand Lodge, had conferred rank on brethren, and fixed their status in Grand Lodge. In the Book of Constitutions framed in 1815, shortly after the Union of the two Grand Lodges, Grand Lodge took power to propose to the Grand Master three names for each of the offices of Grand Chaplain, Grand Treasurer, and Grand Sword Bearer, for selection therefrom by him, the Grand Master having the absolute right to select the other nine Grand Officers. This, however, was found not to work satisfactorily, and Grand Lodge, by resolution of 29th July 1818, cancelled the arrangement, and the Grand Master took power to appoint to all the Grand offices except the Grand Treasurer, and this was embodied in the Book of Constitutions which was published in 1819. Since then the Grand Master had so appointed his Grand Officers, and had fixed and altered their status on more than one occasion, without complaint, let, or hindrance on the part of Grand Lodge. It might, therefore, be concluded, for the fact proved itself, that the G. Master had done this, and had continued to do it, with the sanction and approval of G. Lodge, and the custom had, in this as in many other cases, made the law, though that law had not been recorded, as it ought to have been. On the other hand, Grand Lodge had every now and again, by specific resolution, conferred rank and station on different brethren. In September 1862, it resolved to make the President of the Board of General Purposes a G. Officer; this he was not before, and his status was then fixed. The Pro Grand Master assured the members of Grand Lodge His Royal Highness had but one end in view, that was to promote the interests of Grand Lodge. Again, in June 1881, it created the appointment of Deputy Director of Ceremonies, and the First and Second Grand Standard Bearers. The Grand Master and Grand Lodge had at different times exercised concurrent authority in the matter. He exercised his powers and used his prerogative in the name and for the sake of the Grand Lodge, and on a question such as this there could arise no difference between the Grand Master and Grand Lodge. Grand Lodge was naturally jealous of its privileges, and no one would be more watchful in guarding those privileges than the Grand Master. The great end and aim of the Prince of Wales in the position of Grand Master, conferred upon him by and over this ancient, honourable, and most useful institution, was to rule it well; to promote as far as in him lay its best interests, and the welfare, content, and happiness of the brethren generally. Having received reliable information that the changes made in April were not agreeable to the large body of the Craft, and his desire being to give effect to its well-considered wishes, His Royal Highness now cancelled the instructions he then gave. As a consequence the Table of Precedence will continue to stand as in the Book of Constitutions now in force. The Earl of Carnarvon also stated that he fully concurred in what the Prince or Wales had done.

The business of the day, the consideration of the amendments and alterations in the Book of Constitutions, was then proceeded with, and some hours were spent in discussing the several points. For ourselves, we do not think any satisfactory result can accrue from these discussions. The business is of too comprehensive and important a nature to be entrusted to so large a body as Grand Lodge in conclave assembled. Indeed, we will go further; we think a great mistake was made when suggestions were asked for from the members of the several Lodges under the roll of the English Constitution. However, we have recorded our views on the proposed Revision, and the result of our efforts is before the Craft in the series of papers we published in this journal, and afterwards reprinted in pamphlet form.* We have received innumerable expressions of favourable opinion on

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the several points we raised, and we are told that many of our suggessions have received attention at the hands of the Revising Committee. Doubtless, when the alterations now under consideration are definitely settled, an opportunity may offer for an opinion to be given, but we feel we have already done our share, and consequently are content to leave to others any further discussion as to points of detail.

We will now merely state that satisfactory progress may be reported, inasmuch as 184 of the rules submitted for approval were passed by Grand Lodge.

* The Revised Book of Constitutions; Critically Considered, and Compared with the Old Edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 4 Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. Sent on receipt of stamps, One Shilling, by W. W. Morgan, Freemason's Chronicle Office, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.—(Advt).

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

AT the last meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls it was reported that an offer had been made to the Executive of the Institution whereby they might secure the purchase of about nine acres of freehold land immediately adjoining their own premises. It appears that the owner of this desirable plot, which forms the boundary of two sides of the present grounds owned by the Girls' Institution, has declined to divide his property, and names an amount of £4,000 per acre as the lowest sum at which he may be induced to transfer his title. Col. Creaton, with wise forethought, and with the consent of his colleagues, has obtained a promise that the said land shall not be sold until the next Quarterly Court has been held, when the views and opinions of the Governors and Subscribers as to the desirability of acquiring this property shall be elicited.

We are perfectly in accord with the Committee, who seem to have taken it into consideration that if the said land were sold to a third party it might be dealt with in a manner prejudicial to the School, and that if it be purchased by the Institution a certain portion or portions of it as may not be required for their purposes might be re-sold; and we agree with them the whole question demands and should receive careful consideration.

It will be borne in mind by many of our readers that when the purchase of Lyncombe House was projected we were strongly in opposition, from the fact that we entertained the belief that the purchase money demanded on that occasion was far in excess of the value of the property offered for sale. However, our views were not fully endorsed; in due course that purchase was effected, and we readily admit that to the present time we have seen no legitimate reason why we should say those who differed from us on that occasion were not in the right. In the present instance an undoubtedly valuable property is about to be placed on the market; that its acquirement will be of immense value to the Institution whose interests we are all anxious to advance is unquestionable, and we sincerely trust the whole question will receive careful consideration, and that if the purchase money demanded is reasonable, steps may be taken whereby the property may be secured for the use of the Institution, or for such other purposes as the Committee in their wisdom may see fit to adapt it to. The Quarterly Court where this question will be taken into consideration is to be held at Freemasons' Hall on Saturday next, the 14th inst., at twelve o'clock noon.

THE CHARITABLE AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF FREEMASONRY.

TO the uninitiated Freemasonry has always been a subject of curiosity. The secret signs and solemn rites are stumbling blocks to the outside world; mysterious somethings, a knowledge of which is desired and sought for with a persistence and vigour rarely manifested in the merely curious. The position the Craft holds in the estimation of the world, the belief that its symbols are known to, revered, and recognised by all peoples, wheresoever scattered over land or water, invest it with an interest to that only felt for the Gospel. Men pant to know what is forbidden them except through the proper channel. They are affected by a spirit of curiosity, and seek to gratify it by means that are not always creditable, and never wholly successful. Eve's fatal spirit inspires them, they seek knowledge by illicit means, and although the acquirement of that knowledge does not entail the punishment that befel Adam, it would bring no blessing, no honest satisfaction to those who unrighteously covet other men's privileges. It would gratify the pride of most people, but it would sear the conscience. Men who choose to band themselves together in the common association of principles have a right to signify their union by whatever secret signs and ceremonies they please. No one has a right to say them nay; even the law cannot interfere unless there is reasonable suspicion that secrecy is used as a cloak for illegal practices. That such interference does not take place, that the second person in this great empire, and heir to its throne, is at the head of the Craft, are sufficient to prove that English Freemasonry, at least, is loyal, and regarded with high favour by those who owe their position to the intelligent submission of the people. The only justification, then, for prying into hidden mysteries is lacking, and those who are guilty of an improper curiosity come within another class who are regarded by honourable minds with contempt. To open other people's letters is considered a grave social offence, as a sneaking propensity which irritates and disgusts. A minister of the crown who should examine suspected documents as they pass through the post, would be looked upon with indignation, differing in degree only according to the circumstances of each case, and the position held by the person or persons outraged. There is some justification, no doubt, for a Government who resort to espionage in defence of its country—just that kind of justification by which the office of the hangman is vindicated, and the priest tolerated who proclaims the doctrine that the end justifies the means. Viewed as a question of necessity and of priestly arrogance, it may be defended upon grounds that are accepted by a certain order of minds; as a rule, however, a spy is an abomination in the sight of most Englishmen, and all honest men. There is no excuse whatever for the curious who seek to solve the mysteries of Freemasonry; it is an unholy desire, and those who attempt to gratify it court the services of blasphemers and renegades. The knowledge would be useless were they to obtain it, it would never pass with those who have been honourably received into the Craft.

This searching after hidden secrets has led to disappointments, and to the promulgation of erroneous views with regard to Freemasonry. What little information has been gained has shown the hopelessness of further striving, and has led many persons into the labyrinths of speculation. Some look upon Freemasonry as an improved Friendly Society, others as a combination of men who revel in vulgar show and empty symbolism, who sacrifice common sense to fancy. Others, again, regard Freemasons as a dangerous body, who, under a mask of social and charitable purpose, aim at political ends and the subversion of religion. The most common impression is that Freemasonry is only another name for a club, where men meet for self-indulgence, where they invest their proceedings with heathenish forms and ceremonies, and conclude with the debauch of the table and the riot of loose tongues. It is unnecessary to defend Freemasonry against the charge of disloyalty either to the throne or to God. The presence in the body of men holding the highest positions in Church and State at once gets rid of any such accusation, and nothing that could be said here would convince the Roman Catholic Priest of the innocence of the Craft. He demands implicit obedience to mother church, an obedience which Freemasonry cannot yield to any church, but which recognises in the highest degree the head of all religion. There is the faintest tinge of truth in some of the impressions that are current among cowans. There are Freemasons who do not aspire to office, and, consequently, do not take interest in the ceremonies, who become Freemasons for the sake of social position and enjoyment; men who toil not in the Lodge, but often spin the web of charity. There are others, perhaps, who prefer the knife and fork to the working or emblematical tools of the Craft. These are not much influenced by the sublimity of the ceremonies; who probably could not, if they desired, realise the beauty and truth, and, like the glorious sunshine, permeate the principles and language of the Order. They are governed by their fleshly appetites, and are as incapable of appreciating the noble spirit of Freemasonry as they would be of receiv-

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ing the higher truths taught by sacred and profane poets. Happily they are not rulers; they are not numerous, and the fundamental principles of the Craft are not affected by their presence.

The main body cannot fairly be charged with the vice of over self-indulgence, while their charity is only bounded by their means. The practice of charity is not only inculcated in the ceremonies, but its exercise almost invariably forms part of the social pleasures after labour. It is then that the better part of the selfish few is displayed, and the generous many realise the duty and pleasure of giving. An appeal for help at such a time never goes unheeded, and amidst the enjoyments of the table there springs up a sense of obligation to others which has borne much grand fruit. No better illustration of noble generosity can be found anywhere than in the Institutions which Freemasons have raised for the support of the aged and distressed of their body, or for the instruction and welfare of the bereaved children of brethren who have passed to their last earthly home; and it is one of the most beautiful features of the Craft that the humblest Freemason shares the blessings provided with the highest. Misfortune is the only passport to relief, and merit the only distinction recognised. Besides these well-known Institutions, that have a world-wide reputation, every Lodge has its own means of help, and while the proceeds are dispensed in secret assembly, they are raised chiefly at the banquet table, thus affording another proof of the fact that Freemasonry is not only associated with the highest principles of morality and religion, but is constantly and essentially identified with the spirit and practice of charity. It would be imprudent to enter too closely into particulars, and it would be impertinent for outsiders to seek to know them. The broad facts are common property, and should be borne in mind when the social phase of Freemasonry is under consideration. Those who cast a slur upon it, whose minds are haunted by unworthy suspicions, would do well to make themselves acquainted with what it is permissible for them to know, and to be honest and charitable in the construction they put upon that knowledge. The result would be startling to the open mind, and certainly would be pleasant to the ignorant or wilful slanderer. It would certainly prove that Freemasonry is moved by a spirit worthy of imitation in its simple, though grand, foundation. It would not be possible to satisfy all persons, nor do Freemasons care to make the attempt. Were it not that "the world is in pain our secrets to gain," and that so many false ideas are current with regard to the Craft, no effort would be made at defence. It is gratifying, however, to know that while the means of publishing erroneous impressions has grown, side by side has sprung up the antidote to the poison, and what the Order loses by the intrusion of prying eyes it gains in the power it possesses of satisfying the vision of the righteous inquirer, and obscuring that of the idly and maliciously curious.

There is another belief abroad that Freemasonry is a costly indulgence, and that the temptations are dangerous to many, who date their misfortunes from the period of joining the Craft. This is another invention of the enemy, and one of those reckless charges so easily made, and so difficult to refute. There may be a case here and there, in which a brother is generous before he is just; whose ambition outstrips his means; but he is so in defiance, and not because of the principles he has adopted. To condemn a whole body because of a few instances of sin and folly would be just as reasonable as to charge Roman Catholics with the crimes of a few of their body; or to say there is no truth in religion because some of its professors violate its first principles. When a man joins a Lodge he knows, or might easily know, the full extent of his responsibility so far as money is concerned. Of his own position—it is assumed—he is assured. It should be remembered that he is not sought, it is an offence to solicit any one to become a Freemason; he enters of his own free will and accord, and knows beforehand what will be his monetary liability. So far the matter is one of mathematical nicety and determination. The test, it is supposed, comes afterwards. Without entering into the matter further, we, who have held most offices in Lodge, and have passed the chair, can safely say that no temptation to go beyond one's means has assailed us, and that no case presents itself to us in which Freemasonry can honestly be credited with the dangerous effects charged against it. If a brother complies with the conditions upon which he enters the Craft, however humble his position outside the doors of the Lodge, directly he enters the portal of the temple he becomes the equal of all within, and the expenditure or non-expenditure of money cannot give him either dignity or honour. These come from service, and the observance of the spirit of Freemasonry, which breathes brotherly love, charity and equality. No money can buy office, and it cannot command lasting respect in Freemasonry, so that the temptation to be reckless in expenditure has no basis.

What evils there are in Freemasonry—excrescences in form and failures in reaching the ideal—are known only to the brethren. They do not affect the outside world, nor do they seriously interfere with the equable flow of the principles of the Order. It certainly is desirable that some of the brethren should pay more attention to the signs and ceremonies than they do at present. Many enter the Lodge in the most careless manner, which fosters, if it does not beget, an indifference fatal to the development of the true Masonic spirit. This slovenliness is one of the sins of the day, and ought to be at once firmly dealt with. When a brother is unable or unwilling to give the signs properly, he should be relegated to a Lodge of Instruction, there to complete his education in the formal elements of Freemasonry. The insistance of the observance of the form of entering and leaving a Lodge would have the effect of stimulating interest in the higher virtues of the Order, and would certainly tend to the cultivation of a better taste and a purer comprehension of the great principles which underlie its forms. It is impossible, perhaps, to mix up the sections with the ordinary work of the Lodge, but it cannot be denied that a more general knowledge of them would conduce to a nobler conception of Freemasonry. Here, again, Lodges of Instruction are peculiarly valuable, and they ought to be encouraged in every possible way.

We cannot conclude without saying, that grand as are the principles of the Craft, much that is done in the work of charity, there is scope for greater efforts still. For instance, how many brethren are now languishing for the want of a helping hand? Most of them do not want money, but employment; and yet how little, comparatively speaking, is done in this direction. We do not believe in Masonic mendicancy; we do not admire the practice of trading upon the fact of membership; but it is not difficult to distinguish between the genuine Mason, who needs assistance that he might help himself, and the impostor who goes from Lodge to Lodge, abusing the confidence and kindness of the brethren. We do not speak for these men, but for that class who are eager for employment, and would be glad of the help that so many brethren have it in their power to give. We plead for those, for the greater development of the principles of the Craft, not to satisfy the world, but in order to obey the injunction laid upon all those who profess and call themselves Freemasons.

REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry. By Mr. Edwin Woodman, R.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, 50 Marquess Road, Canonbury, N.

We have gone through Brother Woodman's treatise with much interest, and recommend its perusal to our readers, more particularly to those who are blessed with offspring. In respect to this latter the author says: "In the minds of many there is an amount of prejudice which deters them, although they may be aware of the necessity, from availing themselves of the benefits which the Science of Dentistry affords, and which can now be so readily obtained." Some excellent hints on the management and regulation of children's teeth, to which in his business Bro. Woodman gives special attention, are here to be found, while the preservation of unsound teeth receives at the writer's hands careful consideration. Next follows advice as to when scaling and bleaching may with advantage be adopted, and then a full description of the means adopted for painless extraction. We cordially recommend this little work, which, like everything that emanates from our worthy brother's establishment, is carefully got up.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of the most formidable and chronic characters have been cured by Holloway's remedies. Ulcerations which have proved themselves incurable by any other known means have healed kindly under the purifying and regenerating influence of this excellent Ointment. Sprains, stiff joints, contracted muscles, and glandular swellings can be most safely and effectually healed by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which can do no harm under any circumstances. Neither of these medicaments has anything deleterious in its composition; both are essentially purifying and strengthening in their nature. The combined powers of these noble remedies enable them successfully to cope with most descriptions of impurities, and to cure, or at least relieve, most varieties of disease.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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"MASONIC BLUNDERERS ONCE MORE."

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I received a letter from an esteemed brother, who still adheres to the belief that in the last century the *Ancients* as well as the *Moderns in England* had mutilated the third degree, and out of the fragments cut off was formed the R.A. degree. And also that the *Moderns* had changed their mode of recognition in or near 1739. My worthy correspondent is unwilling to enter into a paper warfare, but he says, you may "*utilize*" my remarks, or words to that effect. The word *utilize*, I presume, means that I may furnish further arguments or evidence upon the subject at issue, and this I shall proceed to do.

1st. I admit the possibility of a few Masons having agreed in a secret conclave to divide the M.M. degree, and to mould part thereof into a fourth degree; and thus agreeing they formed a Lodge and initiated a hundred persons, and made them believe that their system was *Ancient*, that it came down to them from the Holy of Holies of the first and second Temple, &c.; while another body of Masons holding Lodges in the same town were mere *Moderns*, pretenders, and what not. I say all this is possible, providing the dupes had not been initiated in one of the other Lodges. By saying "*it is possible*," I do not mean to be understood that I believe that the *Ancients* had altered or mutilated the third degree, this I cannot believe, but for the sake of argument I admit the possibility.

2nd. The *Moderns* opened a Chapter in 1765. In 1767 they adopted a series of Bye-laws, and in 1769 they transformed their Chapter into a Grand Chapter, and afterwards granted several Warrants for new R.A. Chapters. I doubt very much whether the newly fledged Royal Archers in 1769 numbered more than fifty individuals.

Now, in 1770, the English Lodge list was revised, the dead Lodges were all thrown out, and Bro. Gould's "Four Old Lodges," p 65, shows that, in 1769, the English Grand Lodge had on its roll 392 *live* Lodges; assuming now that they averaged twenty-five members per Lodge, then 2,744 Masons were under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in 1769, the year when the *Moderns* formed their Grand Royal Arch Chapter. The said 392 Lodges were scattered over England, Wales, and the English Colonies, I cannot, therefore, see how those fifty London Royal Archers went to work in removing a landmark by cutting the third degree into two parts, and then depriving the 2,700 Masons, belonging to 392 Lodges (scattered over the wide world), the privilege of performing the ceremony of the M.M. degree as it was performed from time immemorial, without producing a revolution, a commotion, or a disturbance of some kind. Be it remembered that English Masons, however loyal they have been to the G.M. and to the aristocratic members of the Grand Lodge in the last century, yet, when the Grand Lodge, with the consent and approbation of the G.M. and the Deputy G.M., decided to get a Charter for the English Masons or for the Grand Lodge of England from the English Parliament, about or near the time when the Grand Chapter was formed, for some reason I never could learn, the members of about forty Lodges protested against it, denounced the plan as a violation of ancient landmarks, and what not! They petitioned Parliament not to grant the Charter, and Bro. Dillon, M.P., and D.G.M. was compelled to withdraw the Incorporation Bill from Parliament after it had already passed the first reading. How the very same English Masons could have been forced or cajoled by a few Royal Archers to give up the right of conferring in their Master Masons' Lodges all the secrets they themselves received; how they could have listened with equanimity to the request of the Royal Archers, to give up the right they had *paid for* of conferring certain important and valuable secrets, while those who wished to continue to assist in that part of the ceremony they were deprived of witnessing in their Master Masons' Lodges were to pay three or more guineas to the Royal Archers for the privilege of hearing, in the Chapter, what properly belonged to the Master Masons' Lodge. *Britishers* were always tenacious of *vested rights*. Assuming that in 1739 certain changes were made in the English ritual; in the first place, no vested rights were sacrificed; they merely exchanged one thing for another; and secondly, there is at least a motive given for the alleged changes; but in the case of the Masters' degree, the mere Master Masons got nothing at all in exchange for what was taken from them; nor can I conceive any motive on their part for yielding to the request of the members of the Chapter, without even a remonstrance, and without any known sanction of the Grand Lodge of England. And, more strange still, that this alleged mutilation of the third degree should have remained unknown till Dr. Oliver revealed it in the middle of this century.

Preston published the first edition of his "History of Masonry" in 1772; if such a change in the Master Masons' degree had been made three years previously, he surely would have known it, but he did not mention the change in any of his successive editions. Had Preston joined the Chapter his silence might have been imputed to his loyalty to R.A. Masonry, but Preston was not a R.A. Mason. Now, is it not strange that Bro. Preston should have felt indignant at a supposed change in the mode of recognition before he was born, and censured the Grand Lodge of England for acquiescing in those "innovations" and "novelties," and should remain perfectly quiet at a vastly greater fundamental change which is said to have taken place while he was preparing to write his "History of Freemasonry?"

It might, however, be argued that the English Constitution never *specifically* limited Masonry to three degrees. Hence, for some unknown reason, no one in the Grand Lodge took notice of the alleged change. But the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland does limit Masonry to three degrees—at least it did so in 1852. Now, suppose the members of the Grand Lodge of England in 1739 were all infected with a Royal Arch mania, so as to allow the alleged change to be made, the Grand Lodge of Scotland could not have been influenced by a fourth degree mania; and, consequently, in Scotland the secret or secrets which are now communicated in a R.A. Chapter in England ought to be communicated in a Master Masons' Lodge in Scotland. But is it so? Well! I believe it is not. I believe that the Scotch Master Mason learns no more *Royal Archism* in a Scotch Master Masons' Lodge than the English Master Mason learns in his Master Masons' Lodge. If such is the case then, the Scotch Grand Lodge must also have mutilated the Masters' ceremony; the same may be said with regard to the Irish Grand Lodge, and I venture to assert that if Bro. Charles E. Meyers, or any other prominent brother, was to write to the Grand Secretaries of Scotland and Ireland, as to when and why the Masters' degree was mutilated in their respective jurisdictions, the answers from both would be that this alleged mutilation was new to them. The fact is, the third degree was neither mutilated in England, Ireland, nor Scotland, either by *Ancients* or by *Moderns*.

Dr. Oliver states that Thomas Dunckerley introduced the Royal Arch among the Moderns. That, however, *is not true*; because Dunckerley did not join the Chapter until a year after it was established. The Rev. Doctor also states that Dunckerley took something out of the third degree, and made that something into the Chapter degree; which, of course, is also untrue. My correspondent, however, assures me that Brother Hughan is in possession of a Royal Arch Tracing Board of 1745; that something on that tracing board convinces him that the Chapter secrets were formerly given in the Master Masons' Lodge. I think, however, that I shall be able to solve that puzzle. "Now listen to the story of the past," as my friend Brother C. E. Meyers said.

It is well known that between 1724 and 1745 the French Masons not only added forty-two degrees to the original three which they received from England, but also altered materially the original three degrees. Now, a friend of mine who is a 33° in the said French Rite, called "Scotch Rite," who visited the so-called Scotch Rite Lodges in France, Italy, Spain, Cuba, and the Lord knows where else, informed me that in the Master Masons' degree in the Scotch Rite Lodges is conglomerated certain parts which are confined in England and in America to the Royal Arch Chapter. If my informant is correct, and I see no reason to doubt him, then Bro. Hughan's Tracing Board may furnish evidence that the Royal Arch degree was chopped off from the French Master Masons' degree. With regard to Dr. Oliver, it is possible he may have visited a Scotch Rite Lodge, or may be Bro. J. J. J. Gourgas, when he sent the rituals of the Scotch Rite degrees to London in 1844 (I believe), may have sent a genuine Scotch Rite Ritual of the three first degrees, wherein he may have read the chapter parts in the M.M. ritual, and, being infatuated with the Scotch Rite degrees, and imagining perhaps that it was of greater antiquity than the English Rite, he concluded that Dermott and Dunckerley had mutilated the English M.M. degree. And, of course, what Dr. Oliver said, no one questioned.

With regard to the question of changing the mode of recognition, I would respectfully advise all whom it may concern: first, to ascertain whether the present mode of recognition in Scotland and Ireland is the same as it is in England. If so, to ascertain from the respective Grand Secretaries of the said jurisdictions whether they ever had a different mode of recognition; and, if so, when and why did they change it?

Fraternally yours,

JACOB NORTON.

Boston, U.S., 20th June 1883.

THE SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF GRAND LODGE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I dare say a few words from one who was an actor in the, to my mind, farcical proceedings of the Special Grand Lodge, on Friday last, may prove acceptable to your readers. I wish to point out the "how not to do it" manner in which matters of vital interest and importance to the Craft have been mismanaged by the Executive. It was my intention to have recorded an emphatic protest against both the manner and time at which the Special G. Lodge had been convened, but the gracious and honourable message from the M.W. Grand Master proved the truth of words in my last letter to you, namely, that His Royal Highness was entirely ignorant of the course taken by his advisers in attempting to alter the Table of Precedence. I was convinced the Prince of Wales could never be guilty of casting such an uncalled-for slur and slight upon those honourable men whom it had been his good pleasure to place in a position following the Grand Wardens, Nos. 11 and 12 in order of precedence, and then to lower them below the Grand and Past Grand Directors of Ceremonies, or to Nos. 25 and 26 on the list. I call the proceedings a farce advisedly. The papers containing the recommendation were dated 31st May, yet the Board of General Purposes, at the Quarterly Committee of 6th June, utterly ignored the just claims of Grand Lodge, and refused to intimate in the slightest degree their intentions, either of what they had done in the matter, or of calling a Special G. Lodge. The natural consequence followed; there was a very spare attendance, at no time were there 200 members present to discuss this all-important question.

The Executive certainly kept within the letter of the law, and sent the summonses to the Worshipful Masters of the various Lodges within the allotted ten days; but when do they send them? In the first instance, when the majority of London Lodges are in recess;

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when it is improbable that all those entitled to attend can receive them in time; while, even if they do, to attend would interfere with pre-arranged business. Secondly, A few days *after* the Boy's Festival, when all the Provincial Brethren had returned home, and would not be likely to be able to spare either time or the extra expense of coming to London again. Thirdly, What day is fixed? Friday—the day when business men have to despatch their Australian and American mails; and fourthly and lastly, at what time? just an hour and a half before the mail closes, except by payment of extra postage. These facts show upon their face a set purpose of stifling and avoiding discussion (for I can never believe these are accidental coincidences); and are unworthy of the authorities from whom they emanate, and show a contemptuous treatment of the members of Grand Lodge, who should put their foot down, and support a resolution I intend to bring forward in September next, viz.: "That notices of all Special Grand Lodge meetings, together with the agenda papers, shall be published in the two Masonic journals at least twice before the day fixed for the meeting. I am still further impressed with these opinions from the persistent obstruction indulged in by those who should be examples of courtesy and honour; but who induced others to continue speaking, so as to fill up the time and render it impossible for my notice of motion to come on; thereby Grand Lodge lost its chance of obtaining some intimation of what had been done, and when the Special Grand Lodge was likely to be held, the arrangements for which must have been known.

Again, I protest against the manner in which the alterations were presented to Grand Lodge. Instead of having the alterations suggested and approved, and suggested and not approved by the Board, printed in contiguous columns, so that they could be grasped at a glance, they were on separate papers, and one had to try to do an impossible thing, viz., read four papers at once—the Book of Constitutions, the Revise, the recommendations approved, and those disapproved—to study the clause in its entirety, an inquirer had to count the lines, look for the word or words to be left out, and those to be put in, and see what sense (if any) he could make of them. The suggested alterations, without the context, was read by the President of the Board of General Purposes, and then the Pro Grand Master asked whether the brethren agreed or disagreed? I ask, what possible chance was there of coming to a well-weighed decision? Why this haste? Why this trying to do a week's work in one day? Why this burking the question? Why this inconvenient season, day and hour, for calling the meeting? And the answers all point in one direction; the avoidance of discussion; the desire of a few to rule the many, as displayed by them, with indifference to the convenience of the Craft at large. Let those in authority show they are Masons in heart as well as in word, and that they use the power which their position gives them, not for their personal aggrandisement, but for the benefit of the Craft at large, that they are earnestly at work, in endeavouring to smooth the amenities and jealousies which too evidently exist, by studying the wishes and desires of the Craft at large, and not those of a self-appointed few; they would thus maintain one of the grandest principles of our Order,—True Brotherhood.

Yours fraternally,

C. J. PERCEVAL, P.M. 1607.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am glad to find that, at last, one worthy brother has entered the lists of what I and many others consider a wholesome controversy on the question, as he puts it, "On the Frequent Changes of Grand Officers," but, alas! I look in vain for argument why these changes should not take place in all or many of these offices, believing as I do that experience derived from Masonic service, coupled with "aptitude and ability," is not confined to the present holders, and that there are many distinguished brethren who could be found equally qualified; and especially do I conceive, in common with others, in respect of the office of Grand Secretary, that the appointment should vest in the Craft through Grand Lodge when the salary is paid by the Craft through the same channel.

I find in the letter of the P.M. of 387 only the expression of his "astonishment" at the "inexperience" of those who differ from him.

The late Mr. Daniel O'Connell is credited with having given advice to a young barrister: "When you are on the losing side," he said, "it is always safe to abuse the plaintiff's attorney." Is our esteemed Brother, or are any of his kith, on the losing side? Is the day coming when Grand Lodge will assert its rights as borne out by the Book of Constitutions? Will the Craft in general prove as a body that they have "considered every side of the question" before "venturing" to publish their opinions, or is Freemasonry to reserve its rewards and honours for the favoured few?

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

NOUS VERRONS.

REVISION OF THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—With every desire to fall in with the views of certain brethren who seem desirous of distributing Grand honours as much as possible, the proposition of "FAIR PLAY" in your last impression is, to my way of thinking, and I venture to add in the opinion of many others, going a little too far. The executive officers, such as the Grand Secretary, the Grand Registrar, and Director of Ceremonies, are scarcely to be expected to attain to a perfect mastery of their important duties in so short a period of time as your correspondent suggests. True, the G. Secretary is "a military man," and no doubt understands "the five years' system;" but whatever previous education or training a man might have had, I venture to think we have not too many competent brethren amongst us who would care to devote the whole of their services to the Craft upon the bare speculation of a five years' term of office. Neither is it desirable that such individuals should be chosen. Brethren holding these responsible positions must be experts at the business, and a matter of four or five years' experience would be scarcely sufficient to render them well up in all the various points that are brought under consideration in Grand Lodge. To incorporate fresh ideas into such debates would only be to create dissensions, and probably frequent obstacles. Referring more particularly to the office of Grand Secretary, it should be borne in mind it is no sinecure, and there is a great deal of heavy work connected with it. The present Grand Secretary has entered thoroughly into his duties, and has evidently recognised the injunction of the Grand Master, who installed him, when he gave Colonel Shadwell Clerke to understand he must devote himself entirely to the duties of his position. This the Grand Secretary has done most zealously and efficiently, and in my humble view it would be both unfair and impolitic to enforce upon him the "short service" system, which if not entirely satisfactory to the service to which he has the honour to belong, would be especially disastrous to the Institution in which we are all interested. The motto *experientio docet* applies in this as in all other avocations, and it would be most unwise to terminate the services of a good and zealous officer just as he has had sufficient time to grasp the true knowledge and practice of his responsible duties. I have heard many crude ideas on the subject, but not sufficient yet to convince me of any feasible reason for the ideas suggested by "FAIR PLAY," though further information on the subject would be most acceptable to,

Yours fraternally,

EQUITY.

28th June 1833.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

[THE following comprehensive letter has just been sent by Bro. Binckes to the Stewards for the recent Festival of his Institution. It is of such general interest, however, that we readily reprint it in our columns.—ED. F.C.]

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The unprecedented success of the recent Festival demands from the Committees and Executive the warmest possible expression of gratitude to the numerous friends by whose active and zealous co-operation, supplemented by a generous liberality, so magnificent a result was achieved.

This expression is not prompted by any undue elation, but is merely the outcome of sincere gratification at finding that the work done by the Institution is thoroughly appreciated by the Craft with which it is indissolubly united, and that the governing bodies continue to retain the confidence of the brethren to whom they from time appeal for encouragement and sympathy.

It is possible that there are some to whom the idea has presented itself, that the amount realised on the recent occasion having so greatly exceeded the most sanguine anticipations, no further effort will be needed for some time to come. This is altogether fallacious, as one glance at the financial and general position of the Institution will prove.

The permanent income is only £545 per annum, arising from dividends on invested capital of not quite £16,000.

The annual maintenance of 215 Boys, with official, educational, and domestic staff, may be taken at £10,000. This is entirely independent of the amount necessarily disbursed annually under the head of "Special Expenditure," which, whilst varying from year to year, may be estimated at £1,200, and to this will have to be added the annual cost of the new "Preparatory School," which, under the most economical system of teaching and management, cannot be taken at less than £1,500 for 50 boys.

Of the £22,500, the result of the last Festival, it must be distinctly borne in mind that a considerable portion has been contributed for a specific object—the building a New Preparatory School. This amount may be taken at £7,500, which leaves, £15,000 applicable to the general purposes of the Institution. After defraying the expenses of the year there will be a surplus to add to the invested capital, which will still contrast most unfavourably with the amount of invested funds possessed by the other Masonic Institutions.

By some, fears have been expressed that the success of the present may have been achieved at the expense of the future. I do not for one moment share in this apprehension. The wealth of the country never was greater. Commerce, though not, perhaps, in the most prosperous condition, is certainly better than it has been of late, and I believe promises further improvement. The Craft is increasing in numbers and stability, and never in its history held so high a place in the estimation of the world at large as now. This should be sufficient stimulus to its members to render the maintenance of the Institutions of all kinds associated with it in thorough efficiency a well understood obligation; and I have no doubt that such will be the case.

My personal thanks are due to the Stewards for their ready compliance with my special requests for a return of forms and lists. Of the 403 Stewards—the largest number ever associated—not more than eleven failed to return their amounts.

The energy and active interest in all that could be thought likely to conduce to the success of the Festival evinced by the acting Presidents, the Hon. Treasurer, and other members of the Board, found a fitting supplement in the able and genial Chairmanship of the

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R.W. Bro. Viscount Holmesdale, so numerously supported by brethren generally, especially by members of the Province over which his Lordship so efficiently presides.

The Festival of this Institution, to be held in June 1884, will be under the presidency of an illustrious Prince whose talents and ability are universally recognised, and whose services to the Order of which he is an ornament have been many and valuable—His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, K.G., R.W. Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire.

I trust that each Steward of the Anniversary Festival just celebrated will feel it his duty to persuade a Brother to succeed him as representative on the forthcoming occasion.

FREDERICK BINCKES P.G.S.
Hon. Sec. Board of Stewards, V.-Patron, Secretary.

ANALYSIS OF THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS FOR THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

BEFORE commencing our regular analysis of the Stewards' lists of the recent Festival, we have the pleasure of recording that the total subscribed now exceeds twenty-three thousand pounds, a result, as we have already remarked, far in excess of anything ever before accomplished by any Charitable Institution, and one which will long retain the first place on the roll of Charity Festival experiences. After having perused our article of last week, our readers will, in a measure, have anticipated our analysis, from the fact that we then gave a summary of the donations from each of the Provinces, but as that summary was of the briefest description, we feel sure the usual review we have been accustomed to give of the work done in each of the sections will not be uninteresting. The Provinces, as we have already recorded, contributed considerably more than two-thirds of the amount subscribed, the totals, based on the figures given in our last issue, being as follow:—Provincial, £15,947 18s 0d; London and Unattached, £7,040 5s 6d; or, together, £22,988 3s 6d.

London was represented by 121 Stewards attached to Lodges and Chapters, and by a member of the Committee Dinner Club, while the lists of 21 other Stewards, recorded as unattached, are also taken into consideration in the total given above, so that the actual number of Stewards engaged in the collection of the amount (£7,040 5s 6d) was 143, which shows an average of about £49 4s 8d to each. Bro. T. J. Robertson, of the St. Martins-le-Grand Lodge, No. 1538, and Brother J. L. Mather, the representative of the Dinner Club, each bring up lists of £200. The St. Martins-le-Grand Lodge, was represented in May last, at the Girls' School Festival, when Bro. T. Barlow's list was £25 18s 6d, so that £225 18s 6d has been contributed by this Lodge to the Charities this year, a magnificent total for a young Lodge. The Boys' Committee Dinner Club contribution is, of course, one peculiar to this Institution, so that it stands alone as the grant from this source for the year, but if the list could be analysed, we feel sure it would be found to be composed of amounts given by men who have helped, in some way or other, to swell the totals of the two Festivals which have preceded the one now under notice, but as it is only possible for us to deal with figures as we have them, we must record the total contributions of the Club to the Charities during the present year as £200, a splendid sum even without additions from the two other Festivals. The Royal Naval Lodge, No. 59, sends up £151 4s at the hands of Bro. H. W. Homann,—a very good amount, and one which stands out well as to the total of the Lodge's donations for the year. The Evening Star Lodge, No. 1719, represented by Bro. Ferrand Davies, follows with a total of £150 3s, and this after sending up £144 18s in May last for the Girls' School. We trust the "Evening Star" will always shine in our Charities as lustrously as it has done this year. The Kennington Lodge, No. 1381, appears now for the first time in this year's lists, its appearance being such as to call forth the warmest praise. Its Steward, Bro. W. P. Webb, brings up a list of £143 17s, a record which is known, by those who have tried it, to be very hard to beat. Bro. Webb is followed by Bro. Patrick McCarthy, of the Capper Lodge, No. 1076, whose list, amounting to £126, adds additional credit to the already well-known Capper reputation. Bro. F. Foxley, of the Phœnix Lodge, No. 173, brings up £122 17s, and then comes the Friends in Council Lodge, No. 1383, with contributions to the amount of £120 15s, forwarded per the Hon. Col. W. Le Poer Trench. This last-named Lodge has been represented at each of the two preceding Festivals this year—in February last by Gen. Studholme Brownrigg, C.B., whose list for the Old People amounted to £99 14s, and in May last by M. P. F. Caulfield, who collected £149 2s for the Girls. The total of the three Stewardships is therefore £369 11s, an amount exceeded by only one Lodge during the current year, and one which few others are in a position to hope to excel. We trust the Friends in Council may always so well deserve the name of "Friend." Bro. Henry H. Wells, of the Mizpah Lodge, has a list of £116 11s, while Bro. Henry Warden, of the same Lodge, also stands as Steward, and is responsible for £10 10s, thus making a total of £118 1s, contributed to the Boys' School from No 1671. The Perseverance, No. 1743, at the hands of Bro. Louis A. Leins, forwards donations to the amount of £115 5s, and is followed by Bro. C. F. Matier, on the roll of Unattached, who on this occasion figures for £115 10s. Next in order comes a total of £112 10s, collected by Bro. G. P. Festa as representative of the Montague Guest Lodge, No. 1900. We have had the pleasure of referring on more than one occasion of late to the splendid lists of Bro. Festa; this is the third time he has acted as Steward this year, and this is the fourth Stewardship in connection with the Montague Guest Lodge during the same period. In February last Bros. Festa and W. H. Gardener represented it on behalf of the Benevolent Institution, and their lists, amounting to £156 9s and £42 respectively, added £198 9s towards this year's total for the Old People. In May Bro. Festa took up £147 for the Girls, and now he finishes up the year with £112 10s for the Boys, making a total from Montague Guest Lodge during the year of £457 19s, and this sum, be it remembered, comes from a Lodge so young as to be registered No. 1900 on the books of the Grand Lodge of England. Such a result goes far to warrant the applications which are continually being made for new Lodges. The Fitzroy again supports Bro. S. J. Stohwasser in a most laudable manner. His Stewardship for the Boys has resulted in an addition of £111 6s to the coffers of that Institution, and this within a few weeks of the Girls' Festival, when Bro. W. C. Williams's list from this Lodge totalled up to £15 15s. The Prosperity Lodge, No. 65, did well in February last for the Benevolent, the total of its Steward's list then being £125, and this is creditably followed up on the present occasion, when Bro. George Schadler represents the Lodge, and succeeds in bringing in £110, giving the grand total of £235 from the Prosperity Lodge during 1883. The Royal Commemoration, No. 1585, is next, with £108 3s, per Bro. F. H. Smith. There are three lists of 100 guineas each, viz., that of Bro. George Kenning, of the Aldersgate Lodge, No. 1657, that of Bro. H. B. Marshall, of the Brixton Lodge, No. 1949, and that of Bro. A. Torkington, who is one of those on the list of "Unattached." As regards the former—the Aldersgate—great praise is due. It was represented in May, the amount of its Steward's list being given as £105 for the Girls, thus making a total of 200 guineas during 1883. Bro. Horace B. Marshall appears as a Steward in the two previous lists of this year, and in each the amount of his contribution was £105. Bro. Torkington is another whose name is well known in connection with the Institutions, his present list of £105 being a worthy follower of those which have preceded it, £10 10s in May last for the Girls being among the number. £100 16s 0d from another "Unattached" Steward is next in rotation. The total does honour to Brother Thomas Cull (to whom it is accredited), and proves that he has not yet lost the love for the Charities which, in years gone by, earned for him a reputation of which any brother might be proud. A list, only ten shillings less than that of Bro. Cull, is brought up by Bro. John Hughes, from the City of London, No. 901, and places that Lodge in the foremost rank of Charity supporters during the present year, a position which we hope it will be the desire of the members to retain. Two lists of £100 each close the three-figure totals of the London Lodges. These amounts are contributed by Bro. S. H. Goldschmidt, of the Crichton Lodge, No. 1641, and Bro. Edgar Bowyer, of the Clerkenwell Lodge, No. 1964. The latter Lodge was represented at the Benevolent Festival, and a total of £250 3s now stands to the credit of its members as contributed during 1883, while Bro. Edgar Bowyer (its present Steward) took up £94 in May for the Girls, among the Unattached. T. Hastings Miller was the brother who

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represented it in February for the Benevolent, when £150 3s was sent up. This is another instance of what is being done by the new Lodges. Following close on the £100 lists comes Bro. W. Hopekirk, representative of the Manchester Lodge, No. 179, whose contributions amount to £96 12s. The Lodge sent up £52 4s to the Benevolent in February, and £38 6s 6d in May to the Girls, giving a total of £187 2s 6d from its members this year. Bro. John H. Southwood, as representative of the John Hervey Lodge, No. 1260, has a list of £92 18s, which represents the total from that Lodge this year. Such a sum annually from each Lodge would make a great difference in the receipts of the Charities, and it is only when we look at the matter in some such way that we can really appreciate the splendid lists which this and the other Lodges already referred to have sent up. The St. Michael's Lodge, No. 211, has the next place of honour, with a list of £82 8s 6d (since increased by a further donation of five guineas to £87 13s 6d), brought up by Bro. W. W. Morgan. This is the first appearance of the brethren of St. Michael's in the Festival returns of the current year; still, the Lodge being a comparatively small one, this list reflects great credit on it. Bro. Dr. F. W. Ramsay, as representative of the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 259, comes next in order with a total of £85 1s. This Lodge contributed £42 15s to the Benevolent in February, and £72 9s to the Girls in May, making the year's contribution £200 5s. The Islington Lodge, No. 1471, is represented by Bro. J. Horace Thompson, and he contributes a list of £83 9s 6d. This is the first appearance of the Lodge this year, although its namesake in R.A. Masonry was represented in February last, with a list of £125 15s. Doubtless the two totals are to a very great extent made up from the same source. Following up the £80 and upwards lists very closely comes Brother C. H. Webb, of the Sincerity Lodge, No 174, whose contribution on this occasion is £79 5s 6d. The Lodge sent up £148 in February last, when Brother James S. Fraser acted as Steward. The regularity with which the Sincerity supports our Institutions must be most gratifying to its members. It is certainly entitled to one of the most prominent positions among London Lodges in this respect. Brother Thomas Grummant, of the New Cross Lodge, No. 1559, exceeds the £75 limit by 12 shillings. With this list we bring to a conclusion our remarks on the London contributions. It was our intention to have reviewed the Provincial lists this week also, but the length to which we have already run, and the amount of space at our disposal, prevents our doing so; we must therefore hold over further consideration of the totals until next week.

SPECIAL GRAND LODGE AT YORK.

THE following Circular Letter has been issued from the Grand Secretary's Office in reference to the meeting to be held at York on Wednesday, the 18th July:

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND.

W. MASTER,—Your attendance is requested, together with your Wardens and Past Masters, at a Special Grand Lodge to be holden at the Guildhall, York, on Wednesday, the 18th of July next, for the purpose of laying, in Masonic form, the foundation-stone of the new Institute for Art, Science, and Literature.

The Grand Officers, Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Lodges are to assemble at ten o'clock a.m.

The Grand Lodge will be opened at a quarter-past ten o'clock precisely.

The brethren will appear in black coats, trousers, and ties, and in full Masonic clothing.

By command of the M.W. Grand Master,
SHADWELL H. CLERKE, G. Sec.

Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C., 4th July 1883.

We remind brethren who purpose attending this ceremony that they will require tickets of admission to the enclosure, application for which, accompanied by a sum of 5s, should at once be made to Bro. M. C. Peck, Provincial Grand Secretary N. and E. Yorkshire, 2 Albany-terrace, Albany-road, Hull.

DANCING.—To Those Who Have Never Learnt to Dance.—Bro. and Mrs. JACQUES WYNMANN receive daily, and undertake to teach ladies and gentlemen, who have never had the slightest previous knowledge or instruction, to go through every fashionable ball-dance in a few easy lessons. Private lessons any hour. Morning and evening classe

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BRO. JACQUES WYNMANN WILL BE HAPPY TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF MASONIC BALLS. FIRST-CLASS BANDS PROVIDED.

BRIGHAM YOUNG DID NOT LIKE MASONRY.

BROTHER Christopher Diehl, in his report on correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Utah, tells the following anecdote of the experience of a Masonic Lodge in trying to purchase a lot of Brigham Young, upon which to erect a Masonic Hall.

"At the first annual communication of our Grand Lodge, in the month of January 1872, a charter was granted to Story Lodge, No. 4. The Lodge was and is yet located at Provo, a red-hot Mormon town, where the United States judge of the first judicial district has to hold court. At that time not a dozen gentiles resided in Provo, but the clerk of the court, Brother Ira M. Swartz, being a bright and enthusiastic Mason, and at the same time a man full of courage and enterprise, searched around and soon found Masons enough in the neighbourhood to organise a Lodge. Brother Swartz was the first Master, and under his guidance, care and skill, the Lodge prospered. Tintic, a rich mining region, thirty miles from Provo, furnished the rough ashlars, and after a year's labour the Lodge had done some good and square work, and had nearly 1,000 dols. in its Treasury. With this amount the energetic Master intended to buy a lot in Provo and raise among the brothers in Salt Lake City sufficient money to build a Masonic Hall on it. So far so good. A lot in the heart of the town just answered the purpose, and it was selected. But "there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." The records were examined, and, lo, the lot was owned by Brigham Young, and he, for reasons best known to himself and every Mason in Utah as well, was not very favourably inclined to our Grand Lodge in particular and Masonry in general. This put a sort of a damper on Brother Swartz, and he had to gather up all his courage to make the final move. He came to Salt Lake City, and accompanied by Brother Andreas Mason (died in the Black Hills in 1877) Past Grand Master of Colorado, who as a genuine frontiersman and mining prospector knew no fear, repaired to the office of Brigham Young, stated the object of their calling, and bought the lot for 1,000 dols. cash. The brothers considered the bargain closed, and started to retire, but before they could do so, Brigham said: "Hold on, gentlemen; what do you want with that lot?" "Build a Masonic Hall on," said Bro. Swartz. "What, a Masonic Hall on my lot," said Brigham Young, jumping on his feet; "never can you have that lot for such a purpose, never; not if you cover it with twenty dollar gold pieces. You want to be Freemasons, and what do you know about Masonry? Nothing, nothing. What does your Grand Master (Robertson) know about Masonry? What does that Dutchman down the street, your Grand Secretary, know about Masonry? Why these fellows even don't know that King Solomon was the first Grand Master, and he had a thousand wives while I have but nineteen, and you wont let me even visit and sit in your Lodges." Bro. Mason kept as cool as a cucumber, and said: "Mr. Young, we came here to transact a legitimate business, not to talk Masonry, and you are well aware that we, as Masons in good standing, cannot hold a Masonic conversation with an expelled Mason (Brigham Young, with about 1,500 other Mormon Masons, was expelled by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1844). Now will you keep the bargain or not?" This made the old man more hot, and at the top of his voice he shouted "No, never; leave my office." And they left. Our Story Lodge has no hall of its own yet, nevertheless it is one of the best Lodges in our jurisdiction."—*Masonic Advocate.*

EDUCATION. — HAMBURG.

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Uniformity of Masonic Ritual and Observance.

By Bro. JAMES STEVENS, P.M., P.Z., &c.

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"To Freemasons generally it will be found useful and valuable, and we commend it to their notice accordingly."—*Surrey County Observer.*

Sent, by post, on receipt of stamps, by the Author, Bro. JAMES STEVENS, 112 High-street, Clapham, S.W.; or by Bro. W. W. MORGAN, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.

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Royal Masonic Institution for Girls,

ST. JOHN'S HILL, BATTERSEA RISE, S.W.

Chief Patroness:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Patron and President:
H.R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., M.W.G.M.

Patroness:
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution will be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Saturday, the 14th day of July 1883, at Twelve o'Clock precisely, on the General Business of the Institution, to place Candidates on the List for the Election in October next, to declare the number of Girls then to be elected, to receive the following report of General Committee, and to consider Notice of Motion as under.

REPORT OF GENERAL COMMITTEE.

"The General Committee reports to the Quarterly General Court that, in consequence of an intimation conveyed to the House Committee from the owner of the freehold land adjacent to the Institution—that he was about to offer for sale nine acres, or thereabouts, bounding two sides of its grounds, and that the lowest sum he would take for the whole, which he declined to divide, was at the rate of £4,000 per acre—Col. Creaton, with the concurrence of his colleagues, had obtained from him a promise that such land should not be sold until the views and opinion of the General Court as to the advisability of acquiring the property for the Institution could be obtained.

That taking into consideration the facts that the land, if sold to a third party, might be dealt with in a manner most prejudicial to the School, and that if purchased by the Institution a very considerable and valuable portion of it could be re-sold, this Committee consider the subject is one which should receive the fullest consideration at the hands of the governing body of the Institution."

NOTICE OF MOTION BY BRO. ROBERT GREY P.G.D. Vice-Patron.

"That the Report of the General Committee with reference to the land offered for sale be received and considered, and such action taken thereon as shall be deemed advisable by the General Court."

F. R. W. HEDGES,
Secretary.

OFFICES—5 FREEMASONS' HALL,
GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, W.C.
30th June 1883.

THE VISIT OF THE GRAND MASTER TO YORK.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES will lay the Memorial Stone of the New Institute, with Masonic honours, at York, on Wednesday morning, 18th July.

Provincial Grand Lodge of North and East Yorkshire will be opened at 10 a.m.

All Masons who propose taking part in the procession **must be provided with tickets, as otherwise they cannot be admitted into the enclosure,** and no exception can be made.

Tickets, 5s each. Applications for tickets must be made to M. C. PECK, 2 Albany Terrace, Hull, (Provincial Grand Secretary), and be accompanied with remittance.

TICKETS ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE.

All brethren to appear in black, with tall hats, and full Masonic Craft clothing, and white gloves. Aprons to be worn outside the coat.

M. C. PECK, Provincial Grand Secretary.

T. B. WHYTEHEAD, Chairman Provincial Committee.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL SPECIAL BUILDING FUND.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

In connection with such Special Fund, attainable until 31st December 1883.

Any present Life Governor of the General Fund, or *any Donor who may qualify as such* up to the date named above, will receive—

TWO VOTES,—instead of One Vote, for LIFE, FOR EVERY FIVE GUINEAS contributed to the "SPECIAL FUND."

Lodges, Chapters, &c., similarly qualified may secure Two Votes instead of One Vote—for every *Ten Guineas* contributed to the "SPECIAL FUND."

*** Ladies, and "Lewises"—being minors—similarly qualified, and all Vice-Presidents, will receive FOUR Votes for every Five Guineas so contributed.

Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "SPECIAL FUND," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
SODA WATER AND SELTZER WATER,
LEMONADE AND GINGER BEER,
GINGER ALE AND POTASH WATER,
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London: C. MITCHELL AND Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

BRO. R. HIRST engages to provide, at short notice, an efficient Band for Annual Banquets, Dinners, Excursions and Quadrille Parties. For terms apply to "R. Hirst, The Three Crowns, 237 Mile End Road, E."

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

BROAD GAUGE Route to the West of England.—Continuous railway communication, without change of carriage, between LONDON and EXETER, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, Kingswear (for Dartmouth), Plymouth, Devonport, Truro, Penzance, and other favourite resorts in the West of England. Tourist Tickets, available for two months (first, second, and third class), are issued in London at Paddington, Westbourne Park, Notting Hill, Hammersmith, Shepherd's Bush, Kensington (Addison Road), Uxbridge Road, and certain stations on the Metropolitan and District Railways, to the West of England, including the following sea-side and other places of attraction, viz., Clevedon, Weston-super-Mare, Watchet, Minehead, Lynton, Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Devonport, Newquay, Truro, Falmouth, St. Ives, Penzance, Scilly Islands, &c. Passengers holding first and second class tourist tickets can travel by the 11.45 a.m. and 3.0 p.m. fast trains from Paddington, which reach Exeter at 4.0 and 7.14 p.m., Torquay at 5.12 and 8.12 p.m., and Plymouth at 6.0 and 9.0 p.m. respectively. See programmes and time bills issued by the Company.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

NOTICE.—FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

THIS fire has not touched in the least any part of the Freemasons' Tavern, and will not cause the slightest interference with any arrangements made or pending for Masonic or other Banquets, Balls, Public Meetings, or any purpose for which the establishment is devoted. Orders can now be received for Masonic and Regimental Dinners, Public Festivals, Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, Evening Parties, Balls, Soirees, &c., and the Spacious Hall is, as usual, available for Election and other Public Meetings.

The business will in every respect be conducted as heretofore.

SPIERS AND POND (Limited).

4th May 1883.

FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL!

LARGE photographs of the Temple, taken immediately after the fire, on 4th May (suitable for framing), 5s each; or framed in oak, securely packed, sent to any address in the United Kingdom, carriage paid, on receipt of cheque for 15s. Masters of Lodges should secure this memorial of the old Temple for their Lodge rooms.

W. G. PARKER, Photographer, 40 High Holborn, W.C.
Established 25 years.

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HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON,

Adjoining the TERMINUS of the LONDON CHATHAM and DOVER RAILWAY, but distinct from the Viaduct Hotel.

THE BEST FURNISHED AND MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN LONDON.
HOT & COLD WATER LAID ON IN ALL BED ROOMS.
The appointments throughout so arranged as to ensure domestic comfort.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION FOR MASONIC LODGE MEETINGS,
Public Dinners & Wedding Breakfasts.

THE CRUSADERS LODGE, No. 1677, AND PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 1743, HOLD THEIR MEETINGS AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

GOOD COOKING. FINE WINES. MODERATE CHARGES.
The Edison Electric Light.
TARIFF on APPLICATION to **Bro. A. BEGBIE.**

THE CAFÉ MONICO,

(Proprietors—The Brothers Monico, London Lodge, No. 108,)

15 TICHBORNE STREET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

THIS magnificent and commodious Restaurant has been entirely refitted and artistically decorated. The Proprietors beg to inform their numerous friends that the

PARISIAN RESTAURANT

was opened to the public on the 1st May.

The services of one of the most expert Chefs, from Paris, has been secured, and they feel confident of being able to sustain the reputation they have so long enjoyed, both as regards cuisine and wines. The cellars of the Brothers Monico are acknowledged as of the best in London.

THE GRILL AND GRAND HALL,

not to be equalled in the style of its appointments and as regards its size,

Open for Suppers till 12·30.

It can be claimed for this establishment,—that Omnibuses from every part of the Metropolis pass this well known thoroughfare until a late hour.

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ON
THE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

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PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF MIDDLESEX.

THE annual meeting for this Province was held on Saturday last, the 30th ult., at the "Mitre" Hotel, Hampton Court, and although it is only nine months since the representatives of the various Lodges were last summoned, the large number of the brethren who attended on Saturday to do honour to the R.W. Prov. Grand Master Col. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., testified to the wisdom of holding such gatherings in the "lovely month of June" in preference to "brown" October, when—

> "The hazel hangs
> With auburn branches, dipping in the stream
> That sweeps along, and threatens to o'erflow
> The leaf-strewn banks."

Amongst those present whose names we were able to ascertain were Bros. Raymond H. Thrupp D.P.G.M, James Inglis Prov. G.S.W., H. G. Buss Prov. G. Treasurer, C. Locke Smiles Prov. G. Reg., H. C. Levander Prov. G. Sec., Wm. Stephens Prov. G.S.D., R. Lonsdale Prov. G.D.C., J. H. Pearson, Prov. G. Assist. D.C., T. J. Bird Prov. G.S.B., J. W. George Prov. G.O., Charles Russ Prov. G.A. Pursuivant, J. Gilbert Prov. G. Tyler; E. Poore, W. Vincent, F. McDougall and W. G. Kentish Prov. G. Stewards. Of the Past Provincial Grand Officers there were Bros. Fred. Davison P.P.G.S.W., J. M. Stedwell P.P.G.J.W., D. W. Pearse P.P.G. Reg., Hugh M. Gordon, J. Mason, F. W. Levander and Wm. Hammond P.P. Grand Deacons; G. Hopwood P.P.G.S. Bearer, Geo. J. Dunkley P.P.G. Organist, T. W. Ockenden and F. B. Archer P. Prov. Grand Stewards. The various Lodges were represented by Bros. G. Febrenbach P.M. 382, R. Fawcett P.M. 708, R. J. S. Barton and S Larcomb P.M.'s 788, J. T. Skinner I.P.M. 946, Thos. Cross P M. 1194, A. G. Fidler S.W. 1237, Wm. Weaver and G. C. Harding P.M.'s 1238, C. Sadler 1293, Thos. Gurney W.M. 1309, E. W. Devereux, J. Beresford Ryley P.M.'s 1423, Alf. Brookman S.D. 1460, Harold E. Stidolph P.P.G.D. Essex 1494, S. H. T. Saunders J.W. 1503, J. C. Jessell P.M. 1512, J. W. Cooper I.P.M. 1637, J. Seathurst W.M. 1656, J. Ferguson S.W. 1691, Chas. Hawksley I.P.M. 1702, R. W. Forge and Jno. Piller P.M.'s 1793, W. S. Cantrell W.M. 1871, and many others, whilst amongst the Visitors were Bros. Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary, Captain N. G. Philips P.G.D., Rev. C. W. Arnold, M.A., P.G.C. and Deputy P.G.M. Surrey, H. Potter P.M. 11, J. Green P.M. 27, James Terry P.M. 228 Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, F. Binckes P.M. Grand Stewards' Lodge, Secretary Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, F. Eckstein P.M. 1196, Henry Prenton 1391, &c. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened shortly after three o'clock, the R.W. Provincial Grand Master being supported by nearly all the brethren enumerated above. The roll of Provincial Grand Officers and Lodges having been called, the minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge were read and adopted. The reports of the Audit and Charity Committees were then presented, but not in *extenso*, as they will hereafter be printed. From the statements submitted we gather that the funds are in a satisfactory state, there being a balance in hand of £441 18s 5d against £396 18s 9d last year. On the motion of Bro. F. Davison P.P.G.S.W. the report was received and adopted, and the sum of £10 10s voted to a distressed brother from the benevolent fund. Bro. H. G. Buss Assistant Grand Secretary was again unanimously elected to fill the office of Provincial Grand Treasurer, after which the R.W. Provincial Grand Master announced that before appointing the Officers for the ensuing year, he would call upon Bro. Raymond Thrupp to take the obligation as Deputy Grand Master. The patent, dated 30th September last, having been read, Brother Thrupp was afterwards obligated, and the brethren, by command of Sir Francis, were called upon to salute him as his Deputy. The appointment and investiture of Officers then proceeded, as follows:—

Bro. F. B. Archer	... ...	G. Senior Warden
F. McDougall	... ...	G. Junior Warden
Rev. L. M. D'Orsey	... ...	G. Chaplain
Rev. R. Fawsett	... ...	
H. G. Buss	... ...	G. Treasurer
R. Horton Smith	... ...	G. Registrar
H. C. Levander	... ...	G. Secretary
G. Febrenbach	... .	G. Senior Deacon
T. W. Ockenden	... ...	G. Junior Deacon
C. C. Pearce	.. ..	G. Supt. Works
E. Poore	... ...	G. Dir. of Cers.
A. F. Roberts	... ...	G. Assist. D. of Cers.
Vincent	... ...	G. Sword Bearer
Stidolph	... ...	G. Organist
C. Russ	... ...	G. Pursuivant
Mayes	... ...	G. Assist. Pursuivant
Skinner 946	... ...	G. Stewards
E. Gilbert 1236	... ...	
G. C. Harding 1238	... ...	
T. W. Cooper 1637	... ...	
Featherstone 1656	... ...	
Forge 1793	... ...	
J. Gilbert	... ...	G. Tyler

The notice of motion in the name of the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, "that the following sums be granted from the Benevolent Fund, viz.—The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls £10 10s, Royal Masonic Institution for Boys £10 10s, and Royal Masonic Institution for Aged Masons £10 10s," was then put, and being seconded by the Deputy P.G.M., unanimously agreed to, after which Bro. R. A. Thrupp gave notice, that at the next meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge he should move that in future the sum annually contributed to each of the three Charities be increased to £15 15s. The business on the agenda being ended the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, before closing the Lodge, stated that he wished to take that opportunity of congratulating Provincial Grand Lodge upon the state of efficiency and manner of working of the various Lodges in the Province. He might tell them that he had been ably assisted by his Deputy Bro. Thrupp, who had spent a good deal of time in visiting different Lodges, and had only the day previously handed him a report of the result of his visits, which was very satisfactory; he should look upon him as his "inspector." However, he (the Provincial Grand Master) was much indebted to Bro. Thrupp for what he had done. As he had said before, he found it impossible personally to visit all the Lodges; but he had been much pleased with the admirable manner in which the work was conducted in some he had recently attended. Only the other day he visited the Sub-Urban Lodge, at Great Stanmore. It was no easy matter to get from Richmond to Great Stanmore; but he must tell them that he had there an opportunity of seeing the outgoing Master instal his successor, and the manner in which the ceremony was performed, and the charges delivered, he must say reflected the highest credit upon the I.P.M. He had not been to Great Stanmore for some time previously, but on his recent visit he was very much pleased with the way in which everything was conducted. This ended the business of the meeting, and Provincial Grand Lodge was duly closed.

The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master afterwards presided at a banquet, provided by the host of the Mitre, Bro. C. Sadler, at which upwards of fifty brethren sat down, and marked their appreciation of the viands placed before them in a manner which we think it no idle compliment to Bro. Sadler when we say, it gave universal satisfaction. Grace was sung by the musical brethren, after which the toasts of the Queen and the Craft (followed by the singing of the National Anthem), and the Most Worshipful Grand Master His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales were submitted and loyally honoured. The latter was followed by a Masonic version of "God Bless the Prince of Wales," by Bro. F. Vernon, which we should like to hear generally adopted "in all True Masons' Lodges." In proposing the toast of the Most Worshipful the Pro Grand Master the Earl of Carnarvon, K.G., the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master the Earl of Lathom, and the Grand Officers present and past; the R.W. Provincial Grand Master paid a high tribute to the valuable services rendered by these brethren, and called upon all present to join him in drinking to their health, coupled with the name of the Rev. C. W. Arnold P.G. Chaplain and Deputy Grand Master for Surrey, who briefly responded. This was followed by a quartette—"Oh who will o'er the Downs so free"—admirably rendered by Bros. C. A. White, W. Sexton, J. W. George, and H. Prenton. Bro. Raymond H. Thrupp D.P.G.M. then proposed the health of the Right Worshipful the Grand Master of the Province, Colonel Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., which was followed by Bro. G. S. Graham singing an old favourite—"Let each man learn to know himself"—with chorus, a truly Masonic song without symbolic allusion, except that Charity in its widest and grandest sense which pervades the whole and bids each—

> "Improve those failings in himself
> Which he condemns so in his neighbour."

This was much applauded. Sir Francis, in response, thanked the brethren for the hearty manner in which the toast had been given and received; he was greatly obliged for the support he at all times received from his Officers, it was gratifying to see the Lodges represented year by year in such increasing numbers; anything he could do for the Lodges or the Province he should at all times be most happy to do. Many of the Lodges, as he had previously stated, had been visited by the Deputy Prov. Grand Master since his appointment; he was pleased to learn that all were in such a prosperous state. He had much pleasure in proposing the health of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master Bro. Thrupp; he had not only been able to see, but to show them how those duties should be performed. A quartette—"In this hour of softened splendour"—having been feelingly rendered, Bro. Thrupp, in acknowledging the toast, mentioned that during the nine months since his appointment he had visited eighteen Lodges and three Chapters. He should like to have visted all the others, and he hoped to do so during the next three months. This, however, was no easy matter, seeing how the Lodges were scattered about the Province. "Now or Never," having being sung by Bro. J. W. George, the Provincial Grand Master next proposed the Visitors, and called upon Brother Shadwell H. Clerke to respond. In giving the toast of the Masonic Charities upon which Sir Francis dwelt at some length, referring to the unprecedented success which had attended the recent Boys' Festival, and expressing a hope that the Girls and Aged Masons might some day attain the like result; he incidentally mentioned that Brother C. Hawksley, of the Sub-Urban Lodge, took up the sum of sixty guineas—the highest amount for the Province. He had much pleasure in coupling with the toast the name of Brother F. Binckes. Brother F. Binckes, whilst protesting that he expected to have escaped any call upon him, begged to remove any impression that he was so elated with the recent success of the Boys that he should stop at what had been done; it was a legitimate demand made and responded to, and he trusted to be spared to see the R.W. Provincial Grand Master presiding on an occasion when he should have still larger results. The heart of Freemasonry was sound, and he confidently looked forward to greater successes. Bro. J. Terry, Secretary of the R.M.B.I., said whilst he congratulated Bro. Binckes on the result of his Board of Stewards—given the Girls and Old Folks the same privileges, he had little doubt but that a like result might be obtained; competition

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and rivalry were alike good. The Tyler's toast brought the proceedings at the table to a close. The musical arrangements, under the direction of Bro. J. W. George, Prov. Grand Organist, were satisfactorily carried out, nor should we omit to mention that he was most ably seconded by our much esteemed Brother G. S. Graham P.P.G.O and Brother E. Burrit Lane Organist 1765.

MARK MASONRY.

—:o:—

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE M.M. MASONS, HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

THIS Provincial Grand Lodge held its annual meeting at the George-street Hall, Sandown, Isle of Wight, on Monday, the 2nd instant, when the following brethren were present:—R.W. Bro. W Hickman P.G.J.W. England D.P.G.M., who, in the absence of the P.G.M. (the Rev. Bro. Canon Portal) presided, J. E. Lefeuvre P.G.M.O. England P.P.G.S.W., R. Eve P.G.M.O. England P.P.G.S.W., Lord John Taylour S.W. 320 Charles Belton W.M. Elect 114 P.G.S.W. Middlesex and Surrey, R. L. Loveland P.M. 63 P.G.S. P.G. Treas., Geo. J. Tilling P.M. 63 P.G.S. P.G. Sec., S. G. Kirchhoffer P.M. 54 P.G.S.W., G. F. Lancaster W.M. 305 P.G.J.W., T. W. Faulkner P.M. 140 P.P.G.S.W., R. Osborne P.M. 17 P.G.S.O., G. Cross P.M. 63 P.G.J.O., J. R. Hayman W.M. 17 P.G. Inspector of Works, Captain R. Croisdale W.M. 54 P.P.G.S., J. Gieve W.M. Elect 2 P.P.G.D.C., W. Green J.W. 305 P.P.G.S.B., Major G. Douglas P.M. 54 P.P.G.D.C. Rev. H. J. Mason Chap. 63, H. Coles P.M. 62 and 63, H. J. Guy P.M. 2 P.G. Reg. Marks, G. A. Mursell 140 P.P.G.D.C., H. Crisp 305 P.G.I.G., F. W. C. Waters 305 P.G. Org., F. Newman M.O. 320, R. Dampier Child J.D. 320, Major Brown S.O. 320, S. Salter J.O. 320, A. H. Dashwood Sec. 320, A. H. Paley J.D. 320, Latimer H. Saunders Registrar Marks 320, A. J. Firth I.G. 320, Channing L. Neill 320, W. D. Parkhouse W.M. 62, W. C. Webb 305, W. G. Robinson J.D. 305, L. Corvin Tyler 305, J. Watson Tyler 17 P.G. Tyler. The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened, the D.P.G.M. announced that he had received a letter from the Provincial Grand Master (Rev. Canon Portal) expressing his regret at not being able to be present, owing to indisposition, but hoped to meet the brethren at the next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge. The minutes of the last meeting, held at Gosport, were read and confirmed. The accounts for the past year, duly audited, were then submitted and passed. The Provincial Grand Treasurer (Bro. Loveland) having resigned his office, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him for the way he had carried out the duties during the past four years. Bro. Loveland then proposed as his successor Bro. G. F. Lancaster W.M. 305, Gosport, which was seconded by Bro. Mursell, and carried unanimously. The W.M.'s of Nos. 17 and 37 were selected on the Audit Committee. The Provincial Grand Secretary (Bro. G. Tilling) read a list of the returns from the Lodges of the Province, which were of a satisfactory character, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The following brethren were then appointed and invested as Past Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—

Bro. W. Hickman 63	D P.G.M.M.
R. Loveland 320	G. Senior Warden
H. Coles 62	G. Junior Warden
Lord John Taylour 320	G.M.O.
F. Newman 320	G.S.O.
H. J. Guy 2	G.J.O.
Rev. H. J. Mason 63	G. Chaplains
Rev. C. S. Ward 37	G. Chaplains
G. F. Lancaster 305	G. Treasurer
W. D. Parkhouse 62	G. Registrar
George J. Tilling 63	G. Secretary
Captain R. Croisdale 54	G. Senior Deacon
M. Emanuel 63	G. Junior Deacon
W. C. Webb 305	G. Sup. of Works
W. Maybour 17	G. D. of C.
W. Green 305	G. Assist. D. of C.
W. Marshallsay 17	G. Sword Bearer
J. Westaway 2	G. Standard Bearer
J. C. Arlidge 62	G. Organist
W. G. Robinson 305	G. Inner Guard
J. Watson 17	G. Tyler

The sum of five guineas was voted to the Mark Benevolent Fund at the next Festival, at which there will be two Stewards from this Province, Bro. G. F. Lancaster W.M. 305, and Bro. S. G. Kirchhoffer P.M. 54. At the close of the meeting, the brethren adjourned to the Pier Hotel, and partook of a banquet, at which the D.P.G.M.M. presided. Previous to the P.G. Lodge meeting, a new Lodge, called the William Hickman Lodge, No. 320, named, of course, after the esteemed D.P.G.M.M. of the Province, was constituted by the D.P.G.M.M., assisted by the Grand Officers. The ceremony of installing the W.M., Bro. Loveland, was performed by Brother G. F. Lancaster, to whom a vote of thanks was passed; also to the D.P.G.M.M. for constituting the Lodge. Bro. Lord John Taylour was appointed the first S.W., and Bro. the Rev. J. Nelson Palmer J.W.

In the First Number of the new volume of the *Pictorial World*, published 7th July, a story by D. Christie Murray is commenced. It is entitled "The Way of the World," and promises to be as interesting as "Hearts," "Joseph's Coat," "Coals of Fire," "Life's Atonement," and "Val Strange," by the same Author. The New Story is Illustrated by Mr. Hal Ludlow.

DEATH.

ABBOTT.—On the 21st ult., in the 79th year of his age, GEORGE ABBOTT, Esq., 27 Lupus Street, St. George's Square, Pimlico.

LODGE HISTORIES.

—:o:—

LODGE OF RELIEF, No. 42.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., page 404.)

In his second chapter Bro. Evans gives some interesting information as to the internal economy of his Lodge in its earlier days. A wise system of economy prevailed, this is evidenced by the following extract:—

	s.	d.
"'St. John's Day, 27 December, 1740'		
By two aprons and gloves	3	5
„ Musick	1	0
„ Candles	0	3
Expenses that night	13	3
By George Hardman, dinner	0	6
	18	5"

Towards the middle of the eighteenth century a lack of interest in Lodge work prevailed amongst some of the members; under date 24th June 1745 is the following:—

"Whereas it is the Ancient custom of all the Brotherhood of Free and Accepted Masons to meet on St. John's Day, to converse together, and settle the affairs of the Lodge, and the several Members hereinafter mentioned have neglected or refused to appear and perform their Duty as usual, We therefore do hereby mulct them in the following sums."

Five brethren on this occasion were fined 1s each.

In the year 1751 the Bye-Laws of 1734 were revised, and the following addition was made to Law 7:—

"That there shall be 20/- allowed out of the Fund for a Coffin of any deceased member to be made by any of the brothers whom he shall choose, and if it so happen that his share of the above fund according to the number of members that then belong the Lodge should amount to above 20 shillings he shall have a right to dispose of the overplus to whom he thinks proper, but if he does not choose it, then it shall go to the use of the Lodge, and if the Deceased has not chose the person that shall make him his Coffin the Master shall determine it."

"On the 18th January, 1752, It was agreed that the Jewels, Books, &c., are all paid for, and clear, and those that hereafter enter themselves into the Society come in for their Shares for the sd Books &c., as well as those heretofore entered."

The members of Lodge Relief seem to have taken an interest in the Masonic literature of the day, for in 1756 we find the Lodge was in possession of the following books:—

"Freemason Examined.
New Constitutions.
Two large Books of Architecture. (Price £5 5s.)
History of Masonry. (Price 3/.)
Brode Constitutions."

In 1824 the books belonging to the library were, in addition to the above,

Preston's Illustrations.
Robinson's Proof of a Conspiracy.
Use and Abuse of Masonry.
History of Masonry.
Shuttleworth's Sermons.
Scientific Dialogue. (Price 15/.)
School Book.
Quarterly Freemason's Magazine. 11 vols.
Several Song books.
Bro. D. G. Goyder's works. (Price 2s.)"

After this it seems the library was somewhat neglected, but on the 28th October 1852, it was decided to resuscitate it, and Bro. Thos. B. Fishwick was appointed librarian. In 1875, however, what is often described as a "clear up" took place, and our author regrets to say "a lot of interesting and valuable relics of the craft in previous years consequently became dispersed. The compiler has been able to trace several of the relics sold, but has not succeeded in persuading the owners to restore them to the Lodge, it is, however, to be hoped that at some future time the Lodge will again have them in its possession."

The first record in the books of a Provincial Grand Lodge meeting is on the 29th September 1760, and in reference to this Bro. Newton, in his Introductory Notice, says:—"It proves that the Prov. G. Lodge of Lancashire was in working condition at that period, though I believe the Prov. G. Lodge records do not date further back than the commencement of this century. The Prov. G. Master of Lancashire in 1760 was John Smith, Esq., of Manchester. At this time, and up to 1825, the whole of Lancashire was in one Province, being divided in the latter year into two Divisions (East and West)."

Several interesting items of account are next given by Bro. Evans, but we must ask our readers to refer to the History itself for particulars. On the 24th June 1765, "It is recorded that the Lodge was visited by Bro. Archibald Gichan, this is with the exception of the Stretford brethren's visit the first recorded; according to the History of the Anchor and Hope Lodge, No. 37, previously mentioned, Bro. Gichan was a member of the Burnley Lodge, No. 305, now Silent Temple, 126, he, however, afterwards became the landlord of the 'Old Hare and Hounds,' in Bury, and joined this Lodge, 23 February, 1769."

In the year 1771 the consideration of the Bye-Laws again exercised the members, as we find that on the 24th June of that year "a committee of twelve were appointed to revise and amend them."

By these amendments the "quarterly subscriptions were raised to 3/6, and a subscription of 6d. per month was also enforced, 3d. to go to the fund, and 3d. to go towards the expenses of the meeting.

"The sum of 4/- per week was allowed to any sick member of 3

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years standing, instead of as before leaving the amount to be fixed by the majoriey of the brethren.

"In the event of death, a Shroud and Sheet were to be provided in addition to an Oak Coffin."

On the same date "an Inventory of the Lodge Property was taken, the following being a copy:

	£	s.	d.
Two large Books of Architecture	5	5	0
R.W.M.'s Chair, £3 3s.; 6 Officers' Ditto, £7 4s ...	10	7	0
7 Jewels, viz.: R.W.M., P.M., S.W., J.W., Treasurer, and Secretary	6	7	0
A Velvet Cushion, £1 1s., Book of Constitutions, 10s. 6d.	1	11	6
A Chest, £3 6s. 6d.; 3 Candlesticks, viz.: W.S.B., £3 3s.	6	9	6
2 Sconces, 5s.; 2 Steps for Wardens' Chairs, 6s. ...	0	11	0

A Carpet. 4 Brass letters, E. W. S. N.
A Brass Sun, Moon, a letter G, &c.
Pair of Compasses, Wood Square, Brass Ditto.
5 Blinds, a Bible, a Maul, 1s.
Glasses, a Sword, Two painted Pillars.
Aprons, Gloves, a Ruler, 3 Wands.
A painted Square Pavement, a inde[illegible]d Tassel.
Two large mahogany Pillars with B[illegible]s."

Chapter III. opens with a record that the Bye Laws were again revised between January and June 1781, and then follows a copy of the same as adopted by the brethren. The books preserved contain "the whole of the minutes of the Lodge of Temperance, No. 403, which was constituted on the 23rd October, 1770, at the Red Lion, in Bury, by the R.W. Bro. John Allen, P.G.M. for Lancashire. Sometime between the 24th June, 1779, and the 24th June, 1780, this Lodge was removed from the 'Red Lion' to the 'Boars Head,' Bury, and the No. altered from 443, to 312, it afterwards amalgamated with No. 42, then No. 40, as appears from the last entry in the minutes, which is as follows:—

"At an emergency held on Sunday, the 22nd of January, 1786, it was unanimously agreed by the Master and brethren present to unite with the members of the Lodge No. 40, on the Conditions which were propos'd by the Right Worshipful Master of No. 40, on St. John's Day last. At the same time it was unanimously agreed by the Master and Brethren of No. 312, then present that the expense of registering all the Members of the Lodge, No. 312, under the Warrant No. 40 (who have been already registered under No. 312) shall be paid out of the Fund and Arrears mentioned above, and if the said Fund and arrears are not sufficient, the sum to be made up in equal Shares by the Members who have already registered."

The following interesting item we must not fail to quote:—

"The Worshipful Masters of the Lodge of Temperance were:
From the Constitution to 24 June 1771, Ralph Holt.
1771 to 1778, No information.
24 June 1778 to 24 June 1779, John Wood.
24 June 1779 to 24 June 1780, J. Schofield.
24 June 1780 to 24 June 1781, Charles Hartley.
24 June 1781 to 24 June 1783, J. Schofield.
24 June 1783 to 24 June 1784, John Wood.
24 June 1784 to 24 June 1785, J. Schofield.
24 June 1785 to 22 Jany. 1786, George Lomax.
The 16th Feby., 1786, was the first meeting of No. 42 after the amalgamation."

Our author then notes some further changes in the Bye Laws, the consideration of which seems to have been a fruitful source for discussion, and then quotes the following entry, which we consider an interesting feature:—

"Bro. John Barns; Philip Jobson and Edward Henry Bonville admitted to the 5th degree of Masonry."

With respect to this "5th degree," Bro. Hughan supposes it to mean "Super Excellent Master." About this time it is clear the Lodge had amongst its members one brother who desired to "rule the roost," for we find an entry to the effect that, "In consequence of Bro. Schofield [at the time S.W.] having not only desired but even insisted on having a Supper given to the Members as at annual custom of Beans and Bacon which no other Brother desired, and whereas the said Brother has not honoured the meeting with his company, it is looked upon as an affront to the Lodge and an injury to the House, he is therefore by the unanimous consent of the meeting fined One Shilling for the offence."

On 4th March 1790 some brethren were "entered, passed and raised" the same evening, but up to this date the business in this respect appears to have been worked with due regard to the custom now prevalent.

"On the 24 June, 1790. The Members of the Lodge walked in procession from the Lodge room to the Parish Church, where the Revd. Mr. Unsworth preached a Sermon from the 4 Chap. 1st Epistle of St. John and the 7th verse, they then returned to the Lodge room in the same order. After dinner Mr. Unsworth waited upon the Brethren and said that so long as they would continue the annual subscription of 10/6 to the Charity School he would give his Sermon gratis. The bells of the Parish Church rang out a merry peal 5/- being paid for the same and 5/- for the Organist, Clerk, &c. This custom was continued annually up to and including 25 June, 1792."

On the 11th August 1721 it was agreed the sum of 10s 6d should be sent to "Bro. John Harriott at Rochford in Essex for the losses he had received by Warter," and this transaction is entered in the Cash Accounts as towards the said brother's loss "from an inundation of the sea."

About this time it is evident that steps were being taken with a view to establishing a new Lodge, as the following reason for not signing a petition presented from Rochdale for one to be called "Perseverance" are recorded on the minutes:—

"With respect to Mr. Saul we do not know him to be a Mason. Brother Kershaw we have so lately recommended as a proper person for an officer in a petition for a new warrant which was granted that we cannot think to recommend him again. Mr. John Lyon Taylor is not a regular Mason not being of age when admitted and is from deserving our recommendation."

The spirit of good fellowship and devotion to each other's interests is evidenced by the closing extracts of this interesting chapter; we quote the following:—

"On the 17th July 1796, Nine of the Members of this Lodge attended the Funeral of a deceased Brother at Oldham, where there was about 87 of the Brotherhood present. A sermon was preached on the occasion by Bro. Miles Wrigley.

"On the 18th August, 1796, By the Unanimous Consent of this Lodge. The Lodge of Amity, No. 488, Rochdale, and the Lodge of Harmony, 511, Newchurch, a grand Festival was held here in Honour of Masonry and for the Propagation of Brotherly Love amongst us, which was conducted with the greatest Harmony and order—7 members from Rochdale and 11 from Newchurch.

"On the 27th Decr., 1790, it was agreed to subscribe annually 21/- to the Manchester Infirmary so long as the Funds of the Lodge exceeded £20; on the 1 February, 1798, the subscription was increased to £2 2s. 0d.

On the 27th Decr., 1797, Bro. George Lomax was this day apointed Lecture Master and it was unanimously resolv'd that he upon that account should be set free from the expenses of the night. Bro. George Lomax appears to have fulfilled the duties of this important position until the end of the year 1806; he was relieved with 2 Guineas on the 2 April, 1801, In consideration of his great services to the Lodge, and likewise in consideration of loss sustained by him. On the 17th January, 1807, he joined the Grand Lodge above, and as the minutes say, this Lodge sustained an irreparable Loss in his death. He was W.M. in 1786 and 1794, and for a number of years was the Secretary."

We have almost exceeded the limits prescribed for ourselves in this week's notice, but we must not overlook the annexed interesting item, which evidently refers to the anticipation of a French Invasion:—

"On the 1 March 1798 It was unanimously agreed to Contribute to Government towards the exigencies of the State the sum of Five Guineas, and on the 12th March an Emergency meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration what every individual member wished to contribute towards the exigencies of the State, in order that the whole might be done in the name of the Lodge; the sum of £12 1s was subscribed by the members present exclusive of the Five guineas afore mentioned."

(To be continued.)

This afternoon the M.W. Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will perform the ceremony of "inaugurating" the New City of London College, Little Moorfields, when it is expected that Her Royal Highness the Princess and other members of the Royal Family will be present. The handsome pile of buildings was opened some time ago by Bro. the Lord Mayor (Alderman Knight), and the students have been some weeks in possession, but the formal opening was merely for the convenience of those engaged in the educational studies, and the inauguration to-day has been looked forward to with a vast amount of interest in the City. The new College is close by the Moorgate-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and the Finsbury Terminus of the North London tramways, whilst a few minutes walk only divides it from London-bridge, Cannon-street, and the Liverpool-street Stations. A very large and distinguished company is expected.

The annual summer banquet of the Lodge of Prosperity, No. 65, will be held on the 10th instant, at Oatlands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames. The brethren will assemble at two o'clock, under the presidency of the W.M. Brother G. Schadler. Tickets for lady visitors 10s 6d each. Gentlemen's ditto 21s. Trains leave Waterloo 10.15, 11.45, and 12.15. We congratulate the brethren of Prosperity on the happy selection—as regards locality—they have made for this year's outing, and express a fervent hope that they and their friends may have an agreeable and pleasant meeting.

The meetings of the Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction, No. 1278, held at the Duke's Head, Whitechapel-road, have been adjourned till the 26th of September next.

FUNERALS.
Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON,
COFFIN MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS,
17 NEWCASTLE STREET, STRAND, W.C.
And 30 FOREST HILL ROAD, PECKHAM RYE, S.E.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 7th JULY.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
1194—Villiers, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
Prov. Grand Lodge of M.M.M. of Middlesex and Surrey, Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond
1273—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
1567—Elliot, Railway Hotel, Feltham

MONDAY, 9th JULY.

22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, George Hotel, Australian Avenue, Barbican, at 7 (Instruc.)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1366—Highgate, Gatehouse Hotel, Highgate
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Pried Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, at 7 30 (Inst.)
1571—Leopold, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1691—Quadratic, Greyhound Hotel, Hampton Court
1693—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1891—St. Ambrose Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
1927—Earl of Lathom, Greyhound Hotel, Streatham
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
M.M. 239—Royal Naval, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.

40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings
75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth
104—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport
151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln
481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Mosley-street, Newcastle
589—Druids of Love and Liberality, Masonic Hall, Redruth
685—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall
949—Williamson, St Stephen School, Monkwearmouth, Durham
1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness
1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1436—Sandgate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds
1611—Eboracum, Queen's Hotel, Micklegate, York
1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea
1790—Old England, Masonic Hall, New Thornton Heath
1861—Claremont, School-room, Esher, Surrey
R.A. 148—Elias Ashmole, Chapter Rooms, Warrington
R.A. 154—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
R.A. 306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
R.A. 422—All Saint's, Masonic Hall, Gainsborough
R.A. 495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
R.A. 1258—Kennard, Masonic Hall, George Street, Pontypool
R.C.—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
R.C. 12—Red Cross, Athenæum, Lancaster

TUESDAY, 10th JULY.

55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
167—St. John, Holly Bush, Hampstead.
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Crown and Woolpack, St. John's-st.-rd., at 8 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
1969—Waldeck, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30

131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Truro
184—United Chatham of Benevolence, Assembly-rooms, Old Brompton, Kent
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
272—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Main Ridge, Boston.
406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-st., Newc.-on-Tyne (Inst.)
473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidstone
603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Cleckheaton
626—Lansdowne of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham
696—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Wednesbury
726—Staffordshire Knot, North Western Hotel, Stafford
829—Sydney, Black Horse, Sidcup
903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport
1250—Gilbert Greenhall, Masonic Rooms, Sankey Street, Warrington
1314—Acacia, Bell Hotel, Bromley, Kent
1325—Stanley, 214 Great Homer-street, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
1414—Knole, Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks
1465—Ockenden, Talbot Hotel, Sutton, Sussex
1545—Baildon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baildon
1678—Tonbridge, Masonic Hall, Tonbridge
1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool
R.A. 70—St John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princes Street, Plymouth
R.A. 253—Justice, Masonic Hall, Gower Street, Derby
R.A. 265—Judea, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
R.A. 268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne
R.A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
R.A. 330—St. Petrock, Masonic Hall, Turf Street, Bodmin
R.A. 860—King Edwin, Freemasons' Hall Yorkergate, New Walton
R.A. 1055—Derby, Masonic Rooms, Bedford Street, Cheetham, Lancashire
M.M. 6—Adams, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
M.M. 15—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Gandy Street, Exeter
M.M. 152—Dover and Cinque Ports, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover

WEDNESDAY, 11th JULY.

Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3
13—Union Waterloo, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
708—Carnarvon, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond
861—Whittington, Red Lion Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Black Horse, York Street, S.W., at 7.30 (Instruction)
1629—United, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 946—Strawberry Hill, Grotto Hotel, Twickenham
M.M. (T.I.)—Old Kent, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)
M.M. 284—High Cross, Seven Sisters Hotel, Tottenham
R.C. 67—Studholme, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square

54—Rope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale
146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
225—St. Luke's, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich
281—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster
284—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
483—Sympathy, Old Falcon Hotel, Gravesend
666—Benevolence, Private Rooms, Prince Town, Dartmoor
754—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 7.30. (Instruction)
851—Worthing of Friendship, Stevne Hotel, Worthing.
852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford.
854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham.
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Church-street, Tamworth.
1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1209—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate.
1248—Denison, Grand Hotel, Scarborough.
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1342—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle.
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
1393—Baldwin, Dalton Castle, Dalton-in-Furness
1424—Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham.
1434—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham.
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1613—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hebburn-on-Tyne.
1807—Loyal Wye, Builth, Breconshire
R.A. 24—De Swinburne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
R.A. 462—Bank Terrace, Harveaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
R.A. 809—Ebbeldrola, Rose and Crown Hotel, Wisbech
R.A. 1177—Dinlych, Masonic Room, South Parade, Tenby
R.A. 1345—Victoria, Cross Keys Hotel, Eccles
R.A. 1549—Stanmore, Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore
M.M. 145—Constantine, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester

THURSDAY, 12th JULY.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1425—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-road, Paddington
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1598—Ley Spring, Red Lion, Leytonstone
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1642—Earl of Carnarvon, Ledbroke Hall, Notting Hill
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
R.A. 554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney
R.A. 619—Beadon, Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street
R.A. 783—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 813—New Concord, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
R.A. 1383—Friends in Council, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)

35—Medina, 85 High-street, Cowes.
97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Toward-road, Sunderland.
139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
216—Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
333—Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston
339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith, Cumberland.
546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline-street, Longton, Stafford.
732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.
1055—Derby, Knowsley's Hotel, Cheetham, Lancashire.
1098—St. George, Private Room, Temperance Hotel, Tredegar, Mon.
1114—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1145—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1204—Royal, Imperial Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire.
1273—St. Michael, Free Church School-rooms, Sittingbourne.
1369—Hala, Plasgoch Hotel, Bala.
1416—Falcon, Masonic Hall, Castle Yard, Thirsk.
1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon.
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1583—Corbet, Corbet Arms, Towyn.

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1697—Hospitality, Royal Hotel, Waterfoot, near Manchester.
1782—Macbeth, Swan Hotel, Coleshill.
1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
1911—De La Pré, Masonic Hall, Northampton
1915—Graystone, Forester's Hall, Whitstable
R.A. 220—Harmony, Wellington Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
R.A. 613—Eridson, Masonic Hall, Southport
R.A. 807—Cabbell, 23 St Giles Street, Norwich
R.A. 818—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Lion Street, Abergavenny
M.M. 16—Friendship, 2 St. Stephen's Street, Devonport

FRIDAY, 13th JULY.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1154—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1643—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 33—Britannic, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 569—Fitzroy, Headquarters Hon. Artillery Company, City Road, E.C.
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
M.M. 198—Croydon, 105 High Street, Croydon
R.C. 3—Mount Calvary, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square

56—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary's-street, Cardiff.
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
458—Acre and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse-street, Goole.
536—Honour, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton.
642—Dartmouth, Dartmouth Hotel, West Bromwich.
1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Parliament-street, Harrogate
1087—Beaudesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 119—Sun, Square and Compass, Masonic Hall, Whitehaven
R.A. 137—Amity, Masonic Hall, Poole
R.A. 801—Eyton St. John, Wrekin Hotel Wellington, Salop
R.A. 993—Alexandra, Medway Hotel, Levenshulme

SATURDAY, 14th JULY.

Quarterly General Court, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1415—Campbell, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1686—Paxton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1928—Gallery, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 1423—Era, The Albany, Twickenham
M.M. 234—Brixton, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

306—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
1929—Mozart, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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LODGE OF PROSPERITY, No. 65.

THE first meeting of this Lodge since the installation of Bro. George Schadler as Worshipful Master was held on Thursday evening, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, where there was a very respectable muster for an "off night." The W.M. was supported by Bros. Charles J. Rich S.W., J. H. Hawkins J.W., J. H. Goodwin P.M. Treasurer, G. T. Brown P.M. Secretary, H. W. Gregory S.D., W. Walker J.D., R. Dyson I.G., J. Roberts I.P.M., C. E. Ferry P.M., E. S. Cornwall P.M., C. Daniel P.M., W. Chicken P.M., B. Banks Tyler, and many other brethren. Amongst the Visitors were Bros. W. Kerr 144, G. Sherbourne 1694, and F. Searl 1107. Lodge was opened soon after five o'clock with the customary formalities, and having been advanced, Bro. Alfred Cheney was raised to the sublime degree, the ceremony being performed by the Worshipful Master in a manner which for a "first attempt" was highly creditable, and elicited many expressions of approbation. Resuming in the first degree, the ballot was opened for Mr. John Charles Stone, of Edmonton, who had been proposed by Bro. Cornwall P.M., and seconded by Bro. C. Daniel P.M., and also for Mr. George Hopkins. In each instance the voting was unanimously in favour, and Mr. Stone being in attendance was duly initiated into the mysteries and privileges of the Order, the ceremony being admirably worked by the Worshipful Master, assisted by his Officers. It was announced that the summer banquet of the Lodge would be held on Tuesday, the 10th July, at the Oatlands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames, and the request was made that the brethren should intimate their intention of being present or otherwise before the 3rd July, as the Committee would make their final arrangements by the replies received to that date. The hope was expressed that the excursion would be well attended, and that the result might be as satisfactory as in previous years. At the conclusion of business the brethren dined together, when the toast list was opened by the W.M. with "Loyalty to the Throne and Fidelity to the Craft," a sentiment which was enthusiastically endorsed by all present. The I.P.M. then discharged what he considered to be a pleasant task, namely, that of proposing the health of the W.M., and in doing so he spoke of the highly creditable manner in which Bro. Schadler had acquitted himself in the various offices he had held in the Lodge, and the ability which he still continued to display now that he had reached the "top of the tree." They had seen his working to-day, and would all agree that it was admirable. He congratulated Bro. Schadler upon being surrounded on this occasion by so many Past Masters, a circumstance which was rather remarkable on an "off night," and it must be especially gratifying to the Worshipful Master on the first occasion of meeting after his installation. The W.M., after thanking the brethren sincerely for the kind manner in which they had received the toast, thought he hardly deserved the flattering things that had been said of him by his Immediate Past Master, for his working was hardly yet to his satisfaction. He should like them to put him further to the test, by giving him plenty of work in order to keep him out of mischief, and that he might show what he could do. He was happy to announce that the Lodge of Prosperity had not suffered in any way under his rule, for although he had so little time to make up his list for the Boys' School, he was enabled to take up subscriptions to the amount of £110, which was far beyond what he thought he should have been able to do. He was greatly obliged to the brethren for their co-operation, and he hoped they would rally round him at the summer banquet, so that they might have a thoroughly enjoyable day. He then proposed the health of the Initiate, a task which afforded him additional pleasure from the fact of this being the first time he had had the opportunity of doing so since his accession to office. He was sure, from the attention Bro. Stone had paid to the ceremony, he would duly appreciate the value of Freemasonry, and would no doubt prove to be a worthy brother amongst them. Bro. Stone, who appeared to be agreeably surprised at the reception given to the toast, thanked the brethren for the honour they had done him that evening. He knew but little of Masonry as yet, but that little he would act up to, and promised faithfully to keep to the obligations he had taken. If his life was spared, he hoped, with the assistance he should receive, to become a worthy Mason. The Worshipful Master then extended a cordial welcome to the Visitors, for whom Bros. Kerr and Sherbourne, of Chelsea, suitably responded, the latter thanking their excellent Secretary especially for enabling him to participate in the hospitalities of the Lodge, and expressing the hope that Bro. Brown would be able to establish an off-shoot of the Lodge at the house he had just taken at Chelsea. If there was any truth in the word Prosperity, they saw it in the way this Lodge had progressed, and he was sure if a branch of it were planted at Chelsea, it would be certain to thrive and grow in equal measure. In reply to the toast of the Past Masters, the whole of the "veterans" present spoke seriatim, all expressing their unabated interest in the welfare of the Lodge. Bro. Daniel P.M. mentioned that the Chapter in connection with the Lodge of Prosperity met at that house, and a good and comely crew assembled, and worked most unitedly together. He advised all who had not yet joined the Chapter to do so as soon as they conveniently could, as the fee was nominal, and the pleasure immense. The health of the Treasurer and Secretary came next, and Bros. Goodwin and Brown suitably responded. The latter observed that he was glad to bear testimony that the Lodge was in a flourishing condition; that night he had taken more money than on any previous off-night. He had got in two or three large sums, which he did not expect to get, from members in arrear. Referring to the Masonic Charities' Association in connection with the Lodge, the term of which would now soon expire, he was pleased to say that within the four years of its existence they had been able to send up no less than 580 guineas to the Masonic Charities as a result of the brethren subscribing the nominal sum of one shilling per week each. It was one of the most pleasing duties to be Secretary of that Association, and he hoped another would be started as soon as the present one expired, which would be in about four months' time. One of their Past Masters (Bro. Chicken) had started one at his house, and he hoped to receive a goodly number of names. The amount required from members was very small, but the result was large as time went on. He little dreamt that in so short a period they would be able to forward so large an amount on behalf of the Charities; it only showed what power and weight it gave the Lodge in the event of a death, or a poor child being proposed as a candidate for one of the Institutions connected with the Craft. If they calculated the number of votes this Association had given to the Lodge they must be highly gratified and pleased. The health of the Officers of the Lodge was next given from the chair, with complimentary remarks in respect of each, and the toast was acknowledged by the Senior Warden, the official list being closed with the Tyler's toast. During the evening some excellent songs were given by the brethren and visitors, a couple of excellent pieces being rendered by Bro. Sherbourne; these elicited much genuine applause. The proceedings throughout were of an exceedingly happy and harmonious character.

New Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 813.—The regular meeting of the above Lodge was held on Wednesday last, at the Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, Bro. Western in the chair, supported by Bros. Smith S.W., Chubb J.W., Powell acting Preceptor, Perl Secretary, Ferrar S.D., Allsopp J.D., Lone I.G., also Bros. Gribbell, Ockelford, Gadsby and others. The usual preliminaries having been observed in opening the Lodge, the Worshipful Master proceeded to work the initiation ceremony, Brother Gadsby acting as candidate. This brother afterwards proved himself an efficient Fellow Craft, and was entrusted. The Lodge was opened in the second degree and the ceremony of passing rehearsed, Bro. Gadsby acting as candidate. The Lodge was here resumed to the first degree. Bro. Smith was elected to fill the chair at the next meeting. The summer banquet in connection with this Lodge of Instruction will take place on Thursday, 26th July, at the Clarence Hotel, Teddington, under the presidency of Brother P.M. Cusworth Preceptor.

Tredegar Lodge of Instruction, No. 1625.—Held at the Royal Hotel, Mile End Road, on 25th June. Present—Bros. H. Marks W.M., B. Franks S.W., Oxley J.W., Stewart S.D., Hubbert J.D., Eastland I.G., D. Moss S.D. 1275 Preceptor, also Bros. Forss, Turbefield, &c. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Eastland acting as candidate. Bro. Forss worked the first, second and third sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Turbefield 1227 was unanimously elected a member of this Lodge. Bro. Stewart proposed, and Bro. Moss seconded a motion, that this Lodge should adjourn till the first Monday in September. This was carried unanimously. Nothing further offering for the good of Freemasonry the Lodge was closed in due form.

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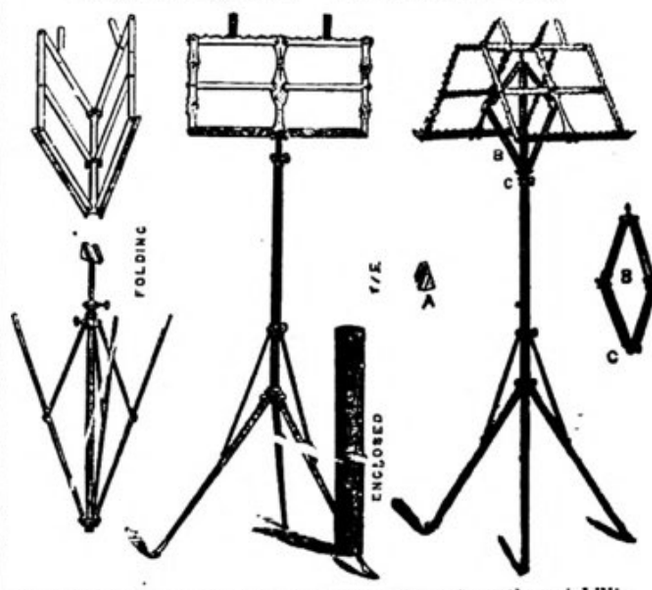

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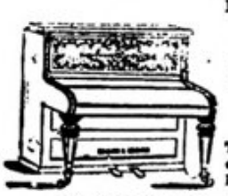

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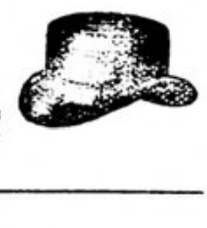

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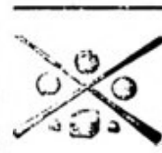
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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

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VISIT OF THE G. MASTER TO YORK.

THE arrangements made to ensure the success of the Masonic gathering at York, on Wednesday next, to our mind leave nothing to be desired. An experienced committee has been appointed to arrange all details, and this body acted wisely in securing the services of our esteemed Bro. T. B. Whytehead, who they have appointed their Chairman. All concerned have worked most zealously, and we anticipate the meeting will be more numerously attended than any previous Masonic assembly in the Provinces. The Grand Master will ascend the throne at the Guildhall of York at 10.15, when he will immediately proceed to open his Lodge. Previous to this, Provincial Grand Lodge will be opened, by the Prov. G. Master, the Earl of Zetland, at the Assembly Rooms.

ANALYSIS OF THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS FOR THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

CONTINUING our review of the recent Festival we now come to the Provinces. First and foremost on the present occasion, is Kent, the Grand Master of which district occupied the chair at the Festival itself. He was supported by forty-one members of his Province as Stewards, and they were instrumental in collecting £2,305 15s 6d. In March last the Province was represented at the Benevolent Festival by four Stewards, three of whom took up £148 5s, while in May, at the Girls, five of the six Kentish Stewards contributed £228 8s, giving a total of £2,682 8s 6d sent up this year from Kent to the three Institutions. The principal list for the Boys was that of Brother J. S. Eastes, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, his total being £601 16s, while six other Stewards reached three figure totals; these were Brother Henry Bond, of the Acacia Lodge, No. 1314, whose list amounted to £129 17s 6d; Bro. W. Hollis, Chislehurst Lodge, No. 1531, £121 16s; J. G. Henning, Union Lodge, No. 127, £120 15s 0d; F. W. Prescott, Peace and Harmony Lodge, No. 199, £113; J. G. Chillingworth, Saye and Sele Lodge, No. 1973, £110 5s; and Henry Mason, Pattison Lodge, No. 913, £100. Great praise is due, both to these Stewards and the brethren who supported them, for the very handsome sum collected for this Festival, which exceeds by a considerable amount anything before realised from Kent, and has only been exceeded in two instances by other Provinces during the past.

East Lancashire was represented by its Provincial Grand Master and by forty other Stewards, and between them they have collected £2,100, a grand amount, and one which will long rank among the foremost contributions to our Charities. In February last its donations to the Benevolent amounted to £212 1s 6d, and in May £89 5s was sent up to the Girls, giving a total for the year of £2,401 6s 6d.

West Yorkshire, on the present occasion, contributes £1,500, which sum follows donations of £450 to the Benevolent and £400 to the Girls, and makes a total from the district of £2,350 during the current year. The present return is one of the grandest ever known in West Yorkshire, noted as it is for large amounts, the total having been exceeded only once, viz. in 1881, when its contributions amounted to £3,560 for the Benevolent Institution.

Northumberland, not a very frequent attendant at the Festivals, comes nobly forward for the Boys this year with a total of £1,222 13s, collected by its Grand Secretary, Bro. B. J. Thompson. This is the first appearance of this district at the Charity Festivals of the present year, but the total now contributed goes far to make up for the absence of its members from the other two. We should, however, like to see a regular system of Stewardships inaugurated in the Province, and hope now that so influential an official as the Provincial Grand Secretary has taken the matter in hand that something of the sort will follow.

Cumberland and Westmoreland, another northern Province, and one which is also very uncertain as regards representation, is to the front on the present occasion with £1,050, collected by a most zealous worker for the Charities—Bro. George J. McKay. The Province was represented in May last, when the same Brother contributed twenty-five guineas towards the Girls' total.

North and East Yorkshire finishes up the Charity year with a donation of £873 7s for "Our Boys," which sum, together with £29 13s sent to the Benevolent in February, and £15 15s contributed to the Girls in May, gives a total for the year of £918 15s. The principal list on the present occasion is that of Bro. J. S. Cumberland, whose total of £541 16s is a living example of what can be accomplished through perseverance. It is not very long since that North and East Yorkshire was all but unknown in connection with our Charities, now it is possible for one of its members to collect no less a sum than £541 16s for one of the Festivals, and to be supported by other brethren with a total of £331 11s, in addition, a change which does great credit to the brethren of the district. Very much of this improvement is due to the exertions of Bro. J. S. Cumberland, and we feel sure that his present list must be as gratifying to him as to any one connected with the Province. We wish him long life to continue his exertions in the good cause.

Gloucestershire comes next, with £601 17s. It was represented at each of the preceding Festivals; in February by six Stewards, and in May by two. Its contributions this year have been £218 3s, £36 15s, and £601 17s respectively, together £851 15s, very satisfactory figures, especially when it is remembered that support from the district is regular.

Staffordshire contributed £460 9s towards the Boys' Festival, and this, together with £57 15s sent up for the Benevolent, and £272 6s contributed for the Girls' School, gives the very respectable total of £790 10s for the year. The district is one of the most regular in its attendances, and with such sums as have lately been sent up is well deserving of congratulation.

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, accredited with £375 5s 6d on the present occasion, had previously contributed £1,456 19s, so that the district stands out well, with a total of £1,832 4s 6d for the year. Its total in February was £149 16s, and in May £1,307 3s. On the latter occasion it will be remembered its Grand Master occupied the chair. The regularity and amount of the contributions from this district renders it one of the most important in the country.

Sussex figures this year for £364 17s for the Boys, £210 for the Old People, and £363 6s for the Girls, a

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grand total of £938 3s contributed during 1883, and that, too, after numerous other good totals. May the brethren of this southern district ever be as mindful of the Charities as they have been in the past.

Somersetshire comes next on our list, its total being £357 10s 6d. It was represented in February by one Steward, who took up £52 10s; and in May, also by one Steward, whose list was £44 2s. The total for the year is therefore £454 2s 6d.

The Western Division of South Wales, with a level £350, shews out well, considering its limited number of Lodges. The present is its first appearance in 1883, but it is, we believe, the custom in this district to support one Charity each year, and give all attention to that alone—a very good system in small districts.

West Lancashire has been comparatively quiet this year, still its representatives have brought up £823 13s 6d for the three Institutions, viz., £244 15s for the Benevolent, £244 13s for the Girls, and £334 5s 6d for the Boys. It must not be forgotten, when comparing these figures with those of other districts, that West Lancashire, in addition to its donations to the central Charities, also supports a local Masonic Institution, as also do other of the Provinces in its neighbourhood.

Worcestershire stands out well this year, its members having contributed a total of £764 6s, viz., £218 13s to the Benevolent, £217 7s to the Girls, and £321 6s to the Boys. A splendid results if taken in connection with the number of its Lodges, which are only eleven.

Devonshire now sends up £317 6s, and with its previous totals of £74 11s for the Benevolent and £203 3s for the Girls, is deserving of praise. £595 in one year from such a Province as Devonshire is most gratifying.

Suffolk is another district worthy of especial praise. Its total for the present year being no less a sum than £653 0s 6d. Of this amount £250 17s 6d was contributed to the Benevolent in February, £136 10s to the Girls in May, and £265 13s to the Boys last month.

We have now come to the end of those Provinces whose totals on this occasion exceed £250. We propose to conclude our summary here, especially as we have already given a list shewing the amounts contributed by the remaining districts. We do not leave off at this point because we consider those which follow are undeserving of mention, on the contrary, every district that puts in an appearance is deserving of praise, but the space at our disposal being limited, we are compelled to draw a line somewhere.

GROWTH OF GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WE have lately received a copy of the "Sesqui Centennial Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, F. and A.M.," and from its pages we extract the following address of Bro. the Hon. Pearson Church:—

It has ever been the custom of mankind to preserve a record of any notable event in their political, their religious, or their social life.

Such an usage, having the sanction of Divine command, is the means whereby true patriotism is fostered, religious zeal encouraged, and brotherly love nourished.

In conformity with this ancient and sacred custom, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania keeps this service. This day is unto us a memorial.

On St. John's Day, 24th June, in the year of Light 5732, there was held for the first time in the Province of Pennsylvania, and in this City of Philadelphia, a Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons; and at the same time Grand Officers for its government were duly chosen.

There had been indeed prior to that time, Masons sojourning here who used to meet together as a Lodge under the auspices of a Grand Lodge of England.

Yet this day, one hundred and fifty years ago, is to us, as Pennsylvania Masons, "the Beginning of Days." (It is a coincidence to be noticed in passing, that it was then, as it is now, the Saturday of the week.)

It does not fall within the scope of my remarks to unravel the network of intricacies which surrounds the Masonic jurisdiction of England during the last century, nor to rehearse the story of the consequent uncertainties of authority which exist in the chronicles of this earliest Grand Lodge. It is sufficient to remark that at one time there were two or more Grand Lodges in England, and two Grand Lodges at the same time claiming jurisdiction in Pennsylvania. The older Body did not long survive the political Revolution of the Colonies.

Our present Grand Lodge derives its real origin from "The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, 'according to the Old Constitutions,' granted by His Royal Highness Prince Edwin, at York, in the year of our Lord 926."

The Grand Warrant of our authority was issued on the 20th of June 1764.

The Grand Lodge thus organized remained as a Provincial Grand Lodge under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, known as the "Ancients," until, on the 25th of September 1786, it was unanimously resolved by the members that it was improper that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should remain any longer under the authority of any foreign Grand Lodge; and thus the old Provincial Grand Lodge became an institution of the past.

Immediately thereupon a Grand Convention was formed to take proper steps for the establishment of a truly independent Grand Lodge; and there was then adopted, with like unanimity, an ordinance that the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Grand Lodge form themselves into a Grand Lodge, to be called "The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging."

This official title, somewhat quaint, and still unchanged, differing, as I believe it does, from that of any of our sister Grand Lodges, sufficiently indicates that this Grand Lodge claimed and exercised Masonic jurisdiction outside the Province and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This jurisdiction was thus exercised by the Provincial Grand Lodge in warranting subordinate Lodges in many adjoining and distant Colonies, in the Island of Hayti, in regiments of the Continental Army, and even of the British Army.

This Grand Lodge, after it attained its independence, granted warrants to subordinate Lodges in many distant States, in the West India Islands, in Mexico, in different countries in South America, and in the United States Army. Many of these Lodges became extinct, and many became subsequently attached to other Masonic jurisdictions.

The Act of Independence of our Grand Lodge was gracefully acknowledged and fraternally recognised by the Mother Grand Lodge of England. In their congratulatory letter of brotherly love and of God-speed, occurs a passage so happily freighted with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," that I may be pardoned for quoting it: "Having perused," they say, "your Book of Constitutions, we reflect with pleasure that the Grand Lodge of England has given birth to a Grand Lodge in the Western World, whose strict adherence to the ancient and immutable landmarks of our Order, reflects honour on its original founders . . We conceive that in constituting your Grand Lodge, we necessarily communicated to it the same independent Masonic authority within your jurisdiction, which we ourselves possessed within ours; amenable to no superior jurisdiction under Heaven, and subject only to the immutable landmarks of the Order. All Grand Lodges in Masonry being necessarily free, independent, and equipollent within their respective jurisdictions, which consequently excludes the idea of subjection to any foreign authority or the establishment of an *imperium in imperio*."

Of this counsel, coming from our Alma Mater, this Grand Lodge has ever been mindful. As the instructive words of a prudent father sink deep into the heart and understanding of an obedient and respectful child, so did this Grand Lodge, in its youth, cherish this message of wisdom from our ancient and honourable ancestor.

The ancient and unchangeable landmarks, usages and customs of our Order, and the no less trenchant doctrines of independent jurisdictional sovereign Masonic authority, have been the Jachin and Boaz of our Masonic edifice, reared and supported as it has been in Wisdom, Strength and Beauty. They have been to this Grand Lodge the pillar of cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night. They have kept us in the straight pathway which leads to true Masonic light and knowledge.

It would be a most interesting study to mark the many memorable epochs, and to acquaint ourselves with the many notable events in the long history of the Grand Lodge, and thus to follow its growth from infancy to maturity, but my limited time forbids me to do more than glance at one or two more promising episodes.

The Grand Lodge had its period of gloom, and for a time felt the bitter blast, and breathed the noxious vapour of madness, fanaticism and folly; but, as a laden atmosphere is purified by a violent thunderstorm, so, after its era of persecution, did our Grand Lodge, upheld and defended by its noble band of officers and members, who would not bend to the behests of illegally exercised authority, henceforth shine with renewed lustre and revived splendour. "The eyes of the Lord were open upon this House day and night, upon the place whereof He had said He would put His name there." The Ark of the Covenant had gained its resting place, and there was thereafter to be found no Uzzah to lay his unhallowed hands upon its sacred form.

There is one event in the history of the Grand Lodge which, to us as Pennsylvania Masons of the present generation, appears strange.

In the year 1780 the Grand Lodge took into consideration the propriety and necessity of appointing a Grand Master over all the Grand Lodges formed or to be formed in these United States, and after it was so resolved, that Brother who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," was by this Grand Lodge unanimously elected Grand Master of Masons throughout the United States.

The concurrence in this movement by the several Grand Lodges of the United States was most strenuously urged by our Grand Lodge, and very persuasive arguments were used for the purpose of bringing about united action. In after years different and better counsels prevailed, for we find that, in answer to similar propositions from other Grand Lodges this Grand Lodge declared it to be inexpedient and impracticable to establish a Supreme Superintending Grand Lodge in the United States. It was, however, the sense of our Grand Lodge that a more intimate union should be formed, and a permanent intercourse established between the several Grand Lodges.

All of these projects were finally abandoned, and never, so far as I am aware, was the subject again brought forward.

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Our present system of Grand Representatives between the several Grand Bodies in the United States and elsewhere, is probably the result of the impression made by these early propositions.

As is well known to the Masonic student, Ancient Masonry consisted of four degrees, and every lawfully warranted Lodge possessed and, if its ability and numbers justified, exercised the power of conferring the Royal Arch Degree. There were then no intermediate degrees, and the Royal Arch was exclusively under the control of the Grand Lodge.

In the year 1795, the Grand Lodge authorized the formation of a Grand Royal Arch Chapter under its own immediate government. The officers of the Grand Lodge were *ex officio* the officers of the Grand Chapter, and all working Chapters were held under the authority of a regular subsisting warrant granted by the Grand Lodge.

Thus matters remained for many years until Capitular Masonry in this State was conformed to the system as it existed in other jurisdictions.

I have not the time to enter into the details of the growth of the Grand Lodge, nor the opportunity to illustrate the paths trodden by our progenitors, and pointed out by them for our guidance, and whereby this Grand Lodge has attained its present high commanding position.

"There were giants in those days," and when they began the edifice of Freemasonry in this Commonwealth, they laid deep its foundations among the sub-strata of the ancient landmarks and Masonic tradition, and then united the superstructure with the cement of Prudence, Fortitude, Temperance and Justice, and upheld it by the columns of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth; thus enabling it to withstand the tempests of modern innovations and puerile novelties, which ever threaten to undermine the solid principles of this Ancient and Honourable Institution.

The Pennsylvanian Mason of to-day meeting his brethren of the Grand Lodge in this building, cannot realise the wonderful advance made by the Fraternity in this jurisdiction during the past century and a-half.

Between the Tun Tavern, of Water-street, where, in a modest hired upper room, the first Grand Lodge was held in this city and Province, and the present edifice—the most magnificent dedicated to the uses of Freemasonry ever erected—there is a wide distinction; but it is a contrast far more eloquent than that afforded by the mere lapse of time, or the increased prosperity of the Craft.

The contemplation of the several steps by which this architectural summit has been reached, shows that the seed sown by our Masonic forefathers fell on good ground, and yielded "sixty and one hundredfold;" that the germs of Faith, of Hope and of Charity, planted by them, brought forth their fruit in due season.

A comparative view of the one Lodge, with its handful of Brothers, and confined to one spot in the Colony, and the three hundred and eighty thriving Lodges, with their thirty-five thousand Masons scattered through this great Commonwealth, from the River Delaware to Lake Erie, exhibits something vastly more significant than a mere contrasting of unrhetorical figures. It presents a scene more charming to the senses than that depicted by a confused mass of commonplace statistics.

It represents a compact body of free-born men under the tongue of good report, "fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

At this memorial service, designing to perpetuate the memory of our growth and prosperity in a spirit of justifiable self-congratulation, may we not point to our humble beginning, our past illustrious history, and our present exalted position, and, recognising in all this the munificence of the Giver of every good and perfect gift, reverentially exclaim, as it was said of the patriarch of old, "What hath God wrought?" "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel!"

And, standing, as we are, on the threshold of another epoch, may we not resolve to forget not the past, to wisely improve the present, and "go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart?"

Wherefore, then, as a Grand Lodge, do we look back with complacency upon our historic past, congratulate ourselves upon our successful present, and confidently indulge the hope of a glorious future.

The answer is to be derived from the fact that our Order is founded upon the eternal and immutable truths of Equality and Fraternity; that the great unwritten language and laws and traditions and teachings of Freemasonry have been kept by this Grand Lodge as pure and as sacred as the fires tended by the vestal virgins; that while principalities and powers and earthly dynasties are subject to dissensions, disintegration and decay; the white-winged Dove of Peace hovers over our battlements, and our walls are resonant with the sweet songs of Harmony, and the joyful chants of Unity, which, "like as the dew of Hermon fall upon the hill of Sion."

The answer is to be further found in the fact that this Grand Lodge is panoplied in the armour of the Ancient Landmarks, and with these there is "no variableness, neither shadow of turning;" that it has ever maintained, as with a Divine faith, the absolute sovereignty and supremacy of itself in all matters within its own territorial jurisdiction; and that in determining questions of Masonic law there is nothing higher or more authoritative than its decrees, save only the Ancient Landmarks, Usages and Customs of the Order.

The answer is to be still further found in its unshaken conviction that the spirit of novelty, of unrest, of progress falsely so-called, has no foundation in the true Masonic character; in the firm belief that in Masonry whatever is ancient is true, and whatever is modern is false, and that the introduction of innovations into the body of Masonry is as full of peril to the stability of the Order as the introduction of the Trojan horse was to the city of Priam.

Finally, it is to be found in the long-established system by which the Grand Officers of this Grand Lodge are chosen, and the prevailing spirit which binds them together.

By an unwritten law of the Grand Lodge a brother who aspires to govern as Grand Master must first serve his terms of apprenticeship in the minor elective Grand Offices. He attains his high position through earned promotion, and not by intrigue and indulgence. The other elective Grand Officers serving as advisers to the Grand Master in the government of the Craft, and partaking in his responsibility as they ascend into the place of dignity and power, are in like manner served "by those who in their turn shall follow them." As a Past Grand Master, his influence is still felt as a member of one or more of the leading standing committees, which tend so strongly to shape the policy of the Grand Lodge. Thus we have at all times around the Grand East a body of diligent, faithful and experienced brethren, who guard well the portals of Freemasonry, and suffer the Grand Lodge to come under no evil imputation.

These are some of the characteristics of this Grand Lodge. Upon us have devolved the duty and responsibility of preserving its laws. Let its word be "as a lantern unto our feet, and a light unto our paths."

In a few more decades this Grand Lodge will be celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of its foundation. It is scarcely possible that any now within the sound of my voice will be here to assist in that ceremony. Those who will then be participants will have received their Masonic light from us. Let it arise and shine for the never-fading glory of pure and ancient Masonry, which may always find its sure resting place within the precincts of this, the parent Grand Lodge of America.

O venerable Mother of us all, "rich with the spoils of time."

"The Lord bless thee and keep thee!

"The Lord make His face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee!

"The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

—:o:—

"THE SAME USAGES AND CUSTOMS."

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—At the risk of being considered pertinacious in "sticking to a favourite fad," as my attempt to secure a logical deduction and result from the very expressive clause in our present Book of Constitutions—relating to Masonic working—has been characterised by my good friend your contemporary, in a recent leaderette, I am constrained to make further endeavour to ascertain what is meant by the clause which has been substituted in the proposed revision.

The respective clauses are as follow:—

EXISTING REGULATION.	REVISED REGULATION.
"All lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs; every deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working is highly improper, and cannot be justified or countenanced. In order to preserve this uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among free-masons, some members of every lodge should be deputed to visit other lodges as often as may be convenient."	"The master and wardens of a lodge are enjoined to visit other lodges as often as they conviniently can, in order that the same usages and customs may be observed throughout the craft, and a good understanding cultivated among freemasons."

At the Special Grand Lodge held on the 30th ult., for the consideration of the proposed revision, when discussion was reprehended, and hasty decisions invited with a view to attain at one sitting, if possible, a result which, to be at all, or even nearly, perfect, demanded cool and matured deliberation, and the adjournments necessary for that purpose, I proposed the re-instatement of the existing regulation, as an amendment, so far victoriously as to be defeated by not more than five votes. This evidences the fact that very many more Freemasons are of my way of thinking, as to unity of working, than my opponents care to admit.

But I *was* defeated, and, as is only right, and until the decision then arrived at is reversed, respectfully bow to the majority. For the present at all events I must, as will all good and loyal Masons, observe the "*same* usages and customs" in Masonic working. It will be so easy to do this when we learn what are the "same usages and customs observed throughout the Craft." Probably the direction given to us will be supplemented by information as to the authority to whom we should apply for instruction! At present I know of none in particular, and in a general way to adopt some of the "usages and customs" of, say, Lodges in the West of England, and some others of, say, Lodges in the North, and reconcile them with the "usages and customs" of the Metropolis, would be to render "confusion worse confounded," and instead of cultivating "a good understanding among Freemasons" would almost necessitate the establishment of a fourth Masonic charity for the reception of Masonic lunatics.

Where are we drifting? The abandonment of the old regulation that "every deviation from the established mode of working is highly improper and cannot be justified or countenanced" means, if any-

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thing, that it is no longer necessary to conform to any particular mode, and that any form or ritual may be adopted at the will or caprice of any individual, "none daring to make him afraid." And again, what is the "established" mode, and when and by whom was it established? These are questions worth serious consideration. When they are answered as they should be by those who appear to direct in what manner the work of Freemasonry should be practised, without explanation of what "usages and customs" are enjoined for observance throughout the Craft, I may cease to pursue a subject which I am free to confess does not cease to pursue me.

But I fear that inability to give satisfactory replies will necessitate further communications from,

Yours very truly and fraternally,

JAMES STEVENS P.M. 1216, P.Z. &c.

Clapham, 9th July 1883.

MORE LAND AND THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—This seems to be a time of speculation in connection with our Institution. There is the Preparatory School Special Building scheme, the re-building of the Temple at Freemasons' Hall, recently destroyed by fire, and now the land question crops up at Wandsworth. I heartily approve of the movement with regard to the Boys; the rebuilding of the Temple is imperative. Care should be taken in the latter case that haste does not interfere with completeness. Now that an opportunity is afforded, all that human skill and Masonic devotion can accomplish should be taxed to the utmost to make the dwelling place of Grand Lodge, the centre and heart of Freemasonry, worthy of the noble Institution. If caution were ever necessary it is in the matter that is set down to come before the Quarterly Court to be held to-day relative to the land adjoining the Girls' School. It comprises nine acres, for which the very modest sum of £4,000 per acre is asked. I am not acquainted with the value of land in this particular spot, but I should say that the sum asked is grossly extravagant, and could only have been demanded under peculiar circumstances, the chief of which is that at least a portion of the said land is a desirable acquisition, if not an imperative necessity, to the existing School. The owner has taken in the whole case, and, with itching palm, seeks to make a market out of conditions that he himself has helped to create. No doubt part of this ground would have been purchased long ago if the School Committee had had a chance before the price of land had been inordinately swelled by the increased demand, owing to the growth of London. The owner, however, kept his counsel and his land, and now that he has made up his mind to sell he imposes the condition that the purchaser must take the whole or none. How far this condition is meant to influence the Committee of the Girls' School I know not, but it is perfectly certain that the whole matter needs the utmost skill and watchfulness. As at present advised I consider £4000 an acre a fancy price, and altogether unwarranted, except under circumstances already alluded to. But supposing the sum to be fair, according to existing conditions, then comes the other question whether the School should become the purchaser and enter into all the risks and entanglements that accompany the disposition of land for building purposes. What are the necessities of the School? Those should be first determined. It may be that some of this land is indispensable; it may be, perhaps, that it is not, but only desirable, and then only if it can be obtained at a moderate and fair rate. If indispensable, then I hold it would be better to wait events and buy only what is wanted, even at an enhanced price. If only desirable, then I should say pocket disappointment, make the best of circumstances, and bid the owner of the land go elsewhere for a customer. It is one thing to buy, and another to sell. Suppose the Committee were to buy the whole of the nine acres at a cost of £36,000, they would in all probability have to sell what they did not want at a reduced price. It is hardly likely that the whole of the nine acres is of equal value; if not it is important to ascertain the relative value of one acre to another. The reverse, of course, may be true; but I fear not, and therefore the Committee must be exceedingly careful before they enter upon a speculation that may be very disastrous. There is another view that must not be lost sight of; suppose they purchase the whole, and have to wait some time before they can resell what they do not require for their own use, how is the interest upon capital to be provided? I do not think it possible that it can accrue from increased price of resold land, for as I have already said the resale will most likely result in loss. If so, what will the cost of the acquired portion amount to? These are questions that might be asked and answered. I earnestly hope that wise counsels will prevail to-day, and that prudence in speech as well as in action, will characterise the proceedings.

Yours fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

SOME IMPORTANT MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—There are several remarks in your paper of the 7th July which require comment. In the first place you say that the general body of Craftsmen have every reason to be satisfied with the result of Special Grand Lodge, on Friday, 29th ult. Certainly the message from His Royal Highness was most gratifying, at the same time not more than half the brethren generally felt sure he would accord; but when you wind up your article with reporting satisfactory progress, inasmuch as 184 clauses have been passed, I must beg to differ in toto. Anything more unsatisfactory than the manner in which those clauses were scrambled through, could not have been. With the exception of three or four, which were well contested, the whole might have been taken as read for aught that the brethren knew what they were assenting to. Then, again, the absence of any remarks from you or the *Freemason* on vital points, such as the retention or not of the word "alone" in 2nd line clause 4, Revise; the arbitrary clause—No. 54—where it gives power to the *Chairman* of the General Committee—not, mind you, the General Committee—to omit any notice of motion from the list of business to be brought before Grand Lodge. The reporter of your contemporary had the misfortune to lose a large portion of his notes, and yours were evidently in the same boat.

Now, with regard to that little word "alone;" in the "retention" or "rejection" of that word lies the "retention" or "division" of the supreme and inherent power of Grand Lodge. By the rejection of it you create a divided authority, and it does not need a prophet to tell us the fate of a divided house or authority; it was my impression that it was retained, but I am told the contrary was the case. It behoves us as a body, loyal and true to ourselves and our ancient landmarks, to move the non-confirmation of that portion of the minutes when they are brought up for confirmation. With regard to Clause 54, I think Bro. James Stevens moved that, for the Chairman of General Committee, the words Chairman should be left out; but that is another vital point. I care not how good and excellent a brother there may be as Chairman of the General Committee, it is too arbitrary a power to place in his hands. With regard to Clause 4, I wrote to the Grand Secretary on the 8th instant, asking for the information I sought for, but up to the present, the 12th, I have received no reply. It may be as well for the brethren to know that, a large proportion of the shorthand reporter's notes having been lost, there is no record of that portion of the proceedings of Special Grand Lodge extant, and certainly so much will have to be reconsidered; in fact, if the whole were gone through again, with that deliberation and sense of responsibility becoming a body of men engaged in deciding on the most important act possible, viz., framing the laws and regulations which are to govern them, instead of hurrying through, like a lot of schoolboys, anxious to get out to play, it would be more worthy of, and more consistent with, the dignity due to the noble Order to which we have the privilege of belonging. In fact, a Committee should be formed outside of the Board of General Purposes, part taken from London and part from the Provinces, to decide upon the merits of the work done by the Revise Committee. These brethren should be selected with care and judgment as to fitness for that particular work, and they should be paid for it; as, indeed, it could not possibly be properly done under a week of four hours per day.

The proposed purchase of extra land for the Girls' School is another matter requiring great care and judgment to deal with. The extortionate price put upon the land by the owner should be rejected without a doubt. I wrote to a friend of mine, a Brother Mason, who is an auctioneer and estate agent in the locality, and asked him to go and look at the place, and give me his candid opinion. This he has done, as follows:—He does not hesitate to express his opinion as to the greed of the owner, and the extravagance of his demand. He (my friend) has taken the trouble to obtain the opinion of other practical men in the same profession as himself in the locality, and will bring them with him on Saturday. He says there is no doubt as to the advantages its possession would bring to the Institution, but you can buy gold too dear. The freeholder evidently thinks to alarm the Committee with the threat of building operations, but *no builder* would have to do with the estate at even £3,000 per annum. There are many who would probably treat for the land at £2,500, and for one triangular piece I would rather our Committee should give *after the rate of* £5,000 per acre than not have it. He also expects to be prepared with details of the sale of plenty of property in the neighbourhood, in a better position, at a far less price. I trust that the brethren will muster in their strength on Saturday, and resist any attempt that may be made to squander the money which has been given for a very different purpose.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

C. J. PERCEVAL P.M. 1607.

P.S.—In answer to my inquiry, it appears that Clause 4, page 2, of the Revised Constitutions was carried, as printed, at the Special Grand Lodge on the 29th ult.

MORE CHARITY NEEDED.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Under the heading "Our Eighteenth Volume" you last week inserted a very modest note. You are silent as to your own work in particular, and mass it with that done by Masonic journals generally. As one indebted to the CHRONICLE for much instructive and interesting information, I venture, with your permission, to urge your claims to the consideration of the Craft generally. I am not restrained by the modesty that comes of ownership or self-interest, and therefore can claim to speak boldly, and I trust effectively. Your journal, while it wisely restrains the license, encourages the liberty of free men. No one who has a grievance—real or fancied—is denied a hearing, provided that the writer keeps to the subject and deals with it in a fair, manly and Masonic spirit. I do not imply by this that no other organ or body does the same. I have no desire to raise the CHRONICLE in the estimation of the brethren at the cost of any other paper; but I think I may confidently affirm that there is no other journal that discharges its functions with a higher regard to all the essentials that make an organ of a class so welcome and useful than yours does. As you truly observe, those who do not find time to read the literature of Freemasonry sustain a loss. That is true in many senses. Grand as is the genius of the Craft, sublime as are the ceremonies, there is much left of a commoner order to learn and practise. Take

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the genius, inspiration, and origin of Freemasonry. How few there are who understand them, how small is the interest taken in them. This is accounted for in no small measure by the lack of libraries, by the cost of procuring necessary information, and by the solid character of the study. I can quite understand a profound knowledge of the Craft is not to be expected among the many, and only the few have the time and inclination to work out for themselves the grandeur of the philosophy of the Order, and to solve the subtleties of meaning and of history that crowd the ceremonies. There are few, however, who could not digest a lighter food, and it is just this food that journals like the CHRONICLE afford. It is a register of current events; it gives a digest of work done, and records the economic policy of the Institution. In addition, the CHRONICLE popularises abstruse works, picks out their salient features, and presents them in a form easily understood. It gives extracts from other publications—native and foreign—analyzes reports that are sometimes long, involved and weary, and gives a free platform to every brother. I need not particularise other features, and think I have fairly summarised them. I ask the brethren to try and realise all the labour and expense that the work done by the CHRONICLE involves. When they have done that, I ask them further if a little more charity is not needed in the way of appreciation and support? It should be remembered that a Masonic journal cannot go outside of the Craft for help; even if it could, it would not be prudent to do so. I believe there are what are termed general newspapers that do report Lodge meetings and otherwise deal with Masonic subjects, but whether they have the requisite sanction or not I do not pretend to say. My experience leads me to the conclusion that they have not; and even if they had the practice, ought not to be encouraged. The authorised journals devoted exclusively to the Craft cannot enter into competition with them in general news, and mongrel papers ought not to be permitted to deal with matters that are essentially the property of special journals. The clear duty, as I take it, is for Masons to support their own papers. The result would be a mutual gain, the cultivation of valuable knowledge and the development of a purer and a nobler spirit. I want to see more earnestness in the Craft, less ignorance and selfishness, and a higher regard for the essence of things. These ends can only be obtained by widening the sources of information, by protecting and supporting those sources when they are provided. While pleading for the Masonic press, I am also pleading for the whole body, and where the object is mutual and ennobling, I cannot be wrong in demanding a little charity in the direction I have pointed out.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

I.P.M.

NORFOLK AND "OUR BOYS."

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—An old aphorism has it that "comparisons are odious," not odorous, Mr. Editor, as Mrs. Malaprop would have it. Doubtless they are offensive when spitefully instituted, but I can imagine nothing more beneficial when comparisons are made to wake up dormant charity, and to stimulate brethren to become worthy of themselves and the institutions to which they belong. Now, Sir, looking at the list of subscriptions for the Boys' School, the analysis of which has engaged so much of your time and attention; I find Norfolk ranks last but one, with the paltry sum of £26 5s, and this, too, in the face of a special appeal, which has worked such wonderful results in most other Provinces. How is this? I know some of the Norfolk brethren; I have visited their Lodges; and, judging from my reception, from the spirit that seemed to prevail, I certainly was not prepared for such a small outcome of large pretensions. I am not in possession of facts with regard to what they have done on other occasions, and for other branches of the charitable work of the Order: perhaps they have done so much in the immediate past that they can now rest on their oars. I trust that it is so, and would gladly believe it. I have heard of individual cases in which a noble spirit of generosity has been displayed; but these relate to those who are closely associated with them, and would have the claims of friendship to back them. What seems strange to me is, that a county like Norfolk—with its traditions, with its number of Lodges, with a personal friend of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England as Provincial Grand Master—should be so far behind other Provinces in responding to a special appeal made to them. I do not wish to judge harshly, but the position of Norfolk is so anomalous, so opposed to the just expectations I had formed, that I deem it my duty to call attention to what appears to me to be a great failure of Masonic spirit, the first essential of which is Charity. Suffolk, the adjoining Province, is rather higher than midway on the list; even Essex far outstrips Norfolk. It is true that Cambridge does not appear to figure at all, and, so far, Norfolk has the advantage; but speaking of the many good men I know belonging to the Craft, their position certainly does not correspond with the pretensions of a few who, I fear, have ruled too long. With all the good qualities of the Norfolk brethren, I noticed in some particulars they were more given to the observance of the letter than of the spirit of Freemasonry. The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life. Possibly this fault I have pointed out may account for what appears to be a lack of interest. The observance of forms may be carried too far, red-tapeism leads to coldness and indifference, and possibly that is the condition of the Lodges in some parts of the Province. Whatever may be the cause, I am certain I shall be doing good service if I can succeed in stirring up the brethren in Norfolk. Why, Sir, the Lodges in Norwich alone ought to have redeemed the Province from its humiliating position. I believe they would have done so if they had been properly appealed to. The Lodges in the city are numerous, and contain some wealthy men, who are not regarded as stingy in other relations of life. A knowledge of this fact makes me wonder the more, and induces me to strive to awaken a better spirit than seems to find exercise at present. I know it exists, and if properly worked will act with no uncertain result.

Yours fraternally,

QUIP.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Saturday last, Brother A. F. Godson presiding. There were also present the following brethren: Raynham W. Stewart, Dr. Ramsay, D. Crombie, J. L. Mather, A. Williams, J. B. Sorrell, C. F. Matier, J. M. P. Montagu, W. H. Saunders, Frederick Adlard, George Cooper, H. Goodall, G. P. Festa, George Skeggs, A. M. Broadley, and E. C. Massey. When the minutes of the General Committee of the 2nd June, and those of the House Committee of 29th June, had been read, Bro. Raynham Stewart, referring to a recommendation of the House Committee, gave notice of the following motion to be brought forward at the Quarterly Court:—

That in accordance with the recommendation of the House Committee the sum of 100 guineas be handed to Miss Elizabeth Hall, now in the 20th year of her office as Matron, and in consideration of her valuable services during the outbreak of scarlet fever in the School last year.

Brother Binckes asked, and obtained sanction for the investment of an additional £2,000 in India four per cents. on account of the Building Fund. There were eleven petitions considered, of which two were deferred for further information—nine names being added to the list of candidates. There are now sixty-four candidates, and twenty vacancies to be filled at next election. An application was submitted from the mother of E. G. W. Taylor, a pupil about to leave the School, and Bro. Montagu, who attended from the Council of the 33°, said that it was proposed, in accordance with the desire of the boy himself, who was desirous of adopting his late father's business, to place him for a term of three years with Bro. Sugg's firm, gas engineers, and the Council of the 33° had made a grant of £60, to be paid in three annual instalments. That, however, would do little more than pay Bro. Sugg (who provided his employés with a good dinner daily at one shilling per head) for the lad's expenses under this head, and as the mother would have to provide him with clothes, and other necessaries, the Council deputed him to ask the Committee if they would supplement the Council's grant, as the power of the relatives to render further assistance was now exhausted. On the motion of Bro. Matier it was resolved to grant a sum of £10, to be handed to the Supreme Council, to be disposed of as might be arranged between Bro. Montagu and Bro. Binckes.

A grant of £20 was made towards procuring an outfit for Keddell (another boy leaving the School) who was going to sea.

Three other former pupils, whose employers had sent favourable reports of their conduct, received grants of £5 each.

The question of electing an additional Trustee was deferred.

Bro. Binckes reported that the amount announced by the Stewards of the recent Festival now amounted to £23,050.

The following notices of motion were then given by Bro Raynham Stewart:—

That, having regard to the unprecedented success of the recent Festival, which involved unusual and excessive labour, the sum of £250 be handed to the Secretary, Bro. Binckes, who has now completed twenty-two years' service.

That in consequence of the largely increased office duties, the Secretary do receive a salary of £125 per annum in addition to his present salary for the years 1883 and 1884, and the Clerk a salary of £25 in addition to his salary for the same years; to be paid out of the interest on the capital stock invested on behalf of the "Special Preparatory Building Fund."

The Installation Meeting of the High Cross Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 284, was held at the "Seven Sisters'" Hotel, Page Green, Tottenham, on Wednesday last, when a large gathering of Grand Officers and other brethren attended. Bro. H. V. Clements retired from the position of W.M., and Bro. E. G. Lewis was installed W.M. for the ensuing year. A full report of this interesting meeting will appear in our next.

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INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

—:o:—

CLAREMONT LODGE, No. 1861.

ONE of those clear bright summer afternoons, when the sun is not too glaring, and soft fleecy clouds fleck the skies, modulating the temperature into a refreshing coolness, tempted a goodly number of visitors from town, and from the country side also, to pay a visit to the quaint little village of Esher on Monday afternoon, to witness the installation of Bro. F. W. T. Goddard into the chair of the Claremont Lodge. The name in itself is significant, and it is unnecessary to remind our readers of the days when the Queen of the exiled Louis Philippe resided here, and received within her magnificent demesne the representative of those illustrious Frenchmen who are just now engrossing the attention of political students everywhere. For the present Claremont Park is the home of our distinguished brother the youngest son of her Majesty, and it is only to be noted that the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Albany has restored to the secluded and picturesque locality of Esher and Claremont more than all the vivacity and importance it enjoyed when the regal palace was tenanted by the ill-starred, but we venture to think esteemed, representative of the Imperial nobility of France. But we have not here to deal with politics. All institutions in the world except Freemasonry know the meaning of *Sic transit gloria mundi*. The accession to the chair of K.S. of the fourth Worshipful Master of this young, but exceedingly compact working Lodge, was an event of sufficient interest to stir up a considerable amount of pleasurable excitement among the brethren of the Province of Surrey, and the muster, though not so numerous as we have met on some other occasions, was nevertheless satisfactory, and what was wanting in point of numbers was made up for in *bonhommie* and heartiness of spirit. A cluster of brethren from town assembled on the Waterloo platform shortly before three o'clock, and left by the train, in which special accommodation was provided for them, picking up a few brethren at Surbiton, whilst others followed by a later train. The drive along by the downs, with Sandown racecourse on the one side and a stretch of beautifully-wooded country lying beyond the common, was most refreshing after the oppressive heat of the City, and was thoroughly enjoyed. Soon after four o'clock the Lodge was opened in the School Room, Park-road, the interior of the building having been adapted to the purpose by a suitable adornment of flags, &c., whilst the handsome silk banners presented by the present and former Masters of the Lodge showed to advantage beside the dais. The retiring W.M. Bro. F. A. Manning presided, supported by Bros. F. W. T. Goddard S.W. and W.M. elect, B. Williams J.W., T. Vincent P.M. Prov. G.S.B. Treasurer, H. E. Frances P.M. P. Prov. D.C. Secretary, T. Snowden S.D., S. Ward J.D., J. M. Barstone I.G.; Martin Sharp, A. Fisher, F. Woodin, W. Woodin, V. W. Morfitt, E. Pincott, T. Rucker, T. Bowler Tyler, and others. The visitors included Bros. W. H. Boswell P.M. 1686, W. T. Buck P.M. 1702, Dr. J. Best (Cripplegate Lodge), J. Tickle P.M. 1702 P.P.G.R., Charles M. Ohren W.M. 452, J. Rhodes 463 Prov. Grand Organist, F. McAlpin P.M. 229, A. J. Dickinson P.M. 452, Dr. W. Porcheron 12, W. Crossley 1702, Thomas Charlton 1702, E. Stockdale 1702, F. Tyler 1702, W. Willan 452, W. J. Russell S.D. 194, W. G. Hunter 412, H. T. Brown 27, &c. Business having been inaugurated with the customary ancient rites, and the report of the Audit Committee (which was very satisfactory) received, Brother Goddard was presented as the W.M. elect, and having assented in the usual form to the responsibilities of the office, a Board of Installed Masters was duly constituted, and the ceremony of installation was impressively performed by Brother Manning P.M. On the re-admission of the brethren, the newly-installed Worshipful Master was proclaimed and saluted in the various degrees, the processional music being admirably rendered by Bro. Rhodes Prov. Grand Organist, and Bro. H. E. Frances P.M. acting as Director of Ceremonies. In handing the warrant to the new Master, the Installing Officer observed that it had not passed through the hands of many distinguished Masons, the Lodge being only a little over three years old; but he had no doubt whatever that it would pass through the hands of Brother Goddard as unsullied as he now received it. The first of the charges was delivered by the Immediate Past Master, and that to the Wardens by Brother Vincent P.M., the third being rendered in eloquent manner by Bro. H. E. Frances. At the close of the rite, the newly-installed Master invested his Officers for the year, as follow:—Bros. F. A. Manning I.P.M., Benjamin Williams S.W., T. Snowden J.W., Thomas Vincent P.M. Treasurer, H. E. Frances P.M. Secretary, S. Ward S.D., J. M. Barstone J.D., A. Fisher I.G., T. Rucker W.S., and Thomas Bowler Tyler. In bestowing the collars, the W.M. addressed a few words to each Officer in explanation of his duties. After the investiture the W.M., addressing his Immediate Past Master, said it was his privilege, on behalf of the whole of the brethren, to present to him a jewel, as a mark of their high appreciation of the services he had rendered to the Lodge during his year of office, and of the interest he had manifested in the welfare of the Lodge. Accompanying the gift was a beautifully illuminated address in blue and gold, and enclosed in a massive gilt frame, the work having been executed by Bro. H. E. Frances P.M. The text was as follows:—

CLAREMONT LODGE, No. 1861.

This testimonial, with the jewel of the Lodge, was presented to

BRO. F. A. MANNING P.M.,

to mark the appreciation of the brethren of the efficient services he has rendered in founding the Lodge, and filling the office of Worshipful Master; and as a token of the esteem in which he is held by them.

9th July 1883.

In accepting the gifts, Bro. Manning said he thanked the brethren heartily for the very kind words which the W.M. had addressed to him in presenting him with the jewel of the Lodge. That jewel would be regarded as the memento of a very happy year of office amongst them. He thanked them also most heartily for the kind expressions with which they had accompanied the jewel, in the form of this testimonial. They had indeed appreciated his efforts in connection with the Lodge most highly—a great deal more so than he himself thought deserving. He did not, however, thank them the less on that account. He concluded by once more gratefully acknowledging the expressions of their cordial goodwill towards him. The Worshipful Master then asked the acceptance by the Lodge of a banner, bearing the name of the Lodge and his armorial bearings, genially observing that he did not know he possessed any such heraldic distinction until Bro. Frances told him. Bro. Vincent, in accepting the gift, observed that the Claremont was a banner Lodge, and as each W.M. seceded from the chair, he set an example which Bro. Goddard had just imitated. They might hope in time to see the walls of the Lodge resplendent numerous banners of the kind. He was sure the Claremont Lodge would always be looked upon by the founders, and those brethren who had the happiness of being initiated in it, as a Lodge deserving of their appreciation. If it only progressed as it had done since its formation, it would become one of the foremost in the Province of Surrey. It was on account of this Lodge that the Provincial Grand Master presented him with the purple, and he hoped the Claremont Lodge would always continue to hold the position it had gained in the estimation of Provincial Grand Lodge. The Secretary said he had been desired by the Prov. Grand Master, Bro. General Studholme Brownrigg, K.C.B., and the Dep. Prov. Grand Master, the Rev. C. W. Arnold, to express their regret at not being able to attend this meeting. After a few other matters of business, Lodge was closed in form, and the brethren then proceeded on a saunter round the pretty village, visiting the quaint old church, and the more modern structure on the hill, not forgetting the cosy looking hostelry, the Bear, the courteous proprietors of which pointed out the natural curiosities with which the hall is adorned, and otherwise entertained their guests. The perambulation of the village was much enjoyed, and at half-past six the brethren returned with sharpened appetites to the school room, where a sumptuous banquet awaited them. After dinner the customary Loyal and Masonic toasts were honoured. In responding for the Provincial Grand Officers of Surrey, Bro. Vincent remarked that the Provinces vied with each other in promoting the interests of the Craft. When they considered that at the last Festival for the Boys' School the sum of nearly £23,000 was collected, it was a matter which made them proud of belonging to Freemasonry. They could point to every Charity in the outside world, and say, though men did not know what Masonry was, and perhaps never would know, yet Masonry did this—in the six months past it had collected £23,000 for one of its Institutions, £14,000 for another, and probably £10,000 or £11,000 for the third. If that was not a matter of which Masons might be proud, he did not know what was. He could only say he never regretted having become a Mason; his only regret was that he had not done so earlier. If they continued to uphold the Craft in the manner he had indicated, people outside, who thought they had secrets which were meaningless and of no good, would be compelled to admit that in promulgating the principles of Charity and Brotherly Love Freemasonry set an example worthy of emulation by all other institutions in the universe. The Immediate Past Master then assumed the gavel, for the purpose of proposing the toast of the day, in doing which he referred to the admirable manner in which their newly-installed Worshipful Master had discharged his duties in the minor offices through which he had passed; he was sure the brethren would endorse all that he might be disposed to say in Bro. Goddard's praise. There was no brother in this or any other Lodge who had more zealously performed his duties, or evinced more active interest in promoting the welfare of the Craft in general, and of this Lodge in particular. With one or two exceptions he had been present at all the meetings since the Lodge was founded, and had done his duty well. The toast was cordially received, and the Worshipful Master, in responding, thanked the brethren most heartily for the kind manner in which they had accepted the mention of his name. It had been his endeavour to do his duty thoroughly, and if he had acquitted himself to their satisfaction their approbation was his best reward. He then proposed the Visitors, to whom he extended the heartiest welcome, and associated the name of Bro. C. Ohren with the toast. Bro. Ohren, in a few happily-chosen sentences, thanked the W.M. for the cordiality and abundance of the welcome he had offered to the Visitors. He had been much pleased and interested with the working in the Lodge, which he thought could not be excelled, and he might be permitted to say that the Claremont was a Lodge of emulation, the perfection of whose working was only equalled by the abundance of its hospitality. Bro. Frances then sent round the charity box, which he afterwards duly submitted to sale by auction, the incident provoking a considerable amount of good-humoured fun. The contents of the box were at length bought by a brother, who, after some "spirited bidding," enjoyed the privilege of adding a little to the bargain in aid of the Charities. The health of the Past Masters came next, and in proposing the toast the W.M. observed that the Lodge was vastly indebted to them, and especially to Bro. Vincent, who had been their Treasurer from the outset, and had admirably discharged the duties of that office. Bro. Collins was another able Past Master, but unfortunately he was not with them that night. They were under great obligations to their I.P.M. Bro. Manning, and all appreciated the way in which he carried out the duties of the chair last year. Personally, he was much obliged to Bro. Manning for his kindness in undertaking the installation ceremony that day, and for the able way in which he had carried it out. Bro. T. Vincent, who was heartily received, thanked the brethren for the kind way in which his health, in association with the toast of the Past Masters, had been drunk. The office he held as Treasurer was a pleasant one, and, as its first Master, he would be ungrateful indeed if he did not do all he could to enhance the best interests of the Claremont Lodge. The I.P.M. also briefly, but suitably, responded. The Worshipful Master then proposed the health of the Secretary and Treasurer, the toast being cordially received. In response Bro. Frances observed

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that on some future occasion he would make a speech in reply to the toast of his health, "should time permit." But as the hours were advancing, he would now content himself with thanking them most heartily for the kind manner in which they had received the toast. Other toasts followed; eventually the Tyler closed the proceedings in a befitting manner.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases of the most formidable and chronic characters have been cured by Holloway's remedies. Ulcerations which have proved themselves incurable by any other known means have healed kindly under the purifying and regenerating influence of this excellent Ointment. Sprains, stiff joints, contracted muscles, and glandular swellings can be most safely and effectually healed by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which can do no harm under any circumstances. Neither of these medicaments has anything deleterious in its composition; both are essentially purifying and strengthening in their nature. The combined power of these noble remedies enables them successfully to cope with most descriptions of impurities, and to cure, or at least relieve, most varieties of diseases.

The General Committee of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Instiuttion met on the 11th instant, at Freemasons' Hall, when there were present Bro. Raynham W. Stewart in the chair, Bros. J. Newton, John Bulmer, W. J. Murlis, C. A. Cottebrune, James Brett, W. H. Goodall, T. W. C. Bush, Charles Atkins, Henry Moore, R. P. Tate, C. J. Perceval, J. H. Sillitoe, G. L. Moore, and E. B. Harding. The deaths were reported of two annuitants—one male and one female. A vote of thanks to the House Committee of the Boys' School was passed, on the motion of Bro. Murlis, for allowing the Boys' Band to attend at Croydon at the recent visit of the Stewards to the Institution. The report of the Finance Committee was submitted, showing the following balances in favour of the various funds—Male Fund £1,359 6s 4d, Widows' Fund £1,604 14s 3d, and Sustentation Fund £59 16s 4d. A letter was read from the Grand Secretary, enclosing a letter from a former annuitant, addressed to the Grand Master, praying for his Royal Highness's influence with the Committee to get the annuity restored, and which appeal had been forwarded to the Grapd Secretary. The Chairman explained that the brother, whose letter was before them, had, upon being convicted and imprisoned for a month for pawning Masonic jewels, which were entrusted to him as Tyler of a Lodge, been erased from the list of annuitants, and that there were other matters against him besides, in the face of large benefits received by him and his family from Grand Lodge and the Masonic Instititutions. Under these circumstances, the Committee declined to re-open the question. The Secretary said with regard to a Steward who was reported for not paying in £40 he had collected, that he had been in communication with that brother's Province, and there was a well-grounded expectation that the money would be paid forthwith. Three petitions (one brother and two widows) were considered and approved.

On and after Monday, the 16th inst., the future meetings of the Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, No. 1507, will be held at the old quarters, "The Moorgate," 15 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. A cordial welcome is given at all times to visitors.

The fourteenth Annual Fete in aid of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage was held on the 5th inst., at the Crystal Palace, over 35,000 visitors being present. The admirable arrangements were under the direction of Chief Superintendent Vernon, in the absence of Brother Superintendent T. Butt, who, in consequence of an accident, was unable to be present. The attractions of the Palace were duly appreciated, and 200 children of the Orphanage were regaled with a substantial dinner and dessert, free tickets being provided for all the amusements. The chief attraction was the athletic sports, where thousands watched the contests. Brothers Sherlock and Fisher were the judges, Bro. Cutbush handicapper, and Bro. Giles starter. Mrs. Howard Vincent presented the prizes. The men were addressed in a very pertinent speech by Bro. Howard Vincent, whose remarks were supplemented by Bro. Sir John Bennett. Thirteen bands of the various divisions, including the City of London, discoursed sweet melody. Among those present were Bro. Lieut.-Colonel Labalmondiere, Bros. Superintendents Hamblin, Draper, Green, Lucas, Worrells, Brennan, Harriss, Digby, &c.

DANCING.—To Those Who Have Never Learnt to Dance.—Bro. and Mrs. JACQUES WYNMANN receive daily, and undertake to teach ladies and gentlemen, who have never had the slightest previous knowledge or instruction, to go through every fashionable ball-dance in a few easy lessons. Private lessons any hour. Morning and evening classe

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

ACADEMY—74 NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

BRO. JACQUES WYNMANN WILL BE HAPPY TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF MASONIC BALLS. FIRST-CLASS BANDS PROVIDED.

ARE YOU A MASON?

THE Rev. Mr. Magill, rector of St. Paul's church, Peru, Illinois, being asked the above question by a lady, responded as follows:

I am one of the band
Who will faithfully stand
In the bonds of affection and love;
I have knocked at the door,
Once wretched and poor,
And there for admission I strove.

By the help of a friend,
Who assistance did lend,
I succeeded an entrance to gain,
Was received in the West,
By command from the East,
But not without feeling some pain.

Here my conscience was taught,
With a moral quite fraught,
With sentiments holy and true;
Then onward I travelled,
To see it unravelled,
What Hiram intended to do.

Very soon to the East
I made known my request,
And "light" by command did attend,
When, lo! I perceived,
In due form revealed;
A Master, and Brother, and Friend.

Thus far I have stated,
And simply related,
What happened when I was made free,
But I've "passed" since then,
And was "raised" up again,
To a sublime and ancient degree.

Then onward I marched,
That I might be "Arch'd."
And to find out those treasures long lost;
When, behold a bright flame,
From the midst of which came
A voice which my ears did accost.

Through the "vails" I then went,
And succeeded at length
The "Sanctum Sanctorum" to find;
By the "Signet" I gained,
And quickly obtained,
Employment which suited my mind.

In the depths I then wrought,
And most carefully sought,
For treasures so long hidden there;
And by labour and toil,
I discovered rich spoil,
Which was kept by the craft with due care.

Having thus far arrived,
I further contrived,
Among valiant Knights to appear;
And as Pilgrim and Knight,
I stood ready to fight,
No recreant foe did I fear.

For the widow distressed
There's a word in my breast,
For the helpless and orphan I feel;
And my sword I could draw,
To maintain the pure law,
Which the duty of Masons reveal.

Thus have I revealed
(Yet wisely concealed),
What the "free and accepted" well know;
I am one of the band,
Who will faithfully stand,
As a brother, wherever I go.

EDUCATION. — HAMBURG.

Bro. JOHN A. NEECK, 9 Bundesstrasse, HAMBURG,

Is prepared to receive into his Family

TWO OR THREE ENGLISH YOUTHS AS BOARDERS,

During the time they attend School in this City.

CAREFUL SUPERVISION, KIND TREATMENT, BEST BODILY & MENTAL CARE.

High References in England and Hamburg.

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Uniformity of Masonic Ritual and Observance.

By Bro. JAMES STEVENS, P.M., P.Z., &c.

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Sent, by post, on receipt of stamps, by the Author, Bro. JAMES STEVENS, 112 High-street, Clapham, S.W.; or by Bro. W. W. MORGAN, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.

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Royal Masonic Institution for Boys,

WOOD GREEN, LONDON, N.

Patron:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President:
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., M.W.G.M.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, on MONDAY, the 16th day of July 1883, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Institution.

To elect a Trustee of the General Fund in the room of Bro. John Wordsworth, V. Patron, deceased. To receive the recommendation from the General Committee for the adoption of a list of Sixty-four Candidates, from which Twenty Boys shall be elected at the Quarterly General Court, to be held at Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday, 15th of October next.

To consider the following Notices of Motion by W. Bro. Raynham W. Stewart, (P.G.D.) V. President:—

1. That having regard to the unprecedented success of the recent Festival, which involved unusual and excessive labour, and in appreciation of the result after 22 years' service, the sum of £250 be awarded to the Secretary, Bro. F. Binckes.
2. That in accordance with the recommendation of the House Committee, the sum of £105 be awarded to Miss Elizabeth Hall, now in the 20th year of her office as Matron, in consideration of her valuable services generally and during periods of sickness, especially in the outbreak of scarlatina last year.

The chair will be taken at Four o'Clock in the afternoon precisely.

FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G. Std.),
Vice-Patron, Secretary.

OFFICES—6 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.
7th July 1883.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL,

WILL BE HELD IN THE MONTH OF JUNE 1884,

H.R.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD,

DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G.,

R.W. PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF OXFORDSHIRE,

Has most kindly consented to preside.

The services of Brethren willing to act as Stewards are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD HENNIKER,
MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND M.M.M.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF

THE MARK GRAND LODGE BENEVOLENT FUND,

WILL BE HELD

On Wednesday, 25th July 1883, at

The Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

—:o:—

R.W. BROTHER SIR PRYCE PRYCE, BART.,
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF SOUTH WALES,
In the Chair.

Dinner on the Table at Five o'Clock p.m.

—:o:—

Morning Dress—Mark Collars and Jewels.
TICKETS:—LADIES 15s. GENTLEMEN 21s, inclusive of Wine.

Brethren who are kindly acting as Stewards are requested to send in their Lists *on or before Saturday, 21st instant.*

FREDERICK BINCKES,
Grand Secretary.

8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
12th July 1883.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL SPECIAL BUILDING FUND.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

In connection with such Special Fund, attainable until 31st December 1883.

Any present Life Governor of the General Fund, or *any Donor who may qualify as such* up to the date named above, will receive—

TWO VOTES,—instead of One Vote, for LIFE, FOR EVERY FIVE GUINEAS contributed to the "SPECIAL FUND."

Lodges, Chapters, &c., similarly qualified may secure Two Votes instead of One Vote—for every *Ten Guineas* contributed to the "SPECIAL FUND."

*** Ladies, and "Lewises"—being minors—similarly qualified, and all Vice-Presidents, will receive FOUR Votes for every Five Guineas so contributed.

Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "SPECIAL FUND," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

BROAD GAUGE Route to the West of England.—Continuous railway communication, without change of carriage, between LONDON and EXETER, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, Kingswear (for Dartmouth), Plymouth, Devonport, Truro, Penzance, and other favourite resorts in the West of England. Tourist Tickets, available for two months (first, second, and third class), are issued in London at Paddington, Westbourne Park, Notting Hill, Hammersmith, Shepherd's Bush, Kensington (Addison Road), Uxbridge Road, and certain stations on the Metropolitan and District Railways, to the West of England, including the following sea-side and other places of attraction, viz., Clevedon, Weston-super-Mare, Watchet, Minehead, Lynton, Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Devonport, Newquay, Truro, Falmouth, St. Ives, Penzance, Scilly Islands, &c. Passengers holding first and second class tourist tickets can travel by the 11.45 a.m. and 3.0 p.m. fast trains from Paddington, which reach Exeter at 4.0 and 7.14 p.m., Torquay at 5.12 and 8.12 p.m., and Plymouth at 6.0 and 9.0 p.m. respectively. See programmes and time bills issued by the Company.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

SCOTLAND

BY THE WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.—The SUMMER SERVICE of PASSENGER TRAINS from LONDON to SCOTLAND is now in operation.

	WEEK DAYS.					A	B
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Euston Station) dep.	5 15	7 15	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 50	9 0
Edinburgh ... ... arr.	4 30	5 50	7 50	9 45	6 45	6 45	7 50
Glasgow ... ... ,,	4 45	6 0	8 0	10 0	6 40	6 55	8 0
Greenock ... ... ,,	5 52	7 15	9 5	11 42	7 50	7 50	9 46
Oban ... ... ,,	9 43	—	—	4 35	12 15	12 15	2 34
Perth ... ... ,,	6 50	—	9 35	11 40	8 5	8 15	9 55
Dundee ... ... ,,	7 30	—	10 30	12 50	9 0	9 0	12 0
Aberdeen ... ... ,,	10 10	—	—	3 20		11 40	2 15
Inverness ... ... ,,	—	—	—	8 0		1 30	6 25

The HIGHLAND EXPRESS (8.0 p.m.) will leave Euston every night (Saturdays excepted), and be due at Greenock in time to enable passengers to join the steamers to the Western Coast of Scotland. It will also arrive at Perth in time to enable passengers to breakfast there before proceeding northwards.

From the 16th July to the 10th August (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) an additional express train will leave Euston Station at 7.30 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This train will convey special parties, horses, and carriages.

A Does not run to Oban or Dundee on Sunday mornings.
B Does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow on Sunday mornings.

Day saloons fitted with lavatory accommodation are attached to the 10.0 a.m. down express train from Euston to Edinburgh and Glasgow, &c., without extra charge.

IMPROVED SLEEPING SALOONS, accompanied by an attendant, are run on the night trains between London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 5s for each berth.

Callander and Oban Line.

The line to Oban affords the quickest and most comfortable route to the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

For particulars of up train service from Scotland to London, see the Companies' time bills.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager,
L. & N. W. Railway.
J. THOMPSON, General Manager,
Caledonian Railway.

July 1883.

NOTICE.—FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

THIS fire has not touched in the least any part of the Freemasons' Tavern, and will not cause the slightest interference with any arrangements made or pending for Masonic or other Banquets, Balls, Public Meetings, or any purpose for which the establishment is devoted. Orders can now be received for Masonic and Regimental Dinners, Public Festivals, Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, Evening Parties, Balls, Soirees, &c., and the Spacious Hall is, as usual, available for Election and other Public Meetings.

The business will in every respect be conducted as heretofore.

SPIERS AND POND (Limited).

4th May 1883.

FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL!

LARGE photographs of the Temple, taken immediately after the fire, on 4th May (suitable for framing), 5s each; or framed in oak, securely packed, sent to any address in the United Kingdom, carriage paid, on receipt of cheque for 15s. Masters of Lodges should secure this memorial of the old Temple for their Lodge rooms.

W. G. PARKER, Photographer, 40 High Holborn, W.C.
Established 25 years.

THE CAFÉ MONICO,

(Proprietors—The Brothers Monico, London Lodge, No. 108,)

15 TICHBORNE STREET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

THIS magnificent and commodious Restaurant has been entirely refitted and artistically decorated. The Proprietors beg to inform their numerous friends that the

PARISIAN RESTAURANT

was opened to the public on the 1st May.

The services of one of the most expert Chefs, from Paris, has been secured, and they feel confident of being able to sustain the reputation they have so long enjoyed, both as regards cuisine and wines. The cellars of the Brothers Monico are acknowledged as of the best in London.

THE GRILL AND GRAND HALL,

not to be equalled in the style of its appointments and as regards its size,

Open for Suppers till 12·30.

It can be claimed for this establishment,—that Omnibuses from every part of the Metropolis pass this well known thoroughfare until a late hour.

BRO. R. HIRST engages to provide, at short notice, an efficient Band for Annual Banquets, Dinners, Excursions and Quadrille Parties. For terms apply to "R. Hirst, The Three Crowns, 237 Mile End Road, E."

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THE BEST FURNISHED AND MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN LONDON.
HOT & COLD WATER LAID ON IN ALL BED ROOMS.
The appointments throughout so arranged as to ensure domestic comfort.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION FOR MASONIC LODGE MEETINGS,
Public Dinners & Wedding Breakfasts.

The Crusaders Lodge, No. 1677, and Perseverance Lodge, No. 1743, hold their meetings at this establishment.

GOOD COOKING. FINE WINES. MODERATE CHARGES.
The Edison Electric Light.
TARIFF on APPLICATION to **Bro. A. BEGBIE.**

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. Thomas Vincent Lee, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.
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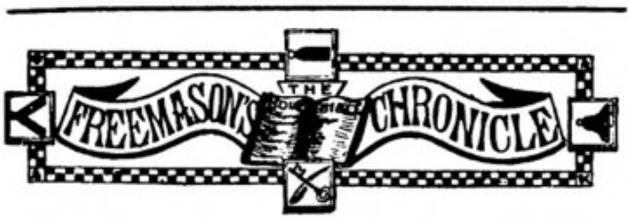

LODGE HISTORIES.

—:o:—

LODGE OF RELIEF, No. 42.

(Continued from page 11.)

On the 10th of March 1803 the brethren were again occupied with the revision of their Bye-Laws, seventeen in number, when it is noted by Bro. Evans that the Prov. G. Secretary seems to have had a finger in the pie. The word "Society" is altered to "Lodge," and the prefix "R.W.M." is changed to "W.M.," in addition to several other amendments. It seems, however, that though these corrections were accepted by the Lodge, the members continued to use the term R.W.M. until December 1815, while instead of having two elections of W.M. in the year, that an annual election by ballot should take place, provided for by this same revision, does not appear to have been generally adopted until December 1820. The amount of subscriptions and fees provided for by the Bye-Laws at the time were:—

"At the monthly meetings, Members present, 1/6 each, and absent members, 6d. each. At the half-yearly meetings, every member present 1/- to the Fund, and 4/- for his expenses, and every absent member 1/6 to the Fund, and 1/6 towards the expenses.

"Initiation Fees, £4 10s. The Joining Fee remained the same, viz. 10/6 and the registering fee.

On the 24 June, 1807, Bro. Samuel Clough was chosen *perpetual Secretary*, for which services 'he is to be free from paying any expenses in the Lodge.'

"On the 9th June, 1808, it was agreed to Patronize a Play and Farce, on the ensuing Monday, to be performed by Bro. Goldfinch's Company of Comedians then in Bury and performing in the old assembly room at the 'Hare and Hounds.'

In December 1808, Bro. James Hamer, who had had the misfortune to lose a "one pound note," received some practical sympathy from the brethren, who, in consideration of his said loss, and for "past services to the Lodge," presented him with the sum of two guineas.

The next entry we shall call attention to is one under date 23rd November 1809:—

"Bror. Robert Haworth died and was interred the Sunday following, when the Ancient Lodge from Bury Bridge attended and several Brethren from Middleton who joined us in a Procession under the direction of Joseph Heap. The procession was preceded by a Band of Music."

It appears that this Bro. Robert Haworth was W.M. in 1784, and we gather from a mallet still in the possession of the Lodge that he laid the corner stone of the first building in Union Square.

On the 2nd March 1820, "a brother was allowed to borrow £2 from the Lodge fund, he having lost a cow; previous to this date it was usual to give brethren the above sum whenever they had the misfortune to lose a cow."

On the 24th June 1824, "It was unanimously the opinion of the members present that John Coop be suspended for a certain time that is in consequence of his insanity and not again admitted until the opinion of the members should think him a sensible man."

The first record of an almoner being appointed occurs under date 9th December 1824, when Bro. Hamer was appointed to that office. This practice it appears is still continued, but at the present time in connection with the other Lodges in the town.

On the 28th of February 1826, a letter of congratulation was forwarded to Bro. John Crossley, of Scaitcliffe, Rochdale, recording the unanimous approbation of the brethren on his being appointed Prov. Grand Master for the county.

In the year 1828 some little jealousy seems to have arisen, as we find in an entry under date 23rd October that "it was decided that the W.M. should leave off Odd Fellowship."

On the 15th July, 1830. "This being the day of the Funeral of King George IV., Lodge was duly opened and closed, 35 brethren being present;" in the accounts for this day we find:—

In the year 1810 some laxity evidently prevailed, which the members exercised themselves to amend. On the 22nd March of this year three brethren were fined threepence each for leaving the room without having first obtained the permission of the "R.W.M.," while on the 19th April a brother was "expelled" for six months, after receiving a severe reprimand, for "a flagrant violation of the most sacred part of Masonry." Again, on the 27th December of the same year, S—— F—— was expelled this society for dishonest and scandalous behaviour, while two others were expelled for non-attendance.

An entry under date 4th July 1811 states that several brethren "passed the chair," and the compiler, in a footnote, explains that this ceremony of "passing the chair" was performed in order to qualify for the Royal Arch Degree. Reference is also made to an emergency meeting held on the 2nd March 1834, when the work to be done was described as "passing the chair and taking the Mark, Ark and Link." On the 13th August 1818 the W.M. Bro. James Kershaw, in addition to his regular fine, was penalised to the tune of 1s for withholding the Master's jewel and for non-attendance.

"By 40 crape rosettes, 10/-
„ Mr. Selkirk 10/6
„ Crape and ribbon 3/6."

On the 26th May, 1831. The Color Standard of the Lodge was altered from George IV. to William IV., cost of alteration 1/-.

On the coronation day of King William IV., 33 members of the Lodge, with three visitors, took part in a procession. The Cash Accounts, in reference to this occasion, have an entry "By music 20/-." While on this question of music we may notice another entry: "By one-half the Band, 21s.; Singers at St. John's Chapel 2/6." What would our musical brethren of the present day say to this modest remuneration?

On the 25th March 1832 the monthly subscriptions were reduced from 1/6 to 1/-, and the subscriptions at the half-yearly meetings from 5/- to 4/6; at the same time the fee for initiation was reduced from £4 10s to £4, the fee for joining members being 13/. On the 2nd May 1833 the celebration of the Centenary of the Lodge came under consideration. It was agreed

"1. That the Half-yearly Meeting on 24 June, be postponed until the 3 July, the Centenary of the Lodge.

"2. That all old members of the Lodge be invited to dinner on the occasion.

"3. That the members of the Lodge Nos. 150 and 333, be also invited to dinner, on the understanding, that each visitor together with our Members, each pay 3/6.

"4. That Bros. James Warburton, Francis Mather, John Smith, J. Kay, Thomas Hill, William Howarth, James Leech, Robert Parks, and William Hughes, form a committee of management."

In due course, on the 3rd July 1833, the brethren celebrated their Centenary. The members of Lodges Nos. 150 and 343 (now No. 128' "Prince Edwin," Bury, and No. 266, "Naphtali," Heywood) were invited to take part in Divine Service at the Parish Church, for which a dispensation had been obtained from the Grand Secretary, which dispensation is fully set out by Bro. Evans. Then follows a list of the brethren who visited on the occasion, with the numbers of their respective Lodges, and some explanatory notes as to the position these Lodges now hold on the roll of G.L. From the minutes we gather—

"The Lodge was opened in proper form and with solemn prayer at 1 o'clock, the Brethren then proceeded to Church, when Divine Service was performed by Bro. the Revd. Birkett Dawson, of Bradshaw, P. Prov. Grand Chaplain, E. Division, Lanc.; after service the brethren returned to the Lodge room and dined, then closed the Lodge at 7 o'clock, the remainder of the evening passed with the greatest conviviality, and the parties returned to their respective homes at 11 o'clock.

"From the cash book we get the expenses of the above Meeting as under:—

'Sociable' to fetch and take back Bro. the Revd. Birkett Dawson, including toll bars and glass to driver	0	14	2
Organ Blower	0	1	0
Musicians (the Bury Old Band)	3	0	0

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Ringers and Apparitor	...	...	...	...	0 12 0
Sundries	...	...	...	...	3 3 3
Expenses	...	...	...	...	17 16 6
					£25 6 11"

The remaining portion of this chapter is devoted to matters of detail attendant on this celebration, while amongst other features of interest will be found copies of the several documents, the Hymns sung, and the lists of toasts and songs given.

We may note here, however, that to Bros. William Hughes and John Brierley (grandfather of the present W.M.) was entrusted the direction of the proceedings.

The next entry we shall take leave to quote is interesting:—

"On 10th September, 1835, two Brethren were appointed to enquire into the cause of Bro. Magrove's mysterious disappearance, (Bro. Magrove was out of employment on the 11th February, and £2 was granted him by the Lodge.) The two Brethren appointed made two journeys to Manchester to enquire after him, and also advertised for him, but evidently with no result, as on the 4th February, 1836, Mrs. Magrove was allowed his funeral money, on the understanding, that if he should at any time be traced, the money was to be refunded."

On the 24th June 1836 the Lodge took part in laying the foundation stone of Hardy's Gate Bridge, as an entry in the cash accounts give 21/- as the amount paid to musicians attending this procession.

It is gratifying to note the readiness the members of this Lodge at all times displayed to take their share in public Mason duties. In evidence of this we quote:—

"On the 27th August 1836, £5 was sent towards the repairs to the Royal Freemasons School for Girls.

"On the 27th December, 1836, £3 was sent as a subscription towards the Memorial intended to be presented to H.R.H. The Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M.

"On the 23rd March, 1837, £3 was allowed Bro. James Pilkington, towards defraying the expenses incurred by his unjust imprisonment, and a deputation was appointed to wait on Prince Edwin and Naphtali Lodges, Nos. 150 and 333, to see if they would contribute towards the same.

"On the 28th June, 1837, a dispensation having been obtained, the Brethren of the Lodge, together with three visitors from Manchester, formed in Masonic clothing and joined the authorities of the Town in a procession and proclaimed Queen Victoria the First, Queen of England. A cold collation was afterwards served to the brethren. On the 28th June, 1838, the brethren also joined the authorities of the Town in a procession, this being the coronation day of Queen Victoria.

"On the 19th September, 1838, a deputation of seven brethren attended the Prov. Meeting held at Ladyman's Hotel, Manchester, to settle the dispute with reference to some expenses incurred at the last Provincial Meeting held in Bury, when it was agreed that three Provincial Officers and three of our Brethren should retire and arbitrate the question. The arbitrators being unable to agree, Bro. Stephen Blair was called in as umpire, who, after hearing the arguments, gave his decision in our favour, and ordered the Prov. G. Treasurer to refund to us the £7, the amount in dispute.

"On the 28th March, 1839, the Lodge went into mourning for 6 months, in consequence of the death of the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M.

"On the 23rd December, 1839, after the Installation of the W.M., the Lodge having obtained a dispensation, joined in a procession and took part in the opening of the Bury New Market. At this meeting it was also decided to allow the Secretary an honorarium of 20s. a year for his services."

(To be continued.)

ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.

—:o:—

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

THE annual meeting of this Grand Chapter and Lodge was held on Monday, the 9th inst., at the Freemasons' Hall; Cooper Street, Manchester, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Present—Bros. R. N. Hutchinson Prov. Grand Master, J. Gibb Smith Deputy Provincial Grand Master, G. P. Brockbank Past Deputy Prov. Grand Master, J. Chadwick Prov. G. Secretary, C. S. Lane Prov. G. Sword Bearer, W. J. Thomson, Prov. Grand Standard Bearer, R. Young Prov. Grand Marshal, Thomas G. Thorborn Prov. Deputy Grand Marshal, W. Nicholl Prov. G. Guarder; also Bros. Beavan, Ashworth, Heap, Cumberland, Jefferis, Murray, Kerr. Prov. Grand Chapter of H.R.M. opened in form, at 3.20, when the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Letters were read from the Provincial Grand Junior Warden, who was absent in Denmark, and other Prov. Grand Officers, excusing themselves for non-attendance on various grounds. After a successful ballot, Bros. John Whitfield Edwards, Joseph Cunliffe, and James Wilson were duly admitted to the degree of H.R.M., and afterwards duly promoted to R.S.Y.C.S. by their several characteristics. The lectures in the degree of H.R.M. were rendered by Bros. Smith and Young, Bro. Thorburn acting as Marechal with his accustomed ability. Bro. Brockbank officiated in the lecture in the R.S.Y.C. At the election of Treasurer, the unanimous choice of the brethren fell upon Bro. G. P. Brockbank, Past Deputy Prov. Grand Master. The following brethren were appointed to the offices placed against their respective names:—

Bro. J. F. Hoffgaard	...	G. Senior Warden
J. S. Cumberland	...	G. Junior Warden
John Chadwick	...	G. Secretary
Rev. C. H. Knowlys	...	G. Chaplains
Rev. A. B. Beavan	...	G. Chaplains
W. J. Thomson	...	G. Sword Bearer
Reginald Young	...	G. Standard Bearer
T. C. Thorborn	...	G. Marischal
W. Jaffray ...	...	G. Dep. Marischal
J. Mc D. Barlow	...	G. Examiner
W. Nicholl ...	...	G. Conductor
J. D. Murray ...	...	G. Guarder
Dr. Bentley ...	...	G. Organist
R. Heap jun. ...	...	G. Stewards
J. M. Kerr ...	...	G. Stewards

It was agreed that the next meeting of Prov. G. Lodge should be held on Saturday the 3rd November next. The Almoner collected the sum of 20s 9d in the charity box. The Chapter and Lodge was closed in harmony at 5.30, and the brethren adjourned to banquet.

ANTIENT AND PRIMITIVE RITE OF MASONRY.

MONDAY, the 2nd inst., was a red-letter day for this body in Scotland, for besides the always attractive ceremonial of a Masonic installation, the Grand Master General of the Order, with many of the Grand Officers, attended, with the view of giving *eclat* to the establishment of this the highest grade of the Rite which, under the Constitutions, can be chartered as a subordinate body—the grant of a Charter for a Grand Mystic Temple Council-General for Scotland, having all the powers of a National Grand Lodge, and with the right of supervision over all Chapters, Senates, Councils, and Mystic Temples under charter from the Antient and Primitive Rite of Masonry in Scotland. This had long been desired by the members of the Rite in Glasgow and other important cities as the fitting culmination of the enterprise and energy which characterised the working of the Rite in this country; and it was with no small amount of pride and satisfaction that the brethren assembled to witness the placing of the cope stone on the edifice which they had erected with so much labour and skill. The ceremony of consecrating the Grand Mystic Temple for Scotland took place in St. Mark's Hall, used by one of the Glasgow Chapters as their usual place of assembly, and but for its limited capacity, tested on this occasion to the uttermost, it would be difficult to find a neater or more compact little hall. Decorated with the banners and emblems of various ancient degrees, and notably the Great Banner of the Sovereign Sanctuary, the hall presented a very striking appearance; and on the Most Ill. Grand Master General ascending the throne, supported by a goodly array of the Grand Officers, the effect produced by the mass of vestments and jewels was a sight not easily to be forgotten. The ceremony, attentively followed by the brethren present, was carefully and impressively performed, and elicited many expressions of approval from brethren who for the first time witnessed it. The Grand Master of Light elect, Right Ill. Bro. Clyde Duncan, and the Grand Officers of the Grand Mystic Temple of Scotland, having been duly installed, the Most Ill. Grand Master General proceeded to give a very interesting lecture on the high grades, and their true position in the Masonic system. That the lecturer succeeded in keeping his audience interested was testified by the frequent bursts of applause which greeted him during its delivery, and at its close a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded. The newly-installed Grand Master of Light then closed the first session of the Grand Mystic Temple in ample form. Subsequently, and at the request of the Saint Andrew's Grand Council No. VI., the Most Ill. Grand Master General received and consecrated Ill. Bro. D. C. Whyte 32, member of the A. and A. Rite, in the degree of P.P. S.M.G.W., 30, 90, A.P. The Grand Master and the Grand Officers were afterwards entertained at a banquet, given in honour of the occasion by the Scottish members, at M'Gregor's Hotel, St. Vincent-street—Right Ill. Bro. Clyde Duncan in the chair, and Bro. A. Holmes, 32, Croupier. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts having been proposed and duly honoured, some interesting speeches were delivered relating to the progress of the Rite in this and other countries, its relation to the Craft, the three Grand Lodges, the Masonic Charities, and cognate matters, the speakers being the Most Ill. G.M. General Bro. Yarker, the Right Ills. Grand Expert General Bro. Dr. Davies, Grand Inspector-General Bro. C. M. Wilson, the Grand Chancellor-General Bro. Joseph Hawkins, the Grand Treasurer-General Bro. J. H. Southwood, and the Grand Secretary-General Bro. James Hill, the Very Ill. Grand Analist Bro. Colin Mackenzie, to whom in a great measure the successful position of the rite in Glasgow may be attributed; the Very Ill. Grand Conductor of the Grand Mystic Temple Bro. Robert Morrison, also an ardent supporter. Many other brethren, some contributing musically, and others by recitations, added to the enjoyment of the gathering. The repast provided was excellent in quality, abundant in quantity, and admirably served. It speaks well for the future of the Rite that so many brethren cheerfully undertook the journey from London, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, and Limerick to be present on this interesting occasion, clearly showing that their hearts were interested in the work, and testifying beyond a doubt that the professions of brotherly regard and good feeling are not the phrases some would have us believe. To the honour of Freemasonry, be it said, that works of charity, benevolence, and fraternal friendship ever find active, nay, enthusiastic supporters in its ranks, and whether the occasion requires money, interest, or personal support, no sooner is the want indicated than it is readily and ungrudgingly supplied.

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. and 30 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 14th JULY.

Quarterly General Court, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1415—Campbell, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1686—Paxton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1928—Gallery, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 1423—Era, The Albany, Twickenham
M.M. 234—Brixton, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
1929—Mozart, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon

MONDAY, 16th JULY.

Quarterly General Court, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, George Hotel, Australian Avenue, Barbican, at 7 (Instruc.)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
255—Harmony, Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1435—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1469—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1693—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
1910—Shadwell Clerke, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)

61—Probity, Freemason's Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
77—Freedom, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend
236—York, Masonic Hall, York
264—Nelson of the Nile, Freemasons' Hall, Batley
302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge
331—Phœnix Public Room Truro
359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge
408—Three Graces, Private Rooms, Haworth
424—Borough, Half Moon Hotel, Gateshead
467—Tudor, Red Lion Hotel, Oldham
613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Southport
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
925—Bedford Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
934—Merit, Derby Hotel, Whitefield.
1030—Egerton, George Hotel, Wellington Road, Heaton Norris, near Stockport
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland
1141—Mid Sussex, Assembly Rooms, Horsham.
1199—Agriculture, Honey Hall, Congresbury
1208—Corinthian, Royal Hotel, Pier, Dover
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1502—Israel, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1542—Legiolium, Masonic Hall, Carlton-street, Castleford
1575—Clive, Corbet Arms, Market Drayton
1973—Saye and Sele, Essenden Hotel, Belvedere
R.A. 40—Emulation, Castle Hotel, Hastings
R.A. 139—Paradise, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
R.A. 248—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall, Bolton Street, Brixham
R.A. 734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Driffield
R.A. 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
R.A. 951—St. Aubyn, Ebrington Masonic Hall, Granby Street, Devonport
R.A. 995—Furness, Masonic Temple, Ulverston
M.M. 9—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, South Molton, Devon
K.T.—Edmund Plantagenet, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury
K.T.—Prince of Peace, Bull Hotel, Preston
K.T. 39—Fearnley, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury

TUESDAY, 17th JULY.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
65—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
189—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
704—Camden, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
857—St. Mark, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
880—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersea Old Bridge
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1550—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Crown and Woolpack, St. John's-st.-rd., at 8 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 890—Hornsey, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
R.A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)
M.M. 238—Prince Leopold, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.

126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
249—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
403—Hertford, Town Hall, Hertford
418—Menturia, Mechanics' Institute, Hanley
452—Frederick of Unity, Freemason's Hall, 105 High Street, Croydon
667—Alliance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
779—Ferrers and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens, Lancashire
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston
1006—Tregullow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall
1052—Callender, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Caledonia-road, Batley
1276—Warren, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead, Cheshire
1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1343—St. John's Lodge, King's Arms, Grays, Essex
1437—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 8 (Instruction)
1534—Concord, George Hotel, Prestwich
1551—Charity, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1570—Prince Arthur, 140 North Hill Street, Liverpool
1764—Eleanor Cross, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton
1941—St. Augustine's, Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, Rugeley
R.A. 41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
R.A. 829—High Cross, Bull Inn, Dartford
R.A. 970—St. Anne's, Masonic Hall, East Looe, Cornwall
R.A. 1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
M.M.—York, Masonic Hall, Duncombe Street, York
M.M. 266—Amherst, Masonic Hall, Sandgate

WEDNESDAY, 18th JULY.

General Committee Grand Chapter, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, W.C., at 6
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
534—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
619—Beadon, Greyhound, Dulwich
700—Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
865—Dalhousie, Town Hall, Hounslow
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1382—Corinthian, George Inn, Glengall Road, Cubitt Town
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Black Horse, York Street, S.W., at 7.30 (Instruction)
1638—Brownrigg, Swan Hotel, Kingston on Thames
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1731—Cholmeley, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 192—Lion and Lamb, Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Town Hall, Shoreditch
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

20—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham
86—Loyalty, Masonic Hall, Prescot, Lancashire
131—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance
125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Hythe, Kent
128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
178—Antiquity Royal Hotel, Wigan
200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Globe-street, Scarborough
258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
325—St. John's Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
342—Royal Sussex, Freemasons' Hall, 79 Commercial Road, Landport
380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley, near Leeds
387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
580—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
581—Faith, Drover's Inn, Openshaw
591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
633—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
758—Ellesmere, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
795—St. John, Ray Mead Hotel, Maidenhead
816—Royd, Spring Gardens Inn, Wardle, near Rochdale
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
962—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Driffield, Yorks
1096—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
1161—De Grey and Ripon, Brunswick Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
1218—Prince Alfred, Commercial Hotel, Mossley, near Manchester
1301—Brighouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighouse
1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton
1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenæum, Lancaster
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Instruct.)
1443—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon
1501—Wycombe, Town Hall, High Wycombe
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, Hull.
1536—United Military, Masonic Hall, Plumstead
1634—Starkie, Railway Hotel, Ramsbottom
1645—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Slaithwaite
1692—Hervey, George Hotel, Hayes
R.A. 76—Economy, Masonic Hall, Parchment Street, Winchester
R.A. 240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
R.A. 823—Charity, Florist Hotel, Stockport
R.A. 344—Beauty, Bull's Head, Radcliffe
R.A. 371—Nicholson, Freemasons' Hall, Eaglefield Street, Maryford
R.A. 409—Stortford, Chequers Inn, Bishop's Stortford
R.A. 519—Vernon, Dragon Hotel, High Street, Walsall
R.A. 580—Unity, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
R.A. 625—Devonshire, Norfolk Arms Hotel, Glossop
R.A. 731—Truth, Masonic Hall, Gower Street, Derby
R.A. 1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Tamworth
R.A. 1323—Talbot, Mackworth Hotel, Swansea
R.A. 1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 1375—Architect, Didsbury Hotel, Didsbury
M.M. 135—Hotspur, Freemasons' Hall, Clayport-street, Alnwick

THURSDAY, 19th JULY.

House Committee, Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park
1320—Blackheath, Green Man, Blackheath
1321—Emblematic, Horns Tavern, Kennington
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Clapton
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1623—West Smithfield, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)

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1963—Duke of Albany, Masonic Hall, Shaftesbury Park, Lavender Hill
R.A. 63—St. Mary, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)
M.M. 7—Carnarvon, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)

56—Howard, High-street, Arundels
96—St. Martin, Town Hall, Burslem
116—Royal Lancashire, Swan Hotel, Colne
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
206—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury
215—Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingden
262—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street, Ashton-under-Lyne
275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
283—Amity, Swan Hotel, Market-place, Haslingden
337—Candour, New Masonic Rooms, Uppermill, Saddleworth
343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
344—Faith, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe, Lancashire
345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
346—United Brethren, Royal Oak Inn, Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn
367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
389—Limestone Rock, Masonic Hall, Church-street, Clitheroe
456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter
462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
636—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Morpeth
659—Blagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blyth
1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. German's, Cornwall.
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1299—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby, near Liverpool
1327—King Harold, Britannia Hotel, Waltham New Town
1332—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon
1576—Dee, Union Hotel, Parkgate, Cheshire
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1587—St. Giles, Royal Oak Hotel, Cheadle
1872—St. Margaret's, St. Mark's School, Surbiton
R.A. 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
R.A. 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 283—Wisdom, Swan Inn, Haslingden
R.A. 327—St. John's, Lion and Lamb, Wigton
R.A. 339—Regularity, Crown Hotal, King Street, Penrith
R.A. 546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Longton, Staffordshire
R.A. 913—Pattison, Lord Ralgan Tavern, Plumstead
R.A. 1324—Okeover, Mar Hotel, Ripley, Derby
M.M.—Canynges, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol

FRIDAY, 20th JULY.

House Committee Boys' School, Wood Green, at 4
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
963—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
975—Rose of Denmark, Greyhound, Richmond
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1118—University, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
401—Royal Forest, Hark to Bounty Inn, Slaidburn
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
490—Sutherland of Unity, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme
516—Phœnix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
541—De Loraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
652—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth
993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme
1034—Eccleshill, Freemasons' Hall, Eccleshill
1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1773—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Pendleton
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham, at 5.30
R.A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield
R.A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
M.M. 65—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.C.—Talbot, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

SATURDAY, 21st JULY.

1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 1194—Royal Middlesex, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
R.A. 1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Hampton
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Twickenham
1492—Felix, Clarence Hotel, Teddington
1556—Addiscombe, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon.
R.A. 69—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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LODGE OF PROSPERITY, No. 65.

THE Summer Festival and Ladies' Day of this flourishing Lodge took place on Tuesday, the 10th inst. The several Masters for the time being, in conjunction with energetic Committees, have for some years past striven most zealously to make these annual gatherings enjoyable. In turn, various places have been selected; amongst these we may mention the Crystal Palace, the Alexandra Palace, and the Star and Garter at Richmond; on other occasions the facilities offered by a trip in the "Maria Wood" for a day's enjoyment have been put to the test, in each case with eminently satisfactory result. In fact, so proverbially has it become recognised that a summer outing with the brethren of Prosperity is to be the very essence of comfort and enjoyment, that with pity we contemplate even the thought of any unlucky wight of a Master who should break the run of this uninterrupted course of success. The present W.M., Bro. George Schadler, brings to bear on his labours a knowledge of the traditions of his Lodge; he is an earnest worker, and has secured for himself the confidence and esteem of the members. On this occasion the Oatlands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames, was the spot selected. This establishment, which is admirably suited for gatherings of this nature, is most charmingly situated, while the facilities offered by its manager leave nothing to be desired. Bro. Schadler was well supported by his Wardens—Bros. C. J. Rich and J. H. Hawkins—while the I.P.M. Bro. Roberts, and Past Masters Goodwin (Treasurer), G. T. Brown (Secretary), Cornwall, Leins, Chicken, Daniel, Arnold, Gregory S.D., Walker jun. J.D., Dyson I.G., Bourne M.C., Haller, &c., &c., ably acted as a Committee to ensure the success of the meeting. On arriving at Walton, carriages were provided to convey the brethren and their ladies to the hotel. This is large and commodious—the building was originally a palace of the late Duke of York. The dining hall was artistically decorated with a profusion of flowers. 133 guests sat down to a very excellent dinner and dessert, provided by Mr. Dindlemann; music enlivening the proceedings, and after the company had enjoyed the good things supplied, which we may state here gave every satisfaction, the wines and viands being of first rate quality, the W.M. proposed the toast of the Queen and the Craft. Bro. Roberts I.P.M. next rose; as being the Immediate Past Master he had great pleasure in proposing the health of the W.M. and the Committee, who had brought them to this charming place. Under Bro. Schadler's presidency he was sure all had enjoyed a very happy day; he would couple with the toast the names of Mrs. Schadler and Master Schadler. After a most cordial reception had been given to the proposition of Bro. Roberts, the W.M. rose to reply. He thought it was pretty generally understood that they were assembled together to enjoy themselves; this he flattered himself they had done. He had no desire to indulge in a lengthy speech; he thought such a course would mar their enjoyment; but he tendered to Bro. Roberts his sincere thanks for the kind way in which he had proposed the toast, and to the ladies and brethren for the enthusiastic manner in which they had received it. In speaking to what he described as the toast of the day, "The Ladies," the W.M. said every married Mason of their party felt it his duty to do all he could to make the occasion a happy one for the ladies who had honoured them with their company. There were seventy ladies present; the largest number the brethren of Prosperity Lodge had ever had the pleasure of entertaining. He was sure the gentlemen present would do full honour to the toast. Bro. Haller ably responded, and then the W. Master paid a compliment to the Visitors, for whom Bro. H. M. Levy P.M. 188 replied; in the name of the Visitors, congratulating the W.M. on the success which had attended the gathering, and the unqualified success of the arrangements, which had so conduced to the enjoyment of the party. The gathering on board the "Maria Wood" was one to be remembered with satisfaction, but this meeting, thanks to the W.M. and Committee, eclipsed all former efforts. He trusted these gatherings would be continued for many years, and by each succeeding Master. Shortly afterwards the ladies and brethren adjourned to the grotto, and listened with attention to the guide, who gave a very interesting account of its antiquity. Dancing was then engaged in by most of those present, and, surrounded by the lovely scenery, each happy couple thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Bro. C. T. Speight efficiently acted as Toast Master. Amongst the Visitors were Bros. Marflet P.M. 217, C. Hollands 946, W. H. Wallington P.M. 860, D. Moss 1275, Haines J.W. 27, R. J. Pottle, T. Brown, and H. M. Levy P.M. 188.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—At Brother Langdale's, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., on Saturday last, a most enjoyable evening was spent by the members of the above Lodge, who wished to express their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Bro. A. W. Fenner, P.M. 1227, on his retirement from the office of Secretary, which position he has occupied so ably for a number of years. Bro. Pearcy Preceptor presided, and Bro. Powell occupied the Vice-President's chair. The Chairman, in a few well chosen words, presented to Bro. Fenner a handsomely-framed testimonial, signed by a number of the brethren, together with a purse of sovereigns, and expressed the gratification it afforded him on the present occasion to present this small token of respect and esteem to so worthy a brother, who, by the assiduous manner in which he at all times worked for the benefit of the Lodge and Fraternity, had won the approbation of all with whom he had been associated. Bro. Fenner, in reply, sincerely thanked the brethren for this mark of their favour; he assured them that, although business required more of his time than usual, he should still have the interest of the Percy Lodge at heart, and attend as often as he possibly could. The toasts of the Treasurer and Secretary were respectively given, as also that of the Past Masters and present W.M. of the Kingsland Lodge (which may be described as an offshoot of the Percy Lodge of Instruction). Responses were made by Bros. Killick, Trewinnard and Hall. In the course of the evening some capital songs were rendered by Bros. Snook, Killick, Weeden, Rhodes, Hickman and Hirst. The meetings of the Percy Lodge of Instruction are now adjourned to the first Saturday in September.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, No. 507.—The usual meeting of this Lodge of instruction, was held at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road, S.E., on Friday 6th July. Brother A. Jones occupied the chair for the first time, and most ably conducted the proceedings of the evening, rendering

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the ceremony of initiation in a manner which would have reflected credit on any Past Master of the Order. The W.M. was supported by Bros. Chapman S.W., Phillips J.W., Richardson S.D., Sarjeant J.D., Johnson I.G., James Stevens P.M. and Preceptor, Poore Sec.; also Bate, Stokes and others. After the confirmation of previous minutes, and the working of the introductory section of the first lecture, Brother Stokes acted as candidate, and the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of initiation, in perfect manner, and impressively. The fourth section was then worked, and Lodge called off. All present joined in entry drill, by the frequent practice of which the members of this Lodge of instruction have gained confidence when entering their regular Lodges. Lodge was called on, and a hearty vote of thanks to Bro. Jones for his services as W.M. having been recorded, Brother Chapman was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and the Lodge was closed in harmony.

William Preston Lodge of Instruction, No. 766.—On Friday, 6th inst., at the St. Andrew's Tavern, Baker-street, Manchester-square, W. Present—F. Smith W.M., T. W. Sedgwick S.W., R. D. Smith J.W., G. Tribbel S.D., H. Robinson J.D., M. J. Green I.G., G. Coop Preceptor; also Bros. Cursons, Parsons, &c. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The W.M. worked the seventh section, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Cursons, having offered himself as candidate for passing, was interrogated and entrusted. Lodge was opened in the second, and the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony in a very able manner. Lodge was closed in the second degree, and Bro. Sedgwick P.M. was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Attention having been called to the desirability of having one Lodge of Instruction open during the summer months in the neighbourhood, it was unanimously decided to request the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE to intimate that the attendance of brethren is cordially invited. Lodge was then closed in due form, and adjourned until Friday.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 1723.

THE ordinary meeting was held on Wednesday, 27th ult., at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton, at five o'clock in the evening. Present—Bros. Rob. Latham W.M., John Barrett S.W., E. G. Harwood J.W., N. Nicholson P.M. Secretary, E. Cosgrove S.D., Thos. Tong J.D., J. W. Taylor P. Prov. G.O. Dir. of Cers., Thomas Smith Org., W. E. Bardsley I.G., Durham and Naylor Stewards, J. W. Roiley Tyler; P.M.'s Brockbank P. Prov. S.G. Steward of Scotland, Thomas Morris, Blain, Richardson, J. H. Greenhalgh, Court; also Bros. Arden, Morris jun., Goulburn, Fogg, Bolton, Hughes, and several visiting brethren. Lodge proceeded forthwith to the third degree, when Bro. James Fogg was raised to the degree of M.M. by Bro. Nathaniel Nicholson P.M. and Secretary, who also explained the working tools of the degree. Lodge was closed to the second degree, when Bro. J. B. Bolton, who had previously passed a satisfactory examination as to his proficiency as an E.A., was introduced and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft by the Worshipful Master, and the working tools of the degree were explained by the Senior Warden. Lodge then closed to the first degree, when Messrs. Robert Gowancock, Joel Settle, and D. M. Whewell were balloted for and approved. Messrs. Settle and Whewell, who were in attendance, having signed the customary declaration and paid the necessary fees, were initiated as Entered Apprentice Masons, the former by Bro. Latham and the latter by Bro. Nicholson (brother-in-law of the initiate), the working tools of the degree being explained by the Junior Warden, and the usual Charge delivered by the oldest member of the Lodge, Bro. Brockbank, Grand Steward of Scotland. The Charity Medal of the Order was presented to the Worshipful Master on the occasion of his completing his qualification as a Life Governor to two of the Institutions, a similar compliment having been paid at the previous meeting to Brother James Heywood a P.M. of the Lodge. Lodge closed in harmony at eight a.m.

MARK MASONRY.

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PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS OF MIDDLESEX AND SURREY.

THIS Provincial Grand Lodge held its summer meeting at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, on Saturday, the 7th instant, the Right Worshipful Brother Col. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., Provincial Grand Master, presiding. The attendance of Grand Officers and brethren was not quite so numerous as on former occasions, probably owing to the many other attractions for outdoor enjoyment which the day afforded. Apologies for absence were numerous, for each and all of which, however, most sufficient reasons were given. Amongst those present were the Very Worshipful Bros. Frederic Davison Deputy Provincial Grand Master, R. Clutton Prov. G.S.W., C. Hammerton Treasurer, E. Florence Registrar, W. G. Brighten Secretary, Driver Superintendent of Works, H. Faija A.D.C., and G. J. Dunkley Organist, Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge. Of the Past Provincial Grand Officers there were also present Very Worshipful Bros. James Stevens P.G.O. and Past Provincial Grand Secretary, G. Ward Verry P.G.S. P.G.S.B., J. W. M. Piggott P.P.G.R., S. W. Lambert P.P.G.S.D., D. M. Dewar P.P.J.O., F. Lawrence P.P.J.O., and J. M. Klenck P.P.G. Sec. P.P.G.R. The several Lodges of the Province and Visitors were represented by Bros. D. P. Cama 13, J. Clarke 173, H. J. Lardner P.M. 223, L. P. Catterson J.O. 234, G. Hollington P.M. 173, J. Boulton S.W. 173, — Smith jun. 254, H. Stephens W.M. 199, W. H. Wallington P.M. 860, C. J. Smith D.C. 1423, H. V. Clements W.M. 284, W. Christian W.M. 251, M. Gentry 251, C. F. Hogard S.W. 315, W. F. Nettleship S.W. 139, J. Walmsley S.W. 139, J. Piggott W.M. 3, Humphries M.O. 176, J. G. Burroughs 144, W. Beasley P.M. 197. The following brethren were included in the list of apologists:—Rev. C. De Crespigny Provincial Grand Chaplain, S. Maude, B. Lewis, Inglis, Wallack, C. Kipling, T. C. Walls, C. Belton, W. H. Goodall, C. H. R. Harrison, A. T. Hall, Murchison, F. Richardson, J. Healy, J. W. Sanders, J. W. Minns, W. Poore, J. A. Braisher, Baron de Ferrieres, C. W. Randolph, Mitchell, H. Lovegrove, and Rev. W. S. Moses P.P.G.C. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at 5.30, and the minutes of the previous Provincial Grand Mark Lodge meeting, held at Teddington on the 26th July 1882, were confirmed. The roll of Lodges, numbering twenty-five, was then called, and save in four instances were found to be represented by brethren present. The Warrant of re-appointment of the Right Worshipful Brother Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., as Provincial Grand Master having been read, the Officers for the ensuing year were appointed, and those present invested in the following order, viz.:—

Bro. Davison	D. Prov. Grand Master
F. Nettleship	G. Senior Warden
T. C. Walls	G. Junior Warden
Rev. J. Maude	G. Chaplains
Rev. Oswald Thompson	
C. Hammerton	G. Treasurer
— Christian	G. Registrar
W. G. Brighten	G. Secretary
C. F. Hogard	G.M.O.
H. J. Lardner	G.S.O.
Captain Henry Stephens	G.J.O.
G. Hollington	G. Senior Deacon
J. Walmsley	G. Junior Deacon
C. Belton	G. Supt. Works
W. H. Goodall	G. Dir. of Cers.
H. V. Clements	G. Assist. D. of Cers.
J. Profitt	G. Sword Bearer
J. W. Sanders	G. Standard Bearer
G. F. Smith	G. Organist
H. K. Clisby	G. Inner Guard
D. P. Cama	G. Stewards
W. A. Humphries	
G. J. Hoare	
John Gilbert	G. Tyler

The Committee for General Purposes appointed and elected were the R.W. Prov. G. Master, the V.W. Prov. Dep. G.M., the Grand Wardens, Treasurer, Registrar and Secretary, and Bros. J. M. Klenck, S. W. Lambert, R. Clutton, and H. Faija.

The Treasurer's account was presented by the Auditors, and the balance in favour of the Grand Lodge being found satisfactory, it was resolved, on the proposition of the Prov. G. Sec., that the sum of seven guineas should be transferred to the Benevolent Fund.

The Banner of the Provincial Grand Lodge, voted at the previous meeting, was placed in its proper position, and was much admired by the brethren generally for its elegance and appropriate device. There being no further business before the Grand Lodge it was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to banquet, the Provincial Grand Master presiding. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and, in most instances, briefly responded to, the extreme heat of the evening, and an atmosphere which presaged a coming storm, disposing the company to an avoidance of great exertion, and favouring rather a saunter through the grounds and on the balconies than a continued sitting. At an early hour the brethren separated, much gratified with the pleasurable re-union the annual meeting of their Provincial Grand Lodge had afforded them.

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Ho, Brother, I am a Britisher,
A chip of "heart of oak,"
That wouldn't warp or swerve or stir,
From what I thought or spoke.
And you, a blunt and honest man,
Straightforward, kind, and true—
I tell you, Brother Jonathan,
That you're a Briton too.

I know your heart's an honest heart,
I read your mind and will,
A greyhound, ever on the start,
To run for honour still.
And shrewd to scheme a likely plan,
And stout to see it done,
I tell you, Brother Jonathan,
That you and I are one.

"God save the Queen" delights you still,
And "British Grenadiers,"
The good old strains your heartstrings thrill,
And catch you by the ears.
And we, O hate us, if you can,
For we are proud of you—
We like you, Brother Jonathan,
And "Yankee Doodle" too.

What more, I touch not holier things,
A loftier strain to win,
Nor glance at prophets, priests, and kings,
Of heavenly kith or kin.
As friend with friend, and man with man,
O let our hearts be thus,
A David's love to Jonathan,
Be Jonathan's to us.

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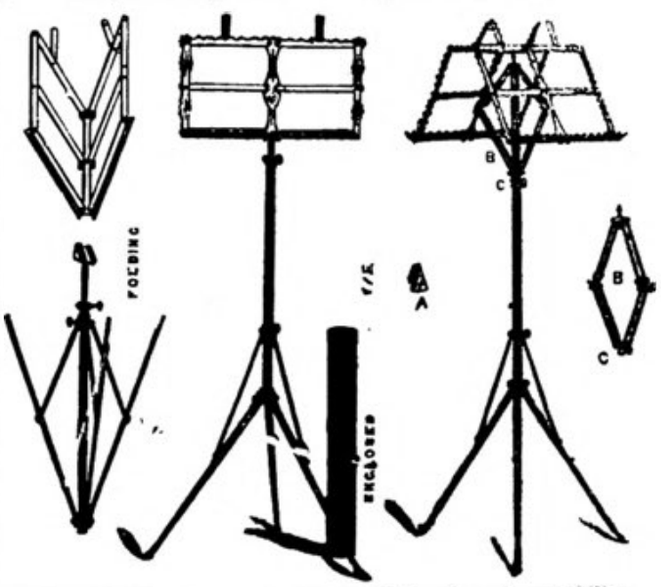

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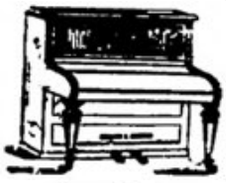

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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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MASONIC CEREMONIES OF THE WEEK.

TWO important ceremonies in which the Craft has taken a leading part have to be chronicled this week. The first of these was the presentation to the authorities of St. Albans Abbey of a Masonic Pulpit, which had been subscribed for by English Masons generally. Advantage was taken of the day appointed for the Annual Meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Hertfordshire, which assembled under the banner of the Halsey Lodge, No. 1479, at the Town Hall, St. Albans, on Monday last, and after the regular business of Provincial Grand Lodge had been transacted, a procession was formed, and the brethren proceeded to the Abbey, where a full choral service was performed. The clergymen who took part in the proceedings were the Rev. W. Lawrance, M.A., the Rector; the Rev. P. Deedes, M.A., Prov. Grand Chaplain; the Rev. C. C. Ewbank, M.A., Prov. Grand Chaplain; and the Rev. L. Deedes, M.A., Past Prov. Grand Chaplain. The Pulpit was formally presented, on behalf of the Masonic body, by the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Bro. T. F. Halsey, M.P., after which a capital sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Oswell Thompson, M.A., Grand Chaplain.

The second event to which we desire to call attention was the ceremonial of laying the Memorial Stone of the York Institute of Art, Science and Literature, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. This took place on Wednesday, when a Special Grand Lodge was held at the Guildhall, while the members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of North and East Yorkshire attended at the Assembly Rooms. The good citizens of York entered most heartily into the spirit that prompted the gathering, and the arrangements made left nothing to be desired. There was a very large number of Freemasons present, the brethren having ably responded to the desire the Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, had expressed, that the members of his Province should support him on the occasion. The procession was formed soon after ten o'clock, and was joined by the representatives of Grand Lodge en route. The ceremony was conducted with every regard to Masonic custom, and then the brethren returned to Grand Lodge and Prov. Grand Lodge, which were respectively closed. The Lord Mayor of York afterwards entertained a select party at the Mansion House.

AN EAR OF CORN NEAR A FALL OF WATER.

SOMETIMES strange dreams are born of accidents. The title indicated above is suggestive to all who have pursued and appreciated the mysteries of the Science, and it is pregnant of ideas, which it may be well to ponder, in this "dull" season of the year, when active work is more or less relaxed in favour of what may be termed the lighter duties of the Craft. Travelling along, not many days ago, with an old and valued brother, when the skies were cloudless, and the country redolent of a thousand odours of the flowers that blossomed among the new-mown hay, we came across an ear or two of wheat. Full in the bloom they were and heavy, and speculation rose as to the promise of the harvest which is yet to come. Our brother fastened the ears in his "button hole," as gladsome as though a maiden had gathered him a bouquet, and we conversed of scenes in "ye olden time"—for we are both bordering on the sere and yellow leaf—in which we had participated, when youth gave colour to the cheek, and care had graved no furrows on the brow. On through the meadowy fields where cowslips wavered, and daisies peeped their yellow jealousies, half in anger, half in coquetry, amid the nodding crowd, where the modest clover slept until the after-math, and Nature breathed with that sublime rest of which the poets sing, we sauntered in the midst of a congenial interchange of thought and reminiscence which all men love after the absence of many years. Recalled were many memories spent in the dignified quietude of Lodge, when work was being done, and the sublime mysteries which only Masons know were in the course of active operation. Back again upon the recollection came wafted the beauteous recollections of the days when the "predominant" light first dawned upon the vision, and the sacred histories were traced upon the chequered floor. All this in fancy, but still to congenial hearts most pleasant and exhilarating. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the countenance of man his friend." The old proverb has its significance, which only true friends know, and who such friends as Masons? But to the moral of the story. In the course of our perambulations, when the sun shone at its meridian, and all nature wore the livery of summer, we came across a brook, o'er whose pellucid stream a rude bridge was cast, and in the transit of it our brother chanced to lose an ear of corn. Quoth he, "I have lost mine ear of corn beside a fall of water!" What memories it recalled, what thoughts engendered! Is there any need to sermonise? The significance of the text to Masons is apparent. But there are other aspirations as the outcome of such an incident, simple as it might appear. The sowing of the seed may bring home to us the birth of that Masonic light which has brought such blessing to mankind; and the fall of water which the Great Architect of the Universe has caused to flow must blend in the unique plan of fructifying the earth and covering it with plenteous gladness. Applied in an abstract sense, the ripening of brotherly love, relief and truth, is only by the dew which is cast upon it by the tenets which the Craft begets; and over the united whole there shines the halo of a great and beneficent Creator. The incident is not without its moral. Old friends meet after a severance of many years—sweet memories are revived by the refreshing rains of retained and retaining affection. The seeds of fraternal unity, sown years ago, but long forgotten, are seen again in the full growth of re-united friendship, whilst the showers of memory fall, unexpectedly and welcome, upon a harvest of nearly unremembered things. How glibly we conversed upon recounted pleasures from the simple fact of that ear of corn being inadvertently dropped beside the fall of water! It reminded us of scenes so full of wholesome pleasure in the long, long time ago, when the heartstrings knew none of the worry and toil which come to all men of mature age. There were dreams of moments so sublime when, at the feet of our Gamaliels, we sat and learnt the lessons of our Masonic faith. How gigantic we thought they were in the Art, and think so still. How grateful

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for the knowledge they instilled into our untutored minds, and how revered stand the portraits of their venerable visages before us. Could we but see them now as they appeared so many years ago, how much more might they teach us? But time has fled, and we have made less use of it than we should have done. We regret it now, and we are sermonising again. Off at a tangent to the sequestered lawn where our summer banquet was held, where we first made the acquaintance of those who have since been the joy and solace of our lives. How bright were the beams of that morning sun, and how the glad birds warbled a welcome to that merry party, as the horses pranced along the flower-bespattered lanes towards the glen! The ears of corn were ripening then in a tenfold sense. Between gaps in the luxuriant foliage on every side the smiling corn sang forth its golden sonnets to enraptured ears, and hearts beat happily in tune to the universal harmony. Hard by, the rippling brooklet murmured forth its "God speed" to our way, and along the by-ways of the country side all was liquid and pellucid peace. No dangling dandies there, nor maudlin maidens; but all in the hey-day of substantial pleasure bent. Our banquet was spread upon the emerald sward, and in the full tide of contentment digestion waited on good appetite. 'Tis libel on our "social club" that gregarious instincts hold their sway, for did not the merry dance go round, and pastimes innocent prevail? The trees could never whisper over a more loving group than at our summer banquet, nor could birds chant merrier over more gladsome music. The ears of corn were never seen to dance more blithely than did our sisters in that mellow sunset; nor ever did the rivulet make happier music than was the rippling laughter through those woods. But even the reverie of the dreamer must have its close. Suffice, methinks, that in this brief adventure such pleasant thoughts must have their birth and end. It was a gleesome episode, at all events, and our friend's recovery of his ear of corn from that clear stream has awakened a crowd of happy thoughts. It reminds us of pleasant and instructive hours spent in the pursuit of the noblest and most unselfish science the world has ever seen, inasmuch as it embraces the widest and grandest scope of human benevolence and love; and with it must ever be blended a universal domain of brotherhood unequalled in the conception of man. That ears of corn may spring from the grains sown in fruitful places, well watered by the drippings of that fraternal kindness which knows no bounds amongst us, is the wish of every true and good member of the Craft. Nor can it be otherwise. The very nature and essence of the Craft are, that the germs of good fellowship and charity shall spread even as the fields produce their ever-increasing yields of fruit; and as the softening rains of heaven are needed for their maturity, so is the dew of kindly feeling and brotherly love necessary for the existence of a system in which human kindness and a divine benevolence are held in an indissoluble union.

PRECEDENCE AND REWARDS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

IT would not be wise to keep up an irritating discussion after the cause that provoked it has ceased. If the question of precedence stood alone, after the *amende honorable* of the Most Worshipful Grand Master further reference to the matter might be deemed questionable, if not indiscreet. But it does not stand alone; issues have been raised and reflections stimulated which the members of the Craft would do well to ponder over. There has been looseness in government, and indifference on the part of the brethren. Without going into minor details as to the general powers possessed by the Grand Master, it is quite clear that for many years there has been concurrent action on the part of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge in reference to certain matters of procedure. At one time one authority has exercised that right, at another the other, and both without the least question being raised as to the power or discretion of either. Custom makes the unwritten law, and it must be admitted that the Grand Master had reason to believe that he was acting within his right, and was convinced of the prudence of the step, when he ventured to make certain alterations with regard to precedence; and probably his act would have gone unchallenged, as others had gone before, had it not been for the agitation set up by the aggrieved few. It is astonishing what a few disappointed men can do; instances are witnessed daily, and the recent action with regard to the precedence question adds one more to the number. The opposition has succeeded in obtaining the withdrawal of the obnoxious Order, but there the matter ends. Nothing has been settled, and the Grand Master, out of respect to opinions strongly expressed, and in his desire for peace and harmony, has retreated from a position which he believed he had a right to assume. That right still remains a debateable matter, and unless now determined, may one day again arise and give trouble. Now is the time to settle the question—to define the prerogatives of the Grand Master and to place Grand Lodge on a sure footing. Were that done there could be no difficulty in the future, and as the temper of the brethren is now calm, they might approach the subject in that generous spirit so well exemplified by the Grand Master. Large discretionary powers must always accompany great responsibilities, and it would only be right that the occupant of the ruling chair of the Craft should be invested with dignity and honours. It is equally just that he should not be made the sport of circumstances, and that he should be called upon to undo an act which was urged upon him by those who ought to be well-informed on all matters relating to the general body. The Grand Master has withdrawn, at the request of the discontented; he has not said he exceeded his powers. He may not repeat the experiment, but he has set an example of caution that may be followed by his successors; that is if Grand Lodge happens to be as indifferent in the time to come as it has been in the past. To avoid such a contingency the powers of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge ought to be at once defined. It stands to reason that the G. Master cannot be placed in a worse position than the Master of a Lodge. The latter has full power over the appointment of his Officers, leaving the right of election of certain working Officers of the Lodge in the hands of the brethren. That is a wise provision, and works well. The W.M. cannot alter precedence of office or the persons after they have been appointed, but he can and does determine who his Officers shall be. Custom provides the order of succession, but the W.M. can insist upon the survival of the fittest. This authority, although possessed, is rarely exercised, and yet it is greater than that used by the Grand Master in the recent instance of precedence. In one case the assumed right of reversion is postponed, and it may be destroyed; in the other a few Officers suffer slightly in dignity. Broadly speaking, Grand Lodge should determine fundamental principles, and the Grand Master, as chief of the executive, should be endowed with every dignity and power short of that of autocrat. He should rule like a constitutional monarch among a free people; his privileges should be many and dignified; but the source of all power should come from the body whose representatives form Grand Lodge, and who alone can make laws.

In practice there is a difference in the appointment of Officers between the Grand Master and the Master of a Lodge. The Grand Master must necessarily rely upon those surrounding him for advice as to fitness. He seldom attends Grand Lodge, and cannot, if he would, discover for himself who from merit are worthy of honour. He must depend upon others, and thus a door is open to cliqueism, which at times prefers friendship to merit. In Lodges generally this evil is avoided to a large extent. The Worshipful Master springs from the ranks; he passes through grades of office; he knows the duties of each because he has discharged them, and none is better fitted than himself to select his Officers. In Provincial Grand Lodges the question assumes another character, and one not pleasant to contemplate. There money is too often the test of merit, and brethren are appointed to office who are sometimes even ignorant of the forms of the Lodge, and not unfrequently destitute of the spirit of the Craft. They take superior rank over the honest and able but poor brother, and many a P.M. is driven into scorn and indifference because the true spirit of Masonry is defiled to his dishonour. Many members join more than one Lodge for the sole purpose of being appointed Prov. Grand Officers, they are, as a rule, strangers to the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, but a few wire-pullers prepare the way and ambition is gratified. There are serious objections to the loose way of appointing Provincial Grand Officers. There is at least the danger that unworthy and

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incompetent men may be selected, and it is certain that men whose connection with the Province is close, and whose claims should be paramount, are passed over to please new comers who happen to be blessed with money and friends at court. It would be difficult to cure this evil by law. No rules that could be framed would meet every contingency, and it would not be wise to make too many laws. They are valuable as guides to general principles; they are fetters in their application where the heart plays so large a part, and where liberty, equality and fraternity are watchwords. It is not laws then that are wanted, but a nobler conception of the spirit of Freemasonry. Less selfishness and more sacrifice, a greater honouring of principles and less regard for outward show are needed. There is plenty of scope for ambition apart from the unhealthy craving after office outside of the immediate sphere in which many brethren move, and a love of charity and fair play ought to suggest retirement rather than forwardness. Each centre has its own aspirants to office, and these have first claim to precedence; if they work, theirs should be the reward, and should not be given to those who migrate for a well understood, though not altogether honourable purpose, however rich and able they may be. Money qualification and the pretensions that are set up in consequence are the bane of Freemasonry; they are hostile to its genius, fatal to its spirit. They set up barriers, breed discontent, and sour the minds of the disappointed, and grieve the heart of the just. Living principles become dry bones, and nothing but decay can follow. There is something in the Craft nobler even than the Charities, precious jewels as they are. The Institutions which dot the outskirts of the metropolis are the outward visible signs to the brethren and to the world of some of the results of Freemasonry. They are grand in their motives and in their results. They are matchless as monuments of generosity, and yet they are as nothing to the hidden inward spirit which gives life and stability to the Craft. All else pales before the lessons taught in Lodge, inculculated in the traditions and enforced in the ceremonies. For those who realise the grand truths of the Order the best reward is the strength they gain in consequence of their knowledge and faithfulness. They are not the clamourers for office, not the slaves of a selfish ambition, not the idolaters of money. Nevertheless, they are worthy of all honour; they are the salt of the Craft, the high priests of a grand creed, the living embodiment of the true life of Freemasonry. They could not cry aloud for praise, they would scorn to purchase it if they could, but they richly deserve to be honoured for the faith that is in them. They are few in number, perhaps; too few unfortunately. They leaven the mass, nevertheless, and the object of all brethren should be to increase their ranks. The task would be easy were the tenets of Freemasonry better understood by those who hold them, and were they carried out in spirit and in truth when they are realised. The age of shoddy has affected the Craft, but it has not destroyed it, for it is founded on too sure a basis. Its influence for good is lessened, owing to the narrow views that prevail; growth is retarded, and strife is too frequently provoked. What is wanted is a higher regard for the precepts of the Craft, for the precedents that abound in the ceremonies, and all else would follow.

The Quarterly Court of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, held on Saturday last, was not so largely attended as it was anticipated would be the case; this, however, may be attributed to the fact that during the morning a very heavy thunderstorm passed over the metropolis, which for a time brought business matter almost to a standstill. Brother Lieutenant-Colonel Creaton Past Grand Treasurer occupied the chair, and there were also present Bros. the Rev. A. Woodford, Webb, Dubois, Binckes, H. Massey, Lovegrove, Grey, Rucker, Hammerton, Smith, Stevens, Matier, Saunders, Bowyer, Allen, Johnson, Dehane, and F. R. W. Hedges Secretary. After the minutes of last Quarterly Court had been read and confirmed, eight vacancies were declared for the October Election, for which it appears there are now thirty-two candidates. The next business was in connection with the proposed purchase of land adjoining the Institution, and to consider the following report of General Committee:—

"The General Committee reports to the Quarterly General Court that, in consequence of an intimation conveyed to the House Committee from the owner of the freehold land adjacent to the Institution—that he was about to offer for sale nine acres, or thereabouts, bounding two sides of its grounds, and that the lowest sum he would take for the whole, which he declined to divide, was at the rate of £4000 per acre—Col. Creaton, with the concurrence of his colleagues, had obtained from him a promise that such land should not be sold until the views and opinion of the General Court as to the advisability of acquiring the property for the Institution could be obtained.

That taking into consideration the facts that the land, if sold to a third party, might be dealt with in a manner most prejudicial to the School, and that if purchased by the Institution a very considerable and valuable portion of it could be re-sold, this Committee consider the subject is one which should receive the fullest consideration at the hands of the governing body of the Institution."

Bro. Hedges also read for information the following resolution passed at the last meeting of the General Committee:—

That the House Committee be authorised to obtain a report from Messrs. Clutton as to the value of Mr. Noel Whiting's land at Battersea, and the manner in which a portion of it could be disposed of, and submit the same to the General Court.

In reference to this he stated that Bro. Clutton had informed the House Committee that he could not be prepared with the report in time for that day's meeting. Col. Creaton, before entering on the discussion of the business now coming before the brethren, believed it would perhaps clear the air a little bit if he said a few words. It must not be thought that the owner of this land was forcing it upon the Institution; it was quite the contrary. When the Institution purchased half an acre of land some time ago, Mr. Whiting promised him (Col. Creaton) that whenever the land was for disposal he would give the Institution the first refusal. That had been done. Both he and the House Committee thought it would be a very improper act on their part if they decided the matter without bringing it first before the Quarterly Court. That was the position of affairs. He had seen Mr. Whiting more than once as to the price, and he had stated that what he required was £4,000 an acre; but in the event of the Institution purchasing it he would give £900 to the Institution. Bro. Letchworth thought before the matter was gone into they had better be in order, by moving that the report of the General Committee be received. After discussion Bro. Saunders moved, "That it is inexpedient to accept the offer of Mr. Noel Whiting." This was seconded by Bro. James Stevens, and carried unanimously. At the request of Bro. Col. Creaton, Bro. Hedges read a letter from Bro. Belton, land surveyor, Norfolk-street, fully bearing out the statements of Bros. Saunders and Stevens with regard to the value of the land; and, on the motion of Bro. Letchworth, duly seconded, a letter was ordered to be written to Bro. Belton, thanking him for his trouble and kindness in the matter. A vote of thanks to Col. Creaton for presiding closed the proceedings.

In reference to this question the *Evening News* states "that land in the best situation in the neighbourhood has been fetching only £2,100, £2,200, and £2,300, and it was very properly suggested, that if the land is worth £4,000 an acre, that on which the Institution stands had better be sold, and the School taken to a site where more reasonable prices rule; in which case, instead of having 230 girls in the School, there might be 250 or more."

The Quarterly Court of the Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held on Monday, at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. George Plucknett P.G.D., Treasurer of the Institution, in the chair. Amongst those present were:—Bros. Colonel J. Creaton, A. M. Broadley, C. F. Matier, S. J. Parkhouse, L. Ruf, G. Bolton, G. Bolton jun., J. J. Murray, B. Baker, A. E. Gladwell, D. M. Dewar, J. Moon, B. Lemere, F. Adlard, H. Massey, F. Davison, T. Cubitt, C. J. Perceval, H. Venn, H. Dicketts, D. Rolls, H. Smith, S. B. Wilson, C. H. Webb, R. W. Stewart, H. S. Goodall, A. Torkington, and F. Binckes. After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the last Quarterly Court, vacancies were declared in the School for 20 boys, who will be elected in October next, out of a list of 64 candidates. On the motion of Bro. Raynham W. Stewart P.G.D., Vice-President of the Institution, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

1. That having regard to the unprecedented success of the recent Festival, which involved unusual and excessive labour, and in appreciation of the result, after 22 years' service, the sum of £360 be awarded to the Secretary, Bro. F. Binckes.
2. That in accordance with the recommendation of the House Committee, the sum of £105 be awarded to Miss Elizabeth Hall, now in the 20th year of her office as Matron, in consideration of her valuable services generally and during periods of sickness, especially in the outbreak of scarlatina last year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

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PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SUFFOLK.

THE annual meeting of the several Lodges in the Province of Suffolk was held at Ipswich on Friday. It is now some years since the Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Ipswich, and the four local Lodges gave to the brethren of the Province a very hearty fraternal greeting, and several members of the Craft honoured the event by displaying flags and bunting in the principal thoroughfares of the town. The Lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, under the Presidency of the Provincial Grand Master (Bro. Lord Waveney). There was a large number of officers and brethren present. The Lodge was opened in due form by the Provincial G.M., assisted by the V.W. Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn P.G. Chaplain of England D.P.G.M. The Report of the Committee of General Purposes was received and adopted, except so far as related to the Charities, the Committees' recommendations being substituted by a resolution that £10 10s be given to each of the three Masonic Charities—the Boys' School, the Girls' School, and the Benevolent Fund. The representatives of the various Lodges presented their reports, all of which were of a very satisfactory character. The P.G.M. said he had great pleasure in recognizing the great services that had been rendered to the Masonic Charities by Bro. A. J. Grimwade, Secretary to the Suffolk Masonic Charity Association, by specially appointing and investing him as P.G. Senior Warden. At the investiture of the appointed officers immediately afterwards, Bro. Grimwade vacated the chair and assumed the rank of a Past Officer. The following Officers were then appointed and invested :—

Bro. J. M. Canova	G. Senior Warden
B. P. Grimsey	G. Junior Warden
Rev. R. C. M. Rouse, Rev. P. L. Cautley	G. Chaplains
W. P. Cooper	G. Registrar
N. Tracy	G. Secretary
B. Gall	G. Senior Deacon
J. Napier	G. Junior Deacon
R. Garrard	G. Sup. of Works
W. Clarke P.G.P.	G. D. of C.
C. Emmerson	G. Assist. D. of C.
W. Mackney	G. Sword Bearer
G. A. Hardacre	G. Organist
C. H. Wood	G. Pursuivant
V. D. Colchester, J. M. Franks, E. Sparke	G. Stewards

On the motion of Bro. W. Boby, seconded by Bro. W. Clarke, Bro. E. P. Youell was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and invested. The R.W.P.G.M. Lord Waveney expressed the great pleasure he felt at the satisfactory reports that had been made by the various Lodges, and said he observed that the same feeling ran through all, i.e., a feeling of independence—a desire to make the most of what their powers might be. He had been very much struck with the remarks of several of the brethren, who said with very proper and justifiable pride that though they were but a small Lodge, they were pleased to report that they were in a good position. The brethren then formed in procession and marched to the Tower Church to attend divine service. As the Prov. Grand Master and Prov. Grand Officers entered the Church the Organist played the National Anthem. The prayers were intoned by the Rev. J. R. Turnock, the first lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, Past Grand Chaplain of England, and the second lesson by the Rev. A. Tighe Gregory P.P.G. Chap. The Anthem was taken from Psalm cxxiii., "Behold how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity," (Clark Whitfield). By permission of the Rev. J. B. Turnock special hymns were sung. The sermon was preached by the V.W. Brother Rev. P. L. Cautley, vicar of Southwold, Prov. Grand Chaplain, who took for his text the words, "That they all may be one; as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me," — John xvii. 21. It was not necessary, the preacher said, to point out the advantages, the strength of union. No great work had ever been done in this world without it, and it was this lack of union that was so much to be deplored amongst Christians at the present time. When they saw the divisions that existed between man and man, and between man and God, could they, under the circumstances, be surprised at the agnosticism which was becoming so prevalent in the world. Brethren were working and fighting against each other, instead of fighting against sin. Divisions amongst brethren, however, could not destroy the unity of a family. There could be no union without order, and without full and free submission to the individual will and opinion of properly constituted authorities. The Freemasons displayed in outward form and ritual the spirit of their principles—the great spirit of common brotherhood, and while they recognised the fact that distinctions amongst men were highly necessary for the preservation of due subordination, and the reward of merit, they never forgot the fact that they were all brethren, and that the lowest was entitled to their regard equally with the highest, and that the time would come when all distinctions, except those of goodness and virtue, would cease, and death, the great leveller of all, would reduce them to the same status. These principles of brotherhood, love, rectitude, and virtue were not held merely theoretically by Masons, but were practically acted upon amongst them; and it was an interesting fact that from their Masonic Schools it was not known that one single lad had been brought before a magistrate as a delinquent, or that any girl had lost that most precious flower in her maiden wreath—her purity. The principle of Masonry was love, and God was love. He believed, as a handmaid for Christianity, there was a great future for Masonry. In conclusion, the Prov. Grand Chaplain said, as accepted Masons, they could not part without discharging one pleasure and duty of their calling. He pleaded on behalf of a charity which was not local, but which in its large-heartedness had proved itself Provincial. He pleaded for the Ipswich Nurses' Home. How many poor and afflicted ones had been blessed by this institution of love it was impossible to say. Out of 270 families supplied this year with nurses, 151 were cases of poverty in which nurses were provided without charge by the Institution, and in cases of necessity not only was the nurse provided gratuitously, but the patient's needs were also provided for by the Home. The offertory, at the conclusion of the service, amounted to £7 16s 9d. After service, the brethren re-formed in procession, and marched back to the Masonic Hall, where the Lodge business was resumed. Bro. Grimwade P.P.G.S.W. read the report of the Charity Association, which stated that the past year had been distinguished in a very marked degree by a greater liberality on the part of brethren in the Provincial Masonic Lodges, and also by most successful results in securing the election of their candidates. The Prov. Grand Master said he was glad to observe the great increase of energy and zeal that had been shown in this Province in the collection of money for Charitable purposes, and he thought this year he might say they had done largely and well. Their needs were great, but he was sure to the extent of their power they had been provided for. Bro. Roby P.P.G.S.W. laid before the Lodge a scheme for increasing the number of Life Governors of the Masonic Charities, and expressed the hope that the proposal would be very largely adopted in the Province. The Provincial Grand Master spoke in favour of the scheme, which he thought must commend itself to them all. Before proceeding further there was one matter to which he wished more particularly to allude. At an early part of the proceedings he remarked that he should find an opportunity before the close of signifying—though perhaps not in a way that was usual in this Lodge, but was customary in Masonry at large—the sense he entertained of the gratuitous and excellent and energetic services rendered by Bro. Grimwade, whom he had promoted to what might be called brevet rank, as Senior G. Warden in this Province. They were doubtless acquainted with the nature of brevet rank in military service—it conferred a distinction upon an individual who was honoured by the confidence of his Sovereign, without conferring upon him any special obligation or duty. He felt also that some reference should be made to the valuable services rendered by Bro. Pain, of the Bury Lodge, on the occasion of the lamented death of their late Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. Lucia, which came upon them quite unexpectedly when the natural and appointed leaders of the Lodge were absent, and he thought his name should be associated in honour with that of Bro. Grimwade. His services on the melancholy occasion referred to gave him a claim to their consideration, and he recommended his name to them to be remembered as that of a good and sterling Brother. He also wished to bring before the Lodge the name of Bro. Long. A very short time had elapsed after he had received, at Lowestoft, notice of the loss they had sustained by the death of Bro. Lucia, when on the spot, almost as though he arose out of the sea, quite as unexpectedly and quite as welcome, appeared their Bro. Long, who was acquainted with the work of organisation, and assisted him materially in the discharge of the duties of the Lodge. The two brethren he had last mentioned were well entitled to the good graces of the Lodge. Bro. Casley having announced the amount of the offertory at the Tower Church, the Provincial Grand Master, with the sanction of the Lodge, ordered that it should be paid over to the Vicar, who it was understood would hand it to the Committee of the Ipswich Nurses' Home. The Provincial Grand Master said they had within the last twelve months to regret the loss of three prominent members of the Craft. One who had been withdrawn from them was for many years a useful and noble member of the profession to which he belonged; he alluded to their Bro. Freeman. They next lost their Bro. Lucia, and no person was in a position to speak more distinctly of the qualities and qualifications of the Prov. Grand Secretary than he who had the honour of guiding the Province; from the confidential relationship in which they stood no one could appreciate his qualities more then the Prov. Grand Master. He was very sensible of the merits of Brother Lucia, and personally, as he was sure did also every member of the Province, be mourned his loss. Then, again, an old an experienced Mason had been taken away from them in the person of Bro. Strathern, of the Halesworth Lodge. Many years ago, when he first made his acquaintance he was struck with the excellent manner in which he conducted his Lodge, and he found that he had brought from that country which his name suggested those habits of regularity and forethought, both in regard to the Craft and to civil life, which distinguished those who came from beyond the Tweed. The three names he had mentioned would, he was sure, long continue to be honoured amongst them. The Deputy Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Rev. C. J. Martyn, said he was only echoing the feelings of every single brother in that Grand Lodge when he said they most heartily endorsed all that had been so kindly and so eloquently put before them by the Grand Master, and they shared in the regret which he had expressed in so touching a manner at the death of those brethren. They left names behind them which it would be a long time before the Masons of Suffolk, would forget, The Deputy Prov. Grand Master spoke upon the spread of Mark Masonry in the Province, and denying that there was any rivalry between the two, expressed the hope that for many years to come Mark Masonry and Craft Masonry would work side by side. Bro. Tracy P.G.S. read a letter, which had been received from Mrs. Lucia, the widow of the late P.G.S., expressing her heartfelt thanks for the letter of condolence and sympathy sent to her on the death of her husband. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. J. R. Turnock for his kindness in granting the use of St. Mary-le-Tower Church, and before closing the Lodge the P.G.M. expressed the hope that they as brethren might go on in the same spirit as had been shown that day, and he hoped and trusted, under the favour of the Great Architect of the Universe, with the same and equal results. They could only water and plant—the increase came not from them, but from a higher source. The last terrible years had sorely afflicted the district from which they mainly drew their resources, but they now felt that the time was come when compensation would be given

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to them, that they would reap the reward of their toil. In the meantime it behoved them to exercise that active Charity which bound up wounds and helped the weaker brethren. More he had not to say, except that he was, year after year, more and more indebted for the conscious strength which he felt to the support of those over whom he had the honour to preside. The Lodge was then closed in the usual form.

The banquet was held at the Masonic Hall in the evening, under the presidency of the Prov. Grand Master Lord Waveney, who was supported by the Deputy Grand Master Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn Past Grand Chaplain of England, Bro. the Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, and the Provincial Grand Officers. Bro. Holder, of the Butter Market, was the caterer. The tables were artistically laid, and the *menu* was admirably served. After dinner the Prov. Grand Master proposed the Queen. Song, "God Save the Queen," Bro. D. D. Steele. The Prov. Grand Master next proposed, the Grand Master of England H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. They all knew what a deep interest his Royal Highness took in Masonry, and how well he discharged the duties devolving upon him. Song, Masonic version, "God bless the Prince of Wales," Bro. George Abbott. The Prov. Grand Master proposed the Pro Grand Master Lord Carnarvon, Dep. Grand Master, and the Grand Officers Past and Present. Bro. the Rev. Dr. Sedgwick P.G. Chaplain, in response, said he need not say how heartily he felt Lord Carnarvon was the right man in the right place, and he might say the same of Lord Lathom—he did not think two better officers could have been chosen. He was quite convinced that the Grand Officers did their best to promote the interests of the Craft. Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn D.P.G.M. also responded, and said he was sure they were all as pleased as he was to see their Provincial Grand Master, whom they all loved and esteemed, and revered in every position in life, amongst them in restored health and strength. There were few more popular Provincial Grand Masters in England than their own. When his name was mentioned it was always received as it should be, but he wanted them to look at Lord Waveney that night from another point of view. They knew what joy and rejoicing there was in a family when a member of that family came of age. He had just been told that Lord Waveney came of age that night as Provincial Grand Master of Suffolk. Now they knew when a young man came of age they looked forward and prognosticated many years of life and happiness before him, and he was sure he was only saying what they all felt when he said that from the bottom of his heart every single soul in the room wished that that would be fulfilled. He gave them with all the honour they could put into it "The health of the Prov. Grand Master of Suffolk, Lord Waveney." Glee "The Red Cross Knight," Bros. Abbott, Steele, and Brockbank. The Prov. Grand Master, in response, said he had passed a considerable part of his time before he had the honour and the great privilege and pleasure of being associated with this Province, but he could safely say he had learnt more in the 21 years he had acted as P.G.M. than he had learnt in the 38 years previously. In the year 1829 it was the fashion at Cambridge for undergraduates to become Freemasons, and in that year he became a Mason with them. If they deducted 29 from 83 they would see what a very long period that left, and as long as he had health and strength they would both be employed as far as they could be in the service of the Craft. He thanked them for the agreeable surprise they had given him in celebrating his coming of age, and in the second place he thanked them for the reception they had given him, and for the honour they had done him that day. He only wished the trouble was greater on his part, in order that he might show how earnestly he desired to serve them. Song—"Within those sacred bowers"—Bro. Brockbank. The Prov. Grand Master proposed the health of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master Bro. C. J. Martyn. His activity and energy in the cause of Masonry were well-known, and if it were possible for any one to realise the fable of the bird that was at two places at the same time, his impression was that they would find it in the person of their Deputy Prov. Grand Master. Wherever he went he left his mark, but he passed so rapidly that they would wonder where the bird was gone. But more than that he was a bird of good omen. Year after year he found that his name was always received with the same kindly feeling and the same enthusiasm, and he now asked them to drink to the health of the D.P.G.M. Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, who was well-known throughout all the Lodges in England. Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, in response, expressed the great pleasure he had always experienced in working under Lord Waveney, and said he had never for one single moment had the slightest cause to regret holding office, because he had been so well supported and backed up by the Provincial Grand Master and his brethren and friends of the Province of Suffolk. Wherever he went he always found the same cordial hearty welcome, and whatever he said was taken in good part. Having acknowledged the great assistance he had received from the Prov. Grand Secretary, and expressed the wish that he could more often come amongst them, the D.P.G.M. said so far as he was able they would find him ready and willing to carry out his obligation. Song, "The Pilgrim of Love," Bro. Abbott. Bro. Boby proposed the Charities. Bro. Binckes and Bro. Terry responded. Duet, "Sound the loud trumpet," Bros. Steele and Brockbank. The Provincial Grand Master thanked the brethren of the four Ipswich Lodges for the hospitable reception given to the Provincial Grand Lodge, and the Deputy Grand Master proposed the Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge past and present, coupled with the names of Bro. Canova, of the Southwold Lodge, and Bro. Grimsey, of the British Union. Bro. Canova having replied, Bro. Grimsey said it had been a great satisfaction to him to receive the high honour conferred upon him by the Prov. G. Master, and he hoped the badge of office would pass from him unsullied in any possible way. The Deputy Prov. Grand Master, who had now assumed the chair, Lord Waveney being obliged to leave, proposed the health of the Prov. Grand Secretary, Bro. Tracy, and spoke of the valuable assistance he rendered to the Province when they were suddenly deprived of the services of their late lamented Brother Lucia. They had paid their tribute of affection for their departed friend, and he now asked them to drink the health of his most worthy successor. Bro. Tracy P.G.S. responded. He expressed his sense of the loss the Province had sustained by the death of Brother Lucia, whom he had known for many years, and with whom he was associated as the founder of St. Edmund's Lodge. He did not wish to make any promises, because he knew they were very easily made and often fulfilled with great difficulty. They had already shown two of the great virtues of Masonry—faith and hope, and he now asked them to exercise that other virtue, charity—in dealing with his performances. He should try thoroughly to do his duty without fear or favour, and he trusted when the time came when he should be called upon to leave the office, there would be as great an earnest of good feeling amongst them as there was now on his entering upon it. The Deputy Prov. Grand Master proposed the W. Masters of the Lodges in the Province. Bros. G. Abbott (St. Luke's), A. Raphael (Prince of Wales), and Ardleigh (Stour Valley) responded. Song—"Three merry men"—Bro. Alexander. The Deputy Prov. Grand Master proposed the health of Bro. W. Clarke, Prov. Grand D.C., and said it was a great advantage to any Lodge to have so efficient a Director of Ceremonies. Brother W. Clarke, in response, alluded to the proposal for the erection of a new Temple in which to hold Grand Lodge meetings, and also to the question of the Revision of the Book of Constitutions. He hoped this matter would be very carefully watched, and that the brethren would hesitate before they attempted to alter any of the grand fundamental principles which had actuated and guided Grand Lodges in the past. The Visiting Brethren brought the toast list to a close, the other items on the musical programme being—Song, "Hybrias the Cretan," Bro. Brockbank; and glee, "Mynheer van Dunk," Bros. Abbott, Steele, and Brockbank.—*East Anglian Daily Times.*

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

THE members of this Provincial Grand Lodge assembled at the Town Hall, St. Albans, on Monday, the 16th inst., under the presidency of their Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas Frederick Halsey, M.P. The proceedings on this occasion were rendered especially interesting as opportunity had been taken to unveil the pulpit which has been erected by the Freemasons of England as their contribution towards the work of restoration which has now been going on for some years at the Abbey of St. Albans. The erection of the pulpit was entrusted to Bro. Christopher Miskin, the W.M. of Lodge 1479, who has also carried on the work of restoration in this venerable pile, and who, by the care and attention he has displayed, has given every satisfaction to the authorities.

The business of the day commenced with the reading of the minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge held on the 13th July 1882, which were unanimously confirmed. On calling the roll of the Provincial Grand Officers responses were made by Bros. Dr. F. H. Wilson Iles Deputy Provincial Grand Master, J. E. Cussans, W. H. Hobson, Revs. Lewis Deedes and C. C. Ewbank, F. Sumner Knyvett P.G.S., R. B. Croft, J. E. Dawson, W. E. Gompertz, J. S. Taylor, James Terry (Sec. R.M.B.I.) George F. Cook, John Fisher, E. R. P. Francis, T. Woodman, Frank Hall, &c., &c. The whole of the Lodges of the Province were represented. The choice of a Provincial Grand Treasurer resulted in the re-election of Bro. F. Sumner Knyvett, and the Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year were invested as follow:—

Bro. F. H. Wilson Iles, M.D., 404 ...	D.P.G. Master
I. N. Edwards 1479	G. Senior Warden
Edward Swain, M.D., 449	G. Junior Warden
Rev. C. C. Ewbank 449	G. Chaplains
Rev. Philip Deedes 1479	
F. Sumner Knyvett 404	G. Treasurer
Edward Taylor 409	G. Registrar
John E. Dawson 404	G. Secretary
Christopher Miskin 1479	G. Senior Deacon
J. T. Rowe 504	G. Junior Deacon
W. R. Dixon 869	G. Supt. of Works
James Terry 1580	G. D. of Cer.
C. W. Allen 1385	G. Assist. D. of C.
C. K. Killick 1580	G. Sword Bearer
George Gaffe 1479	G. Organist
George Young 1757	G. Pursuivant
John Noyes 1327	G. Assist. Pursuivant
G. C. Barnes 1479	G. Stewards
L. J. Myers 1479	
J. B. Nichol 1479	
H. Slade 1479	
W. Wells 1479	
A. E. Ekins 1479	
Thomas Wright 1503	G. Tylers
Charles Thomas 1580	

The report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject of Charity Organisation was presented, and the rules, as printed and circulated, were adopted. The report of the Board of Finance showed that Provincial Grand Lodge had an amount invested in Consols of £89 17s 1d, and that there was a balance in hands of the Treasurer of £60 3s 4d, giving a total of £150 0s 5d. On the motion of Bro. T. S. Carter P.P.G.J.W. P.M. and Sec. Hertford Lodge, No. 403, the sum of twenty guineas was voted from the funds of Prov. Grand Lodge to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, the amount to be placed on the list of W. Bro. R. B. Croft. Bro. Jas. Terry Prov. G.D.C. P.M. King Harold Lodge, No. 1327, moved, "That the sum of ten pounds be voted to the Halsey Lodge towards defraying the expenses of entertaining Provincial Grand Lodge," this was also carried unanimously. Bro. F. H. Wilson Iles Deputy Provincial

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Grand Master proposed, that the sum of ten guineas be voted from the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge to the St. Albans Hospital. This received the sanction of those present, and then it was agreed that a further sum of £15 should be invested in Consols; and that the publication of the Provincial Calendar be continued. The Committee reported that since the last meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge the M.W. Grand Master had granted a warrant, dated 30th October 1882, for the Earl of Clarendon Lodge, No. 1984, to meet at the Freemasons' Hall, Watford; and that the new Lodge was duly consecrated on the 13th December 1882, by the R.W. Bro. Thomas F. Halsey, M.P., Provincial Grand Master for Hertfordshire; W. Bro. F. H. Wilson Iles, M.D., Deputy Provincial Grand Master, being installed as the first Master by the Very W. Bro. Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary.

A procession was then formed by Brother Terry, Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies, assisted by Bros. G. F. Cooke and Charles Allen, and the brethren proceeded to St. Albans Abbey, where a full Choral Service was celebrated by the Rector and the Provincial Grand Chaplains. The first lesson was read by the Rev. Brother Ewbank, and the second by the Rev. L. Deedes. After the Anthem —Blessed be Thou—preparations were made for unveiling the pulpit, the erection of which has been carried out by Brother C. Miskin, W.M. of Lodge 1479, from drawings prepared by Mr. J. O. Scott, Architect. The design of the work is of the Decorated Order, each panel being divided by a mullion, and having elaborate tracery with carved crockets. The plinth, bases, shafts, caps, and impost are all of polished Derbyshire marble; the pulpit itself being wrought out of Tisbury stone with marble shafts, and having canopied niches at each angle for the reception of figures. The cornice and the steps are also of polished Derbyshire marble, with a massive brass hand-rail. The entire cost of the pulpit will be over £600, towards which upwards of £500 has already been received. The Provincial Grand Master in making the presentation said:—It is now my duty, on behalf of the Freemasons of England, to offer for the acceptance of the authorities of this Cathedral a pulpit, which has been subscribed for by all ranks of Freemasons, from our Grand Master the Prince of Wales downwards. I will now ask you, acting on behalf of the Cathedral authorities, to accept this pulpit, in the name of the Craft, with the earnest prayer that from it may be poured forth for many generations a living stream, warning the backsliding, cheering the despondent and repenting, offering hope and salvation to sinners; and that, as the water flowed from the rock at the bidding of Moses, so from this pulpit may the word of life flow from generation to generation. The Rector, the Rev. W. J. Lawrance, M.A., said that, in the name of the authorities of the Cathedral, he accepted the pulpit, at the hands of Bro. Halsey, with thanks.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. O. Thompson, who took for his text "To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light."—Acts xxvi. 18. The collection after the sermon amounted to £31 12s 8½d, which amount is to be appropriated towards building a new boys' school in the Abbey parish. The brethren then returned in procession to the Town Hall, where the business of Prov. Grand Lodge was resumed, and after a few general remarks upon the work which had just been completed, was closed in regular form.

The service of the banquet was entrusted to Bro. W. Marks, of the "Peahen," who well sustained the reputation of his hostelry. The Provincial Grand Master, on rising to propose the first toast, said it was always well received in assemblies of Freemasons—"The Queen and the Craft." In speaking to the toast of the Most Worshipful Grand Master the Prince of Wales, Bro. Halsey said he and the Provincial Grand Officers had had hopes that his Royal Highness would have been present that day, inasmuch as the Grand Master was one of the first to respond to the appeal when it was proposed to raise this fund; those present, however, were aware that the Grand Master had to attend a Masonic meeting at York this week, and to which City he had proceeded on that day; it was therefore impossible for him to be with them at St. Albans. He thought they might congratulate themselves on the advance which the Craft had made since H.R.H. had presided over them, and trusted that the Prince might long be spared to rule over the Craft. If any assurance were wanting of the interest he took in the Order, and the attention he paid to its business, it would be found in the graceful manner in which an alteration which was not quite popular with the Craft had recently been rescinded. With the next toast, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon M.W. Pro Grand Master, the Chairman associated the Health of the Right Hon. the Earl of Lathom R.W. Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers Present and Past. It had been hoped that both the Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Lathom would have been there that evening. Had they been present it would have been necessary to propose these toasts separately, but as they had each expressed their great regret at being unable to attend he thought the toasts might be incorporated; he thought these Officers were right men in the right places. Any one who saw Lord Carnarvon preside at the Special Grand Lodge held recently in London could but be assured of his ability; while in Lord Lathom all felt they had an efficient worker. They all knew what careful selections the Grand Master made; none were appointed to office but such as would justify H.R.H.'s choice. They had with them that day two of the Grand Officers of the year, Bros. Edgar Bowyer and Thompson. They also had with them Bro. Havers, a Past Grand Junior Warden of England, one whose name was a household word in Freemasonry. In that Province it was unnecessary for him to say anything of their respective merits. As a Grand Chaplain of England, Brother Thompson would with credit uphold the honour of the Craft. Brother Edgar Bowyer was the founder of a Lodge, which, though the last, was by no means the least of the Lodges in the Province of Hertfordshire. He was a very active Mason, and had liberally supported the Masonic Institutions. It was some time since they had been privileged to drink a toast in honour of the Grand Officers present. He would call on Rev. Bro. Thompson G. Chaplain. Brother Thompson in a very lengthy speech replied, but as readers of the Masonic journals are well acquainted with the bearings of the several points he touched upon, we feel there is no necessity to reproduce his remarks. We may, however, add that a general feeling was prevalent that our reverend brother had left something untold; consequently, Brother John Havers, in response to a pretty general call, supplemented Brother Thompson's remarks. Brother Havers said, after an absence of five years from Grand Lodge, the welcome which had greeted his re-appearance had touched him deeply. For six or seven-and-twenty years he had enjoyed the confidence, and had been an adviser of the M.W. Grand Masters for the time being, and had spoken freely on matters coming before Grand Lodge. During a long illness, however, he thought that while he had served the brethren honestly he had not made sufficient allowance for the opinions of others, and that he had trodden rather too heavily upon the corns of some people. Yet, even now, if he saw any corns that wanted treading on in the interests of the Craft, he should doubtless be tempted to tread on them. He thought they were most fortunate in possessing such brethren as they did for their rulers. For himself he thanked them, and wished to add that he had not seen the proceedings of any Provincial Grand Lodge conducted with more regularity than those of that day. The manner in which Bro. Terry, the Provincial Grand D.C., had performed his work was beyond praise. He congratulated the brethren upon having such a Provincial Grand Master, and he congratulated the Provincial Grand Master upon having such an influential body of Masons to rule over. If he (Bro. Havers) could at any time render them any service he should be happy to do so. Bro Dr. Iles Deputy Prov. G.M. proposed the health of the R.W. Grand Master. He was sure that it was only necessary for him to name the toast he was entrusted with to secure for it the attention and cordial reception it deserved. He reminded their Provincial Grand Master that he had now entered on the tenth year of his office as ruler of the Province, and assured him that each year made him more popular, and more firmly cemented him in the hearts of the brethren. In connection with the Prov. Grand Master's remarks upon the beneficial influence of the Prince of Wales upon the Craft in general, Bro. Iles drew a parallel as to the influence the Prov. Grand Master had exercised in the Province of Herts. When he was appointed to the office there were eight Lodges, now there were twelve; these were carrying out Masonry as all could wish. The youngest of these Lodges was represented almost to a man on that occasion. Bro. Halsey, in reply, had again most cordially to thank his Deputy Prov. Grand Master for the manner in which he had proposed the toast, and the brethren for the very kind manner in which they had received it. He thought that the first ten years of his occupying his position could not have a more fitting completion than the ceremony in which they had that day participated at the grand old Minster; it augured well for the future of Freemasonry in the Province. He had an idea that when a person undertook an office it was his duty to endeavour to carry it out to the best of his ability. He had done that. He must now say—though perhaps it would come best with the next toast, but he could not resist the temptation of saying it at once—that a great deal of the success which had attended his tenure of office was due to the assistance he had received from his Grand Officers; especially from Bro. Iles, first in his capacity of Provincial Grand Secretary, and in the second half of his term as Deputy Prov. Grand Master. It was a matter of great rejoicing to know the Lodges were increasing, and that the old Lodges were improving; this he himself could testify. He had other duties to perform, which prevented his attending so many private Lodges as he could wish; but any shortcomings of his in that respect were amply made up for by Bros. Dr. Iles and Dawson; he could say, with truth, that they were in theory what they ought to be —the eyes and ears of the Provincial Grand Master. He congratulated the Province on its prosperity, and trusted that should he be called on to preside over it for another ten years, they might find themselves in a still higher position than at present. Before he sat down, he felt it due to Bro. De Keyser to say something in recognition of the part he had taken in the work of restoration at the Cathedral. Before this work was inaugurated, Brother De Keyser's zeal for the cause was well known; the arduous work he had undertaken, and the way in which he had carried it out, deserved the highest recognition at the hands of the brethren; he hoped that, with their assistance, the deficit that had been referred to in Lodge would be made up. All knew—all at least who attended Provincial Grand Lodge—must be aware how much depended upon having an efficient Director of Ceremonies; how much they owed in this respect to Brother Terry was fully recognised. He should be wrong also if he omitted to thank the Halsey Lodge for the way in which they had conducted the proceedings of the day. It was a great undertaking for a private Lodge to entertain Provincial Grand Lodge, especially so on such an occasion as that of the present. After several further remarks, the Provincial Grand Master gave the toast, which was most heartily received. Bro. Dr. Iles returned his sincere thanks for the very hearty manner in which the Prov. Grand Master had proposed the toast, and the cordial manner in which it had been received by the brethren. The Past Prov. Grand Officers had shown that they were worthy of their honours, and he was satisfied that the Officers the Prov. Grand Master had chosen that day would also justify his choice, and become ornaments to the Provincial Grand Lodge. He thanked the Prov. Grand Master for the way in which he had referred to him personally. During the past year, from illness in his house, and other causes, he had not been able to go about as much as usual, but from the little he had been able to do in that respect he could testify to the improvement in the Lodges. He hoped that this year he should be able to visit the more distant parts of the Province. He knew the brethren were doing excellent work; he might refer more especially to the Halsey Lodge, under whose banner they were that day assembled. Dr. Wilson Iles concluded by saying that, as long as he had health and strength, and the Provincial Grand Master was pleased to

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repose in him the same confidence he did now, he should be most happy to do his best for the welfare of the Province. The other toasts given were the R.W. Provincial Grand Masters of other Provinces; The Visitors, for whom Brother Freeman, of the Himalaya Lodge, Calcutta, replied; the Worshipful Masters of other Lodges in the Province, coupled with the name of Brother Miskin; and shortly afterwards the Tyler gave the parting toast. A selection of music was given under the direction of Brother George Gaffe, Provincial Grand Organist, who was assisted by Bros. H. J. Dutton, Selwyn Graham, Charles Beckett, and W. H. Brereton. The Visitors, of whom there was a large contingent present, were much indebted to Brother John Parrott, Secretary of the entertaining Lodge, for the way in which he looked after their comforts. Brother Parrott was here, there, and everywhere, throughout the day; he at all times kept a watchful eye on his attendants, that the brethren present should have no cause for complaint. Our esteemed brother must be congratulated on the success he achieved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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PRICKING A WINDBAG.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I yield to no one in my love of liberty and fair play. You have gone even to the border of license in the case of "C. J. Perceval P.M. 1607 and V.P. of the Three Institutions," whose freedom in the use of condemnation it would be difficult to exceed. You see, Sir, I have given our brother his full title, because it shows he is full of honours, and if not always wise, is at least generous in heart. Bro. Perceval, like most men with a grievance, is very fond of imputing motives to those who do not see eye to eye with him. He regards them with jaundiced vision, and never for a moment considers that any one can be right but himself. Were it not that actions speak louder than words, Bro. Perceval would be looked upon as a most obnoxious person; as it is, he is justly estimated to be a good-meaning, though rash and somewhat eccentric individual—a "Sir Oracle," who is jealous of any dog barking but his own.

I propose to show where Bro. Perceval's indiscretion and wordy violence would lead him, and leave it to your readers to judge for themselves. In your issue of the 16th ult., Bro. Perceval declares that the Grand Registrar, his "reputed successor," and the Grand Director of Ceremonies deliberately spun out the time of Grand Lodge at its recent sitting in order to prevent him from bringing on a motion relative to the revision of the rules. He adds that the Pro Grand Master, acting for the M.W.G.M., prolonged his summing up until the time-limit—ten o'clock—was reached, and so deterred Bro. Perceval from introducing his motion, which of course would have been regarded as new matter. Not only is obstruction clearly charged in this statement, but it involves the serious imputation of conspiracy against three Grand Officers, and the implication at least that the Pro Grand Master ignored, if he did not wink, at the offence. Such an imputation is not only a sarcasm on the theory of Charity, the brightest jewel in the crown of Freemasonry, but it involves issues of a momentous character. If such conditions be possible in one case, they may be repeated, and unless the whole thing is a joke, or the result of a heated imagination, then Bro. Perceval has no other alternative than to carry the matter further;—to formulate a charge of conspiracy, and bring it forward before Grand Lodge. On him rests the onus of proof. If he succeeds, so much the worse for the Order; if he fails, I can imagine no worse punishment than reflection would bring to a naturally warm-hearted but reckless and impulsive man.

Bro. Perceval again vents his temper in your issue of the 7th inst. In this instance it is the Executive that come within the lash of his wrath. I presume that, like Corporations, the Board of General Purposes has neither a soul to be damned nor a body to be kicked, hence the whole are immolated on the wrathful pile of Bro. Perceval's indignation. He complains that although the papers of recommendations of the Board of General Purposes were dated 31st May, and the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge was held on 6th June, no notice was given on the latter occasion of the forthcoming Special Communication held on the 29th ult. He assumes that the Board on 6th June had determined to hold a special meeting of Grand Lodge on the 29th, an inference by no means clear. But supposing they had so agreed, the worst that could be said of them is that they were lacking in courtesy. Upon the face of the facts there is no justification for the imputation that they were actuated by sinister motives. Whatever intimation might have been given on the 6th June must have been supplemented by a formal notice afterwards. But Brother Perceval goes further, and brings four other charges against the Board of General Purposes. He says they called the Special Communication when the London Lodges were in recess; just after the Boys' Festival; on a Friday—"the day when business men have to despatch their Australian and American mails;" and lastly, oh ye Gods, "just an hour and a half before the mail closes, except by payment of extra postage." This puerile outburst is almost laughable. Were not the London Lodges in recess on the 6th June, and therefore the regular Quarterly Communication ought not to have been held? This conclusion follows Brother Perceval's reasoning. There are other festivals besides the Boys' which Provincial brethren attend, and how would it be possible to so arrange a meeting as to meet every condition? The thing is absurd, and to charge a body of men with a "set purpose of stifling and avoiding a discussion" on such grounds as those advanced seems to me to be as rash as it is unjust. Then, imagine the Board of General Purposes having their eyes on the Australian and American mails, and fixing such a day and such an hour for the Special Communication when the brethren were likely to be engaged in making up their foreign bags. It would be interesting to know how many brethren entitled to attend Grand Lodge have such close business connections with America and the Colonies as to render it necessary for them to attend to their own private business instead of performing their Masonic duties. What astute men the Board of General Purposes must be, or rather I should say how fertile is the brain of Bro. Perceval when engaged in denouncing his brother Masons. Upon such grounds as the foregoing charges are founded which, if true, would brand the offenders as unworthy the respect of honourable men. Again, I say, if Bro. Perceval is in earnest he must carry his accusations further; put them into shape, and test the judgment of Grand Lodge.

Bro. Perceval is gratified for once. He is satisfied with the Most Worshipful Grand Master's message on the 7th inst., when he withdrew the obnoxious order of precedence; but there were a few dregs in the cup. The action of the Grand Master was anticipated by "more than half the brethren," says Bro. Perceval. Now, how does he know? Has he the power of divination? Perhaps he is in a charitable mood, and is willing to believe that half the Masonic body at least are not fools, who are ready to share the conviction with him that the Grand Master has the Craft at heart and would not force his own views against those expressed by the brethren generally. No one ever supposed he would. It is not at all certain, however, that the Grand Master has not the right he exercised, and the only way to determine the matter is by friendly counsel in Grand Lodge, and not by risking speculations and abusing those who happen to have an opinion of their own.

I shall not attempt to go through the vexed question of the Revision of the Rules. I believe in the theory of a small committee for such a purpose. There have been several mistakes no doubt. The Board of General Purposes began wrong in secretly initiating the work. I do not accuse them of any improper motive; I believe they thought they were taking the wiser course. Experience has proved that a Frankenstein has been raised that cannot easily be laid. Bro. Perceval, of course, is full of condemnation. I do not know whether his views have been consistent throughout, but he now desires to see a Committee of the purple and the blue in order to compass the mass of suggestions that has been made and to reduce the whole into shape for the acceptance of Grand Lodge. Probably that would be the better course to pursue, but where, according to Bro. Perceval, are there twelve honest men to be found? He has condemned the Board of General Purposes, and yet he would select six of their number for this delicate work. The other six are to be chosen by Grand Lodge. I confess I should not like the task of selection; I should not know what to do about Bro. Perceval to begin with. There is no doubt about his honour, but I have serious scruples about his temper and judgment. I have given some specimens of both, here is an instance of inconsistency. He complains of the paucity of attendance at the Special Communication, and says the time was fixed so as to preclude a large number of members from attending, and yet he would hand over to twelve men work he considers two hundred were not able to perform. He condemns the haste with which the latter number dealt with 184 clauses, and grumbles because more brethren were not present. If confusion reigned among two hundred what would have been the condition of things if 700 had been present? Perhaps Bro. Perceval will solve the problem. He is a "bit sarcastic like" over the Press, but he forgets that the CHRONICLE at least has dealt with the Revised Book of Constitutions in a most exhaustive manner, and at present has nothing further to add. It therefore has no cause for concealment or of slurring over anything. When what it has proposed has been considered, and the whole mass of suggestions has been reduced to a positive and final shape, then the CHRONICLE no doubt will have something to say of approval or condemnation; at the present, both Bro. Perceval and myself have reason to be thankful that we can air our opinions so freely in its columns. The same motive that permits so much liberty in our cases will, I am convinced, guide the Editor in dealing with all matters that relate to the well-being of the Craft.

Yours fraternally,

18th July 1883. WATCHMAN.

The meetings of the Sir Hugh Myddelton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1602, have been suspended until Tuesday, 25th September next; on and after which date they will be held at the "Queen's Head" Tavern, Essex-road, N. near the Packington-street Post Office.

Bro. R. P. Forge, the first Master and a Founder of the Southgate Lodge, No. 1950, has been elected Worshipful Master of the Beadon Lodge, No. 619, and will be installed on the 16th of August.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Easy digestion.—These admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreciated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and steadily work out a thorough cure, and in its course dispel headache, biliousness, flatulence, and depression of spirits. It is wonderful to watch the daily improvement of the complexion, as Holloway's Pills purify the blood and restore plumpness to the face which had lost both flesh and colour. These Pills combine every excellence desirable in a domestic remedy. The most certain and beneficial results flow from the occasional use of this regulating medicine; even persons in health, or when following sedentary occupation, will find it an invaluable aperient.

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GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD HENNIKER,
MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND M.M.M.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF

THE MARK GRAND LODGE BENEVOLENT FUND,

WILL BE HELD

On Wednesday, 25th July 1883, at

The Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

—:o:—

R.W. BROTHER **SIR PRYCE PRYCE, BART.,**
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF SOUTH WALES,
In the Chair.
Dinner on the Table at Five o'Clock p.m.

—:o:—

Morning Dress—Mark Collars and Jewels.
TICKETS:—LADIES 15s. GENTLEMEN 21s, inclusive of Wine.

Brethren who are kindly acting as Stewards are requested to send in their *Lists on or before Saturday, 21st instant.*

FREDERICK BINCKES,
Grand Secretary.

8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
12th July 1883.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL SPECIAL BUILDING FUND.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

In connection with such Special Fund, attainable until 31st December 1883.

Any present Life Governor of the General Fund, or any Donor who may qualify as such up to the date named above, will receive—

TWO VOTES,—instead of One Vote, for LIFE, FOR EVERY FIVE GUINEAS contributed to the "SPECIAL FUND."

Lodges, Chapters, &c., similarly qualified may secure Two Votes instead of One Vote—for every *Ten Guineas* contributed to the "SPECIAL FUND."

*** Ladies, and "Lewises"—being minors—similarly qualified, and all Vice-Presidents, will receive FOUR Votes for every Five Guineas so contributed.

Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "SPECIAL FUND," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

BRO. R. HIRST engages to provide, at short notice, an efficient Band for Annual Banquets, Dinners, Excursions and Quadrille Parties. For terms apply to "R. Hirst, The Three Crowns, 237 Mile End Road, E."

SCOTLAND
BY THE WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAYS.—The SUMMER SERVICE of PASSENGER TRAINS from LONDON to SCOTLAND is now in operation.

	WEEK DAYS.					A	B
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Euston Station) dep.	5 15	7 15	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 50	9 0
Edinburgh ... ... arr.	4 30	5 50	7 50	9 45	6 15	6 45	7 50
Glasgow ... ... ,,	4 45	6 0	8 0	10 0	6 40	6 55	8 0
Greenock ... ... ,,	5 52	7 15	9 5	11 42	7 50	7 50	9 46
Oban ... ... ,,	9 43	—	—	4 35	12 15	12 15	2 34
Perth ... ... ,,	6 50	—	9 35	11 40	8 5	8 15	9 55
Dundee ... ... ,,	7 30	—	10 30	12 50	9 0	9 0	12 0
Aberdeen ... ... ,,	10 10	—	—	3 20		11 40	2 15
Inverness ... ... ,,	—	—	—	8 0		1 30	6 25

The HIGHLAND EXPRESS (8.0 p.m.) will leave Euston every night (Saturdays excepted), and be due at Greenock in time to enable passengers to join the steamers to the Western Coast of Scotland. It will also arrive at Perth in time to enable passengers to breakfast there before proceeding northwards.

From the 16th July to the 10th August (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) an additional express train will leave Euston Station at 7.30 p.m. for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Scotland. This train will convey special parties, horses, and carriages.

A Does not run to Oban or Dundee on Sunday mornings.
B Does not run beyond Edinburgh and Glasgow on Sunday mornings.

Day saloons fitted with lavatory accommodation are attached to the 10.0 a.m. down express train from Euston to Edinburgh and Glasgow, &c., without extra charge.

IMPROVED SLEEPING SALOONS, accompanied by an attendant, are run on the night trains between London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Stranraer, and Perth. Extra charge, 5s for each berth.

Callander and Oban Line.

The line to Oban affords the quickest and most comfortable route to the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

For particulars of up train service from Scotland to London, see the Companies' time bills.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager,
L. & N. W. Railway.
J. THOMPSON, General Manager,
Caledonian Railway.

July 1883.

NOTICE.—FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

THIS fire has not touched in the least any part of the Freemasons' Tavern, and will not cause the slightest interference with any arrangements made or pending for Masonic or other Banquets, Balls, Public Meetings, or any purpose for which the establishment is devoted. Orders can now be received for Masonic and Regimental Dinners, Public Festivals, Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, Evening Parties, Balls, Soirees, &c., and the Spacious Hall is, as usual, available for Election and other Public Meetings.

The business will in every respect be conducted as heretofore.

SPIERS AND POND (Limited).

4th May 1883.

FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL!

LARGE photographs of the Temple, taken immediately after the fire, on 4th May (suitable for framing), 5s each; or framed in oak, securely packed, sent to any address in the United Kingdom, carriage paid, on receipt of cheque for 15s. Masters of Lodges should secure this memorial of the old Temple for their Lodge rooms.

W. G. PARKER, Photographer, 40 High Holborn, W.C.
Established 25 years.

THE CAFÉ MONICO,

(Proprietors—The Brothers Monico, London Lodge, No. 108,)

15 TICHBORNE STREET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

THIS magnificent and commodious Restaurant has been entirely refitted and artistically decorated. The Proprietors beg to inform their numerous friends that the

PARISIAN RESTAURANT

was opened to the public on the 1st May.

The services of one of the most expert Chefs, from Paris, has been secured, and they feel confident of being able to sustain the reputation they have so long enjoyed, both as regards cuisine and wines. The cellars of the Brothers Monico are acknowledged as of the best in London.

THE GRILL AND GRAND HALL,

not to be equalled in the style of its appointments and as regards its size,

Open for Suppers till 12·30.

It can be claimed for this establishment,—that Omnibuses from every part of the Metropolis pass this well known thoroughfare until a late hour.

CITY ARMS TAVERN, ST. MARY AXE, E.C.

WORSHIPFUL MASTERS and BRETHREN are invited to inspect the commodious and most suitable Lodge and Banquet rooms, to be let for Lodge and other public meeting, at this central and well appointed Tavern.

MANAGER—BROTHER D. M. SHERWILL, No. (813),
Late of Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,

HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON,

Adjoining the TERMINUS of the LONDON CHATHAM and DOVER RAILWAY, but distinct from the Viaduct Hotel.

THE BEST FURNISHED AND MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN LONDON.
HOT & COLD WATER LAID ON IN ALL BED ROOMS.
The appointments throughout so arranged as to ensure domestic comfort.
EVERY ACCOMMODATION FOR MASONIC LODGE MEETINGS,
Public Dinners & Wedding Breakfasts.

THE CRUSADERS LODGE, No. 1677, AND PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 1743, HOLD THEIR MEETINGS AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

GOOD COOKING. FINE WINES. MODERATE CHARGES.
The Edison Electric Light.
TARIFF on APPLICATION to **Bro. A. BEGBIE.**

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. THOMAS VINCENT LEE, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last, Highgate Road, N.

PAUL & BURROWS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SODA WATER AND SELTZER WATER,
LEMONADE AND GINGER BEER,
GINGER ALE AND POTASH WATER,
&c. &c.
FIRST CLASS QUALITY ONLY.
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ESTABLISHED EIGHTY YEARS.

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DR. WATTS on ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS. A Treatise on the only successful Method of Curing these Diseases. By ROBERT G. WATTS, M.D., F.R.S.L., F.C.S., &c., 5 Bulstrode-street, Cavendish-sq., London.
London: C. MITCHELL AND Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

WANTED, by Advertiser (a Freemason of some years standing), a situation as Book-keeper, or any appointment of responsibility. Good references. Salary moderate. J. J. T., 1 Chiltern View Villas, Uxbridge.

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MARK MASONRY.

—:o:—

PROVINCIAL GRAND MARK LODGE OF DORSET.

THE annual meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge was held on Thursday, the 12th inst., at the Masonic Hall, in the Isle of Portland, under the Banner of Portland Mark Lodge, No. 133. Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at 1 30 by the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Mark Master the Rev. W. Mortimer Heath, M.A., assisted by W. Bro. R. N. Howard, Mayor of Weymouth, Deputy Provincial Grand Mark Master, and the Provincial Grand Officers. After the roll of Officers and Lodges had been called over the minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge were read and confirmed, and the ordinary business of the Mark Province was transacted. The Treasurer's accounts were received and adopted. The Provincial Grand Master addressed the Lodge on the state and prospects of the Province, and congratulated the brethren on the steady progress which Mark Masonry was making in the Province of Dorset. A vote of thanks was passed to W. Bro. W. D. Dugdale, the Treasurer, who was now vacating that office and not eligible for re-election, in consequence of appointment to other Provincial office. A vote of thanks was also passed to the Provincial Grand Registrar of Marks, Bro. W. B. Morgan, and attention was called to the efficient manner in which the Register of the Province had been kept. Bro. S. A. Vickery was elected Treasurer. The Provincial Grand Master then appointed and invested the following brethren as Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—

Bro. R. N. Howard W.M. 133	D. Prov. Grand Master
W. D. Dugdale W.M. 132	G. Senior Warden
J. A. Sbemen P.M. 126	G. Junior Warden
T. Ratcliffe 133	G.M.O.
R. G. Long 99	G.S.O.
H. J. Sydenham 132	G.J.O.
Rev. J. F. Chanter 121	G. Chaplain
J. H. Bowen 133	G. Secretary
G. A. Vickery 133	G. Treasurer
W. B. Morgan 126	G. Registrar
A. Maclean 133	G. Senior Deacon
C. J. Dring 126	G. Junior Deacon
F. Wheatley 132	G. Supt. Works
R. Cox 133	G. Dir. of Cers.
J. Ford 126	G. Assist. D. of Cers.
W. J. Nosworthy 133	G. Organist
G. H. Wallis	G. Sword Bearer
J. Eveleigh 133	G. Standard Bearer
W. R. Jeffery 133	G. Inner Guard
J. Clarke 133	G. Stewards
R. C. Greenwood 126	
D. Haylett	G. Tyler

After the closing of the Provincial Grand Lodge the annual banquet was held on the Lodge premises, at which the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given and duly honoured. It had been intended to have conveyed the brethren, in the interval between Lodge and banquet, for a marine excursion in a steamboat round the Shambles and Bill of Portland, but the inclemency of the weather prevented that part of the day's programme from being carried out.

BEVERLAC LODGE, No. 281.

THE installation meeting of the above Lodge was held at the Assembly Rooms, Norwood, Beverley, on Monday, the 9th inst. In the unavoidable absence, through illness, of the W.M. (Bro. B. E. Naylor) W. Bro. A. P. Wilson P.M. P.P.G. Supt. of Works North and East Yorkshire presided, supported by the following officers and brethren:—Bros. J. R. Ansdell W.M. Humber Lodge 182 as S.W., Eli Bryan (W.M. elect) J.W., C. Goulding M.O., T. Dixon S.O., Sydney Smith J.O., Geo. S. Highmoor Chap., T. Marshall P.G.J.G. Treasurer, F. W. Adams Secretary, M. M. Westerby S.D., Jos. Hind J.D., F. Hewson I.G., H. Adams, J. Sugdon, J. Sharp, G. H. Knight, W. Richardson. Visitors—W. Bro. Geo. Wilson P.M. 182, Bros. Jas. Scott Wilson M.O. 291, R. Pexton 182, and J. R. Shearsmith 12. The usual preliminary Lodge business having been taken, Bro. Peter Hancock J.D. Samaritan Lodge 368 was balloted for and unanimously accepted, and arrangements were made for advancing him to the degree of a M.M.M. at a Lodge of Emergency to be called at an early date. Bro. A. P. Wilson then vacated the chair, and presented Bro. Eli Bryan as W.M. for the ensuing year to the Installing Master, W. Bro. Geo. Wilson, a brother whose working was done in that careful and satisfactory manner which has on more than one occasion been so highly appreciated and warmly spoken of. The newly installed Master having been inducted into the chair of A., and duly saluted, appointed and invested his Officers as follow:—Bros. B. E. Naylor I.P.M., C. Goulding S.W., T. Dixon J.W., S. Smith M.O., M. M. Westerby S.O., J. Hind J.O., Rev. H. Adams Chaplain, T. Marshall P.M. Treasurer, F. W. Adams Secretary, John Sugdon Reg. of Marks, R. Allan S.D., F. Hewson J.D., W. Richardson I.G., G. H. Knight Steward, J. Westoby Tyler. A vote of thanks to the Installing Master, ending with a motion that Bro. Geo. Wilson should be made an honorary member of the Lodge, was moved by the W.M., seconded by P.M. A. P. Wilson, and unanimously carried. The W.M. then proceeded to close his Lodge in due form, and the parting address was given in the most perfect manner by a Visitor, Bro. Pexton M.O. 182. The brethren subsequently sat down to a *réchérche* repast, served in the adjoining room, after which the usual Loyal and Mark Masonic toasts were given and responded to. Bros. A. P. Wilson and Marshall replied on behalf of the Prov. Grand Officers Present and Past, and the former then proposed the W.M., and subsequently the I.P.M., to both of which the newly installed W.M. responded in terse but aptly chosen and effective terms, and as regarded the latter toast, regretting that the I.P.M. himself (Bro. Naylor) was unable to be present, but trusting that the G.A.O.T.U. would soon enable that brother to throw off his present indisposition and regain the best of health, in which case he had no doubt the Lodge could guarantee the I.P.M.'s presence during the ensuing year. The "Retiring Officers," "Newly Installed Officers," and the "Installing Master," were each proposed from the chair, and suitably responded to by Bros. G. S. Highmore, Harry Adams, and George Wilson respectively. Bro. A. P. Wilson P.M. was then toasted, and afterwards followed "The Visitors," responded to by Bro. J. Scott Wilson 291, Pexton 182, and Shearsmith 12. The "Treasurer" and "Secretary," both of which toasts, proposed by Bros. Hind and Dixon, were well received and suitably replied to by Bros. T. Marshall and F. W. Adams. The harmony of the evening was well sustained by Bros. Ansdell, Goulding, M. M. Westerby, Knight, Shearsmith, and A. P. Wilson, and a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close with the Tyler's toast.

HIGH CROSS LODGE, No. 284.

THE installation meeting of this Lodge was held at the Seven Sisters' Hotel, Page Green, Tottenham, on Wednesday, the 13th July, and was well attended. Amongst those present were Bros. H. V. Clements W.M., W. J. Meek P.M. and W. Beasley P.M., E. G. Lewis S.W. and W.M. elect, Major Pemrose Dunbar J.W., J. D. Birkin S.O., Percy Gilling J.O., the Rev. C. H. Roberts Chaplain, A. Little Treasurer, W. Farquharson Secretary, F. Wheelhouse J.D., E. Holt I.G., John Black, J. Webb; and J. Very Tyler. Amongst hon' members and Visitors present were the Very Worshipful Bros. C. F. Matier P.G.W., D. M. Dewar P.G.M.O. and Grand Assistant Secretary, James Stevens P.G.J.O. and P. Prov. Grand Secretary Middlesex and Surrey, Thomas Poore P.G.I.G., W. G. Brighten Past Provincial G.S.W. and Provincial Grand Secretary Middlesex and Surrey, Captain Henry Stephens Provincial G.J.O., and J. K. Pitt Prov. G.A.D.C.; also Worshipful Brothers T. J. Cusworth P.M. 236, G. Powell No. 1, C. J. Eveniss 22, R. Leaman Old Kent, S. Smither 199, and others who omitted to sign the attendance book. The minutes of the preceding Lodge meeting having been confirmed, ballots were taken for Bro. A. Fowler, of Craft Lodge 754, and Charles Handley, of No. 475, which were clear, and Bro. Handley, being in attendance, was advanced in due form, the ceremony being most ably carried out by the Worshipful Master and his Officers. Bro. Thomas Poore, as Installing Master, in his usual admirable style of working, installed Bro. E. G. Lewis into the chair of K.S. The Officers for the ensuing year were appointed in the following order, viz.:—Bros. Major Dunbar S.W., J. D. Birkin J.W., A. G. Fidler M.O., Percy Gilling S.O., C. H. Roberts J.O. and Pro Chaplain, A. Little Treasurer, W. Dance Registrar, W. Farquharson Secretary, T. Wheelhouse S.D., E. Holt J.D., J. Webb I.G., Hall M.C., Handley Steward, J. Very Tyler. A very handsome P.M.'s jewel was presented to the retiring W.M. The Auditors' Report, being satisfactory, was received and adopted, and after some routine business had been transacted, the Lodge was closed. A banquet was provided in liberal style by "mine host" of the "Seven Sisters," and after the cloth had been cleared, toast and song followed in quiet succession. For the Officers of Grand Lodge, Bro. Matier returned thanks, eulogising the work of the Past Grand Masters of the Order, and the continuance thereof by the Present Grand Master, Lord Henniker, and his Officers. He congratulated the W.M. on being surrounded by Masons who had literally made their "Mark" in Masonry, and concluded a telling speech by suggesting to the W.M. that if he liked the then present sample of G.L. Officers, he might at some future time "invite the bulk." The remaining toasts were briefly given, and as briefly responded to. The excellent programme of music, evidently the result of great care and attention on the part of the Rev. C. H. Roberts, the Chaplain of the Lodge, and his musical friends, was carried throughout, and gave great satisfaction. The entire proceedings quite justified the remarks of Bro. Meek P.M., that for so young a Lodge its progress had been remarkable, and its prospects most encouraging. We congratulate our worthy Bro. Clements on the success of his year of office, and our equally worthy Bro. Lewis on the assurances given for future support.

The Province of Leicester and Rutland appeared to great advantage at the recent Festival of the Boys' School, when its representative, Bro. Captain J. G. F. Richardson, a member of the Albert Edward Lodge, No. 1560, brought up £405. The Province was represented at the Festival of the Benevolent Institution in February, when it contributed £36 15s. The contributions of the year shew a total equal £1 each from every registered Mason in the Province, a most gratifying result for any district to achieve.

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VISIT OF THE M.W. THE GRAND MASTER TO YORK.

THE meeting of Craftsmen to take part in the laying of the Memorial Stone of the York Institute of Art, Science, and Literature, may certainly be designated the Masonic event of the week, if not of the year. Fair weather prevailed, and brilliant decorations enlivened the course traversed by those who participated in the ceremonial of the day. The good citizens of York, with characteristic loyalty, took advantage of this visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and, the more effectually to testify their appreciation of his courtesy, inaugurated a general holiday for the occasion. In consequence of other pressing engagements, the Most Worshipful Grand Master was compelled to leave York early in the afternoon, and the meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge was therefore called for 10 o'clock, while the Special Grand Lodge was arranged to be opened at 10·15. This was accordingly done, at the Guildhall, by the Grand Master, who was supported by the following Officers of Grand Lodge:—Lord Milltown Grand Senior Warden, J. D. Allcroft Grand Treasurer, Æneas J. McIntyre, Q.C., G. Registrar, Sir Albert Woods (Garter) Grand Director of Ceremonies, Revs. H. G. Morse and W. O. Thompson Grand Chaplains, T. W. Tew and R. Gooding Grand Senior Deacons, F. Green and T. H. Devonshire Grand Junior Deacons, Lieut.-Colonel J. Peters Grand Sword Bearer, T. D. Bolton Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, R. H. Thrupp Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies, Lieut.-Colonel A. C. F. Gough and E. Bowyer Grand Standard Bearers, W. G. Cusins Grand Organist, and W. Stephens Assist. G. Pursuivant. The Prov. Grand Lodge of North and East Yorkshire was opened at the Assembly Rooms, Blake Street, and was presided over by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Brother Dr. Pearson Bell. After the circular convening the meeting had been read, Dr. Bell accounted for the absence of Lord Zetland by explaining that the M.W. the Grand Master had desired that the Prov. Grand Master should attend him at the Grand Lodge. He directed attention to the interesting event they were assembled to take part in, and referred briefly to other occasions when the Masons of York had been honoured with Royal and distinguished Visitors. A procession was then formed and the brethren proceeded to the site of the projected building in the following order:—

Band of Music.
Two Tylers, with drawn Swords.
Visiting Brethren.

Lodges in North and East Yorkshire, according to their numbers, Juniors walking first.

Agricola 1991, York	Camalodunum 660, Malton
Ferrum 1848, Middlesborough	Royal 643, Filey
Leopold 1760, Scarborough	St. Cuthbert 630 Howden
Handyside 1618, Saltburn	North York 602, Middlesborough
Eboracum 1611, York	St. Germain 566, Selby
De la Pole 1605, Hull	Zetland 561, Guisbrough
Alexandra 1511, Hornsea	Cleveland 543, Stokesley
Falcon 1416, Thirsk	Lion 312, Whitby
Anchor 1337, Northallerton	Constitutional 294, Beverley
Denison 1248, Scarborough	Minerva 250, Hull
Marwood 1244, Redcar	York 236, York
Sykes 1040, Driffield	Old Globe 200, Scarborough
Kingston 1010, Hull	Lennox 123, Richmond
Londesborough 734, Bridlington	Humber 57, Hull.

Provincial Grand Officers of other Provinces

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF NORTH AND EAST YORKSHIRE

Provincial Grand Tyler

Prov. Grand Steward } Banner of Provincial Grand Lodge { Prov. Grand Steward

Past Provincial Grand Assistant Pursuivants
Provincial Grand Assistant Pursuivant
Past Provincial Grand Pursuivants
Provincial Grand Pursuivant
Past Provincial Grand Organists
Provincial Grand Organist
Past Provincial Grand Sword Bearers
Past Provincial Grand Assistant Directors of Ceremonies
Provincial Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies
Past Provincial Grand Directors of Ceremonies
Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies
Past Provincial Grand Superintendents of Works
Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works
Past Provincial Grand Deacons
The Provincial Grand Deacons
Provincial Grand Secretary
Past Provincial Grand Registrars
Provincial Grand Registrar
Provincial Grand Treasurer
Past Provincial Grand Chaplains
The Provincial Grand Chaplains
Past Provincial Grand Wardens
The Provincial Grand Wardens
The Deputy Provincial Grand Master

Prov. Grand Steward } Banner of the Provincial Grand Master { Prov. Grand Steward

Provincial Grand Sword Bearer
The R.W. Provincial Grand Master
Two Provincial Grand Stewards

GRAND LODGE.

The Architect (Bro. W. G. Penty) with the Plans

Grand Steward { Cornucopia with Corn, Borne by the Master of the Lion Lodge. Two Ewers with Wine and Oil, Borne by the Masters of the Constitutional and Minerva Lodges. } Grand Steward

Assistant Grand Pursuivant
Grand Pursuivant
Assistant Grand Secretary
Grand Organist.
Trowel, borne by a Past Master of the York Lodge
Mallet, borne by a Past Master of the Eboracum Lodge
Past Grand Standard Bearer
Past Grand Sword Bearer
Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies
Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies
Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies
Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies
Grand Director of Ceremonies
Grand Superintendent of Works bearing a Plate with the Inscription for the Memorial Stone
Past Grand Deacons
Grand Secretary for German Correspondence
Grand Secretary, with the Book of Constitutions
President of the Board of General Purposes
Past Grand Registrars
Grand Registrar, bearing the Great Seal
Grand Treasurer, bearing a Phial containing the Coins to be deposited in the Stone
Past Grand Chaplains
Past Grand Wardens
Past Provincial Grand Masters
Provincial Grand Masters
Visitors of Distinction
The Corinthian Light, borne by the Master of the Eboracum Lodge.
The Column of the Junior Grand Warden, borne by the Master of the York Lodge
The Junior Grand Warden, with the Plumb Rule

Grand Steward { Grand Standard Bearer with the Banner of the Grand Lodge } Grand Steward

The Doric Light, borne by the Master of the Old Globe Lodge
The Column of the Senior Grand Warden, borne by the Master of the Lennox Lodge.
The Senior Grand Warden with the Level.
Junior Grand Deacons.

Grand Steward { The Grand Chaplain, bearing the Sacred Law on a Cushion. } Grand Steward

The Deputy Grand Master, with the Square
The Ionic Light, borne by the Master of the Humber Lodge.

THE M.W. PRO GRAND MASTER.

The Grand Standard Banner, with the Banner of the Most Worshipful Grand Master
The Grand Sword Bearer.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.

Senior Grand Deacons.
Two Grand Stewards.
Grand Tyler.

On arriving at the entrance of the temporary erection prepared for the ceremony, the brethren opened out, and the Grand Lodge procession entered the building; the members of Grand Lodge were followed by the large body of Provincial Grand Officers present and past who attended on their Provincial Grand Master. The Grand Master was received by the very Rev. Bro. the Dean of York Past Grand Chaplain, President of the Institution, and his Committee, who conducted him to the dais. Bro. J. Sykes Rymer P.M., Sheriff of York, then addressed the Grand Master, and requested his Royal Highness to lay the Memorial Stone of the Institute. In lending his influence to a new Institute for the cultivation of science, art, and literature in that city His Royal Highness was, the Committee thought, doing that which would greatly assist in the promotion of the welfare of the country. All present were pleased to know that the country had in past times occupied a high position among nations; and with the blessing of the G.A.O.T.U. upon such institutions as that in whose interest they were met, the future of the nation would be made more glorious than it had been in the past. Many of the Prince's Royal ancestors had taken part in imposing ceremonies within the walls of that ancient city, but none had had more pleasant recollections than would attend that in which His Royal Highness was taking part on that occasion. York, in the past, had been second to no other portion of the kingdom in its loyalty to the Throne; and as Sheriff of the City he was pleased to say that the loyal feeling now possessed by it would outshine that which had distinguished it in the past. The Grand Master then proceeded with the ceremony. Men and brethren, he said, assembled to behold this ceremony, be it known unto you that we, being lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country, are engaged by solemn obligations to erect handsome buildings to be serviceable to the brethren, and to fear God, the Great Architect of the Universe. We have among us, concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which may not be revealed, and which no man has discovered. But these secrets are lawful and honourable, and not repugnant to the laws of God or man. They have been entrusted in peace and honour to Masons of ancient times; and, having been faithfully transmitted to us, it is our duty to convey them unimpaired to the latest posterity. Unless our Craft were good and our calling honourable, we should not have lasted for so many centuries, nor should we have had so many illustrious brothers in our Order, ready to promote our laws and further our interests. We are here assembled, in the presence of you all, to erect this building to the honour and glory of the Most High, and which we pray God may prosper as it seems good to Him. As the first duty of Masons, in any undertaking, is to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe on their work, I call upon you to unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of grace. The upper stone of granite was then carefully raised and the

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lower stone properly adjusted. The Grand Chaplain (the Rev. H. G. Morse) invoked the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe upon the undertaking of the day. A Masonic Anthem was then sung, after which Captain N. G. Philips, who acted as Grand Secretary, read the inscription on the memorial stone; and the Grand Treasurer, Bro. J. D. Allcroft, deposited in the lower stone a phial containing coins. The acting Grand Secretary also fixed a brass plate, with an inscription relating to the ceremony, over the aperture. Cement was then spread over the upper face of the lower stone, and was adjusted with a trowel by the Grand Master. At a signal from the architect, Bro. W. Penty, the upper stone was lowered, with three distinct stops. Thereupon the Grand Master proved with plumb and rule, with level and with square, the true position of the stone, receiving the implements from the Junior Grand Warden, Colonel the Right Hon. F. L. Stanley, the Grand Senior Warden, the Earl of Milltown, and the Deputy Grand Master. The cornucopia and the golden ewers of wine and oil were next handed to the Grand Master, who strewed the corn and poured the wine and oil over the stone, with the usual Masonic declarations of Plenty, Joy, and Peace. The G. Master then examined the plans of the building, and presented them to the architect, whom he enjoined to proceed without loss of time to the completion of the work, the plans of which were now entrusted to him. The next feature in the day's proceedings was of an especially interesting character; this was the presentation of purses towards the Building Fund by a number of elegantly attired children, who we trust may for many years have occasion to remember with feelings of pride the share they took in the ceremony of this auspicious day. The Lord Mayor of York, Bro. Alderman Thomas Varey, then, in the name of the citizens, addressed the Prince. He respectfully tendered his thanks for His Royal Highness's condescension in associating himself with them on that occasion, and for laying the memorial stone of the Art and Science Institute. The visit of the heir-apparent had been looked forward to with the most pleasurable anticipation by the citizens, both collectively and individually; he begged to tender to H.R.H. an expression of their loyal and devoted affection. The Prince of Wales, in replying, said: My Lord Mayor of York and Brethren, I feel gratified at your kind words. I can assure you that it has been with great pleasure that I have laid the memorial stone of your Institute to-day. I am glad to think that I have been able to do so with Masonic honours, and with so large an assemblage of the brethren present. Most sincerely do I hope that this Institute will flourish and be a boon in every way to the inhabitants of this great city. I thank you once more for the kind welcome given me to-day. This completed the ceremony, and the G. Master immediately left the city to fulfil his other engagements. The procession was re-formed, and the brethren returned to their respective places of meeting, when Grand Lodge and Prov. Grand Lodge were soon afterwards closed. The Lord Mayor gave a luncheon at the Guildhall, where about one hundred guests were entertained. The after proceedings were of a brief, but very cordial character, and felicitations were indulged in as to the success which had attended this gathering. We hope to be able to give, next week, a full list of the brethren who were present.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL AND THE LAND QUESTION.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It will, doubtless, be satisfactory to all interested in the continued prosperity of our noble Institution at Wandsworth Common, except, very probably, the owner of "nine acres," that the proposal to accept the *modest sum* of £4,000 per acre for said land has been unanimously declined by the Quarterly General Court of the Governors and Subscribers, held on Saturday last. What might have resulted from a different decision it is now no longer necessary to consider.

My object in writing is two-fold. First, to congratulate the general body on their refusal to entertain the purchase; and, secondly, to perform an act of justice to those who are members of the House and General Committees. In common with many others I had been led to entertain the opinion that these worthy brethren really desired that the outrageous offer should be accepted, but at the very commencement of the meeting, which was one of the most business-like I have ever attended, it was apparent that such was not the case. Neither individually nor collectively was there any influence exerted to control the expression of opinions offered by the Subscribers. On the contrary, an earnest attention was given to the objections raised to the suggested sale (the question was never one of a *proposed purchase*), and it was readily acknowledged that the respective Committees could not properly have done other than they did in submitting the matter to the Quarterly Court *just as it had come before them*. To have kept the general body of Governors and Subscribers in ignorance of the *offer* made by the owner of the adjacent land would have been a great error on their part, and might probably have led to future complications.

We need not fear the threatened sale to a third party, or the suggested "building in." It is one thing to "offer for sale," and another thing to "find a purchaser," even at a fair value. What it will be to obtain, at this time of depression in land values and over building, a price *nearly* twice as great as that which a speculative builder would hesitate to give is an operation which, in the course of my professional business, I shall watch with great interest.

Yours truly and fraternally,

JAMES STEVENS, P.M. 1216 P.Z.

Clapham S.W., 16th July 1883.

TESTIMONIALS, VOTES of THANKS, &c., beautifully ILLUMINATED on VELLUM, and FRAMED, ready for Presentation, by

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The monthly meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence was held on Wednesday, at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. Joshua Nunn filled the President's chair, while Bros. James Brett and Charles Atkins occupied the chairs of their respective offices. The President again announced that letters had been received by the Grand Secretary from petitioners who were relieved at the June meeting, thanking the Lodge for the assistance that was then given to them. It is only lately that this recognition has come into vogue, and we are given to understand this was first adopted by American brethren who had been enabled to get back to their country by the assistance given by the English Lodge of Benevolence. After confirming grants recommended at the June meeting, to the amount of £380, the Lodge proceeded with the new list, which contained 22 cases only, a large diminution when compared with the lists that have been before the Lodge for the last few years. The sums voted to the different cases amounted to a total of £570.

The Annual Festival in aid of the Mark Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund will be held on Wednesday next, the 25th instant, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. R.W. Brother Sir Pryce Pryce, Bart., Provincial Grand Master of South Wales, will preside.

A Court dinner of the Patten Makers' Company was held on Thursday, 12th inst., at the Guildhall Tavern. The Master Bro. Capt. J. A. Thornhill, F.R.G.S., Bro. Capt. G. Lambert P.G.S.B., F.S.A., Upper Warden, R. Clout Renter Warden. A sumptuous and *récherché* banquet was provided by Bros. Ritter and Clifford. The table was artistically decorated with the old plate of the Company, also with the dessert service, &c., presented by Bro. G. Lambert. The Loyal toasts were given. Lieut.-Colonel Scrivener responded for the Army, and Major Sewell P.G.S. for the Militia. Alderman Sir T. S. Owden responded for the Lord Mayor and Corporation. Other toasts were the Patten Makers' Company, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Master. Bro. G. Lambert, Upper Warden, in proposing the toast of the Liverymen, said, "all the City Companies, from the earliest times, had been foremost in the work of Charity. They had determined the poor should not want; and although they had thrown over their religious Guilds, they had a common religion which taught them to look after the poor and needy. This toast having been responded to, Bro. Brand (Controller), in proposing the Past Masters and Present Wardens, said, Bro. Lambert had spoken of the liberality of the City Companies, but he had not spoken of his liberality to this company. The health of Bro. H. F. Youle (the Clerk) was proposed in eulogistic terms. An excellent selection of music was given, under the direction of Miss Belval, assisted by Miss M. Weaver, Bro. Faulkner Leigh, and Mr. G. Bassett. Among those present were the Mayor of Rochester, Bro. W. Lambert, Bro. Charles Lambert, Major Corneford, Bro. C. W. Thompson, Captain Mends, Bro. H. M. Levy, &c.

BIRTHS.

RALLING.—On the 6th July, at Winnock Lodge, Colchester, the wife of THOMAS J. RALLING P.M. and Secretary 51, Provincial Grand Secretary Essex, of a son.

VINCENT.—On the 14th instant, the wife of Bro. THOMAS VINCENT P.M. 1861 and 1076 M.E.Z., Prov. G.S.B. Surrey, of a son.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 21st JULY.

1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 1194—Royal Middlesex, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
R.A. 1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Hampton
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Twickenham
1494—Felix, Clarence Hotel, Teddington
1556—Addiscombe, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon.
R.A. 68—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

MONDAY, 23rd JULY.

22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, George Hotel, Australian Avenue, Barbican, at 7 (Instruc.)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1492—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1625—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1693—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1691—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)

48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead
734—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
999—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 189—Sincerity, St. George's Hall, East Stonehouse
R.A. 210—Faith, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton.
R.A. 331—Loyal Cornubian, Masonic Hall, Truro
R.A. 1045—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham
R.A. 1222—Inkerman, Masonic Hall, Weston-super-Mare

TUESDAY, 24th JULY.

Audit Committee Girls' School, at 4.
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
890—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at. 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1441—Ivy, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30

24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle, 7.30 (In)
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
253—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
448—St. James, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
510—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Liskeard.
788—Crescent, Island Hotel, Twickenham
1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1609—Dramatic, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1675—Antient Briton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 47—Abbey, George Hotel, Nottingham
R.A. 94—De Lambton, Freemasons' Hall, Queen Street, Sunderland
R.A. 103—Peanfort, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 199—Peace and Harmony, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover
R.A. 815—Blair, Town Hall, Hulme, Manchester
R.A. 1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
M.M. 262—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
K.T. 114—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds

WEDNESDAY, 25th JULY.

15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Cowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood
754—High Cross, Seven Sisters' Tavern, Page Green, Tottenham
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
898—Temperance in the East, 6 Newby Place, Poplar
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1534—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Black Horse, York Street, S.W., at 7.30 (Instruction)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
210—Duke of Atbol, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton
220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
274—Tranquility, Boar's Head Inn, Newchurch, near Manchester
290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
363—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth.
439—Scientific, Masonic Room, Bingley
625—Devonshire, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
750—Friendship, Freemason' Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton
778—Bard of Avon, Greyhound Hotel, Hampton Court
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
996—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk
1039—St John, George Hotel, Lichfield
1063—Townley Parker, Mosley Hotel, Beswick, near Manchester
1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby (Instruction)
1119—St. Bede, Mechanics' Institute, Jarrow
1319—Strangeways, Empire Hotel, Strangeways, Manchester
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1283—Ryburn, Central-buildings, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge
1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, Stanley-street, Bury, Lancashire
1403—West Lancashire, Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1633—Avon, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1967—Beacon Court, Ghuznee Fort Hotel, New Brompton, Kent
R.A. 236—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Duncombe Street, York
M.M.—Howe, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
M.M.—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
M.M. 19—Fowke, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester
M.M. 24—Roberts, Masonic Rooms, Ann Street, Rochester
K.T. 16—Prudence, Freemasons' Hall, Ipswich

THURSDAY, 26th JULY.

General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
871—Royal Oak, White Swan, Deptford
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1673—Lanston, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)
M.M. 13—Hiram, Greyhound, Richmond

111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Archer-street, Darlington
205—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
214—Hope and Unity, White Hart Hotel, Brentwood, Essex
240—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
296—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup
349—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
432—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
807—Cabbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
904—Phœnix, Ship Hotel, Rotherham
935—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Stafford
971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial Street, Batley
1313—Fermor, Masonic Hall, Southport, Lancashire
1325—Stanley, 214 Gt. Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1459—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, Hyde-road, West Gorton, nr Manchester
1505—Emulation, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1514—Thornhill, Masonic Room, Dearn House, Lindley
1590—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1626—Hotspur, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
1692—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
R.A. 57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Osborne Street Hull
R.A. 116—Cana, Swan Hotel, Colne, Lancashire
R.A. 129—Kendal Castle, 12 Stramondgate, Kendal
R.A. 266—Napthali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood
R.A. 292—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 307—Good Intent, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge
R.A. 424—De Burghi, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead.
R.A. 1099—Prince of Wales, Private Rooms, Temple Hall, Tredegar
R.A. 1395—Weyside, Masonic Hall, Woking
M.M. 32—Union, Freemason's Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
K.T. 8—Plains of Mamre, Bull Hotel, Burnley

FRIDAY, 27th JULY.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1385—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Agricultural Hall, N.
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 134—Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
K.T. 74—Harcourt, Greyhound Hotel, Richmond

453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton
1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1712—St. John, Freemasons Hall, Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
R.A. 242—Magdalen, Guildhall, Doncaster
R.A. 712—St. James's, Masonic Hall, Rosemary Lane, Louth
R.A. 1086—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
K.T. 20—Royal Kent, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle

SATURDAY, 28th JULY.

1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1297—West Kent, Crystal Palace, Sydenham
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1541—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1679—Henry Muggeridge, Masons' Hall Tavern, E.C.
1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
1293—Burdett, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court

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NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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UNITED SERVICE LODGE, No. 1428.

AT a meeting of the brethren of this Lodge, held at the Masonic Hall, Commercial-road, Landport, on Friday, 13th inst., for the installation of Bro. Charles Travess as W.M. of the Lodge, there was a large attendance of Officers of Provincial Grand Lodge and brethren from a distance. The Lodge opened at 5·30 p.m., when the following brethren signed the attendance book:—J. Laverty W.M. P.G.A.D.C., C. Travess W.M. elect S.W., G. P. Arnold I.P.M. P.P.G.A.D C., G. F. Williams Treasurer, C. V. Birch Secretary, W. Miller D.C., James Doidge S.D., E. Boorman J.D., George Sylvester Organist, J. S. Wickens I.G., Otway Cox and W. J. Archer Stewards, James Johns P.P.G.S.B., P.M.'s G. R. Strick, J. A. Elverston, W. Dart, W. Farren; Stockall, Cable, Mares, Robinson, Greer, Fraser, Palmer, Atkinson, Griffiths, West, Osborne, Mills, &c. Among the Visitors were Bros. Robert J. Rastrick Prov. Grand Treasurer, G. F. Lancaster P.P.G.D., S. R. Ellis P.P.D.C., Robert H. Croucher W.M. 342, W. M. Outridge W.M. 487, T. D. Askew W.M. 804, W. Brunwin W.M. 903, Thomas H. Williams W.M. 1776, G. S. Grant I.P.M. 1705, W. D. Parkhouse W.M. 1834, Charles Knott P.M. 342, Rev. P. H. Good, M.A., Chaplain 1903, J. Westaway Secretary 1834, James Cottrell, John Grandidier 387, William Yeardye 1705, P. F. Faulkener 1739, and many others. The ceremony of installation was most efficiently performed by Bro. James Johns, to whom a vote of thanks was accorded by the Lodge. The W.M. (Bro. Charles Travess) then appointed and invested the following brethren as his Officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. J. Laverty I.P.M., J. G. Mason S.W., James Doidge J.W., George F. Williams Treasurer, Charles V. Birch and W. J. Archer Secretaries, George Sylvester S.D., John Jackson J.D., William Wheeler M.C., Edwin Pratt I.G., James Cable and James Mitchell Stewards. The W.M. then presented Brother John Laverty with a Past Master's jewel, bearing a suitable inscription, subscribed for by the members of the Lodge. The brethren, to the number of about 120, then retired to the banquet-room, where a banquet had been prepared under the superintendence of Brother E. S. Main P.P.G.A.D.C. The usual loyal toasts having been given, the W.M. proposed the Provincial Grand Officers, and congratulated himself on having so many distinguished Officers present. Brother Rastrick Prov.G. Tr. responded, and congratulated the Lodge on the numerous attendance, which was larger than he had ever met at any installation ceremony. Brother G. F. Lancaster P.P.G.D. in responding for the past Officers, said he was at the constitution of the Lodge, and had attended each installation meeting in succession; he had watched with keen interest its progress as foreshadowed by the P.G. Master, Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., at its first meeting. Bro. S. R. Ellis proposed the Installing Master. Other toasts followed. Several songs were contributed by Bros. G. Sylvester, C. Knott, J. Mitchell, Elverston, and others, Brother Sylvester accompanying on the piano.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, No. 507.—The usual weekly meeting of this Lodge of Instruction was held at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road, S.E., on Friday, 13th inst. Bro. G. H. Chapman, who has but very lately been initiated into the Order, occupied, for the first time, the chair of K.S., and very creditably carried out the duties appertaining thereto. Amongst others present were Bros. Sarjeant S.W., Bate J.W., Pooler S.D., Hooper J.D., Johnson I.G., Stevens P.M. Preceptor, Poore Secretary. Lodge worked in the first and second degrees, the ceremony of passing being also rehearsed, and the charge in that degree given by Bro. Bate. The lecture on the second tracing board was given by the Preceptor. Lodge was closed down, and Bro. Sarjeant was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. The thanks of the Lodge were voted to Bro. Chapman for his services as W.M., for which that brother responded, thanking the members generally for the instruction he had received, through their instrumentality. Lodge was then closed, and adjourned.

William Preston Lodge of Instruction, No. 766.—On Friday, 13th inst., at the St. Andrew's Tavern, Baker-street, Manchester-square, W. Present—Bros. T. W. Sedgwick P.M. W.M., Cursons S.W., J. Lee J.W., G. Tribbel S.D., H. Robinson J.D., Hartoyd I.G.; also Bros. Weatherhilt, Parsons, Simpson, G. Coop Preceptor, Halcoate Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting were, read, confirmed, and signed. Lodge was opened in the second, Bro. Weatherhilt having offered himself as candidate for raising, was interrogated and entrusted. Lodge was opened in the third, and the ceremony ably rehearsed by that excellent exponent of the ritual Bro. Sedgwick. Lodge was resumed to the second, and the Preceptor, assisted by the brethren, worked the third section of the lecture. Lodge was closed to the first, and Bro. Cursons was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Lodge was then closed in ancient form, and adjourned until Friday, at 8 p.m.

Excelsior Lodge of Instruction, No. 1155.—Held at the Commercial Dock Tavern, Plough-road, Rotherhithe, S.E., on 17th instant. There were present:—Bros. J. W. Walker W.M., H. Wilson S.W., H. Strickland J.W., W. Topp S.D., R. Dale J.D., J. B. Williams I.G., I. G. Milbourn (J.D. 13) Preceptor; also Bros. W. Williams, Moth, Holdsworth, &c. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was then rehearsed by the W.M., Bro. Milbourn being the candidate. The questions preparatory to passing having been answered, the Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Walker was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, the ceremony being most ably and efficiently rehearsed, in his usual excellent style, by Bro. Topp. The Lodge was then resumed in the first degree, and the first section of the Lecture worked by Bro. Topp, assisted by the brethren. Proposed by Bro. Milbourn, seconded by Bro. Strickland, and carried unanimously, that this Lodge be adjourned until the 25th September. Nothing further offering for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed in due form.

Hyde Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1425.—This Lodge met on Monday, the 16th July, at the Fountains Abbey Hotel, 111 Praed-street, Paddington. Present—Bros. G. Coop W.M., R. E. Cursons S.W., W. A. Vincent S.W. 1139 J.W., W. Moore S.D., S. Smout W.M. 1642 J.D., W. H. Chalfont W.M. 1425 I.G., G. Read P.M. 511 Preceptor, H. Dehane W.M. 1543 P.G.S.D. Essex Sec., Morton J. Green Steward, Captain A. Nicols P.M. 1974, 1308, P.D.G.S. of W. Punjab, J. C. Rhind J.D. 1543, C. S. Mote, F. T. C. Keeble, W. Death, S. T. Humphress I.G. 733, T. Tribbel P.M. 1287, C. J. Craig S.D. 1223, H. Robinson, E. F. Ferris, C. R. Wickens S.D. 486, G. Simpson. Lodge was opened in first degree, and the minutes were confirmed. Opened in second and third degrees. The ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Tribbel P.M. being candidate. Lodge resumed to second degree, and Bro. Read worked the second section, assisted by Bro. Coop. Lodge resumed to first degree, and the first and second sections were worked by the Preceptor, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Cursons was unanimously elected W.M. for next Monday. The brethren were then invited to the William Preston Lodge of Instruction, on Friday, 20th inst., to meet the Canadian Volunteers, at present at Wimbledon, who have expressed their wish to attend a Lodge of Instruction in England during their stay. The Lodge was closed in perfect harmony, and adjourned until 23rd inst. at 8 p.m. A brother joined the Benevolent Association, being No. 33 on the list.

Martyn Lodge, No. 1983.—At the Installation of officers on Friday, the 6th inst., Bro. J. M. Canova, the retiring W.M., was presented with a very handsome Past Master's jewel by the brethren of the Lodge. The jewel, which was of 18-carat gold, was a very fine specimen of the goldsmith's art, and bore the following inscription:—"Presented by the Brethren of the Martyn Lodge, 1983, to Bro. John M. Canova, the first W.M. July 6, 1883." Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn D.P.G.M, who spoke in highest terms of Bro. Canova as a man and a Mason, in a graceful speech made the presentation, and acted as Installing Master, inducting the new W.M., Bro. A. E. Smith, into the chair.

ROYAL ARCH.

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ERA CHAPTER, No. 1423.

THE installation meeting of this Chapter was held at the Albany Hotel, Twickenham, on Saturday, the 14th instant. The attendance of members was considerably lessened by the stormy weather which prevailed throughout the day; notwithstanding which, however, the Principals and Officers, with several members, were present in due time. Chapter was opened by Ex-Comps. W. Smeed P.P.G.J. M.E.Z., J. Faulkner H., and H. Higgins P.Z.J., W. J. Baldwin I.P.Z., Jas. Stevens P.Z., T. C. Walls P.Z., W. Hammond P.Z., and E. H. Thiellay P.Z. and Treasurer. The Companions below the chair having been admitted, the minutes of the former Convocation were read and confirmed. Ex Comps. J. Faulkner, D. Haslett, and Dr. J. B. Ryley were severally installed M.E.Z., H. and J. Comp. J. Goodchild was invested S.E., Comp. E. G. Wingate S.N. The investment of P.S. was deferred until next Convocation. Comp. John Gilbert, Janitor, being unavoidably absent, Comp. Lane officiated for him throughout the evening. The installation ceremony was ably rendered by Ex Comp. Smeed, to whom a vote of thanks for his services was recorded. The banquet which followed was presided over by the newly-installed M.E.Z., Ex Comp. Faulkner, who introduced the several toasts very effectively, and the responses were equally brief and to the point. On his health as I.P.Z. being cordially drank, Ex Comp. Baldwin received at the hands of the M.E.Z. a very handsome P.Z.'s jewel, with suitable inscription, recording his good services to the Chapter. The pleasures of the evening were increased by excellent songs and recitations, Comps. Smeed and Walls distinguishing themselves in respect of the former, and Comp. Stevens gratifying the company by the recital of the Masonic poem with which his name has become identified. After a well-spent hour or two the Companions sought their homeward-bound trains, and with hearty good wishes for the continued welfare of the Craft, separated.

The Provincial Grand Chapter of Kent will be held under the presidency of the Grand Superintendent, the Right Hon. Vicount Holmesdale, at the Wesleyan Schools, Dartford, on Wednesday, 1st August. A banquet will afterwards take place at the Bull Hotel, Dartford. Tickets 7s 6d each, to include dessert and attendance.

By Order of the Secretary of State for War, twenty-seven mules, that were purchased for the late Egyptian Campaign, were sold by auction on Monday last, by Mr. Briggs, at the Elephant and Castle Horse Repository, New Kent-road. These mules, which were large and well-bred, were purchased in the Mediterranean, and sold for a total of 491½ guineas, or an average of over 18 guineas. The best of these animals realised the exceptional price of 26 guineas.

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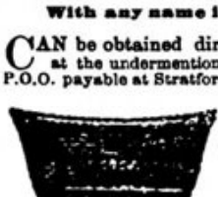

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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 446. SATURDAY, 28th JULY 1883. [PRICE THREEPENCE. 13s 6d per annum, post free.

MASONIC INTEREST IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

GLANCING at a recent issue of a non-Masonic paper published in Canada—the *Quebec Weekly Chronicle*—we chanced to light on a reference to the Masonic brotherhood. Although made in connection with an event that happened some eighty-four years since, and which was then carried out with Masonic ceremonial, it may justly be referred to at the present time, when recent Masonic doings, in England at least, enable us to prove that the writer in our Canadian contemporary is somewhat in error in the tone of his remarks. The article in question is headed "A Red Letter Day in Olden Times," and has reference to the laying of the corner stone of the Provincial Court House, at Quebec, on the 11th November 1799. The writer, who regrets he is not a member of the Mystic Circle, having referred to the absence of any detailed or even brief account of this "city incident of undoubted interest in its day—both from its object, as well as from the exalted rank of those who witnessed or took part in it," remarks, that "'tis possible some desirable and dainty tidbits of information might be gleaned from a perusal of the registers of the Quebec Masonic Craft—the usual and zealous attendants at all pageants of the kind in olden times." From this it will be seen that our contemporary implies that the regular and zealous attendance of the Masonic Craft at such ceremonies is only a relic of the past, whereas we, as Freemasons, think we can prove that at no time did Freemasons take more interest in such public events than at the present, and it is not necessary for us to do much more than refer to the Masonic doings of last week to confirm our assertion. On Monday, the 16th inst., a Masonic contribution, in the form of a pulpit, was formally made to what may be looked upon as a national undertaking—the restoration of St. Albans Abbey, while on Wednesday, a Special Grand Lodge was held at York, at which the M.W. G. Master presided, when the Memorial Stone of the York Institute of Art, Science and Literature was laid. These are but recent instances of the good work that Freemasons are continually doing in the present, as indeed we may say they have done for ages past, and, we trust, will ever continue to do.

It has been the peculiar privilege of Freemasons, so long as the Order has been in existence, to take a prominent part in the commencement of the principal public buildings which have been erected, and it is not very difficult to trace the origin of the custom which associates the members of the Order with such undertakings. The Freemasons of to-day are descended from the Operative Masons of the olden times, and retain the custom of inaugurating new buildings as one of the mementoes of the past. Their co-operation is also sought as giving additional importance to what is at all times an impressive work, while the lessons which are illustrated by the ceremony are of a character intended to improve us in our every day life, and may not be without effect on the general public, although, perhaps, not to the extent they are on members of the Craft.

The ceremony at York was of the most gratifying character. Connected as that city is with the earlier history of Freemasonry, a visit to it is always a matter of interest to the members of the Order, but when that visit is associated with a Masonic celebration the enjoyment becomes much greater. It has been our pleasure to visit York on more than one occasion, to take part in Masonic celebrations, and on each the Grand Old City has maintained its reputation, but on Wednesday last, the ceremony performed was of a nature capable of showing to greater advantage the doings of the Craft, and, accordingly, it seemed to make a greater impression than was previously the case. In addition to the greater display possible on the present occasion, the Grand Master and his Officers were present in their official capacity, while the popularity of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, both as a member of the Royal Family and as Grand Master of the Masonic Order, also weighed heavily in the scale of attractions. Everything seemed to combine to render this latest Masonic work one of which we may justly boast. Although a considerable distance from the homes of most of the Grand Officers, that body was very largely represented, as it generally is whenever a call is made on them, while the number of lay brethren who attended was among the largest ever known in the district. In closing our remarks in reference to this most interesting event, we cannot do better than quote the following, which appeared in the *Yorkshire Gazette* of Saturday last, and which we have little reason to doubt was written by one who took a most prominent part in the arrangements of the day.

Next to the Holy City itself, there is no place whose traditions are so closely mixed up with those of Freemasonry as the ancient capital of the north. Foreign members of the venerable Craft look towards York in much the same spirit as the pious Mussulman gazes in the direction of Mecca, and a Masonic pilgrimage to York is regarded as a *sine qua non* by every active American Mason who visits the mother country. It was in York, according to the earliest traditions, that, under the Saxon Kings, grand annual assemblies of Operative Masons were held, and by one of them a charter was granted to the guild of builders of that day, and it is at the present day in York that some of the earliest known records of Freemasonry are still preserved. At one period during the last century there was a Grand Lodge existing in York, and many of its documents and minute books are still preserved. There was a Lodge in York in existence in 1705, which is several years before the present Grand Lodge in London was formed, ruled over by Sir George Tempest, who was called "the President." When the Grand Lodge in London was formed in 1721, the Masons of York regarded the step as an infringement of their rights, and declared themselves to be "The Grand Lodge of All England," by immemorial right. The southern rival, however, was too strong for its northern sister, and after a very chequered and often feeble existence, "The Grand Lodge of All England" at York died of inanition about 1792, the Grand Master of that day being Mr. Edward Woolley, a York solicitor. In the meantime the York Masons do not seem to have entertained a very exalted opinion of their own Grand Lodge, since they sought authority for other Lodges, not from their own Grand Lodge, as might have been expected, but from the Grand Lodge in London. About 1765 there was a Lodge meeting at the Punch Bowl, in Stonegate, under a London warrant, and in 1773 there was the Apollo Lodge meeting at the George Hotel in Coney-street. Both these Lodges died out, but in 1777 the Union Lodge was founded under a London warrant, and is in existence at the present day, having changed its name to "York" Lodge in the year 1870. At no time have more than three Lodges been in working existence in York, and at the present day that number of Lodges are in full play: the York Lodge 236, the Eboracum Lodge 1611, and the Agricola Lodge 1991. When the Grand Lodge at York expired in 1792 many of its properties and documents became scattered, but at intervals the most important of these have been brought to light, and have been handed over to the custody of the York Lodge, in whose possession they now remain. It will thus be seen that at no place could a Masonic ceremony be held with greater propriety than within the walls of old Eboracum.

The last occasion on which a meeting of the Grand Lodge of England was held in York was on the 20th October 1841, when H.R.H.

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the Duke of Sussex opened a Grand Lodge in the State Room of the Mansion House, the late Earl of Zetland, Prov. Grand Master North and East Yorkshire, being present as Pro Grand Master, and Bro. Timothy Hutton D.P.G.M. as Deputy Grand Master. The Grand Officers' chairs were filled by the corresponding Provincial Grand Officers. Addresses were presented to His Royal Highness by the brethren of the two Yorkshire Provinces, and a banquet was afterwards held in the Guildhall, at which the Grand Master presided, the Master of each Lodge having been previously presented, and received from the Grand Master the right hand of fellowship.

MARK MASONRY IN CANADA AND ENGLAND.

WHERE there is no canon law, no inspired record to govern an institution, there is sure to be a struggle for authority among rival claimants. In matters of religious faith, the appeal is to the law and to the testimony, but where are these to be found of such an age and weight as to become acceptable in a general or reliable sense to the Masonic body? Tradition has preserved the genius of Freemasonry; it has handed down its spirit, it may be from countless ages; but no fixed laws either for constitution or working. That there were laws in the old time there is reason to believe, that the ceremonies of to-day may be the same in character as they were two thousand years ago is also possible. What must be admitted is, that there is no proof, nothing but speculation of an imaginative character. The spirit is present; what shape it shall take, and how be controlled, has been left to the decision of those who are the children of circumstances, and who have determined according to the exigencies of each case. Hence it is that there is not one Grand Lodge only, but many Grand Lodges, each claiming equal right to its charter of independence, and each recognising a common ground of communion. That is so far as Craft Freemasonry is concerned. When a departure is made from a settled foundation to one not recognised, or regarded as doubtful, then the seeds of contention are sown, and bitterness and strife are likely to succeed. As is sown, so shall the reaping be. It is very difficult to decide between rival claims when liberty of choice is almost unbounded. Only conviction, gained by knowledge and experience, can furnish ground for decision, and time alone can consecrate custom and make it law. Unfortunately the rivalry of contending systems makes the work slower and less complete than it otherwise would be. Men neglect the Craft for a while in order to bestow time, praise, and attention on other, and as some deem them, higher degrees. The Royal Arch is now the accepted climax of English Freemasonry. The Mark Degree, against which nothing here is said, or meant to be inferred so far as its purpose is concerned, has no part or lot in the Craft. It stands alone in England, a law unto itself, the arbiter of its own faith and practice, and so far as that practice is known it has been fruitful of good work. It is well understood that Mark Masonry, although patronised by men of high estate in the realm, some of whom hold leading positions in the Craft, is not regarded as a necessary part of the fundamental system of Freemasonry that has now received the seal of time and the sanction of usage. It is not likely to become incorporated with the Craft, nor is it desirable that such a union should take place. Indeed, Mark Masons themselves disclaim any desire now to disturb the present arrangement. Those who know most of Freemasonry, who have the greatest right to speak with authority, contend that the three degrees contain all that is essential, and sure it is that he who can grasp their spirit, master their details, and act up to their teachings and requirements, is fitted to be a God among men. The Royal Arch is said to put the finishing stroke to the system; the cap to the pedestal. It supplies something that is lacking in form, and it may be in spirit, but the essential principles, the requisites for the cultivation of the noblest development of morality and true religion are contained in Craft Masonry. Still it must not be forgotten that the Royal Arch is a noble portion of the whole recognised structure, and those who have passed through its forms and ceremonies consider that their Masonic education would not be complete without acquaintance with the mysteries of the Chapter. One thing is certain, that Arch brethren are not worse Masons for their increased knowledge; on the contrary, they profit by their enlarged experience, and probably take a warmer interest in the Craft in consequence of their Arch knowledge than they otherwise would have done. The Arch is a recognised branch or outcome of the Craft, it is governed upon the same lines and is solidly founded. Even were the merits of the Arch less than they are, its position would command confidence; as it is it boasts authority and beauty, and claims completeness. Whatever advantages the Mark degree may possess, it is and must ever be considered to be something outside of the established order of Freemasonry in England. Good of itself, as no doubt it is, yet it must depend upon its own merits for sustenance, and if it flourishes at all it must be by nourishment self-contained, so far as this country is concerned.

There is so much heartiness among Freemasons in Canada and America, so much that is noble, earnest and generous, that it seems ungracious to mar the picture with dark lines and ugly features. It is the nature of the people to go ahead. They have all the energies of Englishmen quickened, and unfortunately their failings are in the same degree accentuated. They love liberty, and sometimes mistake it for license. At any rate they carry its exercise to the verge of extravagance. Less scrupulous than their English brethren, the Grand Chapters in Canada and America have taken the Mark degree under their jurisdiction, and just now a dispute is pending which has already aroused much ill blood, and which it is feared will not terminate without causing a breach that time alone can heal. Bro. Frederick Binckes asks that judgment should be suspended, and he nobly adds: "Surely, where the real spirit of Freemasonry prevails means of adjustment of any differences which do exist, or may be supposed to exist, can readily be found." The hope is worthy of Bro. Binckes, and every true Mason will be glad if it should prove to be well founded. It is not the purpose here to excite the contention that has sprung up, to add fuel to the fierce fire that burns in the breast of Bro. John H. Graham, P.G.Z.G.C. of Quebec, but only to put the facts briefly, and to illustrate the ill effects of trying to combine elements that would be best kept separate. The Grand Chapter of Quebec claims complete and absolute jurisdiction over the whole Province. A few years ago, as representatives of Mark Masonry as well as of the Chapters, they entered into amicable communion with the Grand Lodge of Mark Masons in England. Whether the rights held by each were determined at the time, or even discussed, does not appear, and up to about two months ago all was peace and goodwill between the two bodies. It transpired, however, that the Grand Lodge of Mark Masons in England in May issued a warrant for a new Lodge in Montreal, and also created a new Province. These acts were done, it is alleged, without the slightest intimation to, and in defiance of, the Grand Chapter of Quebec. The mode of carrying out the acts as well as the acts themselves have aroused a strong opposition in Canada, and Bro. Graham, who appears to be the mouthpiece of the Quebec Grand Chapter, has hurled forth an anathema worthy of the powerful days of Popedom. Assuming that his contention is right, it is scarcely warrantable on his part to indulge in the intemperate language that he has used in his letter to Bro. Lord Henniker, M.W.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales. His curses are likely to be as effective as they were in the case of the Jackdaw of Rheims; it is to be hoped they will not be quite so ridiculous. It is impossible to judge justly until all the facts are known; at present there is only an *ex parte* statement to go upon. When the Grand Lodge of Mark Masons of England has been heard in defence, it will be time enough to draw conclusions, and if necessary to take up cudgels in self-defence. Just now patience and forbearance is necessary in order that what is now considered an intemperate outburst should not degenerate into a lasting cause of severance and enmity. The *Freemason* points out what may prove to be a very serious evil affecting the constitution of the Grand Chapter of Quebec. It is asserted that this Chapter is not a legal institution according to the laws of Canada, and as a consequence is not entitled to recognition. That may be so, but it cannot alter the moral obligations of the Mark Grand Lodge of England. As far as the evidence goes at present, the question of legality was not in dispute when the two bodies entered into communion, and the conditions then entered into and implied hold good in the present dispute. As a matter of abstract justice it is perfectly right that Freemasons all over the

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world ought to set an example of obedience to the law of the country in which they reside; but when a compact is made, it is not competent for one body to draw back or screen itself under a plea that did not arise at the time of the compact, and which affects one of the bodies over which they cannot possibly have any control. The legality or otherwise of the Grand Chapter of Quebec is for the Canadian authorities to settle. This uncertainty complicates the matter in dispute, so far as the latter body is concerned, but the present contentions may lead to the clearing away of the cobwebs of the law, and to a better understanding in the future. The question as it stands must be decided upon the original terms of understanding, and the prayers of every good Mason should be in behalf of moderate and wise counsels.

RECRUITING CANDIDATES.

THERE is no principle of Masonry more clearly defined, or better understood by the Craft generally, than that which requires that all who seek admission into this time-honoured institution must come of their own free will and accord. This regulation has existed from time immemorial, not as a part of the written law of Masonry, but as an invariable rule of action, handed down from one generation to another, which every member should observe in his intercourse with those who are not Masons. The necessity of this rule is so apparent to every well informed brother that he requires no written law to compel obedience to it. He well knows that every applicant for Masonry must make a solemn declaration, upon his honour, before he can cross the threshold of a Lodge, that he comes unbiassed by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives. Such a declaration cannot be truthfully made if the candidate has been persuaded to present his petition through the solicitation of any one, and the Mason who asks his friend to send in his petition to a Lodge by that act compels him to make a false statement, or to answer interrogatories that precede his entrance into the Lodge in such a manner as would debar his admission. No true Mason would desire to place himself in that position toward his friend, nor could he conscientiously permit him to enter the Lodge after having brought him to the door, knowing that he had not truthfully answered the questions propounded to him in the preparation room.

There may be some ready to inquire in surprise if Masons are ever guilty of violating a rule of so great importance to Masonry. It would hardly seem possible that one could be found who would do so wilfully, and yet there have been instances in which we have been forced to that conclusion. To decide otherwise would be giving them credit for a less knowledge of Masonry than they claim for themselves. Only a few days since we were told by a young man in this city that he had been repeatedly solicited to send in his petition. In two instances blank petitions had been placed before him, and arguments used to obtain his signature. The persons mentioned by him as having presented these petitions are well known Masons, of high standing, who would be unwilling to plead ignorance in matters of Masonic law and usage.

We have cited this case to show that the practice of recruiting candidates is sometimes indulged in by Masons with more zeal than discretion. Other evidence might be presented, showing that this evil exists to a greater or less extent in quite a number of Lodges. It cannot be too soon suppressed for the good of Masonry. No Lodge can long prosper that has recruiting agents in the field to keep up a supply of work. It may do so for a time, while it is thus sowing the seeds of discord and contention that will eventually cause it to fall to pieces.

Much more might be said upon this subject, but simply calling attention to it ought to be sufficient to eradicate so apparent an evil. Think of the matter, brethren, and take heed that no charge of undue solicitation may be ever laid at your door.—*Masonic Advocate.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Notable Facts.—Summer heats augment the annoyances of skin disease and encourage the development of febrile disorders wherefore they should, as they may, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent, well rubbed over the affected part, immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, *checks the threatening diarrhœa and averts incipient cholera.* The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations, betoken the presence of taints or impurities within the system and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

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THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

ONCE upon a time, within memory of the present generation, the Great Eastern Railway was said to be about the worst-managed line in England. A journey to Norwich or Yarmouth was considered quite an undertaking, and as for Cromer, that was only to be approached after a lapse of time and an expenditure of money and patience, reminding one of the old coaching days, when haste and comfort were not so much desired as in these modern times. Norfolk, like some other counties, paid the penalty of rash railway speculations. It was, and still is, too slow for the times, and but for the new life that has been imparted to the Great Eastern Railway management it would have suffered still more than it has done. It may safely be averred that the Great Eastern Railway has done more than anything else to save the Eastern Counties from the full effects of agricultural depression, and in the cases of some towns it has actually saved them from stagnation. This is particularly true of Harwich, and in a great measure of Norwich. This latter city scarcely realises the good improved railway communication has done it, but it is nevertheless a fact, and one for which the citizens should be grateful. It was scarcely possible to improve the carrying trade of the railway without opening up new places of interest to the pleasure and health seekers. As commercial centres have prospered, owing to increased facilities of locomotion, so have sea-side resorts grown, until now in number, excellence and variety the East Coast abounds in attractive spots, scarcely equalled and certainly not surpassed on any other wave-washed shores. These assertions are capable of easy proof, and in order to convince our readers we ask them to take the very excellent map that is attached to the Great Eastern Railway Time Table, which can be had for a penny, and accompany us as we go from spot to spot, pointing out the numerous places that dot the coast from Hunstanton to Maldon.

At the north-east corner of the Wash, and facing Boston on the Lincolnshire coast opposite, is Hunstanton. This is quite a new foundation, and is fast growing in size and population. It is a very cosey little watering place, quiet, pretty, and moderate in charges. The old village is a mile or two away, and the walks to it, either by the road or along the cliff, are very enjoyable. Sandringham is close by, and an easy railway journey takes the visitor to Wells, a small sleepy little town, but possessing a history and attraction worth attention. To get to Cromer, the next place on the coast, by rail, the journey must be taken by Walsingham and Fakenham to Wroxham, thence to charming Cromer, one of the most delightful places in England. Before dwelling upon this gem of the East coast, we would direct our reader's attention to Walsingham, where a stay should be made in order to see the ruins of the Chapel of our Lady of Walsingham, once the most gorgeous and richest votive shrine in the country. Visitors who make the call will thank us for the suggestion. Leaving this scene of decayed grandeur and desolate shrines, we will return to Cromer, the way of reaching which we have indicated. Those, however, who are fond of walking would find the ramble from Wells, through Holkham, the beautiful home and extensive domain of Lord Leicester, and Walsingham (a rather long detour), to Cromer very interesting. The coast is somewhat wild, yet not deserted, and the villages that are to be met with are not without their charms. Once at Cromer, all other thoughts, except those of pleasant scenes, lovely walks and drives, pure bracing air and sun-tinted sands and waves, should be forgotten. A whole paper might be written about Cromer without exhausting its beauties, and if the Great Eastern Railway had done nothing more than open up this lovely spot they would have deserved well of the public. Leaving Cromer, a railway journey to Brundall, through Acle, will lead to Yarmouth. Formerly it was necessary to go on to Whitlingham or Norwich before reaching the Yarmouth line, now the junction has been formed at Brundall. The journey is shortened, and the line passes through the very centre of the angler's Eldorado. It brings the river Bure and the Broads abounding in the locality within a new railway service, and thus adds to the advantages of visitors, especially of the disciples of Izaak Walton. We need not describe Yarmouth. Where are such sands to be found, stretching as they do from the Harbour mouth, at Gorleston, as far as the eye can reach? Here Bohemianism is seen in full force, and 'Arry and 'Arriett are as happy as their richer pleasure seekers. There is a decent observance of the laws and courtesies of life, but there is a freedom and a boisterousness that set Puritanical notions at defiance, and which claim affinity with rude Neptune himself when shaken by wind and storm. It is only a few miles to Lowestoft, and all is changed to comparative quiet and the decorum of the drawing-room. This Suffolk town is very pretty, nevertheless, and possesses attractions peculiarly its own. Lowestoft is termed the Queen of the watering places on the East coast, and certainly the Great Eastern Railway Company have done all in their power to make it worthy of the name. It is a growing place, and a few years hence it will be really worthy of the high-sounding name it now bears. As it is, it is a very pleasant resort, and one where those who desire a moderate amount of excitement can be gratified. It is a famous place for a sail, and has the advantage of communication with Oulton Broad by means of Lake Lothing. The broad is the haunt of yachts, and affords agreeable sailing as well as good sport to the angler. The walk from Lowestoft to Oulton is very pleasant, but that from Lowestoft to Corton is still more so. The fern and bracken-clad cliffs, the green dells below, and the splashing sea beyond, form an attractive picture, especially when lighted up by the sun or toned down by the sober light of the moon.

Leaving Lowestoft we plunge deeper into Suffolk and approach some places that had a history as sea-side resorts, and which had played parts in the drama of life centuries ago. Southwold is a charming little spot, full of green knolls and rich in carvings of the

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domestic order. It boasts a fine church, pure air, quietude and cheapness. The immediate neighbourhood is not very cheerful, owing to the presence of ruins of former prosperity, but the country beyond is pretty. Aldeburgh, the birthplace of the poet Crabbe, is another old-fashioned watering place, another relic of the glories of the past. It is more pretentious than Southwold, but lacks its verdure and country-like aspect. Aldeburgh reeks of the sea; there is a rudeness about the place which harmonises with the restless waves, and a wild eeriness that fascinates the visitor. The air is splendid, and those who want to take in a good stock of ozone, who love breezy walks, and can let the imagination of the past supply the absence of the present attractions, could not do better than go to Aldeburgh, with its quaint old Moot Hall, once surrounded by the busy haunts of man, now standing alone on the beach as a monument of far off times. Passing by Woodbridge, a dull town, washed by an arm of the sea, by means of which a large trade is carried on, we come to Felixstowe, a growing popular resort. It is just opposite Harwich harbour, and may be said to stand sentinel at its mouth. Beyond Harwich, and reached by a picturesque walk, is Dovercourt, a small bathing station. No one who goes to Harwich or Felixstowe should omit the trip up the Orwell to Ipswich. The old Suffolk town is particularly interesting, but the river that leads to it is extremely beautiful. A pleasanter journey we could hardly conceive, and in order to meet the wants of the public and to provide for their pleasures the company's steamers run to and fro frequently. To thoroughly enjoy the trip the visitor should know a little of the locality. There are plenty of guide books to be had. Those who have read "Margaret Catchpole" will find their interest increased upon visiting Ipswich, where many of the incidents recorded in that intensely interesting romance of real life occurred. Further on is Walton-on-the-Naze, a place of many natural advantages, and just suited for persons of moderate means and for school trips. Its neighbour, Clacton-on-Sea, revels in modern pretensions. Everything about it, except the everlasting sea and the cliffs, is new and fresh. It wears an air of prosperity and gentility that once blessed its now less fortunate rival. It is most favourably situated, and the owners of the land immediately adjoining the sea are enterprising as well as ambitious. The future of Clacton is full of promise, and one day it will rank among the foremost places of fashionable resort along the East coast. From Clacton it is but an easy walk to St. Osyth's Priory, the ruins of which are well worthy a visit. The journey may be continued, either by road or water, to Brightlingsea, where the oyster culture is carried on with success. There is nothing particular to see in the place itself, but as the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen, there is plenty of sport and sailing to be had. Further on still is Maldon, situated on an extreme arm of the sea, that penetrates inland a considerable distance. The town is small, but it figures in the historic page, and a visit to it would not be time ill-spent.

We commenced due north, and we have traversed the coast along the east to set south, the whole of which district is served by the Great Eastern Railway. Branching inland from the watering places are towns possessing surpassing interest. From Maldon it is easy to reach Dunmow, memorable for its old associations, and made notorious by the late Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, who revived the ceremony of presenting a flitch of bacon to the happy married couple who never knew what it was to nag at each other. Connubial bliss was perpetual, but there are some who contend that such pleasure is insipid compared with the joy of making up a quarrel. Continuing in the same direction, and not far from Saffron Walden, is Audley End, and further on still is Cambridge, with its colleges, its park-like demesnes, and river. From the other places we have mentioned between Maldon and Felixstowe, Colchester is a short journey. It is a pleasant town, and has some sights to boast of. Then there is quaint little Sudbury beyond, with the river Stour winding along through rich meadows and picturesque scenery. Both Gainsborough and Constable, celebrated landscape painters, were natives of this charming old town. It abounds in lanes and pretty nooks, from which the artists we have named drew their inspiration. Clare lies a little out of the direct route, but it should not be missed. We need say but little about Bury St. Edmunds. It is crowded with interest. Gateways and churches front the remains of an ancient Priory, that at one time was the glory of England. The remains still afford food for contemplation and admiration; art, in the shape of the Botanic Gardens, has been invoked to lend enchantment to the scene; but, after all, the chief attraction centres in the two glorious gateways, and beautiful churches. Busy, pretty, sporting Newmarket is not far away. What stories could be told of this village-town since racing was first established there, we believe in the time of one of the Charles'. What scenes of riot and regal profligacy have been witnessed. Even in modern days much takes place at Newmarket to make the judicious grieve; yet, withal, it is a very pleasant, clean, delightful little spot. Quiet, monotonous Ely lies still farther inland, among the fens that once were the strongholds of the Saxons; where Hereward the Wake held mighty sway, and defied his enemies. Framlingham, with its ruined castle and stately church, is but a short trip from Aldeburgh, and would well repay a visit. Lynn, Wisbeach, and Peterborough are all within hail of Hunstanton. Each place has attractions of its own, but the Cathedral at Peterborough possesses an especial charm. To our mind Ely Cathedral is the most beautiful of all the monuments of the devotion of a bygone age in the eastern part of England, not even excepting Lincoln Cathedral, grand as that pile is. We know of nothing approaching in chaste beauty and elegance the interior of the Lantern Tower at Ely. It is a superb work of art, and is worth a pilgrimage to see. Then there is the Lady Chapel, "a thing of beauty," but to be "a joy for ever" it needs the generosity and loving care of old times expended upon it. The palace adjoining is another choice picture that helps to fill up the canvas of charms that are presented in the otherwise dull and straggling town. An hour's ride from Cromer, Yarmouth, or Lowestoft, would take the visitor to the city of Norwich, the capital of East Anglia. The city itself is pretty, but the suburbs are delightful. Take Thorpe for instance for variety and cultivated beauty, and Mousehold Heath above it for wildness, with the sinuous river Yare winding along the valley below. Newmarket Road is a grand promenade, and from the hill westward, out by the Dereham Road, a splendid view is obtained of the city, the towers of the many churches standing out like beacons in the sky, the spire of the cathedral and the massive square battlemented castle being particularly conspicuous. The cathedral is unfortunately situated in a hollow, and can best be seen from Mousehold Heath. The gate entrances to the west are interesting monuments, notably the Erpingham Gate, which leads direct to the western door of the cathedral. Once inside the building, guides will be found to point out the many beauties that are to be seen. Visitors should take a good glass with them so as to examine the bosses in the roof. We believe they are unique. They should not forget either to turn up the seats in the choir, where they will be rewarded with the sight of some very quaint carving. Space forbids any further detail in this direction, especially as we have to deal with other matters of interest, that are to be found within the limits of the Great Eastern service. We know of no railway in the kingdom that embraces a district so rich in pleasure and health resorts, and the present managers of the line seem to be fully aware of their advantages. Their programme for the summer season meets every want, but so numerous are the details that we must refer our readers to the comprehensive time-table issued by the company for particulars. They will find pretty nearly every want anticipated, from that of the man who has but a day or two to spare and little cash at his command, to those who indulge in the usual fortnight's holiday, or who have time and money enough to enable them to extend their journeys and prolong their stay.

We have spoken of the Brundall Junction on the Great Eastern line from Norwich to Yarmouth, and of the new railway made through Acle to Yarmouth. This new line not only shortens the distance between Norwich and Yarmouth, but it leads to the district where the Broads abound, or at least to the River Bure, or North River, as it is frequently called, out of which branch the finest Broads. We shall not attempt to describe these unique expanse of waters, how they came, how they are sustained, and the history they tell. They are called lagoons by some, lakes by others; they are best known as Broads, a term, as far as we know, used nowhere else except in the Eastern Counties. These fine apparently natural wastes of waters are full of fish life, grandly endowed by nature, and are so situated as to make it a pleasure to get at them. There are two Broads close to Brundall Station on the Yare, and, although they afford happy illustrations of the rushey mazes, and wild freedom always more or less to be found in the Broads, they are but small examples of the whole, which chiefly abut on the Bure. It is only about half an hour's ride from Norwich to Wroxham, where is situated one of the most charming specimens of Norwich lake scenery to be found. Indeed, Wroxham Broad has no compeer in the county for size and beauty combined. It has wood, slopes, and seclusion, with water nearly as deep at the sides as in the middle. What that means to the yachtsman we need hardly say. It is a splendid place for a sail, for sport, and for quiet enjoyment. From Wroxham a pleasant water trip could easily be arranged, and some of the wildest and prettiest Broads visited. There are plenty of boats to be had. We found Mr. Loynes, of Elm Hill, Norwich, the best caterer for this kind of traffic. His boats are specially built for the Broads, and as he has a station at Wroxham, he offers facilities that no one else does as far as we know. Mr. Wright, King-street, Norwich, is another trustworthy guide. We mention these facts because boating arrangements are apart from railway accommodation. The Great Eastern Company take passengers to large centres, to branches and sidings; they do the main work, and leave the filling up to be provided by others. A day, or even two days, might be spent in the journey we have named. There are sleeping places to be had, and if somewhat rude, are clean and comfortable. To see certain Broads it would be necessary to go to Stalham, easily reached from Wroxham by rail; then there are others which can best be approached from Catfield, a station on the same line of railway as Stalham. There are a cluster of Broads, however, which have only one slight connection with the river, and that is by a ditch called Muck Fleet, only navigable to very small craft, and then under great difficulties. There are three Broads in one, of irregular shape; they are like the Octopus, all feelers. Once across Filby Broad and Ormsby and Rollesby Broads branch out in the most puzzling fashion. They present bays and nooks, and pretty little snatches of scenery. Wood, water, rushes, lillies and flowers unite to form a picture such as can only be seen where nature is uncontrolled by the hand of man. The best way to get to these Broads is from Yarmouth to Ormesby. A line beforehand to Mr. Moncey of the Eel's Foot (a charming little public house by the side of the water); or to Mr. Richmond, of the Sportsman's Arms, Rollesby Bridge, will command the services of a trap. The distance from the station is about three miles, a pleasant walk, but too far for some people. The Broads are breeding ponds and homes for fish; they afford excellent sport to the angler, and under certain conditions to the gunner. They are fruitful sources of wealth to the naturalist, and the artist never need despair of finding something new and beautiful for his brush or pencil. The Great Eastern Company have made these natural attractions possible to most people. They offer special facilities to anglers, for whom the Broads and rivers have such a charm. Those who desire further information about these lakes or lagoons should get Bro. Fieldson's little book, a series of articles reprinted from a Norwich paper, entitled "The Broads and Rivers of Norfolk," which can be obtained at 84 Fleet-street, or at Smith's bookstalls on the Great Eastern line.

We have hitherto confined our references to what the Great Eastern Company do for home sight-seers. They have been scarcely less successful in opening up Holland and Belgium, and speaking of Books, we commend the "Tourist Guide to the Continent," with map and numerous illustrations, issued by the authority of the Company, and published at the low price of sixpence. It is an excellent work,

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the cheapest and best of its kind we have seen. Those who contemplate a trip to Amsterdam or to Antwerp, and the various interesting places that are to be reached from there, should get this handy guide book. With it and the Great Eastern Time Table there would be no difficulty in arranging for the journey. Those who formerly used to go to the Continent *viâ* Harwich have anything but a pleasant recollection of the pier accommodation. It was of the rudest character; too small for the traffic as it grew, and altogether uncomfortable. Now all is changed. The reforming hand is seen everywhere, and in no place has it worked such wonders as at Harwich and its neighbourhood. Those who know the harbour will remember that there was no room for the extension of the landing piers on the old spot. Other ground had to be sought on another side. A swamp has been transformed, and at the present time a new pier has been erected capable of accommodating seven large steamers at one time. A new station and hotel have been built, wharves and a timber dock have been made, and shortly a town will spring up adjoining, uniting probably with Harwich and Dovercourt, the whole forming one large community little dreamt of a few years ago. Lines branch out of the main railway, which convey passengers to the new pier, now known as being situated in Parkeston, a name given to the place in honour of the chairman of the company, Mr. Parkes. The pier and station are united by a covered way; the whole is illuminated with the electric light. Every comfort has been provided for the traveller, and in order to accommodate the growing traffic two large new steamers have been built, one of which, called the "Norwich," made a trial trip last week. Seeing that this new venture has cost the company from first to last something like half a million of money, they must have large expectations to recoup them in interest alone. Their anticipations are great, and if they are realised Harwich will become one of the most important towns in the kingdom. A few years ago grass was growing in its streets; it is not very lively now, but it is gradually emerging from its stagnation, thanks to the Great Eastern Company. We have dwelt upon this subject because such enterprise as we have described is worthy of record, and it has been carried out quietly, too quietly perhaps. Now that it is complete, it is right that that the public should know what has been done for them. If we have assisted to that end, and in guiding holiday seekers to pleasant spots, we shall be amply repaid for the time we have devoted to the subject. Having dealt with the Eastern Counties, we shall in other papers treat of other and attractive localities.

"COMING OF AGE" CELEBRATION.

A VERY gratifying *réunion* took place a few evenings ago in connection with the coming of age of the eldest son of Bro. J. E. Fells, wine merchant, of Henry-street, Tooley-street (Immediate Past Master of the Confidence Lodge, No. 193). In anticipation of the happy event the employés of the firm had decided to give their young master a surprise, and subscribed amongst them a sum sufficient for the purchase of a handsome cabinet writing desk; and on learning of their intention Bro. Fells, with his wonted generosity, determined to add zest to the occasion by entertaining his workmen and others at dinner. Accordingly, the spacious vaults were gaily decorated with bunting and other embellishments, which gave to the usually dingy place quite the aspect of a superb dining saloon, and here a sumptuous repast was provided for the employés of Mr. Fells, and of Messrs. Spooner and Co., of Laurence Pountney-lane, numbering altogether over 120. The founder of the feast had invited several old friends to join the happy party, and amongst the guests were Bro. Robert Candlish, of Seaham, Durham, proprietor of the Londonderry Bottle Company, who remained in London specially for the ceremony; Mr. J. J. Candlish, the London representative of the Company; Mr. A. C. Hartley, of Laurence Pountney-lane; Mr. A. Goggs, Mr. Scarth, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. William Heath, Mr. F. L. Linkley, Mr. Thomas Stone, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. W. Mist, of Ightham, Kent, and other gentlemen. A sumptuous repast was spread by Mr. Garrett, of Tooley-street, at the conclusion of which the customary loyal toasts were honoured. Mr. R. Candlish having spoken of his long and agreeable connection with Mr. Fells, said it afforded him great pleasure to be among their number on that auspicious occasion. In congratulating Mr. A. J. Fells on attaining his majority, he trusted that gentleman, who would now take a more active share in the responsibilities of the firm, would gain the esteem and good feeling that his father had so long enjoyed, and if he followed his father's footsteps he might reckon himself pretty certain of success. He then asked Mr. Arthur to accept the present which had been arranged for by the employés of the firm, and trusted he might be blessed with long life, happiness and prosperity. In conclusion, he said he had been desired by Mrs. Fells to express the great pleasure it afforded her to see her two sons so well respected by all who were in the employ of her husband, and hoped they might always endeavour to keep that position and do their utmost to add to the success of their then growing business. The toast was received with immense enthusiasm, and Mr. Arthur Fells, who appeared to have been much affected by the ovation given him, returned thanks in suitable terms for the handsome present which had been made to him, and the kindly expressions which had fallen from the various speakers in making the gift. He should ever esteem it a great honour, and look back upon the event with pride and gratitude. The health of the Founder of the Feast was then proposed in felicitous terms, and Bro. Fells suitably responded, extending a hearty welcome to the many visitors who had kindly assisted on that very happy occasion. Several other complimentary toasts followed, and amidst an abundance of harmony a most enjoyable evening was passed.

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. and 30 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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UNIFORMITY OF WORKING.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have announced, by a letter to your contemporary, the *Freemason*, the termination, as far as I am concerned, of the lengthened controversy which has been sustained for so many year past on the above subject. An appeal, "for the sake of peace and rest to leave the matter where it is," has had much more force than any other argument could possibly have had with me; and I feel that it would ill become me as a Freemason to disregard the obvious wish of a majority that interference with "the lawful independence of Lodges" should cease.

When, in 1869 I first introduced the question of "Uniformity of Working," my proposals met with a considerable amount of support, and for a time the efforts of myself and others were crowned with success, which justified continued perseverance. Towards this result your journal greatly contributed, and throughout you have been a consistent advocate, as far as the limits of journalistic propriety would admit. To you, therefore, in this moment of farewell, I feel bound to communicate my intention, and to thank you for your assistance in the past; and I would beg of you, and through you all the brethren who have sympathised in the efforts I have made, not to misunderstand this surrender on my part. I am as much as ever in my own mind convinced that "Unity of Working," and a definite establishment of "the same usages and customs" are practicable, and the "intense difficulties" with which the movement is surrounded not altogether insurmountable. But the feelings of the brethren towards the attainment of the object I had in view in 1869-70 are not those of the Craft generally in 1883, and consequently I am in duty bound to retire, unless prepared by the sanction of my own example to raise a standard of discord and disunion. This I could not think of, and would rather appear defeated altogether than disturb the peace and harmony which belong to our Order by any fractious resentment of not having my own way.

I thought never to have done this, but my dream is over; and practical good sense teaches me that its realization, either now or in the immediate future, cannot be. So, good bye, Uniformity!

Yours faithfuly and fraternally,

JAMES STEVENS, P.M. 1216, P.Z.

HOW MOLEHILLS BECOME MOUNTAINS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Looking down from my tower and perceiving what was in contemplation, I was among the first to sound the tocsin of alarm against the proposal to purchase the spare land adjoining the Girls' School at Battersea. Without the slightest attempt at co-operation or unity of action, there was a wonderful consensus of opinion against giving £36,000 for nine acres of land not worth above half the money. The monstrous nature of the demand was seen through, and the Quarterly Court, held on the 14th inst., dashed the hopes of the vendor, and once more proved their fitness for the trust reposed in them. Even Bro. James Stevens is complimentary. He was on the side of right, as no doubt he always desires to be, but he not unfrequently mars good intentions by some strange fatality. He did good service by giving the Court the advantage of his practical knowledge. He knows the value of land in the South of London especially, and was just the man to advise the Court. As it happened his knowledge squared with his opinions, and he approached the matter like a giant refreshed with new wine. I cannot share Bro. Stevens's thoughts about the House Committee. There was nothing in their action to warrant the conclusion that they were either favourable or unfavourable to the purchase of the land. Their duty was simply executive, and they discharged it in a manner worthy of loyal men to a great trust reposed in them.

The question is so far settled, but it is only scotched, not killed. The vendor of the land will most likely look out for other purchasers, and if he feels the sting of his recent failure he may, perhaps, consent to such conditions of sale as to make matters very unpleasant for the School. I am merely referring to a possibility. I know nothing of Mr. Whiting, and hope I may be altogether wrong in supposing for a moment that other than business ideas would influence him. But I cannot quite escape from that conclusion, because it is admitted that some of the land is necessary for the Schools, and that under certain circumstances it must be had. How far this knowledge will operate remains to be seen. The purchaser of that portion of the ground abutting on the School will not forget the necessities of the case, and it may be that the present refusal will lead to a future difficulty hardly less serious than the one now overcome. I was not particularly struck with the liberality of the discount offered, namely, £100 per acre. Sometimes these gifts are powerful bribes to the unwary; like sugared and gilded pills they conceal the poison or the purge, but they never fail to nauseate or to gripe. This principle of rebate, if I may use the term, is a valuable means sometimes of helping a charity, and if Mr. Whiting had made a more generous offer—say £250 per acre—he might have been successful. The money for the purchase in all probability would have been raised as a separate fund, and as the appeal would be for the

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gross sum, all beyond the absolute requirements of purchase would go to swell the general fund of the charity. The effort would have been worth while for between £2,000 and £3,000, but for £900, well, it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of. This molehill, then, already shows signs of growing, and one of the results may be the removal of the School to some other site. I will not speak *ex cathedra* on this matter, but I think the remarkable facts mentioned at the Quarterly Court with regard to the price of land in other and far more beautiful localities than that of Battersea Rise cannot fail to awaken hope of the future. If the land at Battersea is so valuable, or is likely to become enhanced in value to anything like the extent of £4,000 per acre, it will become a question whether another site shall not be selected for the Girls' School, in which accommodation shall be provided for a larger number of occupants out of the profit made of the sale of the present building and ground. Matters have not yet reached this stage, but who will say that such a contingency may not occur? At any rate, recent facts teach the most important lesson of caution, and if out of the speculative present there arises a practical future, the Masonic body may thank the extravagant demands of Mr. Whiting for the opportunity afforded.

There is another matter, Sir, that is at present but a very small molehill, and yet methinks it will grow into something totally different. I allude to the Almshouses at Croydon. A brother, only a few days ago, went so far as to describe them to me as a "white elephant," and he suggested that they should be dealt with as the Government of the day dealt with Greenwich Hospital. I am inclined to believe he is right in fact, but his example was a most unfortunate one. The magnificent buildings at Greenwich were erected as a national home for our brave sailors, as a heritage to which they were entitled by virtue of service and of their wounds and scars. Greenwich Hospital was the embodiment of national sentiment, of the pride and glory of a people living in an island home, whose bulwarks were the wooden walls of old England, and whose gallant defenders were our sailors. When the Greenwich pensioners were disbanded, sentiment was cruelly wrenched, and a fatal blow was struck at national pride. The Almshouses at Croydon are associated with wrecked fortunes and troublous times. It is true they are a haven of rest for the weary world-tired wayfarer, but they are also reminders of more prosperous times. The bane is equally present with the antidote, and unfortunately the cost is out of all proportion to the good that is done. I think the time has come to consider whether it would not be kinder to our poor distressed brethren to let them keep their little homes, or reside with their friends, and while recipients of secret charity shall be free in the sight of the world from the badge of dependence. I may some day return to this subject; at present I shall content myself with saying that economy, as well as kindness, point to the change I have indicated.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

THE PRICKED WINDBAG.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I should very much like to be introduced to Brother "WATCHMAN," and to shake hands with him for giving me the dressing which, in the innocence of his mind, he thinks I deserve; and also for the little bits of sugar with which he administers the dose. I can assure Brother "WATCHMAN" that nobody will be more ready and willing to make the most ample apology that can be required if the charges that I have made are incorrect; if the brethren I have complained of, in open Lodge or by letter in the Masonic papers, where I have made my charges, state that the one brother did not purposely prolong his arguments on the New Zealand question, and that the G.D.C. did not, with watch in hand, urge the latter to continue speaking so that no new matter might be brought before the Grand Lodge that night. I am quite willing to accept their words as men and Masons, but until that be done I shall be of the same opinion still,—that it was as plain a case of obstruction as ever took place in the House of Commons or elsewhere.

With regard to the Executive, whom I blame for the manner in which they did, and did not, give notice of their intention to call a Special Grand Lodge, Bro. "WATCHMAN" uses a very mild term when he says, if they did not give proper notice; it only amounted to a want of courtesy. Let us look back a little. A Revise Committee from the Board of General Purposes took upon themselves a necessary work, unbeknown to the Craft; this evidenced, in the first instance, a great want of respect to the members of Grand Lodge; and, secondly, when the Revise was referred back to them for re-consideration, with instructions that a report was to be given at the Quarterly Communication in June last, they fail to make any report whatever, thus making a breach in the duty which the Grand Lodge had entrusted to their care. Bro. "WATCHMAN" forgets that the Provincial Brethren had, only just a short time before, been up to and had returned from the Girls' Festival, and that they had also returned home from the Boys' Festival; now, while they were attending here, the summons was awaiting them at home. Does Brother "WATCHMAN" know that there are about 310 London Lodges (putting aside the nine Time Immemorial Lodges, and those in the Home Counties, many of whose members have their business in London and their Lodges in the country), that the average age of the Matrons is 45½ years, and that in the ordinary course of events there would be some 14,000 Past Masters besides Wardens, take off half for deaths, and those who have relinquished Freemasonry, also take off another half who cannot attend from various causes, and you leave the respectable number of 3,500; once more divide that, and you will have not less than 1,750 entitled to attend Grand Lodge, and I feel certain that I am within the mark when I state that a large majority of the last are business men, to whom Friday is the most important day of the week, and the hour fixed for the meeting the most important of the day. Of course, to some fortunate individuals the amount of postage may be a perfect matter of indifference, though to others it is not. Bro. "WATCHMAN" makes facetious remarks about the sentence "half the brethren;" perhaps in his category there are no such things as printers' errors, but it so happened, I suppose, owing to the illness of our Brother Editor, I did not receive a proof of my letter, which I had asked for, and at other times have invariably received. That fact sufficiently accounts for this one error; there were others, but watchful "WATCHMAN" has been gracious enough to pass them over. As to the trouble the worthy Editor took about the Revise, I perhaps know as much, or more, than Brother "WATCHMAN," as I sent sets of manuscripts of the old and new editions, with remarks and suggestions, which the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE was good enough to return me afterwards, and I have them with me now. I also had the Revised Book of Constitutions interleaved, and I then gummed the corresponding paragraphs of the Book of Constitutions on the opposite page, so that I know pretty well what our brother had to do before he completed his task. With regard to the whole substance of my former letters, to which Bro. "WATCHMAN" has taken such exception, I am ready and willing to apologise for any incorrect statement—that shall be proved to be so—in as public a manner as I have made them; I bear no animosity to any man; the slights, errors, or whatever he may please to call them, were I consider not to me personally but to the Craft at large, and I only wish some more able writer had taken up the thankless task of exposing what may be thought faulty in the administration of affairs; but what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and unless some one makes a start, there will be no redress for grievances,—real or fancied. I think Bro. "WATCHMAN," who with such ability shows that he holds the pen of a ready writer, might very possibly, if he lent the weight of his name, do some good. At the same time, I hope he will have the good taste to choose a more euphonious, though equally expressive title to his communication, than that of "A PRICKED WINDBAG." *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

Yours fraternally,

P.M. 1607.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex will meet at Parkeston, near Harwich, on Wednesday next. Brethren who purpose attending can secure Return Tickets at a single fare on production of their summonses at any of the Stations of the Great Eastern Railway. Prov. Grand Lodge will be opened at One o'clock punctually.

A meeting of the North London Chapter was held at the Canonbury Tavern, St. Mary's-road, Islington, on Thursday evening last. Comps. Higgins Z., Sheffield H., R. Bird J., Edmonds S.N., Gregory P.S. Taking into consideration the season of the year, and many of the Companions enjoying their holidays, there was a fair attendance.

The Consecration of the Greenwood Lodge, No. 1982, will take place at the Public Hall, Epsom, this day, Saturday. The ceremony will be performed by General Brownrigg, C.B., Provincial Grand Master Surrey, assisted by Rev. C. W. Arnold, M.A., P.G. Chaplain and P.D.G.M. Bro. Joseph Steele is W.M., and Bros. Charles Rowland Ellis and Spencer Pidcock the Wardens designate.

The *Evening News* says, "The fate of poor Captain Webb takes away from us a brother Mason, and Neptune Lodge, No. 22, has to mourn the loss of a brother who was initiated in it immediately after his great swimming accomplishment from Dover to Calais. On the occasion of his initiation he made a capital speech, and he became a great favourite with the brethren of his Lodge."

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Ancient Ebor Preceptory, No. 101.—A special assembly of this Preceptory took place at the Masonic Hall, York, on the 24th inst. By desire of Lord Londesborough, V.E.P. Sir Knt. T. W. Tew presided, assisted by his Officers from the Province of West Yorkshire. About 100 American brethren and Templars were present, and were received with the greatest cordiality. The Lord Mayor of York afterwards received the Sir Knights in the Banquet Hall of the Mansion House, and at half-past eight a grand banquet was served in the Guildhall to about 130 Sir Knights, who were entertained in a most sumptuous manner. Many excellent speeches were made in response to the toast given in honour of the Visitors. The proceedings did not conclude till nearly midnight. The Pilgrim Sir Knights have since left York for London.

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FESTIVAL OF THE MARK BENEVOLENT FUND.

TAKING into consideration the vast strides made by the Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown, during the last few years, and bearing in mind the popularity that attaches to this Festival—which has been over and over again described as "The most enjoyable meeting of the year"—we are not astonished to find that we have to chronicle another success as regards the gathering of Wednesday last. The Chairman whom the Executive had secured for the occasion, to use his own words, had no great stomach for making a speech, but if they would set some work before him, he felt he could show them how it could be carried out. However this may be, we are inclined to accept Bro. Matier's assertion that Sir Pryse Pryse had not been an idle man, when he stated that he left Paris on Sunday, and in the interval had attended a Masonic meeting in South Wales, whence he had to return, by the "Flying Dutchman," to keep the appointment at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday last. One source of regret was prevalent throughout the evening;—the absence of Bro. Frederick Binckes, who is endeavouring to recruit his overtaxed energies at quiet little "Clacton-on-Sea." It is not too much to say that the Mark Benevolent Fund owes much of the success that attaches to it entirely to the zeal of the Grand Secretary of the Mark Degree, and we feel no one could possibly have regretted enforced absence on such an occasion as this Annual Festival more than our esteemed brother. The Chairman of the day was supported by Bros. the Baron de Ferrieres, M.P., and Alfred Williams P.G.D., who filled the Vice-Presidents' chairs; Rev. J. Marsden D.P.G.M. South Wales, J. Moon Old Kent Lodge, W. Barkley P.M. 59 P.G. Steward, J. H. Banks P.M. 151 60 G.I.G., H. R. Hatherley G.M.O. P.G.S. Notts., C. S. Lane P.G.D., J. Jenkyn Jones W.M. 116, W. Watkins G. Std. Br. Prov. Grand Sec. Monmouthshire, F. Davison Grand Treasurer, D. M. Dewar Assistant Grand Secretary, C. F. Matier P.G.W., J. H. Wynne P.G. Steward, W. Maple Old Kent Lodge, John Lane W.M. 319, Edgar Bowyer W.M. 315, J. McDavis W.M. 265, C. Coupland P.M. 226, G. Powell Treasurer 1, G. Hollington P.M. 173, W. March 173, F. Laurence P.M. 13, R. Thrupp P.G.J.O., A. H. Jefferis 32, Henri Brett S.W. 235, T. J. Pulley P.M. 235 266 54 75 Prov. Grand Secretary Berks and Oxon, John Skinner Old Kent Lodge, William Lake P.M. 78 Provincial Grand Registrar Cornwall, H. Massey, W. W. Morgan, &c. &c. After the banquet, which gave every satisfaction, the chairman gave the Loyal toast—the Queen and Mark Masonry. Frequently as this toast is given, it never is put forward with more acclaim than among Mark Master Masons. In speaking to the second toast—the Most Worshipful Mark Master Mason, the Right Hon. Lord Henniker—the chairman said that, punctual, painstaking, thoroughly understanding his work, as Lord Henniker did, he at the same time possessed a clear perception which enabled him to win the esteem of all with whom he was associated. It was well recognised that the Grand Mark Master was untiring in his endeavours to promote the welfare of the degree. Now, if any of his Lordship's coadjutors would give him an intimation to the effect that should he at any time pay a visit to the far-off Province of South Wales, he (Sir Pryse Pryse) could assure him the brethren there would give him a cordial welcome.

Baron de Ferrieres, M.P., proposed the next toast,—The Past Grand Mark Master Masons, the Duke of Albany, Lord Leigh, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Holmesdale, W. W. B. Beach, M.P., Canon Portal, Earl Percy, the Earl of Limerick, and the Earl of Lathom. According to the custom of the Mark Degree the Grand Masters only presided over them for the space of three years, consequently there was a series of Past Masters on the roll of whom all Mark Masons were justly proud. In drinking their health the brethren had to remember that the Past Grand Masters had done much for Mark Masonry, and through their efforts the degree stood much higher than it did some years ago. Thanks were due to them for their zeal in the cause, and the exertions they had made in promoting its success. As to the Duke of Albany, although he was the youngest of the Past Grand Masters, yet his social rank entitled him to be placed first on the roll. He had done much for Mark Masonry, and the brethren were pleased at the position he had taken. For the other Past Grand Masters, nothing could be said of them but would redound to their credit.

Bro. Edgar Bowyer proposed the next toast—the R.W. Deputy Grand Mark Master Mason, the Earl of Kintore, and the rest of the Grand Officers Present and Past. All recognise the zeal of the Earl of Kintore, while the other Grand Officers have fully evinced the interest they take in the advancement of the Order. Bro. Matier, in responding, said this toast was one of the most comprehensive character that could possibly be proposed in Mark Masonry. It was the health of those who had carried on, and who would continue to carry on, the work of the Order from day to day, and from week to week. Lord Kintore at some future day, probably not very long distant, would be the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the English Mark Degree, and he was certain that when the brethren found his lordship in that position, they would find him the same genial, hearty, and earnest ruler that they had found him in the position of Deputy Grand Master. So far as regarded himself he could say but little, but let him call the attention of the brethren present to the services of some of the other Grand Officers who were present, and of others who were absent. He asked the ladies and the brethren to give a cordial recognition to the services of Bro. Frederick Binckes, the Grand Secretary, who, unfortunately, owing to illness, was absent for the first time since these Festivals of the Mark Benevolent Fund were established. He was sure all regretted his absence, and hoped he would be speedily restored to health and strength. He would now ask them to pay a tribute of respect, of well-deserved admiration, to one who was present, the Assistant Grand Secretary, his good friend Brother Dewar. No one knew better the attention Bro. Dewar bestowed upon the duties which devolved upon him; no one knew better than he did how faithfully and honestly those duties were discharged.

In proposing the health of the Chairman Bro. Matier recounted the heavy labour Sir Pryse Pryse had gone through in order that he might fulfil his engagement that evening. The amount of energy he had displayed demanded from the brethren the largest recognition, and he was sure they would give it. The Chairman assured the brethren that when he was asked to fill the post that he now held he consented with great reluctance; he might say at once and openly, he was a very bad hand at after dinner speeches or talking generally. In his own Province he was willing to undertake any work; but he wished to be left alone after dinner. If he had his own way he would like to have the speaking got through before dinner, as he might then not suffer from dyspepsia. He should prefer having to work all the ceremonies in the Degree than to make a speech. He trusted that the fund had not lost from any lapse on his part; indeed, he thought he might say it had not. He believed the fund would benefit to-night more than it did last year, and the result be nearer £1000 than it was last year. After a Welsh melody, tastefully rendered by Bro. the Rev. Jonathan Marsden, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening—Prosperity to the Mark Grand Benevolent Fund. He felt some difficulty about this toast; he took great blame to himself because he thought it was essential to the duty of a Mark Master Mason, let alone one in the position he now held, to know the working of the Charities of Masonry, so that they might, at any rate, be able to answer any questions or explain any points that might be put to them about the disbursement of the funds, and any other points regarding it. The bye-laws of the fund laid down the principles on which it was distributed, and in respect to this the Assist. G. Secretary had given him some figures. The fund was instituted in 1868, and from that time the sums collected and invested with interest thereon amounted to £3,850. During that period 66 petitioners had been relieved, with grants amounting to £938, and there had been transferred to the Educational Fund a sum of £1,018, and to the Benevolent Fund £1,800. There had also been invested on account of the Benevolent Fund another sum of £900. The subscription list last year was large, but he believed this year it would be larger. Eleven boys and two girls were educated at the expense of the Educational Fund, at an annual cost of £106, and there were three more candidates for those benefits. The children were not removed from the charge of their parents, but were educated near their homes. He now came to an item which he thought spoke for itself, as it showed how economically the fund was administered. Hitherto the working expenses had been only £74. He knew something about accounts, and he was sure nothing could be worked more economically than this fund. With these few words he proposed the toast of Success to the Mark Benevolent Fund.

In responding, Bro. Dewar said he had that day received a note from Bro. Binckes, who was staying at Clacton-on-Sea, saying that he felt in such very uncertain health that he thought a few days more rest advisable. Bro. Dewar then read the list of subscriptions, which were as follows:—

		£	s	d
Crawshaw Bailey (Monmouthshire)		52	9	6
George Dalrymple (Cumberland and Westmoreland)		26	10	0
Charles S Lane (Northumberland and Durham)		28	7	0
John Lane (Devon)		15	15	0
Rev J Marsden (South Wales)		40	0	0
Rev C J Martyn (East Anglia)				
J W Woodall (N and E Yorkshire)		22	1	0
Chas H Driver (Four Kings' Council, Allied Degrees)		31	10	0
E B Florence (Bon Accord T.I.)		21	0	0
H R Hatherly (Newstead T.I.)		20	17	6
James Moon (Old Kent T.I.)		61	7	6
George Lambert (Grand Masters' Lodge)		5	5	0
Wm March (Unattached)		10	10	0
Alfred Williams (Unattached)		5	5	0
William Barkley	No. 59	10	10	0
J H Banks	60	26	2	6
H G Barwell	92	15	15	0
Edgar Bowyer	315	10	10	0
Henri Brett	235	27	6	0
Charles Coupland	226	43	13	0
J Mc N Davis	265	16	4	0
Henri Faija	144	10	10	0
Edwin Gilbert	223			
John Harrison	62	21	15	0
George Hollington	173	12	0	0
A H Jefferis	32	10	10	0
S. G. Kirchoffer	51	10	10	0
G F Lancaster	305	47	7	0
F Laurance	13	26	5	0
H C Miller	34	13	0	0
Wm Morris	257	6	1	0
George Powell	1	5	5	0
John Smith	302	21	5	0
W E Stewart	7	21	0	0
John Tomkins	225	21	5	0
G. L. Woodley	38	5	10	0

Two years ago, Bro. Dewar said the subscription list amounted to £553; last year it was £557. They had not anticipated a very large increase on that amount; but it was his privilege and pleasure to announce that, under the presidency of Sir Pryse Pryse, the subscription list this year amounted to the magnificent sum of £723 1s. When the Fund was established, £100, £120, or £130 was regarded as a liberal subscription; and when they received as much as £500 it was considered they had got as much as they might expect. The contributions now exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

The other toasts were the Board of Stewards, responded to by Bro. James Moon; The Ladies, proposed by Bro. Alfred Williams, and responded to most eloquently by Bro. R. P. Spice.

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PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF ESSEX.

THE RIGHT HON.
THE LORD BROOKE, M.P.
Right Wor. Provincial Grand Master.
THE WORSHIPFUL BROTHER
FRED. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C., P.G.D.
Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE will be holden at the RAILWAY HOTEL, PARKESTON (near Harwich), on Wednesday, the 1st day of August next.

The Provincial Grand Lodge will be opened punctually at one o'Clock. The Treasurer's Accounts will be audited at Noon.

By command of the R.W.P.G.M.
THOS. J. RALLING,
Provincial Grand Secretary.

Colchester, 24th July 1883.

BANQUET at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, HARWICH, punctually at Four o'Clock. Tickets, Fifteen Shillings each, including Dessert and Bottle of Wine.

The Great Eastern Railway Company have kindly consented to issue RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES to Brethren attending this Meeting, on production of Summons, and to stop the 9·1 p.m. Train from Manningtree at Ardleigh, Witham, and Romford, on notice being given at the preceding stopping Station.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL SPECIAL BUILDING FUND.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

In connection with such Special Fund, attainable until 31st December 1883.

Any present Life Governor of the General Fund, or any Donor who may qualify as such up to the date named above, will receive—

TWO VOTES,—instead of One Vote, for LIFE, FOR EVERY FIVE GUINEAS contributed to the "SPECIAL FUND."

Lodges, Chapters, &c., similarly qualified may secure Two Votes instead of One Vote—for every *Ten Guineas* contributed to the "SPECIAL FUND."

*** Ladies, and "Lewises"—being minors—similarly qualified, and all Vice-Presidents, will receive FOUR Votes for every Five Guineas so contributed.

Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "SPECIAL FUND," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. THOMAS VINCENT LEE, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last, Highgate Road, N.

NOTICE.—FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

THIS fire has not touched in the least any part of the Freemasons' Tavern, and will not cause the slightest interference with any arrangements made or pending for Masonic or other Banquets, Balls, Public Meetings, or any purpose for which the establishment is devoted. Orders can now be received for Masonic and Regimental Dinners, Public Festivals, Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, Evening Parties, Balls, Soirees, &c., and the Spacious Hall is, as usual, available for Election and other Public Meetings.

The business will in every respect be conducted as heretofore.

SPIERS AND POND (Limited).

4th May 1883.

FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL!

LARGE photographs of the Temple, taken immediately after the fire, on 4th May (suitable for framing), 5s each; or framed in oak, securely packed, sent to any address in the United Kingdom, carriage paid, on receipt of cheque for 15s. Masters of Lodges should secure this memorial of the old Temple for their Lodge rooms.

W. G. PARKER, Photographer, 40 High Holborn, W.C.
Established 25 years.

PAUL & BURROWS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SODA WATER AND SELTZER WATER,
LEMONADE AND GINGER BEER,
GINGER ALE AND POTASH WATER,
&c. &c.
FIRST CLASS QUALITY ONLY.
WILSON and ENDELL STREETS, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C
ESTABLISHED EIGHTY YEARS.

Twelfth Edition, post free, One Shilling.

DR. WATTS on ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS. A Treatise on the only successful Method of Curing these Diseases. By ROBERT G. WATTS, M.D., F.R.S.L., F.C.S., &c., 5 Bulstrode-street, Cavendish-sq., London.
London: C. MITCHELL AND Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

WANTED, by Advertiser (a Freemason of some years standing), a situation as Book-keeper, or any appointment of responsibility. Good references. Salary moderate. J. J. T., 1 Chiltern View Villas, Uxbridge.

BRO. R. HIRST engages to provide, at short notice, an efficient Band for Annual Banquets, Dinners, Excursions and Quadrille Parties. For terms apply to "R. Hirst, The Three Crowns, 237 Mile End Road, E."

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NORTH WALES AND LAKE DISTRICT.—The Summer Service of Trains in the Lake District, and on the North Wales Coast is now in operation. **The Express leaving Euston at 10·30 a.m.** will be found the most convenient for Llandudno, Rhyl, Penmaenmawr, Aberystwith, Barmouth, Dolgelly, &c., as well as for the English Lake District.

1ST, 2nd, and 3rd Class Tourist Tickets, available for two months, are issued at all the Principal Stations on the London and North Western Railway.

For full particulars, see Tourist Guide (124 pages with Maps, price One Penny), which can be obtained at the Stations, or on application to Mr. G. P. NEELE, Superintendent of the Line.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, July 1883.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,

HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON,

Adjoining the TERMINUS of the LONDON CHATHAM and DOVER RAILWAY, but distinct from the Viaduct Hotel.

THE BEST FURNISHED AND MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN LONDON.
HOT & COLD WATER LAID ON IN ALL BED ROOMS.
The appointments throughout so arranged as to ensure domestic comfort.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION FOR MASONIC LODGE MEETINGS,
Public Dinners & Wedding Breakfasts.

THE CRUSADERS LODGE, No. 1677, AND PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 1743, HOLD THEIR MEETINGS AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

GOOD COOKING. FINE WINES. MODERATE CHARGES.
The Edison Electric Light.
TARIFF on APPLICATION to **Bro. A. BEGBIE.**

THE CAFÉ MONICO,

(Proprietors—The Brothers Monico, London Lodge, No. 108,)

15 TICHBORNE STREET, PICCADILLY CIRCUS.

THIS magnificent and commodious Restaurant has been entirely refitted and artistically decorated. The Proprietors beg to inform their numerous friends that the

PARISIAN RESTAURANT

was opened to the public on the 1st May.

The services of one of the most expert Chefs, from Paris, has been secured, and they feel confident of being able to sustain the reputation they have so long enjoyed, both as regards cuisine and wines. The cellars of the Brothers Monico are acknowledged as of the best in London.

THE GRILL AND GRAND HALL,

not to be equalled in the style of its appointments and as regards its size,

Open for Suppers till 12·30.

It can be claimed for this establishment,—that Omnibuses from every part of the Metropolis pass this well known thoroughfare until a late hour.



PROVINCE OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

WE have pleasure in laying before our readers the full text of the sermon preached by the Rev. W. O. Thompson, G. Chaplain, at St. Alban's Abbey, on the occasion of unveiling the Memorial Pulpit presented by the Freemasons of England.

"To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light."—Acts xxvi. 18.

We are met together to-day, my brethren, to dedicate to the honour and glory of Almighty God a necessary addition to the work of restoration that has been going on for years in this ancient sanctuary. It was thought that some distinctive portion of that work should, with the permission of those in charge of the building, be undertaken by the Freemasons of England. This time-honoured Order claims to be particularly connected with this historical Church through the person of its founder and patron saint. However that may be, I trust it is at least conceded on all hands that in seeking to associate the Craft with the restoration of this ancient Abbey we have been but trying to give public expression to our principles, and to exhibit to the Christian world our deeply-felt conviction of the importance of religious teaching and worship, as well as to create one more tie between the Order and the Cathedral churches of our country. It has fallen to my lot to speak to you from this place, and I am deeply sensible of the responsibility that has been placed upon me, while I welcome the privilege. In considering what portion of the sacred volume would best serve to point the word of exhortation to-day this divine commission given by the Lord to the Apostle of the Gentiles presented itself before me. We claim that for ourselves, as well as for St. Paul, these words were spoken. We as Masons claim that the principles of our Order are designed to produce this conversion in men's hearts, while we all as Christians admit that to preach Christ and Him crucified is the divinely-appointed means of teaching the truth that is able to open the eyes of the blind and to

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turn men from darkness to light; and no fitter portion of this work, I conceive, could have been proposed for us to supply than this Pulpit, whence the principles of Divine truth may be eloquently enunciated. Only here in this third recitation before the heathen Agrippa of the events of that wondrous turning of the heart of the persecutor Saul from darkness to light are these words recorded; spoken to him as they were from the centre of the light of exceeding brilliancy which outshone the light of even the midday sun. From that moment the whole current of his life was changed; an entirely new future opened out before him; that for which he was then commissioned to be the instrument of producing on other hearts was accomplished in his—he was turned from darkness to light. Of course I am not forgetful that many among you, my brethren, will recognise our own symbolical use of these words, a use justified by the whole tenour of the sacred volume, and perhaps nowhere more pointedly so than here. Let us think of this; and first we remember how remarkably Light is used in the Bible as a symbol and type of God. From the time when first the creative voice of God is heard sounding through the darkness of chaos, calling light into existence, down almost to the concluding words on the last page of the Book of Revelation, the symbolical meanings and uses of light are scattered broadcast over the sacred page. Called first out of the darkness that brooded and hung over chaos, we see light perfected at last in the city of God, the Grand Lodge above, wherein the servants of God and of the Lamb shall know no light, neither shall need any candle nor light of the sun, for their light shall proceed from the centre of that glorious temple, where everlastingly dwells in effulgent beauty the presence of the Lord God himself. And, as if to intensify this truth, we notice that the creation of light preceded in order of time the appointment of the greater light to rule the day, or the lesser light to rule the night. Science also recognises this from her deductions. When the Almighty Being willed out of the depths of his own eternity to call forth into being a world in which His own life might be manifested, He did so by bidding His own self-existent light first spread itself over the formless void; and ever since, when He would specially bring to the world He thus formed and to the human beings He then first made, the knowledge of His will, or the power of His majesty, or the sense of His love for souls, it was by a special exhibition of His own uncreated light, exceeding in power and brilliancy even the light of the created sun. We see this light in the flaming sword of the avenging Angel of light that kept the way of the tree of life at the symbolical east of the Garden of Eden; we see it when the horror of great darkness fell upon Abram in his deep sleep, when his faith was failing, and it came to pass that when the sun went down, and it was dark, behold a smoking furnace, and a burning lamp that passed between the pieces of the sacrifice; it was the condemning light of the All-holy One and All pure. One, giving warning of the punishment that should fall, as Jeremiah tells us, on those who should break the terms of the covenant made with the Most High; we see it in the burning bush and the flame of fire, when the Lord appeared to Moses, and warned him that the place whereon he stood was holy ground; we see it again, my brethren, in the dazzling light that beamed from Moses' face, when he returned to the people from the presence of God; we see it in the pillar of fire that led and protected the children of Israel in their journeys, the symbol and sign of the protecting Providence of God; we see it too, I think, in the light of the Angel ascending in the flame of the altar of Manoah's sacrifice; we see it in the translation of Elijah in the midst of the divine light alive into heaven; we see it, too, in our Lord, when those two old Testament saints, who were so signally under its powers in their time, shared also the glory of the everlasting light on the Mount of the Transfiguration; we recognise it again when the eye of the first martyr, St. Stephen, pierced straight through the cloud to the essential centre of being, and searching round the light of the Eternal Presence, fixed itself on the glory of God; and we see this special display of it, the great light from heaven, in the conversion of the persecuting Saul. Can we doubt that there is a light which essentially belongs to the being of God Himself, and that when He would in some marked way communicate with His creatures, it is by this special manifestation of His own self? Can we doubt that there is indeed for us a light far exceeding that of the sun, eternal and everlasting, which, as it has ever been, shall for ever shine forth, even though heaven and earth shall pass away, "shining more and more unto the perfect day." Yet still the word goes forth, "Let there be light." What means this? There is the thick cloud of spiritual ignorance and sin that man's sinful nature has suffered to brood over the bosom of the earth; there is the dense veil of vice and immorality that man's perverted faculties and passions have drawn between himself and the Almighty God of love; there are the chill and impenetrable mists of sorrow and of misery that yet envelope each one of the human race. To dispel and remove these has God's love ever striven; every age has had its own summons to cast off the works of darkness, and put on the armour of light. Yes, and every heart has had its own impulse to respond to those strivings within it of the Spirit of God, which would have men everywhere to repent and turn to Him. "O, House of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord." This, as it was Isaiah's appeal, is also the aspiration of every stricken heart in its moments of awakening, as it symbolised the expectation and the hope of every devout Jew that "the Day-spring from on high would visit him," and "the Sun of Righteousness arise with healing in his wings." You, my brethren in Masonry, know well when this was the predominant wish of your hearts; when in the darkness of ignorance, though buoyed up by hope, you stood in the centre from east to west, from north to south, on the pavement of the world, beneath the blue vault and canopy of heaven. Then your wish was for "light." You know well how, later on in your career, you were taught that by following the precepts of your noble Order, you would be inspired with a holy confidence that the Lord of Life will enable you to trample the King of Terrors beneath your feet, and lift your eyes to that bright Morning Star whose rising brings peace and salvation to the faithful and obedient of the human race. The turning from darkness to light is thus a change of the whole man from selfishness to love, from sin to God, for absence from God is darkness, presence with God is light, for God is light, and light is God. God is love, and love is God, and the life of the incarnate God is the light of men. You will perhaps ask me, therefore, do I not thus make Masonry a religion? or exalt it into the place of one? Let it be replied at once, we make no such claim for it, but, founded as all its principles are on the volume of the sacred law; being a system of morality, taught by allegory, and illustrated by symbol; we hold that in the Bible alone is the key to the interpretation of the allegories, and the clue to the right meaning of the symbols. And if I read the teachings of Masonry aright, I am bold to assert that the high moral suggestions it continually affords are calculated not only to make the man who is already a Christian look with increased veneration and love upon the truths of the Gospel, and cling to them more closely, but to make the stranger to Christianity crave that enlightenment which nothing but God's revelation in Christ can effectually give him. If there is thus, as we know and feel, a power in Masonry when conscientiously and strictly followed, to turn men from darkness to light, it is not enough to-day that I should stop there. Standing in this sacred place, and invested, however unworthily, with a sacred office, I may not hesitate in view of the special occasion that has brought us together, to point to Him who has said of Himself, "I am the light of the world," or to the gift of the spirit of God, the greatest display of God's own eternal light as the one regenerating power of humanity, better, far better, that Masonry had never existed than that the Gospel of Jesus Christ should waive any of its pretensions or be shorn of any of its glory. Masonry may be of use to the secular, moral, and social instincts of men; the Gospel alone can save souls, and provide for their eternal interests; the Holy Spirit of God can alone open our eyes and turn us from darkness to light. But this we do say, that though the brotherhood of Masonry is distinctly a human and social association, and Christianity is emphatically a divine religion, founded upon supernatural facts, having to do with eternal interests, seeking to restore fallen man from the misery and the darkness of sin, and to fit him to dwell in the happiness of the light of God for ever, they nevertheless may exist together—the human institution and the divine institution; the one immeasurably inferior to the other, it is true, yet serving as the handmaid, ministering secondary though powerful motives to induce men to lead Christian lives, affording hints by its symbolic teaching that may be helpful reminders of the love which the spiritual man professes for Christ's sake. Our blessed Lord, in his ministry on earth did both the divine and the human work, and does so still, and after his example we need not forego the spiritual work because we recognise moral and social obligations, nor need our spiritual relations to Jesus Christ take us out of the world and its bonds of labour and social usefulness. We only claim that the Masonic brotherhood may help us, as that which is inferior being made helpful to attain that which is superior, to realise the obligations and duties of the Christian brotherhood more perfectly, for "he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" One bright light kindled and shining in our homes will transmit its rays to another, and this shall reproduce itself until from heart to heart, and from home to home, the light shall spread, and the darkness be dispelled. We need more sociality in our Christian brotherhood; brother with brother striving together for each other's welfare, clinging together in mutual love, because each is imbued with the love of God in Christ, one with another working as members of one family, brethren, fellow heirs of the same grace and hope, all taking heed together that the light that is in them be not darkness. Thus may the spirit of Masonry and the spirit of Christianity be united together to turn men from the darkness of selfishness and sin to the glorious light of God's own love and salvation. And, I ask, was not this the very principle that St. Paul himself, when faithfully fulfilling this his divine commission at Athens trusted to the turn of the over-scrupulous Athenians from darkness to light? He preached to them that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men, that all should seek the Lord." Their common humanity was the very reason that they should have but one Lord and one faith, and to preach this one Lord and Him crucified, to teach this one faith, to tell of the one Spirit, is the divinely appointed means whereby men all over the world should be turned from darkness to light, and have their eyes opened to see the things that belong to their eternal peace. Preaching was St. Paul's interpretation of the commission he received when anointed with that sudden blaze of heavenly light: "Wherefore, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient to the heavenly vision, but showed first unto them at Damascus, and at Jerusalem, and throughout all the coasts of Judea, and then to the Gentiles, that they should repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance." And this is the work that is to go on now from this place. Thankful should we be that we have been permitted to provide a pulpit more worthy of the work, more suitable from its magnificence for God's service, more appropriate to this noble building; praying at the same time that those who shall henceforth speak for God to men from this place may have strength and power given them to touch men's hearts and souls: that the word spoken by their mouths may have such success that it may never be spoken in vain; and that those who hear may have grace to profit by the word preached, and to bring forth fruit with holiness, remembering the promise of the Lord Jesus that "he that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." Yes, my brethren, there is an illumination of the heart for which all should crave, and there is this One, gentle in speech, tender in manners, loving in heart, who has declared himself the enlightener of all who come to him. He is the subject of our preaching. It matters not to what stage of the spiritual life we have yet attained, we all need that light to guide us more and more unto the perfect day. Let not year by year go by, and find us listening to the same appeals,

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and yet no further from the old darkness, no nearer the blessed light. If we have inducements for exertion, let the contradictions of our own nature preach to us, for what are these indeed but the broken rays of a light that once burned steadily—the imperfect reflections of a once perfect nature, linking us to the old Paradise of Eden, and to the new paradise beyond the grave and gates of death. But when the way of salvation is shown so clearly; when gospel truths are so faithfully preached, as they are in our pulpits to-day, how blameable must we all be if we refuse to hear the word of God, and decline to mould our lives by the precepts of the volume of the sacred law. Rather let Masonry and Christian teaching unite to turn men from darkness to light, for—

"Clear before us, through the darkness,
Gleams and burns the guiding light:
Brother clasps the hand of brother,
Stepping fearless through the night.

Oh, the light of God's own presence,
O'er His ransomed people shed;
Chasing far the gloom and terrors,
Brightening all the path we tread."

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

A QUARTERLY Convocation of the Supreme Grand Chapter will be held at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, the 1st day of August next, at six o'clock in the evening.

The Minutes of the last Quarterly Convocation to be read for confirmation.

The report of the Committee of General Purposes (as follows) will be submitted to the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England.

The Committee of General Purposes beg to report that they have examined the accounts from the 18th April, to the 17th July 1883, both inclusive, which they find to be as follows:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Balance Grand Chapter - -	912	14	5	Disbursements during the quarter -	201	2	10
„ Unappropriated Account -	209	7	4	Balance - -	1043	14	1
Subsequent Receipts -	332	5	0	„ in Unappropriated Account -	209	9	10
	£1,454	6	9		£1,454	6	9

which balances are in the Bank of England, Western Branch.

The Committee have likewise to report that they have received the following Petitions:—

1st. From Companions Thomas Pickles as Z., James Alexander Parr as H., Benjamin Preston as J., and six others for a Chapter to be attached to the Nelson of the Nile Lodge, No. 264, Batley, to be called "The Nelson of the Nile Chapter," and to meet at the Masonic Hall, Park Road, Batley, Yorkshire (Western Division).

2nd. From Companions Osborne Hambrook Bate as Z., George Brooke Attwell as H., William Darley Hartley as J., and six others for a Chapter to be attached to the Buffalo Lodge, No. 1824, East London, to be called "The Sinai Chapter," and to meet at East London, South Africa (Eastern Division).

3rd. From Companions Frederick Flood as Z., Thomas Wood as H., Benjamin Hicklin as J., and six others for a Chapter to be attached to the Dorking Lodge, No. 1149, Dorking, to be called "The Dorking Chapter," and to meet at the Public Hall, Dorking, in the County of Surrey.

The foregoing Petitions being in all respects regular, the Committee recommend that the prayers thereof be respectively granted.

The Committee have also received a Petition from the Principals and Members of the Amphibious Chapter, No. 258, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire (Western Division), praying for a Charter of Confirmation, the original being lost.

The Committee also recommend that a Charter of Confirmation for this Chapter be granted.

(Signed) JOHN CREATON, P.G.Pr. Soj.
Past Grand Treasurer,
President.

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W.C.
18th July 1883.

UNITED GRAND LODGE.

A SPECIAL Grand Lodge will be holden at Freemasons' Hall, W.C., on Wednesday, the 8th August, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of resuming and continuing the consideration of the Report of the Board of General Purposes on the Amendments on the proposed Revision of the Book of Constitutions, referred to the Board by Grand Lodge at the Quarterly Communication of the 7th March last, for consideration and report. The Grand Lodge will be opened at Five o'Clock precisely.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 28th JULY.

1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1297—West Kent, Crystal Palace, Sydenham
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1541—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1679—Henry Muggeridge, Masons' Hall Tavern, E.C.
1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.

1293—Burdett, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
1462—Wharncliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone
1484—Erasmus Wilson, Pier Hotel, Greenhithe
1531—Chiselhurst, Bull's Head Hotel, Chiselhurst
1777—Royal Hanover, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
1965—Fastes, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent
1982—Greenwood, Public Hall, Epsom (CONSECRATION)

MONDAY, 30th JULY.

Grand Mark Masters, Masonic Hall, 8A Red Lion Square, W.C.
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, George Hotel, Australian Avenue, Barbican, at 7 (Instruc.)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1693—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1745—Farringdon, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)

62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
148—Lights, Masonic Rooms, Warrington
1177—Tenby, Tenby, Pembroke
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 310—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Castle Street, Carlisle
R.A. 321—Faith, Crewe Arms Hotel, Crewe
R.A. 1205—Elliott, 1 Caroline Place, East Stonehouse

TUESDAY, 31st JULY.

55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
840—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 6 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30

241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford
310—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle
573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen
1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Plaignton
1566—Ellington, Town Hall, Maidenhead
R.A. 510—St Martin's, Masonic Hall, Liskeard

WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST.

Grand Chapter, Freemasons' Hall, at 6
16—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Black Horse, York Street, S.W., at 7.30 (Instruction)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

Prov. Grand Lodge of Essex, Railway Hotel, Parkeston, near Harwich
74—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
298—Harmony, Masonic Rooms, Ann-street, Rochdale
326—Moira, Freemasons' Hall, Park-street, Bristol
327—Wigton St. John, Lion and Lamb, Wigton
408—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
645—Humphrey Chetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
674—Earl Ellesmere, Church Hotel, Kersley, Farnworth, near Bolton.
838—Franklin, Peacock and Royal Hotel, Boston
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
992—St. Thomas, Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton
1013—Royal Victoria, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland. (Instruction.)
1064—Malling Abbey, Bear Inn, West Malling, Kent
1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
1091—Erme, Erme House, Ivybridge, Devon
1167—Alnwick, Masonic Hall, Clayport-street, Alnwick
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
1274—Earl of Durham, Freemasons' Hall, Chester-le-Street

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1333—Talbot, Masonic Rooms, Wind-street, Swansea
1335—Lindsay, 20 King-street, Wigan
1354—Marquis of Lorne, Masonic Rooms, Leigh, Lancashire
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Instruct.)
1363—Tyndall, Town Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester
1431—St. Alphege, George Hotel, Solihull
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1519—Abercorn, Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore.
1620—Marlborough, Derby Hall, Tue Brook, Liverpool
1903—Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
R.A. 126—Nativity, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
R.A. 221—St. John, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton
R.A. 258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
R.A. 533—Warren, Freemasons' Hall, Congleton, Cheshire
M.M. 36—Furness, Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness

THURSDAY, 2nd AUGUST.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
742—Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
R.A. 763—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)

24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle.
123—Lennox, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
266—Napthali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood
269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn
289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
294—Constitutional, Assembly Rooms, Beverley, Yorks
295—Combermere Union, Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield
300—Minerva, Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne
317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel Wolverhampton.
446—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.
509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton, Durham.
637—Portland, Masonic Rooms, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Bullring-lane, Great Grimsby
974—Pentalpha, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
1162—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1231—Savile, Royal Hotel, Elland
1282—Ancholme, Foresters' Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire
1284—Brent, Globe Hotel, Topsham, Devonshire
1384—Equity, Alforde Chambers, Widnes
1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich
1504—Red Rose of Lancaster, Starkie's Arms Hotel, Padiham, near Burnley
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1807—Loyal Wye, Builth, Breconshire
R.A. 187—Charity, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 496—Mount Edgcumbe, Masonic Rooms, St. Austell
R.A. 581—Rectitude, Corporation Hotel, Tipping-st., Ardwick, Openshaw, Man
R.A. 587—Howe, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
R.A. 758—Bridgwater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
M.M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

FRIDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

Metropolitan Masonic Benevolent Association, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 8.30.
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1159—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1296—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Metropolitan Societies Asylum, Balls Pond Road
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1716—All Saints, Town Hall, Poplar
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1815—Penge, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
K.T. 134—Blondel, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.

44—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
81—Doric, Private Room, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
219—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.
242—St. George, Guildhall, Doncaster.
306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.
539—St. Matthew, Dragon Hotel, Walsall.
837—De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
998—Welchpool, Railway Station, Welchpool
1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
1387—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton Cum Hardy
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1528—Fort, Masonic Hall, Newquay, Cornwall.
1557—Albert Edward, Bush Hotel, Hexham.
1561—Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Edward-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.
1648—Prince of Wales, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.
1664—Gosforth, Freemasons' Hall, High street, Gosforth
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham, at 5.30
R.A. 214—Hope and Unity, White Hart, Romford
K.T.—Loyal Volunteers, Queens Arms Hotel, George-street, Ashton-under-Ly

SATURDAY, 4th AUGUST.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8

1223—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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GREYFRIARS' LODGE, No. 1101.

ON Tuesday, the 17th inst., the Annual Summer Outing of the brethren of the above Lodge took place at Wallingford. In years gone by there have been many of these annual trips, of which pleasant remembrances remain to this day, but the excursion on Tuesday was generally considered to be one of the most successful and enjoyable. The programme was as follows:—At 9·30 a steam launch would leave Caversham Lock for Wallingford, where several brethren from Oxford had signified their desire to meet those from Reading; dinner would be provided at Bro. Laurence's, the Lamb Hotel, at 1·30; at 3·30 the W.M. and brethren of St. Hilda Lodge, No. 1887, proposed extending to the travellers their greeting in Lodge; at the close of this short ceremony, by kind permission of Mr. Hedges, the Castle Gardens and Grounds would be thrown open to the brethren, and at 5 o'clock the launch would leave again for Reading, arriving there in due time.

Punctually at 9·30 the steam launch, "Wild Rose," was at the starting place, and a well-appointed horse and cart, the latter bearing a well-known name, was in waiting by the river side. Soon the genial W.M. of Greyfriars appeared on the scene, and directions were speedily given to transfer the contents of the aforesaid vehicle to the cabin of the "Wild Rose." Before these interesting proceedings were ended, several brethren arrived, and true Masonic greetings were exchanged all round. At length the party was complete, except one brother who was expected from London by the 9·46 train, and a move on board was made. Still anxious glances were turned towards the railway, and presently the train was seen approathing. The most melodious whistle of the "Wild Rose" sounded loud and long, and hands were waived, but no response appeared from either of the carriage windows, and so the word was given to start. The party at this time consisted of Bros. Dowsett W.M., Ridley S.W., Hawkes J.W., Stransom Treas., Ivey P.M. Secretary, Ravenscroft J.D., Hickie Organist; P.M.'s Flanagan and Pulley, and Bros. Bennett, Greenaway, Hammett, Parkes, Sparrow, &c. Visitors—Higgs 414, Brett 1436, Westall 1714, and Brinkworth 1658.

Caversham Bridge was soon passed, and the magnificent scenery on the right came into view, looking its best in the brightness of the beautiful, though rather cloudy morning. The brisk breeze was just enough to make a light overcoat acceptable, and its effect on the appetite was quick and extreme. The worthy W.M., however, was soon to the rescue and sandwiches appeared and disappeared with wonderful celerity. The welcome adjuncts were also at hand, and refreshment after labour proceeded right merrily. The "Roe Buck," in its renovated condition, one of the prettiest places on the river, was soon left behind, together with the old ferry, and Maple-durham in all its summer wealth of foliage and tints. All on board seemed to be quietly enjoying the lovely surroundings, and, indeed, the scene was eminently calculated to awaken poetic feelings in every breast. But, alas? interruptions will come and worldly incidents will break in. The "Wild Rose" was proceeding merrily on her way and calmness prevailed, when a sudden gust of wind swept across the boat, a quick cry was heard, and every eye was turned the way we had come. A moment of intense excitement ensued, for in the near distance a black object could be seen bobbing gently up and down. A glance round the boat sufficed to prove that our number was complete, but one head was bare. A hat, not a man, was overboard? It is generally considered wrong to laugh at the misfortunes of others, but on this occasion the unfortunate one laughed as loud as any, and very quickly the laugh became general. What was to be done? Dickins, in his immortal *Pickwick*, has given some elaborate directions as to the best way of recovering a blown-away hat, but none of these could be put to the test on the present occasion. Fortunately a small fishing boat was near, the "Wild Rose" was stopped, and after various fears had been expressed lest the hat should sink, the occupiers of the boat were hailed. Answering quickly to the summons, the gentlemen pushed off from the shore, and the hat was soon again on board with its owner; not, however, to occupy its former exalted position, but to be consigned to a space beneath the table to drain and dry. The friendly skipper came to the rescue with a straw brimmer (which had seen better days), and this, secured by a strong piece of string, adorned the brow of the unfortunate one for the remainder of the day. Shortly after this exciting episode, Mapledurham Lock hove in sight, with an immense boat waiting to go through. The gates were opened, the big craft went in and the "Wild Rose" followed. It was then seen that the other boat was occupied by a large party from Reading, among whom many familiar faces were recognised. A move on was soon made, and quickly passing our fellow passengers (who were drawn by a horse), friendly greetings were exchanged, and they were soon left far behind.

The river scene by Hardwicke House on to Pangbourne and Streatley has been written, sung and painted many times, but too much in praise of it has never yet been recorded. It would be difficult to discover a better way of spending a few days than in boating and fishing in this charming locality, and many appear to be of this opinion, if the numerous small craft flitting backwards and forwards may be taken as evidence. There is only one drawback to the straightforward trip, and that is the number of locks between Caversham and Wallingford. The whistle of the "Wild Rose" was sounded every now and then, and locks followed each other in rapid succession. But a trip on the river is not like a journey by rail, and time is of not so much importance. Shortly after noon Cleeve Lock was passed, and then the far-famed riverside hostelry, the Beetle and Wedge, came into view. Moulsford Asylum next was seen on the left, and then Wallingford Bridge was distinguished. Passing the bridge, a sharp turn brought the "Wild Rose" to the landing stage, punctually at one o'clock. Here Bros. Margrett P.M., Prickett S.D., and Creed, all of 1101, joined the party, accompanied by some

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brethren of the St. Hilda Lodge, No. 1887, including Bro. Captain Trollope Prov. G.S.B. Berks and Bucks, W.M., who very cordially welcomed the Reading brethren to Wallingford.

On inquiry it was found that the Oxford party, who were likewise coming by water, had not arrived, and so to wile away the time a stroll was taken through the Market place, and the very pretty church of St. Mary was visited and duly admired. The Grammar School was also looked at from the outside, and then a hint was given that the "Lamb" might be waiting to receive its guests. The distance was quickly accomplished, and the kindly host and hostess were in readiness with everything prepared for a good dinner. After the three hours' ride on the river this was most welcome, but the Oxford brethren not having arrived a further delay ensued. At length the question, that a commencement be made, was put and carried by acclamation, and a commencement was made accordingly. The usual preliminaries were scarcely over before the Oxford party arrived, and were duly welcomed to the dining-room. They were Bros. Dormer I.P.M. Alfred Lodge, 340, Lucas S.W., Ryman Hall P.M., Thompson P.M., Bowden, Domeney, Gee, Adamson, Wheeler, Badcock and Foster, Osmond P.M. 1763, Benham 723. Bro. Fisher Secretary 1887 having arrived the party was complete, and ample justice was done to the good things abundantly provided in capital style by the worthy host, Bro. Laurence. Dinner ended, Bro. Dowsett rose to propose the Queen and the Craft, which was received with all honour. A few other toasts followed, but no attempt at speechmaking was made, as time was on the wing and the brethren were due at the St. Hilda Lodge at 3.30. What was wanting in words, however, was made up in cordiality, and shortly after the time appointed a move was made to the Lodge, which having been opened in due form a cordial greeting was extended to the visiting brethren. The question of building a new Lodge-room was discussed, and various preliminaries arranged, the result of which will be that very soon the St. Hilda brethren will be in possession of an edifice supplied with all the conveniences for holding their meetings. The Lodge was then closed in accordance with ancient form, and the brethren proceeded to inspect the picturesque Castle, gardens and grounds, which were most kindly thrown open by Mr. Hedges.

Wallingford at present is not one of the most thriving towns in Berkshire. Undoubtedly it suffers from a great disadvantage through scanty railway accommodation, and blame has been attached to the powers that were, but have since passed away, for not having used their influence at the right time, to get the main line of the Great Western Railway to pass through, or at any rate, nearer the town. But notwithstanding all this, the fact remains that much interest attaches to the town, and there exists strong evidence to show that in the time of the Romans it was a place of note, strongly entrenched and probably a military station. Much interest, too, attaches to the Castle which could boast unquestionably of great antiquity, and like most other edifices of the kind first served the purpose of a fortress, then a royal residence, and in after times a State prison, which ultimately degenerated into a place of confinement for criminals of the ordinary class. As a fortress it was considered to be impregnable, and, indeed, withstood the attacks of the Parliamentary forces for sixteen weeks. Leland gives the following description as the result of his own observation in the sixteenth century:—"The castle joineth to the north gate of the town, and hath three dykes, large and deepe and well watered. About each of the two first dykes, as upon the crests of the creastes of the ground cast out of, runneth an embattled wall, now sore in ruin, and for the most part defaced. All the goodly building, with the towers and dungeon, be within the third dyke." In the beginning of the last century, the castle precincts were let by the Crown on lease to Thomas Renda, Esq., who represented the borough of Wallingford in Parliament in the years 1709 and 1712. It has since then changed hands at various times, and now the entire estate is in the possession of Mr. John Kirby Hedges, through whose kindness the gardens and grounds were thrown open on Tuesday last.

The Oxford brethren had to leave early in consequence of their journey homeward being against wind and stream, and could not therefore avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Castle Gardens. Farewells were exchanged, and shortly before six o'clock the landing stage was reached, where the "Wild Rose," with steam up, was in readiness. All were soon on board and the homeward journey commenced. Close to Goring Lock a boat was seen approaching, and, on its passing, the gentlemen who had so kindly recovered the lost hat were recognised, and a laugh and friendly reminder were exchanged. A short distance before Pangbourne Lock, the huge craft we had passed in the morning was seen, and the "Wild Rose" was put on at her utmost speed to pass it and reach the lock first. This proved an easy task, and again friendly greetings were exchanged, and the horse-propelled monster was again lost in the distance. At the Roebuck a halt was made, and a boat brought to land one of the party who resided near. Curiously enough here a catastrophe occurred to the head-gear of another of the passengers, but this time it was not a tall black hat, but a white helmet. The article in question was, however, quickly recovered and restored to its rightful owner, none the worse for the occurrence, and the "Wild Rose" sped on her way, arriving in Caversham Lock in safety shortly before nine. The party soon landed, the black hat, all drained and dried, again occupied its wonted position, and cordial good nights were exchanged, all admitting that a more successful outing had never taken place, and that all present had enjoyed it "like brothers every one."—*Reading Observer.*

William Preston Lodge of Instruction, No. 766.—Held at the St. Andrew's Tavern, Baker-street, Manchester-square, W., on Friday, 20th inst. The regular weekly meeting was rendered somewhat more interesting than usual by the attendance of Bro. Lieutenant H. Smith (I.G. Port Elgin, 350, G. Register Canada), and Bro. D. Smith (Ionic, 52, Quebec Register), both members of the Canadian team of Volunteers who have, during the last fortnight, been under canvas at Wimbledon. Bro. G. Read P.M. 511 and Sec. 1681 occupied the chair, assisted by the following officers and brethren:—Bros. Chalfont W.M. 1425 S.W., Dehane W.M. 1548 P.G.S.D. Essex J.W., Jones S.D., R. E. Cursons J.D., Mote I.G., G. Coop Preceptor, H. Moore Sec., G. Tribbel P.M. 1227, Taylor W.M. 1767, Festa P.M., Sedgwick P.M., Wickens S.D. 436, Lee 511, Weatherilt, Robinson, C. Bellerby, F. Smith, A. Philips, D. Wilson, R. Parsons, B. Wilson, E. B. Cox, &c. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed in a very able manner. Bro. Tribbel being candidate, Bro. Jones gave the charge. The Lodge was then called off, and on resuming labour was opened in the second degree. Bro. Tribbel being a candidate for the third, was examined and entrusted. The Lodge was opened in the third, and the ceremony of raising most admirably rehearsed, together with the traditional history. Five brethren were elected members, and honorary membership was conferred on the Canadian visitors, who expressed the pleasure it afforded them to visit the Lodge, and their cordial greetings, hearty good wishes, and best thanks to the brethren for the manner in which they had been received amongst them. A vote of thanks to the W.M. for ably fulfilling the duties of the chair was unanimously passed, and the Lodge closed in due form and perfect harmony.

PAXTON LODGE, No. 1686.

THE summer outing of the brethren of the above Lodge was held on the 21st inst. An assemblage took place at London Bridge Station, and gruesome were the glances cast at the threatening clouds as the brethren awaited the coming of their esteemed W.M., Bro. G. R. Dodd, while some doubts and fears were expressed that the threatening aspect of the morning had prevented his appearance. But, punctual to the hour he drove up, and tickets for their destination were taken for the party. Boxhill was the *locus in quo*, and to Boxhill the brethren were determined to go, let the weather do its worst. This was a happy determination, as the result proved.

Scarcely had the train left the platform before the clouds burst and such a deluging downpour came on that the carriages were unable to keep the wet entirely out, and for a short space a travelling shower bath was the order of the course. No rain could, however, damp the spirits of the Paxton brethren. The amount of Mark Tapleyism, good humour and harmony, which hitherto have been their distinguishing characteristics, stood them in good service now.

In the course of the journey the charming influence of old Sol again asserted its might, and the beautiful landscapes on either side of the rail, the varied scene of moving meadow, cornfield, stream, and mill in the glory of summer sunlight, had an exhilarating effect upon the party. Boxhill was in due time reached, and its summit gained, when the capricious weather again changed, and a thunder storm was witnessed, the grandeur of which was alone worth coming to see and hear. The massive piles of cumulous cloud, the sudden shaft of light and deep diapason of the thunder reverberating among the distant hills, the pleasing rain, glimpses of distant sunlight where the storm had not reached, were things to be held in memory for many a year.

Convenient shelter was found by the brethren, a well-supplied hamper was unpacked, and its contents done ample justice to. No need of bitters to sharpen appetite after that climb.

Toasts were given and responded to in a few words, for each felt there was an eloquence in the scene around him compared with which the tongue of the best orator was tame and dull. The sunlight again enlivened the scene; cigars were lit, and strolls made about the hill, dingle and rocky dell, ending a delightful afternoon, healthfully and delightfully spent. In the calm and quiet of the beautiful summer evening, a stroll was made to the station, and in due course London Bridge was again reached, the brethren declaring that the summer outing of 1686, A.D. 1883, was a thing to be remembered for ages.

IRON BOUND CLUB OF INSTRUCTION.

THE members of the above Club, which takes its title from its place of meeting, at Bro. W. Musto's Iron Works, Baker-row, Whitechapel, had a very pleasant outing on Monday last, through the kind invitation of Bro. Henry Marks 1306. The members of this Club meet every Sunday morning, and avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to study the Ritual of Freemasonry, and young Masons thereby are enabled to qualify themselves for the different offices they hold in the parent Lodges. The brethren took the steamer at London Bridge, and after a very pleasant run up to Eel Pie Island, Twickenham, began to indulge in various kinds of sport until 4·30, when they were summoned to the banquet which had been provided. Twenty-five guests sat down, and were very ably presided over by Bro. Marks. Bro. Myers P.M. was Vice President, and Bro. Musto supported the Chairman on his right. After a very sumptuous dinner, which did great credit to the host, Bro. Andy Anderson, the W.M. gave the usual loyal toasts. Opportunity was then taken advantage of to present Bro. Musto, P.M. 1306, with a mark of the brethren's appreciation of his services as Preceptor to the Club. This presentation consisted of a very handsome snuff box, cigar case, and fusee box, which had been subscribed for by a few members of the Club. The Chairman, in an eloquent speech, remarked how Bro. Musto had, during his Masonic career, devoted his time to teach the brethren what was required of them in their respective offices. He at all times had done so with a vast amount of patience, and good feeling; indeed, the brethren could not fail to recognise and appreciate his indefatigable services. In the name of the brethren of the Club, and at their request, he had great pleasure in presenting this slight token of their esteem. Bro. Musto, in response, said the kindness of the brethren took him entirely by surprise; until the moment of the

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presentation he had not the slightest idea what was about to happen. It, however, afforded him great pleasure to receive this mark of the brethren's appreciation of his services; he would strive to maintain and uphold the good opinion which the brethren now entertained for him. The health of the Chairman was duly honoured and ably ably responded to. The Visitors' toast was acknowledged by Bro. J. Capp. Bro. I. Cohen responded for the absentees, and in the name of the brethren thanked the Master for his kind invitation. The brethren then repaired to Twickenham, and took train for town, after spending a very enjoyable day.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, No. 507.—This Lodge of Instruction held its weekly meeting on Friday, the 20th inst., at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell. Brother J. B. Sarjeant W.M. The Officers were Brothers Bate S.W., Johnson J.W., Hughes S.D., Bain J.D., Looler I.G., Stevens P.M. and Preceptor, Poore Secretary, Chapman and others. The Lodge was duly opened in the three degrees, and the ceremony of raising was effectively rehearsed by Brother Sarjeant, whose progress in Masonic working is very satisfactory. Lodge was closed down, called off for entry drill, and called on. Friday the 27th being "Preceptor's" night, Brother Stevens gave place for that evening to Brother Bates, who purposes to work the three ceremonies on that occasion. Officers were appointed in rotation, and after "hearty good wishes," Lodge was closed and adjourned.

PENGE LODGE, No. 1825.

THE annual installation meeting of this popular young Lodge was held on Friday 13th instant, at the Thicket Hotel, Anerley, when there was a goodly muster of the brethren and visitors to witness the installation of Bro. A. J. Cox into the chair, in succession to Bro. J. Bird. Amongst the visitors were Bros. H. E. Frances P.P.S.D., F. Dunn P.M. 72, H. Turner P.M. 1589, F. Carter J.D. 1893, T. G. Lawton I.G. 749, E. Williams 72, J. E. Dibble 141, S. Hardiman 217, G. Barsdorf 1329, A. Kenningham 1706, and Kempton 1706. Lodge having been opened in accordance with ancient rites, and some preliminary business disposed of, Bro. Cox was duly presented as Worshipful Master elect, and the brethren below the rank of Installed Master having retired, the impressive ceremony was performed by Bro. R. Jackson, who discharged the duties in the most effective manner. On the readmission of the brethren, the newly-installed W.M. was greeted and saluted in the customary manner, and then proceeded to invest his Officers for the year, as follow:—Bros. G. Bird I.P.M., G. M. Downie S.W., R. Nunnerley J.W., H. J. Francis Treas., T. West P.M. Secretary, W. Ramsay S.D., G. W. Stevens J.D., R. Jackson P.M. M.C., W. J. Barnard I.G., G. Cook Organist, R. A. Tidman W.S., and A. B. Church Tyler. At the conclusion of the ceremony the W.M. said his first duty, and the most pleasurable one the Master of a Lodge could have to perform, was to present, on behalf of the brethren, a Past Master's jewel to Bro. Bird, as a small recognition of the valuable services he had rendered to the Lodge during his successful year of office, and for the assistance and kindly bearing he had ever extended towards the whole of the brethren. The Immediate Past Master briefly but appropriately returned thanks for the compliment paid him, and for the kindly expressions which had fallen from the lips of the Worshipful Master. Lodge was then closed in form, and the brethren adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, served in excellent style by Brother Lassam, whose catering well sustained the reputation which this well-ordered establishment has so long enjoyed. At the conclusion of the repast grace was sung by the choir, and the usual Loyal and Craft toasts were given from the chair in a few happily-chosen sentences, and duly honoured. The I.P.M., in proposing the health of the newly-installed Worshipful Master, wished him a happy and prosperous year of office, and in reply, Bro. Cox, said he felt it no easy task to follow such excellent Masters as those who had preceded him, but it should be his study and aim to maintain the prestige which the Lodge had so long enjoyed. A cordial welcome was extended to the Visitors, on whose behalf Bros. F. Dunn, G. Barsdorf and others suitably responded. Bro. H. E. Frances, who consecrated the Lodge, proposed, in felicitous terms, the health of the Installing Master, and spoke highly of the manner in which the working in Lodge had been carried out. Bro. Jackson briefly returned thanks, and other toasts followed, interspersed with music and singing. A thoroughly enjoyable evening was passed.

DEATH OF A MASONIC PATRIARCH.

A RECORD such as that of the life of the late Brother J. Whyte Melville, of Bennochy and Strathkinness, is rarely met with. The history of his career is fraught with lessons of the deepest interest, and shows how happily duty and responsibility are at times united to the honour of the subject and the well-being of mankind. Brother Melville was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, to use a familiar expression. He never knew the gnawing anxiety that attends the race for wealth, nor the terrible struggles of the poor that drain the sap of life and turn men too frequently into Ishmaelites. He was born 86 years ago, and died on the 16th inst., full of honours. Educated at Cambridge, Bro. Melville subsequently held a commission in the 9th Lancers. When twenty-two years of age he married Lady Catherine Osborne, youngest daughter of the fifth Duke of Leeds. This lady was the friend and companion of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV., and must have been in possession of much information that has since found record in some recent autobiographical works. The wife as well as the issue of the marriage, predeceased the subject of our sketch. His son—Major Whyte Melville—the genial author of some stirring romances, was killed in the hunting-field in 1878. Like his father, he was very popular, and his death was mourned by all who knew him, and that was a very wide circle indeed. It would be impossible, in the limited space at our command, even to catalogue the many important functions discharged by our deceased brother. He was a keen sportsman, and shared all the honours the chase could give. He was an adept curler, and up to a late period of his life was a votary of golf. Even up to February last he played the national game of Scotland on St. Andrews Links, which were within an easy distance of his residence, at Mount Melville. He was Convener of the county of Fife, was an active member of the Episcopal congregation of St. Andrews, and took a lively interest in the University. In all his relations he was just and upright, one in reality who

"Bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman."

He was a kind, considerate landlord, and bestowed bounteous charity in a modest but generous manner. His Masonic career, which will have most interest for our readers, was a grand one, and deserves to be given in full. Bro. J. Whyte Melville was initiated in the Lodge Holyrood House (St. Luke), Edinburgh, in 1817, was made a member of the Royal Clarence Lodge, Brighton, in 1819, and received the appointment of Provincial Grand Master of Fife and Kinross in 1842, an office which he has ever since continued to hold. He was the oldest Provincial Grand Master in Scotland, as well as Past G. Master of the G. Lodge of Scotland, and Past G. Principal of the Supreme G. Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland. He became Junior G. Warden in 1840, Senior Grand Warden in 1841, a post which he filled until 1846, when he was elected Deputy Grand Master. This office was held by him for the long period of eighteen years under the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Athole; and, in consideration of the invaluable services rendered by him, he was elevated to the Throne in 1864, which he filled with great ability for three years. He was succeeded by Fox Maule, the eleventh Earl of Dalhousie. While Grand Master the singular coincidence occurred of Bro. Whyte Melville being at the head of all the various Masonic bodies in Scotland, and at his death he was Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for Scotland of the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Grand Master of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple, and Deputy Grand Master and Governor of the Royal Order of Scotland, a post which he has held for twenty-five consecutive years, and in which he will in all likelihood be succeeded as head of the Order by the Earl of Rosslyn. He was also Hon. President of the Rosicrucian Society of Scotland. When he retired from the Mastership of the Grand Lodge its members manifested their respect for him by presenting Lady Catherine Whyte Melville with a bust of her husband, a duplicate of which was also presented to the Grand Lodge to perpetuate his connection with the Craft. The execution of this work of art was entrusted to Bro. Hutchison, R.S.A., and it still adorns, with others, the Freemasons' Hall in Edinburgh. For many years he was engaged in the work of his several offices, such as laying foundation-stones, consecrating new Lodges and presiding at Masonic gatherings. His name was always foremost in the cause of charity, and to him was due the honour of originating the Fund of Scotch Masonic Benevolence in 1846, when he was in the position of Substitute Grand Master. His last appearance in Grand Lodge was on the occasion of the election and installation of the Earl of Mar and Kellie as Grand Master of Scotland on the 30th November 1881, when Sir Michael Shaw Stewart retired from office. No wonder he was beloved by the Craft, and his name deserves to be held in lasting remembrance by all who respect faithful service loyally rendered.

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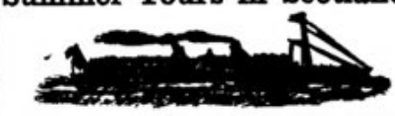

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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

WE are not in the habit of denouncing every other religious creed except that which has commanded our assent. We believe in the fullest toleration for the human conscience which can be tested by any standard of faith and morals. We are, therefore, not in accord with the Romish Church which claims to be infallible, and to sit in judgment and punish all who dare to differ from her teachings. The rulers of this church, in 1738, consigned Freemasons to the inquisition, and in consequence to a horrible and ignominious death, their houses were ordered to be destroyed, and all who harboured the brethren were exposed to fine and imprisonment. This Bull is still in force, if not with all the legal power it once possessed, at least with that bitterness of spirit which characterises the priests of Rome. We have been classed with Fenians, atheists and outcasts of society, and denounced with all the hatred of ignorant and brutal fanaticism, and yet the Craft flourishes, and does not seem to be a bit the worse for this terrible curse.

It is somewhat new to find a Protestant clergyman following the evil example of Cardinal Cullen and other bigots. A Rev. Mr. Cotter has thought proper to denounce Freemasonry in language coarse and harsh. In turn he was attacked in the *Limerick Chronicle*. Like the Romish priest, he preferred the monopoly of abuse, and felt so stung that he commenced an action against the offending journal. Unfortunately for the proprietor, he went beyond what the law allowed. What is permitted to be said against a body must not be uttered against an individual. Mr. Cotter may indulge in any language in regard to Freemasonry, but he must not apply it personally; the editor of the *Limerick Chronicle* may denounce slanderers generally in the choicest possible Billingsgate, but he must be careful of the reputations of individuals. For the offence upon Mr. Cotter the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with *one farthing* damages. The law has been vindicated whatever may be said of the *plaintiff*.

The brethren who now enjoy the pleasures of association without let or hindrance were not always so favoured. There was a time when the Craft was viewed with suspicion, and when it was not altogether prudent to proclaim membership. Particularly was this the case in America, where the anti-Masonic feeling was carried to the point of persecution. The notorious Morgan, on whose disappearance a serious charge was preferred against Freemasons, and a person named Miller, got up an agitation against the Craft in 1826. It was begun in Batavia, a small town in the western portion of the State of New York, and was developed with great fury and rapidity. Bro. J. N. Edmonston, in a "Sketch of Anti-Masonry," delivered before Social Harmony Lodge, in Wareham, Mass., in April last, says:—

"In the autumn of that year (1826) the excitement became widespread in New York, and in the western part of the state the man who had the courage to declare himself a Mason, did it at at the peril of his life. Upon the arrival of a stranger in town, the first demand was whether he was a Mason? The business of the State and community was interrupted; churches were broken up, and Masons denied communion with them; families were divided, father against son, and mother against daughter, and it is said that the women in the western part of the state held a convention at one time, and voted that their daughters should never marry a Mason. The crusade spread so rapidly over the State that in 1827 the Anti-Masonic vote aggregated 33,000, in 1829 it reached to 70,000, and in 1830 the State of New York polled an Anti-Masonic vote of 128,000. Nor was the hostility to the Craft confined to the State of New York; it swept over Ohio, Michigan, the Middle States, and New England."

Although the bitterness of 1826 and a few succeeding years has vanished, opposition is still offered, and by none was it more constantly fostered than by the late Thurlow Weed. So strong was the feeling exhibited by him that it induced Bro. Dr. Rob Morris to alter his determination and publish the facts he had at great pains collected relative to the Morgan affair. He has lately issued a work on the subject, and, strange to relate, one whose name he frequently mentions in connection with the sufferings of that time is still alive in the person of Col. Edward Sawyer. This venerable Masonic patriarch is aged ninety-five, and has been a member of the Craft for seventy-four years! He was one of the "Morgan" martyrs, was ruined for the faith that was in him, and remains constant to his obligations even to this day. What a noble old hero he is. We hope his last days have been as happy as his earlier ones were painful, and that his home at Grand Blanc, Michigan, affords him all the rest and comfort his old bones and loyal heart demand.

SYMBOLISM.

SO much has already been said and written in favour and against Masonic symbols that it will hardly be possible to bring any new feature to bear testimony either way on this part of our ritual teaching. One thing, however, is certain: symbols are an inexhaustible fountain of truth, and form a never-failing source of meditation to the true and thoughtful Mason. Consequently we cannot too often point out to the minds of the Brotherhood their importance to Masonry in general.

Commencing with the announcement of the candidate seeking admittance into the Temple to the closing of the chain whereby he is for ever bound to our union, the symbol occupies such a predominating position in the working of the Lodge, that perhaps many an one, whose imagination is captured to a great extent by these very symbols, has seen in them the true nature of Freemasonry. Another, again, doubtingly denies their material importance; believes their time to have passed, and denies them the right of existence, as not being in accordance with the progressive spirit of the age.

However, both are wrong in their surmise, for neither does the outer rite—although venerable by age and tradition, and of profound meaning—make what we call Freemasonry; no more than the holy rite of the church is religion itself; nor is the symbol in Freemasonry without a foundation in fact, for its relation to the latter is not an optional or accidental one.

It may, therefore, not be considered superfluous to cast a look upon the teachings of Symbolism, thereby considering the general conception and value of the same.

The historic investigations of modern times have made it evident that the Order of Freemasonry emanated from the Corporations of the Steinmetzen, and for this reason it is not to be wondered at also that the greater part of Masonic symbolism is an inheritance of the mediæ-

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val building societies. For instance, the rough stone, the cubic stone, the drawing-board, compasses and square, the three pillars, apron, hammer, trowel, and other similar emblems.

Masonry teaches by these figures and symbols the idea that the Brotherhood is a society of real workmen, their aim being the erection of an intellectual temple. Even the symbolic name of the work we perform, which we call art—Masonry already represents this fundamental thought in a sensible manner, and directs us to work, and to build. Masonry has at all times, and in the face of all aberrations and antagonistic endeavours, invariably stuck to this original symbolic manner of teaching, so that to-day our symbols and ceremonies, with only immaterial deviations, are the same everywhere.

Our Order has no outer form of government to hold it together, but only a fundamental thought, or idea, in common, which has been expressed with different words, at different times, and at different places, but which is represented everywhere under the same symbols. If Freemasonry had fixed dogmas then a time would undoubtedly come when individual criticism by local alterations of the dogmas would at the same time also rend asunder the tie by which it is held together, as is the case with most of the societies of common life.

By her symbols alone Freemasonry unites the most heterogenous nationalities and creeds, and still speaks to every brother an intelligible language. If he is in a foreign country, among brethren speaking a strange tongue; if he does not understand what the speakers are saying, by contemplating the Masonic symbols he will nevertheless feel at home, and will feel that even there he is in his own circle, and be edified and strengthened by the mystical expressiveness of the symbols. *The symbols are the universal language of Freemasonry.*

These remarks will perhaps suffice to show that the symbols form an indispensable part of the Royal Art; however, there still remains the question to be answered, "Are they only externals, empty ceremonies, which have no intrinsic value?"

Perhaps only he who has not entered any deeper into the true spirit of Freemasonry will be in doubt for an answer to this question; like the profane world, who often enough condemn our symbolic teachings, the formalities of the reception and such like things, as being no longer in accordance with the progressive spirit of our century, and they are astonished because we, who call ourselves enlighteners of the mind, obstinately cling to these old and apparently useless forms, sayings, and workings, and practise them, whilst outside the Lodges time restlessly presses on.

If this often-expressed opinion were a correct one, then our exertions should be directed towards abolishing this ancient manner of teaching. Apart from this, however, it would be next to impossible to introduce new symbols at the present time; and this opinion is for all that not a correct one, for our whole modern society, also outside of the Lodge, still clings, though in a great measure unconsciously, firmly to symbolism in some form or other, as numerous examples, especially in the most important moments of life, will prove.

Is, for instance, the reception of the new-born babe into the religious community, the baptism and the benediction, the sprinkling with consecrated water, or the wounding of a certain part of the body, no symbolic action? Is there no symbolism in the change of rings before marriage, and do we not perform numerous symbolic actions in burying our dead? When the warrior, with eyes growing dim, looks upon the standard or the eagle, and, conscious of having torn them from the hand of the enemy, cheerfully dies, is not that symbolism? Take away this and the standard becomes a shred, and the eagle a piece of metal. When the priest, in pious devotion, shows the holy host to the kneeling mass, all the devout, hardly venturing to look up, lower their heads to the ground; is not that symbolism? Take away the illusion of this language of signs, and the consecrated emblem becomes a simple wafer. And when the mightiest on earth kneel in the high arched dome in order to be anointed by a drop of oil before is placed the symbol of might, the crown, upon their heads, is not that called acting symbolically?

Not only in the most important moments of our life do we willingly submit to the stimulating effect of symbolic influence, but in every day life we meet many symbols which serve as emblems or signs to remind us of, and awaken in us, the idea which originally has been more or less akin to the same.

So, for instance, the wheel, or the snake biting its own tail, as a symbol of the eternal circulation, of origin and decay in the world; the lion as the symbol of strength and courage; the bull or the grain of seed as the symbol of plenteousness; the butterfly as the symbol of sleep, of the soul and of immortality; the white lamb as symbol of innocence, enduring and suffering, the ring as symbol of eternity, constancy and fidelity; the rose as the symbol of secrecy. Is not the greeting, by the grasp of the hand, the embrace, aye even the kiss, a symbol which other nations replace by rubbing their noses together, or such like actions?

In the Christian Church the principal symbol is the cross. In Mahometanism it is the half-moon, the symbol of baptism is the water, as bread and wine are the symbols of the Lord's Supper. Are not all these symbols full of meaning? Is there not hidden an abundance of thoughts of which we instinctively become conscious on beholding them.

In affairs of state the sceptre and the crown pass for the symbols of power, the sword for the symbol of justice. It is true there exists a characteristic distinction between profane and Masonic symbolism, inasmuch as the former is forced upon us by education, whilst the Freemason has to learn his symbolism at a later period of his life; he then voluntarily places himself under the influence of the symbolic teaching, and remains under its influence as long as it agrees with his inclinations and feelings, his views and ideas, and as long as he feels its animative and improving power.

Symbols alone, however, are only the shell that hides the kernel; whoever wants to get at the latter must pierce the former. The symbol is to the word what poesy is to prose. The word exactly denotes the idea, whilst the symbol is vague, leaving a freer scope to imagination. Even as is said of the word, "The letter is dead, only the spirit gives life;" in like manner it may be said of the symbols, "The sign is dead only, the spirit gives life."

Although the symbol now appears to be without any especial virtue, it is a valuable incentive to reflection, and in this respect, serves for our Masonic improvement and perfection; it reminds us better than words can do to practise all those virtues which are a real ornament to mankind. Therefore the application of the symbols will only benefit us if in practical life we also make use of all that which we practise figuratively, and firmly impress upon our minds by reflection. So, for instance, the square, signifying the idea of right and duty, should serve as the image of the strict and always renewed self examination of our actions that we may act free from self interest and ill-will, prompted solely by an inner impulse, without any outer compulsion or reluctant necessity in full perception of right and duty.

We should never forget that we ourselves are the stones on which the temple is to be made, therefore let us always bear in mind when we are cutting and polishing the rough stone, after square and level, that we are only performing this work on ourselves.

In order to answer the question "whether and by what means the symbols can lead us the wrong way?" in the affirmative, we need only to look upon the many Masonic blunders of our predecessors.

There was a time in Masonry when the spirit was almost stifled by forms, when the correct interpretation of the symbols was misstated and falsified by carrying into, and construing out of them something which was not and could not have been their original meaning. Here lies the danger against which the history of Freemasonry cautions us in numerous dark pictures; a danger which, even at the present time, is not quite removed, and of which only one example—the Bible—shall bear testimony.

The Bible—a consecrated document of mankind—is the first of the three great lights; it is to us, like compasses and square, the *symbol;* thence follows that it is placed on the altar less because of its contents than because of its symbolic meaning. It signifies and represents — as Bro. Krause expresses it, so beautifully—*the idea of God.*

The Bible is to Masonry not what it is to the church, the book of religion, but only the symbolism of godliness, which recognises liberty in matters of conscience and religion, leaving to each Freemason his religious conviction and his manner of worshipping God.

Now, although even our historically most important fun-

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damental law, the Old Charges, demands of the members of our Order only "that they be good men and true and men of honour and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they otherwise may be distinguished," still, on the other hand, it is asserted that Freemasonry is, and must remain, indissolubly connected with Christianity. This view, which sees in Freemasonry a kind of precise religion, is a thoroughly erroneous one, and such a view, inconsistent with the fundamental idea of Masonry, is principally supported by the misunderstood symbol of the Bible. It has been asserted that Freemasonry could have no other than a Christian foundation, because the Bible was the first great light! It has further been asserted: How can we receive Israelites and Mahometans, as we have to swear them in on the Bible? And, again, others who have endeavoured to adjust the conflict have proposed to replace the Bible by the Talmud or the Koran at the reception of Israelites, or Mahometans; or at least to place the Old Testament uppermost when they take the oath, so that the hand of the candidate only rests on that; and of late the opposition against the use of the Bible has gone so far as to place an empty cover on the altar instead. and the candidates were sworn in on this "white book," bearing the superscription "God."

Finally, owing to the circumstance that many Masonic words and customs seem to have been taken from the Bible, others again would make the latter itself a source of Masonry, in consequence of which they have explained many Masonic representations directly out of the spirit of the Bible in a purely ecclesiastical and Christian sense. However, in all these interpretations of the Bible, one has always remembered that the Bible is not, and shall not be, anything else than a symbol through which Masonic wisdom comes to us according to each one's own individual requirements, but not in precise dogmas. The Bible may have a much higher significance for most of us, but this is in no way encroached upon, for, in order to admire the value of the Bible, one need not be either a Christian or a Freemason.

Perhaps none of us, Catholic or Protestant, Israelite or Mahometan, has remained cold at the moment when his hand lay on the Bible and the blessing of the A.A. was called down upon him. Perhaps none of us have thought of the contents of this book. It was to him no book of the Christian faith, but only a holy, consecrated something—a symbol of his own belief, hope and trust, to which lamentable degenerations the excessive secretiveness—formerly practised with symbolism—has already led. This belongs to the history of the sufferings of Freemasonry, and cannot be detailed here; moreover, we may well consider such strange aberrations as vanquished at the present time.

In like manner, as there have been, and perhaps still are, Masonic visionaries, so men are to be found who cannot befriend themselves at all with a language through symbols; but on the other side there are again Masons to whom the empty form is all, and who entertain the false belief that the latter is the real spirit of Masonry.

We must always bear in mind that our knowledge and understanding, our feeling and believing is always worth only so much as it shows itself in deeds in the practical sphere of life. Not to talk and dream, but to reflect and act, we are called upon by the sign of our Order.

J. A. N.

[We have inserted Bro. "J. A. N.'s" communicated article without pledging ourselves to complete agreement with the views it contains. It is an interesting contribution to Masonic literature, a kind of essay and sermon from which faith has been eliminated. The writer believes in Symbolism, as it affects action of the highest moral character; he holds the middle course between the Christian Freemason and that followed by a number of French Lodges whose members have obliterated the name of God. It is impossible to discuss publicly all that the symbolism of Freemasonry teaches; but it may be boldly asserted that it includes a faith higher and deeper than can be demonstrated by any outward act, however noble and unselfish. Religion is one thing, and creeds and dogmas another. Freemasonry inculcates the one, and leaves the other to the conscience of every individual brother. It forms no narrow system of religious ethics and yet recognises the basis upon which all faiths rest. This accounts for its universality of brotherhood; this is the rock upon which it is established, and from which it can never be dislodged. We are violating no confidences when we state that the language and ceremonies of Freemasonry as fully symbolise the belief in the G.A.O.T.U. and the immortality of the soul as they do the theory of charity and brotherly love. The Bible, as understood by Freemasons, expresses something more than "the idea of God;" the ritual of the Lodge invests Him with attributes that cannot be measured by human laws and actions, and while it carefully avoids all offence to individual beliefs, it unites a divine philosophy with all that is good and practicable to be found in every creed under the sun. In fact, Freemasonry is religion without creeds or dogmas—"a system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols." How much of allegory and symbolism is due to the Bible we cannot here say, but more we are inclined to believe than Bro. "J. A. N." seems to us to imply.—Ed. F.C.]

THOUGHTS ON THE NEW HISTORY.

By Bro. Jacob Norton.

LIVING American Masons well remember the Masonic orator Bro. Pompous, perched upon a church pulpit on St. John's day, looking marvellously wise and learned, who, after greeting the M.W. Grand Master, the M.W. Grand Lodge, the Brethren, the Companions, the Sir Knights, the Princes of Jerusalem, the Thrice Illustriouses, and the ladies and gentlemen, proceeded to discourse about our scientific and philosophic "ancient brethren."

Moses, Solomon, Pythagoras, Numa, and a host of other distinguished names of antiquity, were dilated upon by the learned lecturer, from every point of view; but the subject most dwelt upon was, the "Roman Collegia." Here the orator's enthusiasm rose up to a high pitch, and he emphasied "*Col-le-gi-um, Fab-ro-rum*," with the utmost fervour; then he made a long pause, coupled with a dignified enquiring survey of his audience, as much as to say,—"Well, now, what do you think of that?" And "well, now," his hearers supposed that the Roman Masonic *Collegium* was at least equal, if not superior, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and in their imagination they saw the Roman stone cutters attired in college caps and togas, and of course they *applauded*. But when, in winding up the next sentence, the orator eloquently said, "We see, now, that Roman Masonic Lodges were so many schools of science and philosophy," he brought down the house with a *crash*, in short the waving of hats, the stamping of feet, and the clapping of hands can be better imagined than described.

Nor was that kind of logic confined to the *rostrum*, for every Masonic writer, with any pretension to learning, furnished similar views in books and magazines about Pythagoras, Numa, and the *Fabrorum Collegium*. Bro. Gould's demolition of the connection of the ancient mysteries with Masonry was a hard blow for our Masonic scholars, but he now gives them an additional blow. According to his definition *collegium* meant a guild; they had in Rome associations of learned men, of religious men, of mechanics, &c.; and these associations were indifferently named *collegia*, plural; or *collegium*, singular. So we see that a man could be a *collegiate* in Rome, though he could neither read nor write.

The several topics which the old Saint John's Day orators used to indulge in were, first to prove that the aim of Freemasonry from the days of Solomon was for the purpose of teaching by allegories and symbols "the truth of the Christian religion," and King Solomon was of course a Christian. Next in order was Templarism, proving that Bro. De Molay wore a Mason's apron, and opened a Masonic Lodge in due form. The Henry VI. MS., the Charter of Cologne, and above all, the ancient mysteries and the Roman Collegium, were their most favourite topics. These grand themes having been one by one exploded, we may now say to the old St. John's Day orator, "Farewell, thy occupation's gone."

The chapters devoted to the Masons of Germany and France reminds me of an opinion I formerly ventured to give, which was received with disapprobation and ridicule by the then correspondents of the *Freemason*. In the third volume of that journal, p 224, I stated that the object of the operative Masons of the middle ages was merely to get "bread and butter," and added, "the then [Masonic] organisation was as much based on selfishness as those of our Trade Unions." These ideas the then writers for the *Freemason* could not at all relish, they sneered at Bro. Norton's "bread and butter theory." I beg therefore to inform all concerned that Bro. Gould in the said chapters vindicates very unmistakingly the said "bread and butter theory;" he also proves that the then Masons did not excel the fellows of other crafts, either in religion, morals, general information, or special respectability. Upon one subject Bro. Gould leaves us in the dark. Bro. Findel furnishes us with a Mason's short German catechism, namely—"Examination of a German Steinmetz." Bro. Speth, in the *Masonic Magazine*, furnished us with a long catechism of the German operative Masons, and Bro. Gould also gives extracts from Bro. Fallon of similar questions and answers. But how old these German operatives' catechisms are, neither of the said writers condescends to inform us.

The last two chapters in the new History are devoted first to the "Craft guilds of France," and the second to a combination of several guilds in France called "Companionage." In these the author confutes some of Bro. Fort's theories. It is my custom, whenever I read any thing new in a Masonic history, be it true or doubtful, to make a note thereof for future reference; fortunately, the notes on Bro. Fort's history, taken about seven years since, are still before me,

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and while many of his statements I have read with pleasure, some I cannot agree to. For instance, Bro. Fort says:—

"So early as the year 1254 the practice seems to have prevailed of appointing a General or Grand Master over the guilds of Masons in Paris;" and after referring to John Morow at Melrose, he says, that "Louis IX. had given the Mastership of Masons to Master William de Saint Petre." First, Bro. Fort made this Master William into a nobleman, and then he proved that a nobleman was Grand Master of Masons in Paris at that time. Now, in the first place, I doubted very much that Master William was a nobleman; and, second, I doubted that he was a *Grand Master* in any sense of the word. Louis IX. was a *despot*, and his appointee must have been a despot also. We need not therefore feel proud about the French Masons having been ruled by a despot, though he was a nobleman. Bro. Gould, however, shows that Master William was not a nobleman. About the German Lodges Bro. Fort says:—

"These Lodges originally were convened at sunrise, and the Master having invested himself with the insignia of his office, took his station in the east. While the brethren grouped before him in the form of a semi-circle. . . . Prayer was an essential point in opening the Lodge, and harmony, while assembled, was especially insisted on among the members. . . . . After the prayer of opening of a mediæval lodge was finished, each workman had his daily labour assigned . . . The Craft again assembled at the close of day, or at sunset, and the same formal arrangement of the operatives, with prayer, was repeated." To Bro. Fallon he refers as his authority. Without being able to find out who Fallon was, I marked him down as a *Masonic romancer*, and such is also the opinion of Bro. Gould.

"Masons' marks" formed another prolific topic for our Masonic writers. These Masons' marks were regarded by them as Masonic symbols having a Christian significance. I have more than once combated these notions. In 1828 I began to learn the furriers' trade, where each girl that sewed an article had to mark it with the needle and thread. When I came to Boston, in 1842, the girls here marked their articles with the identical marks that the girls in London did fourteen years previous. Some of the said marks are like the marks Masons made on stones many years ago, but yet no one presumes to infer therefrom that the fur sewers ever rode either a Mason's or a furrier's goat: the reason of the stone cutter and of the fur sewer marking their respective handicrafts was precisely the same. It seemed to me that the old Masons attached no more religious or moral significance to their marks than the girls in my workshop do, but yet a very gentlemanly and learned English brother, viz., S. Russell Forbes, treated our Boston Masons, about two years ago, with a lecture on Masons' marks. And here again Bro. Gould comes to my rescue. He says, p 192:—

"Amongst the police regulations of the [French] Crafts considerable importance was attached to the mark which almost every artizan was obliged to put on his work. Levasseur says goldsmiths, clothworkers, potters, coopers, and nearly every class of artizan possessed their stamp or private mark."

So here is another idol worshipped by our profound Masonic scholars *smashed to atoms*.

With the thermometer at 90 degrees in my room, I cannot make much progress either in reading or writing. As far as I have read the first volume, I am very much pleased with it. But still I must point out a serious defect in the work, which Bro. Gould, *above all* others, should not have left undone. One and the same subject is mentioned or referred to in several parts of the volume, but as neither Index, or Table of Contents is furnished with the work, every time I have to group these passages, I have to go over the whole or a large portion of the volume. Now, this ought to be mended, and "it is never too late to mend," as the saying is. I hope, therefore, that Bro. Gould will take due notice thereof, and govern himself accordingly.

Boston, 5th July 1883.

There was a meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls at Freemasons' Hall on Thursday, 26th ultimo, Colonel Creaton in the chair; Bros. E. C. Mather, Frank Richardson, E. Spooner, H. A. Dubois, Tattershall, and E. C. Massey were also present. The minutes of the General Committee of 28th June were read and confirmed, and the following were read for information:—House Committee, 9th and 19th July; Quarterly General Court 14th July, and Audit Committee 24th July. The Chairman was authorised to sign cheques amounting to £1,608 13s. Payments of £400 on account of sanitary works, £162 10s on account of swimming bath, and Messrs. Tarn and Co. for furniture, were authorised. Recommendations of the House Committee for further ventilation of the dormitories, for the extension of the tar-paving in the playground, and for additional lavatory accommodation in the Junior School, were adopted; and it was referred back to the House Committee to have these works carried out. Bro. Tattershall gave notice of motion for the next Quarterly Court, that he would move for an addition to the 37th Rule, to come after the word "trustee" on the third line, viz.:—

"That three of the members of the Committee who have been longest on the Board shall not be eligible for re-election until the expiration of twelve months. 26th July 1883."

HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

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WESTERN COUNTIES AND WALES.

BEFORE the introduction of railways the coasts of Somersetshire and Devonshire, of Cornwall and Wales were unknown except to the dwellers near to them and the rich few who could command access to them. The Channel Islands were as a foreign country to most Englishmen, and Penzance was enveloped in a mist of tradition and remembered to a great extent only from its close proximity to the Land's End. Many are still living who remember when railways were not in existence, when the only modes of communication were the sea and the coaches. It was not until a comparatively recent period, counting time as applied to the age of nations, that many large towns first had the advantages of railways. Now the land is covered with them, and places that were fishing villages and the haunts of smugglers have sprung up into health and pleasure resorts; their natural beauties have been supplemented with the productions of art, skill and enterprise, and now hundreds of attractive spots are scattered along the coasts that line our tight little Island. The various railway companies having centres in London vie with each other in arranging tourist programmes to meet the wants and desires of the millions who now form the great Babylon of London. Thousands living in various parts of the country make the Metropolis their starting point for their pleasure trip; but as time goes on and railway schemes develop, this arrangement will become less and less necessary, and most people will be able to go direct from their own homes to the places they have determined to visit.

The Great Western, unlike the Great Eastern line, covers a vast extent of country. It serves haunts far more distant and diversified, and offers a choice which is scarcely equalled by any other service. A glance at the map which accompanies the exhaustive time table issued by this company, will best explain our meaning. One network of lines go north through all the trading centres, throwing out branches to the western counties into North Wales, to Holyhead for Dublin, and intersecting South Wales to Milford. Then through Somersetshire (branching off to Dorsetshire), Devonshire and Cornwall, to Penzance, covering in all a territory that would take volumes to describe. The difficulty is to know which district to take, which of the series of attractions to visit and enjoy. Happily the time table referred to acts as a finger-post; in some instances it adds a brief description, and in all cases it affords every information as to route, cost, and time for sojourn permitted, together with a list of places where the journeys can be broken in order to visit interesting places in the locality.

Many, no doubt, are familiar with the beauties of the Thames between London and Oxford, but there are vast numbers who seek pleasure farther off and fare worse. A week spent in exploring the district would afford enjoyment little recked of by those who pass unheeded the charms that lie almost at their very door. We are not alluding particularly to Royal Windsor, for that is a spot that every one goes, or should go, to see. It is the home of our revered Queen, the castle of our kings from the Conqueror, and the noblest royal building in the world. Windsor Castle is replete with interest, and the country all around is charming. The associations are of the most romantic character, from Herne the Hunter to the Merry Wives and Falstaff, while the historic incidents point many a moral, and adorn many a tale. We were not, however, thinking of Windsor so much as of the towns and villages which border on, or are not far from, the Thames which the great Western line serves. The country round Hayes and West Drayton is pretty, but the charms of Taplow, Maidenhead, Cookham and Great Marlow are rich beyond description. Wargrave is out of the line, but artists have discovered its attractions. Then there is Henley beyond, with its regatta associations, far more interesting than all the so-called glories of Epsom, Newmarket, or Goodwood, simply because they are purer in their character. There is Oxford, a little more remote, but only a short journey, with its noble colleges and grounds, its river and history, linked as it is with much of the fame and greatness of men of the present and past ages. Still away in the same direction are Leamington, Warwick and Coventry. The former town is pleasant, but Warwick, with its castle, old buildings and Guy's Cliff close by, is irresistibly charming. There is an old story of a bet that was made as to the most beautiful walk in England. The result was that one named that from Coventry to Warwick and the other from Warwick to Coventry. The winner remains undetermined to this day. The journey is certainly a most delightful one, and it can be varied by making a detour through Kenilworth and Leigh Park. Those who have read Sir Walter Scott's novel of Kenilworth will not need any recommendation on our part to visit the scene where Queen Elizabeth figured so conspicuously as the guest of the favourite Leicester. Continuing from Warwick, the line goes on to Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Shrewsbury, branching off to Manchester on the right, and to Chester and Birkenhead and Liverpool on the left. Before reaching Chester, at Ruabon, of coal celebrity, there is a line of railway to Llangollen, on to Bala, Dolgelly and Barmouth, in Cardigan Bay and to Blaenau Festiniog, the locality of the high range of mountains in North Wales, including Snowdon. Llangollen is but a short ride from Ruabon, through a black country that gives little indication of the beauties of the vale of which the Welsh are so justly proud. The river Dee at Llangollen is a rushing stream, over a rocky bed, with good sport for anglers. A splendid view of the valley is obtained in the walk to Chirk Castle, a visit to which should not be omitted. Castle Dina Bran—we believe that is the name of the mountain towering above the Dee—would well repay the trouble of climbing, and certainly the ruins of Vale Crucis Abbey, and the quaint home of some singular maiden ladies, with a story, not far from the village, ought to be inspected. We must not linger at Llangollen, but retrace our steps towards the south. What a field of pleasure is there opened up by the Great Western line, embracing such

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centres as Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester, the three cathedral towns forming a triangle on the map, and to the lover of ancient grandeur and monuments of old-world devotion, a trio of attractions rarely, if ever to be found, in such close union. Not far from Worcester on one hand is Stratford-upon-Avon, a shrine at which all the world worships; a pretty little place, and full of delightful associations connected with Shakespeare, his birthplace, and where his ashes lie buried. The Avon is very pretty just by the Church, wherein will be found the grave and sculptured counterfeit of the bard himself. There are various memorials of Shakespeare to be seen in the town, and a visit to Stratford would not only be a pleasure, but a tribute to the memory of one who has made the English tongue immortal by his genius. On the other side of Worcester is Malvern, below Cheltenham, and further down Chepstow and the River Wye. The course of this river alone is charming enough for most people, and as it extends to something like a hundred miles, it embraces the wild ruggedness of the Welsh mountains, where it rises, and the loveliness of the Hereford vales. It flows through Monmouthshire, and empties itself into the Severn. Along its course the scene is ever varying and always picturesque. In this valley are situated the ruins of Tintern Abbey, called "a dream in stone," and admired by some as the finest ecclesiastical ruins in the empire. It is a gem, despoiled by time and neglect, set in one of Nature's most glorious frames. There is enough left of it to impress the general beholder with a sense of its original grandeur, and sufficient to provoke a spirit of worship and emulation in the breasts of all lovers of art. A whole scheme of lines branch off from Gloucester to South Wales, including Newport, Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, Llanelly, Carmarthen, and Milford. The district thus covered is chiefly remarkable for trade. It may be fairly termed the commercial heart of Wales, and yet there are many beautiful places inland from the sea which the Great Western lines cover, and which would afford pleasure to the sight-seer who might be tired of more frequented spots.

Attractive as are the localities we have indicated, we believe that the West of England equals, if it does not exceed them. It is true the scenery is somewhat different. There are no mountains as in Wales, but there are hills and tors and jutting rocks. The wildness of the sea, especially on the Cornish coast, is associated with the rude, rugged and rocky shore; while in other parts are to be found calm bays with charming backgrounds of tree-clad hills, through which meander beautiful streams, and among which quiet hamlets nestle and peaceful husbandmen cultivate the rich soils of Somerset and Devon. After Oxford, Bath is perhaps the most noteworthy place. It is a beautiful city, of ancient origin, and of course with a legend. The story goes that a British Prince, named Bladud, became a leper and was banished from Court owing to the superstitions or fears that prevailed. Even his mother's love was not proof against the terror caused by her son's affliction, and she allowed him to wander forth, giving him a ring as a parting memento, and which ring afterwards served Bladud a good turn. The leper Prince concealed his birth and station, but how he managed to be equally successful with his disease we do not know. He got employment as a swineherd, and soon had the mortification to discover that he had infected the pigs with his leprosy. Not daring to risk his master's anger, Bladud, with his porcine charges, wandered into the forests that then extended over the Lansdowne Hills. There the pigs wallowed in the marshes, and became cured in a remarkable manner; Bladud found the hot springs which had wrought such marvellous results, and he too began to wallow or bathe, with the gratifying effect of being restored to health. He took the pigs back to his master, no doubt satisfactorily accounting for his absence, bade adieu to his recent calling, but inducing the herdsman to accompany him to the British Court. It happened that, on their arrival at the palace, a high festival was going on, and Bladud and his friend easily gained admission. We presume that the miraculous cure had changed his appearance, or time had obliterated his features from the memory of old servants if there were any. At any rate Bladud got near to where his mother's goblet was placed, and put into it the ring she had given him at parting. The plan succeeded. The prince was welcomed home again, and when he became king he granted the site of the springs and neighbourhood to his former master, built a palace for him, and thus laid the foundation of Bath. That is a very pretty story, without the usual accompaniment of blood and murder. Bath was undoubtedly one of the Roman stations on the great road between England and Wales, and it is equally certain that the colonists and soldiery knew of the springs and used them. That has been proved by the discovery of some baths made by the Romans during their occupancy of the country. There is another tradition, in which King Arthur routed Ella and his three sons, who had besieged the city in the far-off Anglo-Saxon times. Whatever may be the truth about this battle, there can be no doubt of the conflict that took place on Lansdowne Hill in 1643, between the Royalists and Puritans. Our space forbids us to dwell upon these particulars; it is sufficient to say that Bath is an ancient city, whose real interest began with the advent of Beau Nash, who really converted a badly-governed, dirty, dull town into a popular, clean, lively resort for those who came for pleasure and health. What Bath became under the rule of Nash we must leave our readers to gather for themselves. They will find much to amuse and shock them. The history of Bath, during the reign of Nash, is a record of the vices and follies of the rich during the middle of the last century; even Nash himself suffered in reputation, and it is feared became the companion and abettor of blacklegs. His death, in 1761, gave rise to a war of succession, in which not only the respective rivals, but ladies fought, with all the vigour of heated and bitter partizans. The battle in the Pump-room has been celebrated in rhyme, from which we take the following extract:—

"Fair nymphs achieve illustrious feats!
Off fly their tuckers, caps, and *têtes*;
Pins and pomatum strow the room,
Emitting many a strange perfume;
Each tender form is strangely battered,
And odd things here and there are scattered;
In heaps confused the heroines lie,
With horrid shrieks they pierce the sky;
Their charms are lost, in scratches, scars,—
Sad emblems of domestic wars."

The above is not an impossible picture, for the state of morals at the time was very low indeed. Beau Nash reigned in regal pomp, and ruled with iron sway; he laid the foundation of the creation and prosperity of modern Bath. The Brothers Wood, architects, gave it the fine appearance it now presents. We cannot go into further details, but Beckford, the eccentric author of "Vathek," built a tower on Lansdowne Hill. The author is said to have written this wonderful book at one sitting, which lasted three days and two nights, and which caused the writer a severe illness. Bristol is but a short ride from Bath, but what a change. One is all neatness and propriety, and the other dirty and busy. Bristol, however, has many attractions, the foremost of which is St. Mary Redcliffe Church, a magnificent pile. The ill-fated Chatterton's name was associated with this building, for it was among the hidden contents of some store therein that he alleged he had found those musty curious manuscripts which were afterwards accounted forgeries, and which led to his downfall, and subsequently to a mysterious death in a London garret. If Bristol itself has little but its huge trade to boast of now, it was at one time intimately associated with the slave trade in the West Indies, from which it obtained much wealth, and not a little obloquy. It has been the scene of riots, and even at the present day is not altogether without a large spice of the rowdy element. The spirit of charity as well as of party is kept alive on Colston Day, when rivals dine apart, and emulate each other in subscriptions for benevolent purposes. What Bristol proper lacks is abundantly supplied by Clifton, a suburb on a hill, whose light cannot be hid, and whose beauties cannot easily be eclipsed. It has breezy downs and rude and precipitous rocks. A bridge spans the river Avon below, which runs through a gorge 250 feet deep and 600 feet wide, and separates the counties of Gloucester and Somerset. Clifton and the opposite district of Leigh Woods and Nightingale Valley are charming retreats for the Bristol merchants, and a sight for visitors to see and enjoy. Farther away, but still within easy distance, are the Cheddar Cliffs, one of the few bits of native scenery not generally known. We are told that "nowhere in England can be found so extended a line of perpendicularly broken rock as at Cheddar. The winding road through the pass affords an exquisite variety of absolute mountain scenery * * *." Cheddar, whence comes the cheese of that name, lies close under the Mendip Hills, which are famous for their caverns. There is a stalactite cavern at Cheddar, which is not equalled for delicacy by any other cavern either in England or America. The climate is wonderfully mild, and at present the place is almost virgin ground to the tourist. Between Bristol and Exeter is Taunton, from which branches a line to Watchet and Minehead. Brendon Hills are not far from the first mentioned place, and afford a good vantage ground from which to view the country around for miles. Minehead is close to the water's edge in the Bristol Channel, and towering above it are cliffs 700 feet high. Another line branches off to Barnstaple, and coaches take the visitors to Ilfracombe. Lynton and Lynmouth are on the same coast, but we shall have to speak of these charming places in connection with another line of railway.

From Exeter the line runs down towards the English Channel past Dawlish and Teignmouth to Newton, where it diverges, a branch going on to Torquay, Paignton, Brixham, and Dartmouth. All these places are generally well known. Perhaps the most beautiful is Torquay, the gem of that part of the coast. It rises up from a magnificent bay, the houses range in terraces one above the other, and are embowered in trees. The residences in many cases are only to be discovered by search, or by the smoke which ascends above the stalwart leafy guardians that cluster thickly in every part of Torquay. There is always life in the little town or big village, and those who want a delightful sea-side retreat can go to Babbicombe Bay, with its cliffs and deep-toned sea. If a wilder spot is wanted, there is Anstey's Cove not far off, and where the only signs of civilisation are a few bathing machines and their owners. A local guide book says: "The pebbly beach offers a most lovely study of colours, the prevailing tones being rose-pink, creamy-white, and a sober olive-green (which latter creates a charming effect), together with sparsely sown pebbles of a canary yellow. To the left the jutting promontory of pale pink stone is, by a freak of nature, cut into several angular peaks, while to the right sweeps a panorama of water-worn rocks of mossy green, a tinge due to millions of tiny limpets, which cling to the boulders and soften their outlines. The whole scene is shut out from the world." Then there are Dartmouth and the river Dart, truly described as the English Rhine, the beauties of which must be seen to be realised.

Returning to Newton, the main line continues on to Plymouth, a town full of the deepest interest to Englishmen, and full of scenes that inspire pride and pleasure. Still further on the visitor is carried to New Quay, Truro, Falmouth, St. Ives and Penzance. We cannot dwell upon the almost countless attractions that abound in the district we have mentioned, it must suffice to say that among those that should be seen are Towan Head and Redruthan Steps, New Quay, Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, the Lizard Head and Lights, and Kyance Cove not far off, Tregenna Castle and St. Ives, Penzance and St. Michael's Mount, and the Land's End. If inclined for a sea trip the steamer may be taken from Penzance to the Scilly Islands. In fine weather the journey is made in about four hours. There is variety enough in what we have thus briefly summarised to satisfy the most exacting lovers of change.

Between Bridgewater and Taunton the line branches off to Yeovil, Bridport, Dorchester, Weymouth and Portland. If we are not mistaken Victor Hugo has described the latter place in lurid colours in "L'homme Qui Rit." A more dismal portrait could not well be drawn, and yet the place has its attractions of a solid and to some

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a very picturesque character. Weymouth is one of the most healthy spots on the coast, and furnishes excellent bathing accommodation. From here steamers run to Guernsey and Jersey, and do the distance in six and nine hours respectively. Many pleasant excursions can be made from Weymouth, and altogether it may take rank among the best of our watering places.

Those who desire to follow our remarks, and to pick out a journey for themselves should get the Great Western Time Table. They will be somewhat embarrassed in their choice, but they cannot fail to find something that would suit them. Of this we can assure our readers, that wherever they go they will secure comfort in transit not surpassed by any other line in the kingdom.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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BRO. "WATCHMAN" AND HIS VIEWS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I do not know who Bro. "WATCHMAN" is, but I am inclined to think he is a member of the House Committee of the Girls' School; because Bro. Stevens (who, by the way, cannot very well return even the complimentary compliment), in his views about the House Committee, evidently trod upon a pet corn. Bro. "WATCHMAN" knows the duties of the House Committee, how the money was to be raised to pay for the ground, and what will be the probable action of the Committee if the land at that part of Battersea Rise shall prove to be of anything like Mr. Whiting's value. As regards the proffered rebate, I am against the principle entirely, as being nothing more nor less than a bribe to pay more for a purchase than it is worth.

Bro. "WATCHMAN," in his first paragraph, lines 6 and 7, p 53, states that it was not worth above £18,000; yet in paragraphs 3 and 4, that he would not have minded giving £33,000 or £34,000 for it. Again, I do not think it a wise thing to "grease a horse's tooth;" in other words, to suggest to Mr. Whiting, or any would-be purchaser, what annoyance and mischief they can cause. If they know this, they do not require to be told it; if they do not, there is no occasion to tell them. With regard to Bro. "WATCHMAN'S" paragraph on what he miscalls "almshouses," (thereby unnecessarily hurting the feelings of the residents at the Institution, many of whom have seen as prosperous times as any of us, and do not care to be cruelly reminded of their misfortunes), I am rejoiced to think that there is only a chance some day of his returning to the subject, as between then and now he will have time to learn something about the matter on which he writes; he will know that it is perfectly optional on the part of the annuitants whether they enter the Institution or remain with their friends; he can, by personal inquiries, find out whether the inmates are happy and contented or otherwise; also whether they have any friends outside, or if they have, whether they would care to live with them always? By the word friends, I take it relations are understood, and they are not always friends—far from it, I am afraid. Now, do they not find themselves more independent in the homes which the late husbands of the widows, or the brethren themselves have, in common with the Craft at large, contributed towards building and maintaining, and for this reason the word "almshouses" is entirely out of place, and must have been used by him thoughtlessly, without thinking of the pain it might cause to those to whom it applies. Other diligent inquiry as to the "white elephant" might be of use in ascertaining—What is the annual cost? This frightful waste of money? Whether it would be true economy to dispense with it? What is the opinion of those who have visited it and watched over it? Would Bro. "WATCHMAN" like, from motives of economy and kindness, to relegate the boys and girls to their parents or friends, with a certain sum of money each, to be spent at their discretion? I trow not; and if the young are to be nurtured and cared for on their entering into life, so should the old be looked after and kindly treated in their declining years. Brother "WATCHMAN'S" friend's simile of Greenwich Hospital is unhappy in another respect; the pension allowed to our sailors is what they are entitled to by law for their services in their country's cause, and is certain, according to their term of service and behaviour, whilst our annuitants have to make many repeated efforts, and often in vain, to obtain the annuity, which is derived, not from a settled income, but entirely from voluntary contributions, which might decrease any year, thereby either lessening the amount of annuity or number of the recipients. In the one case all are entitled to what they have earned and contracted for; in the other, all cannot participate, but only the successful few. There was one remark in Bro. "WATCHMAN'S" "Pricked Windbag" of the 21st ult., "If there was confusion at the Special Grand Lodge when only 200 were present, what would it have been had there had been 700 there?" He fails, or does not choose to see, the gist of my remark, that it was not from the number present, but from the manner in which the business was conducted,—viz., the President of the Board of General Purposes merely giving the suggested alterations, approved or disapproved without the context, and then, immediately after, without any appreciable delay, the opinion of the brethren being asked; both in my estimation wrong. The context should have been given so as to gather the sense intended, and a delay of at least three minutes should be given where any alterations are contemplated. I see that the Special Grand Lodge is to meet again on the 8th inst., at 4.30 p.m. If the shorthand notes of the official reporter have not been recovered, I shall move that such portion of the minutes shall be reconsidered before being taken as correctly entered or confirmed, whichever may be the correct phrase. In point of fact, a Select Committee of twelve brethren, six from London and six from the Provinces, should be chosen and paid, for carefully and systematically going over the work done by the Revise Committee of the Board of General Purposes, and the judgment of the Select Committee should be final, and not that of the Revise Committee, only known to and chosen by the Board of General Purposes.

Yours fraternally,

P.M. 1607.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am not in the habit of coating my pills with "sugar," hence Bro. Perceval's difficulty in swallowing them. Indeed, he casts them aside and makes a spurious compound for himself, which, no doubt, is pleasanter and more gratifying to his self-love. I am not anxious to prove Bro. Perceval in the wrong; I am only desirous that right should prevail, and that the business of Grand Lodge should be conducted with perfect fairness to every brother. I am content to be twitted with "innocence of mind;" it is something to be innocent in these days of sham and shoddy, and I take it as compliment to be ranked among the few. My complaint against Bro. Perceval is, that he has brought a direct charge against the Grand Registrar, his "reputed successor," and the Grand Director of Ceremonies, and by inference against the Pro Grand Master, which amounts to conspiracy. How does he meet it? He falls back upon the Pickwickian method, and says if the offending brethren will say they did not do what Bro. Perceval has accused them of doing, in the strongest possible terms, he will accept their statement. What, and eat his own words? Why should the alleged offenders do anything of the kind? Bro. Perceval has made a deliberate and offensive charge, and he is bound to formulate that charge, proceed to proof, or unconditionally withdraw his imputations. It is not for the accused, in a court of first instance, to prove their innocence; the onus of proof of guilt rests upon the accuser, and Bro. Perceval ought not to shirk the responsibility he has voluntarily taken upon himself. It is not a question of apology at present. When the charges are either proven or withdrawn, then an apology will be in order; it is possible it may have to come from the accused, and if it should be so, however much I might regret the circumstance, I should be ready to give all the credit that would be fairly due to Bro. Perceval. He would then be a patriot; he is now simply a scold.

I hardly follow Bro. Perceval's arithmetic—my "innocence of mind" again—but I suppose it is according to "Cocker." As in the case of the Officers named above, so in that of the Executive Committee, I want proof. As far as I can perceive, no arrangement could have been made that would have met the convenience of Provincial brethren who came up to London on the occasion of either of the Festivals, so that the charge, that they were purposely or wantonly ignored, has no existence except in the mind of Bro. Perceval. What object could there be in passing over the brethren from the country, and how was it possible to hold the Special Grand Lodge, according to the instructions given to the Board of General Purposes, when the London Lodges were in session? I deny that there is any proof that the General Purposes Committee were actuated by any improper motive when they secretly began the revision of the rules; I have shown that they could not possibly meet the convenience of the Provincial brethren, and that the position of the London Lodges had nothing whatever to do, either one way or the other, with the holding of Special Grand Lodge. Neither body were in any way prejudiced, and only those afflicted with chronic faultfinding could see evil motives in the course the business took. Supposing the Revise Committee were ordered—requested would be perhaps a better term—to report at the Quarterly meeting in June and failed, does it necessarily follow that they wished to stifle discussion? Is it not possible that there were good reasons for not reporting at the time mentioned, that the date for the Special Communication had not been fixed on 6th June, and that it was deemed prudent to be silent until all arrangements had been completed? Bro. Perceval permits no such charitable conclusions to enter his mind; he sees nothing but the cloven hoof and the spiked tail of the evil one, and forthwith he denounces a body of men against whom in private life he dare not lift up the finger of scorn. It might have been better to have stated at the Quarterly Communication that a Special Grand Lodge would be held, giving or omitting the date as circumstances warranted; it might have been more convenient if a night other than that of Friday had been selected for such special meeting; but what right has Bro. Perceval to conclude that the Committee were influenced by improper motives? Where is his evidence? I say nothing about charity. I can see nothing in the action of the Committee that is not consistent with the conduct of honourable men; if Bro. Perceval thinks otherwise, he is bound to prove his charges or withdraw them.

It is not enjoyable work this breaking flies on a wheel; I shall not, therefore, follow Brother Perceval into his speculations about figures. Nothing is more deceitful and misleading. I have already disposed of the inconsistency of the position as to the number of members at Special Grand Lodge and the work done. Bro. Perceval leaves my exposure untouched. I do not care to deal with trifles, and I would scorn to take advantage of a printer's error or the mistakes of a writer. I do not desire the notoriety that Bro. Perceval courts, and am content to keep my visor down; at the same time I shall not fail to guard my stronghold, relying upon my good right arm and justice, truth and charity, as the arbiters of any cause I may espouse.

Yours fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

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HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Will you allow me to point out a slight inaccuracy in your interesting article on the attractions of the Eastern Counties as a holiday resort?

Referring to Sudbury and Suffolk, you state that both the great painters—Gainsborough and Constable—"were natives of this charming old town." Sudbury can certainly boast of having produced Gainsborough, but Constable was born at the village of East Bergholt in Suffolk, situate on the Stour, opposite Manningtree.

Apologising for troubling you,

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE F. BRUCE,

Metropolitan Lodge 1507.

36 Hargrave Park-road, N.
31st July 1883.

[We are much obliged to Brother Bruce for his correction. The writer of the article trusted to his memory, which on this occasion unhappily failed him. In a reprint of the article the error has been corrected.—ED. F.C.]

THE MOTHER CITY OF MASONRY IN AMERICA.

FROM THE KEYSTONE.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the New York *Hebrew Leader*, after quoting from our recent review of Bro. the Hon. J. Simpson Africa's excellent historical address on Freemasonry in Pennsylvania, delivered during our Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of last year, adds:—

"The above logical address of Bro. Africa is admirable, but we fail to appreciate the assumption of the term 'Mother,' by the *Keystone*, which implies that all the other State jurisdictions are its progeny. In this sense Pennsylvania cannot claim to be even the mother-in-law. Let us rather use a Masonic term, and say Elder Sister."

Bro. *Leader*, we cannot accept your amendment. Pennsylvania is neither the mother-in-law of Masonry in America, nor simply the elder sister of the other Masonic jurisdictions; neither do we recognize "Elder Sister" as a "Masonic term." We would not wish Pennsylvania to be the mother-in-law of Masonry, for mothers-in-law are sometimes thrown out of the window, sisters-in-law sometimes deserve to be, and elder sisters often assume authority simply on account of their age; while mothers are always and everywhere respected, save perhaps among the Hottentots and Fejee Islanders. Bro. *Leader*, you fall into error when you say we "ASSUMED" the term "MOTHER," for the Masonic jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. It is a demonstrable fact, that we hope to make clear to you before we have finished, that this same Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, meeting in Philadelphia, has introduced and successfully planted many Lodges in the present territory of *nearly all of the United States of America*, and that these Lodges continued under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, until they successively united in forming independent Grand Lodges for themselves. This, we take it, is irrefragable evidence of the fact, that Philadelphia is entitled to be styled the Mother City of Masonry in America, and Pennsylvania the Mother Jurisdiction.

Now for the proof. Nearly all of the Middle, Southern and Western States received Freemasonry by Warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, meeting at Philadelphia. We by no means confined our Masonic efforts to spreading Masonry through the State of Pennsylvania, but we also introduced it in the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, North-West Territory and Indian Territory; leaving only the New England States, or rather the territory immediately adjacent to Massachusetts, to receive its Masonic light from that jurisdiction.

We will now specify a few particulars in proof of our allegation. We gather them from the authoritative "List of Lodges," appended to Part III. of the reprint of the "Early History, Constitutions, and Proceedings" compiled and published by the Library Committee of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in 1880. Lodge No. 5 was chartered in Delaware; Lodge No. 7 in Maryland; Lodge No. 10 in New Jersey, Lodge No. 12 in Virginia, Lodge No. 20 in North Carolina, Lodge No. 27 in South Carolina, Lodge No. 42 in Georgia, Lodge No. 78 in the North-West Territory, Lodge No. 105 in Ohio, Lodge No. 107 in Indiana Territory, Lodge No. 100 in Louisiana, Lodge No. 111 in St. Louis, Louisiana Territory, &c., &c. We have given but a tithe of the Lodges warranted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania outside of the State of Pennsylvania, because these, and a reference to the others, are sufficient to establish the principle for which we contend. Besides these, Pennsylvania also warranted Lodges in Mexico, Cuba, Trinidad, San Domingo, and elsewhere. By these unanswerable facts we prove, and do not assume, that Philadelphia is the Mother City of Freemasonry in America.

But there are two elements which necessarily enter into this question—not only *maternity*, but the absolute *priority* of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. This, too, is demonstrable beyond a peradventure. The earliest Deputation issued by the Grand Lodge of England for any present Masonic Jurisdiction in America, was that to Bro. Daniel Coxe, Provincial Grand Master of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, dated 5th June 1730. We want no better proof of this than the fact that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in 1863, secured an attested copy of the same from Grand Secretary Clarke, of England, and published this Deputation in full in their Grand Lodge Proceedings for 1871. In the same Proceedings they published a communication from their own P.G. Master Heard, stating that when he visited the Grand Lodge Office in London, in 1870, he was shown by Grand Secretary Hervey an original record of the early Provincial Grand Masters of England, and at the head of these stands the name of Bro. Daniel Coxe. These speak for themselves. Lodge No. 79, at the Hoop, Water-street, Philadelphia, was warranted by Provincial Grand Master Coxe in 1730, and is recorded in the "Freemason's Pocket Companion of 1735," published at Dublin. We have the authority of so eminent and disinterested a Masonic scholar as Bro. William James Hughan for the assertion, that this Lodge in Philadelphia was "warranted as well as constituted in the latter part of the year 1730, or, in other words, nearly three years before any other Lodge has been proved to be in existence on the Continent of America." So much for *the earliest Lodge*. The meeting of the earliest Grand Lodge under the Coxe deputation is proved, by Bro. Benjamin Franklin's newspaper, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, issued for Monday, 26th June 1732, and still preserved. It states that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania met on 24th June 1732, and elected a Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens. So much for the *earliest Grand Lodge*. We have now established both the *priority* and the *maternity* of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in relation to the Grand Lodges of America.

One word in conclusion. There are those who assert (we do not, for it is not necessary) that the alleged Deputation to Henry Price, of Boston, as Provincial Grand Master of New England, dated at London, 30th April 1732, has no valid existence. Certain it is, according to the testimony of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for 1871, where the whole question is thoroughly gone into, that no trace of the Price Deputation is on record in the Grand Lodge of England, except in the printed calendar of 1768, after the death of Provincial Grand Master Jeremy Gridley, in 1767, when Bro. Henry Price was appointed to succeed him, nor is there any mention whatever there of the name of Henry Price as Provincial Grand Master of New England in 1733; while there is a full record, as we have before stated, of the Coxe Deputation of 1730, and of the appointment of Bro. Daniel Coxe as Provincial Grand Master. The only evidence of the Price Deputation, is an alleged copy of it, in Boston, made, not in 1733 or thereabouts, but as late as 1751, when Bro. Charles Pelham, Secretary of the First or Royal Exchange Lodge, Boston, wrote up the minutes of his Lodge *for the previous eighteen years*, and placed the Price Deputation at the head. Price's Deputation only exists in an alleged copy, and by hearsay evidence, and of false hearsay in one important particular, as we know, when it was alleged, in the Boston prints, that Price's Deputation had been *extended* by the Grand Lodge of England over all North America; and it was this *false* assertion that led Grand Master Bro. Benjamin Franklin to write his now famous Masonic letter, under date of Nov. 28, 1734, to Bro. Henry Price.

We note also another discrepancy in the alleged Price Deputation of 1773. In the copy of that Deputation, certified to by Grand Secretary Moore, of Massachusetts, in 1871, it is stated to be signed by "J. Smythe J.G.W." This was not the name of the then Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of England, but it was "James Moore Smyth." Here is another nut for our Massachusetts brethren to crack.

We observe, finally, that not only was the earliest Prov. G. Master and Grand Lodge for America warranted in Philadelphia, by the *First Grand Lodge of England*, the so-called "Ancients," in 1730, but also the earliest Provincial Grand Master and Grand Lodge for America were warranted in Pennsylvania by the *Second Grand Lodge of England*, the so-called "Ancients," and bears date July 14, 1761. (See Part I. Reprint Pennsylvania History and Proceedings, p 27). Pennsylvania carries off all Masonic honours in this regard, and her historic position is assured.

We trust that both our esteemed contemporary the N.Y. *Hebrew Leader*, and all other leaders of Masonic opinion, will take note of the above facts, and govern themselves accordingly.

A meeting of the Grand Council of the Allied Masonic Degrees of England and Wales, &c., &c., of which Most Worshipful Bro. the Rev. Canon Portal P.G.M. M.M.M. is the Grand Master, and Right Worshipful Bro. Charles F. Matier P.G.W. M.M.M. the Deputy Grand Master, will take place at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at four o'clock, when, in addition to other business, the Grand Officers will be appointed and invested. The Annual Festival of the Metropolitan Council will take place at five o'clock. Dinner, including wine, for members, 10s 6d; to non members, One Guinea.

MARRIAGE.

MATHER-LONG.—At St. John the Divine, Kennington, on Monday, 30th ult., ARTHUR ADAM, eldest son of Mr. A. Stoker Mather, to ELIZA JANE LOUISA, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Long.

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G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, July 1883.

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FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. THOMAS VINCENT LEE, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last, Highgate Road, N.

NOTICE.—FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

THIS fire has not touched in the least any part of the Freemasons' Tavern, and will not cause the slightest interference with any arrangements made or pending for Masonic or other Banquets, Balls, Public Meetings, or any purpose for which the establishment is devoted. Orders can now be received for Masonic and Regimental Dinners, Public Festivals, Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, Evening Parties, Balls, Soirees, &c., and the Spacious Hall is, as usual, available for Election and other Public Meetings.

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MANAGER—BROTHER D. M. SHERWILL, No. (813),
Late of Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street.

Lymington Villa, Clapham, S.W.
July 1883.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am *personally* interested in the undermentioned case, the applicant being related to me. The sad circumstances under which the application is made are such as to justify the most strenuous exertions on the part of those who can sympathise with misfortune, and desire to mitigate unmerited distress.

If you will help me at the ensuing Election, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. The promise of your proxies and of your interest in support of this case will be highly esteemed and remembered should occasion arise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,
JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.

The favour of your VOTE and INTEREST is respectfully and earnestly solicited on behalf of

KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON,

AGED 8 YEARS.

Daughter of Brother CHARLES GEORGE GIBSON P.M. 223, 189 (now in Australia), who from unfortunate circumstances is unable to contribute anything towards the maintenance of his Wife and Six Children.

The case is strongly recommended by

W. Bro. Isaac Latimer, J.P., P.M. 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon.
W. Bro. William Derry P.M. 156 P.G.J.W. Devon.
W. Bro. J. Edward Curtcis P.M. 70, 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon, V. Pat. R.M.I.B. V.P. R.M.B.I.
W. Bro. A. McPherson Walls P.G. Std., Vice-Pres.—Lloyds.
*W. Bro. E. F. Storr P.M. 22, 1679, P.Z. 1044, Z. 192, Mayday Villas, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
W. Bro. E. C. Mather P.M. 23, 71 Fleet Street.
*W. Bro. J. Farmaner P.M. 28, 485, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. J. Hainsworth P.M. 28, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. J. Thomas P.M. 28, 138 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. Grove P.M. 1769, 173 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. Thomas Fairweather P.S.W. 22, 15 Watling Street, E.C.
W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z., &c., Clapham, S.W.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those marked thus (*); also by the Mother, Mrs. C. G. Gibson, 14 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR

MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858 in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 609, Christchurch, New Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Ross, New Zealand; subsequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer North Island, New Zealand.

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PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF ESSEX.

THE Annual Meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge was held at the Railway Hotel, Parkeston (near Harwich), on Wednesday, when the Right Honourable the Lord Brooke, M.P., R.W. Provincial Grand Master, was supported by Bro. Fred. A. Philbrick, Q.C., P.G.D., Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and a large attendance of Provincial Grand Officers, Present and Past. Amongst those present were Bros. Matthew Clark P.G.D., Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Joshua Nunn P.G.S.B., Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., James Terry Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Thomas Vincent Prov. G.S.B. Surrey, Frederick Long (Suffolk), &c. &c. Shortly after one o'clock Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in a room at the Station, kindly placed at the disposal of the entertaining Lodge by the Great Eastern Railway Company, who, it may here be stated, had entered thoroughly into the spirit of the gathering, and had rendered every possible assistance to make it a success. After the Provincial Grand Master had been saluted, the Provincial G. Secretary read the minutes of the last annual Provincial Grand Lodge meeting, held at Chingford in August last, under the presidency of the late Lord Tenterden, K.C.B.; and of the especial Grand Lodge held at Colchester in February last, on which occasion Lord Brooke, M.P., the present Prov. Grand Master, was installed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, K.G., P.G.W. Several letters expressing regret at inability to attend were announced, amongst others from Bros. Lord Waveney, Lord Henniker, T. F. Halsey, M.P., Rev. C. J. Martyn, Dr. Wilson Iles, Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary, &c., &c. On calling over the roll of Lodges, it was found that the twenty which comprise the Province were represented. The amount of contributions received showed a slight increase over that of the last year, while the numerical strength of membership was declared as 897 against 866 for the corresponding period of 1882. A balance of £60 9s was announced as to the credit of Provincial Grand Lodge. The report of the Auditors was unanimously received and adopted. The next feature of the day's proceedings was to receive the report of the Charity Committee, which had been prepared by Bro. Dehane, the Representative of the Province, and which was read by that worthy brother, as follows:—

Before I enter on that which the Provincial Charity Committee has done, I think the Grand Lodge might like to know the voting power of the Province for the last two years, and this year as far as can be ascertained:—

		R.M.B.I. F.	R.M.B.I. M.	Boys' School.	Girls' School.	Total.
1881	Individuals	124	105	334	194	
	Lodges	25	56	96	52	
	Chapters	—	—	6	4	
		310		436	250	= 996
1882	Individuals	124	105	371	244	
	Lodges	25	56	91	51	
	Chapters	—	—	9	6	
		310		471	301	= 1082
1883	Individuals	124	105	393	267	
	Lodges	26	58	83	45	
	Chapters	—	—	6	7	
		313		482	319	= 1114

Averaging something like one-third of a vote for each of the brethren in the Province for each of the Charities. Of course these figures do not include those brethren who belong to the Province but reside in London.

Since Grand Lodge meeting in August last year the Provincial Charity Committee has given its support to only one candidate—Frederick Charles Victor Basham—a very deserving case, son of a P.P.G.S.B., Secretary and P.M. of the Star in the East Lodge, who lost his life while discharging his duties, leaving a widow and five children almost totally unprovided for.

Unfortunately I am unable to give a tabular statement of the proxies sent to the Committee by the brethren in the Province, owing to the voting papers coming to hand so short a time before the election days; in fact, many did not arrive until the elections were over, which should be obviated on future occasions. I shall therefore simply give the numbers polled on each of the three applications, namely:—

			Candidates	To be elected		Votes
April	1882	213	67	15	1st successful	3002
					15th	2050
October	1882	1134	65	12	1st	3004
					12th	2164
April	1883	1580	65	13	1st	3520
					14th	2548
Total		2927 polled for Basham;				

Bringing him in 12th on the list of successful candidates. The total number of proxies issued to the brethren in Essex for these three elections was 3278. The Committee polled 2927; of these Lord

Claud Hamilton sent	1000
And there were borrowed	613
	1623

Only 1304 being sent to the Committee, showing 1974 proxies were otherwise disposed of; in consequence, a large number—623—had to be borrowed to secure this election. I am, however, pleased to say 471 have been repaid, leaving 194 owing, which I trust the brethren by their unanimous support will enable the Committee to pay in October; and, should there be no Essex candidate, to lay the foundation of a fund of proxies which would be available and the sure means of carrying a candidate when taken up by the Committee. This being easily accomplished, by lending to other *Provincial* Committees, securing their confidence and keeping up the *Provincial prestige*.

I may mention that I could have borrowed, in the name of the Essex Committee, any number of proxies, but, with the able assistance and joint calculation of Bro. Clowes W.M. 650 P.G.S., I determined not to pledge the Province too deeply, but abide by the number we had polled. This happily resulted in the success of our candidate. There are one or two points desirable to be impressed upon the brethren of Essex. One specially is, that without their cordial and unanimous support the Committee cannot do justice to the Province, and, as every Lodge may, and probably will, each year send a new member to serve on the Committee, that point should be seriously considered on installation days, when the brother is elected. Another point is, that the proxies should be sent to the Prov. Grand Secretary in good time, and so obviate that loss of votes which has happened at each of the three last elections. It is hoped the brothers elected by the Lodges will make it convenient to attend themselves, or by deputy, at the Committee meetings.

In conclusion, the Committee trust the steps taken to secure the election of their candidate, and the happy result, will meet with the approval of Grand Lodge.

H. DEHANE W.M. 1543 P.G.S.D.
Representing the Committee at the Elections.

This report was unanimously adopted.

Lord Brooke then addressed the brethren. This being the first opportunity he had had, he would avail himself of the occasion to express his pleasure at the kindly reception given him by the Freemasons of Essex on the day of his installation as Provincial Grand Master, by the Duke of Albany. While recognising how much of the brilliancy and lustre attached to that gathering was due to the fact that the Duke of Albany had so kindly undertaken to perform the ceremony of his installation, he could but be proud of the hearty reception and cordial greeting with which, personally, he had been received. He might here state also, that the Duke of Albany had since expressed the gratification he experienced on the occasion of his first visit to Colchester, and that he hoped to revisit it on an early day. Knowing that arrangements had been made for the enjoyment of those present, he thought it would be out of place for him to make a long address; moreover, he was not a good speaker at the best of times, and when he remembered that only last year they were presided over by a Mason so eloquent as the late Lord Tenterden, he was the more reminded of his own shortcomings. With respect to the several reports they had listened to, he thought he could congratulate the members of P.G. Lodge. The falling off in the number of members referred to last year had been recovered, and they now were a little above the return made for the year 1881. He was pleased to say he had received several applications for Warrants, and had himself taken part in the inauguration of a new Lodge, the Blackwater, which was consecrated at Maldon on the 20th June last. One point in reference to Bro. Dehane's Report he thought he might call attention to, that was that the suggestion made as to the forwarding of voting papers should be more consistently followed. It was very desirable that a reserve fund of votes should be established. The Prov. Grand Master then alluded to the kindness displayed by the Great Eastern Railway Company in assisting to make the meeting a success, and remarked how gratified he was to see his friend Lord Claud Hamilton, who was so closely connected with the Company, present. This was the first important event that had taken place since his appointment as Provincial Grand Master; personally he was much indebted to Bro. Richard Clowes, the Worshipful Master of the entertaining Lodge, for the share he had taken in making the arrangements. He would reserve any further remarks he might desire to offer, as he knew careful preparation had been made by the Executive who had control of the day's arrangements for the enjoyment of those who were present. Lord Brooke then formally requested Bro. Philbrick to continue as Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and re-invested him with the collar of office. This compliment having been gracefully acknowledged by Bro. Philbrick, Bro. Andrew Durrant was re-elected Provincial Grand Treasurer, and the Officers for the year were appointed and invested, as follow:—

Bro. Richard Clowes W.M. 650	G. Senior Warden
William Sowman I.P.M. 51	G. Junior Warden
Rev. C. H. Roberts Chaplain 453 ...	G. Chaplain
Andrew Durrant P.M. and Treas. 276...	G. Treasurer
F. A. White W.M. 1437	G. Registrar
T. J. Ralling P.M. and Sec. 51 ...	G. Secretary
R. D. Poppleton I.P.M. 433	G. Senior Deacon
J. J. Cavill W.M. 1312	G. Junior Deacon
J. Child W.M. 453	G. Supt. of Works
A. Lucking P.M. 160	G. D. of Cer.
W. D. Merritt W.M. 1000	G. Assist. D. of C.
H. Harper P.M. and Secretary 160 ...	G. Sword Bearer
W. G. Brighten S.W. 1000	G. Organist
Thomas G. Mills I.P.M. 697... ...	G. Pursuivant
F. Bird I.P.M. 1024	G. Assist. Pursuivant

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T. S. Sarel	G. Tyler	
T. Eustace W.M. 697	G. Stewards	
T. Tholander W.M. 1457		
C Floyd W.M. 1817		
H. Everard S.W. 660		
M. L. Sanders Sec. 650		
Robert Smith J.W. 1977		

Some discussion followed in reference to business matters; the sum of ten guineas was voted in support of the maintenance fund of the Harwich Life Boat, and votes of thanks were passed to the Railway Company for the help they had given to promote the success of the meeting. Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed.

The brethren now went on board a steamer placed at the disposal of Prov. Grand Lodge by the Railway Company. This arrangement was made ostensibly to convey the party to Harwich, where the banquet was to be served, but, as time permitted, a run out to the German Ocean gave zest to appetite, and when the guests sat down it goes without saying that ample justice was done to the good things provided. After the cloth had been cleared, Lord Brooke proposed the first toast. This was always received in assemblages of Englishmen with enthusiasm, and certainly always with loyalty by Freemasons. Her Majesty takes a deep interest in Freemasonry, otherwise she would scarcely countenance three of her sons taking so active a part in it. In proposing the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Prov. Grand Master said probably many of those who were present had more experience of the seal shown by the Grand Master than he could boast. However, a short time ago he had the pleasure of meeting His Royal Highness, just anterior to his Visit to York, when it was evident he felt deep interest in the share he was to take in the Masonic ceremony he had engaged himself for. The toast he was sure would receive every honour at the hands of the brethren in that room. With the next toast—The Pro Grand Master, Lord Carnarvon; the Deputy Grand Master, Lord Lathom; and the Grand Officers Present and Past—was associated the name of Brother Matthew Clark P.G.D., who for so many years had been associated with the Province of Essex as Deputy Provincial Grand Master. After this toast had been replied to, Brother Philbrick, in a highly complimentary speech, proposed the health of the Prov. Grand Master. After the sudden and lamentable death of Lord Tenterden, the spirits of the Essex Masons were naturally in a state of depression, but when it became known who was to succeed, their hopes revived. Hope is the inheritance of those who make high aspirations; yet under Lord Brooke's headship the number of Lodges had been extended, and the membership of the Province had already increased. He was sure they would all join with him in the hope that this increase would be sustained. He could assure the Prov. Grand Master that the more the brethren saw him amongst them the more would their affections increase. All wished him long life and a happy reign as the ruler of the Province. In reply Lord Brooke thanked one and all most heartily for the kind reception they had given him. He felt Bro. Philbrick's too flattering remarks were undeserved. He came into the Province, now nearly twelve months ago, a comparative stranger, and he knew he fell far short of what might reasonably be expected from him. During the early part of the year he had heavy duties to perform, but the kind feeling evinced by all Masons in the Province would spur him on to make every effort for their advancement. He would strive to be with them personally, and was much gratified with the *esprit de corps* that seemed to exist. He had been especially happy that day in attending Provincial Grand Lodge, where the arrangements had been so well carried out under the auspices of Bro. Clowes, the W.M. of the Harwich Lodge. The entire arrangements had been of an eminently satisfactory character, while the "whiff of the sea" which they had indulged in, through the kindness of the Great Eastern Railway Company, would not be the least pleasant incident connected with the visit. Lord Brooke then briefly referred to the magnitude of the works that were now on the point of completion, and trusted that Harwich and the Harwich Lodge might continue the course of prosperity they were now fairly embarked on. In proposing the health of the Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Essex, and the Provincial Grand Officers Present and Past, Lord Brooke stated that in Bro. Philbrick he had a most excellent supporter. For many years he had been heart and soul with the Masons of the Province; moreover, he had such frequent opportunities in joining in their meetings that he (Lord Brooke) could scarcely say a word that could commend him to their regard. Many of the other Provincial Grand Officers he should like to enumerate, but time would scarcely permit. He should, therefore, call upon the brethren to drink the toast. Brother Philbrick, acknowledged the compliment in a speech that was full of fervour, and then proposed the health of the Visitors. One of the cardinal virtues of Freemasonry is hospitality. Heart to heart, and hand to hand the host receives the guest. On the present occasion the guests entertained their hosts. The very room in which they were now assembled, and wherein they had been so hospitably entertained, was the property of the Company of whom the guest he desired to associate with the toast was the representative. He scarcely know whether Lord Claud Hamilton was a Freemason under the English Constitution, but his father, the Duke of Abercorn, is Grand Master of Ireland, and is known to Craftsmen all over the world. We here in Harwich have every reason to be proud of the Great Eastern Railway Company with which Lord Hamilton is so closely connected, and trust the efforts they are making to develop the Contental Traffic, which that day had been so prominently brought under notice, would have a speedy and beneficial result. With the toast he would couple the name of Lord Claud Hamilton. In response, Lord Hamilton expressed his satisfaction at knowing the efforts made by the Company he represented had added to the enjoyment of the day. In reference to what Bro. Philbrick had said, he might tell them he was not at present a Mason under the English Constitution, but he thought the time had arrived when he should join an English Lodge. He felt too much stress had been laid upon the small service he had been able to render towards securing the return of the Provincial candidate, whose father he might state had lost his life in the service of the Great Eastern Railway Company. In what he had done, he received valuable help from members of the Craft outside the Province, to whom personally he felt much indebted. He trusted a prosperous future was before them, and that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex would be second to none in England. Several other toasts followed, the entertaining Lodge coming in for a full share of praise for the success of the meeting.

An excellent selection of music was sung, under the direction of Worshipful Bro. George F. Smith P.M. 1839, who was assisted by Master Willie Hall, Master Rovy Wetenu, Bro. J. Stedman and Bro. De Lacy. We append the programme:—National Anthem—Solo, Master Willie Hall; "God Bless the Prince of Wales"—Solo, Bro. Stedman; Glee, "The Chough and Crow"—Solos by Masters Hall, Wetenu, and Bro. De Lacy; Song, "Good Company"—Bro. Stedman; Duet, "I know a Bank"—Masters Willie Hall and Rovy Wetenu; Song, "The Jester's Song"—Bro. De Lacy; Part Song, "Sweet and Low." The way in which the Glee was rendered evoked enthusiastic applause, and though the time for departure was fast approaching, and trains had to be caught, Lord Brooke said he could not but endorse the strong demand made by the brethren for an encore. We congratulate Bro. Stedman on the musical ability displayed by his talented pupils, Masters Hall and Wetenu.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF BRO. W. H. W. R. BURRELL.

WE, together with the whole Masonic body in Sussex and elsewhere, sympathise with its Provincial Grand Master in the loss he has recently sustained by the sudden death of his second son, Brother Walter Henry Wyndham Raymond Burrell. It appears that the deceased had been to a cricket match and was returning to his father's house, at West Grinstead, on a tricycle. By some means he got upset, was pitched on to the side of the road, his head coming into violent collision with a post. This produced concussion of the brain, unconsciousness, and death on the 20th ult., two days afterwards. The circumstances of the accident, the position held by the deceased's father as a Member of Parliament, his rank and influence in the Masonic body, his generous character, and the estimation in which the deceased himself was held, invested the whole matter with a pertinent, though mournful interest. The deceased was only twenty-six years of age, but he had made many friends, who testified their affection in the only manner possible on the occasion of the funeral, which took place at the old Parish Church of Shipley, on Wednesday, 25th July. The coffin was borne to the grave by eight men employed on Sir W. W. Burrell's estate, and if the description of it had not been furnished, it would have been impossible to distinguish of what it was made and how ornamented. The coffin was literally smothered with wreaths and flowers, and the assemblage, comprising the funeral cortège and those met in the church and at the grave showed how deep and wide-spread was the respect felt for the deceased. The funeral service was ornate and more than ordinarily solemn. A communion service was held in the house where deceased's body laid in the morning; the funeral procession was met at the church porch by several clergymen and a special choir of boys, one of whom led the way, bearing a large cross. A processional hymn was sung, and the coffin was conveyed into the church and the service following was impressively conducted by the Rev. N. Andrews. Sir William Burrell desired the funeral to be kept quiet, and sent no invitations to the several Masonic bodies of which he is the local head, and of one of which the deceased was an honoured member. Nevertheless, the brethren were not debarred from attending, and many joined in paying the last sad tribute of respect to their departed brother. The Mid Sussex Lodge, No. 1141, to which we presume deceased belonged, was well represented. The Lodge sent a wreath of acacia, ferns and flowers, made up into the form of the square and compasses, in the centre of which was placed a white card printed in blue letters, "W.M. and brethren of the Mid Sussex Lodge, 1141, Horsham." The wreath had a pretty appearance, and was particularly attractive to those who are strangers to the Craft. To the initiated it told an impressive story, and brought home in reality what they had often before seen symbolised. The Lodge in question was represented by Brothers A. Pennells W.M., L. B. Henderson S.D., J. Moon P.M., D. Phillips I.G., T. Hills J.W., and — Thomas; the Brighton Lodges were represented by Bros. A. Scott D.G.M., W. T. Nell, Hughes, and J. Sayers; and the Cuckfield (Ockendean Lodge) by Bros. Byass, Burtenshaw, E. Domsday, Gallop, and Sergison, each of whom as he passed round the coffin placed a sprig of acacia upon the top. The whole ceremony was profoundly solemn, and yet the bereaved could not fail to derive some solace from the love and sympathy of those who shared in their grief, and showed by their presence, and actions how much they wished to honour real worth, and lighten the effects of the blow that had fallen.

A Meeting of the Metropolitan Council (Time Immemorial) will be held at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at three o'clock p.m. The installation of Bro. Robert Roy, Grand Senior Deacon W.M. elect, and the appointment and investment of Officers are the principal features of the day's proceedings.

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NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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ROYAL ALFRED LODGE, No. 780.

AT the summer meetings of this Lodge, held this year on Friday, the 27th ult., we naturally look for a diminished attendance. Many of the members are away, on pleasure bent, while those who are still on the "grind" can scarcely find the leisure to attend to their Masonic duties at this time of the year when nearly all business establishments are arranging for the absence of some members of their respective staffs. However, Bro. Franckel was supported by Past Masters Bros. W. Gomm (Treasurer), W. Hilton (Secretary), G. A. Littlewood, Walter Goss, B. E. Blasby, W. Gardiner, and H. Potter; Bros. J. J. Gunner S.W., W. Beckett J.W., C. Maton I.G., J. Gilbert Tyler, &c., &c. The Visitors present were Bros. T. E. Tarrant 186, E. H. Sagg P.M. 452, and W. W. Morgan S.W. 211. After Lodge had been formally opened, and the minutes of last meeting read and confirmed, Bro. Edwin Littlejohns was examined and entrusted. Lodge was then opened in the second degree, and the candidate was passed, the W.M. giving a careful rendering of the ceremony. The next business was the selection of a W.M. for the next year, and the choice of the brethren resulted in Brother J. J. Gunner being elected. Bro. Gunner is an initiate of the Lodge, and one who has identified himself with the work ever since, having passed through all the offices; we look forward to a prosperous year for him during his Mastership. Bro. Gomm P.M. was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Gilbert re-appointed Tyler. Bros. C. Botley, Jackson, and Sharpe were appointed Auditors. Shortly afterwards Lodge was closed. Bro. John Brill, the proprietor of this comfortable hostelry, supplied a capital banquet, and personally looked after the comfort of his guests. On removal of the cloth, the W.M. gave the Loyal toasts, which were enthusiastically received. Bro. Blasby proposed the health of the Worshipful Master. The past year had been an eventful one in the history of the Royal Alfred Lodge. Bro. Franckel had carried out the work in an eminently satisfactory way, and to the entire satisfaction of the majority of the members. He (Bro. Blasby) had great pleasure in offering the toast for the acceptation of the brethren, who he felt assured would do it full honour. After a song by Bro. Gunner, "The Last Stirrup Cup," Bro. Frankel rose to reply. After thanking the brethren for the hearty reception they had given the toast, so flatteringly introduced by Bro. Blasby, he thought it a duty he owed to Bro. Gunner to compliment him upon the services he had rendered to the Lodge, and to congratulate him upon having been unanimously elected to the highest position it was in the power of the brethren to confer upon him. For himself he had done his best to merit the good opinion of the brethren of the Royal Alfred Lodge, and he felt he had not been unsuccessful in his endeavours. In speaking to the toast of the Treasurer and Secretary, the W.M. said Bro. Gomm had been re-elected, and all felt assured the choice of the brethren could not have fallen on a better man. Bro. Hilton, the energetic Secretary, had performed the duties of that office for nearly twenty years, during which term he had brought to bear upon his labours an amount of assiduity and energy that had won for him golden opinions from all with whom he had been associated. It had been suggested to him (the W.M.) that he had taken this toast somewhat out of order, but he felt the zeal displayed by those he now sought to honour warranted what he had done. He would therefore call upon all present to drink to the toast. Brother Gomm replied; he felt proud of the confidence reposed in him. He looked forward to a successful future for the Lodge. He did not desire to occupy much of their time, consequently would conclude by thanking all for his re-election. Brother Hilton, while bowing with all deference to the ruling of the W.M. as regards the precedence of the toast of the Past Masters, wished it to be understood he did not desire to be placed before those brethren with whom he had been associated so long. He felt proud in being able to say he had always been received with cordiality. With the Worshipful Master, he regretted they were not honoured with a larger attendance of the members. Brother Hilton then offered some excellent advice with regard to the future of the Lodge, which received every attention from, and will doubtless be acted upon by, the members present. In speaking to the toast of the Past Masters Brother Franckel said doubtless he should have been more in order had he given it precedence over the one he last introduced; however, he felt they were all personal friends and would not censure him too severely. He then mentioned each of those present, and gracefully commented on the ability each had displayed. Bro. Littlewood was the first to reply; he was followed by Bros. Blasby, Walter Goss, and Gardiner. The latter brother made allusion to the death of Bro. Hale, who for many years had been associated with the Royal Alfred Lodge, where he was beloved and esteemed by all the members who knew him. For the Visitors Bros. Tarrant, Sagg and Morgan replied. The health of the Worshipful Master elect was most cordially received and drank, and after Bro. Gunner and other Officers had responded, the Tyler was summoned for the parting toast. Some capital songs enlivened the proceedings, Bros. Brill, Botley, and others exerting themselves much to the satisfaction of the company. Brother Sagg kindly accompanied on the piano.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Never at fault.—In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and scrofulous enlargements of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure, which never disappoints the most favourable expectations. It manifests a potent and peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood, and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the Pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which renders the cures complete and permanent. Under the general influence of these potent remedies, the puny infant becomes the robust child, the pale and emaciated regain colour and flesh, and the dyspeptic eats freely, without fear.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

THE Quarterly Convocation was held on Wednesday, at Freemasons' Hall. Col. Creaton acted as M.E.Z., Comp. Glaisher and Murton respectively as H. and J. As usual at this time of year there was but a small attendance. The minutes of last Convocation were read and confirmed, the Report of the Committee of General Purposes as printed by us last week was accepted, and petitions for three new warrants, also particularised by us last week, were granted. Col. Creaton gave notice of his intention, at next meeting of Grand Chapter, to propose a grant out of Grand Chapter Funds towards rebuilding the Temple.

THE INSTITUTION AT CROYDON.

The summer entertainment to the residents in the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution's buildings at Croydon was given on Tuesday, and was, as usual, eminently successful. It is pleasant to observe, on the occasion of visits by members of the Craft to this Institution, the perfect friendly equality existing between the visitors and the residents. This, as is generally believed, is not a feature in the majority of other Charities, in which past social status, it is to be feared, is too often lost sight of, and a pitying sense of a present inferior status kept constantly in view. It is the desire of the Craft at large, and it is emphatically the constant endeavour of the Committees and the Secretary, who have the management of this Institution, to make clear to the residents themselves, as well as to all others, that these Masons and widows of Masons who in the decline of life find a refuge in the pleasant retreat at Croydon bring with them and retain their former status, that they are entitled to receive—as they do receive—the same regard as had previously come to them as a consequence of their social position. Indeed, if any difference at all is experienced, it is much more likely that some of the residents are enjoying unaccustomed consideration, than that any consideration and regard are lost. These remarks are made in consequence of a writer, signing himself "Watchman," having addressed a letter to a Masonic contemporary, in which he said, "the almshouses at Croydon are associated with wrecked fortunes and troublous times. It is true that they are a haven of rest for the weary, world-tired wayfarer, but they are reminders of more prosperous times. The bane is equally present with the antidote, and unfortunately the cost is out of all proportion to the good done." "Watchman" stigmatises the almshouses as a white elephant, and suggests that the time has come to consider whether it would not be kinder to poor and distressed brethren to let them keep their little homes, or reside with their friends, so that, while recipients of secret charity, they shall be free in the sight of the world from the badge of dependence." Surely this is the objection of a very thin-skinned or over-sensitive person, and relates rather to his own feelings than to those of the residents, upon whose behalf he must have taken up the cudgels without authority from them; because there is no compulsion upon those who accept the benefits of the Institution to go into the homes provided at Croydon—in fact, the succour afforded at that pleasant retreat forms but a very small part of the aggregate of relief granted by the Institution, and that the great majority of its *bénéficiaires* are annuitants who either have their little homes or do live with their friends. A great many of these annuitants would doubtless be glad to live at Croydon, if the buildings were sufficient for their accommodation. Mr. Terry, the Secretary of the Institution, referred to the subject in a short speech he had occasion to make at the close of Tuesday's entertainment, and said that if the writer would only come to see the Croydon Home he would find that the inmates had no restrictions whatever put upon them, but enjoyed to a great extent the same comforts that they would have in private apartments of their own.—*Evening News.*

Under the title of "Masonic Recollections," Bro. Rob Morris, LL.D., is writing a series of very interesting papers for that capital monthly, the *Masonic Review*, Cincinnati, Ohio. His experience has been large and varied, and during his time he has done much to further the interests of the Craft. As far back as 1853 he started the *Kentucky Freemason*, which changed its name afterwards to the *American Freemason*. Bro. Morris says, "it was strictly Masonic and strictly original," and that it met with conspicuous success for a time, but he says nothing about its subsequent career. As editor he was pestered with poetic contributions, and the difficulty of choice was probably the rock upon which he split. One instance he gives is worth quoting. He says: "I remember a 'poem' of a hundred lines or more describing a defunct Lodge. Here is a characteristic stanza:—

> Its juice of Masonry's dried up,
> Its bowels gone, its brain scooped out,
> Its heart and vitals slung about,
> Its secrets busted up!"

We need scarcely say that the writer of the above doggrel did not succeed in gaining a place in the *American Freemason*. He was a "pote" born to blush and write unseen, one of the unappreciated geniuses who live upon the hope that their powers will be discovered when it is too late to profit by them.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 4th AUGUST.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8

1223—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester

MONDAY, 6th AUGUST.

1319—Asaph, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

37—Anchor and Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Church Institute, Bolton-le-Moors
133—Harmony, Ship Hotel, Faversham
154—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
156—Harmony, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
236—York, Masonic Hall, York
381—Harmony and Industry, Smalley's Hotel, Market street, Over Darwen
431—St. George, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, N. Shields
597—St. Cybi, Town Hall, Holyhead
850—St. Oswald, Town Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire
1045—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham, Cheshire
1050—Gundulph, King's Head Hotel, Rochester
1108—Royal Wharfedale, Private Room, Boroughgate, Otley, Yorks
1180—Forward, Masonic Rooms, New Hall-street, Birmingham
1211—Goderich, Masonic Hall, Gt. George-street, Leeds
1239—Wentworth, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1302—De Warren, Masonic Hall, White Swan Hotel, Halifax.
1380—Skelmersdale, Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, Liverpool
1519—Albert Edward, Albion Hotel, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington
1573—Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Caer-street, Swansea
1578—Merlin, New Inn Hotel, Pontypridd, South Wales'
1676—St. Nicholas, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
1798—Zion, Hulme Town Hall, Manchester.
R.A. 380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley
M.M. 12—Minerva, Masonic Hall, Prince Street, Hull
R.C.—Skelmersdale, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

TUESDAY, 7th AUGUST.

Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
171—Amity, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1340—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 1385—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)

70—St. John, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.
124—Marquis of Granby, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham
158—Adams, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
246—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
285—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
364—Cambrian, Masonic Hall, Neath.
393—St. David, Masons' Hall, The Parade, Berwick
558—Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone.
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Bridlington Quay.
804—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant.
847—Fortescue, Manor House, Honiton, Devon.
948—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
995—Furness, Masonic Hall, Ulverston.
1002—Skiddaw, Lodge Room, Market-place, Cockermouth.
1134—Newall, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
1244—Marwood, Freemasons' Hall, Redcar.
1310—Harrow, King's Head, Harrow.
1322—Waverley, Caledonia Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 6. (Instruction.)
1760—Coleridge, Sandringham House, Clevedon.
R.A. 203—St. John of Jerusalem, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
R.A. 661—Scarsdale, Masonic Hall, Chesterfield
R.A. 784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
R.A. 938—Grosvenor, Masonic Hall, New Street Birmingham
R.A. 1138—Devon, Masonic Hall, Devon Square, Newton Abbey
M.M. 161—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

WEDNESDAY, 8th AUGUST.

Special Communication of Grand Lodge, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.30
Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
1260—John Hervey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1538—St. Martin's-le-Grand, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street
1586—Upper Norwood, White Hart Hotel, Upper Norwood
1604—Wanderers, Black Horse, York Street, S.W., at 7.30 (Instruction)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale
146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
225—St. Luke's, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich
281—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster
288—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
483—Sympathy, Old Falcon Hotel, Gravesend
666—Benevolence, Private Rooms, Prince Town, Dartmoor
758—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 7.30. (Instruction)
851—Worthing of Friendship, Steyne Hotel, Worthing.
852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford.
854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham.
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Church-street, Tamworth.
1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1209—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate.
1248—Denison, Grand Hotel, Scarborough.
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1342—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle.
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
1398—Baldwin, Dalton Castle, Dalton-in-Furness
1424—Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham.
1434—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham.
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1643—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hebburn-on-Tyne.
R.A. 20—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham
R.A. 77—Hermes, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend
R.A. 290—St. Wulstans, Masonic Hall, 95 High Street, Worcester
R.A. 298—Unity, 23 Ann Street, Rochdale
R.A. 363—Royal Preston, Preston
R.A. 350—Melibah, Grapes Inn, Stoneclough, near Manchester
R.A. 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

THURSDAY, 9th AUGUST.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1804—Coborn, Vestry Hall, Bow
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)

35—Medina, 85 High-street, Cowes.
97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Toward-road, Sunderland.
139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
333—Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston
339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith, Cumberland.
477—Mersey, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead.
546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline-street, Longton, Stafford.
732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.
1055—Derby, Knowsley's Hotel, Cheetham, Lancashire.
1098—St. George, Private Room, Temperance Hotel, Tredegar, Mon.
1144—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1145—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1204—Royd, Imperial Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire.
1273—St. Michael, Free Church School-rooms, Sittingbourne
1369—Bala, Plasgoch Hotel, Bala.
1416—Falcon, Masonic Hall, Castle Yard, Thirsk.
1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon.
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1583—Corbet, Corbet Arms, Towyn.
1697—Hospitality, Royal Hotel, Waterfoot, near Manchester.
1782—Machen, Swan Hotel, Coleshill.
1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
1915—Graystone, Forester's Hall, Whitstable
R.A. 51—Patriotic, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester
R.A. 254—Trinity, Castle Inn, Coventry
R.A. 464—Hwilfordd, Masonic Hall, Haverfordwest
R.A. 723—Panmure, Masonic Hall, Barrack Road, Aldershot
K.T. 21—Salamanca, Masonic Hall, Halifax

FRIDAY, 10th AUGUST.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
706—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1208—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary's-street, Cardiff.
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
458—Aire and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse-street, Goole.
526—Honour, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton.
662—Dartmouth, Dartmouth Hotel, West Brom wich.
1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Parliament-street, Harriogate
1087—Bendesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 61—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's Place, Halifax
R.A. 81—Royal York, Private Rooms, Doric Place, Woodbridge
R.A. 406—De Sussex, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle
K.T.—Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Huddersfield

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SATURDAY, 11th AUGUST.

1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1685—Guelph, Red Lion, Leytonstone
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green
Metropolitan Council (T.I.) Allied Masonic Degrees, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, at 3
Grand Council of the Allied Masonic Degrees, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, at 4
1423—Era, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
1637—Unity, Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore
1929—Mozart, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon

CONSECRATION OF THE GREENWOOD LODGE, No. 1982.

ANOTHER Lodge was added to the roll of the Province of Surrey on Saturday last, on which day the Right Wor. Prov. Grand Master attended at the Town Hall, Epsom, where the members of the Greenwood Lodge have arranged to hold their meetings. This Lodge derives its name from the esteemed Brother who for the last twenty-seven years has so constantly identified himself with the work of the Province, and by his courtesy and consideration won golden opinions from all with whom he has been brought into business relationship. Punctually at the time appointed, 2·15, the brethren assembled in an ante-room, and entered the Lodge room in procession, where Bro. Gen. Brownrigg was supported by the following Prov. Grand Officers:—Bros. Rev. Albert Hurt Sitwell, M.A., Prov. Grand Chaplain, Charles Greenwood P.G. Sword Bearer Prov. Grand Secretary, John G. Horsey Prov. Grand Director of Ceremonies, Thomas Vincent Prov. G. Sword Bearer, H. J. Strong, M.D., P.P.G.J.W., C. Greenwood jun. P.P.G.Sec., H. E. Frances P.P.G.S.D., A. T. Jeffery P.P.G.S.D., J. Rhodes P.P.G. Org., C. Ellis P.P.G.S.B. Cambs, Thomas Squire, James Lodger P.M. 1586, James Salmon S.D. 1339, Walter Kent 554, Samuel Lloyd W.M. 1201, G. T. Carter P.M. 382, Theodore Distin 173 T. W. Morfitt 1861, Tom Hodges W.M. 1706, James Appleton 1853, Henry Sibley J.D. 1851, W. W. Morgan S.W. 211, &c. After the Prov. Grand Master had appointed his Officers and opened the Lodge, he explained the nature of the business for which they were assembled, and directed the Provincial Grand Secretary to proceed with the formal part of the business. The petition and warrant were read, and inquiry made of the brethren whether they still approved of the Officers named. This having been answered in the affirmative, the Prov. Grand Chaplain was called upon for an address. Our Rev. Brother Sitwell eloquently pointed out the nature and principles of Freemasonry. He made some happy allusions to the charge in the first degree, and exhorted the brethren to reverence and be guided by the Volume of the Sacred Law, and to regard it as the "infallible standard of Truth and Justice"—quoting the words of Sir Walter Scott with reference to the Bible:—

"Within this awful volume lies
The Mystery of Mysteries.
Happiest they of human race,
To whom God has given grace,
To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,
To lift the latch and force the way;
And, better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn."

The Provincial Grand Chaplain urged upon the Brethren the necessity of caution when speaking to non-Masons, and also the importance of setting a good example to the world, concluding with these words:—"If we forget in our conduct we are *men*, the world with its habitual severity will always remember that we are Masons." The anthem—"Behold how good and joyful a thing it is, Brethren,"—was sung in excellent style by the musical party, and the ceremony of consecration was then completed with every regard to detail. The installation of the W.M., Brother Joseph Steele, was undertaken by Brother H. E. Frances, who carried out the ceremony with his accustomed ability. The Officers appointed were—Bros. Charles Rowland Ellis S.W., Spencer Pidcock J.W., H. E. Frances P.M. Secretary, H. J. Levett S.D., Thomas Squire J.D., and Thomas Bowler Tyler. The compliment of honorary membership was conferred on the Prov. Grand Master, Bros. Strong, Greenwood, Sitwell, and Horsey; the usual felicitations and good wishes were tendered, and Lodge was closed. After a short interval, most pleasantly spent by the brethren in revisiting spots hallowed in the memory of some of those who took part in the day's proceedings, a capital "luncheon" was supplied, but we have frequently sat down where a less bountiful repast has been served when the higher-sounding title of a "banquet" has been made use of. The efforts of the caterer (Mr. John Barnard) on this occasion gave every satisfaction, and full justice was done by those who "assisted." Bro. Steele explained the absence of General Brownrigg, who had an important engagement in town that had necessitated his leaving early; he stated he should curtail his remarks, so that the brethren might have an opportunity of listening to the musical programme that had been arranged. He should therefore at once call on the brethren to drink the first toast—The Queen and the Craft. After the National Anthem had been sung, the W.M. proposed the second toast—the Most Worshipful the Grand Master. The popularity of the Prince of Wales was undoubted, and his association with the Masonic Fraternity had endeared him to the hearts of all Craftsmen. After the toast had been fully honoured, the Masonic Ode, "Hail to thee, Albert," was sung, Bro. Carter sustaining the solo part. The next toast, the W.M. said, was always an acceptable one to Masons—the Most Worshipful the Pro Grand Master, the Right Worshipful the Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers Present and Past. The growth and prosperity of the Craft was due in an eminent degree to the sustained interest taken by those distinguished noblemen—the Pro Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master. The other Grand Officers spared no labour in the fulfilment of their duties, and their worthy Brother Greenwood might be accepted as a fair sample of the august body he would now call upon them to honour. With the toast he would associate the name of Bro. Charles Greenwood Past Grand Sword Bearer. After a song by Bro Hodges—"Sweet Madoline"—Bro. Greenwood replied. On the part of the Grand Officers he thanked the W.M. for the way he had introduced the toast. He felt it must be gratifying to all Freemasons to recognise the interest taken by the Grand Officers—from the highest to the lowest—in the fulfilment of their duties; while to the Grand Officers themselves it was a source of pride to feel that their exertions were appreciated. For himself, he fully appreciated the compliment that had been paid him, at the same time he felt that the honour was conferred, through him, upon the Province with which he had been so long associated. For twenty-seven years he had held the office of Prov. Grand Secretary. In the earlier days there were but three Lodges, a very small number as compared with the twenty-seven they had now on the roll. He was extremely gratified to know that to-day the Masons of Surrey had done him another kindness in taking his name for the title of a new Lodge. He felt this was a fitting reward for his labours. He trusted the Greenwood Lodge might enjoy a career of prosperity, and that it might take a foremost position amongst the Lodges of the Province. In speaking to the next toast—the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and the Provincial Grand Officers Past and Present—the W.M. said that General Brownrigg stands in the highest estimation amongst the members of his Province, while with respect to the Provincial Grand Officers, one and all felt proud in being associated with such a chief. In reply, Bro. Sitwell thanked the W.M. and members of the Lodge for the hospitality they had dispensed. He felt he was speaking the sentiments of all for whom he was replying when he wished the Lodge every prosperity. He, with the other brethren who had assisted in the ceremony of the day, appreciated the compliment paid them by making them honorary members of this new Lodge, and felt it must be a source of infinite gratification to Brother Greenwood to have his name perpetuated by this association. On Brother H. E. Frances devolved the pleasing duty of proposing the health of the Worshipful Master. He had had great pleasure in conducting the ceremony of Installation that day, though he had to make some few slight alterations in order to conform to the peculiar views Bro. Steele—who is a member of the Society of Friends—entertained. This was the first time in the course of his Masonic experience when he had to accept an affirmation in lieu of the customary obligation. However, Bro. Steele was a thoroughly honest and consistent worker, and he (Brother Frances) and all associated with the Lodge felt he would conscientiously carry out the duties of Master of this new Lodge. In acknowledging the compliment, Bro. Steele regretted he could not command the flow of language so eloquently dispensed by Bro. Frances. However, he could assure those present the position he now occupied was one he held in the highest estimation. He had felt from the time he was received as an Initate into the Brotherhood there was a something to strive for, and in his aspiration he had realised that Bro. Frances was a tower of strength. He thanked the brethren most cordially for the reception they had given him, and assured them he would strive to the utmost to advance the Lodge. For the Visitors Bro. Morgan and others replied, and then a toast was given in honour of the Claremont Lodge, the brethren of which had so kindly acted as sponsors for the Greenwood. Bro. Steele commented upon the well-ordered lines on which the Claremont Lodge was conducted, and stated it would be his desire to emulate it. Bro. Vincent replied; the little services he had been enabled to render were cordially entered upon, and he anticipated that a bright future would be the outcome of the day's work they had been engaged in. One or two other toasts followed; some capital songs and glees were given; while the Prov. Grand Chaplain played a march of his own composition that met with especial favour from the brethren. Brother Theodore Distin also won golden opinions by his rendering of a new song—"The Queen's Hussar"—for which, we may add, he claims the authority.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, No. 507.—There was a full meeting of this Lodge of Instruction at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, on Friday, the 27th ult. Amongst those present were Bros. J. N. Bates W.M., C. H. Phillips S.W., H. H. Hughes J.W., J. B. Sarjeant S.D., C. J. Axford J.D, J. D. E Tarr I.G., James Steveds P.M. and Preceptor, Thos. Poore P.M., R. Poore Secretary, H. Hooper, A. Jones, &c. The Lodge was opened and minutes read. Bro. Bates then vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Richard Poore, who proceeded to raise the Lodge in due form, and most ably rehearsed the M.M. ceremony with traditional history and explanations. Bro. Bate then delivered the charge of the degree and resumed the chair. The Lodge was closed to the first degree, and the brethren assisted Bro. T. Poore to work the sixth section of the lecture. Bros. C. J. Axford and J. D. E. Tarr were elected members, and after a most profitably spent evening the Lodge was closed and the meeting adjourned.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—Held at Bro. Longhurst's, Canonbury Tavern, N., on Monday, 30th July. There were present Bros. Galer W.M., Jones S.W., Marks J.W., Rhodes S.D., Wolf J.D., Cosgrove I.G., Powell acting Preceptor, Killick Treasurer, Collingridge Secretary; also several other brethren. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Bagnall, as candidate for passing, answered the usual questions. Lodge was opened in the second, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Bagnall candidate. This brother also answered the questions leading to the third degree. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Aynsley acting as candidate. Lodge was resumed to the first degree and closed in due form, and adjourned to Monday, 13th inst.; Bro. Jones having been duly elected to occupy the chair on that evening, at 8.30. p.m.

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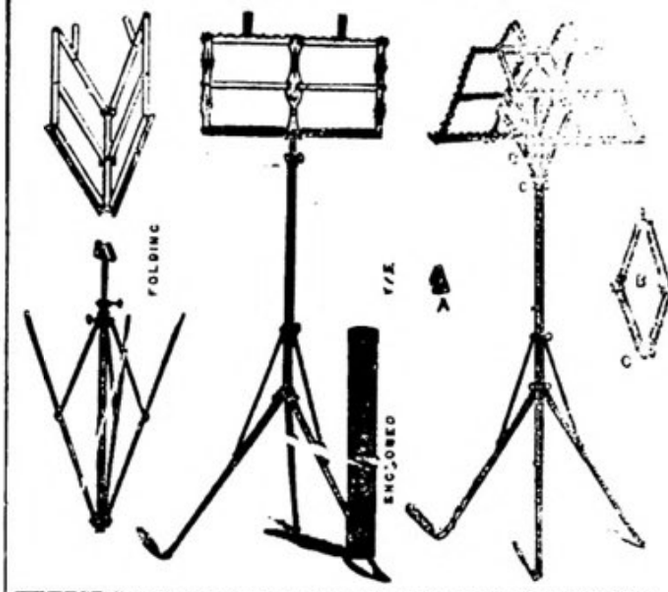

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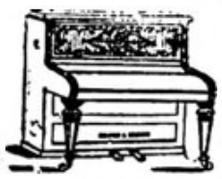

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GRAND LODGE AND THE NEW RULES.

BY some a protracted sitting of Grand Lodge was expected on Wednesday evening, when the adjourned meeting was held to consider the Revised Book of Constitutions. This anticipation was not realised, and rarely have we seen a more business-like temper displayed than was exhibited on the occasion we refer to. About two hours and a half sufficed to get through rules from 184 to 308 inclusive, and yet there did not appear to be any undue haste, and certainly no brother was debarred from having his say. Bro. Lord Holmesdale, P.G.M. Kent, presided, and conducted the business with skill and courtesy. Bro. Rev. R. J. Simpson P.G.C., who officiated as Grand Senior Warden, was inclined to be garrulous, but he was kindly checked, and in that spirit of obedience which long acquaintance with the laws of the Craft enjoins, he submitted with grace. Bro the Rev. Ambrose W. Hall, also a P.G. Chaplain, occupied the Grand Junior Warden's chair. While giving due credit to the admirable tone that prevailed, we must add that the comparatively small attendance, and the strong element of Provincial brethren present, helped the progress of business considerably. There was no lack of interest, but the members from the country were too strongly represented to make opposition formidable, had there been a desire to contest many points. There was, however, a serious discussion on the question as to the position of Past Masters who upon leaving their own localities join other Lodges. It was stoutly contended that at present these brethren were placed at a disadvantage, that they lost rank in consequence of circumstances over which they had no control. Many brethren who had done good suit and service in their mother Lodges were deprived of the proud place they had attained by long and valuable labours, and it was held that they should, as a matter of right, take rank, under certain conditions, of P.M. of any Lodge they might join, without necessarily passing through the chair again. On the other hand, it was urged that the Constitution assigns the position of P.M. of the Lodge and of P.M. in the Lodge, and that Private Lodges had the power to give honour to any joining Brother who, being a P.M. of another Lodge, might be considered entitled to merit. This point was questioned, and the Grand Registrar was appealed to. He said it was a fact that Private Lodges had conferred positions upon joining Past Masters, and that there was no written law against the practice. He declined to go farther, and as his statement was not held to be conclusive, the discussion was continued. It was advanced that even if no such power existed Private Lodges could recognise distinctive worth by electing a joining P.M. to the chair, but the retort came that that would be unjust to those who were working up to position, by putting them back a year. Ultimately the following resolution was carried: "Every such joining member, if a Past Master, shall have the rank and position of a Past Master of the Lodge, ranking next after the then junior Past Master and the Worshipful Master of that Lodge, provided he has not ceased to subscribe to a Lodge for twelve months." There is no ambiguity about this, and if the rule is to stand, a great revolution, and we fear much heartburning will ensue. It is right that service should be recognised, but how is it to be judged? If all Past Masters were alike worthy the difficulty would not be so great. Even if that were so, it would not be wise to deprive Private Lodges of the right to determine the rank a joining P.M. of another Lodge should occupy. By the hard and fast rule now adopted by Grand Lodge a new right is created, and Private Lodges, where they consider self-defence necessary, will have no other resource than exclusion. The ballot will be called into requisition in a manner little calculated to promote peace and goodwill, and the obnoxious system of blackballing will assume a power we should sincerely regret. It is a pity that the matter was not left for Private Lodges to deal with, especially as it was recorded that they have, in some cases at least, awarded honour where they considered it was due. We cannot see in what way a Past Master is prejudiced by the present usage. He is a Past Master wherever he goes, provided he has complied with the necessary and recognised conditions of the Craft, and no subsequent honour can equal that conferred upon him by his mother Lodge. By this new rule he takes a status he has not earned. It is all very well to say that he laboured in another field; true, and he got his reward at the hands of those he so well and honourably served. It is assumed that all Past Masters are equally worthy, but that is a contention that will not hold good for a moment. Great inequalities exist, but the rule we are discussing places all on a level, and if private Lodges accept them as joining members in the future, they have no choice but to give them a rank to which they may or may not be really entitled—that is, so far as merit is concerned. Trades Unions go upon the theory of fixing the minimum wages a man shall receive; he may get more if he can, but he must not take less. This new rule is more arbitrary still, and allows no choice except the acceptance or rejection of a joining Past Master. Inequalities will be legalised, and the privileges of private Lodges seriously curtailed. Besides, there is something mean in taking a position for which nothing has been done, except the payment of a sum of money. There are many brethren who cannot afford to pay another joining fee, who keep up their connection with their mother Lodges out of affection for the home of their Masonic birth. They may have done as good service as their richer brethren, quite as worthy of honour, it may be more worthy, but they must be content with their lot. We do not say that their position could be improved by any law of Grand Lodge, but we do urge that contrasts that must be painful to them ought not to be multiplied. Were Past Masters honoured for work done in the Lodge, no such contrast would arise, and the brother removed from his Mater would not feel so acutely the distinction that the possession of money creates. We have said nothing about the opportunity for abuse that the new rule will give, but it is not the least of its faults. A brother may quarrel with his Lodge, and knowing that he will only have to pay a certain sum of money, a matter in many cases of no importance to him, he will seek another Lodge, and if accepted will obtain the rank of Past Master of that Lodge. It is making separation easy, and like the law of divorce in the case of marriage, it is calculated to lower the sanctity of Lodge ties. We deplore the decision of Grand Lodge, and fervently hope that it is not too late to prevent the consummation of what may turn out to be a grievous wrong.

We cannot help observing that the anxiety for Past Masters did not extend to the poor Tyler. Some may take

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this office from choice, but there are others who fill it because it is the only means they have of obtaining a livelihood. It was moved that a serving brother seeking admission to a Lodge must have ceased holding his office for two years before he would become eligible. He was to be put in quarantine in order that the taint of his former poverty should be purged from him. We always thought that Masonry knew no distinction between rich and poor, and that even a serving brother did not part with his right of equality when he put on the Tyler's collar. No doubt the mover of the amendment had other and different reasons for the course he took; we hope and believe he had no unkind or ungenerous motive, that he did not see the full effect of his proposal. Whatever causes actuated him, the effect could not have been otherwise than painful and unjust. Fortunately Grand Lodge negatived the amendment, and so prevented a great wrong from being done. This is not the time to lessen the bonds of charity; rather should they be strengthened. Money subscriptions are valuable aids; they accomplish much; but the nobler test of Freemasonry is that which springs from the higher motives, which loves the Craft for the grand lessons it teaches, not the least of which is Brotherly Love.

"TOO LATE!"

A TRUE STORY OF THE FIFTH POINT OF FELLOWSHIP.

"BRETHREN, you are too late, too late!" The earnest tones of the speaker, in which a calm despair seemed blended with resignation to an inevitable doom, sounded like the notes of a funeral dirge to the little circle who had, by appointment, assembled to discuss the matter under consideration, the emphatic answer to which seemed to banish all hope of success in the effort which was being put forward by those to whom this ominous declaration was made. The speaker was a man who had barely reached that period which we term the prime of life, a young man of fine intellect, thoroughly educated, standing in the front rank of his profession, happily wedded, and blest with interesting and loving children; there seemed really nothing lacking to complete his happiness. He had for many years been a Mason, and his heart and purse were always open to the needy brother, yet scarcely less so to all who possessed a legitimate claim upon his sympathy and charity. A prince of good fellows, he was naturally fond of lively, sociable associations, and, like too many others of his temperament and disposition, was fond of his glass only because of the social pleasures with which it was connected. Thus for a few years he drifted along in the channel of social and convivial indulgence, occasionally "making an evening of it," but never becoming absolutely drunk, and nearly always ready to attend promptly to his business duties. Some of his older and more discreet friends would shake their heads ominously when speaking of his habits, but as he was a man of a very proud, sensitive nature, they feared to wound his feelings by admonishing him, and so he drifted gradually into regular channels of dissipation, which in time began to show its inroads on his health and constitution.

At length it became evident that unless something were done promptly to arrest his career he must succumb to the relentless foe by which he was enchained, and accordingly several of his Masonic brethren awoke to a realisation of what had for years been a sacred duty, and jointly addressed him a note, couched in the most fraternal language, calling his attention to his bibulous habits, admonishing him of the danger in which he stood, and entreating him to curtail and if possible to abandon the pernicious habit before it became too late. He responded by inviting us to meet him on the following evening at his office, and, hoping that we had been successful in our effort, we all were there promptly at the time named, when after speaking of having received our note, he addressed to us the ominous words above written, "Too late." We endeavoured to reason and remonstrate against this decided opinion, when he smiled sadly, and said, "Brethren, pardon me; there are only two of you who have any right to expostulate with me. It may be and doubtless has been your duty for several years past, but had you not better remove the motes from your own eyes before offering your advice and aid as to drawing the beam from mine? Understand me, that I desire not to give offence, that I appreciate your kindness, and hence speak plainly, and beg of each of you to accept and profit by the advice which you have tendered me; for, even should you never reach my unfortunate position, you may nevertheless be the means of aiding other men to do so, by the force of your example. You are occasional tipplers, social drinkers, and thus by frequenting drinking saloons give respectability and tone to them, and by your example attract others to those places, who may in turn become drunkards. Some of you I have seen drunk. You cannot say as much of me. But, fortunately for you, you had not a strong appetite for drink, and hence could, as you boast, drink or let it alone. But some men cannot do that. Many, who never dream but that they are perfectly able to control themselves, find out their error only when it is too late. You, Brother A, are Worshipful Master of our Lodge. I have often heard you, in your earnest manner, explain the five points of fellowship, and enjoin the practice of all those virtues therein taught, especially the fifth, and yet up to this time you have witnessed my gradual but certain approach to the mælstrom of strong drink, often quaffing a social glass with me, without addressing me one word of admonition or fraternal counsel. Take this whole matter home to yourself; yes, to yourselves, all of you, and hereafter if you see a brother who needs fraternal counsel, admonition, or, if necessary, discipline, try to do your duty. Mark well, I do not complain, do not charge you with being even passively, by non-action, the authors of my unfortunate condition. I will not say that had you done your duty in time it would have averted my certain doom, nor can I say that it would not have prevented it; I leave that all to yourselves, and ask you in the name of your duties as Masons, by that fraternal regard which you are now shewing toward me, to first place yourselves in a position where you are justified in reproving others, and then, when necessary, to do your duty fearlessly, as Masons should do.

"My race is nearly run. For me there is no halting, no looking back, no escape. Before the violets bloom you will be called to deposit the acacia in a drunkard's grave, and now, brethren, I thank you each and all, and were there any possibility that I could do what you have requested, I would make the attempt, but, it cannot be done; it is now too late."

His sad apprehensions were realised, and while yet the snow lay upon the cold earth, we bore him to his final resting place. What was the result of his advice to us? you ask. Two of those to whom it was addressed—at least I can answer for one of them — drew the motes from their eyes, and have never since felt constrained to remain silent when a word of fraternal admonition was needed at their hands.

How well we as Masons perform all the duties enjoined by the fifth point of fellowship will, probably, not be a legitimate subject for boasting. We are too prone to mentally shift upon others the performance of those duties which rest equally upon all, and to place those responsibilities upon the officers of the Lodge, which may and should be performed by any and each of the brethren. Of course, as in all things, "circumstances alter cases," but no true Mason will ever resent a word of warning or admonition, given in a fraternal manner, by even the youngest or humblest member of the Lodge. And, in view of the inroads which intemperance is making in our membership, intemperance, the enemy which injures Masonry tenfold more than all the Cynosurists and Blanchardites, is it not time that the Craft, and especially those on whom its government devolves, should make the first point of entrance in practice what it is in theory. While I do not expect that Masonry will ever require total abstinence at the hands of its membership, I still hope that it may do its duty, as clearly defined in its ritual on the first point of entrance, and if this is done we shall never be compelled to hear the despairing words, "TOO LATE."—*Voice of Masonry.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Notable Facts.—Summer heats augment the annoyances of skin diseases and encourage the development of febrile disorders, wherefore they should, as they may, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent, well rubbed over the affected part, immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, *checks the threatening diarrhœa and averts incipient cholera.* The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when, from unknown causes, eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations, betoken the presence of taints or impurities within the system and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

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THOUGHTS ON THE NEW HISTORY.

By Bro. Jacob Norton.

(Continued from page 68).

SOME few weeks after my return from England, Bro. Nickerson ordered several sets of the new History—one set was for me; the volumes came slowly, by *dribs and drabs*. I was about to mail the first part of this series before the second volume came, and as I had not then read through the first volume, I put the second aside, without knowing about its contents. I somehow neglected reading the criticisms or comments on the new History which appeared in the Masonic papers. I, therefore, supposed that the author gave all he had to tell about the MSS. and Statutes; and as I found the ordinances by the Mayor and City of London authorities of 1356 were not mentioned I, therefore, called attention to the said ordinances I have since then, however, received a hint that the author resumed the subject of MSS. and Statutes in the second volume, and I just looked at the inside long enough to find the ordinances of 1356. If, therefore, I had known that the said ordinances would appear in the second volume, I might either have omitted mentioning the subject, or would have referred to the second volume.

It is more pleasant to agree than to differ, especially so when the party happens to be a friend whose friendship is highly prized. Without further circumlocution I am in duty bound to find fault with some of Bro. Gould's theories, and I do not mean to let him down easily either.

Bro. Gould found that the Martel legend was known to some French Masons. Thereupon he remarks, "All the English Masonic MSS. but one retained that legend" (or words somewhat like), and then proceeds to give a reason why that "one" omitted it. The above remark implies that, whereas we have over fifty MSS., consequently we have fifty witnesses testifying to one who is silent. The truth, however, is only one witness testifies, viz., the Cooke MS., and all the rest *are mere repeaters*.

Bro. Gould assumes that because Martel gave offence to the church, and the author of the first MS. having been a priest, he, therefore, omitted the name of Martel. I think his theory is *far fetched*. The poet was not at all a well-informed man; he was ignorant of Bible history, otherwise he would have known that "*Nahogodonozor*" did not build the Tower of Babel. The only book he specifies in the poem is "The Lives of Saints," from which he copied the legend of the four martyrs; as far as I know he may never have heard of the name of Charles Martel. I will, however, hazard a theory how the Martel legend might have found its way into the Cooke MS.

According to Bro. Woodford, the poem was written in 1390, and the Cooke MS. in 1490. During the interim Henry V. and Edward IV. invaded France; England was invaded by Edward IV., by the Queen of Henry VI., and by Henry VII. Some of the foreign troops enlisted by the invading or returning parties may have been French stonecutters, who eventually gave up *soldiering*, and found work in an English stonecutter's workshop, and from the said Frenchman the author of the Cooke MS. may have directly or indirectly obtained the Martel legend. If, therefore, *we must* have a theory, I prefer the above to Bro. Gould's theory. But I must now proceed to Bro. Gould's theory that our speculative Masonry was derived from, or was in some way at one time connected with, the French Compagnons.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." On page 58 our author casts forth the shadow of the Compagnonage: and, somehow, his reasoning thereupon failed to make an impression on me; he says, "The points of similarity are so varied and distinct, that *if it be conceded* that the present legends of the two bodies have been faithfully transmitted from their ancestors in the Middle Ages, the inference is irresistible, either that the Masons borrowed from the Compagnonage, or that the traditions of both associations are inherited from a common original."

Here the question suggested itself to my mind, Why could not the Compagnonage have stolen their legends from the Masons? However, as I know that a whole chapter of the book was devoted to the Compagnonage, I did not immediately trouble myself about it, but on proceeding further with the history, I came across other passages where his theories jar with each other. Thus, in the above quotation Bro. G. bases his argument upon "points of similarity" between the two bodies, but on page 11 he maintains that *similitude is no proof of identity*. Again, on page 148, when combating Bro. Fort's theory, the author cites with applause Mr. Hyde Clarke's remark, viz., "the doctrine of chance coincidences," and says, "we may safely infer that whatever resemblances may appear to exist between the Masonic ceremonial and the attitudes to which Fort has alluded, are as much the product of chance as the 'suppositious Masonry' of our own time, which has evoked the excellent definition of Mr. Clark." Why the similitudes between the Compagnons and our Masonry cannot also be imputed to *chance coincidences* is more than I can understand.

In order to make myself fully acquainted with the question at issue, I consulted the Masonic Cyclopœdias to which Bro. Gould refers. Dr. Mackey's account of the Compagnons is full and fair. It seemed, however, strange, that while Dr. Mackey, who was always prone to "magnify a molehill into a mountain," who could deduce from a book called "Long Livers," that the English Masons had *high degrees* in 1722, would see no Freemasonry in the Compagnonage. Our clear-headed Bro. Gould, who so cleverly drags our Fraternity out of several swamps, becomes himself fascinated with the Compagnonage swamp.

There is no evidence, says Brother Gould, of the German Masons having had mysteries (or words to that effect), while the Compagnons had mysteries, legends, symbolisms, &c. These are some of the *similitudes* between Freemasons and the Compagnons. Now, symbolism signifies the art of making *one something* mean *another something*; the question is, was *symbolism* confined to Masons and Compagnons only? Surely not. Why, the Christian Church is made up of Symbolism. Look for instance at the headings of the chapters of the Old Testament in Christian Bibles, and one is led to suppose that the writers of the Old Testament were all Christians. True, there is no direct mention in either of its books about Christianity, but our Christian commentators claim that *some things therein* mean *other somethings*. For instance, Christians believe that the picture of a lion on Judah's banner *was not a real lion at all*, but a representation of the founder of Christianity, and as the tribe of Judah was marshalled under a Christian banner the tribe must have consisted of Christians. Hence, while to the *benighted mind of Jews* the tribe of Judah was *Jewish*, to the mind of the profound Christian, enlightened by symbology, the said tribe was *Christian*.

Upon such basis of reasoning Mr. Miller, founder of the Millerite Church, in a sermon preached by him in Boston in 1844, proved from the Bible that the Hebrew prophets foresaw the coming events up to his own time; ample texts were furnished by him to show that the prophets knew all about the doings of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, Antony and Cleopatra, and of course the coming of Christ. And after proving from Bible texts the coming of every king and ruler, and what they would do, and what they did, the doings of Washington, Napoleon and so on, and so on, were all shown to have been foretold by the prophets. And I have no doubt that had Mr. Miller been alive to-day he would have proved that Isaiah foretold that General Butler would be governor of Massachusetts in the year 1883. Well, then, the Millerites are symbolisers, and Masons are symbolisers; but yet Millerites are not Masons and Masons are not Millerites. The same may be said about mysteries and legends—quite a number of secret societies have had mysteries and legends, but these did not make them into Masons.

And now for the Compagnons. Well, it was known that for many years French work people belonged to several secret factions, all were known as "Compagnons," but whenever members of opposite factions happened to meet, a battle ensued, and sometimes many of them were killed. It was also known that similar organisations were prohibited to hold meetings by Francis I. And, furthermore, in the seventeenth century, owing to a religious shoemaker having become disgusted with their mysteries, he, therefore, exposed them, which brought down upon the Compagnons the wrath of the Church, and the thunder of the doctors of Sorbonne. The said mysteries consisted in representing the crucifixion, the resurrection, the ascension, the five wounds, and other matters appertaining to Christ. They also administered baptism, the "Lord's Supper," &c. The said mysteries are not unlike the mysteries described by Hone in his work upon "Ancient Mysteries." They resemble still more strongly the mysteries of our so-called "Masonic Knight Templars," and some other so-called Christian degrees where the crucifixion, the resurrection, the ascension, the "Lord's Supper," and baptism form part, if not the whole, of the ceremonies.* Some writers supposed that the mysteries of all the factions were founded on the New Testament. But strange to say, what the mystery of the *Mason* Compagnon was Bro. Gould could not find out; all that he says about the Mason's mysteries is derived from *conjecture* and *inference*.

In 1841, Agricol Perdignier, a joiner by trade, and a Compagnon, in order to put a stop to this enmity among the factions, and to teach them common sense, published a small book, which furnishes a certain amount of information about the Compagnons. I must here add that with the exception of the *exposé* furnished by the shoemaker already referred to, Perdignier's book is the first of the kind ever published by a Compagnon, and, as far as I know, it is the *last one*. These organisations, though doubtless old, are not in possession as far as we know of a scrap of MS. Now Mr. Perdignier informs us, that the Compagnons are divided into three distinct parties, and are respectively known as "Sons of Solomon," "Sons of Jacques," and "Sons of Soubise." When they became so divided no one knows. Perdignier furnished a legend of the *Jacquesites*, but withheld the legends of *Solomonites* and *Soubisites*; he is indeed provokingly reticent about the Solomonites; he says, however, that the Sons of Solomon had a legend about Hiram or Adoniram. Now, had Perdignier claimed that the Freemasons obtained a Hiram legend from the Compagnons, even then there would be reason to doubt his assertion; had he said nothing at all about Freemasons, there would be room for conjecture. But Pedignier does say—and says to the purpose; and here is what he says:—

He says, in answer to a letter of Beau Désir Gascon:—

"As to this history of Hiram's, I regard it as a mere fable, ingenuous enough, *but of which the consequences are horrible, for it tends to separate those who take it seriously.*† The Bible—the only book of any real authority concerning the construction of Solomon's Temple—says nothing about Hiram's murder; and for my part, I do not believe it. The *Compagnons étrangers*, and those of Liberty, have no authentic details of this fable, which is quite new to them, and I fancy that the Compagnons of the other Societies are not more advanced. I look upon it, therefore, in the light of a Masonic invention, introduced into the Compagnonage by persons initiated into both of these secret societies. Freemasonry, according to the most zealous historians—and M. Bazot is of the number—was only introduced into France in 1715. The Compagnonage is indisputably anterior; nevertheless, from the day it was introduced into this country, our Compagnons frequented it, and found in its bosom useful truths, but also numerous errors." (Vol. I. p 241.)

* I was informed by a brother who had gone through the ceremony—a distinguished brother, on whose testimony I can rely; one whom we all know, but who now is no more, that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. (See Oration by E. Comp. J. H. Scott in Bro. Thomas Francis' "History of Freemasonry in Sussex," p 114). And I have received equally reliable information about the so-called Christian degrees as given above.

† The lines above *italicised* by me indicate a dissimilarity in the respective legends of the Freemasons and Compagnons.

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Bro. Gould, who had already wrought himself up to a *mild* pitch of enthusiasm about his theory, is of course dissatisfied with the joiner's commonsense statement; and, what is worse, Perdignier was a "Son of Solomon." I shall not, however, attempt to give Bro. Gould's arguments; they are too weak for a serious rebuttal. It is indeed very difficult to deal with his arguments, because he foresaw all that could be said against his theory; but *here* he begs the question, and *there* he has an *if* or a *but* to excuse the deficiency of argument; a system well understood by gentlemen trained to the legal profession, and which they know so well how to handle when defending a weak cause. I shall, however, proceed to show the possibility of a legend being introduced into the ritual of a secret society, the origin of which, after a while, might be altogether lost and forgotten; similar to the introduction of the Hiram legend into the Compagnon ceremony—that is, if it formed part of their ceremonies at all.

In 1873 I undertook to hunt up the origin of the legend of the monument which King Solomon is said to have erected to the memory of Hiram. Well then, I went to work, examining all the American Masonic books, Monitors, Trestle Boards, and Manuals that I could lay hands on. At last I found the engraving of the monument in the first edition of "Cross's Chart." Agreeably to my theory about legends, stated in my first communication upon this subject, I became convinced that Jeremy L. Cross was the father thereof. I afterwards told it to Bro. John W. Simons, P.G.M. of New York; he, however, had something more to tell me about it. It seems that Cross, whose business was to lecture on Masonry, and to sell Webb's Monitors, aspired in 1819 to get up a manual of his own, illustrated with engravings; when he took a notion into his head that Hiram ought to have a monument erected to his memory. In vain he was reminded that Jews had no monuments in their burying grounds. But what did Bro. Cross care whether Jews had, or did not have, monuments? he was determined that Hiram, at least, should have a monument; and so he went searching in churchyards for a model; and in Trinity Churchyard, in New York, he found a monument that took his fancy, which he copied with slight variations, and had it engraved for his Chart; but he left out the legend. Even the third edition, printed in 1824, was minus the legend. In 1826 he had a legend, when the symbol and story was introduced into the New York ritual, and with the exception, *perhaps*, of Pennsylvania, the said legend was introduced into all the rituals of the Lodges in the United States. From 1842, when I first came to Boston, no one could inform me about the origin of the monument and its legend, and the only answer I could get was, "Tradition informs us," &c. I was the first writer who made the above facts known to our Fraternity. (See *Freemason*, 1873, vol. vi. p 798). I must here add that the well-known Dr. Folger, of New York, was in or about 1850 Grand Secretary of the A. and A. Rite, when Cross was the S. Grand Chaplain. Bro. Folger then received the history of the monument from Cross himself, who communicated it to Bro. Simons, who, in turn, told me about it. Bro. Folger a few years ago published the same facts in an American paper. Dr. Mackey, though prejudiced against me, in his Cyclopædia admitted that Cross was the author of the monument story. Dr. Rob Morris still believes that the legend is *ancient*, while the great mass of American Masons *never heard that there was any doubt about its antiquity.*

Now, if no Masonic books whatever had been printed in America up to the present time, and if Cross had not told to Dr. Folger what he did, the origin of the monument and its legend would have been forgotten by this time, *past recovery*. Now, the Compagnons, as already stated, have no kind of written or printed matter in their possession calculated to throw light upon this intricate question. The Hiram legend was most probably obtained by them, as Perdignier believes, by one or more of their members having been initiated into an early French Masonic Lodge. The difference in time between 1726 (when Masonry, according to Bro. Gould, was planted in France) and 1841 (when Perdignier published his book) is one hundred and fifteen years; and the difference between 1819 (when the monument symbol was manufactured) and now, is only sixty-four years. If, therefore, sixty-four years would have been sufficient to have obliterated all recollection of the origin of Cross's legend, why could not a hundred and fifteen years have sufficed to obliterate all recollection of the introduction of the Hiram legend into the Compagnonage.

I shall here add, that though Bro. Gould argues a great deal, he nevertheless has not irretrievably committed himself to his theory; he seems to think that we ought to have a theory, and if this one is not adopted, we cannot get another.* It is not impossible, however, that our brother may be in possession of a clue leading to some further information; and who knows whether his theory may not after all turn out "right side up." If so, I shall apologise for the hard hits I have administered; so far I am not to blame; I could judge and reason only from the statements before me. The subject is, however, likely to attract the attention of the curious. I think, therefore, that Perdignier's book should and ought to appear in an English garb. We shall then have a larger field for observation.

* "To the question, what opinions I would substitute in place of those to which I object? I answer, none. Ignorance is preferable to error: he is nearer to truth who believes nothing, than he who believes what is wrong."—(Dr. Lawrence's Lectures on Anatomy, &c., Bohn's Edition, p 10.)

A meeting of the North London Chapter of Improvement was held on Thursday, the 9th instant, at the Canonbury Tavern, St. Mary's-road. Comp. Edmonds Z., Gregory H., Killick J., Strugnell S.N., Sheffield P.S. There was a large gathering; the Companions of the Metropolitan Chapter paid a complimentary visit. The ceremony of exaltation was conducted by the Officers in a very able manner.

HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

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MIDLANDS, ENGLISH LAKES, AND SCOTLAND.

A SOMEWHAT irregular, though pretty direct trunk line, leads from the St. Pancras Station, London, to Carlisle, where it diverges, one branch on the right going to Edinburgh, and the left to Glasgow. This line is the main artery of the Midland system, out of which spread a host of other lines leading to every part of the country. Between Trent and Clayeross, on the left, there is a loop which connects another main artery at Derby, running south through to Birmingham, Worcester, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Bath, Wimborne, Poole, and Bournemouth. Bristol is reached by a branch just before arriving at Bath. The line in the other direction from Derby goes north-west, and serves Matlock, Buxton, Stockport, Manchester, Warrington, and Liverpool. A glance at the map that is issued with the Company's time table will show that the Midland Railway main lines traverse the very heart of England and Scotland, while their branches and other lines, in direct communication, convey passengers to almost every part of the land opened up by railway connection. Broadly speaking the Midland Railway is an inland system, passing through towns and districts full of absorbing interest to Englishmen, and in some instances revealing beauties which poets and artists revel in depicting. It would be impossible in one article to embrace one-tithe of the sights that are to be seen, they are almost inexhaustible. We purpose therefore pointing out some of the more salient features, feeling sure that we shall but whet the appetite for further pleasures. The hungry will know where to fill themselves; our duty shall be to give a fillip to their desires, to satisfy some and to give zest to the remainder.

Almost at the very outset interest is awakened by the views of Hampstead and Highgate, which cannot fail to open up vistas of a long past to those who are acquainted with the history of the locality and the many persons of note who have been associated therewith. Then there is St. Alban's Abbey a few miles farther on, with its long nave and gaunt appearance. Whatever the building lacks in beauty is made up by the story of its foundation, by its surroundings, and the origin of the town itself. St. Albans was a British settlement, enclosed within earthworks, the remains of which can be traced to this day. It was the stronghold of the Cassi, whose king, Cassivelaunus, offered a stout resistance to the Roman legions under Julius Cæsar. When they had subdued the natives, they erected a fortification in another part of the town, and called it Verulamium, after the river Ver, by the side of the famous Roman road known as Watling Street. The name of the town is taken from one Alban, a Roman of good family, who sheltered a persecuted Christian named Amphibalus, who succeeded in converting his protector to the new faith. Alban, in his zeal, tried to pass himself off as Amphibalus, but was detected. Declining to sacrifice to the gods, he was cruelly tortured, afterwards beheaded, and became the protomartyr of Britain. It is believed that the present Abbey is built on the site of Alban's martyrdom, and was founded towards the end of the eighth century. It was rebuilt in the time of the Conqueror, but has since undergone many alterations, until now the tower and transepts, and part of the nave alone remain of the Norman builder. St. Alban's was rich in the patronage of saints and kings, and for centuries maintained a glory that was second to none in the kingdom. The Abbey however went to decay, and it was not until about half a century ago that active steps were taken to restore this massive structure to something like its wonted character. The work has been continued ever since, and in 1875 St. Albans was made a city, and the centre of a new bishopric carved out of the sees of London and Rochester. Freemasons have done something towards the good work of restoration, which is still going on. Many romantic stories are told in connection with the Abbey and its occupants, and those of the present who wish to live in the past must bring a cultivative imagination to bear. The result would be worth the effort.

Beyond, to the left, are the Chiltern Hills, which extend from Goring in Oxfordshire through Bucks to Tring. These hills were at one time the haunts of gangs of outlaws, and an office called "Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds" was created by the Crown to put these gentry down. The office still exists, but instead of being used for its original purpose, it is now the means resorted to by Members of Parliament who wish to relinquish their seats without resigning them, hence the practice of accepting the "Chiltern Hundreds," nominally now, but at first really a paid office under the Government. Elstow Church and Village, just before entering Bedford, will remind the traveller of John Bunyan, tinker and dreamer, author of one of the finest books in the English language. As an allegory "Pilgrim's Progress" stands unrivalled; as a British classic it takes first rank for simplicity and power. Some time could be spent here and at Bedford if only in viewing the scenes connected with the career of Bunyan. Leaving the main line, a branch passes through Olney, a village linked with the name of Cowper, who is scarcely less honoured than the once reprobate of Elstow. The line continues on to Northampton, a town that has gained a kind of reputation in consequence of its modern Parliamentary history. The county is full of old-time associations, and the town itself is not without considerable interest. Returning to the main line, Kettering is next reached. It was here that British missions had their birth, and from hence a line to the right turns off to Huntingdon and Cambridge. It is impossible to sever Huntingdon from the name of Cromwell. Here the Protector was born, and in the county, at Hinchinbrook House, his progenitors lived in wealth and splendour for many years. We cannot dwell upon the incidents connected with the name of Cromwell, but it is not a little noteworthy that the elder branch were loyal to the backbone and prosperous, and that it remained for the last descendant of the elder line, and for Oliver, to depart from its traditions and sow the seeds of decay that rapidly followed the death of the Protector. Going north, another branch line leads to Manton,

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Melton Mowbray, and Nottingham, places associated with racing, hunting, and lace. Leicester, another venerable town, with large modern additions, is on the main line, but a link connects it with the celebrated hunting town, and no less famous for its savoury pies. From Nottingham it is easy to reach Newark and Lincoln. Nottingham is a wonderfully busy town, and the market-place is, we should say, the largest in England, covering as it does four and a half acres. There are a few ancient remains in the town, and it has a history too, that is interesting reading. At Colwick Hall lived the "Mary" Byron delighted to honour, and who inspired him to write some of his most impassioned lines. Newstead Abbey, the home of the poet, is only nine miles from Nottingham. Robin Hood, from his forest haunts close by, is said to have visited the town frequently, but that is legendary; what is real is, that among those born in, or associated with the town, were some men of sweetness and light, and include the names of Jas. Bailey, the author of "Festus," Hy Kirke White, and others. Newark is a clean little town, and had the honour of first returning Mr. Gladstone to Parliament. It has just been favoured with the gift of a free library by a native of the town, but who now resides in Suffolk. Lincoln is worth a journey to see. It has many curious sights to show, and its Cathedral ranks among the finest in England. It is nobly situated, and from the top of its massive central tower a magnificent view is commanded, almost to the sea beyond Boston. Hailing back to the main line, which we left at Leicester, we proceed to Trent. Here the loop we have referred to before commences, and takes in Derby. Going north, it divides at Ambergate, one portion going to the trunk line at Clay Cross, and the other, through most charming scenery and places that have attained a wide popularity, right on to Manchester and Liverpool. Hill, dale, and river unite, to form some glorious pictures of Nature's creation along this portion of the line, especially from Matlock to Buxton. Matlock Bath nestles in a valley; on either side huge tors rear their lofty heads, while the beautiful Derwent meanders through leafy groves that line its banks. From the High Tor, Masson, or Abraham's Heights, grand views can be obtained, embracing the valley of the Derwent. The country all around is delightful for either walking or riding, while th petrifying wells, the stalactite caverns, and the exhausted mines afford daily amusement. There are capital hotels at Matlock Bath, and all that can rejoice the hearts of those who love God's handiwork in some of its most varied and picturesque forms. Matlock Bridge, about a mile further on, is famous for its hydropathic establishments. Rowsley, four miles beyond, is the station at which visitors alight for Haddon Hall and Chatsworth. There is a quaint old tavern, called the "Peacock," at Rowsley, which is sure to detain those who love old buildings, clothed with ivy and other clinging plants. It is a fine specimen of a British inn, and dates as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century. Haddon Hall is full of weird and romantic stories. The building is the growth of centuries, and the lovely setting in which it is placed is the work of ages. Haddon Hall seems to have had a peaceful career, if we except the course of true love, which never does run smooth. Originally it belonged to William Peverill, a natural son of the Conqueror, from whom it descended to the Avenalls, and thence to the Vernons. One of the daughters of this latter family, Dorothy by name, was deeply attached to John Manners, second son of the Earl of Rutland. This love match was forbidden by the friends of the lady, and she was subjected to all kinds of restraints, but love laughs at locksmiths, and one fine night, during some festivities at the Hall, Dorothy, like Jessica, stole forth and eloped with the choice of her heart. She was afterwards forgiven, and Haddon Hall became the inheritance of her husband's family from that time to the present. Chatsworth is one of the grandest residences in England, a mansion, and not inaptly called the "Palace of the Peak." The glories of this magnificent place are beyond detailed description here; its loveliness can only be realised by seeing it. It was here that Mr. Joseph Paxton, the Duke of Devonshire's head gardener, designed the conservatory which covers an acre of ground, and from which, we believe, that noble building the Crystal Palace sprung. Like Haddon Hall, Chatsworth owes much to its situation, nature has come to art in all her charms, and has enriched it with beauties that are indeed a joy for ever. We must leave these charming resorts, and, continuing through scenes of enchanting variety, we approach Bakewell. On the right from here is Long Stone Edge, bare and cold, while on the left is Monsel Dale, rich and luxurious. Then comes Miller's Dale and some wilder scenery, including Chee Tor, the finest rock specimen in Derbyshire, and Buxton. The mineral springs here are the great attraction. They appear to have been celebrated for centuries, but the town itself is of comparatively modern date. It is situated a thousand feet above the sea, but high as it is there are still greater heights which prevent the fine bracing air from becoming bleak. The walks and rides in the vicinity are delightful, and some of the spots are romantic enough in character, and, as at Matlock, rejoice in sentimental names. We must leave the Derbyshire Dales and all their attractions with the remark that nowhere will the tourist find greater charms. They are crowded with beauties of the most diversified character, and the residences in the locality and the churches are associated with eventful times. It will not be necessary to dwell upon Manchester and Liverpool. Both towns are marvels of modern progress, and are worth a visit, if only to see how the heart of Lancashire beats in its two great centres. Many large towns have branches leading out of this western trunk, all of them of commercial interest. The other trunk going south leads to towns that possess many and varied attractions. Birmingham has features of its own, both of a trade and political character, which give it the stamp of originality at least. Worcester is adorned with a beautiful Cathedral and from the city branches out a line that takes the tourist to the glorious Malvern Hills and to Tewkesbury, when the trunk line is reached at Ashchurch just beyond. We have dealt with most of the other towns going south in a previous paper, and have only now to add that some of the attractive features of Dorset are opened up by the main line, which leads on to Wimborne with its Minster, Poole, and delightful Bournemouth.

Pursuing the trunk line northwards, from Clay Cross, we reach Chesterfield, Sheffield, and Swinton. Sheffield, like Birmingham, has made a distinct name and trade for itself, and its cutlery is known everywhere; probably the "Sheffield Whittlers" are as popular now as ever. At Swinton a loop line on the right leads to Doncaster, and another just above it goes to Pontefract, thence via Milford Junction to York, Scarborough, and Whitby. From Milford Junction the line debouches to Hull. Continuing on the main line to Leeds, a branch goes to Harrogate, divides at Northallerton for Middlesborough and Hartlepool on the one hand, and to Stockton, Durham, Newcastle and Berwick on the other. We cannot pause to dwell even upon the chief features of the districts enumerated, besides, we may have something to say about several of the places of interest that come within range in connection with another line. We may state, however, that Kirkstall Abbey ruins are worth inspection in conjunction with Leeds. York Cathedral and the vast stores of antiquarian objects contained in this ancient city will supply food enough for more than a passing visit. Indeed York might be made the headquarters from which a tour might be worked out with advantage. Then there are aristocratic Scarborough, Whitby, Richmond and Harrogate. Although widely scattered, all these places will be found very attractive by tourists. Bradford lies beyond Leeds, on a spur of the main line, before reaching which a branch takes visitors to the Valley of the Wharfe, where are situated Ilkley and Ben Rhydding, places familiar to health seekers. Again seeking the main line, Saltaire is soon seen on the right. This is a modern, and we might add a model, colony, founded by the late Sir Titus Salt. The prefix of the title comes from the name of the founder, and the affix from the river Aire close by. Saltaire is the outcome of enterprise, skill, and a wise benevolence, and we cannot imagine a more interesting treat than a visit to these works. Leaving the main line at Skipton, for Bolton Abbey and Castle, to which we shall allude in another paper, the traveller comes back, and goes on to Settle. From here to Carlisle the line passes through a district rich in valleys, and wild, picturesque scenery. The engineering difficulties of construction were of the most serious kind, and were only overcome by the exercise of that energy and pluck characteristic of Englishmen, and which seem to defy the impossible. The distance from Settle to Carlisle is seventy miles, the making of the line took seven years, and cost over three millions sterling. These figures are startling in their magnitude, and show the huge nature of the undertaking. The labour has not been in vain, especially in behalf of pleasure seekers, for the whole district is rich in romantic charms of fell and dale, of moor and river. Wildness alternates with beauty, and thus the taste is kept from palling.

On the left of the district just referred to lie the English lakes. They are bounded on the east and north-east by the trunk line, and largely embraced by Morecambe Bay on the south, the Irish Sea on the west, and the the crab-claw-like form of the Solway Firth on the North. From Settle to Lancaster, thence to Morecambe, is a short trip. Out of this short line several branches spread, going in various directions, some leading to the heart of the lakes, and others going round Morecambe Bay, skirting the coast and diverging at Workington for Penrith on the right, and Carlisle on the left. The railways take to centres, but in order to make every place of interest accessible, it is necessary to walk, to ride, and to sail and steam; by these means the following and other beautiful spots can be visited:—Kendal, Windermere, Ambleside, Coniston, Keswick, Troutbeck, Ullswater, Derwentwater, and Skiddaw. On the other side of the Bay, commencing from the treacherous sands, between Arnside and Grange, are several attractive spots. At Cark and Cartmel there is a church, originally attached to a Priory, which is stated to be "the only conventual building in Lancashire which escaped mutilation in the dissolution of the monasteries." This church, too, is said to possess some remarkable architectural features to be found nowhere else in this country. The only thing like it, says Mr. Pettit, is to be found at Rheims. A little further on is Ulverston, from whence runs a spur line to Lake Side. Beyond Ulverston is Furness Abbey, a place of considerable interest. The best way to see the Lakes is to begin as we have indicated, at the south, and work up to the north, proceeding from simple beauty to the majestic. We cannot describe the Lakes; abler pens than ours have essayed the task, but their charms are only for the eyes of visitors. A very useful little book has been issued by Messrs. Cassell and Co., with this and the Company's Time Table and Tourist Arrangements, no difficulty need be experienced in undertaking the tour of the enchanting Lake District.

What is termed the Waverley route from Carlisle to Edinburgh abounds in historic and daring interest, and the readers and admirers of Sir Walter Scott, whose names are legion, will find plenty to engage their attention as they proceed along their journey. When quite clear of Carlisle a sight is caught of the Cheviot Hills, and some distance farther on, observable from the railway, lies Netherby. It was at Netherby Hall that young Lochinvar paid his tardy visit to fair Ellen, whom he carried off under romantic circumstances. Who does not remember the following lines?

> "There was mounting 'mong Grœmes of the Netherby clan;
> Forsters, Fenwicks, and Musgraves, they rode and they ran;
> There was racing and chasing on Cannobie Lea,
> But the lost bride of Netherby ne'er did they see."

A short distance from St. Boswell's is Drybrgh Abbey, memorable as the burial place of Sir Walter Scott, and further on is the valley of the Tweed and Melrose, whose Abbey can be observed on the right. Not far off too is Abbotsford, the home of one who has stamped his name in the indelible colours of genius, and whose productions will last as long as the English language survives. Nearing Edinburgh may be seen, on the left, the ruins of Borthwick Castle, originally a fortress built in 1430. Here Mary Queen of Scots and her third husband Bothwell occupied a room when they fled to avoid the conspirators, and it was from this place that she escaped in the disguise of a page to Dunbar Castle. After passing the grounds of Dalkeith Palace, the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, the remains of Craigmillar

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Castle, one of Mary's favourite resorts, some of the most prominent views of Edinburgh come into sight. The city is itself called "Caledonia's Queen," but when Sir David Wilkie avers that "What the tour of Europe was necessary to see I find congregated in this one city," we may be pardoned if we say that he has borrowed a good deal of the colour of language to paint his flattering picture. That Edinburgh is beautiful goes without saying; it possesses grand natural advantages, and then it has such a history, such thrilling associations, as to endear it to all who love their country. Before leaving Edinburgh a trip should be taken to the Trossachs. This tour involves variety in the mode of travelling as well as of scene, and such places as Linlithgow, where Queen Mary was born, Stirling and Callender are embraced in it. Lochs and glens are interspersed, rail, coach, and river are utilised, and the whole journey is one of picturesque beauty and change.

The route from Carlisle to Glasgow is not so full of historic interest as that to Edinburgh, and yet it passes through some choice bits of scenery, a great deal of it associated with Burns, Scotia's immortal bard. A few miles from Carlisle is Gretna Green, where marriage difficulties used to be settled in the most summary manner. Either along the line or not far from it are many interesting spots, notably Dumfries, where Burns spent the latter part of his life; the Ettrick Hills, where Hogg wrote and gained his inspiration; Closeburn Hall, once the seat of the Kilpatricks, from the male line of whom it is stated the ex-Empress Eugenie is descended. A capital view is obtained of Drumlanrig Castle, one of the choicest bits of scenery in Nithsdale. At Manchline, where the Covenanters obtained a great victory, a branch line leads to Ayr, a shrine which attracts pilgrims from all parts of the world. Amid the scenes around Burns wrought as a ploughman and drank deep of nature. It is hallowed ground, sacred to genius and the memory of a great, loving, and tender heart. There is little else on the journey after Ayr to gratify the tourist. Glasgow is a busy hive, and possesses some fine buildings, among which the New University is one of the most beautiful and conspicuous objects.

From what we have written it will be gathered that the Midland line affords ample resources for the gratification of all pleasure seekers, and that it leads in some cases to spots of excelling charm.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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THE PRICKED WINDBAG.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It is evident that Brother Perceval is determined to achieve a cheap notoriety by his persistence in his somewhat reckless charges against the executive of Grand Lodge and the late Board of General Purposes, and by his not accepting the crushing defeat inflicted on him by "WATCHMAN" in the CHRONICLE of the 21st July.

There are, however, two or three points not touched on in that letter which I should ask a little space to advert to.

Brother Perceval makes four specific charges:—

1st. That the Grand Registrar and Grand Director of Ceremonies conspired together to obstruct the business of Grand Lodge of 6th June until 10 o'clock was reached, in order to prevent Brother Perceval's motion as to the Revise of the Constitutions coming on.

2nd. That the Board of General Purposes in fixing the day for the Special Grand Lodge to consider that revision, carefully selected a certain day and hour in order to stifle debate, and neglected their duty by not informing the Grand Lodge of 6th June of the fixture.

3rd. That the Board of General Purposes had officiously and improperly undertaken the Revision, thus showing great disrespect to Grand Lodge.

4th. That the Board of General Purposes having had the amendments referred to them for consideration, *with instructions to report to Grand Lodge in June*, had failed to make any report, thus committing a breach of their duty.

That each charge is utterly unfounded I now proceed to point out.

1st. The charge of conspiracy is so serious that Brother Perceval might fairly expect to be summoned to answer for it before a Masonic Tribunal, but I fancy the two distinguished brethren incriminated will treat it with the contempt it deserves. Those who know them—and they are legion—well know how utterly incapable they are of such conduct. But the question in all such cases is, what would the object be? the answer is, *none whatever*. Had Brother Perceval brought on his motion, it would, no doubt, have been at once gladly met by the President of the Board of General Purposes, stating what was the fact, that the Board had just finished their work, and that the result was ready for the consideration of Grand Lodge. As for the Grand Director of Ceremonies consulting his watch, Brother Perceval forgets that it is his duty to inform the Grand Master when the time arrives, after which no fresh business can be commenced.

2nd. Bro. Perceval sets himself up as an expert in Masonic law. May I ask him where he has ascertained that it is within the power, or any part of the duty of the Board of General Purposes, to fix the day and hour for Special Grand Lodges? Let me tell him that it is no more their business than his—but belongs to the Grand Master or Pro Grand Master alone. I have some reason for believing that in this present case the day and hour were fixed by the Pro Grand Master *after* the meeting of 6th June. The late Board cannot therefore take credit for the deep cunning which Bro. Perceval so charitably ascribes to them.

3rd. The Board of General Purposes (of last year) are charged with acting improperly in suggesting certain alterations in the Book of Constitutions. I refer Bro. Perceval to paragraph 21, page 113, Book of Constitutions, wherein he will find ample and clear powers given to the Board to originate such matters.

4th. As to the Board of General Purposes neglecting to comply with the order of Grand Lodge to report on the amendments to the Grand Lodge of June. This is so precise a charge that your readers have no doubt accepted it as of necessity correct, they will probably be astonished to hear that Grand Lodge, in referring the amendments to the Board, prescribed NO DATE on or before which their report was to be furnished.

I think I have now said sufficient to satisfy your readers, and even Bro. Perceval, that he has put forward charges which are entirely groundless and untrue, and I therefore call on him to fulfil the promise contained in his letter in the CHRONICLE, of the 28th July, as to making "the most ample apology that can be required."

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A MEMBER OF THE LATE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

2nd August 1883.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As Bro. "WATCHMAN" declines disclosing his individuality, I must decline continuing this one-sided correspondence with an unknown adversary who persists in shooting from behind the hedge. I will, therefore, leave unanswered any of the accusations he has brought against me in his last letter, which appeared in your issue of the 4th instant. I would, however, recommend him, when quoting from mine or anybody else's letters, that he do so directly; for instance, in my letter of the 16th July, "a Committee should be formed outside of the Board of General Purposes;" and yet in his of the 21st the following appears:—He (Bro. Perceval) "condemns the Board of General Purposes, and yet he would select six of their number," and other instances in which he has misrepresented the meaning of my text, though he may have nearly quoted the words correctly. I now say, good day to Bro. "WATCHMAN," and when he feels inclined to reveal himself I shall have no objection to enter the arena with him in friendly contest.

The Special Grand Lodge, with Bro. Lord Holmesdale in the chair, completed its work on Wednesday. There was not much discussion, except with regard to the status of joining Past Masters. The decision arrived at, as I understand it, is this, "That upon any P.M. of one Lodge joining another Lodge, he shall take rank immediately after the Junior or Immediate P.M." It is a very vexed question, and it is difficult to satisfy all. How this new law will work time alone can show. There are some Lodges where even the promoters, if Past Masters, are debarred from passing the chair, or where a brother belonging to two Lodges, and holding office in each, in the one in which he elects to pass the chair first he is of course a P.M.; but the other chair is forbidden ground to him. He may serve as S.W., and then be relegated to the ranks. I think that something of this kind might meet the case—that the Past Masters have a distinct status of their own in a Lodge, without interfering with the members proper, and have a distinctive title, say extra P.M. Something of this kind might be done to do away with any little acerbities or chances of P.M.'s of one Lodge being excluded by withdrawal or blackballing from others.

A large number of the clauses required slightly technical alterations; these were generally received and adopted. Many others remained without any alteration, and altogether this meeting was far more satisfactory and successful than the former; the contrast between the attendance of Provincial and London brethren was strikingly in favour of the former, and if the latter are not satisfied with what took place, they will only have themselves to blame. As it seems impossible to obtain anything like a unanimous feeling amongst them to fight their own battles, it is hopeless for one or two individuals to take upon themselves the thankless task, thus being deemed obnoxious and troublesome, causing ill-feeling amongst friends, for which no occasion ever existed.

Yours fraternally,

P.M. 1607.

THE INSTITUTION AT CROYDON.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am not unmindful of the interest taken in Masonic matters once a week by the *Evening News*, a paper I read and often enjoy. I know the writer of the "column" by repute, but I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance.

It appears, Sir, I have excited the ire of the writer referred to; it may be also that I have offended Bro. Terry. I intended no such offence. There is not a word in my letter which appeared in your last issue reflecting upon the treatment of the inmates of the "Institution." I called the houses there Almshouses, and still maintain that that is a proper name for them. My argument went to show that the cost of the "Institution," meaning of course the houses in question, was in disproportion to their real value, and that it would be better to allow all the recipients of the Benevolent Fund a fixed sum of money, to enable them either to live in their own homes or with their friends, so that they might "be free in the *sight of the world* from the badge of dependence." I do not question for one moment the assertion that the inmates are kindly treated. I have said nothing to the contrary, nor do I wish to imply censure of any kind on the management.

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Is it not a fact, however, that the inmates of the "Institution" are there because of their change from better to worse circumstances? and are they not in the eyes of the world as much recipients of charity as the inmates of any almhouses in the country? It seems to me that the writer in the *Evening News* takes up the position of a man without a shirt who buttons up his coat to hide his nakedness. It is nonsense to talk about charity in this case being optional; it is optional in every case—just "Hobson's choice." Necessity forces effort, and wherever and in whatever form relief is offered urgency as a rule compels acceptance. The question is, What is the best way to afford assistance to a suffering brother or his widow without openly recalling to their minds the alteration in circumstances? The Benevolent Fund does this in a way that need not be known beyond those immediately concerned; whereas almshouses are constant sign posts, pointing to the fact that they are homes for decayed people. I am not arguing against almshouses *per se*, only in favour of the higher mode of giving relief, which seems to be more consonant with the character and high aims of the Craft. As a further reason I have suggested that the end desired might be obtained at a less cost, not only in money, but also in self-respect, by the adoption of the practice now pursued in the case of the Benevolent Fund. God forbid that I should cast reproach upon any unfortunate Brother or those belonging to him. I would rather lift them up, and that is my object. In dealing with the question I am obliged to use plain terms, not with the idea of hurting the feelings of any brother, nor yet of casting reflections upon the management of the "Institution" at Croydon; but simply to show that the expenditure is not prudent in principle, and in that sense the Almshouses are a "white elephant."

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

3rd August 1883.

"PRICKING A WINDBAG."

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Attacked on two sides for what I have not said, renders it necessary that I should trouble you with a second letter this week. My first I had hoped would have appeared in your last issue, so that the misrepresentations of the writer in the *Evening News* might at once have been met with a counterblast. Perhaps I was too late, Mr. Editor, and that you will now grant me a hearing against my accuser, who seems to be not only thin-skinned, but to be a partizan as well.

As might have been expected, Bro. Perceval's charitable (?) mode of dealing with opponents has been applied to myself, and I am forthwith dubbed a member of the House Committee of the Girls' School. He thinks me capable of adopting the mean method, under a *nom de plume*, of sounding my own trumpet, and attacking my opponents behind a hedge. In the "innocence of my mind" I never thought of such a thing. How wise Bro. Perceval is—as wise as the fabled serpent, if not as innocent as the sucking dove. Unfortunately for Bro. Perceval his suspicions with regard to myself are utterly baseless; there is not a scintilla of fact to warrant them, and he stands convicted of being, in this instance at least, a leader as blind as was Bartimæus of old. I am not, nor ever was, a member of any committee or board connected with Grand Lodge or with Masonic Charitable Institutions; I am neither a member of any clique, nor the slave of any ruling person or body. I hold no brief for any person or party, nor do I consult any one when I consider I am at liberty to form my own conclusions, and I am entirely free from prejudices and personal jealousies. But supposing I did belong to the House Committee, or to any other Committee, how does that alter the force of anything I have said? Are my arguments sound? Do I speak the truth in sober earnestness? Those are the questions that Bro. Perceval has to meet; not "Who is he? What is his position? Take away the gilt of office, of wealth, of social standing, and how much dross does the remainder too often represent? If it will please Bro. Perceval, I may say that I am a P.M. of my Lodge, and at the close of my year of office I was presented with a jewel, of which I am proud, and still prouder of the esteem in which I have reason to believe I am held by the brethren of my mother Lodge, whose good I have ever sought, and the work of which I have the credit of discharging with fervency and zeal. So much for my *bona fides;* I shall not return to them if I can help it. I have not sought the infliction, and am sorry to be compelled to say so much of myself. The ground is clear so far as my personality is concerned, and all I ask is for a fair hearing, and no favour, for justice and Masonic equality.

I pass by Bro. Perceval's reflections about my inconsistency, and the wisdom or unwisdom of "greasing a horse's tooth," with the observation that the whole spirit of my remarks has been misrepresented. It is a matter of opinion as to the real value of the land adjoining the Girls' School, and I am not anxious to defend my own; but it is a notorious fact that it is easier to get a large sum by methods well known to the managers of Institutions than it is to get a small amount by a mere statement of fact. To give a broad illustration: how many persons unloose their purse-strings after partaking of a good dinner and generous wine who would not think of giving a farthing under ordinary circumstances? Apply this principle in the case at issue, and the inference is plain. If absolute merit determined results there would be less injustice in the world; if men were always guided by pure reason and righteousness the millennium would be at hand. As the conscience wants a spur, so does the heart want expanding, and that is often done by force of example and by other methods I need not dwell upon; legitimate enough, I dare say, but not in accordance with that high-toned morality so often aspired to but never attained.

I have disposed of the optional theory in my other letter, as well as the insinuation about the treatment of the inmates of the—well, what shall I call those buildings at Croydon so very much like other buildings called Almshouses? Suppose I call them the Asylum, I am met with this difficulty—what Asylum? For the insane or for the poor? If I call them a Home, the term implies Charity. Any name would do among the Craft, but unfortunately bricks and mortar cannot be hidden, like the Warrant of a Lodge, in a tin case; and men and women walking about are something more tangible to their neighbours, and the world generally, than the spots on the sun. Granted that the inmates of the buildings erected by the generosity of our Masonic forefathers, and kept up with such noble zeal by the present generation, are treated with all the respect and consideration due to them, as if they were still in the hey-day of prosperity; granted that everything possible is done to make their lot as happy as if no misfortune had befallen them, the fact remains clear to themselves and to the world that they are recipients of charity. My contention is, that the result is not worth the cost, and that the end of real charity could best be obtained by helping to support the distressed Brother or his widow in a real and not a sentimental independence. If it causes pain to the inmates of the buildings at Croydon to call them Almshouses, then it is quite clear that their sensitive natures can never be satisfied whatever name is used. So long as the outward sign of charity stands open to the gaze of the world, the sting will remain; and if this sign costs a large sum of money that could be used with more consideration for the feelings of the recipients of relief and with the laws of economy, then I think I am the true friend of the distressed, and not those maudlin sympathisers who would strain at a gnat and swallow a camel; who trail a red herring across the scent and arouse suspicions I am not willing either to assert or believe.

If Bro. Perceval cannot see any difference between the Schools and the Almshouses, I am afraid nothing I can say will enlighten him. If he can harmonise the position of the sailors with regard to Greenwich Hospital and that of the inmates of the Asylum at Croydon, he can do what to most people appears impossible; but perhaps Br. Perceval, like the late Earl Russell, is equal to anything, even to the command of the Channel.

Probably, on another occasion, I may trouble you with a few figures for the present,

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

—:o:—

DE LA POLE CONCLAVE, No. 132, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

THE regular assembly of this Conclave took place in the Masonic Rooms, Charlotte-street, Hull, on the 27th ultimo. The Conclave was opened in due form, under the presidency of Em. Sir Knight George Wilson M.P.S., E. Sir Knight Thomas Thompson P.S. acting as Viceroy, with a fair number of Sir Knights in attendance. After the minutes of last Conclave had been read by the Recorder, and confirmed, the election by the Knights of the Sovereign, Viceroy, Treasurer and Sentinel for the ensuing twelve months took place, when Sir Knight William Gillett and Sir Knight A. P. Wilson were unanimously elected Sovereign and Viceroy. Subsequently Sir Knight Henry Preston P.S. was elected Treasurer and Sir Knight J. Burdall Sentinel. The newly-elected Sovereign will be enthroned, and the Viceroy elect consecrated, at the meeting of the Chapter to be held in November next. After the close of the Conclave, the St. Mary's Sanctuary of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre and Commandery of St. John the Evangelist was opened, when Sir Knight William Gillett was elected Right Reverend Prelate and Sir Knight A. P. Wilson the Prior for the ensuing year.

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Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

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In connection with such Special Fund, attainable until 31st December 1883.

Any present Life Governor of the General Fund, or any Donor who may qualify as such up to the date named above, will receive—

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Lodges, Chapters, &c., similarly qualified may secure Two Votes instead of One Vote—for every *Ten Guineas* contributed to the "Special Fund."

***** Ladies, and "Lewises"—being minors—similarly qualified, and all Vice-Presidents, will receive FOUR Votes for every Five Guineas so contributed.**

Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "Special Fund," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. Thomas Vincent Lee, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last, Highgate Road, N.

NOTICE.—FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

THIS fire has not touched in the least any part of the Freemasons' Tavern, and will not cause the slightest interference with any arrangements made or pending for Masonic or other Banquets, Balls, Public Meetings, or any purpose for which the establishment is devoted. Orders can now be received for Masonic and Regimental Dinners, Public Festivals, Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, Evening Parties, Balls, Soirees, &c., and the Spacious Hall is, as usual, available for Election and other Public Meetings.

The business will in every respect be conducted as heretofore.

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4th May 1883.

FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL!

LARGE photographs of the Temple, taken immediately after the fire, on 4th May (suitable for framing), 5s each; or framed in oak, securely packed, sent to any address in the United Kingdom, carriage paid, on receipt of cheque for 15s. Masters of Lodges should secure this memorial of the old Temple for their Lodge rooms.

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And at 39 FOREST HILL ROAD, PECKHAM RYE, S.E.

Lymington Villa, Clapham, S.W.
July 1883.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I am *personally* interested in the undermentioned case, the applicant being related to me. The sad circumstances under which the application is made are such as to justify the most strenuous exertions on the part of those who can sympathise with misfortune, and desire to mitigate unmerited distress.

If you will help me at the ensuing Election, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. The promise of your proxies and of your interest in support of this case will be highly esteemed and remembered should occasion arise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,
JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.

The favour of your Vote and Interest is respectfully and earnestly solicited on behalf of

KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON,

AGED 8 YEARS.

Daughter of Brother Charles George Gibson P.M. 223, 189 (now in Australia), who from unfortunate circumstance is unable to contribute anything towards the maintenance of his Wife and Six Children.

The case is strongly recommended by

W. Bro. Isaac Latimer, J.P., P.M. 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon.
W. Bro. William Derry P.M. 156 P.G.J.W. Devon.
W. Bro. J. Edward Curteis P.M. 70, 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon, V. Pat. R.M.I.B. V.P. R.M.B.I.
W. Bro. A. McPherson Walls P.G. Std., Vice-Pres.—Lloyds.
*W. Bro. E. F. Storr P.M. 22, 1679, P.Z. 1044, Z. 192, Mayday Villas, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
W. Bro. E. C. Mather P.M. 23, 71 Fleet Street.
*W. Bro. J. Farmaner P.M. 28, 435, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. J. Hainsworth P.M. 28, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. J. Thomas P M. 28, 138 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. Grove P.M. 1769, 173 Bishopsgate Street, E C.
*W. Bro. Thomas Fairweather P.S.W. 22, 15 Watling Street, E.C.
W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z., &c., Clapham, S.W.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those marked thus (*); also by the Mother, Mrs. C. G. Gibson, 14 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

AMERICA affords some striking instances of the opportunities the country gives to men who honestly and ardently labour to rise to distinction. Here is an interesting case in point. Brother Cornelius Moore was born in 1806, on the bank of the Delaware river. Until sixteen years of age he resided on a farm, and was then apprenticed to a blacksmith, until he was twenty-one. In his leisure he cultivated his mind and qualified himself for the post of teacher, which he filled at Zanesville, Ohio. While there, he studied the law, and was admitted to the bar. While practising his profession in 1844, he contracted a disease of the throat and had to desist from public speaking. In 1845, having relinquished his profession, he removed to Cincinnati, and there began the publication of the *Masonic Review*, which he continued to edit until 1876. The war in 1861-65 ruined his business and reduced him to poverty. The bitterness of this fact lies in the recollection that when Brother Moore died there were nearly thirty thousand dollars due to him for subscriptions to the *Masonic Review*, which have never been collected. A more glaring case of injustice has never come under our notice, although we know full well the difficulties attending Masonic journalism. Brother Moore

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died at Windsor, Ontario, on the 3rd June last, and it is satisfactory to learn that his closing days were marked by the exercise of that charity which eases the path to the grave. He was a thorough Mason, well informed in the literature and law of the Craft, and was much beloved.

—:o:—

Too much liberty invariably heralds license. Where one ends and the other begins has always been a crucial test; it is rarely, if ever, defined in such a way as to command general assent, and it cannot be determined to a mathematical nicety. Tradition and custom often supply the place of written laws, and this is particularly the case in Freemasonry. Unfortunately in America the theory of liberty enters into all the relations of life, and although the members of the Craft in that country may have an affection for the mother country in Masonry as well as in other matters, yet they carry their love of independence to the extreme. They put Masonic rights on a par with State rights, and institute Grand Lodges upon that basis. The result has been great divergence of practice, the lowering of authority, the multiplication of degrees, and the formation of clandestine Lodges. These are the necessary outcome of the principle, and so long as there is the burning desire for freedom, so long as men are impatient of control, and each man becomes a law unto himself, so long will there be the maximum of divergence of thought and action. We know it is difficult to go back, to consolidate authority; but there cannot be a doubt that the longer a remedy is deferred, the greater the evil and the risk will become. Anarchy is the result of license, and disruption the consequence. There must be a supreme authority, and the sooner that end is attained the better. We should say that the coloured Grand Lodges of the North, the Grand Lodges of Ontario and New South Wales are regarded by the Florida brethren as spurious.

—:o:—

By the ruling of the Grand Master of Georgia, "the loss of an eye is no impediment to being made a Mason, if the applicant is otherwise found worthy." Brother Parvin, Grand Secretary Iowa, endorses this judgment, and adds:

In our list of acquaintances we number friends who have seen more of the teaching and effects of Masonry with one eye, and to-day see further into the grand plans for the promulgation of its teachings, and the exemplifications of its practice, than a dozen Grand Masters we can name, who have decided that all such men should be cast over amongst owls and bats, as being unfit and unworthy to be made Masons. In the name of all the gods, when will this absurd doctrine be exploded? that it is body, not mind; hands, not heart; heels, rather than head; that constitutes a man a fit subject for Freemasonry?

Some of our American brethren are very much exercised as to the physical condition of candidates for Freemasonry, and an alleged infringement of the law in Pennsylvania has led to the offending—that is, the maimed—brother being expelled from the Lodge. It was also recommended that the Master of the Lodge in which the offender was initiated should be expelled the Craft, but this harsh sentence does not appear to have been carried out.

—:o:—

Differences of practice are permitted in the case of non-essentials, but where a principle is involved, then it behoves the brethren to pause before departing from what at least ought to be a landmark of the Craft. In America it is stated "that the acting Warden, in the absence of the Master, assumes all the prerogatives of the Master, and *is* the Master *ad interim*." In the absence of both Master and Senior Warden, the Junior Warden becomes the "acting Warden" for the time being, and therefore Master *pro tem*. In England and Canada the rule is to place a Past Master in the East, and under no circumstances to allow either Warden to act as Master. This, no doubt, is the right method; at any rate it is consistent, for a Master is in possession of secrets which the Wardens cannot know, because they have not completed the education necessary to fill the chair of King Solomon. We can understand the greater including the less, but we certainly do not approve of the reversal of this order in Freemasonry.

—:o:—

In these days of unbelief and utilitarianism it is refreshing to come across such a bold and manly utterance of truth as was made by Brother S. B. Dick, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Pennsylvania, which claims to be the oldest Masonic jurisdiction in the United States. At the Quarterly Communication of September last he said:

The fundamental truths of religion upon which our Fraternity was founded, and of which it was almost the sole repository in the remote past, are so far parts of its very constitution that it cannot exist without them. Masonry without God is a body without a soul; an empty casket, from which the jewel it was meant to contain has been taken away. It has no longer any reason to exist.

There is no doubt about Bro. Dick's opinions on religion and Freemasonry, and yet there is nothing narrow or bigotted in his statement. He fearlessly asserts a principle, and leaves the followers of creeds to find their own mode of worship. Brother Theodore Sutton Parvin, Grand Secretary Iowa, in his last report, says:—

It is a recognised law in Masonry that no Atheist can be made a Mason. The law should be equally established and recognised, and when a Mason professes Atheism he should be promptly expelled.

This is outspoken enough, and hints pretty clearly that when a man becomes a Mason and takes the obligation, he must have no mental reservations, and if he lapses into unbelief he must accept the penalties that follow. According to the decision of Bro. E. Anderson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Florida, "it is contrary to the spirit and teaching of Freemasonry to transact any business or work on the Lord's Day, except on funeral occasions, or for some charitable work which cannot be postponed." We merely quote this as another instance of the feeling that prevails among our brethren across the Atlantic.

—:o:—

A most interesting and affecting episode comes from Florida. When the yellow fever broke out in Pensacola, in August of last year, it made sad havoc, especially amongst new comers who were not acclimatised. Escambia Lodge, No. 15, seeing the necessity for action, began the noble work of charity, and carried on relief operations with a vigour and effect which clearly demonstrated that they had learned the true lesson of Masonry, and by their actions gave abundant evidence of the faith that was in them. The help of other Lodges, not only in Florida, but in other jurisdictions, was sought and readily accorded, and thus, by combined aid, a grand and beneficent work was accomplished. While the members of the Fraternity had first claim to the relief afforded, it was not confined to them; all classes of the community shared in the work of humanity, and many a cowan blessed the Masonic hand that came to his rescue.

—:o:—

It would be strange if, out of so many cases that came under the notice of the self-constituted relief board, there should not be some of a particularly striking character. There was one such at any rate at Pensacola, and we cannot do better than give the story in the Grand Master's (Bro. Anderson's) own words. He says:—

"A poor family, consisting of father, mother, and four young children, were among the sick. The father, a stranger, was a Mason from Michigan. They were faithfully cared for, but the parents both died, leaving their four little ones, aged from four to ten years, orphans. They were cared for until the epidemic was passed, and the quarantine raised, and then, provided with all that they required, they were started for their distant home in Michigan. The oldest boy was furnished with railroad tickets, and with an open letter from Escambra Lodge, stating who the little travellers were, and commending them to the care of all good men and Masons. They met with kindness and help from one end of their journey to the other, and were safely delivered to their friends. At many points they were not allowed to pay anything for their meals, and money was collected among their fellow passengers for their benefit."

At the monthly Committee meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, held on Wednesday last, at Freemasons' Hall, Brother Edgar Bowyer presided. Brother Terry reported that the Summer Entertainment to the inmates of the Institution at Croydon, on Tuesday week, was very successful, and that the Supreme Council, 33°, had presented the Institution with several gifts, which greatly contributed to the success of the entertainment. A letter was ordered to be written to the Supreme Council thanking them for their liberality. Half her late husband's annuity was granted to the widow of an annuitant, and seven candidates for next election were placed on the list. It was stated that a son of the late collector of the Institution, Bro. W. Lane, was a candidate for the Boys' School, and his mother trusted the Committee would assist him with their votes. Amongst those present were Bros. Everett, Bulmer, Moore, Cubitt, Maudslay, Case, Atkins, Stean, Tattershall, Jabez Hogg, Daniel, Smith, Webb, Perceval, W. Hilton, H. Massey, John J. Berry, Adlard, James Willing jun., J. Wordsworth, and R. Turtle Pigott.

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PERCY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 198.*

THE following summary of the work done by the members of the Percy Lodge of Instruction, with particulars of the attendances of the Members during the years 1881-82, has been supplied us by an esteemed correspondent. It may be said of the Percy, it is the oldest Lodge of Instruction in London, it having been established some 100 years since. During its early existence it claims to have been supported by many eminent Masons. The late Brother Stephen Barton Wilson was identified with the work of this Lodge of Instruction for many years.

Total numbers of Members enrolled (including 46 made during the year ending February 1882) 429—representing 142 Lodges under English Constitution—4 Scotch; 2 Colonial; and 2 Foreign, made up as follows:—

No. of Lodge		Members	No. of Lodge		Members
813	New Concord	21	186	Industry	6
228	United Strength	19	1278	Burdett Coutts	6
861	Finsbury	17	193	Confidence	5
1524	Duke of Connaught	14	1538	St. Martin's-le-Grand	5
185	Tranquillity	13	1349	Friars	5
188	Joppa	11	201	Jordan	5
1288	Finsbury Park	10	1625	West Smithfield	5
1227	Upton	10	1158	Southern Star	4
1602	Sir Hugh Myddelton	9	1607	Loyalty	4
192	Lion and Lamb	9	179	Manchester	4
1693	Kingsland	8	1364	Earl of Zetland	4
1178	Perfect Ashlar	7	15	Kent	4
1471	Islington	7	1613	Cripplegate	4
917	Cosmopolitan	7	65	Prosperity	4
1366	Highgate	7	898	Temperance	4

Three each from the following:—

No. of Lodge.		No. of Lodge.	
902	Burgoyne	205	Israel
1365	Clapton	73	Mount Lebanon
1677	Crusaders	198	Percy
860	Dalhousie	534	Polish National
177	Domatic	1298	Royal Standard
1385	Gladsmuir	948	St. Barnabas
754	High Cross, Tottenham	174	Sincerity
1260	John Hervey	554	Yarborough

Two each from the following:—

No. of Lodge		No. of Lodge	
1309	Acacia	1685	Guelph
9	Albion	1679	Henry Muggeridge
1293	Burdett	1381	Kennington
1076	Capper	857	Leigh
1572	Carnarvon	820	Lily of Richmond
1897	Citadel	781	Merchant Navy
1531	Chislehurst	1017	Montefiore
55	Constitutional	1695	New Finsbury Park
933	Doric	173	Phœnix
27	Egyptian	382	Royal Union
1201	Eclectic	1575	St. James's
463	East Surrey (Concord)	167	St. John's
1237	Enfield	435	Salisbury
141	Faith	1275	Star
12	Fortitude and Old Cumberland	181	Universal
		1604	Wanderers
1426	The Great City	1189	Lewes

One each from the following:—

No. of Lodge		No. of Lodge	
1541	Alexandra Palace	1464	Erasmus Wilson
340	Alfred (Oxford)	1745	Farringdon
323	Amity (New York)	105	Fortitude
1286	Bayon's	467	Greenwich (N.Y.)
619	Beaufort	890	Hornsey
33	Britannic	147	Justice
413	Bonnygong (Australia)	4	Kilwinning (Scotch)
807	Cabbell	5	Leith and Canongate (Scotch)
1415	Campbell		
657	Canonbury	206	Lodge of Friendship
1048	Canterbury (N.Z.)	1509	Madoc
1853	Caxton	1489	Marquis of Ripon
453	Chigwell	418	Mentoria
360	Commercial (Scotch) Glasgow	1507	Metropolitan
		1446	Mount Edgcumbe
1135	Concord	34	Mount Moriah
1382	Corinthian	700	Nelson
1107	Cornwallis	46	Old Union
1641	Crichton	475	Peckham
1707	Eleanor	1753	Prince Frederick William
1567	Eliot	1445	Prince Leopold
299	Emulation	1003	Prince of Wales
884	Ranelagh	218	True Friendship
25	Robert Burns	181	University
204	Romford	184	United Chatham Lodge of Benevolence
935	Rose of Denmark		
907	Royal Albert	1196	Urban
1360	Royal Arthur	1056	Victoria
429	Royal Navy	87	Vitruvian
1744	Royal Savoy	548	Wellington
110	St. Andrews	733	Westbourne
190	St. George's	1297	West Kent
3½	St. John's (Scotch)	771	Windsor Castle
1306	St. John of Wapping	1656	Wolsey
641	St. Lawrence	852	Zetland
1766	St. Leonard's	967	Leigh
45	Strong Man	645	Humphrey Chetham, Manchester.
1728	Temple Bar		

The average attendance of members for the year 1881-2 has been exceptionally good in comparison with others, being 20 per night of meeting. We are told this places it at the head of the list as regards attendances at Lodges of Instruction. The business transacted during the above period (38 meeting nights) was as follows:—

REHEARSALS.

Ceremony of Installation	- - -	2
,,	Raising - - -	19
,,	Passing - - -	12
,,	Initiation - - -	18

The Fifteen Sections were worked twice; and sixty-one Sections were worked at various times.

Since the Lodge has been resuscitated (seven years since) the following amounts have been paid to the Institutions out of Lodge Funds:—

	£	s	d
Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution -	29	14	0
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys -	9	9	0
	£39	3	0

Two changes only have taken place in the Officers of the Lodge; Bro. C. Lorkin was elected Treasurer in the place of Bro. R. H. Halford, who held the office for six years; and Bro. A. W. Fenner accepted the office of Secretary four years since, on the retirement of Bro. C. K. Killick jun., who held that office three years. Bro. R. Pearcy is the Preceptor, and has held that office since the Lodge was re-formed.

The Lodge has never shifted its quarters, it having been held in the same room, where the ceremony of Consecration was rehearsed by Bro. James Terry, nearly seven years since.

Summary of Attendances of Members.

Attended		Name
One	38	Bro. Secretary
One	32	Bro. Preceptor
One	30	Bro. C. Weeden
One	24	Bro. Wolf
Three	23	Bros. G. Ferrar, R. M. Jones, G. H. Gilham
Two	22	Bros. C. Lorkin, E. Woodman
One	21	Bro. F. Brasted
Two	20	Bros. A. Marks, D. Moss
One	18	Bro. A. Ferrar
Two	15	Bros. W. Williams jun., W. Fysh
Three	14	Bros. S. E. Moss, W. S. Richardson, A. Gribbell
Two	13	Bros. W. Houghton, J. Lorkin
Five	12	Bros. R. Defriez, C. K. Killick jun., A. Tuck, F. Perl, A. Mullord
Four	10	Bros. Bird, Kent, Stroud, Forge
Five	9	Bros. Fidge, Gibbs, Snare, Giller, Powell
One	8	Bro. W. Potter
Five	7	Bros. Cohen, Carr, Spencer, B. Mullord, Williams sen.
Four	6	Bros. Hirst, Catling, Robinson, Trewinnard
Three	5	Bros. A. J. Clark, Money, Wenborn
Eight	4	Bros. Archer, Birch, Dignam, Everett, Glass, A. Perl, Patrick, Snook
Six	3	Bros. Crawley, Green, F. W. Jones, Lardner, Rothschild, Sergeant

Nineteen attended twice.
Thirty-nine attended once.

* The Percy Lodge of Instruction holds its meetings at the Jolly Farmers Tavern, Southgate-road, Islington, N.

DANCING.—To Those Who Have Never Learnt to Dance.—Bro. and Mrs. JACQUES WYNMANN receive daily, and undertake to teach ladies and gentlemen, who have never had the slightest previous knowledge or instruction, to go through every fashionable Ball-dance in a few easy lessons. Private lessons any hour. Morning and evening classes

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

ACADEMY—74 NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

BRO. JACQUES WYNMANN WILL BE HAPPY TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF MASONIC BALLS. FIRST-CLASS BANDS PROVIDED.

MARRIAGE.

GARDENER-LARKIN.—At St. Saviours, Southwark, on Monday, the 2nd ult., WILLIAM HENRY, eldest son of Mr. William Gardener, to GERTRUDE ANNIE, second daughter of Mr. William Frederick Larkin.

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PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF ESSEX.

OUR contemporary the *Essex Standard*, of Saturday last, after giving a very interesting report of the late meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex, thus describes Parkeston, the embryo township whereat the meeting was held:—

In connection with this meeting, it may not be out of place to give an idea to the large numbers who do not at present know of its existence, where and what Parkeston is. The designation of this nucleus of a town as seen upon the time tables is "Parkeston Quay," and it is situate on the Stour, somewhere about two miles from Harwich, between which there is a local service of trains every half-hour. It is at present little more than a very large station, a commodious and handsomely-fitted hotel, and a very long quay with the necessary bonded warehouses, stores, and general offices. Though slightly further from the sea, the quay is more approachable and serves as a much better point of departure than the Harwich Pier, and the tidal train is able to leave Liverpool-street half-an-hour later than when it ran to Harwich. From Harwich Pier a good view of Parkeston Quay can be obtained, and its advantageous position fully appreciated. Standing well out into the river on piles, the large quantity of land reclaimed from the bed of the Stour is better comprehended; this, we understand, amounted to about 500 acres, the greater part of which will eventually become a large township; besides the quay and warehouses, there is a perfect network of railways and sidings on what was heretofore the bed of the river. At the quay, in addition to the space required by the Company's boats, there is room alongside for three or four steamers, and these could discharge simultaneously, every appliance in the shape of steam cranes being available for the purpose of quick delivery. Railway waggons run right along the quay to the ship's side, and from thence to the main line, so that goods can be sent from the ship's hold there and then to any part of the United Kingdom. There are over five miles of siding, in which 1000 loaded trucks can stand, should it happen to suit the convenience of some consignee who was not at the moment ready to order them elsewhere. The business offices of the Company, and the Custom House, are all constructed on the most approved plan for meeting the exigencies of trade, sleeping accommodation being provided for the Government servants who have to take their turn on night duty, with reading-rooms, &c., for their use as well.

As regards the Hotel, no expense has been spared in order to make it one of the most comfortable and best appointed in the kingdom. The most approved appliances of modern science have been utilized in the lighting, heating, and ventilating; the sanitary arrangements are as near perfect as the best sanitary engineers in the world could suggest, and the general arrangements are in accordance with the plans and directions of gentlemen of vast experience in hotel construction and management. The rooms are choicely furnished, and have a splendid sight of the river on the one side, with an attractive view of country on the other, and will probably become a great favourite with continental visitors who choose this route. Passengers can alight from the train on to the platform, and proceed bag and baggage direct on board the steamer, or enter the hotel from the waiting-rooms. The principal entrances to the Hotel are those which lead directly from the pier and platform respectively. Whichever entrance the visitor takes he must pass the manager's office before he can go to any other part of the hotel. This office, by means of electric bells, speaking tubes, &c., is in direct communication with every part of the house. On the ground floor are the large dining room, the hotel bar, and smoke room, and the coffee room, all of which are elegantly fitted. On the first floor, on either side of a long concrete corridor extending the whole length of the building, are bed-rooms, suites of apartments, drawing-rooms, reading-rooms, bath-rooms, &c. The drawing-rooms are exceedingly elegant, and the bed-rooms, which are lofty, well-lighted, and ventilated on an improved principle, are furnished in one uniform style with pile carpets, walnut furniture of a special design, handsome French bedsteads, &c. The suites are very conveniently arranged for families, and are furnished with excellent taste. The bath-rooms and lavatories are well appointed, and are conveniently situated. The servants' apartments are quite distinct from the other portions of the hotel. The culinary arrangements are on a most elaborate scale, ample provision having been made, not only for the supply of the hotel, but also for the ships' cooking, which will, as far as possible, be carried on here. In the basement are the stores and an extensive range of cellarage. There is also a large boiler for the supply of steam and hot water to all parts of the house, and an engine for generating the electricity with which the Works throughout are lighted—the quay and large warehouses by the arc system, and the hotel and waiting-rooms, lavatories, &c., on the incandescent principle, the beautiful Swan lamps being employed. Electric bells are fitted to all the rooms. The best known appliances for extinguishing fire are fitted all over the premises, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, under the superintendence of Captain Shaw, chief of the London Fire Brigade. The general arrangement of the building has been carried out under the direction of Mr. Bolton, the General Superintendent of the Hotel Department of the Great Eastern Railway, a gentleman of many years' experience in the management of first-class hotels, and the practical knowledge which he has brought to bear upon the subject will, without doubt, add very considerably to the comfort of the visitors, as well as facilitate the work of the staff, and thereby tend to the economic management of the hotel.

The Station Booking Office, in which Provincial Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday, is a handsome and well-proportioned apartment, with both booking and telegraphic accommodation. On either side are the commodious waiting and refreshment rooms. To the right from the quay are the second-class rooms—and on the left are the first-class rooms: in both cases separate rooms being reserved for ladies. These are all very elegantly furnished. In the former the chairs and lounges are covered with drab horsehair, while the furniture in the first-class rooms is in real morocco leather. The floors are laid with granite linoleum and Bokhara rugs—the ladies' rooms with handsome pile carpet. A large refreshment buffet is provided in each of the general waiting rooms, and these communicate with each of the ladies' rooms by means of small sliding doors. The fittings are all on the most approved principle, and are so arranged that chops, steaks, soups, and all kinds of refreshments, hot or cold, can be had at a few minutes' notice. In connection with each waiting-room is a handsomely-fitted lavatory supplied with hot and cold water.

The magnitude of the undertaking in which the Directors of the Great Eastern Company have engaged may be inferred from the fact that upwards of £810,000 had been expended to the close of June 1883, upon docks, steamboats, and Parkeston. The great bulk of this expenditure has been made upon the Continental steamboat undertaking, and even now the return realised upon it is moderately good, the profit acquired in the six months ending 30th June having been £18,808. Moreover, the Continental traffic is improving rapidly, the gross receipts of the half-year ending 30th June 1883 having been £83,133, as compared with £71,302 in the corresponding period of 1882. If this result was attained with a limited number of steamers at work, still better things may be anticipated when the Company's enlarged Continental fleet has been brought into full operation.

The monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held on Saturday last, at Freemasons' Hall, when there were present Bros. Raynham W. Stewart in the chair, Tyrrell, Joyce Murray, Dr. Ramsay, Alfred Williams, S. B. Wilson, Fredk. Adlard, E. C. Massey, C. F. Matier, W. Mann, Edward Baxter, Geo. P. Gillard, and Fredk. Binckes (Secretary). The minutes of the General Committee of the 7th ult. were read and confirmed, and those of the Quarterly Court of the 16th, and the House Committee of the 20th ult. were read for information. The report of the Audit Committee was read and adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The Chairman was authorised and requested to sign cheques. There was one petition, which was approved. A grant of £5 was voted to a late pupil of the Institution. Bro. Binckes reported that the exact financial receipts from the Festival were £23,050. He also reported that the purchase of £2000 India four per cent. stock, authorised at the last General Committee, had been made at the price of 103⅝, the outlay, including commission, being £2,075. Brother Binckes also reported that, allowing for one candidate withdrawn, there would be sixty-three applicants at next election, and that the vacancies were twenty. It was stated that the Preparatory Building Fund now amounted to £8,000. Up to the present time £16,172 had been received; of this £10,381 had been placed to the General Fund, and £5,791 to the Building Fund. Upon the motion of Brother Raynham Stewart, of which due notice was given at the last General Committee, it was unanimously resolved that the sum of £125 be added to Brother Binckes's salary, and £25 to the clerk's salary, for the years 1883 and 1884, to be paid out of the interest received from the investment of the Building Fund during that period. Brother Binckes returned thanks for himself and on behalf of his assistant for this mark of the Committee's appreciation of their services. The meeting then adjourned.

The *Evening News* says the Craft, as a body, will be sorry to hear that Sir Erasmus Wilson Past Grand Deacon is suffering from cataract. The services Sir E. Wilson has rendered to the Order, besides that rendered to the nation in bringing over Cleopatra's Needle, one of the very early works of Freemasonry, will ever entitle his name to a foremost place in the annals of the Craft, and it is with the very deepest regret that we have to record that such an affliction has befallen him.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lathom, Deputy Grand Master of England, Prov. Grand Master of West Lancashire, will shortly pay another visit to Canada, and in consequence of his absence, the P.G. Lodge meeting of West Lancashire, usually held in October, will not take place until November.

EDUCATION. — HAMBURG.

Bro. **JOHN A. NEECK, 9 Bundesstrasse, HAMBURG,**

Is prepared to receive into his Family

TWO OR THREE ENGLISH YOUTHS AS BOARDERS,

During the time they attend School in this City.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 11th AUGUST.

1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1674—Pimlico, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1685—Guelph, Red Lion, Leytonstone
Royal Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green
Metropolitan Council (T.I.) Allied Masonic Degrees, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court at 3
Grand Council of the Allied Masonic Degrees, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, at 4
1423—Era, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
1687—Unity, Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore
1929—Mozart, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon

MONDAY, 13th AUGUST.

22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, George Hotel, Australian Avenue, Barbican, at 7 (Instruc.)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1475—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C., at 8 (Inst.)
1693—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Masonic Hall, Air-street, W.
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's-court Hotel, West Kensington
1927—Earl of Lathom, Greyhound Hotel, Streatham
R.A. 720—Panmure, Horns Tavern, Kennington
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)

40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings
61—Probity, Freemason's Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth
104—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport
151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
264—Nelson of the Nile, Freemasons' Hall, Batley
292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln
409—Three Graces, Private Rooms, Haworth
467—Tudor, Red Lion Hotel, Oldham
481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Manle-street, Newcastle
599—Druids of Love and Liberality, Masonic Hall, Redruth
613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Southport
665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth
893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall
940—Williamson, St. Stephen School, Monkwearmouth, Durham
1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness
1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1436—Sandgate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
1543—Legiolium, Masonic Hall, Carlton-street, Castleford
1575—Clive, Corbet Arms, Market Drayton
1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds
1611—Eboracum, Queen's Hotel, Micklegate, York
1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea
1790—Old England, Masonic Hall, New Thornton Heath
R.A. 89—Royal Cheshire, Ashley's Arms, Dukinfield
R.A. 422—All Saint's, Masonic Hall, Gainsborough
R.A. 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury

TUESDAY, 14th AUGUST.

55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
544—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1148—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1479—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1569—D Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1769—Clarendon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
1919—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30

131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Truro
181—United Chatham of Benevolence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
272—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Main Ridge, Boston
408—Northern Counties, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle (Instruct)
473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, Wakefield
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidenhead
603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Cheltenham
628—Lansdowne of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham
696—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Wednesbury
726—Staffordshire Knot, North Western Hotel, Stafford
829—Sydney, Black Horse Hotel, Sidcup
897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens, Lancashire
903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport
986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston
1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Caledonia-road, Batley
1250—Gilbert Greenhall, Masonic Rooms, Sankey Street, Warrington
1325—Stanley, 214 Great Homer-street, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
1348—St. John's Lodge, King's Arms, Grays, Essex
1414—Knole, Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks
1465—Ockenden, Talbot Hotel, Sutton, Sussex
1545—Baildon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baildon
1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool
R.A. 70—St. John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princes Street, Plymouth
R.A. 245—Judea, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
R.A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
M.M. 15—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Gandy Street, Exeter
M.M. 162—Dover and Cinque Ports, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover

WEDNESDAY, 15th AUGUST.

15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
619—Beadon, Greyhound, Dulwich
724—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
861—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1382—Corinthian, George Inn, Glengall Road, Cubitt Town
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (In-st
1614—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1923—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 1593—Ley Spring, Red Lion, Leytonstone
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

20—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham
96—Loyalty, Masonic Hall, Prescot, Lancashire
131—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance
125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Hythe, Kent
128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
178—Antiquity Royal Hotel, Wigan
200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Globe-street, Scarborough
259—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
325—St. John's Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
342—Royal Sussex, Freemasons' Hall, 79 Commercial Road, Landport
390—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley, near Leeds
397—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
580—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
581—Faith, Drover's Inn, Oldham
591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
633—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
758—Ellesmere, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
795—St. John, Ray Mead Hotel, Maidenhead
816—Royd, Spring Gardens Inn, Wardle, near Rochdale
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
962—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington
973—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Driffield, Yorks
1046—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
1161—De Grey and Ripon, Brunswick Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
1218—Prince Alfred, Commercial Hotel, Mossley, near Manchester
1231—Brighouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighouse
1237—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton
1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenæum, Lancaster
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst)
1449—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon
1501—Wycombe, Town Hall, High Wycombe
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, Hull.
1624—Starkie, Railway Hotel, Ramsbottom
1638—Brownrigg, Swan Hotel, Kingston on Thames
1645—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Slaithwaite
1692—Hervey, George Hotel, Hayes
R.A. 284—Shakespeare, Masonic Room, 9 High Street, Warwick
R.A. 288—Loyal Todmorden, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
R.A. 341—Industry, Norfolk Arms, Hyde
R.A. 402—Stortford, Chequers Inn, Bishop's Stortford
R.A. 417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
R.A. 491—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
R.A. 1000—Priory, Terminus Hotel, Southend
R.A. 1377—Chorlton, Masonic Hall, High Lane, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
M.M.—Newstead, Masonic Hall, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham

THURSDAY, 16th AUGUST.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
R.A. 507—United Pilgrim, Horns Tavern, Kennington
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1171—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)

56—Howard, High-street, Arundel
98—St. Martin, Town Hall, Burslem
116—Royal Lancashire, Swan Hotel, Colne
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury
248—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street, Ashton-under-Lyne
275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
283—Amity, Swan Hotel, Market-place, Haslingden
337—Candour, New Masonic Rooms, Uppermill, Saddleworth
343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
344—Faith, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe, Lancashire
345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
346—United Brethren, Royal Oak Inn, Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn
367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
369—Limestone Rock, Masonic Hall, Church-street, Clitheroe
456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter
462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
636—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Morpeth
659—Bagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blyth
1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. German's, Cornwall.
1299—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby, near Liverpool
1320—Blackheath, Green Man, Blackheath
1327—King Harold, Britannia Hotel, Waltham New Town

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1223—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon
1276—Dee, Union Hotel, Parkgate, Cheshire
1360—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1487—St. Giles, Royal Oak Hotel, Cheadle
R.A. 97—Strict Benevolence, Masonic Hall, Park Terrace, Sunderland
R.A. 107—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, King's Lynn
R.A. 111—Vigilance, Masonic Hall, Archer Street, Darlington
R.A. 163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
R.A. 317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper Street, Manchester
M.M.—Canynges, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol

FRIDAY, 17th AUGUST.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
706—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1305—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1366—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1643—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1788—Ubique, Guardsmen Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

153—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
401—Royal Forest, Hark to Bounty Inn, Slaidburn
453—Uhigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
669—Sutherland or Unity, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme
816—Phœnix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
841—De Loraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
852—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth
905—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme
1034—Kocleshill, Freemasons' Hall, Kocleshill
1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George street, Leeds
1395—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1775—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Pendleton
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham, at 5.30
R.A. 531—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield
R.A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
M.M. 66—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

SATURDAY, 18th AUGUST.

1275—Star, Five Bells, 165 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1641—Crichton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street Regent-st., W., at 8
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Rottoms, Eastwood
1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Twickenham
R.A. 1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Hampton

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SUFFOLK.

LAYING OF A FOUNDATION STONE AT BURY.

A SPECIAL Provincial Grand Lodge of this Province was summoned to be held at Bury St. Edmunds, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the buildings for the enlargement of the school premises attached to St. John's Church, on Thursday, the 2nd instant. The Lodge was held in the Schoolroom, Well-street, and in the absence of the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master Bro. Lord Waveney, was opened in ample form by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. the Rev. Charles J. Martyn, assisted by Bro. E. J. Griffiths P.P.G.C. acting D.P.G.M., George Thompson P.G.S.D. acting P.G.S.W., Grimsey P.G.J.W., N. Tracy P.G. Secretary, W. Clarke P.G.P. and P.G.D.C., H. Wright P.P.G.P., D. Gall P.G.S.D., J. R. Thompson P.P.G.S.B., W. Armstrong P.P.G.S.D., T. F. Lucia P.P.J.W., W. Mackney P.G.S.B., and Charles Emerson P.G.A.D.C. The Presence Book was also signed by the following brethren:—A. Laughton P.M. 1589, W. Chapman W.M. P.G.S., George Guiver, Henry Mantz, Z. Cooper, Horace Lucia, W. G. Clarke J.D., and John Hewett Tyler 1592 F. W. Jennings S.W. 1224, W. Pead J.W., R. J. Symonds I.G., and C. C. Gooch Tyler 1003, and Fred. C. Atkinson 376. The Provincial Grand Secretary (Bro. Tracy) announced that letters of apology for non-attendance had been received from the Provincial Grand Senior Warden, Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works, the Rev. P. L. Cautley P.G.C., and Lord Henniker. The Acting Prov. Grand Master stated that he had also received a letter from the Prov. Grand Master, regretting his inability to attend, and asking him to kindly perform the ceremony, which, with the permission of the Lodge, he would now proceed to do. A procession was then formed in the following order:—Tylers, with drawn swords; Visiting Brethren; Lodges according to their numbers; a Corn-copia with Corn and Ewers with Wine and Oil, borne by P.M.'s; P.P.G. Officers according to rank; P.G. Secretary, with Book of Constitutions; P.G. Treasurer, bearing vial containing the coins to be deposited in the stone; the Column of the P.G.J.W., with plumb rule; the Column of the P.G.S.W., borne by a P.M.; the Acting P.G.S.W. with level; the P.G. Chaplain, with the Sacred Law on a cushion; the Acting D.P.G.M., with square; the P.G.S.B.; the Wor. the acting P.G. Master. In this order the brethren, headed by the Victoria fife and drum band, marched to the site, where they were received by the Vicar of St. John's (Bro. the Rev. C. H. C Baker), who presented the acting Prov. Grand Master with a trowel, and on behalf of the Building Committee asked him to lay the stone. The acting Prov. Grand Master delivered an address, in which he called upon the "men and brethren here assembled to behold this ceremony" to know that they were "lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of their country, and united by solemn obligation to erect handsome buildings, and to serve God, the Great Architect of the Universe. They had among them concealed from the eyes of all men secrets which no man had discovered, but which secrets were lawful and honourable, and not repugnant to the laws of God and man. They were entrusted in peace and honour to the Masons of ancient time, and having been faithfully transmitted to them, it was their duty to convey them unimpaired to the latest posterity. Unless their calling had been good and honourable it would not have lasted for so many centuries, nor would they have had so many illustrious brethren in their Order ready to promote its interests." The Prov. Grand Chaplain, the Rev. R. C. M. Rouse, then offered prayer, after which the vessel containing the coins, and records were deposited in the receptacle provided for it, and the stone was set. As the stone was being lowered a hymn was sung by the St. John's choir. The acting Prov. Grand Master proved the stone with the plumb, rule, level and square, and having declared it well and truly laid, scattered corn and poured wine and oil over it. The Prov. Grand Chaplain then offered prayer, and the brethren re-formed procession and marched to the church, headed by the choir, singing the processional hymn, "The Church's one foundation." A special form of service was used. The lesson, taken from Prov. ii., 1-10, was read by the Rev. E. J. Griffiths. The sermon was preached by the Prov. Grand Chaplain, the Rev. R. C. M. Rouse, from the words, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." (Prov. xxii. 6). In the course of an eloquent and earnest address the Prov. Grand Chaplain said they had that day been engaged in laying the foundation-stone of a building which he hoped would be a source of great benefit to many generations. They could not have had a more suitable occasion for laying the stone with Masonic rites, because they, as Masons, were successors to those who, from time immemorial, had been associated with the erection of buildings intended for the benefit of mankind, the advancement of the world, and the honour and glory of the most High. Therefore, that they might not be unworthy successors, it behoved them heartily to respond to such a call as this, and invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe upon this work of benevolence. The high value they, as Masons, set on education, was evinced in a most practical way by the noble Masonic Schools they supported, at an annual cost of more than £25,000, and he asked them on that occasion to give further proof of it by contributing with true Masonic liberality to St. John's Infant School. At the conclusion of the service the brethren returned in procession to the Lodge-room, where the acting Prov. Grand Senior Warden proposed a vote of thanks to the Prov. Grand Chaplain for his admirable discourse. The acting Grand Master heartily seconded the proposition, which was carried and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The Prov. Grand Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. R. C. M. Rouse, in response, expressed the earnest hope that the work they had inaugurated that day might prove a great blessing and a means of usefulness for years to come. The Lodge was then closed in ancient form. A luncheon, to which ladies and non-Masons were invited, was subsequently held at the Angel Hotel, the D.P.G.M. presiding, supported on the right by Bro. the Rev. E. J. Griffiths P.P.G.C., and on the left by Mr. Cockerell, Recorder of Sudbury. Most of the brethren, whose names are recorded above, attended, and, in addition, there were also present—Bro. Major-General Cecil Ives, Bro. W. P. Eversley (South Eastern Circuit), Bro. W. A. Bowler P.M. 51, Mr. Charles Oliver, Churchwarden at St. John's, Mr. Jos. Robinson, builder and architect, &c. The D.P.G.M proposed the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, and the Pro Grand Master (Lord Carnarvon), the Deputy Grand Master (Lord Lathom), and the Grand Officers Past and Present. He briefly alluded to the work of the Revision of the Book of Constitutions; and said, admirable as those Constitutions were, yet, like everything else, improvements in some things were necessary. He coupled with the toast the name of Bro. Clarke a Past Grand Officer. Bro. Clarke P.G.P. briefly responded. The Deputy Prov. Grand Master then proposed the health of the Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, Lord Waveney, whose absence they all deplored. Bro. B. P. Grimsey P.G.J.W. proposed the health of the D.P.G.M. Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, which he was sure they would as heartily receive as the toast which had preceded it. However much, in every possible way, they might respect, esteem, and regard their Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, he was sure that not in a single instance were they lacking in esteem and respect for their D.P.G.M. The Deputy Provincial Grand Master, in responding, said he was exceedingly obliged for the kind way in which his name had been received, and if anything were wanting to stir him up to greater zeal in the cause of Freemasonry, it would be the kind reception which he invariably met in the Province of Suffolk. It was now his duty to propose what he might fairly call the toast of the day, Success and Prosperity in every sense to St. John's schools, the foundation stone of the enlargement of which they had been laying that morning. He quite endorsed the observations of the Provincial Grand Chaplain that unless a child had a thorough religious education his learning would do more harm than good—he was sent into the world a clever man, but not a man whose influence was for good throughout the world. If they only educated the head they could not expect good results to follow. Bro. the Rev. C. H. C. Baker responded, and thanked the Provincial Grand Lodge for having honoured him with its presence. The D.P.G.M. proposed the health of the Visitors, coupled with the name of Mr. Cockerell, whom he regretted to say was not a Mason, but was living in a state of darkness, and they would be only too glad if the scales should fall from his eyes, and that he should behold the light of Masonry, for then he would know what a good and practical thing it was. If he would consent to be initiated he would undertake to bring some excessively hot pokers and give him such a specimen of Masonry as he never dreamt of. Mr. Cockerell, in response, thanked the brethren for the cordial reception given to the toast of the Visitors, and, passing on to speak of the importance of religious training, said education without religion was simply educating people in crime. The D.P.G.M. next proposed the Ladies, on whose behalf Bro. Jennings replied. This concluded the toast list.—*East Anglian Daily Times.*

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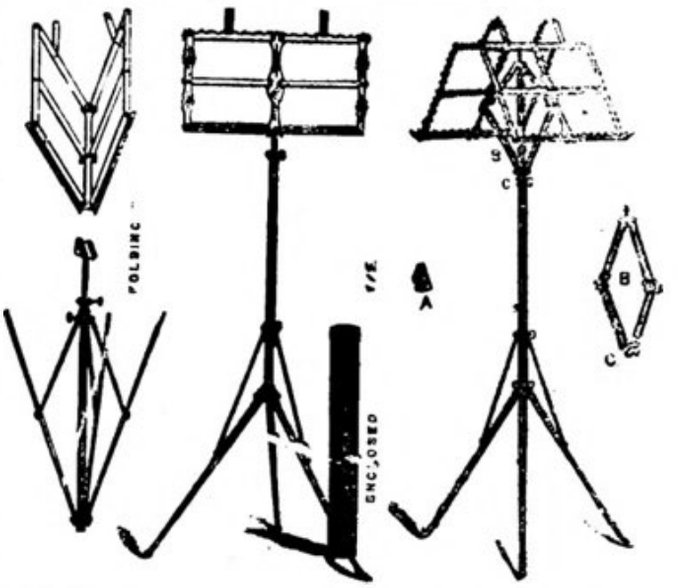

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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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INNOVATION IN MASONRY.

THE BANQUET.

AT this season of the year, when time hangs heavily on the hands of many of us, it is not out of place to look back upon the past, to call to mind occasions when we have lost opportunities which appeared to promise well, or to think over what might have been, had events happened otherwise than they did. How many a retiring W.M. is there, who can look back upon the evenings he has spent as ruler of his Lodge, and not feel that he might have done better in this or that particular if he had had longer time at his disposal in which to elaborate a speech, or perform some task, which, by virtue of his office, fell to his lot to perform; while, on the other hand, how many brethren are there who cannot remember some well-prepared evening's entertainment being upset, in consequence of the lateness of the hour preventing the programme from being carried out, many of those who attended having been compelled to leave even before the toast list was fairly started upon? Our present object is to consider whether some innovation is not possible which will allow of an ordinary Lodge meeting being brought to a conclusion at a reasonable hour, and at the same time afford ample opportunity for the several toasts on the list to receive proper attention, while the majority of the brethren are yet present. The amount of time available for the Lodge banquet, and after proceedings in small places, is frequently governed by the arrangements of the local railway service, while in large towns numbers of the brethren having long journeys to make before reaching home, are forced to leave early on that account, and thus we find that many a meeting is broken up before the programme is completed. This breaking up of a meeting must be very discouraging to the W.M. and rulers of the Lodge, who may have prepared speeches which they hoped to give to large audiences, or it may be that a most enjoyable Masonic entertainment had been arranged for, to listen to which only a very small number of brethren remained. Visitors of distinction, Officers, and others who it was intended should be called upon to reply to special toasts had to be passed over, and altogether the meeting, which gave promise of satisfaction to all, turned out really a failure. Can this be prevented? We think it can, but it must be by a radical change being introduced into our regular system. It is very certain that the amendment cannot be secured by making the hour of meeting earlier than at present; for even now, with the great amount of work to be got through, many of the Lodges are summoned at most inconveniently early hours. We must, therefore, find some means of hurrying on the banquet or toast list. The former is really beyond the control of the Lodge officials, so that the latter course is really the one from which we must hope for relief.

We recently had occasion to give particulars of a banquet which took place in Germany (not of a Masonic character) and then found, so the report stated, that the rule in that country was to give the toasts during the progress of the banquet. We were at once struck with the idea that such a course could be most conveniently applied to Masonic gatherings, and we yet fail to see any very serious objection to it. If it were adopted it would be possible to dispose of the usual preliminary toasts, at least, before the conclusion of the banquet, and that, too, without very much additional time being occupied, as there are invariably pauses between the courses long enough to allow of the proposal of a toast, or the reply of the brother associated with it. The banquet once concluded, the home toasts could at once be started upon, and it might then be possible to get fairly through the list before any great number of the brethren had been compelled to leave. How often is it that the toast of the Charities—one of the most important on the list, and yet usually found near the end—is proposed, and responded to, when more than half of the brethren have left, while it is almost the rule for the Officers, when their turn comes, to have to reply to empty benches? This might be prevented by the adoption of what, we are told, is the custom in Germany, and much more enjoyable evenings, because not so hurried, would be possible. Another improvement might follow the introduction of this innovation; the few who are given to long speech-making might, by arrangement, be called upon for their reply at a time when their remarks would be less wearisome. At all events we think that the innovation is worthy of a trial, and we shall be very pleased to hear the result if any of our readers decide on adopting it; we shall then be in a better position to judge of its ultimate success.

ANONYMOUS AUTHORSHIP.

AS an abstract question Anonymous Authorship is a knotty point. As a matter of fact, experience has shown that the advantages of anonymity are too great to warrant a change from the practice that is almost universal in journalism. The publication of a name, in some instances, gives power to the writer; but the bearers of great reputations are few compared with the vast majority whose title to be heard is the inherent value of their thoughts and style. Many a man has gained his first step on the ladder of fame by the force of his own individuality stamped upon his productions. His personality, instead of ensuring success, would, if known, most likely be the very means of destroying his chance. No doubt there are exceptions in the cases of men of genius. Probably the late Mr. Charles Dickens needed not the aid of secrecy to insure a hearing. He thought otherwise, and adopted the plan of submitting his first literary efforts to the test of a judgment unbiassed by personal considerations. Douglas Jerrold did the same, and discovered that he had the faculty of genius. In both instances the work made the names famous. It was the same in the case of Sir Walter Scott, who produced his earlier books anonymously. The list of authors and authoresses who have adopted the same course could be multiplied, but enough is here shown to prove that a name is not necessarily essential to power in writing. It might be added that in many instances the publication of the name of a writer might be fatal to the influence that would otherwise be exercised. The disclosure of the authorship of Junius' Letters would have robbed them of nearly all their sting. Those who knew the writer would easily find motives for his action, and those who did not know him would be ready to believe any ill-natured thing that might be said of him. We are not now urging that Junius was right; it is not necessary to judge him. He wrote powerfully, and it is

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no unfair inference to suppose that the secrecy of authorship lent interest, if not strength, to what he wrote. It should always be remembered that between persons or parties attacked by an unknown writer stood the publisher and the law. How severe the latter was up to a very few years ago need not be discussed. The vice of scurrilty is nothing like so prevalent as it used to be. The Grub Street type of pamphleteer is almost a thing of the past, and only exists in the shape of prints that no decent man would countenance. Even the lampoons of a former generation, written, as many of them were, by men of great ability, have now no counterpart, and the excrescences that occasionally disfigure polemical life are of a comparatively mild type indeed. There is a tendency to weigh what a man says and does; there is less questioning as to who a writer may be. His title to be heard rests upon what he produces, and not so much upon his rank, his name, or his fortune. Sometimes these favour an author, but there must be merit as well to gain a wide and acceptable hearing. Men who have secured high reputations which the fickleness of public opinion cannot injure or destroy may venture to sign their names to what they write; but these are comparatively few and consist of those who hold pronounced views on the subjects upon which they descant. Until they had reached the Olympian heights upon which they now stand, they were glad of the shadow of the mountain which concealed their persons, but did not prevent their sound from going forth. Many writers who need not fear publicity prefer the secrecy of the closet; they are content with the power they wield, and desire no popular applause. They shrink from being lionised, and they certainly do not court the abuse of the vulgar or the spite of the vindictive. There is less reason for the concealment of the names of writers in magazines; as a rule the papers are academical, and where they are not they are written in a cooler mental atmosphere, and in a style of deference to and respect for an opponent that is not usually followed in polemical discussions. Even in the case of magazines it is a question whether the anonymous writer does not gain the greater advantage, however mighty his antagonist may be. Both are bound by the same laws of courtesy, and the Editor will take good care that nothing personally offensive or libellous shall appear. He is responsible for the good conduct of the work over which he presides; he has charge of its honour, and in proportion as he guards his trust and secures good workmanship, so will be his own credit and the position his charge occupies in the literary world. He knows that to publish the names of some of his contributors would perhaps be injurious in some cases; in others it would be superfluous, for few would know them outside the circle of their acquaintances. A writer loses nothing by the practice of secrecy; indeed, in the majority of cases he is the gainer, for his work, done free from the gaze of the world, and the petty jealousies and envies of rivals, has earned him a reputation which nothing but his own act can forfeit. There is a time in the career of nearly all writers when anonymity is imperative; in the majority of cases it were better that the practice should be continued. When a man can run alone, when he has gained a name, there are plenty of publishers who would be glad to place his productions before the world, so that there would be no necessity to hide his light under a bushel.

Hitherto we have treated of authorship in connection, chiefly, with books and magazines. Many of the same reasons apply to newspaper writers, but there is one great difference. The work of the latter is ephemeral, while that of the former should be of a more lasting, if not of a permanent character. The newspaper writer, too, deals with the passions of men and parties, with current events, amidst heat and excitement. The writer of books and of magazine articles is under no such necessity; he, therefore, treats matters more philosophically and certainly has less regard for personality than the man whose duty it is to deal with men and parties. The more popular writer cannot very well have power without secrecy, and as the public are amply protected by safeguards, there is no harm done to any one. In the case of correspondents to newspapers the matter assumes another form. A letter sent to a newspaper has to run the gauntlet of the editor, whose duty it is to be satisfied that it contains neither scurrilous nor libellous matter, and that the writer supplies him with his name and address. That is all the editor claims, and if the subject treated be pertinent and courteous and there is room, it is usually inserted. The editor becomes sponsor for the *bonâ fides* of the writer so far as they are disclosed on the surface. He may, or he may not, agree with the views expressed, that is immaterial, but by inserting a letter he implies that the writer is entitled to be heard, and if he is satisfied what right have the public to exact more? No such right exists, and it amounts to little less than impertinence on the part of our correspondent, who chooses, of his own accord to sign his letters, to condemn his opponent because he deems it convenient to write under a feigned signature. Anonymity does not imply baseness or cowardice; often it signifies self-sacrifice. Where a name can be given and it is likely to add weight to a communication, then not only is it desirable that it should be published, but it would be weakness were it withheld. The publishing or not of a name is entirely at the discretion of the writer, and this is a wise arrangement. The weak are equal with the strong, provided their case is just. Their claim to be heard does not rest merely on social position; money does not enter into the matter. Rich and poor, learned and unlearned, stand on the same footing in the Republic of newspaper correspondence. There equality is practised in its completest sense, and the humblest can air his grievance without the fear of the tyranny of the oppressor, or the scorn of the wealthy. The opportunity afforded by newspapers to the aggrieved to assert their rights, to defend their interests is one of the noblest attributes of the Press. It equalises conditions to a very great extent, and it makes intelligence, intellectual power and righteousness the arbiters of disputes. The rich man, the learned pedant, the philosopher and man of science, the wealthy merchant, the magistrate, the Member of Parliament may sign their letters to the newspapers. Their very names would be sufficient against Hodge or Giles were he to append his signature to any complaint in which his powerful neighbours were concerned. Give Giles or Hodge, however, the chance of being heard without reference to his social position, and his case will rest upon its merits. Anonymity protects just exercise of a privilege. The same reasons, although to a less degree, apply to many Freemasons. There are brethren in the Craft far abler than scores who wriggle through the chair and are dubbed Past Masters, who have not the time for the drudgery of office, nor for qualifying themselves for the high duties of the Master of a Lodge. These are little known outside of their own small circle, but the better they are known the more they are respected. They have intelligence and power, and sometimes the desire to express their views. They shrink from publicity, and yet they are entitled to be heard. It would be unjust to shut their mouths because they desired to conceal their identity; whereas the blatent man, who owes his position in the Craft more to his loud-talking and ignorant assumptions, has no such scruples; indeed, he is rather proud than otherwise of having the opportunity of proclaiming to the Masonic world, and the whole world of Cowans, too, that he has got a handle to his name, and therefore speaks with authority. It is not the name or title that gives the right to be heard.

> The gond is but a guinea stamp,
> A man's a man for a' that.

Merit, and not rank and fortune, is the natural law of superiority; it is the very basis of the Craft, and upon that principle a newspaper editor ought to act. That he does so in most cases is proof that he recognises the principle, the value of which cannot be overestimated. In these columns we recognise no higher claim to be heard than the exercise of the principles upon which Freemasonry is founded, and these are Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

FREEMASONRY IN PORTUGAL.

THERE is one country where Masonic light has penetrated only with the greatest difficulty; for it was the seat of ignorance and superstition. This country was the paradise of monks, who there ceased not to build convents, and exercise the exclusive privilege of directing the minds of the King, the people, and his counsellors. That country is Portugal. From the Book of Constitution first published by the Grand Lodge in 1723, and at later periods to the extent of five separate editions, the last of which was in 1855, we learn that the Grand Lodge of London instituted at Lisbon, in 1735, a Provincial Grand Lodge, by the agency of Bro. George Gordon; but the seed was

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sown on very barren soil. In the matter of persecution, undergone by all that attempted to disseminate Freemasonry in this country, it stands without a rival, except Spain; but this condition has of late years very much changed.

The Inquisition, under the protection of the King, tracked every person from far and near who were suspected of being Freemasons. Thus two lapidaries, one named John Custos, originally a Protestant from Berne, Switzerland, and the other named Alex. James Monton, originally a Catholic from Paris, having expressed the desire, to see a Lodge organised in Lisbon, fell into the snares set by the "holy office" and were thrown into prison. The accusation against them, charged them with seeking to introduce a Freemason's Lodge in Portugal, in violation of the bull of the Pope, which condemned their doctrines as impious and a heresy, and all Freemasons as beasts, Sodomites, &c. Under the order of the Cardinal Dacunha, grand inquisitor, they submitted nine times in three months to the most abominable torture that is possible to imagine. Subsequently they were forced to assist at an *auto da fe*, and finally were condemned to the galleys for life. Thanks to the aid of English Freemasons, however, they were enabled to escape and seek refuge in England. There was no doubt a vast number of our brethren that were caught in the snares of the Inquisition and who died under the torture, but it is very difficult to ascertain anything about them. The Inquisition was no less severe with the natives of the country, for we find in 1776 two Portuguese nobles, Major D'Alincourt and Don D'Ornelles Parracao, were imprisoned and tortured because they were Freemasons, although all vestage of of Masonry had disappeared for twenty-five years.

In 1802 an inquest was ordered against Freemasons in Portugal, and all who were suspected by this inquest were charged with conspiracy against the King and the Church and sentenced to the galleys for life. These measures were severe, but we find in 1805 a Grand Orient at Lisbon, with a Grand Master named Egaz-Moniz, but its ramifications were not very extended. Dissolved after the events of 1814, it was formed again in 1817 and sought to animate some Lodges; but Freemasonry continued to inspire the monks with terror, and yielding to their solicitations, King John VI. issued a decree dated at Rio Janeiro, 30th March 1818, interdicting Freemasons from assembling together under pain of death, (Findel, Leipsic). We know nothing of the lives destroyed under this decree; there must have been some. About five years afterwards it was modified by another, which, dated at Lisbon, 20th June 1823, stated that it was issued in consequence of remonstrances upon the subject having been addressed to the Government by many of the resident amassadors. By the terms of the last decree, the penalty was changed from capital punishment to five years' labour in the galleys in Africa. No proof beyond mere suspicion was necessary to cause the arrest of persons who were immediately punished under the penalties of these edicts. Foreigners, as well as natives, were proceeded against without any attempt to disguise the act; or the least attention being given to the many protests made by the agents of their respective countries.

Notwithstanding these interdictions, however, as well as the cruelties which were exercised under their authority, a Masonic body was constituted at Lisbon under the title of the Grand Orient of Lusitania, and also a Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite. The later sovereigns of Portugal, without having revoked the prohibitionary decrees of Freemasonry appear to have tolerated the Fraternity, for there has been established another authority at Oporto under the name of Pattos-Manuel, and subsequently a Provincial Grand Lodge of Ireland.

We can well understand that in such a country as Spain and Rome the clergy rule or desire to rule everything, for it is to their interest to keep the people ignorant. Of late years our beloved Fraternity has progressed to a great extent, many new Lodges having sprung into existence, and are in a flourishing condition, but we entertain hopes for a grander extension of Freemasonry in these countries. —*Hebrew Leader.*

DUE THOUGHT AND EXAMINATION.

IT would be every way better if the important steps in life were more carefully considered. The majority of people act too much from impulse. They do not give due thought and examination to the various enterprises in which they engage, and consequently they often meet with bitter disappointment. Failing to make due investigation, they become involved in conditions not at all to their liking, and which they would have escaped by a less rash course of procedure. It is always best to consider where any given path is likely to lead, and the nature of its surroundings as well.

A man proposing to become a Mason should give some careful thought and enquiry to the matter. He should seek information as to the aims, tendencies, plans and methods of Masonry, that having a right appreciation of its character and purposes, he may understand the measure of responsibility which he assumes by an alliance with the Institution. He should make due investigations for the purpose of forming a correct judgment as to the whether or not he will be likely to be helped in life by establishing such new relations. There is no need that he should proceed recklessly in a matter of so much importance. Books are available which give abundant information as to the principles of the organization—which clearly show within what lines it operates and what is the general order of its procedure. An intelligent enquirer has only to consult manuals and published proceedings to learn the nature of Masonic teachings and obligations; and from such sources he may also gain a good understanding of its ceremony and symbolism.

If after making such investigations, and giving due exercise to the thought, the judgment approves the taking of the step whereby one connects himself with the great Brotherhood, there is comparatively little liability to disappointment. The candidate knows in advance what to expect. He does not enter a Lodge with the idea that the object is merely to have a good time; or that he is to derive some material benefit from his new associations; or that he is to find priviliges of any sort unaccompanied by corresponding duties. The well-informed candidate will anticipate just what he will find to be the fact, that Masonry is an orderly and devout system; that it enforces grand moral principles and seeks to repress the baser passions of human nature. He will find its fellowship large and free, its ministries and helps abundant; but he will also realise the correctness of his thought at the outset that Masonry imposes obligations and sets before its members a high standard of truth and duty.

It would certainly be better for the Institution, and for all concerned, if candidates would exercise due thought and careful examination before making application for the degrees. Let them not act by impulse, but take time to reach a satisfying judgment. Let them consider whether they are fitted by temperament, opinions, and sympathies, for membership in the Masonic Fraternity—whether they are prepared to assume the duties therein imposed and conform to the standards therein established—whether they will be likely to derive any added zest of life from such associations. If, after turning the subject over in their own minds they reach an affirmative conclusion, let them go forward with a confident expectation that they will both get good and do good by their connection with the great Brotherhood. Candidates of this class—those who enter the organisation after proper reflection and inquiry, and who rightly apprehend the distinctive features of Masonry—will surely find themselves at home in the Institution, and they may be relied upon to stand by it in the storm as well as in the sunshine. Their affection for it will not be likely to diminish, but rather increase, and their faithfulness to its interests will be steadfast to the end."—*Freemason's Repository.*

We have pleasure in announcing that Bro. A. Simner, J.D. of the Domatic Lodge, No. 177, was admitted to the Freedom and Livery of the Worshipful Company of Loriners on the 10th of the present month. We congratulate our esteemed brother, and trust he will secure as much enjoyment from his new associations, as we have seen him derive from Freemasonry.

On Wednesday Bro. General Lord Wolseley was engaged for several hours in inspecting the School of Military Engineering. At night his Lordship was the guest of the Royal Engineers.

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HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

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WALES, THE LAKES, AND SCOTLAND.

UPON arriving at the head-quarters of the London and North Western Railway, in London, the traveller might well pause in the courtyard and admire the magnificent Doric Archway, which spans the entrance to it, and which is without a compeer. He might too, contemplate the name the station bears, and cast his mind back for a while to the house built by Lord Arlington, at Euston, in Suffolk, during the reign of Charles II. This grand estate, which came into the family of the present holder, the Duke of Grafton, through marriage of the first Duke into the Arlington family, comprises 15,000 acres, and is not less than forty miles in circuit. Robert Bloomfield, the "Farmer's Boy," writing of Euston, says—

> "Where noble Grafton spread its rich domains
> Round Euston's watered vales and sloping plains;
> Where woods and groves in solemn grandeur rise,
> Where the kite brooding unmolested flies;
> The woodcock and the painted pheasant race,
> And skulking foxes destined for the chace."

We need not dwell upon the contrast between the Euston in Suffolk, and the Station bearing the same name. It is suggestive of thought, and the study might well engage attention for a passing hour or two.

Commercial men need no advice as to how they shall travel. It is part of their business to learn all about routes and charges, times and distances. The pleasure-seeker is differently circumstanced, and has to gather his information as best he can. Fortunately Railway Companies give maps with their time tables, and these should always be consulted. They appear to be, and sometimes are, very intricate, and require no little patience to master them, but the trouble would be repaid in the knowledge gained of the geography of the country, and especially of that part of it intended to be visited. The map accompanying the London and North Western time table is perhaps one of the most difficult to understand, taking a first glance at it, but the figures attached to every branch make the references comparatively easy to those who take a little trouble. The railway line from Euston to Bletchley is tolerably free from tentacles; on passing that Junction, however, they spread out, interlace and curve in a manner suggestive of an inky fly's trail over a sheet of white paper. We shall not attempt to give a guide to the iron maze, but we shall direct attention to the salient features. Before arriving at Bletchley, just past Harrow, a spur on the right goes to St. Albans, and another on the left to Rickmansworth. Further on a branch spreads out to Aylesbury, and another on the opposite side to Dunstable and Luton, the seats of the straw-plaiting trade. At Bletchley the line goes left to Oxford and right to Cambridge. At Blisworth the branches become more intricate. On the left one long spur goes to Stratford-upon-Avon, and on the right lie Northampton, Peterborough, Market Harborough, Stamford, Leicester, Newark, Nottingham, and a host of other towns. Again at Rugby do the lines branch out, one loop taking in Leamington, Warwick, Kenilworth and Coventry, and thence on to Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford. Between these loops and the main line are numerous small lines embracing what is termed the black country, to see which the journey should be taken on a dark night. The church and the village of Kenilworth are worth seeing, but the remains of the castle are the chief attraction. Here imagination must build up the picture that this place presented when Queen Elizabeth was the guest of Leicester. It is a romantic spot even now; but what must it have been when, upon the visit of the Virgin Queen, it was "gorgeously hung for her reception with the richest silken tapestry, misty with perfumes, and sounding to strains of soft and delicious music." To conjure up the figures that once graced this charming spot, to fill up the canvas with the moving spirits of the time when Kenilworth was gay, when the walls of the Castle covered seven acres, would be an interesting study, especially with the aid of Sir Walter Scott, who has done so much in investing the ruins with enchantment. A walk to Coventry would be worth the time and exertion. The country is delightful, and the distance is only about five miles. Coventry is a place of great antiquity, and the story of Lady Godiva and Peeping Tom is well known. The pageant was revived only a few days ago, when an equestrienne personated the character of Lady Godiva, wife of Leofric, to the immense delight of thousands of spectators. The people for centuries past have been fond of processions and displays, and although the shows of the present day are but tinsel compared with those of former times, the old spirit remains. The town was renowned for the costly way in which religious dramas, called Mysteries, used to be mounted and played in the days of Corpus Christi. The times have changed, the manners are altered, but the Coventry people remain true to their traditions. According to the "Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales," a splendid work, published by Warne and Co., "one of the richest and most interesting vestiges of the domestic architecture of the fifteenth century in Coventry, and perhaps in England, is St. Mary's Hall, erected in the reign of Henry VI." It has a grotesquely carved roof of oak, a gallery for minstrels, an armoury, and chair of state, which, with the great painted window, furnish a vivid idea of the manners of the age in which Coventry was the favourite resort of princes. A tapestry, made in 1450, measuring 30 feet by 10, and containing 80 figures, is a curious and beautiful specimen of the "drawing, dyeing, and embroidering of that period." We must leave Coventry and just take a peep at Lichfield, which is on the main line before leaving Stafford. As the birthplace of Samuel Johnson the town will always be memorable; but it possesses an attraction in its Cathedral which is irresistible. It is said to be "the most perfect in form of any ecclesiastical edifice in England." It has been the scene of strange tragedies and stirring events; heretics went from the prisons in its precincts to the stake, and around the walls "Chevalier and Roundhead fought with passionate intensity." Notwithstanding the damage that was done to the structure, the munificence of the present generation, and the genius of Sir Gilbert Scott have revived its claims to admiration and reverence. From Stafford the main line continues to Crewe, which we shall reach by another route. From Stafford the line branches off to the left to Shrewsbury, thence southwards, dividing at Craven Arms, one long spur going south-west to Landilo, where it once more forms a fork leading on the left to Llanelly and Swansea, and on the right to Pembroke. The other branch from Craven Arms goes to Hereford, debouching on the right for Abergavenny, Merthyr, Cardiff, and Newport. All these places have an interest of their own, and none greater than that of Shrewsbury. It is a fine old town, rich in timbered, gabled, and overhanging houses, which are preserved with a care worthy of their age and the times and manners they in no small degree represent. Shrewsbury might be fixed upon by those who desire to see Wales; indeed, it is admirably situated for the purpose. Llandilo is also a centre of attraction, the scenery is pretty, and some good angling is to be had in the locality. Llanelly is a thriving place, but it lacks the flavour of its near neighbour, Swansea. This town is beautifully situated between two lofty hills, and notwithstanding belching chimneys and the clang of metals, there is something about Swansea which pleases the stranger and excites pride in the natives. It is an ancient town, it has a splendid maritime position, and it affords good bathing. The last feature is not likely to induce visitors to go to Swansea for the simple reason that from a village it has become a large emporium of trade, and that of a character not conducive to pleasant sights and sounds. With all its drawbacks on the score of trade, the bay of Swansea and the surroundings possess attractions worth seeing. Carmarthen is situated on the other fork of the line and is a place of great interest and importance. It is finely placed on an elevation, commanding the river Towy, which here is wide and flowing, and adds a charm to the scene around. Tenby and Pembroke are on the same line. The former town is remarkably beautiful and is a very fashionable watering place. The water is clear, the sand firm and extensive, the air pure, and the whole country around abounds in charms for the artist and the antiquarian. Pembroke is an ancient town and has a remarkable past. It has a good dockyard, where some of the finest modern ships of the British navy have been built. But the ruins of what was once a grand castle, and the country round about, are the main features of Pembroke. Then there are Milford and Milford Haven, the former a comparatively new town, which has seen many vicissitudes in its short career. The Haven is considered one of the finest in Europe, and although the shores are not particularly picturesque, there is a grandeur about the vast expanse of water which delights the eye. On the fork from Craven Arms southward we may mention Ludlow and Hereford in the first instance. The beauty of the scenery about the former is well known, some portions are unsurpassed in the country, hills, forest, river, and valleys forming a magnificent whole. The ruins of the Castle stand boldly out on their rocky foundation, and it is from them that the view we have mentioned can be obtained. We cannot dwell upon the associations which cling around Ludlow, but we may mention that it was the home of the son of Edward IV., who held mimic court there when only twelve years of age. Young Philip Sidney was a frequent visitor at the Castle; it was there that Milton's Masque of Comus was represented for the first time, in 1634. The idea prevails that it was written at Ludlow Castle, but we incline to the belief that Milton wrote it at his father's residence in Buckinghamshire. Hereford is an old city on the border of Wales, and is surrounded by rich garden scenery, a distinguishing feature of the county. The Cathedral has a very old foundation, and the present structure is chiefly Norman and early English. There are some quaint things to be seen at Hereford, and some old memories to be recalled. The theatre, for instance, was the nursery of such distingnished performers on the English stage as Clive, Siddons, and Kemble. David Garrick was born there, and Nell Gwynne, the favourite of Charles II., first saw the light in Pipe-lane, in the old city. Abergavenny, situated in an amphitheatre, and surrounded by mountains, is a few miles further south. Then there are Merthyr, Newport, and Cardiff, allso well known as centres of commerce. Around Abergavenny and the locality are many scenes of interest which we cannot even pause to catalogue. Leaving South Wales, and going back to Shrewsbury, the line goes west to Pontypool, thence by diversions to Aberystwith, situated about the middle of Cardigan Bay. It is a very popular watering place, and has many and varied attractions, including walks and drives; amongst the latter may be mentioned that to the Devil's Bridge, one of the sights of this part of Wales that ought not to be missed. It is a double arched bridge, one built above the other; the lower one is said to be the work of the Evil One; the other, no doubt, had a less canny origin. They are both perched high up in the rocks, and through a fissure beneath, 114 feet above the ravine below, rushes a stream of water from its narrow confines with a roar scarcely to be expected from so small a throat. The trees and verdant growth, and the hidden pools, which from a certain point of view, become a large lake, make up a grand picture. In the same direction, but farther on, are other attractions, amongst the noblest of which are the Plinlimmon Mountains. Returning from Aberystwith northward, the line goes to Aberdovey, Towyn, and Barmouth Junction. Here a spur juts out to Dolgelly, a point from which tourists can start in search of many charming scenes, including Cader Idris—the dale of the hazels. The whole locality is full of mountain scenery, rich and varied. Along the coast is Barmouth, a flourishing, pretty seaside resort, and beyond Harlech with its ruined castle on an elevated rock, its historic and warlike associations. It was here that Margaret of Anjou took refuge after the defeat of her husband at Northampton in 1460, and during the Wars of the Roses it was held by a mighty Welchman in the interest of the house of Lancaster, and sustained a siege which gave occasion to the spirited air entitled "The March of the Men of Harlech."

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Portmadoc, a harbour of considerable importance, lies beyond. The line divides at this spot, one branch hugging the coast, the other going through Festiniog, Blaenau, Bettws-y-coed, Llanrwst, to Llandudno Junction. Around this net work of railways, and reached by spurs projecting therefrom, range the very choicest scenery in Wales. The praises of the valleys of Festiniog have been sung by Lord Lyttelton, and the falls of Cynfael have been described by Mr. Roscoe with a vigour worthy of their fierce and terrible nature. Bettws-y-coed is the reverse of the scene just mentioned. It is a quiet, lovely sylvan retreat, with all the elements of grandeur around. Within itself it combines much in which the artist and the angler delight, and is a favourite haunt of both. The coast line and its spurs lead to Llanberis for Snowdon, to the Menai Straits and its wonderful bridges, to Carnarvon, and to a thousand attractions which cannot be dealt with here. The whole district is full of charms for the tourist, of the mighty works of nature, and of her beauty too. Those who desire further information should provide a good guide book, one of the best we have seen being Black's, published in 1881.

Returning to Crewe, the main line divides into three great arteries. The one on the left goes to Chester, a famous old city at which a stay should be made. The walls of the old city should be perambulated, the quaint and outwardly uninteresting Cathedral visited, and the remains of domestic architecture of centuries ago would repay inspection. The line skirts the southern shore of the Irish Sea and embraces Rhyl, with a branch direct to Llangollen. Further on is Abergele and Conway, with a spur to Llandudno, clasped between the outstretched arms of the Great Orme's Head. Onward the line continues past Bangor to Holyhead, where an admirable service of boats are provided for the conveyance of passengers to Ireland. The middle of the three arteries goes north, divides on the left to Liverpool. The third goes to Leeds. Between the three are included all the principal places in Lancashire and Yorkshire up to Preston. Here a branch on the left leads to Lytham, Blackpool, and Fleetwood for Belfast by steamer. Still going north Lancaster is passed and Carnforth is reached. At this point commence the series of lines that cover the Lake District, to which we have referred in a previous paper. No word-painting can picture the delights of Cumberland and Westmoreland, they must be seen to be appreciated. We shall, therefore, leave them to be explored by those who seek to know them, promising them a treat that will survive as long as memory lasts. We pause a moment at Carlisle, the border station of the London and North Western line, before entering Scotland. It is a grand old grey town, abounding in historical interest and ought not to be missed. Some miles farther on a line branches off to Dumfries on to Stranraer, from whence a line of steamers cross the North Channel to Larne, thus shortening the sea voyage to Belfast, nearly always a rough one by the ordinary routes. At Carstairs the line divides, from which point one branch goes to Edinburgh and the other to Glasgow and Greenock. Lanark is not far from Carstairs, from which ancient town the falls of the Clyde can be visited, and many points of great interest, in which Wallace figures as a glorious central figure. Stirling is the next point of divergence. Here one trunk goes to Oban and the other to Perth. Then it branches out again, taking in Dundee, Brechin, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh on the one hand, and on the other Blairgowrie, Blair Athole, Lossiemouth, Inverness, Dingwall, and Strome Ferry, covering in fact nearly every part of Scotland. This bare outline could be filled in with descriptions of wild scenery, of lochs and mountains and of historic events that would require volumes to record. Our object is simply to stimulate the public taste, and having done that we must leave them to other resources which are ready to hand, and which will teach them that, in the three kingdoms, there are scenes of grandeur and of beauty which should at least be seen before fresh fields and pastures new are sought in foreign climes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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A PARTING SHOT.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Just a few last words in self-defence, and then, for the present at least, I shall take leave of Bro. Perceval. There is no need for me to pursue the matter further with regard to the revision of the rules, and the proceedings arising therefrom, after the admirable letter which appeared in your last issue, signed by "A MEMBER OF THE LATE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES."

In the number of the CHRONICLE for 11th August, I am accused of misquoting Bro. Perceval in one particular case, and he says there are "other instances in which he ('WATCHMAN') has misrepresented the meaning of my text, though he may have nearly quoted the words correctly." This last charge I pass by with the remark that I have learned to regard Bro. Perceval's unsupported statements with suspicion. Not that he wilfully misstates an opponent, but because he cannot believe it possible that any one can be right who differs from him, and that all who do so are more or less guilty of moral turpitude. I am not disposed to accept condemnation without proof, and it is just what Bro. Perceval rarely gives, and in this instance omits altogether. I will say nothing of his mode of retreating from a discussion he provoked, nor his reason given for that step; those are matters your readers can understand and appreciate; but I am not disposed to submit to what I think I shall prove to be an utterly groundless accusation.

It is quite true that on the 14th not 16th July, Bro. Perceval did write that "a Committee should be formed outside of the Board of General Purposes," and it is equally true that on the 21st of the same month, referring to the revision of the rules, I stated: "He (Bro. Perceval) has condemned the Board of General Purposes, and yet he would select six of their number for this delicate work." Were these quotations to stand alone, Bro. Perceval would have some reason to complain, but unfortunately for him they do not.

On the 16th June, a date probably forgotten when the letter four weeks later was penned, Bro. Perceval expresses his intention to move the following resolution in Grand Lodge at a certain time which he states: "That as the defined Rules and Regulations under which our Order is to be governed is a matter of the gravest importance to our well-being, and owing to the great delay that has hitherto taken place in bringing the matter to an issue, that a Committee should be formed, consisting of twelve members, six to be appointed by Grand Lodge, and *six by the Board of General Purposes*, to take in hand the reconsideration of the Revision of the Book of Constitutions, together with the suggested amendments and alterations, as soon as possible, and to lay the result thereof before Grand Lodge in December, for acceptance." The italics are mine. He closes the paragraph thus: "By these means both views of the case will be brought to bear, the purple and the blue." There is nothing in the foregoing resolution hinting a suspicion of the *bona fides* of the Board of General Purposes, the object, as I take it, being to facilitate the despatch of a troublesome business by a small committee, in which the Board and Grand Lodge should be equally represented. Nothing in the resolution could have prevented the Board of General Purposes from nominating six of their own number, or at least of selecting six nominees who knew and would represent their views. It is clear, beyond dispute, that on the 16th June, Bro. Perceval did not wish to go altogether outside of the General Purposes Committee, that was a conclusion arrived at later, when he became incensed at what he deemed their improper conduct. Then it occurred to him to shunt the Board, and to appoint a fresh Committee. My case therefore is abundantly vindicated. I was dealing with the whole subject. One of my charges against Bro. Perceval was inconsistency, and I venture to think that I have proved it up to the hilt out of his own mouth.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

THE PRICKED WINDBAG.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have carefully read the letter of "A MEMBER OF THE LATE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES," but besides stating that the charges he makes against me are generally incorrect, while his answers are not only incorrect, but beside the question, I can but express my surprise at the unbounded assurance of an anonymous correspondent calling for an apology from me or any one else who gives his name, not for the sake of notoriety, but that it should not be said that such charges were made behind a "nom de plume." I decline to make any further remarks until called upon by those who alone have the right to demand an explanation from me.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

C. J. PERCEVAL, P.M. 1607.

ROYAL ARCH.

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PATRIOTIC CHAPTER, No. 51.

THE Quarterly Meeting of this Chapter was held on the 9th instant, at the Three Cups Hotel, Colchester. Ex. Comps. T. J. Ralling P.G.S.E. M.E.Z., E. Hennemeyer H., W. P. Lewis P.Z. Treasurer as J., J. J. C. Turner S.E., A. S. B. Sparling S.N., W. Sowman P.S., C. D. Marshall 1st Asst. Soj., S. Munson Janitor, George Harrison, John Dean, J. T. Bailey, and R. Little. Visitor—Comp. Clarke Abbott 809. Four brethren having been exalted to the sublime degree of R.A.M., the Officers for the ensuing year were elected as under:—Ex. Comps. E. Hennemeyer M.E.Z., J. E. Wiseman H., William Sowman J., T. J. Ralling I.P.Z. P.G.S.E. S.E., C. D. Marshall S.N., W. P. Lewis P.Z. Treasurer, J. J. C. Turner P.S., Munson Janitor. The M.E.Z. stated that since the last meeting a Grand Chapter had been formed for the Province, and he had pleasure in proposing as a joining member the Grand Superintendent, E. Comp. A. Philbrick, Q.C., P.G. Soj. England, who they were proud to claim as a native of Colchester. There being no other business, the Companions adjourned to the festive board, and spent a pleasant hour and half in social intercourse.

DANCING.—To Those Who Have Never Learnt to Dance.—Bro. and Mrs. JACQUES WYNMANN receive daily, and undertake to teach ladies and gentlemen, who have never had the slightest previous knowledge or instruction, to go through every fashionable ball-dance in a few easy lessons. Private lessons any hour. Morning and evening classes

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

ACADEMY—74 NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

BRO. JACQUES WYNMANN WILL BE HAPPY TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF MASONIC BALLS. FIRST-CLASS BANDS PROVIDED.

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PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SOUTH WALES (WESTERN DIVISION).

THE Annual Meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday, under the banner of St. David's Lodge, No. 366, at the New Masonic Hall, Milford Haven. Prov. Grand Lodge was opened soon after twelve o'clock by the Rt. Worshipful Prov. Grand Master, Colonel Lloyd-Philipps, who was supported by a very fair attendance of Present and Past Provincial Grand Officers. After Provincial Grand Lodge had been formally opened, Colonel Philipps expressed the pleasure he felt at meeting the brethren of his Province on this occasion, a pleasure intensified by the fact that a part of the day's work was to be the consecration of the new Masonic Hall which has recently been erected by a few of the members of No. 366. It was most gratifying to recognise the spirit of enterprise that had been the means of raising so noble an edifice. The ceremony of Consecration was then formally proceeded with and completed. The business of Prov. Grand Lodge was next taken. At an early stage of the day the roll of Lodges had been called, when it was found that all were represented. In the absence of Bro. C. Rice Williams, M.D., Prov. G. Sec., the minutes of last Prov. Grand Lodge meeting were read by Bro. J. Jenkyn Jones. The Prov. Grand Master explained that at their last meeting the sum of £26 5s had been voted for the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, it had, however, been pointed out to him that an additional five guineas would secure an extra vote, and that it was desirable as many votes as possible should be obtained for the Province, he had therefore taken upon himself to authorise the payment by Prov. Grand Treasurer of the larger amount, viz., thirty guineas, and he now asked the members to sanction this increased outlay. This was unanimously agreed to, and with this addition the minutes were confirmed. The Prov. Grand Treasurer's accounts showed a balance in favour of Prov. Grand Lodge of £26 13s 10d. The Prov. G. Treasurer was complimented by the Prov. Grand Master for the zeal he had displayed, and the brethren passed a cordial vote of thanks to Bro. Jenkyn Jones for his past services. Bro. Jones acknowledged the compliment paid him, and on being re-elected, expressed his willingness to still further exert himself in the work of the Province. The Prov. Grand Officers were then invested, as follow:—

Bro. Edward Hamer P.M. 1072 ...	G. Senior Warden
Geo. W. Ford P.M. 990 ...	G. Junior Warden
Rev. J. Papkin Morgan Chap. 671 ...	G. Chaplains
Rev. H. H. Gibbon S.D. 366 ...	
J. Jenkyn Jones P.M. 476 ...	G. Treasurer
W. R. Roberts W.M. 366	G. Registrar
C. Rice Williams P.M. 1072 ...	G. Secretary
John Evan Jones W.M. 671 ...	G. Senior Deacon
Nathan John P.M. 378	G. Junior Deacon
Joseph Boyett W.M. 990	G. Sup. of Works
E. A. Saunders W.M. 378	G. D. of C.
G. A. Hutchins W.M. 476	G. Assist. D. of C.
John W. Penney W.M. 1748 ...	G. Sword Bearer
Joseph H. Thomas Org. 1177 ...	G. Organist
Samuel Read S.W. 464	G. Pursuivant
James Williams 366	G. Stewards
B. W. Davis 464	
C. W. A. Edwards 990	
W. O. Hulm 1748	
W. H. Gibley 990	
A. E. Baldwin 366	
John Williams	G. Tyler.

The following Report of the Prov. G.L. Committee was then presented:—"The Committee met at the St. Peter's Lodge, Carmarthen, on the 6th July 1883. The Committee have pleasure in stating that from the Reports sent in by the Lodges for the past year, the general state of Freemasonry in this Province is highly satisfactory, and in a prosperous condition. The Committee have pleasure in recommending Wor. Bro. J. Beavan Phillips P.M. 671 P. Prov. S.G.W. for re-election as the Charity Commissioner for the ensuing year, and Wor. Bro. Aaron Stone P.M. 671 P. Prov. J.G.W. as Assistant Charity Commissioner, and that votes of thanks be accorded them for their valuable services and the great zeal which they have displayed in the cause of Freemasonry in the Province.

That the sum of ten guineas be paid annually, commencing 1st January last, to the Charity Commissioners towards the expenses of their department.

That the most cordial thanks of the Province be given to Worshipful Bro. Aaron Stone, in recognition of his services as Steward on behalf of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys during the past year, and congratulate him on having aided in making up the largest amount ever collected in one year for that Institution, and the Committee further recommend that the usual Gold Bar be added to Bro. Stone's Charity Jewel, and presented to him at this Provincial Grand Lodge.

That Worshipful Bro. Jonathan Marsden P.M. 476 P. Prov. Grand Chaplain be elected Steward to represent this Province at the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls for the year 1883-4.

That Lucy Smith, daughter of our late Worshipful Bro. George T. Smith P.M. 1072 P. Prov. S.G.W. be adopted by the Province as a Candidate this year for admission to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

That the sum of twenty guineas be voted to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls."

The Committee's Report was unanimously adopted *en bloc*. The brethren then proceeded to St. Catherine's Church, where divine service was celebrated. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Popkin Morgan, who selected for his text Philippians iv. 8:—

"Finally brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Our rev. brother proceeded as follows:—

It is to me, brethren, both as a Mason and as a Christian, a subject of much satisfaction that we, the Masons of this Province, should as a body make the public recognition of the importance of worshipping God, which is implied by our attendance here to-day.

It is no secret that in our Lodges one Supreme God is acknowledged as the object of our worship; nor is the world ignorant that we profess to point men for guidance to the law of God which prescribes charity and purity as the truest ritual of religion. Our attitude towards religion is, I repeat, no secret; but by attending at Church to-day we advertise, we blaze abroad, our recognition of God and our respect for religion. We shew that, although not necessarily a christian, still less a churchman, the Mason is one who wishes to do honour to the temples where God is worshipped and to encourage the combined efforts of mankind to offer their Maker the homage due from His reasonable creatures.

But, brethren, though your attendance here to-day does not imply that every individual Mason is a Christian and a Churchman, my place in the pulpit of this church does imply both my Christianity and my Churchmanship. I dare not therefore confine myself to-day to those parts of religion which all Masons accept as Masons, but I stand here as a minister of Christ's Church to preach the Gospel of Christ's kingdom. Masonry, though founded on Divine Laws, is a Human Institution. There is an Institution founded by God Himself upon the same Divine Laws, teaching those laws with God's authority which Masonry stamps with man's approval, and doing what Masonry can never do, giving strength from on High to perform the law of God. Masonry incites us to the imitation of good men and true; Christianity offers inspiration to make successful imitation possible. Masonry tells us of duties, and points to God as the giver of strength to perform them. Our Holy Christian Faith shows us in Christ Jesus the way to God's very presence. Yes; the strength of Christianity stands in the revelation of God's love made by Jesus Christ, the Incarnate Son of God. Here, brother Masons, you will find the best of all patterns of one faithful unto death, and that not in the interests of the good and religious, but for the sake of recovering the lost, the wicked, the rebellious, and out of love to all mankind. Such is the boundless charity we should aim at attaining to; not merely a disposition to do good to worthy men and Masons, but a determination that though some may not act as brothers towards us, we will do the brother's part to every fellow-man. Is our fellow man sinful? Charity covers the multitude of sins, overlooks his faults, and refuses to take offence. Charity consists as much in forgiveness as in almsgiving, and finds its object not only in the good and kind, not only in the poor and unfortunate; but perhaps most conspicuously of all in the enemy, whom Jesus bids us love. This is the test case of Charity. If we can forgive; if we can love our enemy, we may be sure that we have indeed obtained from God "that most excellent gift of Charity." No other test is certain. A man may give his wealth to the poor, his body to be burned for an opinion, and yet not have Charity; but surely he has Charity if he can love his enemy.

But let us now, brethren, take the advice of our text. Let us for a very few moments think on, that is let us give up our whole mind to "whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, of good report. If (in the teachings of Masonry) there be any virtue and any praise, let us (I say) think of these things.

And there is much instruction in virtue most worthy of praise, symbolically conveyed by our Masonic Rites. On the very day when we first saw Masonic Light we were taught most graphically the necessity of temperance and fortitude. We learnt the dangers of rashness on the one hand and timidity on the other. How many a man, forgetting the obligations of temperance, has rashly rushed upon a career of unregulated indulgence, which has pierced him through with many sorrows, and brought him, it may be, to utter destruction of Body and Soul. How many a man, on the other hand, by timidly withdrawing from the straightforward path of duty, has suffered the penalty of becoming a dead and useless member of society that might as well have been strangled at his birth! On the occasion, too—I mean the occasion of our Initiation—the virtue of a cautious prudence was inculcated, and we were reminded of the danger of entrusting our secrets to unworthy and untrustworthy persons. We learnt, also, that the true seat of Charity is the heart and not the purse; that poverty is not a thing to be ashamed of; that the richest should learn to sympathise with the most destitute by putting himself in his place. And not the least important lesson at this time imparted was the lesson of Truth. How unutterably more horrible falsehood and perjury are than the worst of all misfortunes—ay, than death itself in all its horrors, is a lesson familiar to every Mason. Let us all, brethren, strive to extend this principle of Truth into every word we utter and every statement we make, however trivial; that the yea of a Mason may be indeed yea, and his word as good as his bond. Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence, Charity, Sympathy, Truth! These are indeed precious virtues to which Masonry incites her apprentice! How shall we attain to them? Masonry and Christianity alike answer—by dependence on God, who works in us to will and to do of his good pleasure. He is the G.A.O.T.U., not only of the material, but of the moral Universe as well. In his hand the heavy gavel of adversity and the sharp chisel of pain are used not as weapons of destruction but for the perfecting of His servants. So from being, as it were, rough unhewn stones in the quarry of human nature, they become bright polished ashlars meet for the walls of God's Temple on high, the House not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. But—mark this well—upon our Fortitude and Patience it depends whether we are perfected or shattered beneath the Master Builder's strokes, made fit for heaven, or only to be cast into the refuse-heap of the lost and ruined.

But let us pass on. Who of us brethern can truly say that he did not experience some slight sense of disappointment, at least, when

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be passed from his apprenticeship to the Fellow Craft Degree? Even this is not without its lesson; and the lesson of it is that life is an uphill journey, that knowledge and wisdom are but slowly acquired, that there is no royal or magic road to skill and learning, that the structure of a good and worthy life can only be built up by a fixed determination at its very outset to act honestly and "on the square," and by unceasing industry and perseverance. Only to the industrious and persevering searcher will nature yield up her secrets, and science—which is knowledge—take up her abode in our understanding. I pass still onward to the day that saw us raised to a higher degree yet. Any disappointment we may have felt when we were passed was now amply atoned for. How great the solemnity with which we were now taught the new great lessons of Faith and Hope. How much fuller an idea of Charity or Brotherly Love was set forth, extending even to the laying down of life for the brethren, the most extreme case of Christ's royal law "To do to others as we would they should do unto us." I have said we were now taught Faith. At an earlier stage we had been taught to rely and depend on God in the affairs of life; but who can go on doing so if all is dark around him, if adversity defeats all his industry, if all friends fail, and death itself looms before him? The fidelity of many a good man to God, to purity, and to his fellow-man, has brought him in this world no recompense save suffering, and even in some cases, torturing death. How, in spite of these proofs to the contrary, can he still rely on God's rewarding him? Ah! if death bounded all, and the compass of man's thoughts would open no further than the brink of the grave, this could not be Faith in God, and hope of happiness would in that case necessarily perish when death was seen approaching. But from beyond the grave God draws us towards Himself. God illumines death itself with light, "Though I pass through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me." This is the Mason's Faith. But he has more than Faith, he, like the Christian, has hope of Immortality, hope of Resurrection. Bro. Mason, this hope of a life beyond the grave, a life that will give to all who died here unrewarded, the full reward of their toils, ay! far more than any of us deserve, to those who have really learned to live in Faith in God, this hope, I say, of which Masonry and natural religion in every land teaches something, is made by the gospel of Christ into a sure and certain expectation. For Christ has risen from the grave. The Most High has thereby set His seal to all that Jesus taught. We know from Christ's own lips that He who was thus raised from the dead to His Father's right hand will take to Himself and to the Father's presence all that put their trust in Him. Amen.

The collection amounted to £5 15s 6d. A vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. James Boaden for the use of his church, and the amount collected was placed in the hands of a committee of the St. David's Lodge for disbursement. After several other matters had received consideration Provincial Grand Lodge was closed.

CLARENDON LODGE, No. 1769.

THE annual election meeting of this popular and eminently practical Lodge was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, when there was a goodly muster of members and visitors, under the presidency of Bro. John Soper, the genial Worshipful Master. Amongst those present were Bros. H. W. Mayes S.W., George Croxton J.W., J. Stanley Treasurer, James Cooper P.M. Secretary, T. B. Linscott S.D., Thomas Grove P.M., Charles Thompson I.P.M., E. Abercrombie, M. Ker, C. Thomas Prov. Grand Tyler for Herts Tyler. The Visitors included Bros. J. Farmaner P.M. 28, J. Jackson 1287, W. Grix 28, and others. Lodge having been opened in accordance with ancient rites, the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, after which Lodge was advanced to the second degree, and Bro. Walter Crix, of Durham, Natal, who had been initiated into the Old King's Arms Lodge, No. 28, was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, the working being executed in masterly manner by the Worshipful Master, assisted by his Officers. The voting subsequently took place for W.M. for the ensuing year, and the choice of the brethren fell unanimously upon Bro. H. W. Mayes, whose zeal and ability in the discharge of duty in the minor chairs was suitably and deservedly acknowledged. Bro. Stanley was requested to continue in office as the Secretary of the Lodge, an office he has filled with so much satisfaction to all concerned, and Bro. Stanley accepted the renewal of confidence with a few well-expressed words of encomium which had been proffered to him for his little services. He begged the Lodge's acceptance of a case in which the books might be more conveniently kept, and this was received by the brethren with applause, with a resolution that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes, acknowledging the handsome present which had been made to the Lodge. Bro. C. Thomas Prov. G. Tyler Herts, was unanimously re-elected Tyler, and an Audit Committee was appointed. After the transaction of some formal business, Lodge was closed amidst an abundance of hearty good wishes, and the brethren and visitors adjourned to the banqueting-room, where a sumptuous repast was served, in a style which has made Bros. Ritter and Clifford famous at this old established City resort. The arrangements were under the personal superintendance of Brother Henry Mills, and elicited expressions of unqualified satisfaction. After dessert, the customary Loyal and Craft toasts were honoured, due recognition being given to the valuable services rendered by the Most Worshipful Grand Master the Prince of Wales, and the other rulers of the Craft. Brother C. Thompson I.P.M., in proposing the health of the Worshipful Master, said this was the last time he should have the honour of discharging that congenial duty, and in one sense he must confess he was rather sorry for it. He could only say that their excellent Worshipful Master had discharged his duties in a most able manner during the year, and that under his rule harmony and good feeling had pervaded everything appertaining to the Lodge. It was most satisfactory that the brethren had voted to him a Past Master's jewel on his retirement from the office he had so well and worthily filled, for no man more richly deserved such a recognition of services rendered to his Lodge. They all trusted that Bro. Soper might be spared many years, not only to favour the Lodge with his presence, but that he might have good health and long life to wear the jewel which had been so deservedly voted to him on his retirement from the chair. The W.M. in acknowledging the very cordial manner in which the toast had been received, said he feared at one period that he should have to go through his year of office without any work to do; but thanks to his friend, Brother Grove, who had found him some employment this evening, his fears had not been realised. Although the work was not done quite to his own satisfaction, yet he had done the best he could, and trusted the brethren would kindly overlook any little shortcomings of which he might have been guilty. He assured the brethren he had the true interest of the Clarendon Lodge closely at heart, and he should do all he could in the future, as he had done in the past, to advance its prosperity. In a small and select Lodge like this, there was a difficulty in obtaining employment sufficient to keep the Master and his Officers always in a state of ready proficiency; but he hoped his successor would have a few candidates, and that his year of office might be a happy and successful one. He then proposed the health of the Visitors, to whom he extended a most hearty and cordial welcome. The Visitors briefly responded, uniting in expressions of pleasure at the reception they had met at the hands of the brethren, and their appreciation also of the working they had witnessed in the Lodge-room. The W.M. next gave the healths of the Past Masters, thanking them for their uniform courtesy and kindness, and for the valuable assistance they had rendered him during his year of office. Bro. T. Grove P.M. in the course of a happy speech, referred to the laudable ambition which prompted every Mason to pass the chair of his Lodge, and expressed the pleasure it afforded him to stand in the ranks of the Past Masters, although he had now responded to the toast so many times that he had very little to say in relation to it. He hoped to live many years to enjoy that esteem which he felt he now possessed, and those good wishes which were so frequently expressed towards him. He could assure them he should do the best he could to deserve their good wishes, and that his interest in the well-being of the Lodge was unabated. The Immediate Past Master also replied, echoing the sentiments which had fallen from Brother Grove. To be a Past Master of the Clarendon Lodge was one of the chief pleasures of his life. The Past Masters were at all times pleased and willing to do anything in their power for the furtherance of the Lodge, and for the assistance and instruction of the brethren. They were glad to be called upon at any moment, should an Officer, through any cause, be absent from his post, and he hoped he might live to see all the brethren now present passing to the highest position to be obtained in the Lodge. The Worshipful Master then proposed the healths of the Treasurer and Secretary; in doing which he referred to the suit and service rendered by Brother Stanley as Treasurer, and joccosely expressed his belief that that brother had a wonderful amount of money now in hand. He only hoped that a considerable portion of those funds would be devoted to charity. Their Secretary was also most indefatigable in the performance of his duties, and well looked after the interests of the Lodge. Brother Stanley, in responding, said it was a pleasure to fill the post of Treasurer to the Clarendon Lodge, and he knew they would believe him when he said he was desirous of saving himself as much trouble as possible. Being one of the founders of the Lodge, he looked upon it as one of his family, and he only hoped he might live to see it crowned with every success. The W.M. then proposed the healths of the Officers of the Lodge, alluding to the zealous and useful services rendered by all those who held positions of responsibility below the chair. Bros. Hayes and Croxton responded, the latter in a characteristically humourous speech; and the official list was closed in befitting manner by the Tyler. The proceedings were interspersed with some excellent singing, and a most harmonious and enjoyable evening was passed.

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Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "SPECIAL FUND," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. THOMAS VINCENT LEE, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last, Highgate Road, N.

NOTICE.—FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

THIS fire has not touched in the least any part of the Freemasons' Tavern, and will not cause the slightest interference with any arrangements made or pending for Masonic or other Banquets, Balls, Public Meetings, or any purpose for which the establishment is devoted. Orders can now be received for Masonic and Regimental Dinners, Public Festivals, Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, Evening Parties, Balls, Soirees, &c., and the Spacious Hall is, as usual, available for Election and other Public Meetings.

The business will in every respect be conducted as heretofore.

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4th May 1883.

FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL!

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LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NORTH WALES AND LAKE DISTRICT.—The Summer Service of Trains in the Lake District, and on the North Wales Coast is now in operation. **The Express leaving Euston at 10·30 a.m.** will be found the most convenient for Llandudno, Rhyl, Penmaenmawr, Aberystwith, Barmouth, Dolgelly, &c., as well as for the English Lake District.

1ST, 2nd, and 3rd Class Tourist Tickets, available for two months, are issued at all the Principal Stations on the London and North Western Railway.

For full particulars, see Tourist Guide (124 pages with Maps, price One Penny), which can be obtained at the Stations, or on application to Mr. G. P. NEELE, Superintendent of the Line.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, August 1883.

Lymington Villa, Clapham, S.W.
July 1883.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am *personally* interested in the undermentioned case, the applicant being related to me. The sad circumstances under which the application is made are such as to justify the most strenuous exertions on the part of those who can sympathise with misfortune, and desire to mitigate unmerited distress.

If you will help me at the ensuing Election, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. The promise of your proxies and of your interest in support of this case will be highly esteemed and remembered should occasion arise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,
JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.

The favour of your VOTE and INTEREST is respectfully and earnestly solicited on behalf of

KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON,

AGED 8 YEARS.

Daughter of Brother CHARLES GEORGE GIBSON P.M. 223, 189 (now in Australia), who from unfortunate circumstances is unable to contribute anything towards the maintenance of his Wife and Six Children.

The case is strongly recommended by

W. Bro. Isaac Latimer, J.P., P.M. 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon.
W. Bro. William Derry P.M. 156 P.G.J.W. Devon.
W. Bro. J. Edward Curteis P.M. 70, 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon, V. Pat. R.M.I.B. V.P. R.M.B.I.
W. Bro. A. McPherson Walls P.G. Std., Vice-Pres.—Lloyds.
*W. Bro. E. F. Storr P.M. 22, 1679, P.Z. 1044, Z. 192, Mayday Villas, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
W. Bro. E. C. Mather P.M. 23, 71 Fleet Street.
*W. Bro. J. Farmaner P.M. 28, 885, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. J. Hainsworth P.M. 28, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. J. Thomas P.M. 28, 138 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. Grove P.M. 1769, 173 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. Thomas Fairweather P.S.W. 22, 15 Watling Street, E.C.
W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z., &c., Clapham, S.W.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those marked thus (*); also by the Mother, Mrs. C. G. Gibson, 14 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

CAN Quakers be Freemasons? Most brethren would answer—No! Strictly and logically the reply would be correct, but actual practice in this, as in many other instances, shows that there is no rule without an exception, and that Quakers sometimes escape from the confines of their narrow faith. We are not aware of many Quakers of the present day being Masons,

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although many striking changes have taken place, in their mode of dress especially. The broad-brimmed hat of the male, and the peculiarly-shaped bonnet of the female members of the sect are often discarded, the young members of the fraternity mix more in the world and are less distinguishable than they were formally. Notwithstanding this change, we are not aware that Quakers generally have taken to Masonry, whatever Quakeresses may have done in the case of that spurious body in America yclept the Order of the Eastern Star. Bro. D. Murray Lyon relates the case of a Quaker of the name of Thomas Cumming, who was reported during the celebration of the Feast of St. John the Baptist in 1741, as being guilty of an indignity to the Lodge of Canongate-Kilwinning, and he was refused admission until he had given satisfaction for the offence he had committed. The *Voice of Masonry*, Chicago, gives a very interesting case. The August part says:

During those troublous times of the Anti-Masonic crusade, a Quaker leader, in one of the New England States, was not only a Mason himself, but had six sons who were members. The members of his church discovered, by some means, that he had been initiated, and sent Abraham and Joseph to advise with the erring Levi, and secure from him an assurance of fidelity to the discipline of the Society. The Committee waited upon him, explained their errand, and the spokesman said, "Levi, we understand that thou art a Freemason?"—"I have had the reputation, Abraham, of being a Freemason for these twenty years." "But, wilt thou tell us, Levi, whether thou art a Mason?"—"No, Abraham, I will not tell thee whether I am or not."—"Shall we tell the meeting, Levi, that thou dost renounce Freemasonry?"—"No, Abraham, I will not. I will see thee condemned first."

Levi's firmness triumphed, and he continued a pillar of his church, and remained faithful to the Craft. It was somewhat about the time of this anecdote that the Quakers took it into their heads to legislate against our Fraternity, and imposed a penalty of excommunication against any member who became a Mason and persisted in his affiliation. Quakers could disown, although they could not swear, but they found it difficult to classify the article they had framed under one of the heads of their testimony against sins of commission. The journal we have already referred to states that the following was a way in which they got over the difficulty:—

After a long discussion and consideration of the subject, they inserted it under the head of Gaming and Diversions. The gaming, perhaps, was in the chances of admission, and the diversion, the social pleasures of the Lodge.

—:o:—

In the foregoing we have alluded to the androgynous "Order of the Eastern Star," which, says the *Keystone*, proposes to erect a house for itself. Our contemporary adds:—

We sincerely trust it will be a large one, large enough, in fact, to hold the entire sisterhood, and that they may all be persuaded to enter this Home, and to assume a vow never again to enter the world. We proffer our condolence to the Grand Patrons, when they shall be deprived of the society of the Grand Matrons.

—:o:—

Masonic charity is not confined to members of the Craft. We have had many instances of the generous character of the body. We gave a very interesting specimen last week of the good work done by the brethren at Pensacola, we now quote another. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at one of their Quarterly Communications, appropriated three hundred dollars to Jewish refugees in Philadelphia, and one hundred dollars to the sufferers by a recent fire at Chester, in Pennsylvania.

—:o:—

Bro. J. Ross Robinson, S.G.W. of the Grand Lodge of Canada, has presented the Lakeside Home to the Hospital for Sick Children at Toronto, Canada. It was opened in the early part of last month, and patients were removed to it at once. Attached to this handsome gift is the condition that it, as well as the hospital proper, shall be open, without any charge, to the children of Freemasons. This is another instance of the catholicity of the charity of the Brotherhood.

—:o:—

Last week we referred to the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Florida, and quoted from the remarks of the M.W. Grand Master, Bro. W. E. Anderson. The following is worthy of being reprinted:—

"Freemasonry is increasing in numbers, but is it increasing in intelligence, in moral worth and reputation as rapidly? * * We should scrutinise our material more closely, not be content with mere negative character, but require real active worth in our candidates. * * We make Masonry too common, that is the great danger ahead of it. If it ever suffer shipwreck, that is the rock upon which it will go to pieces. It has successfully resisted all external enemies, the danger lies within its own body * * Each one of us should be his brother's keeper. Our regulations and the spirit of our Institution condemn profanity, intemperance, dishonesty, looseness of life, and every breach of the moral law. And yet we and the world know Masons who are profane, intemperate, and immoral. Those who see a brother take a step upon the downward road, and neglect to raise the voice of friendly warning and restraint, fail in their duty. He who admonishes as a Mason has behind him a mighty moral influence, of which he can scarcely estimate the weight.

—:o:—

St. John's Lodge, No. 219, of Pittsburgh, was constituted in 1846, and in recording its history and work the *Keystone* gives some particulars which ought to stimulate some of the brethren on this side of the water to greater vitality in good deeds. Among the many things this Lodge has done we may state a few. In 1866 it purchased a fine cemetery lot, containing 3,624 square feet, which has been handsomely improved; it now contains the remains of twenty-seven worthy Master Masons, and has cost the sum of 4,405 dollars. They also suggested a "Masonic Consolidated Charity Fund," which during the past twenty-three years has been in successful operation, and there has been paid out of it for charity, in that period, the sum of 15,606 dollars. To many local calls it responded most liberally, and when a Masonic orphans' home was proposed the Lodge voted 1,000 dollars towards it; but the plan failed at the time. During the past twenty years St. John's Lodge has dispensed in charity no less than 12,177 dollars. Our contemporary says that this Lodge "requires no affiliation fee. It limits life membership to Past Masters by election of seven years' standing, and members of twenty years' good standing."

—:o:—

Just a dark touch by way of contrast. Grand Secretary Hedges, of Montana, says:—"There are some Masons that haven't got a dollar's worth of Masonry in them." And, adds the Toronto *Freemason*:—"We know many that haven't got half-a-dollar's worth, and can produce documents to back this statement up." That is rather warm for subscribers, but we fear the implied censure is deserved.

—:o:—

General Tom Thumb was a universal favourite when in England, and the news of his death in the middle of last month was received with regret in this country. Charles H. Stratton, the real name of this small wonder, was a Brother Mason of noble rank and held in high esteem. We English Freemasons can hardly understand the public ceremonies that are practised in America in the name of the Order. They seem to be peculiar to the country and to be regarded with great favour, a circumstance that is somewhat curious among a people who boast the simplicity of Republicanism. The remains of Brother Stratton were taken to Bridgeport, Conn., in charge of members of the Craft, Knights Templar, and those of the Scottish Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction. The widow, *nèe* Lavinia Warren, accompanied them. The body was placed in St. John's Episcopal Church at night and guarded by the Knights Templar until morning, when the doors were thrown open to the public. The corpse was clothed in black, decorated with the jewel of the 32°, and the surrounding floral gifts were elegant and numerous, consisting of crosses, crowns, and Masonic emblems, gifts of P. T. Barnum and W. R. Higby 32°. Over ten thousand persons visited the church to see the deceased, who, although diminutive in size, was mentally and physically a true man. The cloth-covered walnut casket bore a plate inscribed: "Charles H. Stratton, aged 45 years, 6 months, and 11 days." The remains were interred in Mountain Grove Cemetery, the full Masonic services being performed by St. John's Lodge, No. 3. There was no speech-making, but the crowd was great and the interest manifested in the proceedings very keen. "A marble monument marks the resting place," says the *Hebrew Leader*, "the shaft being 20 feet high, and bears the name 'Stratton.'"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Chest and Stomach Complaints.—The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison, and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component of the blood, and rendering the fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons in town and country. The directions for use enable everyone to regulate the operations of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, valetudinarians, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

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THE PROGRESS OF FREEMASONRY.

THE steady and regular advance of Freemasonry in this country cannot, perhaps, be better illustrated than by a statement shewing the number of Lodges (of those now on the list) which were warranted each year in the past. We have, therefore, much pleasure in placing before our readers the following table, which has been compiled by a well-known correspondent, and which gives the information in a plain, straightforward manner. Our correspondent has subdivided the Lodges under four distinct heads:—London, Provincial, Foreign, and Military, and gives, besides the annual total, the aggregate at the close of each year. It must, however, be distinctly understood that these figures do not, in many cases, represent the actual number of Lodges warranted in any year, as those Lodges which have ceased to exist are not taken into account, but it will give a very good idea as to how the present grand array of English Masonic Lodges has arisen, and will, we feel sure, be useful in other ways. There are doubtless many curiosities which will suggest themselves to the student of Freemasonry on a perusal of this table.

Year	London	Provincial	District	Military	Yearly total	Aggregate
T.I.	9	—	—	—	9	9
1721	1	—	—	—	1	10
1722	4	—	—	—	4	14
1723	4	1	—	—	5	19
1725	2	—	—	—	2	21
1728	1	—	—	—	1	22
1730	1	—	—	—	1	23
1732	—	2	—	—	2	25
1733	1	4	—	—	5	30
1735	2	2	—	—	4	34
1736	1	2	—	—	3	37
1737	1	—	—	—	1	38
1738	2	2	—	—	4	42
1739	1	—	—	—	1	43
1740	—	—	1	—	1	44
1742	1	—	—	—	1	45
1747	—	1	—	—	1	46
1751	1	2	—	—	3	49
1752	2	2	—	—	4	53
1753	3	5	—	—	8	61
1754	1	5	—	—	6	67
1755	2	4	—	—	6	73
1756	2	4	—	—	6	79
1757	2	3	—	—	5	84
1758	1	3	—	—	4	88
1759	2	3	—	—	5	93
1760	2	1	—	—	3	96
1761	1	3	1	—	5	101
1762	1	6	—	—	7	108
1763	1	4	—	—	5	113
1764	2	5	—	—	7	120
1765	4	4	1	—	9	129
1766	2	4	—	—	6	135
1767	3	3	1	—	7	142
1768	5	2	—	—	7	149
1769	1	4	—	—	5	154
1770	—	1	—	—	1	155
1771	1	3	—	—	4	159
1772	1	3	—	—	4	163
1774	1	1	—	—	2	165
1775	3	—	—	—	3	168
1776	1	1	—	—	2	170
1777	2	6	1	—	9	179
1778	—	2	—	—	2	181
1779	1	1	—	—	2	183
1780	—	3	—	—	3	186
1781	—	1	—	—	1	187
1782	—	1	—	—	1	188
1783	—	3	—	—	3	191
1784	2	2	—	—	4	195
1785	3	3	—	—	6	201
1786	1	2	—	—	3	204
1787	3	2	1	—	6	210
1788	2	8	—	—	10	220
1789	3	7	2	—	12	232
1790	3	4	1	—	8	240
1791	1	3	—	—	4	244
1792	—	7	—	—	7	251
1793	1	10	—	—	11	262
1794	—	8	1	—	9	271
1795	2	4	—	—	6	277
1796	—	4	—	—	4	281
1797	2	12	3	—	17	298
1798	2	—	—	1	3	301
1799	—	5	—	—	5	306
1801	—	—	3	—	3	309
1806	—	4	—	—	4	313
1809	—	3	1	—	4	317
1810	—	5	—	—	5	322
1811	—	2	1	—	3	325
1812	—	4	—	—	4	329
1813	—	4	1	—	5	334
1814	—	9	—	—	9	343
1815	—	—	1	—	1	344
1816	—	1	—	—	1	345
1817	—	1	1	1	3	348
1818	—	1	1	—	2	350
1819	—	4	1	—	5	355
1820	—	2	—	—	2	357
1821	—	3	—	—	3	360
1822	—	3	—	—	3	363
1823	—	3	—	—	3	366
1824	—	4	1	—	5	371
1825	—	4	—	—	4	375
1826	—	—	1	—	1	376
1827	—	4	1	—	5	381
1828	—	1	4	—	5	386
1829	—	6	1	—	7	393
1831	—	3	2	—	5	398
1832	—	2	—	—	2	400
1833	—	2	2	—	4	404
1834	—	8	1	—	9	413
1835	—	5	—	—	5	418
1836	1	5	3	—	9	427
1837	—	4	2	—	6	433
1838	—	9	1	—	10	443
1839	—	6	2	—	8	451
1840	—	6	—	—	6	457
1841	—	5	1	—	6	463
1842	—	4	2	—	6	469
1843	—	3	2	—	5	474
1844	1	9	4	1	15	489
1845	1	4	6	—	11	500
1846	1	5	3	1	10	510
1847	2	6	5	—	13	523
1848	1	4	2	—	7	530
1849	1	5	2	—	8	538
1850	—	5	7	—	12	550
1851	—	9	2	—	11	561
1852	—	8	3	—	11	572
1853	1	8	4	—	13	585
1854	—	6	5	—	11	596
1855	1	7	6	—	14	610
1856	—	16	8	—	24	634
1857	5	20	10	—	35	669
1858	7	9	15	1	32	701
1859	2	18	10	—	30	731
1860	4	20	11	1	36	767
1861	11	19	15	—	45	812
1862	5	14	14	—	33	845
1863	2	31	12	—	45	890
1864	2	34	12	—	48	938
1865	2	22	12	—	36	974
1866	2	29	17	—	48	1022
1867	8	29	22	—	59	1081
1868	3	31	12	—	46	1127
1869	10	21	11	—	42	1169
1870	8	26	11	—	45	1214
1871	11	21	10	—	42	1256
1872	2	23	10	—	35	1291
1873	8	27	18	—	53	1344
1874	6	25	13	—	44	1388
1875	16	36	13	—	65	1453
1876	24	29	15	—	68	1521
1877	25	24	24	—	73	1594
1878	12	32	21	—	65	1659
1879	12	20	21	—	53	1712
1880	1	16	21	—	38	1750
1881	7	23	31	—	61	1811
1882	5	14	13	—	32	1843

The installation meeting of the Beadon Lodge, No. 619, was held on Wednesday, the 15th August, at the Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich, when Bro. R. P. Forge was installed as W.M. A report of the meeting will appear next week.

According to present arrangements the Earl of Carnarvon M.W. Pro Grand Master, will sail for Canada about a week hence, accompanied by the Countess of Carnarvon and Lord Porchester. The stay in Canada will extend over a month or six weeks.

The Rev. Dr. Moffat, the celebrated African missionary and traveller, died on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., in his eighty-ninth year, fifty of which had been spent in his missionary efforts in the interior of Africa. The funeral took place on Thursday last, in Upper Norwood Cemetery, where Mrs. Moffat was buried a few years back.

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REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, Belvidere Works Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.

The Fisheries of the World. London: Cassell and Co., La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

This new publication, just issued by the well-known pioneers of popular literature, whose business has now been transformed into a limited liability company, bears an ambitious title; but we are bound to admit that the promise of its opening page is most thoroughly carried out, and that it is one of the very best serials ever issued from the press of La Belle Sauvage Yard. The author knows his subject, and writes with a facile pen, while the illustrations are better than in any of Messrs. Cassell's book of the same class that we remember. We honestly recommend the work, which is full of practical and scientific information, amusing anecdotes, and pleasantly-conveyed history to all who take an interest in our great fisheries, and believe in fish as food for both body and brain. Taken in connection with the grand and honestly won success at South Kensington, it has a special value at the present time, while it must be remembered that long after the doors of the International Fisheries Exhibition are closed for ever, this publication will still be issuing in regular monthly instalments, and will keep the subject before the public. The opening pages, entitled "A Discursive Chapter," and dealing with a thousand and one subjects, are particularly good; whilst those which follow on fish and fisheries in ancient days prove a very intimate knowledge, on the part of the author, of classic lore and old-time records. A few brief extracts may be permitted here, although such "extraction" is hardly fair to the work.

"We, in England," says he truly, "looking at the matter impartially, have very little of which to complain in regard to the price or quality of fish. It is really cheaper in London and other of our cities and towns than it is in almost any capital in Europe, barring only those of the Northern nations. Order a salmon-cutlet or a sole in Paris, and the chances are very great, in respectable, though not the highest-class, restaurants that you will pay from three to five or more francs for your audacity. If it is fresh, congratulate yourself. Oysters have sold for as much as a paper rouble—as much as a shilling—a-piece in St. Petersburgh. But what are these to the prices obtained in ancient Rome! The equivalent of six pounds sterling was sometimes paid for a single pound of fish; turbots have sold for the astonishing high figures of £48, £64 and £240! Fish was half the time a luxury for millionaires only—

> Who'd for some shining scales a sum devote
> Enough to buy net, fisherman, and boat.

But they would have them. Licinius Crassus, a great slave dealer, once gave a little dinner party, which is stated to have required some 10,000 tables to accommodate the guests, and "stood" unlimited oysters to the whole crowd! There is a story of one Cassidorus, who sold his slave in the morning that he might sup on a murœna, the purchase of which cost him all he got by the bargain. Martyn says of him:—

> No fish, insatiate, fills that maw of thine:
> 'Tis not on fish, but man! on man you dine!

Badham, whose classic knowledge is as great as his fish lore, speaks amusingly of the dread experienced by diners out, lest the fish should not go round. Many poets, like Chœribus, spent all their *muse* money on fish; the grave tragedians, like Nothippus, followed the example. Zeno, founder of the Stoics, was once dining at the house of a great fish fancier, and on a noble dish being put before him, immediately seized it, and observing his entertainer look glum (well he might, since it was the whole dinner!) "What opinion," said the philosopher, "do you think your guests here must conceive of one who cannot indulge his friend for a single day in his well-known weakness for fish?" The dithyrambic poet, Philoxenus of Syracuse, after eating part of an enormous polypus, and being seized with indigestion, called in a physician, who urged him straightway to arrange his affairs, as he would not hold out till the evening. "My affairs are long since settled," sighed the bard; "My dithyrambics, now as perfect as I could make them, I dedicate to the Muses who inspired them, and leave Venus and Bacchus my executors. But see! already Charon beckons, and bids me put into his boat whatever I may want in the transit; quick, then, as time presses, bring me the remains of my cuttle!" The Sepia (cuttle) from which we derive the pigment of the same name, is said to be very good eating.

Scarce fish then, as now, was considered a very acceptable present, and was not uncommonly, from its great value, used as a bribe. There is a story of a famous Roman epicure, whose servant learned at a fish market that a fine fish of rare quality had been sent by the dealers there as a present to the chief magistrate of the city. To the Court he hired on pretended business, but in reality all the time fishing for an invitation. There he found it had been forwarded to a great banker, to whose establishment he followed it with no better success, for it had just been presented to an eminent cardinal. He toiled painfully in the hot day to the palace of his Eminence, where he found it had again started out on its travels. At length he cornered it in the house of a lady who was too wise to give it away—introduced himself, and made himself sufficiently agreeable to receive an invitation to dinner as a reward for his perseverance.

There seems, however, to have been a considerable difference of opinion at different times in regard to which fish deserved the first rank. Turbot was generally, but by no means always, popular among the epicures; and sturgeon, which is, after all, not a delicate fish, held a very high place, which seems incomprehensible. It was often paraded through the streets at festivals, and in triumphal processions, with a crown on its head. Some fish were supposed even to improve by keeping: any one familiar with Paris might come to the conclusion that a similar idea prevailed there. The Greeks were never so nice in regard to their food as were the Romans, and seem to have been indiscriminate in their regard for fish. "Go to market, and get a fish for dinner," said an Athenian to his slave. "What kind, master?" "Why, good old fish, of course; none of your baby food for me." Sword-fish was by them considered as equal to veal.

Speaking of the middle ages, the writer continues:—Some of the fish dishes *sound* like good eating, and a cunningly seasoned lamprey pie or herring pasty on a fast-day might easily make one forget the absence of the game or joints. By an ancient charter, the Corporation of Yarmouth was bound to send a hundred herrings, baked in four-and-twenty pasties, annually to the King. Gloucester, a learned writer tells us, citing a number of old authorities, was long famous for its lampreys, but the Norman epicures fancied that those of Nantes had a richer flavour. This fish was scarce in the reign of King John, and the Countess of Blois could not find any in England of a flavour to suit her delicate appetite. The King, to oblige her, issued a licence, to one Sampson, to go to Nantes to purchase some for her ladyship's use. In 1231, a ship freighted with lampreys for the table of Henry III., left Nantes, and was wrecked off the Isle of Wight. The news was conveyed to the King, who dispatched a notice to the Sheriff to compel all who found any of these coveted lampreys to immediately surrender them to his majesty's use. As late as the time of Queen Elizabeth, Lord Berkeley used to send lamprey pies as presents to the judges and other distinguished persons. Among the Friday dainties may be classed the luce, a favourite fish with Edward I. He kept a store of them in a stew-pond, at Langley, and had them sent up from the country, "in bread," to keep them fresh—a common way of preserving fish in those days of tardy communication. Not that fish-eaters were always very delicate about that; if we are to credit Peter of Blois, who grumbles, in one of his chatty epistles, that the fish served up at the table of Henry Beauclerk was four days old. "Yet," says he, "its high flavour does not lessen its esteem; and as for the cooks, they care not whether the unlucky guests are sick or not!"

Many a sailor will tell you that whale-brain fritters are not to be despised, and our Arctic explorers have by no means turned up their noses at walrus. The whale was not merely eaten by the simpler Saxons, but was highly appreciated by the more fastidious Normans. In 1264 we find Henry III. ordering the purchase of a hundred pieces of whale for the royal table. Whales found on the coasts were perquisites of royalty, and those at the mouth or banks of the Thames were claimed by the Lord Mayor. Edward III. rewarded three poor sailors with a present of twenty shillings for the discovery of a whale near London Bridge. The Normans had many ways of serving it. Sometimes it was roasted and brought to table on the spit; but the favourite way was to serve it with green peas. The tongue and tail were considered delicacies. But the sea-swine of the Saxons, *porco marino* of the middle ages, and porpoise of ours, was of all blubber delicacies the most esteemed. It figured on royal tables, and was looked upon as the most acceptable present. In 1491, the bailiffs of Yarmouth sent a fine porpoise as a present to Lord Oxford, whose favour they desired, accompanying it with the message that if they had had any other "deyntes" they would have sent them also. At the marriage of Henry V. the guests were treated with "rostid perpes," and it was also among the dishes at the coronation feast of Henry VII. The King was probably fond of this dish, for it was served up at his table on the feast day of St. George, and my Lord Cardinal courted his majesty's favour by sending a fine porpoise to the palace. The cooks not only roasted and boiled, but made it into pies and pasties; and a learned "maister coke" gives a receipt for a delicious "puddying of purpasse," whilst another tells us how to serve it up in fermented; the wheat was to be seethed in milk, in which finely-chopped almonds had been boiled to thicken it; the porpoise was to be dished up smothered in this delicate sauce, which was also coloured with saffron. Mustard was regarded as an excellent condiment for use with porpoise. This coarse and oily fish was used by the greatest of the land till late in the sixteenth century, after which it appears to have gradually fallen into disrepute. It was found on the tables of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and there is a little historical banquet at which Wolsey, Somerset, and other lords of the Star Chamber assisted in demolishing a porpoise which cost eight shillings. Nothing seems to come amiss; all was fish that came into their net; and the stronger and more highly flavoured, the greater was the relish. Surfeited with delicacies, they craved a novelty, from the same reason that George II., who at least lived in an age of refinement, is said to have preferred oysters stale and of strong flavour.

These are but a few brief samples of the contents of a work, which when completed will form a valuable addition to our stock of literature on natural history, incident, and adventure. Succeeding chapters contain descriptions of the great fish markets of the world; while in Part III. just issued, we are introduced to the International Fisheries Exhibition itself, in dealing with which there is an evident desire shown by the author to do full justice to its many excellent and important exhibits. A perusal of the early numbers of this work will be sufficient to place the reader on terms of intimacy with one who is evidently a traveller and a scholar, whose observation and research cover the vast area of the waters of the globe, and whose study of the nature and habits of those denizens of the vasty deep bring to light many a feature of interest and pleasure which hitherto had been obscure. We fancy in some of the pages we trace the handiwork of some other of the works of Cassell's which have made themselves famous, and none more so, perhaps than the volumes on "The Sea," so beloved by boys, and so admired by "children of larger growth." Be that as it may, there is already sufficient in the production of the first three monthly parts to whet the appetite for further instalments, and we opine that when the work is finished, an addition of no mean value will have been made to the popular and educational works which have emanated from the well-known firm whose name stands at the head of this notice.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 18th AUGUST.

1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1641—Crichton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel Twickenham
R.A. 1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Hampton

MONDAY, 20th AUGUST.

22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, George Hotel, Australian Avenue, Barbican, at 7 (Instruc.)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C., at 8 (Inst.)
1688—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1691—St. Ambrose Baron's Court Hotel West Kensington. (Instruction)
1910—Shadwell Clerke, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
M.M. 238—Prince Leopold, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.

77—Freedom, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend
236—York, Masonic Hall, York
302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge
331—Phœnix Public Room Truro
359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton
424—Borough, Half Moon Hotel, Gateshead
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
925—Bedford Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
934—Merit, Derby Hotel, Whitefield.
1030—Egerton, George Hotel, Wellington Road, Heaton Norris, near Stockport
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland
1141—Mid Sussex, Assembly Rooms, Horsham.
1199—Agriculture, Honey Hall, Congresbury
1206—Corinthian, Royal Hotel, Pier, Dover
1238—Gooch, Alba y Hotel, Twickenham
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1502—Israel, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 40—Emulation, Castle Hotel, Hastings
R.A. 100—Friendship, Crown and Cushion, Great Yarmouth
R.A. 120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford
R.A. 128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bury, Lancashire
R.A. 277—Tudor, Freemasons' Hall, Union Street, Oldham
R.A. 296—Loyalty, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
R.A. 1051—Rowley, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster
M.M. 9—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, South Molton, Devon
R.C. 28—William de Irwin, Weston-super-Mare

TUESDAY, 21st AUGUST.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
940—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at. 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1339—Stockwell, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1340—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersea Old Bridge
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1473—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Horasey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)

126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
268—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
418—Menturia, Mechanics' Institute, Hanley
448—St. James, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
510—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Liskeard.
667—Alliance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
779—Ferrers and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
980—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
1008—Tregullow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall
1052—Callender, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1276—Warren, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead, Cheshire
1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 8 (Instruction)
1534—Concord, George Hotel, Prestwich
1551—Charity, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1570—Prince Arthur, 140 North Hill Street, Liverpool
1764—Eleanor Cross, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton
1941—St. Augustine's, Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, Rugeley
R.A. 41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
R.A. 105—Fortitude, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
R.A. 793—Oliver, Masonic Hall, Osborne Street, Great Grimsby
M.M. 266—Amherst, Masonic Hall, Sandgate

WEDNESDAY, 22nd AUGUST.

General Committee of Grand Lodge and Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, at 6

15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Seven Sisters' Tavern, Page Green, Tottenham
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1540—Chaucer, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
210—Duke of Atbol, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton
220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
274—Tranquillity, Boar's Head Inn, Newchurch, near Manchester
290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
363—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth.
625—Devonshire, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop
724—Derby Masonic Hall, Liverpool
750—Friendship, Freemason' Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton
778—Bard of Avon, Greyhound Hotel, Hampton Court
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
1039—St John, George Hotel, Lichfield
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, Stanley-street, Bury, Lancashire
1403—West Lancashire, Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1633—Avon, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1723—St. George, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall-square, Bolton
1967—Beacon Court, Ghuznee Fort Hotel, New Brompton, Kent
R.A. 42—Unanimity, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
R.A. 261—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Taunton
R.A. 328—St. John's, Masonic Hall, Torquay, Devon
R.A. 503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidstone
R.A. 605—De Tabley, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead
R.A. 1356—De Grey and Ripon, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
M.M.—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle

THURSDAY, 23rd AUGUST.

House Committee Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
701—Camden, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1672—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)

208—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
215—Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingden
349—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
432—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
935—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial Street, Batley
1325—Stanley, 214 Gt. Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1459—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, Hyde-road, West Gorton, nr Manchester
1505—Emulation, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1514—Thornhill, Masonic Room, Dearn House, Lindley
1590—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1626—Hotspur, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
R.A. 216—Sacred Delta, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 337—Confidence, Masonic Hall, Brownhill Vale, Upper Mill
R.A. 431—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, North Shields

FRIDAY, 24th AUGUST.

House Committee Boys' School, Wood Green, at 4
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1284—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Agricultural Hall, N.
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1712—St. John, Freemasons Hall, Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 1086—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

SATURDAY, 25th AUGUST.

1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1541—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W, at 8.

1402—Wharncliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone
1965—Fawkes, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent
R.A. 175—Harmony, Royal Hotel, Wigan.
M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

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GRAND COUNCIL OF THE ALLIED MASONIC DEGREES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, &c.

THE annual meeting of this Grand Council was held at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, on Saturday, the 11th instant. Present—Bros. Charles F. Matier Deputy Grand Master, A. Williams Grand Senior Warden, G. Lambert as Grand Junior Warden, Donald M. Dewar Grand Secretary, John L. Mather as G.S.D., C. H. Driver as G.J.D., R. L. Loveland as G.I.G.; also Bros. Spice, Roebuck, Dicketts, Berridge, Spurrell, Anderson, Bywater, and many other Brethren. Grand Council having been opened in due form, the Deputy Grand Master apologised for the absence of the Most Wor. Grand Master, the Rev. Canon Portal, and the minutes of last meeting were read, verified, and signed. The following report was then read, approved, and ordered to be recorded on the minutes:—

Since the last meeting of this Grand Council the various Councils, and the Degrees, under its jurisdiction have made fair progress, and a new Council under the name of the "Four Kings" Council, No. 7, has been duly constituted and consecrated in London, with every promise of success, the first W.M. being Bro. J. L. Mather, who has fortunately secured the services of Bro. C. F. Matier, the D.G.M. of the Order, as Secretary.

The Registered number of members is 322, distributed amongst the subordinate Councils af follows:—

Metropolitan	Council	(T.I.)	London	159
Escuria	"	"	Havant	17
Matier	"	"	Manchester	18
Ebor	"	"	York	22
Portal	"	No. 1	Liverpool	6
St. Cyprian	"	No. 2	Tunis	25
SS. John and Paul	"	No. 3	Malta	36
St. George's	"	No. 4	Wigan	17
Great Orme	"	No. 5	Llandudno	8
Excelsior	"	No. 6	Calcutta	
Four Kings	"	No. 7	London	14
				322

But the number is probably considerably more as returns have not yet been received from the Excelsior Council, at Calcutta, nor from the Councils at Bolton, Rochdale, or Hull.

The financial position of the Grand Council is satisfactory, as after payment of all claims and preliminary expenses, a balance of £10 10s 3d remains in the hands of the Grand Treasurer.

Recognising the services of Bro. C. F. Matier, at all times rendered with hearty good will and efficiency, the Grand Master has much pleasure in re-appointing him as D.G.M.

(Signed) DON. M. DEWAR,
Grand Secretary.

The Deputy Grand Master then appointed the following Grand Officers, by command of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and invested those present, viz.:—

Bro. J. L. Mather	... ...	G. Senior Warden
Baron de Ferrieres, M.P.	... ...	G. Junior Warden
Rev. A. W. Hall	... ...	G. Chaplain
Samuel Rawson	... ...	G. Treasurer
Donald M. Dewar	... ...	G. Secretary
J. S. Cumberland	... ...	G. Senior Deacon
Arthur Middleton	... ...	G. Junior Deacon
Robert Berridge	... ...	G. Dir. of Cers.
J. D. Murrey	... ...	G. Sword Bearer
R. L. Loveland	... ...	G. Inner Guard
Reginald Young	... ...	G. Stewards
B. P. Spice	... ...	G. Stewards
J. B. Anderson	... ...	G. Stewards

Grand Council was then closed in due form.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL (T.I.) ALLIED MASONIC DEGREES.

THE installation meeting of this Council was held at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, on Saturday, 11th inst., on which occasion Bro. George Lambert was installed as W.M. by Bro. C. Matier Deputy Grand Master, and afterwards appointed and invested his Officers as follow:—Bros. Robert Roy S.W., Henry Venn J.W., D. M. Dewar Treasurer and Secretary, Rev. W. S. Moses Chaplain, Herbert Dicketts Conductor, Thomas C. Walls S.D., Robert Berridge J.D., R. L. Loveland I.G., J. L. Mather D. of C., R. P. Spice Steward, Edward Mills Tyler. The brethren afterwards celebrated their annual Festival and passed a most enjoyable evening, under the presidency of the W.M.

United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, No. 30.—

It was our agreeable duty, on Wednesday evening last, to attend a meeting of this newly-established, but eminently popular Lodge of Instruction, held at the Lugard Tavern, Lugard-road, Peckham, when there was a goodly muster of brethren and visitors, under the presidency of Bro. J. B. Harris as W.M. There were also present Bros. P. Harvey S.W., Andrews J.W., Lean S.D., Bartlett J.D., Layland I.G., J. Rotheroe Secretary, Walter Martin Preceptor, Alfred Pusey, Shorter, Thomas, Morgan, Ledger P.M., Osborne, and many others. Lodge was opened with the customary formalities, and advanced, when the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, the working being carried out in a manner which afforded great satisfaction to, and the edification of, the brethren present. The first section of the lecture was worked by Bro. Thomas, after which a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the Worshipful Master for the able manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the evening. Brethren residing in the South of London are wholesomely pleased at having such a Lodge of Instruction planted in their midst. This is evidenced by the large gathering of brethren who assemble weekly at the Lugard Tavern. Every arrangement which can possibly conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of brethren is carefully studied by Bro. Pusey, and visitors will always be cordially welcomed at this offshoot of one of the most popular Lodge of Instruction in the City of London.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—

Held at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, on Tuesday, 14th inst. Present—Bros. Marsh W.M., S. Clark S.W., Forss J.W., Smyth S.D., Brasted J.D., Ackhurst I.G., F. Carr Secretary, Wardell P.M. acting Preceptor; also Bros. Wilson, Christian, Lorkin, Powell, Bunker, &c. Lodge was opened in due form and the minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. Bro. Bunker offered himself a candidate for passing, was interrogated, and entrusted. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Bunker was passed to the Fellow Craft. Bro. Christian gave the Lecture on the tracing board. Bro. C. Lorkin worked the first and second sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bros. Ackhurst and Wilson answered the questions leading to the third degree. Lodge was resumed in the first. Bro. S. Clark was elected W.M. for the ensuing week and appointed his Officers in rotation. Lodge was closed in due form and adjourned.

Hyde Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1425.—

The usual meeting of this Lodge of Instruction was held on Monday evening, at the Fountains Abbey, Praed-street, Paddington. The muster was fair, considering the time of the year and the very oppressive state of the weather. Bro. G. Coop filled the position of W.M., and he was supported by the following brethren:—J. J. Thomas S.W., W. A. Vincent J.W., G. Read P.M. Preceptor, H. Dehane Secretary, J. Billerby jun. S.D., M. J. Green J.D, T. C. Keeble I.G., R. G. Cursons W.S.; also C. J. Craig, E. B. Taylor, H. Robinson, W. Honeyball, C. J. Fox, J. Read, W. Death, R Fairclough, W. J. Shetton 758, and W. Fieldson I.P.M. 548. The W.M. was evidently well acquainted with the duties of his office, in fact almost too well, for he somewhat hurried the work, which would have been more effective if he had been more deliberative. He rehearsed the ceremony of initiation, and afterwards worked the first section of the first lecture with skill and precision. Bro. Read worked the second and third sections of the same lecture in a quiet and impressive manner. He is familar with his work, speaks distinctly, a very necessary qualification in one who undertakes to teach others; he is courtesy itself, and if he would but raise his voice a little more he would add to the claims he already possesses as an able Preceptor. Bro. Thomas was elected to fill the chair on Monday night next. It should be mentioned that a vote of thanks was recorded on the minutes to Bro. Vincent for his able working on the occasion of occupying the chair for the first time on the preceding Monday night. A petition for relief was presented by a brother belonging to an Irish Lodge, and although the spirit of charity was manifest among the brethren, we were glad to observe that due caution was exercised in examining into the case. Relief was afforded in a manner that accorded with the circumstances of the case. This Lodge of Instruction has got a comfortable home, worthy of the purpose to which it is dedicated once a week; a willing, able, and courteous Secretary, and a Preceptor who shares in the same advantages. We were pleased with the tone of the whole of the proceedings.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—

Held at Bro. Longhurst's, Canonbury Tavern, N., on Monday, 13th Aug. Present:—Bros. Collingridge W.M., Gribbell S.W., Rhodes J.W., Fenner S.D., Marks J.D., Tillett I.G., Pearcy Acting Preceptor, also other brethren. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of last Lodge meeting read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Stretch candidate. Lodge was opened and closed in the second degree. Proposed by Bro. Pearcy, and seconded by Bro. Fenner, that a cordial vote of thanks be entered on the minutes for the manner in which Bro. Collingridge had fulfilled the duties of the chair of K.S., this being the first time. Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned till Monday, 20th August, at 8·30.

Brixton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1949. —

The usual weekly meeting was held on Tuesday evening last, the 14th inst., at Bro. Monk's, the Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, when there was a very good attendance, considering the great heat and the many brethren away from town. The W.M., Bro. Stephen Richardson, was supported by Bros. Hooper S.W., Jones J.W., Francis Preceptor, Williams Secretary, Harling P.M. S.D., Poore J.D., Ambrose, I.G.; also Bros. Thomas Poore P.M., Moss P.M., Edmunds, Knight, Johnson, and Hudepohl. Lodge was opened in due form, and the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were unanimously confirmed. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Edmunds, as candidate, being interrogated, proved his proficiency and was entrusted. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and the ceremony of raising, including the traditional history, was rehearsed by the W.M. most impressively. Lodge was regularly closed down to the first degree. Bro. Hooper was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Bro. Richardson asked the Lodge to accept from him the Rough and Perfect Ashlars, placed on the Senior and Junior Wardens' pedestals that evening, as a small mark of his esteem for the Lodge, and for the many kindnesses received from the brethren. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Richardson for his kind present. Hearty good wishes having been expressed, Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned in perfect harmony and brotherly love. Subsequently the monthly meeting of the Brixton Lodge of Instruction Benevolent Association was held, and Bro. George Monk and Mrs. Banks were each successful in securing on the ballot the sum of £5 5s towards the Masonic Charities.

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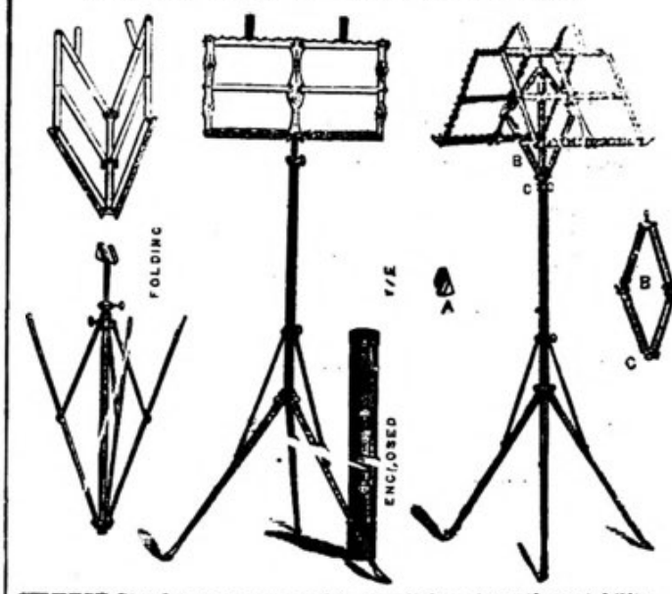

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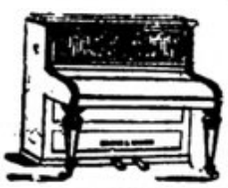

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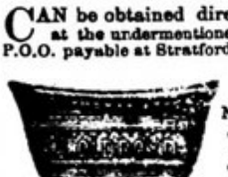

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A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

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STATUS OF PAST MASTERS.

THIS vexed question is far from being settled. The resolution arrived at in Grand Lodge on the 8th inst. is not final; it may be open to revision, if not to reversal. Much will depend upon the manner in which the question is approached, and no greater ill could befall the Craft than by importing the spirit of rivalry into the argument. It is not a matter of precedence or power between London and Provincial Lodges that is now in dispute, but one affecting the deepest interests of the whole body. As such it should be discussed with reverence and caution, with a due regard to the many points involved, and with a view to harmony of working. It is to be feared that certain Provincial brethren are labouring under the impression that the members of London Lodges are hostile to the proposed change, not because of the change itself so much, but because of the source whence it comes. Bro. Beach, the R.W. Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire, alluded to the subject at the recent Provincial Grand Lodge gathering, and the tone of his remarks sounds more like that of triumph than of confidence in right. The report of his speech in our contemporary is meagre and, it may be, misleading. It would be wise, therefore, not to judge too severely in the absence of the fuller text. Yet there is something in the spirit of what is recorded that should arouse thoughtful consideration and awaken the desire for a full and righteous inquiry. Bro. Beach stated that there was an idea that the Provinces were to be lessened in power, that in consequence of that idea Provincial brethren had mustered in force to show that they were not to be easily ignored, and that the result showed that they were to have greater power than heretofore. It is to be regretted that something like a challenge to the attitude assumed by the Provinces was given by our contemporary prior to the meeting of Special Grand Lodge. No doubt the idea of the writer was to impress upon the brethren generally the desirability of assembling in large numbers in order that the grave matter at issue should have the advantage of the experience and of the trained minds of the rulers of the Craft. But that fact was not clearly defined, and the impression of rivalry got abroad, much to the detriment of that calmness of judgment so necessary in dealing with a question involving nothing less than a complete revolution in practice. We are deeply interested in this question; we have formed a strong opinion upon it; but we are not so committed to finality as to refuse to listen to the other side, and we are open even to admit our error if it can be made clear to us. We repudiate any feeling of hostility to the Provincial brethren. There should be no question of party in Masonry, and the only point worthy of consideration is—What is best for the Craft at large? To depart from this rule is to let loose passion, to introduce personal feeling, and to make the determination of the question at issue a battle of parties. Discord, and not brotherly love, would be the result. No brother has a monopoly of sense, of right, or of principle; nor do these qualities necessarily reside in London in contradistinction to the provinces, and *vice versa*. The whole body are the seat of wisdom, and they should discuss the question in its broadest sense, and with due regard to the great responsibility they owe to the Constitution.

It cannot be said that the ground has been fairly and fully covered. The discussion on the 8th inst. was far from being exhaustive. The most serious point raised was left in an unsatisfactory condition. It was contended that a private Lodge had the power to appoint a joining member a Past Master of the Lodge provided he lawfully held a similar position in his Mother Lodge. This contention was disputed, and upon appeal to authority it was stated that some private Lodges had acted in the manner described, but that there was no written law either for or against the custom. By rule 141 it is provided that if no Past Master of the Lodge is present at a regularly constituted meeting, then the senior Past Master in attendance, being a subscribing member of a Lodge, should preside. That rule simply embodies what appears to us to be the inevitable, for we hold that only a Master or Past Master can rule in the Lodge. Under the circumstances then, there is no alternative than to ask a Past Master to preside, and courtesy suggests that it should be the oldest Past Master in rank present. The office of Master of a Lodge is one of the fundamental principles of the Order. The title of Past Master and the privileges attached thereto are conferred by the Constitution, whereas rank is regulated by the custom of the Lodges. A Lodge cannot deprive a Past Master of his title when once it has been properly obtained, but it can define the position or rank he shall hold in the Lodge. The practice, no doubt, is that of succession upon a plan well understood, but various circumstances might intervene to disturb the regular order of things. Suppose a Past Master leaves his Mother Lodge altogether for a time and returns, is it not within the province of the Lodge to determine what rank the returned prodigal shall hold? He might have passed the chair in another Lodge, and as the new law runs, the Mother Lodge would be compelled, if they readmitted him, to give him a certain and immediate rank, whether they approved or not. They might blackball him, of course, but that would intensify a practice that all good Masons would be glad were it only used on very rare and extreme occasions. The evil of the whole thing is that it interferes with the privileges of private Lodges, perpetuates native rank in a foreign home, assumes the possession of merit, and compels rewards independent of the sanction of judgment, of right, and of experience. Surely a Lodge has as much right to determine the rank of its members as it has to admit them. Both conditions can be harmonised with the fundamental principles of the Craft. There are rules for the guidance of Lodges in the admission of candidates, but they leave much to the judgment of the brethren. Essential principles are defined and protected, in other respects the largest liberty is allowed. A similar law with regard to Past Masters would meet every requirement. Let it be understood that a private Lodge has the power to regulate, not confer, rank, and all that is necessary would be yielded. The title of a Past Master is outside of the control of the Lodges, but the right to define the position he shall hold after he has gained the title, ought to be their especial right. It is so with regard to their own members, and there is no reason why a stranger should be allowed superior privileges. If the new law is to stand, then private Lodges can only exercise their right in one way. Why drive them to an unpleasant necessity? It would be more reasonable to permit of freedom in its fullest extent rather than impose conditions which in many cases at least will be found intolerable. There is all the difference in the

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world between permission and compulsion. A Lodge in its wisdom and generosity might desire to honour a joining brother. The pleasure of granting such honour would be the greater from the fact that it could be withheld. Take away this discretion, and mistrust and opposition follow. A right assumed in defiance of the opinion of free men in a perfect Republic is an anomaly, irritating to the members and barren in honour to the intruder.

The more the whole question is examined the more difficult does it become. As time goes on fresh points arise which demand examination. Bro. Ralph Gooding, G.S D., has raised three very pertinent questions. He asks: "Do Past Masters who joined a Lodge before this special meeting become Past Masters of that Lodge in virtue of this resolution? Can members who join a Lodge hereafter, and who are not Past Masters at the time of joining, claim the rank of Past Master of that Lodge by occupying the chair of any other Lodge? Can an initiate join another Lodge, and then by passing the chair (of that Lodge) claim the rank of a Past Master of his Mother Lodge?" These are samples of difficulties and incongruities never dreamt of by the promoters of the new law, and yet they are too important to be allowed to pass unnoticed. We shall not attempt to answer Bro. Gooding, nor do we think it possible to give a satisfactory reply to his queries. They open up grave difficulties, and point to revolutionary changes, the end of which cannot be foreseen. We implore the Craft to be watchful of this proposed change, to at least look at the question in all its bearings before finally deciding. It need not be discussed with bitterness; there need be no striving after mastery. Right, and that only, should prevail, and if the brethren will only approach the subject with an open mind and a pure heart, a happy issue will be the result.

CANADA.

THE following eloquent sermon was preached before the Freemasons of Toronto, assembled to celebrate St John's Day, by the Rev. Evan Davies, M.A., Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Canada:—

"Verily I say unto you, among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist: notwithstanding he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he."—Matt. xi. 11.

"Brethren, I cannot adequately express to you how glad I am to-day to meet with you in this house of prayer, and thus show to the world that we, as Freemasons, take a personal interest in the worship of Almighty God. I rejoice that I can take part with you to-day in celebrating the anniversary of John the Baptist, one of the patron saints of our illustrious and venerable Order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and I sincerely pray that God may preserve all of us in body and in soul, and that the Supreme Governor and Architect of the Universe may vouchsafe to each of us His presence now and for ever, that we may preserve our Order by adorning ourselves with every ornament of Christian virtue. It is not necessary for me to tell you why John the Baptist was selected as the patron saint of our Order, but I shall ask you to note the character of the Baptist, and then endeavour to deal with some of the principles of Freemasonry, together with those of that religion on which our Order is founded. John the Baptist was one of the greatest apostles, and he was not only an apostle and a preacher, but a witness of the true light and a noble example for our imitation. He was faithful in the discharge of every duty, and inflexible in moral strength. He was sent to prepare the way for Christ his Master, and was a witness of Him. He was ever ready to speak the truth, and ever bold in reproving vice. History affords no finer instance of self-denial than his unfaltering discharge of duty. How beautiful from the lips of this illustrious and popular man are the words, full of deep piety and humility. "He it is who cometh after me, the latchet of whose shoe I am unworthy to unloose," and again: "He must increase, but I must decrease." These were the utterances of a true man,—a man of sterling integrity, and pre-eminently one worthy to be held up as our example. True and faithful was he in his denunciations of vice and wickedness. He spoke boldly and plainly to every man. In his teaching he was an Old Testament prophet, the preacher of a stern morality. His teaching was sharply and concisely put. What denunciation of the Old Testament is stronger than his denunciation of the Pharisees—"O generation of vipers, who hath warned ye to flee from the wrath to come?" No morality in the Old Testament is sharper than this, "Now is the axe laid to the root of the tree, and every tree that beareth not good fruit, is hewn down and cast into the fire." All these expressions show a devoted firmness in the discharge of his duties, and worthy indeed was he of our following. Nor was he more a victim to outward influence than to the influences which might arise in his own mind, but no thought of fear or favour, no desire or ambition for wealth could shake his moral courage. Wealth and honour and great possessions were in his power, but nought could touch the firm honour of this our most noble patron saint. Not for a moment did he give way to that feeling which is but too prevalent in the world to-day that the rich and powerful are not to be harshly spoken to when their conduct is contrary to the laws of God and man. If the rich are guilty of these things they should be condemned for such conduct, no matter how high their position. John the Baptist met his death because he was honest in the discharge of his duty, and refused to be turned aside by the threats of the wicked monarch. Brethren, let us learn from the noble example of our patron saint. I pray you to be unshaken in truth and right, and in act and speech against worldly things when they are evil. The temptation of the preacher of righteousness, who was suddenly made the adviser of the king, and as suddenly required to condone the crime of that king was a terrible one, and, brethren, the same temptation attacks all of us at one time or other. You may purchase the friendship of some if you will only gloss over their faults. If you will ignore the evil conduct and vices of some you will be welcome to their hearts and homes. If you will only keep what the world calls a wise silence you may be very popular with some people. But this is not the life of a true child of God, any more than it is the life of a true and honourable Freemason. The life of St. John the Baptist teaches us to stand forth as a light, reflecting as he did from the light of our Lord Jesus Christ, all the great virtues that teach us to live the life of Him who was the son of our Father which is in Heaven. The people whom John the Baptist laboured among wanted a religion that they could put on when it suited their pleasure or worldliness, and lay aside in turn when they wanted their freedom. The religion of John the Baptist was not of such a character. When the Pharisees and tax-gatherers asked them what they might do to be saved, he not alone told them to repent, for that would be easy, but called on them to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. That was too hard. The religion of John the Baptist was too difficult for them because of its stern morality. It demanded outward piety, as well as private morality. Some of my hearers may ask, what has all this to do with Freemasonry? Brethren, I make bold to say that this has much to do with it. Yes, it has much to do with Freemasonry, and the more closely we examine the principles of our Order, the more we shall see what it has to do with it; and the more closely we study the constitution of our venerable Order, we shall learn how to live in the moral precepts therein contained, and thus see how directly it bears on what I have said. These precepts teach us to follow his doctrines, and so live that we may truly repent according to his teachings. Of the principles of our ancient society, I hesitate not to say, I have the highest opinion, and I believe that he who faithfully puts them into practice will be a Christian, a man zealous in every good work and loyal to the constitution of the country in which he lives. Freemasonry shuts out as unworthy of its privileges the atheist and the infidel from its membership. With the open Bible upon its altars it demands of every candidate for its mysteries that he shall have faith in a personal Redeemer, the Creator and Governor of the universe. The foundations of Freemasonry are laid on the principles of religion. It exercises a moral influence over men, and teaches its members that the all seeing eye of God ever beholds them. It asks its members to have faith in God, hope of immortality, and charity for all mankind. It is raised on the sacred pillars of religion, faith and duty, and has, as our noble Grand Master in England, the Prince of Wales, truly said, loyalty and charity for its watchwords. It teaches us to believe in the resurrection of the body, and also in the immortality of the soul. Still I would say that Freemasonry does not take the place of religion. It cannot save a man's soul. It cannot take away the sting of death or turn it into victory. It does not claim to any such thing, but is simply a system of morality. It does not pretend to usurp the power that belongs to God, and to God's Church, but encourages its members to be faithful in the discharge of their religious duties. I am compelled to admit that some members of our Order neglect their religious duties and seldom or never attend the services of God's house. Some, too, indulge in intemperance and other evils, and neglect their wives and families. Such actions not only give the opponents an opportunity to speak evil against us, but prove to the outward world that they are unworthy men, and does a grievous injustice to our Order, as well as to ourselves, and all should condemn such hypocritical conduct, because it is wrong. If we are true Freemasons and faithful followers of John the Baptist, we will live holier and happier lives here on earth, and die in the hope of a glorious resurrection. I would to God that every man here to-day was worthy to be made a Freemason. Would to God that every Freemason would follow the principle of his Order in his daily walk and conversation, as did our noble examplar. Brethren, I would urge you to live as Freemasons, and if I did not impress on you the importance of living as sober, temperate, honest, reliable, truthful, God-fearing men, I would be unfaithful to the Master whose ambassador I am. I stand before you to-day, not only as a Freemason, but a minister of the Lord Jesus Christ to preach His everlasting gospel to perishing souls, and as such I proclaim to you that something more than mere morality is necessary in order to procure the enjoyment of heavenly life and peace. We must be true to those principles which were inculcated by John the Baptist, and I urge you, dear brethren, to be true to them in all countries and at all times. Oh, barter not truth, or moral right for any friendship of the earth, but be true to the ideal of manhood which is shown in the life of our Saviour and his disciple our patron saint. Freemasonry has for its cardinal principle the brotherhood of man, and the eternal fatherhood of God, so that while I hold as many others do, to the distinctive tearchings of the church of which I am a humble member, I meet with those who differ from me on many points, but all can stand on common ground in our Order. The citizens of all nations, and tongues and sects, meet in this brotherhood, and we have been taught to live together in one great family, true to each other as God is true to us. As some brother has well said: Brotherhood is that which the world craves for. The poor, sick heart of the world needs it. Not that fellowship which is cold and barren, nor the religion which is but too often the tool of intolerance. Not that brotherhood which seeks to

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advance at the expense of the civil rights of others, but that brotherhood which endeavours to relieve suffering and to make its members loyal and true men. Freemasonry teaches us our duty to our fellow-man. It teaches us to love justice and mercy and to relieve the distressed and soothe the afflicted. It likewise teaches us our duty to God. It teaches us to believe that He will reward virtue and punish vice, and that He is ever present. It teaches us never to mention His name without reverence; to seek His aid in all lawful undertakings and to pay Him that sincere and loving homage, which is due from the created to the creator. It recommends to us—as the main source of contemplation, the Bible which must be open in every Lodge while at work. It teaches us to regulate our conduct by the divine precepts which that book contains and ever to esteem God, and ever to esteem His services and religion. It teaches us our duty to ourselves, it urges us to live peaceable and well-regulated lives. It teaches us to shun every object which is wrong, and to learn from the Bible lessons of humility, faith, and charity, and to discharge every duty that may arise in the course of our life here, and that we should at all times be preparing for the great event which every moment is bringing nearer to us, so that when the silver cord be loosened, and the golden bowl be broken, and our dust be returned to its mother dust, and the spirit to the God who gave it, we shall be judged worthy to stand at the right hand of God. Freemasonry strives to stimulate virtue, and to encourage every good work. Our secrets are lawful and honourable, our objects are well known to the world, but for the sake of such among the congregation who are not Freemasons, and yet whom we gladly welcome with us to-day, I would say that there is not an obligation in Freemasonry, and I have taken more than eighteen degrees, that conflicts in any way with the duty we owe to ourselves and to the State. It impresses upon its members the necessity of so living according to the law of God, that they may fit themselves as living stones for that temple which is not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Like every other society, it numbers among its members many whose lives are inconsistent with its precepts; many who fail to reflect any degree of its grandeur. But even among Christ's Apostles there was a Judas, and Freemasonry must not be condemned because there are some who are untrue to its principles. When there are defections I hold they should be attributed to their proper cause—our poor, weak fallen nature, instead of ascribing them to any society to which the offenders belonged. Freemasonry strives to inculcate morality, and endeavours to cast its influence into the scale of right. So far as it strives, I say, to make men truer and nobler, it is deserving, not of condemnation, but of the co-operation and earnest sympathy of all right-minded men. We are not bound to protect a brother who has been found guilty of murder, or any other offence against the laws of God and man, although such charges have been made against this venerable society. The teaching of our patron saint, John the Baptist, was earnest. He did not tolerate lukewarmness in the discharge of his duty to God, himself and his fellowmen. He received the approval of the Master in the words of the text, "Verily I say unto you, among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist." So let us follow that example that we, too, at least may receive the blessing of our Father in heaven. Time forbids me to enlarge upon the lessons which are inculcated by our symbols, each of which convey a practical lesson upon our duties, which we could practise with advantage to ourselves here. But just a word with regard to the white lambskin apron. When the candidate is first introduced to the mysteries of our Order, that symbol of purity and innocence is given him. It is so susceptible of defilement that an unkind feeling toward a brother cannot be entertained by the wearer of the apron. Oh, how hard it is for poor, weak, sinful men to carry its teachings into practice, but we must aim at it so that we may triumph over our weakness. By the very same symbol we are reminded of another fact that suffering has been endured and blood has been shed in order that we might be clothed in spotless white. And we are reminded of him who died to save our souls. We are taught by it that we have been bought with a price—even the blood of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Let us strive to remember these things, and, keeping in mind the privileges and responsibilities of our calling, carefully live the mysteries which we believe, and we will be worthy members of an illustrious order. We have in our ranks men as true as steel. Men who would be ornaments to any society on earth, if we would only strive as the gavel and the chisel teach us to break off the rough corners of our characters. We must live Freemasonry as well as teach it. Wherever moral corruption shows itself, wherever want wastes the widow and the orphan, wherever evil struggles with the good, there is work for each of us to do. We cannot give back to the widow the husband for whom she mourns. But we can relieve her wants. We can wipe away the tear from the cheek of the poor orphan child. This is a Mason's work. It is a noble work—a Godlike work. I believe that there are hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans throughout the world who will heartily thank God for the work done by this grand old institution. In Canada there are many orphans who are now occupying good positions whose lives would have been blighted had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by the Masonic body in the hour of need. Society, I believe, brethren, cannot afford to dispense with any organisation that seeks to unite the sons of Adam in one great family. The report of the Grand Lodge shows that 9,536 82 dollars was expended in benefits for the families of deceased brethren during the past year. Add to this sum the amount which has been expended by the 348 local Lodges in the Province of Ontario. Take the city of Toronto and see the great work that is being done by the Masonic body here. I understand your local Board of Benefits contributes to the support of 45 widows and 75 orphans, and besides paying funeral and other expenses. For all these purposes upwards of 4,000 dollars per annum is expended. But the good work done by the private Lodges, some 13 or 14 in number, in the city and vicinity, should not be unnoticed. Each Lodge has its own benefit fund, by means of which it renders assistance to its members, and also the widows and orphans of brethers who have been members of that Lodge. In this way each Lodge will contribute about 100 dols. per annum. This makes a grand total of over 5,000 dols., which is given by the Freemasons of Toronto to assist widows and orphans, who would otherwise have been in want. There is no sin, perhaps, greater than in neglecting the performance of this duty, for which we ask your generous support. We are forcibly reminded of the peril of selfishly enjoying our wealth without attending to the wants of our poorer neighbours by that parable in Luke, in which we read of one who was cast into the torments of hell for neglecting his poorer brethren. Brethren, you have done a noble work—a Christ-like work in the past, and I trust you may persevere in it. "Be not weary in well-doing, for in due time, ye shall reap if ye faint not." I cannot describe the heartfelt gratitude of the poor widow and orphan child for the generous assistance rendered them in the hour of their sore trial. To visit the fatherless and the widow in their affliction is surely a noble work. How many widows' hearts have rejoiced, and how many orphans who are now occupying high positions, owe their present prosperity to the generous assistance given by Freemasons? As the light of its benevolence has shone in the pathway of many a poor, distressed and poverty-stricken family, they have reason to say—we thank God for this society. It requires more than degrees to make a true Freemason, and a man who joins our Order for the sake of personal gain, has an unworthy conception of the dignity of our calling. The spirit of God coming into the heart of a man can alone make a true Freemason, and in this age when terrible vices, such as gambling, intemperance, and others, assail us at every turn, it is our bounden duty to contend against them. It is pleasing to note that some of the Grand Lodges of the United States have denounced those vices as high treason against the canons of Freemasonry. The time has now come when we must assume our position before the eyes of the world, and I would say, that the Freemason who has not the moral courage to stand against these things is a moral coward, and by no means following the example of our noble patron, John the Baptist. Our religion, our faith, our ritual call us to exercise those virtues which elevate human character, and let us in the name of God leave off these vices and strive to help others to leave them. If there be one here to-day who is given to the vices of intemperance or gambling, let him dash them to the ground as the vilest enemies—enemies who are endeavouring to rob his soul of happiness here and hereafter, as well as to deprive his family of the necessaries of life. Endeavour to live as one ever under the all-seeing eye should live. Brother Masons, to do so, work on earth not as eye-servants, but like the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart. "Labour not for that which perisheth, but for that which endureth to everlasting life." We may never all meet again. Changes must, and do come, and death is certain. Life is transitory and uncertain. But there is a desire that can never fail. God grant that it may be yours and mine. There is one principle that can never fail. That principle is an intense longing love for heaven, that desire is a faith in Him who lived and died for you. God grant that you may believe Him now. My prayer is that each of us may live to accomplish our work on earth as men and Masons, and that at last it may be said unto us:—"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Amen.

Bro. Isaac has kindly consented to rehearse the ceremony of installation, at the Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, held at the Canonbury Tavern, N., on Monday, 3rd September, at 8.30. p.m. It is to be hoped there will be a good attendance of brethren.

A meeting of the North London Chapter of Improvement was held on 23rd inst., at the Canonbury Tavern, St. Mary's Road, Islington. Comps. Higgins M.E.Z., Dean H., Brasted J., George P.S., Sheffield S.N. This Chapter of Improvement commands good attendances throughout the year.

Brighton having been freed from the crowd that usually assembles during the race week, has now resumed its wonted aspect. We note, however, that improvements are continually being made for the comfort of visitors, while the critical eyes of the Mayor, Brother Alderman Cox, Chairman of the Brighton Aquarium, and his popular Deputy, Bro. Alderman Davey, aided by the Town Council, have been well exercised. As far as amusements are concerned, Mrs. Nye Chart, at her elegant theatre, has supplied the visitors with *The Lights of London*, and next week Miss Kate Santley will appear in the *Merry Duchess*. At the Aquarium Mr. J. Parry Cole's Drawing-room Operetta Company are drawing good houses. The artistes comprise Miss Champneys, Madame Susannah Cole, Misses Marian Stewart and Edith Stokes, and Messrs. St. Just, W. Offord, L. Tarrington, and R. Lansmere. On Tuesday the visitors had an opportunity of witnessing the feats of a celebrated swimmer, well known in America, Professor Marquis Bibbero. This gentleman claims to be a champion swimmer, and fully justifies his claim. He swam the East River, New York, tied hand and foot, and performed other marvellous feats. Great credit is due to the indefatigable manager, Mr. Wilkinson (of Crystal Palace celebrity) for his excellent catering for the patrons. The Oxford has been drawing good houses, Andy Merriles' Female Christys lately appeared at the Gaiety. The West Pier is crowded day and night, and Bro. Devine's excellent band has been greatly augmented. The selections of popular music elicit frequent plaudits and encores.

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HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

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DUE NORTH AND THE EASTERN COAST.

BATTLE Bridge, now known as King's Cross, is an historical site. Here, a thousand years ago, King Alfred defeated the Danes, hence its original name. A loyal bricklayer, in his enthusiasm, erected an octagonal tower in honour of George IV. and surmounted it with a statue of his majesty of so grotesque a character that the late George Cruikshank, the prince of caricaturists, sketched it and handed it down to posterity as "Dusty Bob in a Blanket." There is nothing "dusty" about the structure that forms the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, nor about the "Flying Scotsman," which does the distance between London and Edinburgh (close upon 400 miles), allowing half-an-hour's stay at York, in nine hours. This is perfection of modern travelling and a great triumph of enterprise.

Like all other railways, the Great Northern has running powers over other lines and is thus enabled to book passengers through to most parts of the country. The great trunk begins at King's Cross, and, strictly speaking, ends at Doncaster, but it continues on to Edinburgh and Glasgow. From the former place it branches out and covers a great part of Scotland. Out of the trunk, limbs stretch forth in various directions, both right and left, taking in all the centres of commerce and covering many places of interest to the tourist. We propose traversing some of the districts, especially those lying on the right of the line, which serve the east coast particularly. We have already dealt with that portion which embraces the coast from Essex to the extreme of Norfolk at Lynn. Inland, however, between London and Grantham, there are many spots that deserve notice. On the very threshold of departure from the southern terminus there are Hampstead and Highgate, Hornsey, Edgware, and Barnet, all possessing charms of history, scenery and associations. These places are known to Londoners, but they are not so familiar as they deserve to be to most visitors from the country. Further on there is Hatfield House, the ancestral home of the Earl of Salisbury. It was a royal residence in the time of Henry VIII., the home prison of Elizabeth when Mary reigned. It was here that Elizabeth received the news of her sister's death while seated under the shade of an aged oak, and where she held her first council prior to going to London to assume regal sway. James I. exchanged Hatfield for another palace, and Sir Robert Cecil became the owner. He was afterwards created an Earl and commenced building the present mansion which was finished in 1611. Ever since that time it has descended from father to son. It is a grand place and contains much that would delight sightseers, one thing, especially, that would excite their credulity. There is a pedigree of Queen Bess which purports to trace her to Adam. The discovery of the two strips of leather or parchment that are now exercising the minds of the learned in ancient signs, is nothing to this pedigree. On a spur line is Hertford, the scene of a siege by the Danes, the danger of which was averted by the genius of Alfred the Great. Light vessels belonging to the invaders were anchored where Ware now stands—the Ware of huge bed notoriety—and siege was laid to the town of Hertford. Alfred, with the skill of a great general, divided the stream into three channels, and left the Danish vessels high and dry, a prey to the enemy. About two miles from Hertford is Panshanger House, the family seat of Earl Cowper, and near Watford is Cassiobury House, belonging to the Earl of Essex, whose family name is Capel. The Capels originally came from Suffolk, and one of that name was a flourishing citizen of London, and Lord Mayor. Capel Court, known throughout the commercial world, derives its title from him. In addition to the beauties of Cassiobury, there are some curious relics in the library. One is the handkerchief which Lord Conningsby applied to the shoulder of William III. when he was wounded at the battle of the Boyne. There are also a piece of the velvet pall covering taken from the tomb of Charles I. when it was opened at Windsor, in 1813, and a fragment of the garter the King wore at his execution. Two miles south of Stevenage is Knebworth, the seat of Earl Lytton. The late Earl has drawn a picture of this beautiful place, and some idea of its charms may be gathered from his description, which is quoted in that admirable work, "Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales," published by Warne and Co., Bedford Street, London. Elizabeth was a frequent visitor at Knebworth, where she slept at the time of the Spanish Armada fright. We might dwell upon the features to be seen in Herts and in the adjoining counties of Bedford, Huntingdon and Northampton, but must hasten on to Lincolnshire. At Peterborough the line branches off through Spalding, then skirting the coast opens up three watering places, two of them at least of comparatively recent growth. Skegness has become a town by the sea, and is handy for Boston; Mablethorpe is growing in size and favour, and meets the demands of South and Mid-Lincolnshire, while Cleethorpes is not far from Grimsby, one of the most important fishing towns in the kingdom. The line bears round to Doncaster. The whole of the country of the "Yellow Bellies" is covered by a network between Peterborough and Doncaster, and as Lincolnshire is perhaps less frequented by tourists than almost any county in England, it offers a wide field of pleasure and interest. Lincoln might form the centre, and from the ancient city some pleasant jaunts might be made. The antiquarian would find much to engage his attention in the city itself, from the ancient High Bridge that spans the Witham, the Stonebow, over which is the Guildhall, thence up the High Street, and the Strait, past the Jew's House of historic renown, on up the Steep Hill—a reality and not a fiction—to the Castle at the top on the left and the magnificent Cathedral on the right, rearing its grand old hoary head to the sky and dominating the valley below, at the bottom of which are situated a great portion of the city and those numerous foundries for the manufacture of agricultural implements so justly celebrated all over the globe. Midway between the Castle and the Cathedral runs the old Roman road, with Newport Arch spanning it, and carrying on its foundations the work of over eighteen centuries ago. Parts of the architecture of the Cathedral are unrivalled in England, and we believe it is Charles Knight who claims for it the first rank in the country. Its surroundings are pretty, and its position commanding. The river Witham runs through the valley below, and opposite is another hill forming part of a Common, and near which is Canwick Hall, the home of the quondam Colonel Sibthorpe who sat in Parliament for the city, whose memory is still cherished for his noble-hearted generosity. We could linger at this fine old city, but other places claim attention. We have dwelt upon it somewhat at length because possibly it is less known than most other centres, except to a few antiquarians and art enthusiasts and those engaged in trade.

We have passed by Grantham, and yet it possesses much of interest. The Town Hall is a handsome structure, and the church is a noble building with a spire 273 feet in height. Isaac Newton went to school at Grantham; and here one of Queen Eleanor's Crosses was erected. The Angel Hotel is a quaint old house, and has especial attraction for members of the Craft. The hotel was once a Preceptory of the Knights Templar, and still bears marks of its ancient use. Newark we have already dealt with; Retford has no particular claim to notice; but there is a village beyond called Scrooby, once noted as the place where the Archbishop of York had a palace, and will be remembered as the gathering place "of a little Christian community of Independents, who went from Scrooby to Boston, from Boston to Holland, from Holland, in the Mayflower, to the New World, and there founded the 'Pilgrim Father' Church of America." Doncaster is famed for its beautiful church and its races. The town and neighbourhood are worth a visit. Branching out on the left are Wakefield, Pontefract, and Ilkley, among a host of other places of interest. Shakespeare has immortalised the Battle of Wakefield in his Henry VI. third part, in which he describes the defeat of York, the cruelty of Margaret, and the vengeance of Clifford. Among other things there is a sepulchre in the chapel on Wakefield Bridge worth inspecting. "It has a figure of the Saviour rising from the tomb, with an angel kneeling on each side, their hands clasped in fervent adoration, whilst three soldiers beneath are gazing upwards in fearful astonishment." These sepulchres are found in many churches, especially in Lincolnshire, and were the outcome of the belief that the second coming of our Lord would be on Easter Eve. Pontefract Castle was an ornament and a terror for six hundred years, much that was terrible and romantic is recorded of this fortress. Little remains to tell of its former greatness, and liquorice root grows now where deeds of crime and valour were done centuries ago. Ilkley is a lovely spot in the valley of the Wharfe. About five miles from the village are the remains of Bolton Abbey, serenely and beautifully secluded. The river Wharfe reaches Ilkley through long lines of barren moorland, lofty crags, and by the margins of rich meadows, villages embowered in trees, and churches clad with ivy. At Bolton Strid the rocks almost meet and the water rushes violently down. At this spot a catastrophe took place more than seven hundred years ago which was the origin of the Abbey. The story goes that William de Meschines and Cecilia his wife founded a priory in 1121 at Embsay. At their death they left a daughter, who adopted her mother's name of Romilla. She married William Fitz Duncan, nephew of David, King of Scotland, by whom she had two sons. The elder one died, and so did the husband, leaving the younger son the joy and hope of the widow's heart. The "Boy of Egremond," as he was called, was fond of sports, and on one occasion he was "bounding over the chasm" of the Strid "with a greyhound in his leash," when "the animal hung back, and drew his unfortunate master into the foaming torrent." To perpetuate the memory of this event the priory was removed from Embsay to Bolton. Part of the ruins are used as a parish church, and the other portions are very interesting. Wordsworth has told the story of the Strid, from which we extract the two following verses:—

"He sprang in glee, for what cared he
That the river was strong, and the rocks were steep?
But the greyhound in the leash hung back,
And checked him in his leap.

"The boy is in the arms of the Wharfe,
And strangled by a merciless force;
For never more was young Romilly seen,
Till he rose a lifeless corpse."

The poet has also dealt with another incident of a romantic character in connection with the priory under the title of the "White Doe of Rhylstone." Both should be read by visitors to the Abbey. On the right of the line are Selby, Hull, and Beverley. The Minster at the latter place is the chief source of attraction, and is well worthy of a visit. Beverley was one of the three religious centres of Yorkshire, and at the present time its Minster ranks next to the grand pile at York. It seems almost superfluous to dwell upon York and its stately Cathedral. We cannot do justice to City and Minster in the space at our command. Suffice it to say that on no account should a visit to the ancient capital of the north be omitted by tourists. The Minster—for that is the name Yorkshiremen delight to call the Metropolitan Church of the Northern Province by—was founded as early as the seventh century, assumed its present form in 1171, and was completed some three hundred years afterwards. Constantine the Great was proclaimed Emperor at York, and some say he was born there. In addition to the Minster there are the Castle, the old City walls, the latter being almost perfect throughout their extent, and the fine old gates. York is full of interest, a glorious memento of the time when the Romans flourished in this country.

From York it is easy to get to Bridlington, Scarborough, and Whitby. The former is situated on an acclivity in the recess of a beautiful bay. It has fine dry sands, and beyond safe anchorage from storms. A sea fight by moonlight took place here in 1779, between a squadron under an American pirate named Paul Jones and

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two English ships, which is described by Cooper, in the "Pilot." There are the remains of an old priory, the nave of which is used as the parish church. It is a popular place of resort owing to its piers, sands, sea views, and chalybeate spring. Scarborough, however, bears off the palm on the east coast. It has a valley, and a hill on which stands the ruins of the castle. A bridge spans the valley and unites the north and south cliffs, which gives to the whole a unique appearance. Beyond the town the country is delightful. The bathing is good, the town charmingly situated in an amphitheatre rising from the sea, with the tower of the feudal fortress standing sentinel like a gaunt giant. It was almost impossible to storm the castle when in its strength, but it was taken in 1553 by Lord Stafford, who with his followers gained admission dressed as peasants, and then disarmed the garrison. From this circumstance has arisen the proverb "A Scarborough warning," which means "a word and a blow; but the blow first." George Fox, the Quaker, was imprisoned in the Castle in 1665, where he suffered many privations. Not much survives, but the remains are still striking and picturesque. Altogether Scarborough is a very attractive, and withal a fashionable place of resort. In the neighbourhood is Rievaux Abbey, one of the most beautiful ruins in Yorkshire. Whitby is an old fishing town, but it is also famous as a health-giving resort. It has a busy harbour, and from the beetling cliffs fine sea views can be obtained. Standing alone on a breezy height are the ruins of Whitby Priory, a very ancient foundation of the Benedictine Order. There is a story of a murdered monk and the penalty he inflicted upon his assailants, full of romance, which will be found recorded in the guide books. We should not omit to mention the jet works at Whitby, which are very celebrated. At Guisborough, near Whitby, alum was first made in England, the secret of manufacture having been obtained by means of workmen smuggled from Italy, which led to the issuing of a terrible curse by the Pope of the period. From York to Knaresborough is not a long journey. The town is memorable from the ruins of an old fortress, around which linger many stirring incidents. Here Eugene Aram committed the crime upon the story of which Bulwer Lytton has built up one of his most fascinating romances. Mother Shipton, too, it is supposed was born here, although that is disputed. Not far off, and on the way to Harrogate, is the Dropping Well, which converts everything placed under it into stone. On the branch line from Harrogate, is Ripon, prettily situated on a steep incline from the railway, with the Cathedral crowning the top. About three and a half miles from Ripon, is Studley Royal, the seat of Earl Grey, a most delightful show place. The domain includes Fountains Abbey, the ruins of which are exceedingly rich. Both places are eminently worthy of a pilgrimage. Joining the main line at Northallerton the train goes thence to Darlington. From here there is a spur line to Richmond, with its decayed castle on a hill, and the river Swale below. It is picturesque almost beyond description. Another line leads to Barnard Castle, a venerable ruin with a most interesting history. From here Rokeby is accessible. The charms of both places have been sung by Sir Walter Scott, but there is a record which, if not romantic, is certainly very peculiar. In the diary of Sir Thomas Rokeby, Justice in the Court of Common Pleas in the reign of William III., occurs the worthy valetudinarian's doctor's bill for only two months, October and November 1697:—"Purging pills 2/-, leeches 6d, aperitive ingredients 1/6, hysterick water 2/-, a purging bolus 1/6, purging pills 1/-, gascan powder 4/-, vermifuge pills, a box, 3/4, a purging bolus 1/6, purging pills 1/-, cephalick drops 2/6, a hysterick julip 3/6, hysterick pills (eighty-five) 6/8, a vomitive potion 2/6, a stomachick cordial 2/-, a cordial potion 1/8, vomitive salts (three doses) 1/6, the hysterick julip 3/6, mithridate 1/-, the vomitive potion 2/6, vomitive salts 1/6, the hysterick pills 6/8, the hysterick julip 3/6, sal ammoniac 6/-, £2 17s 10d." All this drenching did not kill the fine old limb of the law, who lived to the age of sixty-seven. On the other side from Darlington are Middlesborough, Hartlepool, Sunderland, and South Shields. The main line continues on to the city of Durham with its hanging gardens descending to the river Wear, and the venerable Cathedral towering high above. Further on is Newcastle, from which town branches spread out to various parts, including South Shields. Morpeth lies further on, and beyond that, at Bilton Junction, is a spur to Alnwick, of Percy fame. The Castle is considered "one of the most magnificent specimens of an old baronial residence in the kingdom." The interior is surpassingly beautiful, and the chapel ceiling is copied from that of King's College, Cambridge. Those who know how exquisite that work is, can form some conception of what the chapel is like in Alnwick Castle. Berwick-on-Tweed is the next halting place. Every inch of the ground in the neighbourhood has been the scene of conflict, and a history of Berwick is the record of strife for centuries. It is now the border line between England and Scotland, and possesses many attractions for visitors.

We have not space to deal with Scotland further than what we have written in other papers, except, perhaps, a word or two about the far north. The majority of tourists go no further than Dundee: a few reach Aberdeen for Balmoral, but beyond are districts traversed by the Great North of Scotland Railway which would amply repay a visit. There is a guide book published by Douglas, of Edinburgh, which gives a full account of Scotland north and west of Aberdeen, to which we refer our readers, feeling assured what is there described will excite the desire to explore for themselves.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weary of Life.—Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific source of these melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits, and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered actions, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions of taking these Pills, and explicitly putting them in practice, the most despording will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

The regular meeting of the Board of Benevolence was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, 22nd inst., and was very numerously attended. Bros. Joshua Nunn, James Brett, and Charles Atkins, the President, Senior Vice-President and Junior Vice-President respectively, took the three chairs. The business paper for the next Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge (on the 5th September) was submitted to the Board of Masters, and then the Lodge of Benevolence sanctioned those grants which required confirmation from the July meeting. The new cases were then brought on for consideration; these comprised twenty-three applications, twenty of which were relieved, with a total of £650, the three others being adjourned for further particulars. The President announced that several letters had been received from petitioners who were relieved at the former meeting, thanking the Lodge for what it had done. Another pleasing incident arose in the course of the proceedings, which is entirely novel in character, but from its peculiar nature shows how thoroughly the brethren who gave rise to it enter into the true spirit of Masonry. Among the Lodges holding warrant under the English Grand Lodge in South Africa is one called the Rising Star Lodge, No. 1022, which was consecrated in the year 1864, and has consequently not yet attained the twentieth year of its existence. Whether it is a dining Lodge or not does not appear, but, whatever it does with its money, it has accumulated in its unappropriated fund a sum of £8 17s 6d. The President of the Lodge of Benevolence informed the brethren that this Rising Star Lodge had, by its accredited officer, written a letter to the Grand Secretary, enclosing an order for the £8 17s 6d, informing him that the Lodge had come to the resolution to desire that this sum should be placed to the Fund of Benevolence. The amount was received with thanks, the act being considered a graceful one; but, independent of that, it shows the confidence of the brethren of Bloemfontein, where the Lodge is held, in the care and judgment which is exercised by the Lodge of Benevolence in the distribution of its bounty. It has been pointed out that though Colonial and foreign brethren are relieved by the English Lodge of Benevolence they do not contribute to its funds; it is catholic in the extreme in its charity; and when brethren like the Americans and South Africans recognise this catholicity, as it is seen they sometimes do, the English brethren find a reward in the acknowledgment of this feeling of universal brotherhood.

The extension of Freemasonry is well evidenced by a little book which has just been published by Grand Mark Lodge, a Grand Lodge not connected with United Grand Lodge of England, but which never would have prospered so much if it had not been that Masonry under United Grand Lodge has in the last few years made such rapid strides. The annual report of Grand Mark Lodge shows that there are now on its roll 321 Lodges, the warrant for the latest of which is dated the 4th of the present month. This Lodge is called the Elfin Lodge, and is to be held at Carnarvon. The 321 Mark Lodges are not confined to England and Wales, but are situated also in the Colonies, where their life is a successful one. The Mark Lodges are thus disposed: 21 in Devonshire, 7 in Leicestershire, 8 in Somersetshire, 28 in Bengal, 4 in British Burmah, 8 in Cornwall, 6 in South Wales, 8 in Northumberland and Durham, 2 in Bombay, 25 in Lancashire, 26 in Middlesex and Surrey (including London), 8 in West Yorkshire, 11 in Madras, 13 in Kent, 8 in Cumberland and Westmoreland, 6 in Cheshire, 11 in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, 4 in Sussex, 6 in Lincolnshire, 2 in Bristol, 4 in South Africa, 4 in Warwickshire, 3 in Monmouthshire, 4 in Jamaica, 4 in Victoria (Australia), 5 in Dorsetshire, 3 in Gloucestershire, 4 in the Mediterranean, 6 in Berks and Oxon, 3 in North Wales, 4 in New Zealand (South Island), 6 in North and East Yorkshire, 2 in Auckland (New Zealand), 2 in North Africa, 3 in Buckinghamshire, 3 in Westland (New Zealand), 5 in Staffordshire, 3 in Quebec, 2 in Tasmania, 2 in Nottinghamshire, and 7 in East Anglia, comprising Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex. And this is the result of only some twenty-five years' working. There were Mark Lodges in England before that time; but there was not then a Grand Mark Lodge. The funds of this Grand Lodge have now assumed considerable proportions. From the first they have been husbanded with great care, but nevertheless enormous donations have been made out of them to works of charity and benevolence, not the least of which is the establishment of an educational branch fund for the education of Mark Masons' sons and daughters in the neighbourhood in which they reside. The present G. Master of the Order is Lord Henniker, who entered on the third and last year of his office on the 5th June last, it being a rule of this Grand Lodge that a Grand Master shall not hold office for more than three years. On the list of its Past Grand Masters is His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, and at the meeting in December next the same honour is to be conferred upon the Prince of Wales.—*Evening News.*

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. and 30 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

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PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SOUTH WALES (WESTERN DIVISION).

WE feel we need not offer a word of apology if we place before our readers a few additional particulars of the proceedings of the interesting meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge, held at the New Masonic Hall, Milford Haven, on the 15th instant.

The banquet was supplied by our worthy brother Thomas Palmer, mine host of the Lord Nelson Hotel, Milford Haven, a caterer well known in connection with a large establishment in the City of London, and who for many years was proprietor of the Greyhound Hotel, Richmond. Bro. Palmer, on this occasion, well sustained his reputation. We may add, that brethren seeking repose, and desiring comfortable quarters, might with great advantage consult Bro. Palmer; his Hotel is most charmingly situated, while the accommodation provided, and the liberality of the *cuisine*, leave nothing to be desired. At the same time the scale of charges has been most modestly prepared. On the removal of the cloth, Col. Lloyd-Philipps, in proposing the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty, said it must be gratifying to know that the temporary indisposition under which the Queen was lately suffering had happily passed away. He had great pleasure in offering the toast for the acceptance of the brethren. After the National Anthem, the health of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master was given. This toast was most heartily greeted, and then the Pro Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers received full recognition. A capital song, by Bro. Videon Harding, was the next feature of the day's proceedings, and then came the toast of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, proposed by Bro. White P.P.G.S.W. Bro. White thought the Province had reason to be proud of the zeal displayed by Col. Lloyd-Philipps. He was ever to the fore in labouring for his Province; it mattered not whether it was the work of either of the three established degrees, in all of which Col. Philipps was equally efficient, or whether it was an installation ceremony he might be called upon to perform, he was ever ready for the task. The order of the evening was for the curtailment of the speeches; he would not encroach upon their time, but at once call on the brethren to do honour to the toast. Bro. Harding here sang "Come into the garden, Maud," with excellent effect. Col. Philipps, on rising to respond, was most cordially greeted. He heartily thanked the brethren for the way in which they had received the toast. He felt it was scarcely necessary to remind them that his heart was in the work of his Province. He could not possibly attend all the meetings, but he went round as often as he could spare the time. He was not only a busy man in Masonry, but he had other duties in connection with county work which kept him occupied. However, all knew he made a point of attending his Provincial Grand Lodge meetings; at the same time he could assure them one and all he desired to see them at home in their own Lodges. He was gratified in being able to announce that an addition would shortly be made to their roll; a new Lodge was about to be consecrated. He did not desire, however, to see a large growth in the number of the Lodges, but he felt that the new one to which he referred would supply a want that had been felt for some time. The next meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge would be held at Aberystwith, under the banner of Lodge, No. 1072. Various circumstances had occurred this year to prevent Provincial Grand Lodge being held on an earlier date, but he thought it desirable that in future the month of July should be selected. In concluding Colonel Lloyd-Philipps said it had afforded him great pleasure to perform the ceremony of consecrating the new Hall to-day. He trusted other Lodges would follow the example so nobly set by the members of No. 636. In proposing the health of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, Colonel Philipps expressed his regret that Lord Kensington was unable to be present. He was an old and esteemed member of the Province, but his Parliamentary duties occupied a great deal of his time. Bro. White acknowledged the compliment. With the toast of the Provincial Grand Officers, the Senior Warden and Prov. G. Treasurer's names were associated; while for the Past P.G. Officers, Bros. Rev. Stradling and Ellis were called on to respond. Bro. Hood Williams here sang a very humorous ditty, and then the brethren named above responded. Bro. Jenkyn Jones made some very pertinent remarks, on the functions of Secretaries of the various Lodges in particular. His suggestions were very well received, and doubtless his advice will be borne in mind and acted upon in the future. The Prov. Grand Master on again rising said, that Bro. White had referred to a previous toast as the one of the evening. He begged to differ with their worthy brother, inasmuch as the toast he now desired to bring under their notice was the one that claimed the highest honours at their hands; he referred to the Masonic Charities. They had present Bro. Binckes Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. Bros. J. Beavan Phillips and Aaron Stone, the Charity Commissioners of the Province, had each done good service. Bro. Stone, as had been stated in Provincial Grand Lodge, had taken upon himself some monetary responsibility in connection with his official position, but he (Colonel Philipps) felt assured the members of Provincial Grand Lodge would relieve him of this responsibility. For his own part, he was not a rich man, but he taxed himself to subscribe annually to one or other of the Masonic Institutions. This year he would subscribe an additional amount towards making up Bro. Stone's deficiency. Brother F. Binckes in reply said, on this occasion he did not appear before the brethren so much for the purpose of making an appeal, but rather as one desirous of acknowledging favours already received. It was intensely gratifying to him to know that he had two such worthy brethren associated with him in connection with the toast. He could almost realise that he was at the very door of the Temple, standing between the two pillars, Boaz and Jachin, as typified by his good friends Bros. Beavan Phillips and Aaron Stone. His present condition might be considered under two phases—the social and the depressing. In the first place all was peace and quiet around this lovely haven, and he might say, with Shakespeare:—

> "Tell me how Wales was made so happy, as
> To inherit such a haven?"

This undoubtedly was the finest harbour in the world, and he had experienced the joy of being borne upon its tranquil waters. He could look back upon this with pleasure; but, oh! the treacherous deep, once let him be greeted with its frown, and the result to him was horrible to contemplate. Brother Binckes then directed attention to the amounts contributed during the past nine years by the Lodges of this Province. The Boys' School had received during that period £988 4s; the Girls' School £619 5s, while the Benevolent Institution had benefitted to the extent of £575 15s 6d. This gave a grand total of £2,183 4s 6d. This result had been achieved by Bros. J. Beavan Phillips and Aaron Stone, aided by Bros. Robert Margrave and Edwin Thomas. Bro. Binckes spoke of the labours entailed on these brethren by such an achievement, and congratulated the Provincial Grand Master on being at the head of so zealous a body of men, whom he governed so beneficently that the ruled looked up with every confidence and satisfaction to their ruler. Our worthy brother then pointed out how partial was the support given by the masses comprising the Order to its Charities; and how regularly and consistently certain sections came forward with their contributions. He then urged the needs and deserts of the Institutions, and referred with pardonable exultation to the glorious result of the recent Festival of the Boys' School. The full scheme of the proposed Preparatory School was then outlined, and a statement made of what was being done already by the three Institutions. Bro. Binckes concluded an excellent speech by thanking the brethren for the support given him, and for the cordial reception he at all times received. Bros. Phillips and Stone also replied, and then other toasts were brought on; Bro. Roberts acknowledged the compliment paid him as Master of the entertaining Lodge. Bro. Morgan replied for the Visitors.

A chapter general of the Ancient Fraternity of the Rahere Almoners, of which Bro. James Stevens is the Secretary, was held on Thursday. The Council again commemorated the anniversary of the resuscitation of the Fraternity by a supper at the Barley Mow, Long-lane, the same evening.

Bro. Alfred Best, late proprietor of the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, adjoining the Freemasons' Hall, has purchased the interest of Mr. Ex-Sheriff East in the Queen's Hotel, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and has taken possession.

It is stated the Court of Aldermen will press Bro. Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., to reconsider his decision to resign his aldermanic gown. On a previous occasion, before his mayoralty, Sir Sydney sent a letter of resignation, but was induced to withdraw it. In the event of a vacancy Bro. Sheriff Savory will present himself as a candidate for office.

The Duke of Connaught, Past Grand Senior Warden, accompanied by the Duchess, visited Norwich on Monday, and took part in the opening ceremony of the New Hospital buildings, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Amongst those present was Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The royal party afterwards visited a bazaar held in aid of the building fund, at which many of the aticles for sale had been graciously supplied by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The late Major-General John a A. Dix, of New York, while not a Mason, during the anti-Masonic political crusade of 1828-30, was a vigorous opponent of the selfish and hypocritical views and conduct of the anti-Masons of that day. He justly characterised them as "a body of disappointed individuals, the outcasts and remnants of party." At the same time he was far from an apologist for Masonry, or Masons. His language was: "The institution has enjoyed, in a quiet and inoffensive way, its idle mysticisms. We look upon it with no very friendly prepossessions; on the contrary, we have always deemed it a mere collection of formalities, unworthy the time expended on them. But on this point we acknowledge our profound ignorance; and in doing so we might, but for a reluctance to give pledges with regard to our future course in life, even go farther, and unite with a fallen politician in saying that we 'never shall be a Mason.' But the time, we trust, is long past, when the guilt of a few members of any society is to draw along with it the condemnation and punishment of all the others." Such was the tenour of a communication from Gen. Dix, which appeared in the *Freeman's Journal*, of May 1829, and is quoted in full in Dr. Morgan Dix's admirable life of his father, recently published by Messrs. Harper and Brothers, New York. Gen. Dix not long after saw anti-Masonry disappear from politics, a sphere which, doubtless, it will never successfully enter again.—*Keystone.*

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

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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NUMBERS VERSUS PROGRESS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR AND BROTHER.—I in common with most brethren have long felt that Masonry in England was growing by leaps and bounds, in a somewhat unhealthy fashion, but I was hardly prepared for the figures which your correspondent so kindly supplied in your last issue. What lessons they teach, and how suggestive they are! Just take certain periods in London, and mark the singular changes that have taken place. Beginning at 1721, the Metropolis was moderately active until 1798, but from that time until 1844, nearly fifty years, only one new Lodge was consecrated in London. From 1844 to 1855 nine new Lodges were added, then commenced that big flow which, in twenty-seven years, has risen to the extent of 200 new creations. Ever since the latter date the increase has been enormous, not only in London, but also in the provinces and abroad. With few exceptions, since 1721, the provinces have added one or more Lodges to the roll each year, but since 1856 the growth has been astounding. The same may be said of District Lodges. A new spirit has arisen, and although during the last three years few new Lodges have been sanctioned in London, elsewhere there is little sign of abatement.

I hardly know how to regard these figures. If numbers be the test of strength, then assuredly Masonry has grown in power immensely. I am not, however, inclined to view the modern development of the Craft as an unmixed good. I know that in some cases sufficient care has not been taken in the admission of members, and I fear the present system generally is lax in the extreme. I do not think that the intelligence of the Craft has grown with the number of its members, and I very much question whether the moral power of the body at large has not deteriorated. I know I shall be referred to the charities, and to the vast sums expended in relief. Taking into account the growth of the Order, I do not think the income is at all to be wondered at, and great as is the amount, it might and ought to be greater. Passing by the question of the luxury of certain Lodges—for that is what I mean when I speak of expenditure—I wish to call attention to the moral aspect of the question. Of course, figures cannot decide this point, for moral delinquencies are not recorded; but let any one consider the matter calmly, and I fear he will come to the conclusion that there is great room for improvement among brethren of the Craft. How that end is to be attained I must leave to those better acquainted with Masonic life than myself. I merely give my own impressions, which perhaps have a country flavour, and which may be open to the misfortune of crudeness, but not I trust to the charge of unfairness.

I am, Sir and Brother,

Fraternally yours,

A COUNTRY BROTHER.

QUAKER MASONS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—It will be an interesting topic for the columns of your paper if the members of the Craft will chronicle what they know about Quaker Freemasons. Let me give an example. In Lodge Sincerity 189, meeting at East Stonehouse, we had, about eight years since, as our Worshipful Master, Bro. Frederick P. Balkwill, a member of the Society of Friends. He was a most active, worthy member of the Craft; gave good heed to all his work; studied so well the charges, and the other duties of all the offices that he passed through as he ascended the Masonic ladder, that I one day asked him if he did not think that he could have learnt a language while he was "getting up" all that it became him to do. He replied that he thought he could. Still W. Bro. Balkwill did his work admirably; and he took his place at the table when the brethren adjourned from labour to refreshment.

His removal to another part of the kingdom deprived the brethren of the Three Towns of the services of an admirable exponent of the high and valued mysteries of the Craft.

Yours faithfully,

J. L., a P.M.

Plymouth, 20th August 1883.

MASONIC LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The great body of the Craft in England have no idea of the wonderful activity of our brethren in America. I know the Masons across the water move too rapidly for us in this venerable land, and that degrees have multiplied to such an excess as to excite the disapprobation of some of the chiefs of the Order. What, however, has struck me as being remarkable is the large number of journals devoted to the Craft in America. They are legion, and as a rule they are conducted with great ability. Masonic literature is cultivated there with such spirit and enthusiasm as to put us altogether in the shade. One cause of this is owing to the number of Grand Lodges which form centres of activity, stimulate zeal and emulation. Each Grand Lodge, while following the general laws laid down for the government of the Craft, retains perfect liberty on all questions where freedom of action is permissible. The same liberty is exercised in this country, but opportunity of using it is limited to one great head, the Grand Lodge. Imagine the chances for activity multiplied by twenty, and any English brother can form some idea of the Masonic spirit that prevails in America. We have no reason to complain of our own work as far as it goes; what is needed is a larger development of the desire for Masonic knowledge. We have great lights amongst us, and our journals will bear comparison with any others produced, but the number of brethren who read and patronise them is limited. The zeal for knowledge is chiefly confined to Lodges, especially Lodges of Instruction, and while I think these are valuable means of education, the proceedings in the Lodge being absolutely indispensable, yet there are matters of history, practice and government hidden away in books that would yield immense stores of power and interest were they searched and studied.

The first step towards a change should be sought in the enlargement of the circle of readers of the journals already published in this country, and the next would be the establishment of a library and museum at the headquarters of Freemasonry in London. I know the present staff have enough to do to control the work that must be done. I am aware that the facilities available are not such as to warrant immediate steps being taken to accomplish the end I have in view. But the Temple is about to be rebuilt, and now is the time to consider whether something should not be done to found a real library, a real museum at Queen-street, where brethren could go and study. At least the opportunity should be afforded, and it should no longer be a reproach to us that, except in few cases, the Freemasons of England are almost entirely ignorant of the literature of the Craft, rich as it is in ancient lore, romance, chivalry, beauty, and charity. I hope, Sir, something will be done at the next Quarterly Communication, or at least that the question will be raised.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

BOOKWORM.

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Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "Special Fund," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

Lymington Villa, Clapham, S.W.
July 1883.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I am *personally* interested in the undermentioned case, the applicant being related to me. The sad circumstances under which the application is made are such as to justify the most strenuous exertions on the part of those who can sympathise with misfortune, and desire to mitigate unmerited distress.

If you will help me at the ensuing Election, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. The promise of your proxies and of your interest in support of this case will be highly esteemed and remembered should occasion arise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,
JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.

The favour of your Vote and Interest is respectfully and earnestly solicited on behalf of

KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON,

AGED 8 YEARS.

Daughter of Brother Charles George Gibson P.M. 223, 189 (now in Australia), who from unfortunate circumstances is unable to contribute anything towards the maintenance of his Wife and Six Children.

The case is strongly recommended by

W. Bro. Isaac Latimer, J.P., P.M. 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon.
W. Bro. William Derry P.M. 156 P.G.J.W. Devon.
W. Bro. J. Edward Curtois P.M. 70, 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon, V. Pat. R.M.I.B. V.P. R.M.B.I.
W. Bro. A. McPherson Walls P.G. Std., Vice-Pres.—Lloyds.
*W. Bro. E. F. Storr P.M. 22, 1679. P.Z. 1044, Z. 192, Mayday Villas, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
W. Bro. E. C. Mather P.M. 23, 71 Fleet Street.
*W. Bro. J. Farmaner P.M. 28, 485, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. J. Hainsworth P.M. 28, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. J. Thomas P.M. 28, 138 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. Grove P.M. 1709, 173 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. Thomas Fairwether P.S.W. 22, 15 Watling Street, E.C.
W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z., &c., Clapham, S.W.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those marked thus (*); also by the Mother, Mrs. C. G. Gibson, 14 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR

MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858 in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 609, Christchurch, New Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Ross, New Zealand; subsequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer North Island, New Zealand.

Votes thankfully received by
Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by
Bro. C. J. PERCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thurloe Place, S.W.

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. Thomas Vincent Lee, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last, Highgate Road, N.

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G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, August 1883.

NOTICE.—FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

THIS fire has not touched in the least any part of the Freemasons' Tavern, and will not cause the slightest interference with any arrangements made or pending for Masonic or other Banquets, Balls, Public Meetings, or any purpose for which the establishment is devoted. Orders can now be received for Masonic and Regimental Dinners, Public Festivals, Private Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, Evening Parties, Balls, Soirees, &c., and the Spacious Hall is, as usual, available for Election and other Public Meetings.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

IT is right that the position the Craft holds in the Genesis of Freemasonry should always be kept in view. In claiming pre-eminence for the Blue, it is not necessary to disparage the other bodies. Each has its special functions, and when not in antagonism to fundamental principles, ought not to be regarded with either

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jealousy or disfavour. Craft Masonry comes first, the Royal Arch is akin to it; the Mark rites, if not officially recognised, are looked upon with great favour by many of the worthiest Freemasons in the world; the Knights Templar are distinct from the three in that the body is essentially Christian in its origin and genius. A Craftsman should never lose sight of the proud position he holds as the parent of all, the fountain of Masonic life, and should remember also that wherever much is given much will be required. Attached to the honour of being a Mason is the responsibility that follows as a necessary consequence, and the object of every brother should be to render himself worthy of the high privileges wherewith he has been entrusted. As a question of rank there can be no dispute as to where Craft Masonry stands, but doubts are sometimes raised as to rules of practice. Nowhere are these doubts more frequently started than in America. For instance, the editor of the *Masonic Chronicle*, Columbus, Ohio, criticises a brother journalist because, while deprecating "the public Masonic installation of Lodge Officers," he says "nothing against the public installation of Commandery Officers." In reply to this the editor of the *Keystone*, the Brother referred to, says:

True. But Knights Templar may, and do, perform many acts that propriety forbids to Ancient Craft Masons. They are, in the nature of things, our display Masons. They are a military, as well as a Masonic Order. They often appear on our streets in uniform. They are not purely and simply Masons. We draw the distinction which facts justify us in drawing. Ancient Craft Masonry is the only true and Ancient Freemasonry, Capitular Masonry is akin to it; but Templar Masons are Christian Masons, Masonic soldiers of the Cross. Blue Lodge Masonry is both ancient and universal, and the only Masonry that is so.

—:o:—

A hint for the Grand Lodge of England. The Annals of the Grand Lodge of Iowa for 1883 contains a Masonic map, also an Almanac of Full Moons for the years 1883 to 1899 inclusive.

—:o:—

There can be no doubt of the value of Provincial Lodge Calendars, but they ought to be brought out under the sanction and risk of the Provincial Grand Lodges. The point arose at the recent meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Two brethren had brought out a Calendar, which was admitted to be useful, but which had left a balance on the wrong side of some £6 or £7. It was not a mere speculation, and any money gained would have gone to the cause of charity. Under these circumstances it was resolved to recoup the brethren for the outlay they had already incurred, to request them to continue their labours, and that in future the Provincial Grand Lodge would bear the expense and take the profits if any. This was the proper thing to do, although it was prudent on the part of another brother to suggest that he hoped the resolution would not be cited as a precedent should any brother start a speculation of a character that might be open to doubt.

—:o:—

At the meeting referred to above, the Provincial Grand Master remarked that some of the Lodge minute books were not kept as properly as they might be. He did not say that what was recorded was not correct, but that there were omissions which amounted to slovenliness. The most serious complaint was that there was no record showing that sufficient investigation of a brother's qualification had been made before being elected as a joining member. We think that if the new rule with regard to the status of Past Masters stands good, the Right Worshipful Prov. Grand Master of Hampshire, Bro. W. W. B. Beach, will not have a similar cause of complaint in the future. Lodges are likely to become particularly careful as to whom they admit, especially if the "material"—to use an American term—be a Past Master. Possibly the investigation will be more severe than pleasant in many cases, but then if brethren will insist upon assuming honours they have never worked for they must not be surprised if Lodges determine to reject all such claims in the only way open to them.

—:o:—

When in Lodge—Private, Provincial, or Grand—is it necessary to address a brother by any title he may bear independent of the Craft. At the recent Grand Lodge meeting the Grand Master for the time being, Lord Holmesdale, was addressed as "Your Lordship." The same practice is continually being followed, and it would be as well to define what position it holds in the laws of courtesy. We are under the impression that no other earthly titles rank higher than those of Freemasonry; indeed, they do not rank so high, and therefore the Masonic title, and that only, should be used in Lodges. So thought the late Duke of Kent, father of Her Majesty, who was R.W. Grand Master of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Lower Canada. While presiding in Lodge on one occasion, a brother, in speaking upon a question, addressed him as "Your Royal Highness," whereupon the Right W. Provincial G. Master said: "Worshipful Brother, there are no Royal Highnesses here, *we are all brethren*." This was in perfect keeping with the Duke of Kent's character, for on another occasion, and under peculiar circumstances, during a brief address, he said: "Let there never more be heard among you the words,—'the King's old and new subjects,' 'the French and English inhabitants,' you are 'all the King's Canadian subjects.'"

—:o:—

Yankeeisms are often very puzzling, and he who would earn the gratitude of all readers of American journals in this country, and gain for himself no little credit at home and abroad, should compile a dictionary of words and phrases that may fairly be said to come within the term Yankeeisms. Without the context who would know what a "deadhead" is? It appears that at a time when Freemasonry was contending for bare life in America against one of the most insensate crusades that ever disgraced the annals of the country, or just emerging from the dark period of persecution, it was the practice to admit clergymen into Lodges free, or on the payment of partial fees, the object being, no doubt, to add to the claims of respect for the Craft. Now that the flood-tide of prosperity has set in the Grand Master of Nebraska, says the San Francisco *Fraternal Record*, holds that—

A minister of the Gospel cannot be initiated for a less sum than is charged others, and that the fees so received cannot be refunded. That is right. Ministers may deadhead it on railways, and receive special rates from hotels, but if they want to be Masons let them pay full rates.

The editor of the *Keystone* takes exception to this ruling, and contends that Masons should not be ungenerous now that they are prosperous, seeing that they sought clergymen when their company was worth paying for. He jokes the writer in the contemporary alluded to, and says that no doubt when he has a chance he is "deadheaded." That may be so, but the editor of the *Keystone*, in the tail of his leaderette, perceives the danger of the course he defends. He says:—

We agree that it should by no means be the rule to "pass" *any* class of men free into the Fraternity; to do so would be to openly invite initiates, which is un-Masonic.

Precisely, and because it is un-Masonic, because it is a bad precedent, the practice should be discarded. Necessity often leads to rash acts, and the admission of clergymen into Masonry free was one of them. The sooner it is discontinued the better. Those who were made free reaped the advantage; those who would now accept the same privilege have no title to it. Security for character is no longer needed. Sponsors of the past were rewarded, but the office is not hereditary.

—:o:—

Referring, at the recent meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Hampshire, to the disposing of provincial offices, the R.W. Grand Master, Brother Beach, said, in future no brother, except an old Mason, should have office unless he had served the office of Provincial Grand Steward. We are not sure of the prudence of this resolve, although we admit that some alteration in the mode of appointing provincial officers is necessary. Without trenching upon the privileges of the R.W. Grand Master, we think it would be better to adopt a system that should become the unwritten law of the Craft, just in the same sense that officers in a private Lodge are usually but not necessarily permitted to take their places in rotation. Were that plan followed as far as is practicable, considering the differences that naturally exist between the two bodies, we should not hear of brethren being appointed who scarcely ever attend their Lodge, and who take no interest in the Craft; who are even ignorant of the proper method of giving the signs, and could not open or close the Lodge in any one of the degrees.

—:o:—

Most heartily do we reciprocate the kindly expressions of

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goodwill which find a prominent place in the Editorial Notes of the *Canadian Craftsman* of the 15th ult. Speaking of the first number of the Eighteenth Volume of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, our esteemed contemporary says:—

We wish it all success, and only hope that it will yet endeavour to exert its influence to support the true principles of Masonry in Ontario, Quebec, and New South Wales. Heretofore it has not.

—:o:—

With the sweets is a little sourness, but no gall. We have a conscience void of offence in the matters referred to, and take this opportunity of assuring the *Craftsman* that we take every care to form a just judgment affecting our brethren in distant quarters of the globe. If we do not always see eye to eye with our contemporary, we at least recognize its value and integrity of purpose.

—:o:—

Bro. M. Emanuel P.M. 359 is justly regarded as an old and ardent Mason. For twenty-six years he has been a member of the Craft, and with the exception of three years he has held some office or other. Notwithstanding the increase of age, his ardour does not abate; on the contrary, his love for Freemasonry grows with time. His knowledge becomes more reverent with age, his love more mellow, and as the result of his progress he has just presented a handsome Breeches Bible to the Prov. Grand Lodge of Hampshire, which we need hardly say was received with no little pleasure. The Bible is handsomely bound in morocco, edged with brass, and the leaves gilt. It is said to be 270 years old, and is therefore valuable as well as handsome. The R.W. Prov. Grand Master promised that the precious gift should always be used in Prov. Grand Lodge.

—:o:—

Of late years newspapers and periodicals of all kinds have sprung up with mushroom-like growth, many to die almost as soon as ushered into life, while others have languished for a time only to join at last the limbo of previous failures. The residue is still large, and the development is going on. Perhaps none have suffered more in their spasmodic existence than those termed comic journals. The field for them seems small, very small indeed in London, or it may be that few possess merit worthy of a prolonged life. It is something, therefore, in favour of those now in vigorous circulation that they have withstood the test of time. One of the most popular must be considered *Moonshine*, which has shown a steady light from the beginning, and seems to grow in effulgence. Every now and then new, and perhaps some might call them lesser moons, appear, which attract considerable attention. Just now the Holiday number of *Moonshine* is before the public, and a bright and big pennyworth it is. We say nothing about politics in these columns, they are beyond our province; but it is only just to say of the journal under notice that it is no mean political organ, and, unlike *Punch*, is true to the party of its adoption. The "extra" number is really good and for genuine humour we commend the page entitled "A Day with a Tricyclist."

THE ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY.

A VERY brief and simple ceremony in connection with the opening of the new wing of this infirmary, which is the munificent gift of Sir Erasmus Wilson, was held on the 15th instant. The wing consists of a day room for women, four wards, named the Alexandra with 16 beds for women, the Louise with 14 beds for girls, the Victoria with 14 beds for boys, and the Maude with 16 beds for men, a covered promenade, and a sea-water swimming bath. These buildings were designed by Mr. James Knowles, editor of the *Nineteenth Century*, and were erected by Mr. Lawrence of London, the furnishing being entrusted to Messrs. R. Paramor and Son, of Margate. In addition to this wing, the directors have had erected, by Messrs. Paramor, a sea wall, of which Mr. Abernethy, F.R.S., was the hon. engineer. The same firm were entrusted with the erection of a porter's lodge. Several gentlemen, among whom were Sir Erasmus Wilson, Colonel Creaton (the treasurer and chairman) Captain Isacke (chairman of the local committee), Mr. A. B. Cobb, Major Webb, Mr. Hannam J.P., Mr. K. W. Wilkie J.P., Dr. Birkett (London), Dr. Rowe, Mr. Treves, Mr. Thornton J.P., the Rev. Prebendary Whittington, the Revs. E. H. Blyth, Alcock (Birchington), and H. Aldwin, Soames (the chaplain), Mr. Walters (surgeon), Mr. J. M. Paramor, &c., having walked through and inspected the new buildings, which they pronounced to be very satisfactory, a short service was held in the pretty chapel, also the gift of Sir Erasmus Wilson. Special prayers and lessons were read by the chaplains, a portion of the 25th Matthew was read, and suitable hymns were sung. In the course of the service Colonel Creaton said:—My friends, before I declare the new wing open I wish to say a few words, which I have thought it better to put to paper. We live at a period when many are the praiseworthy efforts to aid and relieve our afflicted fellow creatures. But I should not be doing my duty as your chairman upon the present occasion, or speaking my honest convictions, if I did not call your special attention to the very great—I may add munificent—provision now made in our Sea Bathing Infirmary for the relief and cure of sickness and suffering. We are connected with an institution whose object is the alleviation and extirpation, if possible, of a mysterious, an insidious, and a most afflicting malady, and which, during 92 years of its existence, has treated and cured for 40,000 cases. I know of no modern exercise of a generous and large hearted philanthropy more likely to be productive of help and healing to very many sufferers than the great and good work in which we are all engaged to-day. By the never-to-be-forgotten, and I must add the princely, liberality of Sir Erasmus Wilson, we have now four new wards, day rooms, a swimming bath, promenade over the new wing, and a beautiful chapel in active operation and ready to receive the proper number of inmates. Thanking him, as treasurer of the institution, from the bottom of my heart for you all, and for myself, privileged as I am to take part in these proceedings, for all that he has so nobly done, I think that we who have been through the building in its various parts, and beheld admiringly the remarkable provision thus made for scientific treatment of this specific malady, for which this institution is destined, will re-echo my words in the expression of the gratitude we all feel for the admirable additions made to our infirmary by Sir E. Wilson. I trust that all the benefits will accrue to others which in his great kindness he so anxiously desires; and I have now the high honour, my friends, to declare this new wing duly opened.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE AT PETERSFIELD.

THE annual Grand Lodge of the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight assembled on Friday, 10th inst., at the Petersfield Corn Exchange, under the presidency of the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Bro. W. W. Beach, M.P. It is very many years since this meeting took place at Petersfield—if, indeed, it has on any occasion been held there—and the members of the Craft met with a hearty reception. There was a large attendance of brethren. The minutes of the last Prov. Grand Lodge were read and confirmed, and the Prov. Grand Treasurer's accounts, showing a balance in hand of £60 17s and assets to the amount of £800, were presented and passed. Several sums of money were voted to brethren in distress, and also to the widow of a brother. The Past Grand Secretary announced that Bro. M. Emanuel, Southampton, had presented a Bible to the Province, which he placed in the hands of the Prov. G. Master, who thanked Bro. Emanuel for his very handsome present. Bro. Emanuel briefly replied. The Bible was handsomely bound, and is 270 years old. The Prov. Grand Master subsequently appointed the following brethren as his Officers for the ensuing year:—

Bro. W Hickman	... ...	D.G.M
M. E. Frost	... ...	G. Senior Warden
H. Martin Green	... ...	G. Junior Warden
Rev. G. Pickering	... ...	G. Chaplain
Rev. A. L'Argent Bell	... ...	
R. J. Rastrick	... .	G. Treasurer
J. E. Le Feuvre	... .	G. Secretary
M. Emanuel	... ...	G Registrar
— Hickley	... ...	G. Senior Deacon
E. M. Bourke	... ...	G. Junior Deacon
W. B Edgeler	... ...	G. Sup. of Works
J. S. Pearce	... ...	G. Dir. of Ceremonies
H. Croucher	... ...	G Asst. Dir. of Cers.
J. Woodhouse	... ...	G.S.B.
F. Powell...	... ...	G. Pursuivant
A. J. Firth	... ...	G. Organist
— Robertson	... ...	G. Stewards
— Cheshire	... ...	
— Rosoman	... ...	

The Lodge was closed in due form at half-past three. A large number of the brethren adjourned to the Dolphin Hotel, and partook of a cold collation, at which the usual toasts were duly honoured, the Provincial Grand Master presiding.—*Portsmouth Times.*

MARK MASONRY.

York Lodge (T.I.)—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 14th inst., when the chair was occupied by Bro. T. B. Whytehead P.M., in the absence of Bro. C. G. Padel W.M. Bro. J. Todd P.M. acted as S.W., and Bro. G. Balmford P.M. as J.W. There was a small attendance of members. The business consisted in the advancement of Bro. J. A. Banks, Quartermaster 5th Dragoon Guards. Before the close of the Lodge two candidates were proposed.

DANCING.—To Those Who Have Never Learnt to Dance.—Bro. and Mrs. JACQUES WYNMANN receive daily, and undertake to teach ladies and gentlemen, who have never had the slightest previous knowledge or instruction, to go through every fashionable Ballroom Dance in a few easy lessons. Private lessons any hour. Morning and evening classes

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

ACADEMY—74 NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

BRO. JACQUES WYNMANN WILL BE HAPPY TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF MASONIC BALLS. FIRST-CLASS BANDS PROVIDED.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 25th AUGUST.

1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1511—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1671—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.

1462—Wharncliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone
1965—Fastes, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent
R.A. 176—Harmony, Royal Hotel, Wigan.
M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

MONDAY, 27th AUGUST.

Grand Mark Masters, Masonic Hall, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, George Hotel, Australian Avenue, Barbican, at 7 (Instruc.)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1475—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7 30 (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C., at 8 (Inst.)
1693—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1891—St. Ambrose Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)

48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead
62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
148—Lights, Masonic Rooms, Warrington
734—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
999—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1177—Tenby, Tenby, Pembroke
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 219—Justice, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
R.A. 411—Commercial, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
R.A. 448—Regularity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax

TUESDAY, 28th AUGUST.

55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 1275—Star, Ship Hotel, Greenwich

24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle, 7.30 (In)
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
253—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford
319—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle
573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen
1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Plaignton
1566—Ellington, Town Hall, Maidenhead
1809—Dramatic, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1675—Antient Briton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 74—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn Street, Birmingham
R.A. 103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 158—Adam, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
R.A. 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

WEDNESDAY, 29th AUGUST.

15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners, The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
861—Whittington, Red Lion, Pannin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
898—Temperance in the East, 6 Newby Place, Poplar
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1934—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1982—Beaconsfield, Checquers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1781—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
439—Scientific, Masonic Room, Bingley
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
986—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk
1083—Townley Parker, Morley Hotel, Beswick, near Manchester
1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby (Instruction)
1119—St. Bede, Mechanics' Institute, Jarrow
1219—Strangeways, Empire Hotel, Strangeways, Manchester
1284—Ryburn, Central-buildings, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
R.A. 25—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
R.A. 322—Hope, Vernon Arms Hotel, Stockport
R.A. 376—Royal Sussex of Perfect Friendship, Masonic Hall, Ipswich
R.A. 533—Warren, Freemasons' Hall, Congleton, Cheshire
M.M.—Howe, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
M.M. 178—Wiltshire Keystone, Town Hall, Devizes
K.T.—Alpass, Masonic Hall Liverpool
R.C.—Philips, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster
R.C.—Stanhope, Queen Hotel, Chester

THURSDAY, 30th AUGUST.

General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7 30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air street, Regent-street, W, at 8 (Inst.)
701—Camden, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6 30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)

111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Archer-street, Darlington
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
286—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup
827—Cabbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
904—Phœnix, Ship Hotel, Rotherham
966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Stafford
1313—Fermor, Masonic Hall, Southport, Lancashire
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Osborne Street Hull

FRIDAY, 31st AUGUST.

House Committee, Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Croydon, at 3
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
913—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 242—Magdalen, Guildhall, Doncaster

SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 975—Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge

1223—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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BEADON LODGE, No. 619.

THE annual installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at the Greyhound, Dulwich, on which occasion Bro. R. P. Forge was regularly placed in the chair of K.S. The Lodge was well attended, the following, among other visitors, being present:—Bros. C. Greenwood P.G.S.B. England Prov. G. Sec. Surrey, &c., H. A. Dubois P.P.G.W. Middlesex, Welch 8, E. H. Dore 45, Moffatt 67, T. Hardy 190, E. J. Horne P.M. 227, Dickinson 271, J. F. Probert 340, H. P. Matthews 569, Crotteuden 779, T. J. Cusworth P.M. 813, J. Woodman 813, H. F. Elliott I.G. 1124, J. Etherington 1310, W. C. Canton P.M. 1475, J Osborn P.M. 1602, J. Isaacs 1624, G. F. Snook 1693, H. Ellis 1744, W. Jaques 1744, H. Baber J.W. 1790, W. Wright Org. 1897, A. J. Bellis W.M. 1901, H. E. Bussey W.M. 1928, F. H. Tibbitts W.M. 1950, and E. Woodman J.W. 1950 S.D. 1897. The meeting generally was a most pleasant one, indeed, one of the most successful ever known in the Lodge, although it is now some years old. The installation addresses were very impressively rendered by Bros. J. Osborn and T. J. Cusworth. After the conclusion of Lodge business an enjoyable banquet was partaken of, and, that finished, the toasts of the evening were honoured. Bro. C. Greenwood replied on behalf of the Grand Officers, and Bros. Bussey, Bellis, Tibbitts, and Horne on behalf of the Visitors. A well-arranged selection of music, &c., was given during the evening, under the direction of Bro. W. Wright Organist 1602, 1897, and 1288, who was assisted by Bros. J. Probert, E. Woodman, G. F. Snook, H. P. Matthews, and H. E. Dawes.

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HIGH CROSS LODGE, No. 754.

THE Installation meeting of this compact and well conducted Lodge was celebrated on Wednesday, the 22nd instant. The W.M., Brother W. Martin Tegg, opened his Lodge punctually at four o'clock, when there were present Bros. E. G. Lewis S.W. and Worshipful Master elect, George Rowe J.W., Past Masters W. Dance (Treasurer), James Linzell (Secretary), J. Garrod, J. Wells, J. Maller, E. Townsend, F. Cunningham, H. Stephens, T. Jones, Clements. Amongst the Visitors were Rev. Chas. H. Roberts Prov. G. Chaplain Essex, C. Handley 475, J. H. Thompson 1471, F. Eastwood 933, R. Webster 193, R. Mathison P.M. 1237, George Collier 1237, C. J. G. Evenias 1540, W. Wray Morgan Senior Warden 211, George Tegg St. James's Lodge, John E. Linder 1017, George Messenger 1624 A. Pawson 1732, A. Bryant W.M. 1237, Robert Goodall 87, James Barber 933, Robert George 1524, W. F. Green 861, J. F. Garret 178. After the minutes of last meeting had been read and confirmed, the report of the Audit Committee was presented. The financial condition of the Lodge was most satisfactory, and the Secretary, later in the evening, reported that there were no arrears worth consideration on Subscription Account, which fact alone speaks volumes for the way the business is transacted by the executive staff of the Lodge. Ballots were taken for three candidates for initiation—Mr. David Samuel Binks, aged 42, who was proposed by Bro. Lewis W.M. elect, and seconded by Bro. Tegg; Mr. Alfred Augustus Mills, aged 36, for whom the same brethren stood sponsors; and Mr. Charles Colley, aged 26, who also was introduced by Bro. Lewis, seconded by Bro. Tegg. The result was in favour of these candidates. Bro. James Garrod P.M. now took the chair as Installing Master, and the W.M. elect was introduced by Bro. James Linzell P.M., who throughout acted as Master of Ceremonies. Bro. E. G. Lewis having signified his assent to the preliminary Charges, the obligation was administered. On the retirement of the younger members a Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. Lewis was inducted into the chair. The brethren re-entered Lodge, and saluted the new Master, who then appointed the following as his Officers:—George Rowe S.W., A. G. Fidler J.W., W. Dance P.M. Treasurer, James Linzell P.M. Secretary, W. S. Cooper S.D., J. D. Birkin J.D., W. J. Mack I.G., Holt M.C., Goodall Wine Steward, Arthur Fowler Assist. W.S., J. Very Tyler. Brother Garrod gave the addresses with impressive effect, and was congratulated by all present on the successful way in which he had carried out the ceremony. It was now announced that the three candidates were in attendance. This gave Brother Lewis an early opportunity of showing his capacity for office. The result was most satisfactory; Brother Lewis throughout his Masonic career has had the credit of being a painstaking and careful worker, and in conducting the ceremony of the first degree realised to the full what had been anticipated of him. Routine work followed; several letters were announced; the resignation of a member was tendered, on account of heavy business engagements which prevented him devoting the necessary time to Lodge work. This having been accepted, with regret, and testimony given as to the genial qualities of the retiring brother, Lodge was closed. An adjournment immediately took place to the Banquet Hall, where the tables were set out with great taste by Brother Oddy, to whom the members of this Lodge are indebted for the pains he invariably takes to minister to their comforts. The repast was, as usual, capitally served. After the cloth had been cleared, the Charity Box was passed round, and a substantial amount realised through its perambulation. In speaking to the toast of the Queen, the W.M. said no body of men are more loyal than Freemasons. The Queen endears herself to all classes of the community, and it was with every feeling of satisfaction he offered the toast for their acceptance. With it he would associate the sentiment Prosperity to the Craft. In proposing the health of the M.W. Grand Master, the W.M. felt it would not be needful for him to occupy much time in recounting the virtues of the Prince of Wales. Consequently, as time was getting short, he would immediately call on the brethren to honour the toast. The next on the list was the health of the Pro Grand Master the Earl of Carnarvon, the Deputy Grand Master the Earl of Lathom, and the rest of the Grand Officers. Those present were aware of the interest taken by the Pro Grand Master in all Masonic matters, and his zeal was fully recognised. The Earl of Lathom is a worthy Deputy, while the Grand Officers generally were unwearied in their efforts to advance the welfare of the Craft. He would call on all to give the toast a hearty reception. In speaking to the toast of the Initiates, the W.M. thought he might describe this as the toast of the evening, inasmuch as three gentlemen joined their ranks that night who were well known to the majority of the members, and from the new blood thus instilled into the Lodge, great result was anticipated. This toast was most cordially received, and after a humorous song by Brother Webster, Brother Binks, in reply, hoped he and his brother initiates would do honour to the brethren who had admitted them into this honourable Fraternity. Brother Mills was gratified to know that he had become a member of this grand institution. He echoed the sentiments of Brother Binks, and trusted they might prove themselves worthy members of the Order. Bro. Alfred Augustus Mills also acknowledged the compliment. Bro. Tegg proposed the health of the Worshipful Master. He could congratulate the Lodge on having secured Bro. Lewis as its ruler. Bro. Lewis had been a most zealous worker in all matters that pertained to the welfare of the Lodge; he had served as Steward for the Girls' and Boys' Schools, and had distinguished himself in that capacity. He had now undertaken a Stewardship for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution at its Festival for 1884, when, doubtless, he would be liberally supported by the members of his Lodge. He (Bro. Tegg) had every confidence in asking the brethren to do honour to this toast. After a song by Bro. Pinder, the W.M. rose to reply. He thanked Bro. Tegg for the kind manner in which he had proposed the toast, while the way in which the brethren had received it gave him infinite gratification. Ever since he joined the High Cross Lodge he had had but one aim in view, that was to do his duty thoroughly. If he did not realise the expectations the brethren formed of him, the fault would not be his. He should strive most ardently to deserve their approval. In proposing the health of the Immediate Past Master, the Worshipful Master said that during his year Brother Tegg had acquitted himself well. Both outside and inside the Lodge he had striven for its advancement. The candidates he had introduced were brethren who were appreciated for their sterling qualities. Bro. Tegg had performed all the ceremonies most creditably. The members of the Lodge fully recognised the earnestness with which he had conducted the business of his year, and he (Bro. Lewis) was gratified at being the medium for presenting their Immediate Past Master with a handsome jewel, which the brethren of the Lodge had voted him as a very slight recognition for his able conduct. The jewel was then formally presented. It bore the following inscription:—

Presented by the
HIGH CROSS LODGE, No. 754, Tottenham,
To Brother W. M. TEGG,
As a token of esteem, for zeal and attention as Master during the years 1882-3.

After a capital rendering of "The Death of Nelson," by Brother Past Master Stephens, Brother Tegg rose to reply. He was much gratified with the reception he had received at the hands of the brethren. He should prize the jewel the brethren had presented him with, and he trusted he might have the opportunity of taking part for many years in the duties of the Lodge. In proposing the health of the Installing Master, the W.M. referred to the ability Bro. Garrod displayed in conducting the ceremonies during his term of office. His efforts on behalf of the Institutions had received full recognition, and were highly appreciated by all with whom he had been associated. Rev. Brother Roberts sang "The Powder Monkey." Brother Garrod then rose. It had given him satisfaction to perform the ceremony that evening, though he knew he had done it most inadequately. He felt it a great honour to be allowed to perform the ceremony on behalf of so esteemed a Mason as Brother Lewis, whom he congratulated on having secured his exalted position. The P.M.'s of the Lodge, with their universal good nature, had rendered him (Bro. Garrod) assistance when his shortcomings too rudely displayed themselves. For the Past Masters Bro. Wells (the senior) first replied. It was always the wish of those who had passed the chair to take an active part in the working of the Lodge. Each of the other Past Masters in turn made a few remarks. Then came the health of the Visitors, and this toast was responded to by Bros. Rev. Charles H. Roberts Prov. Grand Chaplain Essex, Thompson, Eastwood, and others. With the toast of the Charities was associated the Press, the W.M. referring to the assistance given by the conductors of the Masonic journals to the executive of the Institutions. Bro. Lewis expressed his regret that neither of the Secretaries was in attendance. In Bro. Morgan, however, they had one who would doubtless be able to say a few words in response, inasmuch as it was fully recognised that for years he had striven to advance the best interests of the Institutions, which had been consistently supported by the Masonic Press. In acknowledging the kind remarks of the W.M. Bro. Morgan said that for the last six or seven years either he or his son had regularly attended the installation meetings of the High Cross; he was fully alive to the interest shown by the members of the Lodge in the work done by the Institutions. He looked forward on these occasions to meet either Bro. Binckes or Bro. Terry, both of whom recognised the unflagging energy of the members of No. 754. With respect to Bro. Binckes he (Bro. Morgan) had spent a few hours with him during the past week. All would regret to hear he was not in such health as his friends could desire; he was now away for a few days, trying the effect of perfect quietude. Bro. Terry likewise was at the present time seeking a little relaxation. As for Brother Hedges, it was pretty well recognised his visits were few, and those far between. With respect to the wisdom of such policy, he (Bro. Morgan) had nothing whatever to do, but he was well aware that the members of this Lodge desired to have with them at their installation meetings one or other of the representatives of the Institutions. This both Bros. Binckes and Terry recognised, and one or both almost invariably attended. In their absence he felt much pleasure in having his name associated with the toast. For the benefit of some of the younger members of the Lodge, Brother Morgan then referred to the work being done by the Scholastic Institutions, and gave details of the benefits conferred by the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. The substantial help given by the two Charitable Associations in connection with this Lodge which had run their course was adverted to. The third Tottenham and Enfield Association had now completed a year of its establishment, and the result of its working was before him in the balance sheet he held. By this it appeared that in the twelve months ending February last no less a sum than £113 9s had been received, while 11 appropriations had been made. Reference was continually being made to the fact that funds for the Institutions were provided, not by the entire body, but simply by a fractional part. This was fully evidenced by their Lodge. We may take it with the number of Lodges on the roll of Grand Lodge England, with Chapters and other media, that there are at least 2,000 organised bodies from whom subscriptions might reasonably be expected; the High Cross Lodge, taken in comparison with many of this number, was not numerically strong in membership, yet if all would do in one year what this Lodge had carried out for some time past, a sum of over £200,000 would be the amount available for the Charities. On behalf of the Institutions Bro. Morgan thanked the brethren for the continued earnestness they displayed, and expressed his satisfaction at knowing that the Worshipful Master would do duty next year for the Benevolent Institution, while in Bro. Tegg, who would act for the Boys, Bro. Binckes would have a sturdy and consistent supporter. Bro. Morgan concluded by thanking the W.M. for his kind appreciation of the work done by the Masonic Journals. Some other toasts were given, and it was a late hour before the Tyler was summoned.

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Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—Held at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, on Tuesday, 21st inst. Present—Bros. F. Carr W.M., Forss S.W., T. Clark J.W., Smyth S.D., Cushing J.D., Ackhurst I.G., Wardell Acting Preceptor; also Bros. Hand, Finch, Christian, Lorkin, and Wilson. Lodge was opened in due form; the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was opened in second degree. Bro. Hand offered himself a candidate for raising, and was interrogated and entrusted. Lodge was again advanced, and Bro. Hand was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Bro. T. Clark gave the traditional history. Bro. Lorkin worked the first and third sections of the Lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was regularly closed to the first degree, when Bro. Forss was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Lodge was then closed and adjourned.

Eboracum Lodge, No. 1611.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, the 13th instant. Bro. M. Millington W.M. presided, and was supported by Bros. J. Blenkin S.W., G. Balmford P.M. as J.W., T. B. Whytehead P.M., J. S. Cumberland P.M., and a full attendance of brethren and visitors, amongst whom were Brother Mills S.W. 2 S.C. The business consisted of an initiation and a passing, after which Bro. Whytehead presented to the Lodge, on behalf of Bro. Buckle P.M. 236, a set of that brother's etchings of the Manor House, York, very artistically grouped in two mounts; also from Bro Evans a copy of his history of Relief Lodge, No. 42. The W.M. presented to the Lodge a seal for official use, bearing the arms of the Lodge encircled with a band with the name and number. Bro. T. Humphries Secretary, presented a curious Masonic design nearly a century old, painted by hand, figurative of a Lodge and its contents. Votes of thanks were accorded by the brethren for all these interesting and valuable gifts, and the Secretary was instructed to forward letters of thanks.

Agricola Lodge, No. 1991.—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday week last, when the chairs were occupied by Bros. Major McGachen P.M. as W.M., Captain Cavenagh S.W., Harding J.W., T. B. Whytehead as I.P.M., and other brethren and visitors. The business consisted of the raising to the third degree of Bro. the Rev. D. Soames, Chaplain to the Forces, which was done by Bro. McGachen, assisted by Bro. T. B. Whytehead. Amongst the visitors was Bro. Mills, No. 2, Canongate, Kilwinning. A pleasant evening was spent, enlivened by singing and toasts.

The *Portsmouth Times* says a meeting has been convened at the Fremasons' Hall, Landport, to consider the advisability of petitioning for the division of the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight into two Provinces, viz., North-West Hants and South-East Hants.

THE LAST HOUR WITH THE CONSISTORY.

THE brilliancy of the scene at the closing of the degree of Prince of Mercy, on 30th June, causes us to revert to the incidents that transpired. The exquisite setting of the degree still remained and produced a pleasing Masonic impression. The point within the circle, bordered by two parallel lines, surmounted by a galaxy of burning tapers massed in the East, forming a triangle enclosing the open Bible, brought the mind back to the teachings in the Apprentice Degree, which were here fully and completely exemplified by the position of the Officers and brethren surrounding the rising incense, and discussing and studying the Word of God under the brilliant reflection of all the faiths that had ever been formulated by man. The tracing back of this prominent figure in Masonry, to the times and creed of the worshippers in East India ages ago, had never struck us with such force and effect before.

In a previous issue we referred to the ovation on the above occasion paid to the Commander of the Consistory. In deference to many interested brethren and at their request, we publish the following presentation addresses of Bro. George H. Fish and others, which were made immediately subsequent to that of M.W. Bro. Roome, and yet interspersed with the music of two choirs, one in the east and the other in the west. Brother Fish advanced towards the altar and said:—

"'Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh.' Yet there are times when the breast is so filled with pleasurable emotions that the heart swells to overflowing and the tongue refuseth to give utterance. I have been requested, as a veteran friend, to supplement Bro. Roome's presentation with a few thoughts of my own, but what has he left for me to say? The salient traits of our brother's character have been both eloquently and forcibly portrayed. Yet

> "In an hundred years no land
> Shall rear you kinder heart, nor freer hand!
> Though envy strive her glories to deface
> (No generous foe, but nursed in Nature's base,
> That loves to talk this good man's praise away).
> Yet, as the sand still foils the reckoner's count,
> Such are the joys we owe him. Who shall say
> How boundless their amount?"

"Some men are born to lead. Such is he of whom I speak. Full of that generous chivalry characteristic of his Southern birth, he has added to his natural quick instincts the staid, calmer judgment of the more dispassionate North, and has in its fullest scope that *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, which at once commands respect, and at the same time elicits love. Bro. McClanachan, Time—that general adjuster of human affairs—has given me a chance to repay you in kind for your friendly utterances of the 6th inst., but General Roome, in the full love of his strong nature, and that eloquence born of honest purpose, has so voiced the sentiment of all who know you, that to add to his ringing sentences of Truth seems almost needless, but a duty I have to perform:—

> "I'll climb Song's flower prow and there recite
> Thy valorous praise. Ever doth martial might
> Youthful vigour glorify. The prouder, then, thy boast,
> For not thy worth in wars alone,
> Afoot or mounted, thou hast shone!
> But riper Wisdom's renown is thine,
> Then fearless flows thy praise, and free."

"These volumes are for you; take them—they are yours—an offering of love from the Craft: The Rivers of Life. We know you want them; for you have said so, and it enhances fourfold the pleasure of this gift, for the Craft to know and feel that in their anxiety to show to you their love they are able at the same time to supply a want. You know these books to treat of the various religions of the world. You will find that charity and abnegation of self are taught in all the creeds; but above all, these volumes tell of the Masons' God, be it Brahma, Allah, or Christ. All sects recognise a source of all power, life, and being, and as above the comprehension of men. It is enough for us to know that this essence is the God whom all nations are bound to respect and revere; it matters not by what name He is known. It is the God of the Hindoo, the God of Mahomet, the God of the Jew, and the God of the Christian: that spirit which controls our being, directs our destiny, and assures our future. I believe that a perusal of this work will only strengthen you in the conviction that all men who believe in a supreme, controlling power are alike eligible to the rights of our Order.

"God bless you—friend and brother; and believe me I never before felt, as now, the true force of that trite aphorism, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

No sooner were these costly works received by, and as, the Commander, and the last notes of the choir dying away, when Bro. Charles H. Heyzer advanced, bearing a large basket of roses, banked up in three colours, resting on the tops of which were a pair of Solitaire earrings. He said:—

"Bro. McClanachan, your brethren have to-night given you a large decoction of your own medicine. I remember but a few weeks ago a very pleasant surprise of this kind was inaugurated at your place of business, and no one in that whole company was better pleased with its results than you were; but, unlike the recipient of that occasion, you are able to aptly and eloquently respond for yourself, as you have done twice this evening, your brethren, therefore, feel that it would be a relief as well as a pleasure to you to be allowed to respond for some one else. While we echo and re-echo the sentiments of our love and affection for you, as spoken here to night, still we know there are others that have a greater and deeper love for you than we possibly can. There is one in particular, sir. I refer to that God-fearing, husband-loving, motherly woman who presides over your paradise of a household. 'Tis true the lady is not personally acquainted with all the members of this organisation, but I will venture to say that there is no brother within the sound of my voice who has not heard her praises rung until he feels he has had the honour of her acquaintance for a series of years. It is this feeling that prompts them to ask you, when you go home, to present to her in their behalf these sparkling gems, and say, that while we have many times trodden with an iron heel upon her patience, in robbing her of your companionship, we have not forgotten her. Say, by way of consolation, that through the many sacrifices she has made, we have become wise and better men. As the poet hath well said:—

> 'Oh! woman—mother; woman—wife!
> The sweetest names that language knows,
> Thy breast with holy motives rife,
> With deep affection glows,
> Thou queen—thou angel of this life!'

Say to her, sir, that these two gems, embedded in this basket of beautiful flowers, are but an emblem of the high regard and esteem the members of the Scottish Rite have for that most estimable lady. Say this in substance, sir, for us."

The applause that followed this well-delivered speech was unmistakable in sentiment, and nearly demoralised the pre-arranged music, the voices of which having ceased, Bro. H. M. Gardner jun., of Brooklyn, placed a large work on the centre table, and then said:—

"My dear Brother,—It is now my pleasure, as well as my great privilege, as the Secretary of the Committee on Testimonials, and in behalf of my brethren of the Ancient Accepted Rite, to ask your acceptance of this volume. In it you will find the names of a large number of those who have contributed to this evening's scenes of surprises. That man, sir, amongst his fellows who by his own kindness and consideration for the wishes of others wins the love and admiration of his brethren, is a man indeed, and that been pre-eminently you have won, and it is yours to wear.

"This night you have been the recipient of golden jewels and literature for yourself, and precious gems for the wife of your love. I come to you in this volume with sparkling gems of thought, garnered from many and varied minds, bearing to you, on each bright page, in their own handwriting, their dearest and best benedictions. I feel, sir, that, in the swiftly oncoming years, the thoughts herein devotedly expressed, will be to you love's sweetest benison. Take it my brother—

> 'Tis a gift of love that seeks thy good alone,
> Keep it for the givers' sake, and read it for thine own.'

And may He who is the giver of every good and perfect gift have you and yours for ever in His sacred keeping."

The scene that followed was one the like of which has been witnessed but by few.—*Hebrew Leader.*

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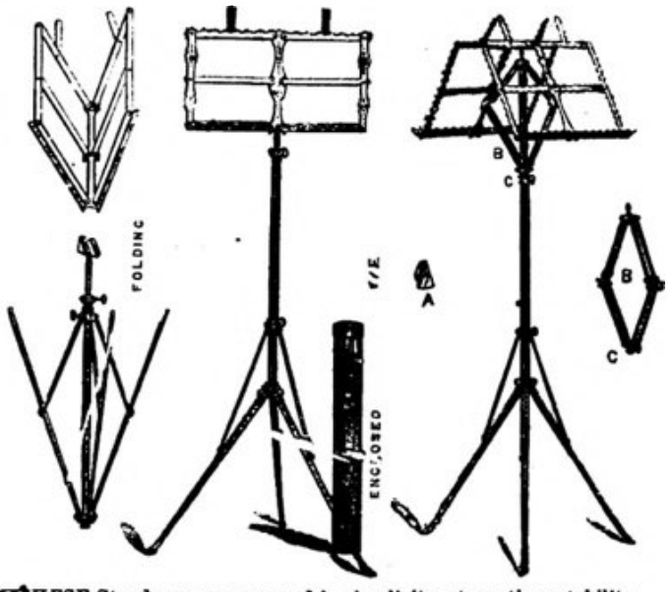

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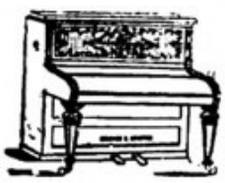

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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

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UNITED GRAND LODGE.

THE principal item of business which will require attention at the regular Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, to be held on Wednesday next, is that relating to the rebuilding of the Masonic Temple, which will come before the brethren in the form of a report from the Special Building Committee appointed by order of Grand Lodge in June last. Briefly stated, the proposal of this Committee is to purchase Bacon's Hotel, which adjoins the present Freemasons' Tavern, and rebuild it, so as actually to form a part of the Tavern itself, the large hall of which would, however, be utilised in order to form a Temple twice the size of that destroyed by fire. The proposal appears to be the best that could have been made, although we hardly consider it satisfactory in every respect. The chief objection is that of time—we imagine that the proposals now submitted, even if approved next Wednesday, will not be confirmed until December, so that it may fairly be reckoned that work will not be commenced in earnest much before the beginning of next Spring, then the Tavern alterations have to be completed before Grand Lodge work can be entered upon, so that it is indeed a matter for speculation as to when our new Temple will be ready for occupation.

The Special Building Committee consists of eight brethren—four appointed by Grand Lodge and four elected by the Board of General Purposes. Brothers George Burt, John Gibson, W. Raynham Stewart and J. Lewis Thomas being the Grand Lodge nominees, and Brothers William Bristow, Ralph Clutton, Sir John B. Monckton and J. Ebenezer Saunders the four chosen by the Board of General Purposes. These brethren, at their first meeting, elected Bro. Sir John B. Monckton as their Chairman. The arrangement as regarded the Insurance was the first item to which attention was given, and this was settled for a total of £8,550 in cash, together with all accruing expenses as regards the buildings, and the return of the damaged carpet. With this sum the Committee consider the reinstatement of the Temple could be easily accomplished, should Grand Lodge determine on such a course, but that is not the plan recommended by the members of the Committee themselves. Special consideration was given to the proposal to remove the Masonic Temple from its old site; the Thames Embankment, as being almost, if not quite, the only alternative location, receiving particular attention; but in the result the Committee unanimously agreed "that such a step would not only seriously prejudice the value of the property of Grand Lodge in Great Queen-street, but, irrespective of this, would require an enormous expentiture, far beyond the resources of Grand Lodge to provide the multifarious items of necessary accommodation, without corresponding or proportionate benefit." We think this view will be accepted by the brethren generally, and that all idea of removing Grand Lodge buildings will, at least for the present, be abandoned. The real point of the matter then presents itself. The requirements of the Craft are now of such a nature that it is absolutely necessary the accommodation of Grand Lodge Temple should be increased; but the difficulty is to determine how, as the adjoining property (the Tavern) is let on a lease, of which twenty-two years are unexpired (at an annual rental of £1,200). It will therefore be apparent that any action to be taken must be taken jointly by the lessee and lessor, and such being the case we are pleased to learn that an amicable arrangement has been arrived at. It is proposed, as we have already said, to purchase Bacon's Hotel, and to rebuild it, so as to form a part of Freemasons' Tavern, which it is estimated will cost £21,000 (£6,000 to be paid to Mr. Bacon, and £15,000 for rebuilding expenses). Messrs. Spiers and Pond, the present lessees of the Tavern, will then give up their grand banquetting hall, and pay an increased rental of £2,000 per annum, a new lease being granted to them for a term of fifty years from the completion of the alterations. The present banquetting-hall of the Tavern and the old Masonic Temple will then be available for the construction of the new Temple, and this work, as estimated, will cost £16,400; by this it will be seen, as the insurance has realised £6,400, the actual outlay to the Craft will be £10,000. In addition to these two items, amounting to £31,000, which are required for building purposes, £5,000 is set down as the cost of removing the Tavern kitchen to the top of the new building, and converting the present kitchen into a supper room, while £4,000 is to be allowed for fittings, decorations, and contingencies, thus giving a total outlay of £30,000. For this sum Grand Lodge will have provided for their use a Temple capable of holding 1,500 persons, they will get an improved rental of £800 a year from Messrs. Spiers and Pond, but will lose £360 a year from Bacon's Hotel (that being the rental at present paid), so that their net monetary gain is £440 a-year, and as the interest on the required outlay would amount to £1,200 a-year (even at 3 per cent.), it follows that the additional cost to Grand Lodge, consequent on the enlargement of the Temple, would be £760 per annum. The amount appears to be wholly out of proportion to the benefits to be gained. Are we to understand that the cost of the Masonic Temple, for interest on construction alone (if erected twice the size of the old one as proposed) would be something like £1,520 per annum, if so, then we think Grand Lodge has to pay a most expensive rental, but of course it is at all times difficult to make additions or alterations to existing buildings. The net income of Grand Lodge is, of course, ample to allow of this increased expenditure, notwithstanding the alienation, as the Committee are pleased to call it, of a permanent grant of £800 a-year to the Benevolent Institution. We think any reference to this grant comes in very bad taste from the Committee: it is certain that Grand Lodge, as a body, would not agree to the grant being withdrawn, not even to add a yard or two to the space available for its Quarterly Communications, much as a certain class of brethren seem to desire it. The Committee had as much right to refer to any other grant of Grand Lodge during the past few years as to this, and we consider it a display of animus to even go so far as to hint that this sum of £800 a-year might have been available.

The only other items on the agenda are those relating to the confirmation of the minutes of the June meeting, and of three Special Grand Lodges (on the 29th June, 18th July, and 8th August); the consideration of the report of the Lodge of Benevolence, in which seven recommendations for grants are made; and that of the Board of General Purposes, which merely contains a statement of Grand Lodge accounts, and the disposal of two notices of

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motion. The grants recommended by the Lodge of Benevolence amount to £500, and comprise one of £150, one of £100, and five of £50 each. The first of the notices of motion refers to the publication, in the Masonic papers, and in three other papers, of notices of intended meetings of Grand Lodge, special or otherwise, and is intended to remove the difficulty brethren experience in discovering when anything special is to be submitted to the Craft. The second motion has reference to the minutes of the Special Grand Lodges recently held, and suggests that the minutes thereof be not confirmed until the December Communication. We fail to see how this can be of any use, as the minutes will have been confirmed, or otherwise, long before the discussion on this motion can take place.

WEARING EMBLEMS.

THE legitimate or moral right of a Mason to wear upon his person any one of the emblems of Masonry, as may best suit his fancy, in one sense can be ranked amongst the minor questions which concern the Craft, but in another it is of more importance than it would at first imply. While not condemning moderate wearing of Masonic emblems, I do object to the profuse display of them now so prevalent. I do not deny the legal right of any Mason to profusely bedeck himself with emblems of Masonry, but by so doing he violates the common law of decency and good sense. The civil law may give one the right to appear in public dressed as a clown, but good sense by no means sanctions such an appearance. I do not wish to insinuate that I have seen emblem wearers who appeared like clowns, but I have seen those who came very near it; so much so that it was but a step between the two.

It is amusing, but at the same time instructive, to note in any promiscuous assembly of people, the number and variety of emblems worn, not only by the members of the Masonic Institution, but by the "thousand and one" societies which exist at the present day. It is amusing, for it displays the vanity of the wearers, and it is instructive, for it gives one a point wherein he can the more readily read human nature.

In the majority of instances, were those who so profusely display their Masonic emblems asked to define Masonry, or to explain the meaning of the forms and ceremonies of Masonry, or even to give the symbolic illustration displayed by the emblem worn, they would be unable to do so; they know only this much, that they have passed through so many of the different degrees of Masonry, and at that point their knowledge ceases. Ask them to give an explanation of Masonry as it now exists, and they will ignominiously fail. Draw them into conversation on topics pertaining to Masonry, and they will be found ignorant as to its legal, literary or historical features. All Masons who wear emblems are by no means to be included in that category, but I do include those who put on everything they can find in the shape of emblems, regardless of sense or decency.

It matters not whether they wear the plain emblem of the Master Mason, or the more elaborate one of the Sir Knight, the more profusely the emblems worn, in the majority of instances, the greater the ignorance of the wearers. They seek to cover up their ignorance by outward display, and as far as that is concerned they succeed admirably; but by the real Mason they are looked upon with feelings akin to disgust.

With by far too many, to their shame and our sorrow it must be said, their Masonry extends no further than the wearing of the emblems of Masonry. Their Masonry is put on for the time being, and is thrown aside when the actual work of Masonry begins.

I have often seen the symbol of Faith, Hope and Charity displayed on those who called themselves Masons, when I knew that those who wore them were devoid of the true principles of either, as their everyday life proved that their *faith* was not in GOD; that their *hope* did not rest in immortality, and that they did not extend *charity* towards all mankind.

The square and compasses, of all the embems, perhaps are most generally worn. In many instances which have come under my observation, I know that the wearers fail to put into practice the lessons they teach, and I have my doubts of their even knowing the Masonic definition attached to them. Our ritual tells us that "the square teaches morality," while to them it is an emblem without any significant meaning. One of the principal tenets of a Mason's faith is confirmed within the two points of the compasses; while to them friendship, morality and brotherly love are meaningless words.

I have in view one who a few years ago was suspended from all of the rights and privileges of Masonry, for un-Masonic conduct, but who to this day sports a Masonic emblem on his person—a shield with the 47th problem of Euclid engraved thereon. Can that suspended Mason exclaim Eureka? No, but he has found that he is held in contempt by all good Masons. One not acquainted with him would say, "He is a Mason, or if not, why does he wear the emblems of Masonry?" When asked why he wore that emblem when knowing that he was not a Mason, he replied: "I have a legal right to wear just what I please, and I'll wear that pin just as long as I please; so help yourself, if yon can." Now, he is a man that has "enough and to spare;" is a member of a church; an active worker in Sunday School affairs, and has good intellectual abilities, yet breathes a lie every day. He is honourable in all his financial dealings, as far as known, with his fellow men, yet attempts by his outward appearance to pass himself off for what he is not—a Mason.

I have another Mason in view, who is never seen without a Masonic emblem upon his person, who, I can safely say, has not seen the inside of a Lodge room ten times within as many years. He wears the emblems of Masonry, however, just as if he was one of the brightest Masons in the land. There are many Lodges which have just such members; they swarm around us, a byeword and a reproach to the Institution; their Masonry consists in the emblems worn, while they have none in their hearts. These emblem-abusers, to the unitiated, pass as true Masons, when in fact they are "sailing under false colours."

True Masonry does not consist in wearing emblems, but in deeds of philanthropy, and a full practice of Masonic tenets and principles. It is not by emblems that we should be known, but by our actions. One may wear the square and compasses upon his person, but unless he lives up to the lessons taught by them he is not a true Mason; his Masonry is purely superficial, and extends no further than outward appearances.

The practice of displaying the emblems of Masonry upon signs, business cards and advertising mediums, is the most deplorable of all. It is bad enough to flaunt those emblems upon the person, without debasing the purposes of Masonry by using them as the means to advance selfish interests, yet it is often done, without even a word of remonstrance. When one enters the Masonic Institution he affirms that he is uninfluenced by mercenary motives, yet when he uses the emblems of Masonry as a means to further selfish purposes he acts in direct violation of that affirmation. Masonic emblems are shown to draw attention to the fact that the owners are Masons, and as such entitled to the patronage and protection of the Craft. Are they not then actuated by mercenary motives? Most assuredly they are, and therefore are unworthy of the name Mason or the patronage of Masons. They bring the emblems of Masonry, which are so full of meaning, down to the mere level of advertising mediums; they are their stepping-stones for selfish purposes. Now he that will so debase himself as to abuse our emblems in that manner is unworthy of intercourse with Masons.

I do not object to brethren wearing emblems of Masonry at suitable times, or in suitable places, but I do most earnestly protest against that profuse display of them which I sometimes see. They certainly are not worn to prove the love which one has for Masonry, for deeds, not outward displays, do that.

There may, perhaps, have been instances where a recognition of a Masonic emblem has proven of benefit to the wearer, when placed in a position where he needed assistance and was unable to help himself, but they are rare. Again, one of the best arguments of the impostor is in the emblems that he wears. He applies for assistance, and many times, in the hurry of the moment, receives it, when, had time been taken and he examined more closely, he would have been shown up in his true colours.

It is not so much the use as the abuse of the wearing of Masonic emblems that I object to. I am not averse to seeing a plain simple emblem upon a brother, but I do most strenuously object to seeing emblems painted on signs,

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printed on business cards, and linked into advertising mediums. It is prostituting the purposes of Masonry, it is violating its first principles, and, as I view it, expulsion is not too severe a punishment for one who will use them for mercenary purposes, or who by their profuse use will advertise that he is a Mason.—*Voice of Masonry.*

TRANSMISSION OF MASONIC WORK.

THE Freemason should often commune with himself in the council chamber of thought. Masonry is both a science and an art, and he who would master it, and be in truth a Master Mason, must vigorously exercise his intellectual powers. In pursuance of this thought we propose to consider, first, how the ritual of Freemasonry has been transmitted through the decades of time: and next, how the individual Freemason can best qualify himself for the performance of Masonic work.

The true work of Masonry is, and always has been, strictly secret. It has never been committed to either writing or printing. Although handed down from year to year by word of mouth, it is, nevertheless, what it was in the beginning. This may seem strange, but it is true. Innumerable instances prove it, analogously in parallel cases outside of, as well as in all cases within, the Craft. It requires no extraordinary feat of memory to retain a volume of thought reduced to words, and to convey it in all its materiality from generation to generation. This has been proven again and again in the profane world. It was in this manner that the patriarchs transmitted from one to another the facts of Biblical history, before the employment of writing; it was thus that one of the most wonderful productions of the human mind, the Illiad, was for generations preserved; and likewise the famous Vedas of India, which are four times the length of the Iliad. These and other notable examples, prove that the human mind is a storehouse capable of containing a vast amount of knowledge, so that, if methodically arranged, it may be drawn upon at pleasure. When memory is the warder of the brain, the facts which have entered it may depart again at will, to re-enter, and remain in the mind subject to call for ever. Wonderful, wonderful memory! Under discipline it is God-like. It is not merely for the little events of life, but as well for the greatest. True, a courtier will remember for ever a smile from his sovereign, or an unfortunate sneer which befell him at court when taking a glass of wine; but these are paltry employments for the workshop of the brain. Memory is as necessary in the higher pursuits of life as it is in its commonest transactions. All have it, or may have it, in sufficient degree to answer every practical purpose, while some have it in extraordinary power. Many examples of this are preserved in history and biography. Seneca, by the mere effort of his natural memory, could repeat two thousand words after once hearing them, although they had no dependence upon or connection with each other. Cyrus knew every soldier in his army by name, and Scipio all of the people of Rome. In our own time we are familar with the remarkable feats of memory of the historian Macaulay, and with the linguistic powers of Mezzofanti, who spoke fifty-eight languages. But such abnormal memories as these are not requisite for the transmission of Masonic work, or the skilful mastery and delivery of the ritual. Ordinary endowments are sufficient for the purposes of the Craft, although extraordinary ones are eminently serviceable, and adorn the Freemason as they do the man.

Sage Dr. Johnson observed, that "the two offices of memory are, collection and distribution." Some are adequate to the one, without being so to the other. With some the memory is a prison-house, with others a house of entertainment, free as air, through which troop thoughts that are ever at the call of the master. The old saying, that we forget nothing, has been disproved a thousand times by Junior Wardens, aye, and by Seniors and Masters. The knowledge may all be there, but it is not always subject to beck and call. It is capricious, depending too much upon the momentary feelings. Some persons cannot always recollect at will what they know. It is only the well-balanced mind that is master of itself that can use its own riches, and send them flowing out like a river.

The intellectual manner of transmitting its work is one external feature that distinguishes Freemasonry from the cloud of secret societies that have imitated it, in some degree, but in truth followed it at an immense distance. Many of these latter were contrived by little men for little men—men of contracted powers of mind, and small ability to remember. For such there must be a printed ritual. They are not competent to burden their minds, but must depend upon the seeing of the eye rather than the hearing of the ear. We esteem it one of the glories of Freemasonry that it may boast not only a nobility of thought, but a nobility in the manner of preserving and transmitting thought. We have always deprecated the employment of any artificial aids, in the nature of keys or mnemonics, as crutches for lame minds; or the constitution of any body of conservators of the work. Freemasonry is its own conservator, and its regular officers are sufficient for conducting it. The good old way is the best way. It was good enough for the primitive Scriptures, and the Iliad, and the Vedas, and for Freemasonry through all past time, and it will be good enough throughout the future of the Craft.

Do you ask, What is the best method for a Mason to employ to qualify himself for being a *Master* in the Craft? If he would truly enjoy "the pleasures of memory," he must give *attention* to the work. There is a volume in that word, attention. It means not merely to hear, but to listen—to attend closely with a view to hear, to think while he hears. THE ACCOMPLISHED FREEMASON MUST BE A LISTENER AND A THINKER, and if he be these, he will be one of those who will aid in the transmission of the work to the rising generation of initiates, and thereby win for himself both a good report among his brethren in the present, and a reputation that shall itself be transmitted as a part of the History of Freemasonry.—*Keystone.*

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—A meeting was held on Thursday, 30th ult., at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford. Present—Bros. G. Emblin W.M., B. R. Banks S.W., J. S. Miller J.W., S. R. Speight Secretary, W. Martin S.D., Penrose J.D., Ingram I.G., J. J. Hutchins P.M. Preceptor; and several other brethren. Lodge was opened in first degree, and minutes confirmed. Lodge opened in second and third degrees, and ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Penrose candidate.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—We have pleasure in intimating to our readers that the above Lodge of Instruction resumes its labours this evening, at eight o'clock, at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, Islington. Bro. R. W. Galer is the Secretary, and Bro. R. Pearcy P.M. 228 the Preceptor. Both these officers are well known, and appreciated for the zeal they display in the work of the Craft. Brethren are very cordially invited to attend this Lodge.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—Held at Bro. Longhurst's, Canonbury Tavern, N., on Monday, 27th ult. Present—Bros. Marks W.M., Rhodes S.W., Killick J.W., Collingridge J.D., Langton I.G.; also Bros. Fenner, Hall, Galer, and Longhurst. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Fenner acting as candidate. Lodge was opened and closed in the second and third degrees. It was proposed by Bro. Fenner, seconded by Bro. Killick J.W., that Bro. Rhodes S.W. fill the chair on Monday, 3rd September, upon which occasion Bro. Isaac P.M. has promised to rehearse the ceremony of installation. We trust there will be a good attendance.

Bro. Jas. Curtis P.M. 315, 1797, P.G.S.B. Sussex, has been selected, out of 25 candidates, for the post of editor to the *Odd Fellows' Magazine.*

We remind Craftsmen that Bro. H. P. Isaac P.M. 1693 will rehearse the ceremony of installation at the Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, Canonbury Tavern, Islington, on Monday evening next (3rd instant), at half past eight. It is to be hoped a numerous attendance of brethren will do our respected brother the honour to attend.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Notable Facts.—Summer heats augment the annoyances of skin diseases and encourage the development of febrile disorders, wherefore they should, as they may, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent, well rubbed over the affected part, immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, *checks the threatening diarrhœa and averts incipient cholera.* The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when, from unknown causes, eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations, betoken the presence of taints or impurities within the system and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

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HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

—:o:—

LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN.

THIS line serves admirably for visitors who make London their headquarters and wish to explore Surrey and a part of Berkshire. It covers all the interesting spots within easy distance from London, and leads to some wild and attractive places that are known to artists but are not very generally frequented. The most familiar sights are Kew Gardens, Wimbledon Common, Richmond and its Park, Bushey Park, and Hampton Court, all these are well known and deserve the fame they have acquired. Wimbledon Common is delightful for a breezy walk, and once a year it is the centre at which assemble the crack rifle shots of the country, and sometimes also those of America and Canada. Kew Gardens has no rival, and Hampton Court is one of the finest show places in England. The Thames about Barnes loses the busy activity that characterises its waters lower down, and some beautiful spots line its banks. The view from Richmond Hill is particularly charming, taking in, as it does, the valley below, with the Thames winding along through a richly-wooded country, past pretty villages, and well-kept lawns and stately houses, disclosing many beauties in its serpentine course. One of the greatest treats to those fond of boating, fishing, and sketching, is a trip up the Thames. The river route is ever changing and picturesque, and facilities are offered which make preparations for the journey easy and pleasant. Without, however, seeking water-carriage, there are many places on the Thames that can be reached by the South Western Railway. Reference to the London District Map which accompanies the Time Table will show the positions of the various towns and villages on the banks of the river or near thereto. We shall leave the visitors to themselves to explore the country we have briefly referred to, just remarking that Osterley Park, once the residence of Sir Thomas Gresham, and where he entertained Queen Elizabeth, is not far from Isleworth, and but an easy walking distance from Kew Gardens. Outwardly there is not much to be seen, and we are not quite sure that the journey would be repaid by the chance of getting a sight of the interior of the house, now belonging to the Jersey family. There are some peculiar associations connected with Osterley that invest it with an interest its form and surroundings would not otherwise invite. On the south side of the district we are contemplating there is the very pretty country of Streatham, Tooting, Merton, Sutton, Morden, Cheam, Ewell, Epsom and Leatherhead for Boxhill, a delightful resort. At Merton Abbey Nelson lived with Lady Hamilton, but the old foundation is gone and nothing but memory remains.

Starting from Twickenham along the upper line, the Thames is again reached at Staines; here it divides, one branch going to Datchet and Windsor, the other to Reading. This little line passes through Egham, Sunningdale and Ascot, all places of interest. Egham was the scene of one of the greatest events in the history of freedom and the country. At Runnymede, a small island in the parish, and close by the Thames, King John signed Magna Charta. The place has no special attractions, but the associations that surround it, and the country round about, make a visit to Runnymede very interesting. Above Egham is Englefield Green, one of those elevated patches of scenery that seem to drop from the skies to give a charm to all around. To the right lies Windsor Castle, a fine view of which can be obtained from this height. Keeping to the line, Virginia Water Station is reached. It is situated some distance from the beautiful spot bearing its name. A day might well be spent here, and to meet the requirements of visitors there is a good hotel abutting on to the water. Virginia Water forms part of Windsor Park, and is really a charming and picturesque spot. The Park and Castle could be inspected at the same time, and a more interesting day's excursion could hardly well be planned. From Virginia Water a branch lines goes south to Weybridge; midway is the pretty town of Chertsey. There was once an abbey here, large in size and rich in treasures, but few remains are left, just sufficient to attest its age but not its grandeur. After leaving Virginia Water, the line passes through beautiful Sunningdale and Chobham Common, on to healthy and wild Ascot Heath. This latter is a grand place for the Royal sport and has a world-wide fame. The country is very picturesque all about and the air exceptionally fine. We cannot stop to trace the country between Ascot and Reading. We have already referred to this place, and those who wish for a further acquaintance with the Thames could not do better than start from the biscuit town and go to the charming little village of Wargrave, on to Henley, and even round by Taplow, Maidenhead, Bray, Eton, Windsor and Staines. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the river in the district we have sketched, as is proved by the esteem in which it is held by artists.

Starting from Long Ditton on the South side of Hampton Court we are taken to Esher, Walton, Weybridge, Woking and Frimley on the borders of Hampshire. From Woking the line branches down to Guildford, and from Frimley another branch goes to Aldershot, which is joined here by the line from Guildford, and which continues on to Winchester. The main line from Frimley goes to Salisbury, with a break on the right at Andover Junction for Marlborough and Swindon. We have alluded to the middle route that goes to Winchester, below that, from Guildford, the line passes by Godalming and Haslemere, to Petersfield, from thence a branch goes to Midhurst, where Richard Cobden lived and died. He was born at a village close by, and was the son of a Sussex farmer. From Petersfield the route is continued past Hambledon to Havant, Portsmouth and Gosport for Isle of Wight and Southampton. Harking back, notice should be taken of the very pleasant little village of Esher, where Wolsey once resided. Claremont House is contiguous, and here the Princess Charlotte died, in 1817. Here also Louis Philippe and his ex-Queen resided for ten years, and died. They were buried at Weybridge. Between Esher and Weybridge is Walton, an agreeable spot for a short excursion. The "Gossip's Bridle" in the church should teach a useful lesson to scolds. Those who are loyal to the memory of Charles I. will not like this little village any better for its being the birthplace of the regicide Bradshaw; but as a set-off we may state that Admiral Rodney, stout-hearted, gallant, and incorruptible, was born at Walton. This valiant naval hero got into pecuniary difficulties, chiefly through contesting that borough of evil repute, Northampton, and had to reside on the Continent. During the American war he was tempted by brilliant offers to enter the French service. He preferred honour and poverty to wealth and position in foreign service. His Spartan exhibition of courage and honesty came to the ears of the government, and Rodney was recalled home, afterwards to vindicate his character as a commander and his patriotism as an Englishman. Near Walton is Oatlands Park, with a history and associations worth more than a passing thought.

Leaving the comparatively near neighbourhood of London we pass along the main line to Frimley, prettily varied with hills and dales, on the borders of Surrey, on to Farnborough, with Aldershot on the left and a line on the right to Ascot. Passing Fleet and its lakes, and Winchfield on the left, are the ruins of Basing House. A very interesting history attaches to the old village of Basing. A severe battle was fought here between the Danes and the Saxons in 871, under Alfred and his brother King Ethelred, the latter being defeated. A castle was built at a very early period, which was rebuilt by Paulet, the first Marquis of Winchester. This nobleman lived during four reigns, remarkable for changes, and yet he seems to have remained in favour during the whole of them. For a man of such importance to retain his head and his property during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary and Elizabeth, showed that he was endowed with great skill as a courtier, and affords a strong illustration of his own theory of "being a willow and not an oak." He entertained Queen Elizabeth, who was so pleased with her host that she is credited with remarking: "By my troth, if my lord treasurer were but a young man, I could find in my heart to love him for a husband before any man in England." The "Virgin Queen" evidently knew how to flirt. She visited Basing House again in 1601, and was entertained right royally by the fourth Marquis. Forty-two years later the fifth Marquis fortified the House against the Parliamentary troops. For four years he maintained his position against siege and assaults, and at last Cromwell had to undertake the work of conquest. He ultimately stormed the House and took the Marquis, Sir Robert Peake, and others prisoners. The booty that was obtained amounted, it is stated, to the value of £200,000, and consisted of money, jewels, furniture, and indeed the entire contents of the house. On the recommendation of Cromwell the building was destroyed, and little now remains to tell of the fierce struggle. The line continues on to Salisbury. Here the tourist can find enough to interest him for a time. There is the Cathedral, with its noble spire 400 feet high, the loftiest in the kingdom. It stands in the centre of the city, upon a grassy platform, surrounded with trees, and is seen to great advantage. On the right of the line are the earthworks of Old Sarum, once a great city, and although not a house remained to warrant the title of a borough it returned two members to Parliament up to the time of the Reform Bill of 1832. The elm under which the elections took place is, we believe, still to be seen. Not far from Salisbury is Stonehenge, with its marvellous remains, at once a wonder to admire and a puzzle to solve. The line from Guildford passes through Farnham, where is situated an ancient castle, which has been in the possession of the See of Winchester for a thousand years. This latter city is one of the most ancient in the kingdom. It was the seat of Government, and here were built at least two castles, one being for the residence of the Bishop and the other for the use of the King. The remains now in existence formed part of the building erected by William the Conqueror. There is a tradition that King Arthur founded the castle, and the celebrated painted table of this king which hangs on the eastern wall of the County Hall is said to be "the identical board round which that monarch and his celebrated knights assembled in the fortress he had founded." This is a myth, but it is a very pretty one, the belief in which can hurt no one. In Messrs. Warne's "Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England and Wales," a work we have before commended, the following description is given of this table:—

"It consists of a circle, divided into twenty-five green and white compartments radiating from the centre, which is a large double (Norman?) rose. In the middle of the upper half of the circle, resting upon the rose, and extending to the double edge, is a canopied niche, in which is painted a royal figure, bearing the orb and sword, and wearing the royal crown. Around the centre rose is a circle inscribed with black letter, except where it is broken by the base of the niche and the sitting king. There are also names inscribed in six of the white compartments, as well as in the circle around the compartments, of which, however, this circle is rather a continuation, in colour and form corresponding to the several divisions, each bearing a name. . . . The table is made of very stout oak plank, and is larger than the roof and the floors of the rooms in the Eddystone Lighthouse, and considerably larger than the ground plot of the Parish Church of St. Lawrence in the Isle of Wight."

There is an ancient cross in Winchester, of the fifteenth century, of light and elegant design. Originally, no doubt, it was "one of the high crosses where the laws were declared, proclamations made, judgments delivered, corpses rested, sermons preached, and sometimes malefactors executed." The greatest attraction, of course, is the cathedral, and a wondrous work of art and devotion it is. We find it almost impossible to summarise the history of this noble pile. It has a record that is not equalled in England; its foundation recedes into the dim vista of time, and he who could grasp the facts, would realise a great part of the history of the country. Another branch line from Guildford goes through Godalming, wild and beautiful Haslemere, Hambledon, once famous as a cricket centre, on to Portsmouth. In fact, all the lines converge to this town and to Gosport and Southampton. We need not dwell upon Portsmouth and

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Gosport—they are famed throughout the world. Southampton is an ancient port, and is a very interesting town. It has a fine harbour, sheltered by wooded hills, and the Isle of Wight opposite acts as a natural breakwater. About three miles from the town is Netley Abbey, the ruins of which charmed the mind of Horace Walpole, who said, "they are not the ruins of Netley, but of Paradise." They certainly are delightfully situated, and ought to share in the admiration that could not fail to be evoked by a visit to Southampton and its neighbourhood.

We need scarcely dwell upon the Isle of Wight, although it is a tempting theme. History and associations are here blended with nature in rich array. The scenery and climate are delightful, and the island is a never-failing source of attraction to visitors. Taking Winchester as the starting point, we know of no district that offers so many charms of history and beauty as that embraced in the ancient city, Southampton, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight. As a change there are Lymington, Christchurch, and Bournemouth, the latter being remarkable as a comparatively new but beautiful growth. It is noted for the salubrity of the climate, and it is very picturesquely situated. Then there are Poole and Wimborne, with its Minster of ancient foundation. Before the Reformation this old church was said to have possessed some rare relics, such for instance as "pieces of our Lord's manger, robe and cross; some of the hairs of his beard, and a thorn of his crown; the blood of Sir Thomas à Becket, and part of St. Agatha's thigh." What became of them we do not know. Dorchester is another ancient town with monkish traditions and history. There are many other places of note in the locality, a visit to which would afford pleasure to the tourist. The line goes from Dorchester to Weymouth and Portland, to which we have referred in a previous paper. From Wimborne the line goes upwards to Evercreech Junction, where it divides, one branch going to Bath and the other to Burnham. From this latter place there is a service of steamboats to Cardiff, across the Bristol Channel. We have omitted reference to the ship services from Southampton. They go to Havre and Honfleur, to Cherbourg, to St. Malo, and to Jersey, Guernsey, and Granville. The other route to the Channel Islands from Weymouth we mentioned in another paper.

Joining the main line at Salisbury again, we go in a direct route to Exeter. Between spurs jut out—on the right to Chard, and on the left for Seaton, for Sidmouth and for Exmouth. Omnibuses run to various points along the coast, especially in Dorsetshire, embracing Swanage and Corfe Castle. The ruins of the latter are well worthy a visit, from their extent and the position in which they stand on a hill. Not far from the Castle is Smedmore House, the possession of the Clavells, an old family. The situation of the house is commanding, the family is one of the most ancient in the kingdom, and one member at least earned an unenviable notoriety. One John Clavell, educated gentleman, poet and highwayman, broke the continuity of the respectability of his family by his daring deeds as a footpad. He was caught, sentenced to be hanged, but was pardoned, and it is believed he afterwards fought gallantly in the service of Charles I., who had saved his neck and his reputation. To show the character of the man, we quote the following lines he indited "unto his majestie" after he was apprehended, but before his trial:—

"I that have robbed so oft, am now bid stand,
Death and the Law assault me, and demand
My life and meanes; *I never used men so,*
But having ta'en their money, let them goe;
Yet must I die? and is there no relief?
The King of kings took mercy on a thief;
So may my gracious king, in mercy, save me,
Although grim Death and Law do thus outbrave me.
God is his President, and men shall see
His Mercie is beyond Severity."

We must pass by Shaftesbury Nunnery and Sherborne Abbey and Castle; we cannot linger on the coast either, and can only say of Exeter that its Cathedral, although not ranking among the first class, is exceedingly beautiful, that the ruins of the Castle of Rougemont and the walk on the north, shaded with fine elm trees and called Northernay, are the chief lions of the city. The railway is continued on to Plymouth, with a branch spreading out to Barnstaple, where it divides for Ilfracombe and Bideford. Another branch stretches out at Okehampton for Holsworthy, where a coach-track leads on to Bude, and from thence south-west along the coast to Tintagel, Camelford, when it diverges—left to Launceston, right to Wadebridge and Padstow, and further on still to St. Colomb and New Quay. Going north from Bude another coach route leads to Hartland, where it forms a triangle, and embraces Bridport on the right, Westward Ho on the left, and Clovelly straight ahead. There are also coach tracks from Barnstaple to Combe Martin and Lynton. The district we have sketched from Exeter is full of charm. Nothing can exceed the beauty and variety of the scenery from Ilfracombe to Lynmouth. One guide book we have seen says:—"'Around are subalpine valleys, wild gloomy ridges, and precipices and crags; while near at hand are tors and torrents, hills and dales, moorland and woodland and sea." That is not an exaggerated summary; but the whole coast is rich in scenes of wild grandeur, while inland cultivation and nature add to the charms of the picture. Devon is a lovely county for the pleasure seeker; and then there is Cornwall, a county of much rude and grand beauty, that unites the tempestuous sea and rugged rock with a climate mild and beneficent. The turbulent and the peaceful, though so dissimilar, are not altogether discordant, and those who go to Cornwall would not willingly sacrifice one of its attractions.

The installation ceremony will be rehearsed by Bro. James Smith, W.M. of the Confidence Lodge, No. 193, at the Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Hercules Tavern (Bro. Maidwell's), Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday next, 5th inst., at 7 o'clock. Brethren are earnestly invited.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION OF UNITED GRAND LODGE.

THE following is the business to be transacted in Grand Lodge on Wednesday, 5th September 1883:—

1. The Minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 6th June, and of the Special Grand Lodges of the 29th June, the 18th July, and the 8th August, respectively, for confirmation.

2. Report of the Lodge of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following Grants, viz.:—

The Widow of a Brother of the Cornubian Lodge, No. 450, Hayle, Cornwall	£100	0	0
The Widow of a Brother of the Skelmesdale Lodge, No. 1658, Camberwell	50	0	0
The Widow of a Brother of the Royal Clarence Lodge, No. 271, Brighton	50	0	0
A Brother of the De Grey and Ripon Lodge, No. 837, Ripon, Yorkshire	50	0	0
The Widow of a Brother of the Lodge of Truth, No. 944, Bombay	50	0	0
A Brother of the Beadon Lodge, No. 619, Dulwich ...	50	0	0
A Brother of the Merchant Navy Lodge, No. 781, London	150	0	0

3. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Board of General Purposes beg to submit a statement of the Grand Lodge Accounts at the Meeting of the Finance Committee, held on Friday, the 17th day of August last, shewing a Balance in the Bank of England of £4,165 15s 1d; and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for Petty Cash £75, and for Servants' Wages £100.

(Signed) JOHN B. MONCKTON,
President.

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W.C.
21*st August* 1883.

4. REPORT OF SPECIAL BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

We, the undersigned, being the Special Committee appointed by and by order of Grand Lodge of the 6th June last to consider the question of reinstating, or enlarging, or removing the old Masonic Temple, recently destroyed by fire, and to obtain and submit to Grand Lodge plans and estimates for the same, and to deposit such plans and estimates in the Grand Secretary's Office or other convenient place for the inspection of the Craft, beg to report as follows:—

1. Four of our number viz., Brothers George Burt, John Gibson, W. Raynham Stewart, and J. Lewis Thomas, having been directly appointed by Grand Lodge, the remaining four were by order of Grand Lodge duly elected by the Board of General Purposes, viz., Brothers William Bristow, Ralph Clutton, Sir John B. Monckton, and J. Ebenezer Saunders.

2. At our first meeting Brother Sir John B. Monckton was unanimously elected to be Chairman of the Committee.

3. We took steps without loss of time to arrange and agree the Insurance questions arising in consequence of the fire, and after some correspondence and discussion, succeeded in so doing on the following terms, which we believe to be just and equitable:—

Buildings ... ... (together with all accruing expenses)	£6400
Furniture ... ... (with return of damaged carpet)	1050
Statue	500
Organ	100
Pictures	500

The two last items being the full amount insured.

4. We promptly proceeded to consider the following points: Whether it would be advisable simply to reinstate, or to construct an enlarged Temple on and adjacent to the present site, or to seek for another site for the purpose.

5. We especially gave our attention to the Thames Embankment as almost, if not quite the only alternative site, and beg to report our unanimous opinion, as the result of careful enquiries we have made, that such a step would not only seriously prejudice the value of the property of Grand Lodge in Great Queen Street, but, irrespective of this, would require an enormous expenditure, far beyond the resources of Grand Lodge, to provide the multifarious items of necessary accommodation, without, in our opinion, corresponding or proportionate benefit.

6. The question of reinstatement, should Grand Lodge determine on such a course, is a simple one, and would, we are advised, be covered by the amount of the Insurance.

7. Feeling, however, assured that the wishes, equally with the growing necessities of the Craft, point to considerably increased space for the meetings of Grand Lodge, we have taken steps to procure for the consideration of Grand Lodge such proposals as would, if carried into effect, bring about such an end. This has involved many meetings and much discussion and consideration, and has eventuated in the exchange of the following memorandum between ourselves and Messrs. Spiers and Pond, Limited, the lessees of Freemasons' Tavern,

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for an unexpired term of twenty-two years, at an annual rent of £1,200.

8. Copy memorandum of the heads of proposed agreement with the Grand Lodge respecting Freemasons' Tavern and adjoining property:

Spiers and Pond, Limited, are to—

1. Give up their Grand Banqueting Hall upon the completion of the new buildings and alterations, that the Grand Lodge may construct thereon an enlarged Masonic Temple.

2. Pay a rental of £2,000 per annum.

Grand Lodge are to:—

1. Acquire the adjoining Bacon's Hotel, rebuild it with all necessary permanent fixtures, such as kitchen apparatus, gas fittings, sun-lights, plate glass decorations, &c., as at present done, and rearrange portions of premises as necessitated by the contemplated alterations, the whole to be for Spiers and Pond's occupation.

2. Let Spiers and Pond have whole space under new Temple.

3. Remove kitchen to top of building and convert present kitchen into supper room.

4. The present Banqueting Hall and remainder of the establishment not to be interfered with more than is necessary during the alterations.

5. Grant Spiers and Pond lease for 50 years at £2,000 rental from the completion of the works, present lease then to be surrendered.

6. A back entrance to be allowed on site of present stable at rear of Board Room.

7. All plans of buildings, alterations, and communications to be agreed between the parties.

The above subject to the approval of Grand Lodge; whereupon a proper agreement shall be executed.

9. We have ascertained that Mr. Bacon, the lessee of Bacon's Hotel, for an unexpired term of five years and four months at £360 annual rental, will sell his entire interest therein with the furniture and fixtures for £6,000.

10. The carrying out of the foregoing scheme, if determined on by Grand Lodge, would furnish the Craft with a Temple of handsome proportions, capable of holding about 1500 persons, being twice the number that the late Temple would accommodate, with entrances and exits in accordance with the requirements of safety, and with the less direct but very decided benefit of immeasurable improvement in the location of the tavern kitchen.

11. On the important question of Finance we have consulted the Grand Superintendent of Works, who has submitted to us the following as an approximate estimate for carrying out the scheme:—

Purchase of Mr. Bacon's lease, goodwill, furniture, &c.	£6,000	
Rebuilding Bacon's Hotel as part of Freemasons' Tavern	15,000	
Removal of kitchen to top of same from basement of present Tavern and conversion of present kitchen into supper room ...	5,000	
Fittings, decorations, and contingencies ...	4,000	
		£30,000
Building enlarged Temple	16,400	
Less insurance	6,400	
		10,000
		£40,000

12. We learn that Grand Lodge now possesses some £22,000 in the Funds, the income of which is £660
*To borrow £18,000 at 3 per cent. would cost per annum ... 540
£1,200

The increased rent of the Tavern would be ...	£800	
Less rent of Bacon's Hotel	360	
		440
Making a nett annual cost of the enlargement of Temple on the foregoing estimates of		£760

13. The net income of Grand Lodge was reported, upwards of a year since, by a Special Committee appointed for that purpose, to be about £4,000 a year, since which time £800 a year has been alienated as a permanent grant to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. The annual charge, therefore, mentioned above as the result of the works spoken of, is somewhat less than a fourth of the net available income, supposing such to remain stationary.

14. We submit the above scheme and approximate estimates for the consideration of Grand Lodge, and have, in accordance with the instructions given us, directed such plans and sketches as will inform the brethren generally of what is proposed to be done to be laid on the table of the Library in Freemasons' Hall.

Dated this 3rd day of August 1883.

(Signed) JOHN B. MONCKTON. J. LEWIS THOMAS.
RAYNHAM W. STEWART. WILLIAM BRISTOW.
JOHN GIBSON. GEORGE BURT.
RALPH CLUTTON. J. E. SAUNDERS.

* It is contemplated that the required loan might conveniently be made from the Fund of Benevolence, to the credit of which Fund between £40,000 and £50,000 stand in Consols.

5. NOTICES OF MOTION.

(1) By Brother CHARLES JOHN PERCEVAL P.M. No. 1607:—

"That notice shall be given of the intended meetings of all Grand Lodges, special or otherwise, by advertisement, at least once, and, when practicable, twice before such day of meeting, in the two Masonic issues, 'The Freemason,' and 'Freemason's Chronicle,' and such other paper or papers not exceeding three, as the Grand Secretary may deem best adapted for giving publicity thereto."

(2) By Brother JAMES HENRY MATTHEWS P.M. No. 109 and 143:—

"That in order to afford the Craft sufficient time for due consideration of the amendments in the proposed revise of the Book of Constitutions, as carried at the Special Grand Lodges of 29th June and 8th August, and the proceedings of which Special Grand Lodges could only be issued a few days before the meeting of this Grand Lodge, Resolved that the confirmation of the minutes of such Special Grand Lodges be postponed until the Quarterly Communication in December next."

List of Lodges for which Warrants have been granted by the M.W. Grand Master since the last Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge:—

No. 1999.—The Devon Lodge, Jullunder, Punjab.
2000.—The Earl of Mornington Lodge, London.
2001.—The Narberth Lodge, Narberth, Pembrokeshire.
2002.—The Princess Royal Lodge, Wallaroo, South Australia.
2003.—The Albion Lodge, Devonport, Auckland, New Zealand.
2004.—The St. George's Lodge, Queenstown, South Africa.
2005.—The Brooke Lodge, Chingford, Essex.
2006.—The Tilbury Lodge, Tilbury Docks, Essex.
2007.—The Amberley Lodge, Amberley, Canterbury, N. Zealand.
2008.—The Hiram Lodge, Green Island, Otago, New Zealand.
2009.—The Victoria Lodge, Hawthorn, Victoria.
2010.—The Warrions Lodge, Colac, Victoria.
2011.—The Marma Lodge, Murtoa, Victoria.
2012.—The Chiswick Lodge, Chiswick.
2013.—The Lodge Star of Southern China, Canton.
2014.—The Alpha Lodge, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.
2015.—The Tôkiô, Lodge, Tôkiô, Japan.

The "Freemasons' Calendar and Pocket Book" for 1884 will be published early in November next. Secretaries of Lodges willing to subscribe for copies of the Calendar are requested to notify to the Grand Secretary the number they will respectively require.

The Revised Book of Constitutions; Critically Considered, and Compared with the Old Edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 4 Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. Sent on receipt of stamps, One Shilling, by W. W. Morgan, Freemason's Chronicle Office, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.—(ADVT).

Bro. Sir Erasmus Wilson never seems to be weary of well-doing. It was only last week that we reported the completion and dedication of a noble gift which our brother had made to the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary at Margate; now we find that on Wednesday last he laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. Saviour, Westgate-on-Sea. His pockets are deep, but not too deep for the hands of benevolence and generosity to fathom their depths. Bro. Wilson is continually engaged in some good work, and when we read that he was suffering from an affection of the eyes, we were afraid he was going to be laid aside, at least for a time. We trust the present activity is a sign of improvement, and that our excellent brother is yet destined for years to come to exemplify in his person one of the grandest sides of Freemasonry.

At the North London Chapter of Improvement, on Thursday, 30th August, at the Canonbury Tavern, St. Mary's Road, Islington, Comp. Higgins occupied the chair of Z., Sheffield H., Carter J., Edmonds S.N., George P.S. Taking into consideration the warm weather, there was a very good attendance.

At the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, held on Thursday afternoon last, at Freemasons' Hall, Colonel Creaton, Past Grand Treasurer, presided. There were present Bros. Matthews, Gladwell, Dicketts, Colonel Peters Grand Sword Bearer, Major Finney, Adlard, Hedges (Secretary), and Massey. Beyond the reading and confirmation of minutes, and the authorising the Chairman to sign cheques, there was no business before the meeting.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

—:o:—

GRAND LODGE AND THE STATUS OF PAST MASTERS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I very much regret that your contemporary has not adopted the same tone as yourself in dealing with the question of the status of Past Masters. As you justly observe in your last issue, no good can come of turning a fair contention into the strife of parties. It is not a battle between the Provinces and London, but a question of practice of so important a character as to demand the most serious consideration. Anything, therefore, that tends to distract the mind and turn it into other and bitter thoughts, is simply multiplying difficulties and rendering a pleasant solution well-nigh impossible. I have too much regard for our Provincial brethren to believe for one moment that they desire to create "bogus" Past Masters, or that they prefer what is termed a "fad" to the reproach of their commonsense and to the injury of the Craft. It is not pleasant for a P.M. to have to separate from his mother Lodge and lose all the honours years of labour have brought him, and it is not so very unreasonable after all that he should seek to retain his rank when he joins another Lodge. Allowance must be made for disappointment, for the feeling arising out of the loss of prestige, and for the efforts that are being made to retain some of the sweets of authority. I do not believe in the new rule; I fear it will not work for the good of Freemasonry, but in order to arrive at a judgment that shall have the sanction of justice and reason it will be necessary to show that the proposed cure is worse than the complaint. I do not think that it can be shown that there is no grievance, and it certainly has not been settled that private Lodges have the power to grant rank to joining members who come as Past Masters from other Lodges. That some Lodges have acted upon such an assumption is beyond doubt, and according to the Grand Registrar, there is no written law to forbid the practice. The uncertainty on this point is alone justification for raising the question, which cannot be settled by the use of offensive phrases. To let matters go on in the future as they have gone on in the past does not appear to me to be a statesmanlike way of meeting a vexed question. It would not be worthy of the intelligence of the Craft, and would most likely lead to much diversity of action and friction. I do not see that there would be any great harm in empowering private Lodges to deal with the question of rank, so far as joining Past Masters are concerned. It is a matter affecting themselves only, and they are the best judges of fitness and merit of those they accept as members. Such a system would destroy the necessity, even the motive of blackballing, for Lodges could accept a joining Past Master without pledging themselves to do more than grant him the rights of any other joining brother. That condition should be plainly stated, so that the joining Past Master would enter with the clear understanding that merit, and the peculiar circumstances of the case would be the determining causes as to the position he should hold in the Lodge. Such a method would give freedom to all alike; it would enable a P.M. to prefer his claim for honour, and it would give the members of the Lodge the opportunity of exercising their discretion, without which there can be no valid responsibility. To make it part of the Constitution to say that a joining P.M. shall take a certain rank only admits of the alternative of rejection. That is the inevitable consequence, and I fear it would more frequently happen than those who favour the new rule anticipate. To let matters remain as they were would not be wise, and the only other alternative would be to make it illegal to give rank to a joining P.M. unless he passed through the chair again. That would be an easy and a very direct way of getting over the difficulty, but would it be satisfactory? Would it meet the wants of those who now feel they have a grievance? If no harm would be likely to follow upon the granting of the liberty I have referred to, I think it would be the wiser course to follow, especially as there seemed to be a feeling in that direction at the recent Special Meeting of Grand Lodge.

I do not know whether the question will be raised on Wednesday night or not, but if it is, I hope the points I have mentioned will be remembered and will at least receive consideration. I shall endeavour to be present, and most assuredly I shall be prepared to deal with any well-considered plan that may be proposed without the least reference as to whether it comes from a London or a Provincial brother. I know no distinction between brethren on all matters affecting the Craft at large, and if the question is approached in that spirit there is no reason why a happy solution should not be arrived at.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

I. P. M.

THE NEW TEMPLE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In looking over the agenda paper for the forthcoming Quarterly Communication of Wednesday next, I find matters of the gravest importance set down for disposal. Among other questions that will come before the brethren is that relating to the rebuilding of the Temple and certain contemplated alterations. I quite agree with the decision arrived at with regard to the site of the Temple, and I believe the scheme of the Special Building Committee as a whole to be worthy of acceptance. It contemplates uniting the banqueting hall now in existence, belonging to the hotel, with the Temple to be rebuilt, arranged to accommodate 1,500 brethren, the whole forming the Temple of the future. The space beneath is to be granted to Messrs. Spiers and Pond for their use. The kitchen is to be removed to the top of the building, and the space below used as a supper-room. Certain rights are to be purchased of Mr. Bacon, and in view of sundry improvements of the hotel Messrs. Spiers and Pond are to pay a rental of £2,000 a year upon the lease for fifty years from the completion of the alterations.

Now, although there can be no doubt that arrangements have been made for the erection of a new banqueting hall of sufficient capacity, not a word is said about it in the report of the Committee. The hall is indicated on the plans laid upon the table in the Library at Freemasons' Hall, it is true, but comparatively few will see the plans, and possibly still fewer sufficiently understand them to be able to make the matter clear to those they represent.

We never knew a building yet of any magnitude that was erected within the contract price. The estimate for the new Temple and the necessary works is £40,000; most likely that total will be increased by £10 000 or £15 000, and should this be the case, it will be set down to the erection of the new banqueting hall, and the outlay may possibly be regarded with suspicion. It would be better, therefore, that there should be no doubt on the matter, and that it should be set forth in clear and definite terms what is contemplated to be done. The estimated cost is before us—that we know; what the brethren want in addition is a simple statement in which every alteration is described in absolute terms. There should be no ambiguity now, in order that there may not be any cause of grumbling in the future.

I am, Sir,

Fraternally yours,

WATCHMAN.

MASONIC LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I endorse the views of your correspondent "BOOKWORM," who under the above heading, in your last issue, called attention to the utter want of facilities for studying the literature of the Craft. I know nothing about the American papers and journals. I know enough of our own to warrant me in saying that they are not supported as they ought to be. Why is this? The answer, to my mind, seems plain. There is nothing to stimulate inquiry; nothing to satisfy the fancy as well as the mind. I am convinced that if a museum and library were established at Queen Street there would soon be a disposition manifested for inquiry, and Masons would want handy references for home use which would of course be supplied by the current Masonic literature. I admit all that can be said about the generosity of the brethren, but if one fraction of what is spent over the table were applied in the manner I have described there would soon be an alteration in the character of Freemasonry in this country. I have no hesitation in saying that the Craft generally are ignorant of the elements of the history and philosophy of the Order to which they belong. They learn the ceremonies and repeat them parrot-like; they say "Amen" to words of praise that may come from the lips of those better informed than themselves, which gives encouragement to their pride. I want Masons in England to be worthy of their high calling, of their grand inheritance. I would not, upon any account, have the heart neglected, but I contend that the head sadly needs cultivation. I hope, therefore, that something definite will be done at once to provide a museum and library, and the appointment of a librarian, who shall devote his time to classifying works, making himself acquainted with their contents, and shall keep his eyes open to any desirable work that may be offered for sale. An active, intelligent man would soon get contributions to both museum and library were the matter taken up by Grand Lodge. Until that is done there is no hope for real progress. The present condition of matters is a disgrace to the Craft and a reflection upon its leading spirits.

I am, Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully,

GRUB.

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Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "Special Fund," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

Lymington Villa, Clapham, S.W.
July 1883.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I am *personally* interested in the undermentioned case, the applicant being related to me. The sad circumstances under which the application is made are such as to justify the most strenuous exertions on the part of those who can sympathise with misfortune, and desire to mitigate unmerited distress.

If you will help me at the ensuing Election, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. The promise of your proxies and of your interest in support of this case will be highly esteemed and remembered should occasion arise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,
JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.

The favour of your Vote and Interest is respectfully and earnestly solicited on behalf of

KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON,

AGED 8 YEARS.

Daughter of Brother Charles George Gibson P.M. 223, 189 (now in Australia), who from unfortunate circumstances is unable to contribute anything towards the maintenance of his Wife and Six Children.

The case is strongly recommended by

W. Bro. Isaac Latimer, J.P., P.M. 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon.
W. Bro. William Derry P.M. 156 P.G.J.W. Devon.
W. Bro. J. Edward Curtois P.M. 70, 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon, V. Pat. R.M.I.B. V.P. R.M.B.I.
W. Bro. A. McPherson Walls P.G. Std., Vice-Pres.—Lloyds.
*W. Bro. E. F. Storr P.M. 22, 1679, P.Z. 1044, Z. 192, Mayday Villas, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
W. Bro. E. C. Mather P.M. 27, 71 Fleet Street.
*W. Bro. J. Farmaner P.M. 28, 185, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. J. Hainsworth P.M. 28, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. J. Thomas P.M. 28, 138 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. Grove P.M. 1769, 173 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. Thomas Fairweather P.S.W. 22, 15 Watling Street, E.C.
W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z., &c., Clapham, S.W.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those marked thus (*); also by the Mother, Mrs. C. G. Gibson, 14 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR

MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858 in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 609, Christchurch, New Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Ross, New Zealand; subsequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer North Island, New Zealand.

Votes thankfully received by
Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by
Bro. C. J. PERCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thurloe Place, S.W.

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. Thomas Vincent Lee, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last, Highgate Road, N.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NORTH WALES AND LAKE DISTRICT.—The Summer Service of Trains in the Lake District, and on the North Wales Coast is now in operation. **The Express leaving Euston at 10·30 a.m.** will be found the most convenient for Llandudno, Rhyl, Penmaenmawr, Aberystwith, Barmouth, Dolgelly, &c., as well as for the English Lake District.

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For full particulars, see Tourist Guide (124 pages with Maps, price One Penny), which can be obtained at the Stations, or on application to Mr. G. P. Neele, Superintendent of the Line.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, August 1883.

FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL!

LARGE photographs of the Temple, taken immediately after the fire, on 4th May (suitable for framing), 5s each; or framed in oak, securely packed, sent to any address in the United Kingdom, carriage paid, on receipt of cheque for 15s. Masters of Lodges should secure this memorial of the old Temple for their Lodge rooms.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

ALBANY, Missouri, has the questionable honour of producing a curious compound of Republican cant and "high falutin" in a journal rejoicing in the name of the *American Freeman*. It impudently flaunts the text—"The Truth shall make you Free," and at once proceeds to exercise the privilege of liberty by denouncing Freemasonry. The Craft must look out in America. A new Daniel has arisen, and there is no mistaking his judgment—

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
Faith, he'll tent it;
A chiel's amang ye takin notes,
And faith he'll prent it.

It is not worth while to seriously parley with the *American Freeman*. Such vile wrath is only possible where liberty habitually becomes a coarse and lying license, and where

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the dollar is mightier than anything else. We refer to this scurrilous print just to give the Craft in England some idea of what their brethren in America have to endure. Our course here is smooth and pleasant; for many years Brother Jonathan had to fight against a host of foes. Now he is assailed by a few noxious parasites and the common enemy—the Romish priest. The latter is respectable but wrongheaded and tyrannical; the former is nasty and abusive.

—:o:—

It appears by the editor of the print mentioned above, that Freemasonry in America "contravenes the spirit and letter of various clauses of the Constitution of the United States." The Lodges and Chapters actually dare to give titles to the brethren, and this is held to be a shocking violation of the law against granting titles. This Republican Simon Pure has so little faith in his principles that he is afraid of the bare mention of the names of Masters and Past Masters, of Most Worshipful, Illustrious, Potent, and Sovereign Masters, while the mention of the word King sends him into fits of despair. It is nought to him that the various Lodges "are incorporated by the local legal authorities." The latter are wrong, and he wants to know how they dare go against the fundamental law of the land. Poor man, he cannot distinguish between the symbolical and the practical; if he could he would find plenty of honest work in correcting the corruption of his own government. The theory of Republicanism is the purity of the governors and the governed, but probably there is no government in the world more hopelessly corrupt than the American. The system favours dishonesty, and the love of the "Almighty Dollar" finds ready means for plying a nefarious trade. Our advice to the editor of the *American Freeman* is to look to matters about which there is do doubt, and not trouble himself anent things he possibly cannot understand, and certainly cannot appreciate.

—:o:—

This mock moralist goes on to say that Freemasonry abridges the right of "freedom of speech," and "freedom of the Press." What a pity it has not reached this wholesale slanderer. Then he runs a muck against the oaths, raves about "slavery and involuntary servitude," and says that Masonry is "organised swindling," and in fact "is at war with every part and parcel of the Federal Constitution and the principles of free government." How shocking. There is a good deal more, all tending to the grossest misrepresentation, and urging upon the readers of the *Freeman* the necessity of agitating for State crusades against Freemasonry and its members. The editor of this violent paper comes a century too late; he has no doubt adopted the congenial calling of slinging dirt, but such wordy scavengers are now only needed among the scum of the community, and among Roman Catholics, who are the sworn enemies of all liberty and progress.

—:o:—

If genuine, the portrait in oil of Bro. Sir Walter Scott, said to be in possession of a lady of Boston, U.S., is undoubtedly a valuable treasure. The *Keystone* says:—

> It represents the poet in early manhood. He wears no beard; his hair is brown; his shirt collar, in something like the Byronesque style, falls away from his neck; the eyes are blue, and the features are evidently the same as in the more familiar portraits. It is supposed to have been taken from a Scotch Castle.

From the description given there ought to be no difficulty about its identification. Our contemporary says nothing about the portrait as a work of art, but if it be what it purports to be, "it is a very curious and interesting memorial."

—:o:—

With all their go-a-headism there is a limit even beyond which American Masons, or rather the best of them, are not prepared to go. A protest is made in the *Freemasons' Repository* against the publication of Masonic matters that relate in a delicate way to members of the Craft, and Past Grand Master King, of Maine, looks with great disfavour upon what he calls "gift enterprises." He doubts the propriety of making Masonic appeals for financial aid to those outside the Order. Bro. King says:

> A Lodge is constituted by Masons, of Masons, and for Masons: it should never seek the assistance of the profane, for, by availing itself of their generosity or charity, and denying them fraternity, it would discredit its profession to act honourably by all men. Have such entertainments as you please among yourselves and families, either for instruction or amusement: "Let every Brother give according to his ability, not grudgingly nor in hope of reward, but for the glory of God and love of the Brotherhood."

We once made the experiment of asking a cowan to help; the tone of his answer as well as the answer itself were sufficient to prevent any renewal of the attempt. Many men who are not Masons are jealous of those who are, and take delight in snubbing a brother if he happens to make a slip, as we did. We agree with Bro. King—the less we have to do with the outside world the better, except in the cause of charity, when our liberality should only be bounded by our resources.

—:o:—

Every now and then instances are cropping up to show "the universality of the science," and the following is not without interest to the Fraternity. The Rev. J. J. Kelly, a Mohawk chieftain, in an address recently given at Siloam, M.E., said he was of opinion, with reference to the origin of the Aborigines of the Continent of America, that they were descended from the crews of the nine ships which Solomon sent to Ophir after gold, and which never returned. Proof of this, he considered, was in the fact that Masonry had been known amongst the Indians long before the arrival of the whites, and that there were over 700 Hebrew words in the Indian language.

—:o:—

People go from home to hear news, and certainly the English learn a great deal from foreigners of the "lions" of their own country. There are exceptions to this rule, and Westminster Abbey forms one of them. We are not ignorant of that grand pile, and our countrymen and countrywomen are more familiar with the Abbey probably than any other show place in the kingdom. We are always glad, however, to learn what our foreign visitors have to say about our venerable sanctum of kings and king-like men. A Mrs. Lew Wallace, hailing from the other side of the Atlantic, was delighted with the Abbey, and has expressed her admiration in print. Yankee like, her Republican notions eke out, although in the present instance they are neither obtrusive nor strong. She alludes to the desecration of Cromwell's remains after the restoration of Charles II., and says some complimentary things of the Protector, but she does not omit to state—

> That the only desecration the Abbey has received in all these ages has been by Puritan soldiers quartered there in 1643. They burnt the altar rails, sat on benches round the Communion Table, drinking, smoking, singing; broke many altars, images; defaced tombs, and shattered the stained glass windows.

She might have added that the same devilish work was done in almost every sacred and noble edifice throughout the country. Nothing of art and beauty was spared by the Puritan iconoclasts, who, whatever their virtues, were Goths and Vandals with regard to symbolic architecture and art generally. We Masons must ever regret the destruction that was wrought by Cromwell and his followers. We cannot enter into the political aspect of the question, but we express the views held by all intelligent members of the Craft when we say that the Puritan devastations were a disgrace to the whole body, and a sad reflection upon the faith they undertook to defend. Returning to Mrs. Wallace, we call attention to a blot she has discovered, and which she exposes with no little force. She says:

> The Abbey of Westminster . . . . is a very dirty place, the dust and grime of the monuments lie in heavy deposits, giving the impression of neglect. In time-worn grey marble the effigy of Edward Third now lies, at his head his sword and shield, carried before him to France. The sword is seven feet long, and weighs eighteen pounds; a mass of rust, in high contrast with the niceness with which the French guard the sacred relics of the Louvre. In that palace is the old sword of Charlemagne, under polished glass, not a speck of dust on the velvet scabbard. No trace of the God-like grace of Edward remains in the blackened stone which bears his name and features, carved, it may be, by skilful hands, now moulder-ing and marred by effacing fingers, busy as time itself.

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We are not particularly concerned with the doings of the Jesuit Priest, Monsignor Capel, who is in America, notwithstanding the fact that he is credited with having captured the Marquis of Ripon "as a trophy for the Pope." The *Keystone*, dealing with Monsignor Capel, says:

> We don't think we have a Marquis of Ripon among us. We feel safe in Pennsylvania, at all events, not having even a Past Grand Master that is not Jesuit proof. Return from whence you came, Monsignor Capel—go East.

—:o:—

Above we have recorded the existence of what is said to

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be a portrait of Bro. Sir Walter Scott; we now call attention to a relic of a no less interesting character, which is in the hands of Mr. Edward Langdon Bogert, grandson of Bro. Bogert, to whom the relic (a silver mark) originally belonged. The *Freemason's Repository*, published at Providence, R.I., says:

The mark is of solid silver, one-sixteenth of an inch thick, two and three quarter inches in extreme length, and one and five eight inches across the widest part, and in general form resembles the blade of a trowel; in lieu of the regular handle is a tessellated cord, looped up in the form of a crown and surrounding the plumb, square and level, and an open pair of compasses, the design of the top being the same on both sides. On the face is the usual circle of letters irradiated from the outside line, and encircling an engraved picture of the Good Samaritan, which undoubtedly was the owner's mark. The reverse bears the inscription in a bold script, "Jas. Bogert, Jun'r, Howard Mark Lodge, 29 Jan'y, 5795." It is indeed a beautiful piece of work, and bears the mark of a skilled workman, for rarely, even now-a-days, do we see so fine a piece of engraving on silver. Bro. Bogert was born in New York City in 1767, and died there in 1858, at the age of 91 years.

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One of the noblest testimonies to Masonry we ever read was that recorded a quarter of a century ago. A venerable brother, upwards of eighty years of age, named Hosford, and residing at West Poulteney, V.T., in forwarding his subscription to a Masonic charity at Philadelphia, said:—

I am in my fiftieth year of Masonry; I am old, and cannot *hear* the word, or see the *signs*, but I can yet *feel* the true grip of Masonry.

There is real grit in this old man's testimony. A whole mine of treasure is unfolded in the above sentence—a sermon which every brother should take to heart.

—:o:—

While speaking of venerable brethren, we may note two records that come to us from across the Atlantic just recently. One is that of Bro. the Rev. Theodore Edson, D.D., of Lowell, Mass., who died at the age of ninety. He had been fifty-nine years in the Episcopal Ministry, and for fifty-eight years of that time he had been rector of one church. In the other case the brother is still living. It is that of Bro. the Rev. John Brown, D.D., who has been rector of St. George's, Newburgh, N.Z., for sixty-three years. His age can, therefore, be guessed. What is still more remarkable is, that he can claim 66 years continuous Lodge membership. What glorious old fathers in the Craft, how we revere their memory, and how proud we should be to sit at the feet of Bro. Brown, and gather wisdom from his experience, and strength from his example.

MYSTERY AND MASONRY.

IF the Masonic Institution, as Mackey and Oliver both admit, is descended from the ancient "Mysteries," there should be some close connection between the words "mystery" and "Masonry," even if the latter is not directly derived from the former. The word "mystery," which originally had an exclusive meaning, came, in process of time, to have three different meanings—all derived from the original one:

1. It was the name of the *sacred drama* which constituted the ceremony of initiation into the secret religious associations of the ancients, which were so named from the fact that the "aspirant," for initiation was blindfolded. The word "Mystery" is derived from the Latin *mysterium*, and from the Greek words which signify to *shut the eyes*.

2. In the Middle Ages it came to be applied to a different sort of "sacred drama," founded on the legends of the Christian religion. These "Mysteries," or religious dramas, were, however, performed in public, and had no element of secrecy about them.

3. Another use of the word "mystery" arose from the fact that all scientific knowledge was formerly concealed in the ancient Mysteries, and communicated only to the initiated. Great skill, therefore, in any art which required scientific knowledge, anciently implied initiation into the Mysteries. Hence, in process of time, and even after the Mysteries themselves were suppressed, the word "mystery" was applied to any art which required scientific knowledge in addition to manual dexterity. The art of architecture is one which requires not only a proficiency in geometry, but in several other sciences. In more ancient times, owing to the peculiar position and construction of temples, considerable knowledge of astronomy, even, was required by the architect. This art was, therefore, preeminently above all others denominated a "mystery," and the words "mystery" and "Masonry"—that is, architecture—became synonymous in meaning. Architecture was thus, probably, the first one of the arts called a "mystery;" this name, however, at length came to be applied to all the arts without distinction, even those wholly mechanical.

There can be no doubt that all the early architects, at least like the Tyrian artists who directed the work at the building of King Solomon's Temple, derived the scientific knowledge required for their profession from having been initiated into the Mysteries of Dionysus. The word "Masonry" has been thought to be derived from several different roots, by different writers, but it is not so far removed, either in form or meaning, from the word "mystery" but that it might have been derived either directly or indirectly from it. In fact, Hutchinson, in his "Spirit of Masonry," advances the idea that the word is derived from a corruption of the Latin *mysterium*, but fails to give any satisfactory reason for his opinion. The foregoing considerations, however, tend to show that his conjecture is not without some support. The derivation of the word "mason" from the French "*maçon*," a house, will only take us back to the Mysteries by another path, for the word "*maçon*" is derived from the Latin *maceria*, a wall or enclosure—which carries with it the idea of secrecy, and the exclusion of all who have not a right to enter. Thus all those who were not initiated into the Mysteries were called the profane—that is, *pro-fano*, those without the temple—and who had no right to enter. The words "temple" and "house" were also anciently synonymous.

It has, no doubt, been a puzzle to more than one, why the architects and temple-builders of antiquity should have been so intimately connected with the Mysteries, and thus have been in a position to hand down their essential secrets and philosophical teachings from generation to generation to those skilled workmen who came after them. In other words, how was it that the *operative* masons, or architects, became special guardians, and their guilds or associations the depositories, of these philosophical mysteries? If a good and sufficient answer to this question can be found, one great difficulty and source of scepticism will be removed. This question, we think, we can answer. The ancient Mysteries, as is well known, were celebrated in the hidden recesses of temples. In order to present the grand and impressive drama of initiation, many secret chambers, doors, and labyrinthian passages had to be constructed within the interior, also much ingenious mechanism, by which wonderful and sublime spectacular effects were produced. It was, therefore, a matter of necessity that the building of a temple—except the bare outside walls—should be entrusted only to those who had been duly initiated. Any "tattling" workman might otherwise disclose the whole secret. Such operative architects and artists, therefore, who were known and distinguished as the most cunning workmen, were initiated in all branches of the Mysteries, because their services were imperatively necessary.

Among the buildings uncovered at Pompeii is the temple of Isis, which is a tell-tale of the Mysteries of the Egyptian deity, for the secret stairs which conducted the priests unseen to an opening back of the statue of the goddess, through whose marble lips pretended oracles were given and warnings uttered, now lies open to the day, and reveals the whole imposition. ("A Day in Pompeii," "Harper's Magazine," vol. ii. ("When the sages of India conducted Apollonius to the temple of their god, singing hymns and forming sacred march, the earth, which they struck with their staves in cadence, was agitated like a boisterous sea, and raised up nearly two feet, then calmed itself and resumed its usual level. The act of striking with their sticks betrays the necessity of warning workmen, who were placed beneath, to raise a moving stage covered with earth—an operation plainly effected by the aid of mechanism, very easy to be comprehended. It is probable a similar secret existed in other temples. Travellers who visited the remains of the temple of Ceres, at Elensis, observed that the pavement of the sanctuary was rough and unpolished, and much lower than that of the adjacent portico. It is, therefore, probable, that a wooden floor, on a level with the portico, covered the present floor, and concealed a vault designed to admit of the action of machinery beneath the sanctuary for moving the floor. In the soil of an interior vestibule they observed two deeply indented grooves, or ruts, and as no carriage could possibly be drawn into this place, the travellers conjected that these were grooves to receive the pulleys which served in the Mysteries to raise a heavy body—'perhaps,' said they, a 'moving floor.' In confirmation of this opinion, they perceived further on other grooves which might have served for the counterbalances to raise the floor; and they also detected places for wedges to fix it immovable at the desired height. These were eight holes fixed in blocks of marble, and raised above the floor, four on the right and four on the left, adapted to receive pegs of large dimensions."

Instances might be multiplied of the secrets involved in the construction of ancient temples, which make it a matter of necessity that the architects should be initiated, if allowed to live. But enough has been advanced to make it plain that the initiation of operative architects was a matter of absolute necessity. When the Mysteries were discontinued after the advent of Christianity as the state religion of the Roman Empire, it was no longer necessary for the temple-builders to belong to any such organisation, but by that time operative architects had found that the bond of union which the initiation into the Mysteries had established among them was useful and profitable. It enabled them to keep the higher secrets of their art among themselves, thus giving them a monopoly of the whole business of temple-building. They were thus also enabled to assume an independence and consequence, upon which followed the favour of princes and those high in authority, who desired their services to erect a palace or build a cathedral. The operative architects, therefore, kept up their secret organisation, and thus preserved the occult tie which originally united them in the Mysteries, of which legends, signs and emblems they became the last custodians, after the Mysteries themselves had fallen into disuse, and ceased to be celebrated either at Athens or Rome. Thus originated those mysterious "travelling Freemasons" of the Middle Ages, who left so many "massive monuments of their skill" as early as the 9th and 10th centuries. Thus, also, originated those famous guilds of operative Masons of the fifteenth sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. No other hypothesis will satisfactorily account for the strange character and mysterious nature of those secret associations of operative architects.—*Robert H. Brown in Stellar Theology.*

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"YE ANTIENTE FRATERNITIE OF YE RAHERE ALMONERS."

THE charitable society bearing the above quaint appellation held its third anniversary meeting on Thursday evening, the 23rd ult., at the School-rooms attached to the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield.

"Ye Rahere Almoners" owes its existence, as a modern society, to the initiative of Bro. James Stevens P.M. P.Z, whose happy inspiration has received most cordial support, as well from brother Masons as from gentlemen of influence connected with the district which is the scene of its operations. Foremost amongst the earnest workers on behalf of this Institution Mr. Thomas Sangster, of Long Lane, Smithfield—upon whom, as its Grand Recorder, the secretarial business devolves—merits especial mention, as it is chiefly through his exertions that its success has been secured. Another Freemason, Bro. Joseph Young, holds the third permanent office, that of Grand Chancellor (or Treasurer). For the first time, however, since the Society was instituted, a Freemason is now the presiding officer, Bro. A. C. Morton, C.C., having been unanimously elected to the position of Grand Prior.

The Chapter General, which comprises the officers of the Grand Council and the general body of subscribers, was numerously attended, and business was opened by the Grand Prior Frater Raymond Griffiths, at the appointed hour. The Auditors' Report was read and received, and gave general satisfaction. It referred to the great advantage derived at the Annual Festival, held at Cannon-street Hotel, on the 23rd October last, by the support of the late Lord Mayor (Bro. Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart., G.J.W.) as Chairman, of the Sheriffs of London (Bros. Alderman De Keyser and Joseph Savory) who supported him, and of other members of the Corporation who were then present.

Both financially and reputably this Festival was a great success. The details of finance were fully repeated in the course of the Grand Prior's speech at a later period of the evening. The Chapter General then proceeded to decide on suggestions made for revision of the rules, rendered necessary by practical results of working during the past three years, and these were generally adopted, and with the utmost unanimity.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows, viz. :—

Frater A. C. Morton, C.C.	M.W. Grand Prior
Raymond Griffiths	M.W. Past Grand Prior
J. Hollinghurst (Churchwarden)	M.W. Past Grand Prior
*James Stevens	V.W. Grand Counsellor
*Horatio Owen	V.W. Grand Hospitaller
*Thomas Sangster	V.W. Grand Recorder
*Joseph Young	V.W. Grand Chancellor
Joseph Williams	Worthy Sub-Prior
*Joseph Balderson	Worthy Remembrancer
*Harry Bennett	Worthy Warden
A. E. Emden	Worthy Proctor
Capt. C. Robertson	Worthy Chief Almoner
Joseph Covington	Worthy Assistant Almoner
C. J. Hofman	Worthy Bursar
J. W. Higgins	Worthy Warder
J. Loring (Org. St. Sepulchre's)	Grand Minstrel
W. Brew	Grand Chamberlain
J. H. Utting	Grand Deacon

* The officers marked thus are permanent appointments.

The auditors' report and balance sheet, with an address, and the list of officers for the ensuing year, and donors and subscribers, was ordered to be printed for general circulation, and the thanks of the meeting having been given to Frater Past Grand Prior Raymond Griffiths, Chapter General was closed, and the Fratres adjourned to the Barley Mow Tavern, Long-lane, where a substantial repast was provided for them by Frater Deverall. The newly elected Grand Prior Frater A. C. Morton presided, and in addition to those already named Fratres J. Lidiard, E. Homer, Sargeant, J. Smith, T. Emdin, H. R. Johnson, and others were present. After grace the usual loyal toasts were duly honoured.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF DEVONSHIRE.

THE annual meeting of this Lodge was held at Barnstaple, on Tuesday, the 29th ult. The first meeting, that of the Committee of Petitions, took place at the Masonic Hall, and there were present—V.W. and W. Bros. W. G. Rogers D.P.G. Master Chairman, J. Edward Curteis P. Prov. G.S.W. Representative in London, J B. Gover P.P G.A.D.C., L. D. Westcott P.P.G.S. Works 70, E. A. Lyons W.M. 105, W. T. Maynard P.P.G.T. 106, John Stocker P.P.G.T. 89, R. Cawsey P.M. 230, William Whitley P.P.G.C. 156, H. Welch P.P.G.P. 202, Samuel Jones P.P.G J W. 112, Charles Godtschalk P.P.G.J.D. 1255, E. Aitken Davies P.P G S. Works 1099, E. T. Fulford P.M. 1254, John G. Kevern P.M. 1550, W. Powell P.M. 1205 W. Browning P.P.G.D.C. 223, G. Merrifield P.P.G.S. Works 282, J. W. Cornish P.G.T., W. E. Elphinstone Stone P.G.S.W. 372, George Evans P.P.G.S.D. 1181, W. Brodie P.P.G.D. 1753, J. Russell Lovel P.P.G.S.B. 1247, Robert Hambly I.P.M. 1855, Henry Cole P.P.G.S.D. 1091, F. H. Orchard P.G.S. 164, F. Sanders P.M. 1284, George Davie W.M. 251. The Secretary reported that the number of votes received from the Province for the past year had been 597 boys, 397 girls, 459 men, and 443 widows, being a slight increase over the past year. There were several Lodges and Chapters who had not responded. At the last election of the R.M.B.I. the committee had succeeded in electing one widow and one aged brother. The report presented to the Provincial Grand Lodge showed the other business done in committee. The Grand Lodge was held at the Music Hall, which was tastefully decorated. The Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master presided, and was ably supported by R.W. Bro. Rogers D.P.G.M. The report of the P.G. Secretary showed that all the Lodges had made their returns in good time, and that the general progress of the Province was satisfactory. The report of the Treasurer showed an available balance of about £160—which was disposed of in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Petitions, whose report stated that their efforts had succeeded in the election of one widow, and in assisting in the election of one aged Mason. The number of votes received during the year showed a slight increase over former years. The following Lodges had not replied to repeated applications :—Nos. 489, 666, 1396, 1486, and 1855; also Chapters 159, 189, and 710. The sub-committee appointed to consider the question in reference to the claims by Bro. G. Taylor on behalf of Worcester as to the repayment to that brother by Bro. Charles Godtschalk, on behalf of Devon, decided that Bro. Godtschalk was fully justified in the action he took, and that the votes in question were repaid as stated in his report. The committee had granted various sums, details of which were given in the report. In accordance with a resolution of the Grand Lodge the committee recommended that the sum of seventy-five guineas (the available balance of the funds) be given to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (special fund), and that it be placed on the list of Bro. Charles Godtschalk P.P.G.D., as Steward, representing the Province. It was also resolved that this Committee recommend to the Provincial Grand Lodge the following addition :—"That a brother being a subscribing member of a Lodge in the Province, who is a Vice-President of either of the great Masonic Charities, be by virtue of such qualification a member of the Committee of Petitions, provided he undertakes to place his votes at the disposal of the Committee." The Report was received and adopted, with the exception of the last clause, which was reserved for consideration further on. The Committee for the purchase of collars and jewels reported that they had provided all that was necessary, for the sum of £38. Two brethren were proposed for the office of Treasurer, but Bro. E. T. Fulford of Lodge No. 1254 was elected. W. Bros. J. Edward Curteis and W. J. Passmore were re-elected the Auditors for the year. The P.G. Master invested the following as the Provincial Officers for the year :—

Bro. W. G. Rogers 112	D.G M.
Rev W. Whitley 156	G. Senior Warden
G. C. Davies 251	G. Junior Warden
Rev. H. B. Grimaldi 164	G. Chaplains
Rev. H. Hebb 444	G. Chaplains
E. T. Fulford 1254	G. Treasurer
John Brewer 251	G. Secretary
D. Box 156	G. Registrar
T. Walds How 189	G. Senior Deacons
H. F. Willie 1284	G. Senior Deacons
C. H. Cooper 105	G. Junior Deacons
F. H. H. Orchard 164	G. Junior Deacons
James Thorne 1332	G. Sup. of Works
W. B. May 710	G. D. of C.
J. P. Heath 39	G. D. of C.
T. Parkhouse 1125	G. Assist. D. of C.
James Rendle 1247	G. Sword Bearer
Thos. Gibbons 1205	G. Organist
F. Palk 1358	G. Pursuivant
R. Cawsey 230	G. Stewards
R. P. Morrison 251	G. Stewards
J. Ripper 1212	G. Stewards
George Huxham 1254	G. Stewards
G. R. Barrett 1255	G. Stewards
R. Blanchard	G. Tyler
J. Rogers	G. Assist. Tyler

The motion of Bro. Godtschalk, to admit as members of the Committee of Petitions brethren who were Vice-Presidents of the great Charities, was not carried. The P.G. Master stated as the reason for the Lodge being held at Barnstaple that it was the centenary of the Loyal Lodge 251. The brethren of the Lodge were congratulated on having attained their majority, and a resolution was carried to that effect. About ninety of the brethren afterwards dined at the Royal Fortescue Hotel.

The installation meeting of the Prince Leopold Lodge, No. 1445, will take place on Thursday next, the 6th inst., at the City Arms Tavern, St. Mary Axe. Brother W. McDonald is the Worshipful Master elect.

Since the last Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, on the 6th of June, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted warrants for seventeen new Lodges, but the mother country participates, and rightly too, in a very small proportion in that number. Wales has one—the Narberth Lodge, No. 2001, Narberth, Pembrokeshire. London and Chiswick have each one. Essex has two—The Brooke Lodge, No. 2005, Chingford and the Tilbury Docks Lodge, No. 2006, Tilbury Docks. The remainder are given abroad. There is one for Jullunder, in the Punjab; one for Wallaroo, South Australia, two for Auckland, New Zealand; one for Canterbury, New Zealand; one for Otago, New Zealand; one for Queenstown, South Africa; one for Hawthorn, Victoria; one for Colac, Victoria; one for Murtoa, Victoria; one for Canton, and one for Tôkiô, Japan. It will be seen from this that the spread of Freemasonry in the Colonies is becoming very extensive.—*Evening News.*

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. and 30 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Rinal Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 975—Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge

1273—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester

MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.

22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, George Hotel, Australian Avenue, Barbican, at 7 (Instruc.)
147—St. Luke, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
17[illegible]—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
518—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd, Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7 30 (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C., at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Trede gar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road
1693—Kin[illegible]land, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1853—Caxton, Freema[illegible]ons' Hall, W.C.
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
M.M. 139—Panmure, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.

37—Anchor and Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Church Institute, Bolton-le-Moors
133—Harmony, Ship Hotel, Faversham
15[illegible]—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
156—Harmony, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
208—York, Masonic Hall, York
381—Harmony and Indrstry, Smalley's Hotel, Market street, Over Darwen
431—St. George, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, N. Shields
482—St. James's, Masonic Rooms, Wretham Road, Handsworth, Staffordshire
597—St. Cybi, Town Hall, Holyhead
622—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
850—St. Oswald, Tow[illegible] Hall, As[illegible]bourne, Derbyshire
1045—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham, Cheshire
1056—Gundulph, King's Head Hotel, Rochester
1061—Rowley, Athenæum, Lancaster
1077—Wilton, Red Lion Inn, Blackley, Lancashire
1108—Royal Wharfedale, Private Room, Boroughgate, Otley, Yorks
1180—Forward, Masonic Rooms, New Hall-street, Birmingham
1211—Goderich, Masonic Hall, St. George-street, Leeds
1239—Wentworth, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.
126[illegible]—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
130[illegible]—De Warren, Masonic Hall, White Swan Hotel, Halifax.
138[illegible]—Skelmersdale, Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, Liverpool
149[illegible]—Royal Milit[illegible]ry, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1519—Albert Edward, Albion Hotel, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington
1573—C[illegible]radoc, Masonic Hall, Caer-street, Swansea
1578—Merlin, New Inn Hotel, Pontypridd, South Wales
167[illegible]—Caradoc, Town Hall, Rhyl
1676—St. Nicholas, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
1796—Zion, Hulme Town Hall, Manchester.
R.A. 106—Sun, Royal Beacon Hotel, Exmouth
R.A. 380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley
M.M. 2—Phœnix, 110 High Street, Portsmouth

TUESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER.

Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
55[illegible]—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
800—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1340—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
136[illegible]—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1383—Friends in Council, 33 Golden-square
1[illegible]—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, Woolwich
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
155[illegible]—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1940—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)
M.M. 1—St. Mark's, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.

70—St. John, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.
124[illegible]—Marquis of Granby, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham
158—Adams, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.
241—Merchants, Masonic Ha[illegible], Liverpool (Instruction)
248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
265—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
315—Royal York, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
36[illegible]—Cambrian, Masonic Hall, Neath.
393—St. David, Masons' Hall, The Parade, Berwick
493—Royal Lebanon, Spread Eagle, Gloucester
558—Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone.
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
685—Northumberland, Assembly Rooms, Westgate-road, Newcastl
734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Bridlington Quay.
79[illegible]—Warden, Royal Hotel, Sutton Coldfield
80[illegible]—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant.
847—Fortescue, Manor House, Honiton, Devon.
948—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
995—Furness, Masonic Hall, Ulverston.
1002—Skiddaw, Lodge Room, Market-place, Cockermouth.
1134—Newall, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
1244—Marwood, Freemasons' Hall, Redcar.
1322—Waverley, Caledonia Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1336—Square and Compass, Corn Exchange, Wrexham.
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 8. (Instruction.)
1619—Sackville, Crown Hotel, East Grinstead
1750—Coleridge, Sandringham House, Clevedon.
R.A. 203—St. John of Jerusalem, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
R.A. 903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, Gosport
R.A. 1031—Fletcher, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
M.M. 11—Joppa, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead
M.M. 69—United Service, Assembly Rooms, Brompton, Chatham.
M.M. 115—Bedford, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham

WEDNESDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, Freemasons' Hall
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
103—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
86[illegible]—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Inst. uction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1425—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
152[illegible]—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Cheaners, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

7[illegible]—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
298—Harmony, Masonic Rooms, Ann-street, Rochdale
326—Moira, Freemasons' Hall, Park-street, Bristol
327—Wigton St. John, Lion and Lamb, Wigton
406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
645—Humphrey Chetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
678—Earl Ellesmere, Church Hotel, Kersley, Farnworth, near Bolton.
838—Franklin, Peacock and Royal Hotel, Boston
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
992—St. Thomas, Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton
1010—Kingston, Masonic Hall, Worship-street, Hull
1013—Royal Victoria, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland. (Instruction.)
1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
1091—Erme, Erme House, Ivybridge, Devon
1167—Alnwick, Masonic Hall, Clayport-street, Alnwick
1306—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
127[illegible]—Earl of Durham, Freemasons' Hall, Chester-le-Street
1323—Talbot, Masonic Rooms, Wind-street, Swansea
1335—Lindsay, 20 King-street, Wigan
135[illegible]—Marquis of Lorne, Masonic Rooms, Leigh, Lancashire
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst)
1363—Tyndall, Town Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester
1431—St. Alphege, George Hotel, Solihull
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1620—Marlborough, Derby Hall, The Brook, Liverpool
1903—Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
R.A. 2[illegible]—Old Globe, Londesborough Rooms, Scarborough
R.A. 389—Limeston Rock, Swan and Royal Hotel, Clitheroe
M.M. 36—Furness, Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness
M.M. 56—Temperance, Masonic Hall, Todmorden

THURSDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
758—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1155—Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road
1159—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1178—Perfect Ashlar, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1360—Royal Arthur, Village Club Lecture Hall, Wimbledon
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, City Arms Tavern, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1675—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1381—Kennington, Surrey Club Hotel, Kennington Oval
R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)
R.A. 1716—All Saints, Vestry Hall, Fairfield Road, Bow
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)

24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle.
38—Union, Council Chamber, Chichester
123—Lennox, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire
240—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
254—Trinity, Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry
266—Naphtali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood
286—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn
289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
294—Constitutional, Assembly Rooms, Beverley, Yorks
295—Combermere Union, Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield
300—Minerva, Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne
309—Harmony, Red Lion, Fareham
317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel Wolverhampton.
425—Cestrian, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester
440—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.
463—East Surrey of Concord, Greyhound, Croydon.
509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton, Durham.
637—Portland, Masonic Rooms, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Bullring-lane, Great Grimsby
974—Pentalpha, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
1074—Underley, Masonic Room, Market-place, Kirkby Lonsdale
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1231—Savile, Royal Hotel, Elland
1282—Ancholme, Foresters' Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire
1284—Brent, Globe Hotel, Topsham, Devonshire
1384—Equity, Alforde Chambers, Widnes
1473—Bootle, Town Hall, Bootle, Lancashire
1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich
1504—Red Rose of Lancaster, Starkie's Arms Hotel, Padiham, near Burnley
1513—Friendly, King's Head Hotel, Barnsley
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)

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1594—Cedewain, Public Rooms, Newtown, Montgomeryshire
1807—Loyal Wye, Builth, Breconshire
1839—Burrell, George Hotel, Shoreham
R.A. 187—Charity, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 325—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
R.A. 384—St. John, Bulls Head Inn, Bolton
R.A. 758—Bridgwater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
R.A. 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
M.M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

FRIDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER.

Metropolitan Masonic Benevolent Association, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 8.30.
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Pontifical Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1643—E. Carnarvon, Ledbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1815—Penge, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portsland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 1469—Ezra, 90 Ball's Pond road, N
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

44—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
81—Doric, Private Room, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
219—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.
343—St. George, Guildhall, Doncaster.
506—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
442—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Peterborough
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
531—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.
539—St. Matthew, Dragon Hotel, Walsall.
837—De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
839—Royal Gloucestershire, Bell Hotel, Gloucester
1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
1333—Athelstan, Town Hall, Atherstone, Warwick.
1387—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton Cum Hardy
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1538—Port, Masonic Hall, Newquay, Cornwall.
1557—Albert Edward, Bush Hotel, Hexham.
1561—Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Edward-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.
1648—Prince of Wales, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.
1664—Gosforth, Freemasons' Hall, High-street, Gosforth
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham, at 5.30
R.A. 359—Peace, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton
K.T. 126—De Warenne, Royal Pavilion, Brighton

SATURDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER.

196—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, Swan Hotel, Battersea
1607—Loyalty, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1685—Guelph, Red Lion, Leytonstone
1686—Paxton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1743—Perseverance, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.

1929—Mozart, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon
R.A. 1293—Burdett, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
R.A. 1423—Era, The Albany, Twickenham
R.C. 43—Eureka, Masonic Rooms, Pavilion, Brighton

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:o:—

ATLINGWORTH LODGE, No. 1821.

THE regular meeting of this excellent working and flourishing Lodge was held on the 24th ult., at the Masonic Rooms, Royal Pavilion, Brighton. Bros. Newsome W.M., S. Peters S.W., Burfield J.W., Alderman Davey P.M. 732 Treasurer, J. B. Hannay Secretary, R. Allison S.D., T. Berry J.D., H. Anscombe I.G., C. Godfree P.M. Lodge was opened and the minutes of last meeting were confirmed. A letter was received from Bro. H. Scott, D.P.G.M. Sussex, acknowledging the grant to the testimonial presented to him in June last. The election for W.M. then took place, and Bro. S. Peters S.W. was unanimously chosen. Bro. Alderman Davey P.M. was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Hughes Tyler. The Audit Committee was appointed. There being no other business on the agenda paper, the W.M. gave the lecture on the tracing board of the third degree very ably and impressively. Bro. Peters S.W. gave the lecture on the second tracing board, and Bro. Burfield the lecture on the board of the first degree. The three brethren named acquitted themselves most creditably. A vote of condolence was unanimously proposed to be sent to Bro. Sir Walter Burrell, Prov. Grand Master for Sussex, on the occasion of his bereavement, by the untimely death of his son. A Past Master's jewel was proposed to be given to the retiring W.M., Bro. Newsome, for the able and efficient manner in which in every respect he had discharged his duties during his year of office. This was carried unanimously, and then Lodge was closed until the fourth Tuesday in September. There was no banquet. Bro. A. Vicall, Past Grand Superintendent of Works, Punjab, was present as a Visitor.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT LODGE, No. 1834.

ON Tuesday, 28th August, there was a large attendance of the members of the Masonic Craft at the Freemasons' Hall, Commercial-road, Landport, on the occasion of the installation of Bro. George Farney Brown as Worshipful Master of this Lodge. The Board of Installed Masters was composed of no less than 30 Present and Past Masters of Lodges. The ceremony was carried out in a very impressive manner by Bro. S. R. Ellis P.M., to whom a special vote of thanks was awarded. The W.M. appointed and invested the following as his Officers:—W. D. Parkhouse I.P.M., J. W. Gardner S.W., J. Westaway J.W., J. S. Gardner Secretary, S. R. Ellis Treasurer, C. W. Bevis S.D., D. T. Rule J.D., J. Muir M. of C., W. H. Baker I.G., A. H. Bone Stew., G. T. Aylen Stew., J. Exell Tyler. At the conclusion of the ceremony the brethren adjourned to the dining hall, where an excellent banquet was served, at which the W.M. presided, when the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. The following were among the brethren who attended:—Bros. W. Pink (Mayor of Portsmouth), M. E. Frost, R. J. Rastrick, G. A. Gale, M. Emanuel, J. R. Hayman, F. Powell, J. Woodhouse, Dr. C. Knott, A. R. Holbrook, G. Mason, Albert Wendover, J. T. Crim, G. P. Arnold, F. Binckes (Secretary Royal Masonic Boys' School), J. Mason (Collector Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution), J. W. Wilmott, T. Good, G. Grant, C. Travess, H. Williams, Outridge, Brunwin, H. Croucher, E. Goldsmith, W. D. Parkhouse, J. A. Elverston, T. D. Askew, A. Addison, Rice, G. E. Kent jun., J. G. Niven, G. H. Dean, G. T. Cunningham, E. Boulton, Wilton, J. Jackson, A. P. Lye, J. S. Bechervaise, F. G. Bradbear, G. T. Aylen, G. Bannum, H. Bainton, W. H. Baker, D. Rule, G. W. Reeves, J. W. Gardener, J. Westaway, Muir, J. S. Gardner, W. A. Atkin, and J. Exell.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—Held at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, on Tuesday, 28th ult. Present—Bros. Forss W.M., Marsh S.W., Boyce J.W., Christian S.D., Watkinson J.D., Baker I.G., F. Carr Secretary, C. Lorkin Acting Preceptor; also Bros. Powell, Wilkinson, and Wallington. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Lodge was opened in the second and third degrees, and resumed to the second. Bro. Forss then rehearsed the ceremony of installation, installing Bro. F. Carr into the chair of King Solomon. Bro. Carr invested the Officers. The Lodge was resumed in the first degree, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Powell acting as candidate. Bro. Forss worked the first section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Marsh was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and appointed his Officers in rotation. The Lodge was then closed and adjourned.

Star Lodge of Instruction, No. 1275.—This prosperous and important Lodge of Instruction, which is in session all the year round, held its usual weekly meeting at the Five Bells, New Cross-road, on Saturday evening, 25th ult., and it speaks wonders for the interest taken in the Lodge by its members that nearly forty mustered at the close of a very hot day to afford light or obtain instruction, under the Preceptorship of Bro. Wm. Andrews P.M. The Bye-laws provide for the ceremony of installation to be rehearsed on the fourth Saturday in August, a somewhat unfortunate time, we are inclined to think, since it is just at this period of the year so many brethren are dispersed over the surface of land and water; and however zealous Masons they may be, they could hardly be expected to forsake the "breezy downs" or the "sad sea wave" (if ambition, or the length of their pockets, had not taken them further a-field) for the purpose of witnessing a ceremony which could be fixed for any other month. No public announcement was made of the occasion, nor was it generally known by whom the ceremony would be rehearsed. We repeat, therefore, that it speaks well for the popularity of the Lodge and its honorary Officers. There was a numerous array of Past Masters, amongst whom the following were called upon to support our much-respected Bro. Catterson P.M. 549, who occupied the chair. Bros. Shaw 834 S.W., Bartlett 147 J.W., C. Hawksley 1702 S.D., Waterman 147 J.D., Bear 861 I.G. After the usual preliminaries, Lodge was opened in due form, Bro. Walter Martin, the indefatigable Secretary being called upon to read the minutes of the previous Lodge meeting, which were duly confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was then rehearsed in an impressive manner, Bro. Page acting as candidate; after which, the Lodge having been opened in the second degree, Bro. Catterson relinquished the chair in favour of Bro. Martin, who was about to rehearse the duties of Installing Master for the first time. Bro. Andrews, acting as M.C., introduced Bro. Shaw as W.M. elect; finally he occupied the chair, and proceeded to invest his Officers, the same brethren, with two exceptions, being again appointed. The Lodge having recently acquired an harmonium, of good tone, it is needless to say that proper use was made of the same during the ceremony, particularly in the course of the investiture. The addresses to the Master, Wardens and brethren were then delivered, after which Bro. Martin resumed his seat amidst the applause of the brethren. We congratulate Bro. Martin on his first appearance in a new character. He is but a young Mason, and has not yet passed the chair, but he is zealous, energetic, and painstaking, and the perfect and fluent manner in which he performed so much of the ceremony as was admissible well entitled him to the vote of thanks which was afterwards accorded. The Lodge was called off for a brief interval, after which it was resumed in the third degree and closed down. Three new brethren were elected members, and after the usual routine business had been disposed of, Lodge was closed in ancient form and adjourned.

In connection with this Lodge is a Charitable Association, bearing its name, and comprising something like 150 members. On this occasion it was announced that there would be only one ballot; the fortunate brother, however, was not present. We understand that, during the eight months of its existence, something like £200 has been raised towards the support of the various Masonic Institutions, so that the Star in the South of London is a jewel of no mean lustre in the "light of charity." We heartily recommend a visit; for should a brother not know any one who is a member, if he can only "prove" himself, he will meet a cordial welcome, and probably come across some friend whom he did not know to be a Mason.

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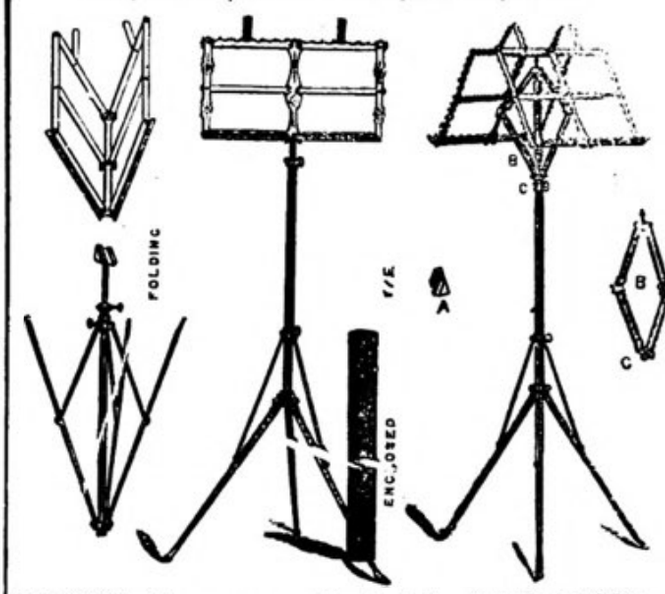

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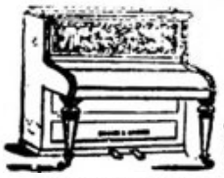

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VOL. XVIII.—No. 452. SATURDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER 1883. [PRICE THREEPENCE. 13s 6d per annum, post free.

VEXED QUESTIONS.

IT is quite clear that the question as to the status of a Past Master who becomes a joining member of a Lodge separated from his Masonic birthplace and the scene of his labours and honours is a long way from being settled. At the special meeting of Grand Lodge on the 8th ultimo the Provincial brethren had it all their own way. They had been challenged, and they took up the gage of battle; they had been placed in a hostile position, and they fought and won. Through the unwisdom of a contemporary a question, difficult of itself to determine, has resolved itself into a heated contention. Hard words break no bones, but they exasperate to resistance, and not unfrequently prevent matters being clearly understood and dealt with. This is precisely the case in the instance now before us. By pooh poohing the Provincial brethren, by attributing selfish motives to them, by using the language of ridicule against them, they have been aroused to a passionate defence of their views, and to a condition of mind that is not calculated to secure sound legislation on a troublesome matter. It is unwise to threaten men who claim equal authority with their opponents, and it is the height of imprudence to endeavour to set one section of the brotherhood by the ears with another. Owing to the absence of members of the London Lodges in August, and to the large muster of the Provincial brethren, who refused to be dragooned into compliance with the dictation of any one man or clique of men, the motion was carried which places joining Past Masters in the position of Past Masters of the Lodges they join, ranking next after the I.P.M. and the W.M. in the chair. The whole question had been fully mooted, and it was not the fault of the Provincial brethren that it was brought on at a time when their London brethren were likely to be out of town. The absence of the latter, although natural, was not to operate to the exclusion of business. Besides, there was the invitation to the Metropolitan members to resist the contemplated change, and the Provinces replied by a strong muster, armed with unity of purpose and the determination to settle the question. They did their duty, and although we think their action unwise, and likely to be hurtful, we honour their pluck and perseverance, and are disposed to deal lightly with the excrescences that are hidden, but which are nevertheless working mischief. Their temper has been soured; this time alone can correct.

The meeting of Grand Lodge, on Wednesday night, was presided over by Bro. Gen. J. Studholme Brownrigg, C.B., Provincial Grand Master of Surrey. There was a large gathering of the brethren, brought together no doubt to vote upon the status question. Bro. Matthews, P.M. 109 and 143, in a temperate speech, moved—"That in order to afford the Craft sufficient time for due consideration of the amendments in the proposed Revise of the Book of Constitutions, as carried at the Special Grand Lodges of 29th June and 8th August, and the proceedings of which Special Grand Lodges could only be issued a few days before the meeting of this Grand Lodge, resolved that the confirmation of the minutes of such Special Grand Lodges be postponed until the Quarterly Communication in December next." Bro. Matthews alluded to the brethren in the Colonies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, and pointed out that it would be impossible for them to know anything officially about the great change that had been made in the Rules, and that unless delay were granted they would be entirely shut out from expressing an opinion upon a matter in which they were equally, and perhaps more, interested than the brethren at home. This argument was unanswerable, but it was met with loud cries of "No, no," and evidently there was a disposition to carry matters with a high hand. The friends of delay united with the opponents of the change, and carried Bro. Matthews' motion, and so the matter rests until December. The question has assumed several different aspects, and they may be summarised as follows:—The Conservative members of the Craft, men of experience, of knowledge, and of honour, contend for things as they were. In this they are unwise. They are too slow in recognising new claims and wants, not because they desire to encourage abuses or to perpetuate inequalities; but because they know what evils they have to bear, and hesitate to fly to those they know not of. Old form prosperity to them is too great a reality to be lightly jeopardised, hence their jealousy of innovations; and hence, it may also be stated, their somewhat narrow view of matters. In contradistinction to this class there are the extreme men, who would cast aside the traditions and customs of the past and thrust upon a Lodge two extreme courses—either to refuse admission to a would-be joining P.M., or to give him all the honours earned by a Past Master of their own Lodge without doing one bit of labour in the Lodge. They would assign him a fixed position in the Lodge of his adoption, and although this arrangement would do no injustice to those who had already obtained, or were on the eve of obtaining rank as Past Masters, it would necessarily jar upon the Wardens, especially to find an elected Past Master ranking before them. Another section of Grand Lodge favour the views of Bro. the Rev. John Studholme Brownrigg P.G.C., who proposed, at the Special Grand Lodge held in August, that a Past Master joining another Lodge should hold his title as a P.M. of that Lodge, but should always rank after the I.P.M., so that a W.M. of a Lodge would immediately upon becoming I.P.M. take his rank just in front of the joining Past Master or Masters, as the case might be. This proposition was rejected, a very unwise act on the part of the Provincial brethren, for it seems to indicate that they are not satisfied with a joining Past Master retaining his position, but demand to define the order of his rank. Possibly these two sections may combine in December, and, if so, they will stand a very fair chance of carrying their point; that is if the hard-heads yield to the compromisers. There are others again in Grand Lodge who believe it would be wise to make legal what has now only the sanction of partial custom. Bro. Havers very pertinently drew attention to the fact, at the August meeting, that he had known instances in which private Lodges had voluntarily assigned rank to joining Past Masters. Bro. Macintyre, Grand Registrar, confirmed this experience, but he declined to give an opinion upon the legality of the custom. He asserted that there was no written law either for or against. All, therefore, that need to be done is to make the custom legal, leaving the right of bestowing rank upon joining members to the Lodge that admit them. Every claim would thus stand upon its own merits, and a Lodge granting rank would have the satisfaction of conferring a favour where they felt it was deserved, and would escape the annoyance of either rejecting a brother or being

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forced to admit him to a rank he had obtained in foreign service. The brethren have now time before them, and we trust that those residing in the Provinces will not be irritated into resentment and injudicious action by the taunts and jibes of those who ought to guide them; and that the London Lodges will not surrender their right of judgment, nor lend themselves to any spirit of antagonism that might be provoked by pitting them against the brethren in the Provinces.

They say delays are dangerous, but the aphorism only applies in urgent cases. Whether the rebuilding of the Temple is urgent or not is a question for the brethren to decide. Grand Lodge, on Wednesday night, did not appear at all in a hurry. Indeed, the chief interest of the brethren was centred in the status question, and when the report of the Special Building Committee was reached a great number had left, and before the discussion that took place was ended, the Temple was comparatively deserted. The report was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and there the matter appeared likely to end. Bro. Sir John B. Monckton, chairman of the committee, briefly moved the reception of the report, and with the stoicism of a disciple of Zeno, left the whole question in the hands of Grand Lodge. Bro. Binckes moved a vote of thanks to the Committee, which was seconded and carried, but it was not very cordially accepted by those it was intended to please. He likewise moved that the report be taken into consideration at the Quarterly Communication in December, which was also carried. Perhaps this is the better course to pursue, so as to give time to the brethren to master such plans as have been prepared, and to digest the scheme laid before them. The information obtained by the Special Committee is of a most valuable character, and now the object should be to perfect a scheme that shall be worthy of the Craft in general and of English Freemasons in particular. The Temple should reflect the genius of the Order; everything else is of a secondary nature to this. Next should come the Library and Museum, and then the banquetting arrangements. Of course, the utilitarian part of the scheme should receive due consideration. We cannot expect a tenant to pay £2,000 a year rent without giving him a fair equivalent; officers must be provided with accommodation, and the conveniences for Lodges and Masonic work should be as complete as possible. All this we readily grant, but far beyond lie the questions we have intensified. Towards the solution of the most difficult question—the rebuilding of the Temple, Bro. Stevens has taken an important step. He has given notice of motion to the effect that under the direction of the Grand Superintendent of Works, architects who are members of the Craft be invited to send in plans for the new Temple and other buildings and alterations. So far so good; now it behoves some brother or brethren to take up the Library and Museum question, and so complete a work that shall be memorable in years to come and a blessing to generations yet unborn. The Banquetting Hall is sure to receive attention, and we would not have it neglected. We believe in the advantages of social intercourse, and we would make the surroundings as pleasant as possible. The banquetting room, therefore, should be rich and cheerful, not only in the interest of the brethren, but also in that of the tenants, who, to pay their rent, must please their customers and increase their trade. There is ample work for the brethren to do between this and December, and when the time comes we hope the result of reflections and labours will be unity of action and the manifestation of a brotherly spirit of emulation for the good of the Craft at large.

The brethren of the Tredegar Lodge of Instruction, No. 1625, who meet at the Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, will re-assemble on Monday next, the 10th instant. Bro. Musto P.M. 1349 has kindly promised to rehearse the ceremony of installation, and we may look forward to this popular Preceptor being well supported by his East-end brethren.

One of the lifeboats established in commemoration of the safe return of the Prince of Wales from India, the "Albert Edward," stationed at Clacton-on-Sea, succeeded, on Sunday afternoon, in rescuing the master and crew of twelve men, together with the Norwegian barque "Rome," stranded on the Gunfleet Sands.

THE BIBLE.

A BROTHER whose faith in the Bible, as a work of inspiration, had become shaken, being under the impression that he could no longer retain his Masonic affiliations, applied to me for advice. While regretting that I was a not a better adviser in such a matter, I suggested that he might "have fallen into the error of supposing that all the books which are bound up with the volume commonly called the Bible are received as the work of inspiration. There are many things in it hard to understand, some impossible of explanation, but in the main points it undoubtedly speaks the will of the Supreme Architect of the Universe. In a Masonic Lodge it is a symbol of the Divine will as revealed to man. Masons are not required to believe all its statements; indeed, but few intelligent men do. If you will read the answer given by the Law and Jurisprudence Committee to Question 10, page 56 of the Grand Lodge Proceedings for the year 1879, you will see that, by implication, at least, the Grand Lodge does not exact a belief in the Bible as a qualification for Masonry. If you believe in the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul, you are qualified for Masonry, and, of course, if qualified for initiation, to retain your connection with the Lodge. You are mistaken in the supposition that the Masonic Institution is founded upon the Bible. As a symbol, it regards it with the greatest veneration, but there are Lodges in which it is not to be found at all, the Koran or the Vedas being substituted. As a Mason I have no right to ask you to believe as I do."

In this connection I desire to call your attention to an important point which, it seems to me, must have been introduced into our ritual in modern times, without proper consideration as to its effect. It is sometimes taught that the Bible is given us as a rule and guide of our faith. The word "faith," I think, has undoubtedly been substituted for the word "conduct," a by no means synonymous term. In the Ancient Charges we read that although "in ancient times, Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, wherever it was, it is now thought more expedient to obligate them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves, that is to be good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished, whereby Masonry becomes the centre of union and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance." In another place it is said that "hypocrisy and deceit are unknown among us" Is it not the most arrant hypocrisy for us to say to an initiate who is of the Hebrew faith, that the Bible—that is the Old and New Testament—are given to him as the rule and guide of his faith? It may be a rule and guide for his conduct, without doing violence to his faith, or the sublime lessons of morality taught by the Saviour, were not a new code, but are the essence of all that Moses and the Prophets taught. I respectfully submit that the proper teaching is that the Bible is given to Masons as the rule and guide of their conduct, and that it should nowhere be taught that it is a rule of faith in Masonry.—*Frederick Speed, G.M.*

At the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall, which was held on Tuesday last at St. Austell, under the presidency of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Provincial Grand Master, Bro. W. J. Hughan was presented with a purse of 275 sovereigns in recognition of his services to Masonry in the Province. Bro. Hughan is a Scotchman, who settled first in Devonport, where he was initiated, and then in Truro in 1866, and as a Mason with a sincere love of the Order, and an earnest desire to promote its best interests, he set himself to work to see how the Craft could be extended in that county. He worked steadily and perseveringly, and, as a result, has seen the Craft at least doubled in the county since he became a settler. Bro. Hughan is an historian, an archæologist, a well-read man, and a man who is always willing, when asked, to impart his knowledge to others. His knowledge of Masonic history and archæology is profound, and he is an excellent referee on all Masonic questions. The testimonial presented to him on Tuesday only represents the power of votes for the Masonic Charities with which he has endowed the Province of Cornwall. His merits have been acknowledged by two Grand Masters of England. In 1874 the Marquis of Ripon gave him the rank of Senior Grand Deacon, and on the 2nd of May last the Prince of Wales conferred on him the dignity of Past Grand Assistant Sojourner, on account of his services to Royal Arch Masonry. Bro. Hughan has published several Masonic works, and devoted their profits to the Charities. When he retired from the office of Provincial Grand Secretary of Cornwall a testimonial of £50 was presented to him, and this he also handed to the Charities of the Order.—*Evening News.*

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BROTHER JACOB NORTON'S THOUGHTS ON THE MASONIC HISTORY.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Brother Norton's thoughts, whether right or wrong, must always be eminently readable, such are the fluency and strength of his pen. I am, however, of opinion that some of his thoughts on this occasion will not hold water.

He very properly ridicules the idea that because similarities may be traced in two separate organisations, therefore they must be related; but he has overlooked the fact that if these similarities are very numerous, if they consist of a close resemblance in phraseology, form, action, and symbolism, a connection becomes probable. We are not to infer that there is any community of ideas between the Compagnonage and Freemasonry because both use symbols, or because both possess mysteries, but if we find that as far as we can gather the mysteries and legends are identical, we may then surmise a relationship. Has Bro. Norton grasped the full meaning of the Shoemaker's (Paris) mystery in 1400? Mysteries and Passion plays were usually acted by the church; the mystery of St. Crispin was represented by cobblers. The church legend of St. Crispin finishes at his death. The French are born actors and artists, and the death of the hero is the natural, and only proper climax of a tragedy. Anything beyond is an inartistic anti-climax. Fancy an extra act clapped on to Hamlet, in order to show his funeral and that of all the other characters. But the Paris shoemakers did add an act on to the authorised church mystery of St. Crispin, in order to show the recovery of his body and the funeral. Bro. Norton will agree with me that this was not done for the sake of artistic effect; no Frenchman would be guilty of such a blunder; it must have quite spoilt the piece for general representation; it constituted an offence against every canon of good taste. If we bear in mind that this additional act was an artistic blunder, not necessitated by the authorised legend, but even contrary to the church version, we may well inquire why the Paris shoemakers went out of their way to lug it in *par les cheveux?* Outsiders may wonder, but surely we know or can guess. With the legend of Maître Jacques before us as a guide we are not likely to go wrong. Is this not something more than a coincidence?

As regards the legend of Hiram, Bro. Norton has undoubtedly placed his finger on Brother Gould's weak spot. But Brother Gould has proved this fact. The societies of Jacques and Solomon were distinct from each other previously to 1640 (pp 242-243). This is no assumption, but a fact. They were sworn enemies previously to the revival of Freemasonry in 1717, for they fought in 1726, and such a battle was hardly the result of an enmity of short standing. The Jacquites had a legend; we know it. Now comes assumption No. 1. The Solomonites must have had one also. Later on they had the Hiram legend, and there is no trace of their ever having had any other. Assumption No. 2. Their legend from the very first must have been the Hiramic. I cannot see that the inference is strained; it is a legitimate conclusion; but as it is only an inference, it is open to argument.

On page 249 *et seq*, Brother Gould details no less than forty-one points of similarity between the Companions and Freemasonry. We find seven similarities of expression and phraseology, five of procedure previous to initiation, six as regards the form of government, one of principle or dogma, fourteen of ceremonial, and seven miscellaneous, some of which are most striking. Are these all coincidences?

Now as to Bro. Gould's theory; neither I nor Brother Norton can have the least idea of what it is, because Brother Gould has not yet formulated it. But Brother Norton appears to me to believe that Brother Gould will attempt to prove the direct descent of Freemasonry from the Compagnonage and to protest against this theory beforehand. So far Bro. Gould has confined himself to tracing a similarity between them, nothing more. I venture to think that Brother Gould will hardly do more than assert that the legends and ceremonial usages of the Companions have influenced our present system, and do not consider that the Hiramic question need be taken into consideration. The proved existence of the Jacques legend is quite sufficient. And what is there difficult of belief in this? Bro. Norton has himself shown (p 83) how French Masons may have innoculated our working forefathers with the Charles Martel legend; may they not at the same time have introduced other of their legends and customs? And if not, as Brother Norton suggests, between 1390 and 1490, why not after the repeal of the Edict of Nantes? Surely there is nothing improbable in all this. Should this really be Bro. Gould's theory, it will simply amount to this:—That Freemasonry is directly descended from the working guilds of Masons, that to those we owe our organisation and legends (not necessarily our ritual, which may be much more recent) but that they themselves derived these legends from imported French workmen.

And now I shall make Bro. Norton's hair stand on end! If this be granted, how did the French obtain the legends? Brother Gould has shown that they were possibly perversions and modifications of the old debased Roman mysteries. If so, then our legends are indirectly derived, through the French, Romans, and Greeks, from Egypt itself, and Dr. Oliver was not so very far wrong in one conclusion after all. Now, I confidently expect Brother Norton to arise in his wrath and come down on me heavily, smite me hip and thigh.

I quite sympathise in Brother Norton's exultation that his "bread and butter" theory of former days has been upheld by so able a judge as Brother Gould, and will pass on to the appeal which he constructively makes to me personally. Findel's, Fallou's, Steinbrenner's, and Gould's catechisms are all identical, copied one from the other, and are treated at length on p 489 *et seq* of Vol. II. The remarks there made as to their antiquity may also apply to the catechism given by me in the Masonic magazine. Their present form, in construction, and orthography is undoubtedly modern, and unless we can obtain an old MS., in order to judge by internal evidence of language, it is impossible to say how old the original version may be. But there seems no reason to doubt that they may be the modern and much more extended form of a comparatively ancient, short, and simple catechism, intended to prove that our ancient travelling craftsman had been legitimately brought up to his trade and had duly served his time. There is nothing mysterious or speculative about them; translate them properly and look at them in a 'common-sense' light and they are plain straightforward answers to workmanlike questions, somewhat encumbered by an excess of verbiage natural to an ignorant workman seeking to render the ceremony important and solemn. I could produce very similar examinations in other German crafts (vide Berlepsch and Stook).

If Brother Norton will turn to p 264 of the *Masonic Monthly* he will there find some remarks of mine which will inform him who Brother Fallou was. I have not there stated my opinion of his veracity, nor do I care to do so in print, but my verdict would certainly be stronger than "Masonic Romancer." Yet Findel, Fort, and others have swallowed his very curious statements without an effort.

As regards Perdignier's book, I can assure Brother Norton that Brother Gould has given us the whole historical part of it. It is only a small 12mo, and the greater part is made up of his reasons for publishing it, letters for and against between him and other prominent companions, and moral songs, which he was desirous of substituting for the bloodthirsty songs then in vogue. A translation would add simply nothing to our knowledge; I have very carefully collated it with Brother Gould's work, and believe he has absolutely omitted nothing bearing on the Compagnonage.

In your issue of the 7th July (which has only lately come under my notice), Bro. Norton inquires whether the mode of recognition in Scotland and Ireland differs from that in England. On this point I am ignorant, but I can give him some information which may be to the point. Some years ago I found myself in Hamburg, with an evening unoccupied. I wended my way to the Masonic Hall, and found a Lodge (Hamburg Constitution) in session. Requesting admittance, and being unknown, a brother came out to examine me. I had on my Past Master's apron, and when I observed that the brother was only an apprentice, I firmly but genially stood upon my dignity, and requested him to send out a M.M. This turned out very luckily, for I found out that the M.M. was not satisfied with my answers as an apprentice, stating that they were those of a Fellow Craft and *vice versa*. I should thus have unwittingly discovered the secrets of the Hamburg second degree to an E.A. On talking the matter over at supper with one of the Wardens I was informed that theirs was the old original mode, but that Grand Lodge in England had at some time or other reversed the order. This holds good of all the secrets, including the use of the gavel, but the grip, I think, remains the same. I am unable to answer for other German Constitutions, having only visited under the Hamburg. I have also visited in Cuba, but I underwent no examination, as I was introduced, and there was so much else to attract my attention that the difference, if any, may have escaped me. But I should always advise brethren abroad, after my little experience, to prudently require that the examiner should be a Master Mason.

I am, &c.

G. W. SPETH P.M. 183.

Clarendon Road, Margate.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic School for Boys was held on Saturday last, at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Bro. Joyce Murray, Vice-Patron. There were also present Bros. Rich. Tyrrell, H. B. Marshall, R. W. Stewart, Dr. Ramsay, L. Ruff, J. L. Mather, Alfred Williams, C. H. Driver, Donald M. Dewar, J. H Kottari, Fredk. Adlard, W. Maple, Chas. Belton, C. P. Britten, C. F. Matier, G. P. Gillard, E. C. Massey, and Bro. F. Binckes Secretary. The minutes of the General Committee of 4th August were read and confirmed, and after the minutes of the House Committee of the 24th ult. had been read for information, one petition was considered and deferred for further medical information, as to an illness which incapacitated the father from following his employment, and keeping up his Lodge subscription, he being at the time a Mason of only two years' standing. A further purchase of £1,000 stock East India 4 per cents. was authorised, to be added to the Preparatory School Building Fund, which will then amount to £9,000. An outfit vote of £5 was granted to a former pupil at the Institution, and there being no further business on the agenda paper, a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

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LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

NO line out of London is better adapted for the wants of all classes who, either from choice or necessity, reside in the south-eastern and south-western districts than the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. Those who travel on the line, as we have done, for any length of time consecutively can alone estimate the freight of human beings that is daily carried from Victoria, past the neighbourhood of Battersea and Wandsworth, to Clapham, Brixton, Herne Hill, Dulwich, and the Crystal Palace on the one hand; and from Holborn Viaduct, through the City and Borough to Loughborough Junction on the main line, on the other. At the Junction the line branches out to Nunhead, with an extended spur to Blackheath Hill. Not so very long ago Nunhead was a small scattered hamlet, with its sad and solemn cemetery holding sway as the only object of interest, now it is developed into a colony of bricks and mortar, forming a by no means unpleasant abiding place for the living as well as the dead. The branch goes round by Honor Oak and Lordship-lane, a very pretty locality, crosses the Main Line and reaches the Crystal Palace at Sydenham on the High Level Railway. We need not say anything about the great mountain of glass, and the grand views that are to be had from its lofty galleries and broad terraces; it is unnecessary to dwell upon the treasures within and the scenic and floral charms without; all "the world and his wife" go to the Crystal Palace to see its wonders. The Dulwich Gallery is not so well known. The history of its foundation is rather remarkable, and affords another instance of the growth of a gift made over two hundred and fifty years ago. Edward Alleyn was an actor, proprietor of a play-house in Moorfields, and keeper of the royal bear garden. He amassed wealth, and in 1614 he laid the foundation-stone of his college, and completed his work in three years, at a cost of £10,000. He endowed it with £800 per annum, for management and the maintenance of six poor women and six poor men, with twelve boys, who were to be educated till a certain age and then apprenticed. The foundation became very rich in the course of years, and now, in addition to the original "College of God's Gift," there is a splendid building devoted to educational purposes. Alleyn himself was the first master of the institution he founded, and when he died his remains were interred in the chapel attached to the college. There is a legend connected with the gift which, if not true, is romantic enough. It is said that when personating the character of Satan, the devil in reality appeared to Alleyn, and so frightened him that he quitted the stage and became serious. The Art Gallery is not large, but it contains some exquisite gems, notably the productions of Guido, Vandyke, Hobbeman, Wilson, and Murillo. The "Spanish Flower Girl," by the latter artist, is considered a masterpiece.

The country along the line is pretty. At Swanley Junction a branch goes to Sevenoaks, and stretches out at a right angle to Maidstone. We shall deal with this portion of Kent in another paper. The first object of interest on the Main Line further on is undoubtedly Rochester. The late Charles Dickens has rendered the town and neighbourhood famous. He lived and died at Gad's Hill, memorable as the scene of the exploits of Falstaff. The house is situated about three miles from Rochester, below the roadway, with charming surroundings. Who has not laughed over the scene in the first part of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV." in which Falstaff's boasting and cowardice are exposed by Prince Hal? Never were words more apt and true than the following, addressed by the Prince to Poins when he resolved to relieve Falstaff and his three companions of their ill-gotten wealth: "It would be argument for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest for ever." Truly the jest lives, and he must be a dull dog indeed who cannot laugh over the escapade so graphically related in the play referred to. Not far from Gad's Hill is Cobham, the seat of the Earl of Darnley, and close by the pretty little village of Shorne. On the way from the latter place to Cobham Hall is the "Leather Bottle," referred to in the immortal "Pickwick." The Hall is situated in a park seven miles in circumference, and is studded with a large number of grand old trees. Nowhere have we trodden such a natural and delicate carpet as the mossy walks in this park afford, and nowhere else have we seen such a wealth of primroses and bluebells as deck the woods in the spring. The oldest part of the hall dates back three hundred years; the central part, built nearly a century afterwards, is the work of Inigo Jones. The whole presents a picturesque appearance, with its rich tones of red brick in a setting of tinted foliage of various hues. The interior is elegant, and contains valuable stores of pictures and other articles. There is one relic of great interest which the visitor sees: it is a richly painted and gilt state-coach, said to be that in which Mary Queen of Scots rode after her marriage with the Earl of Darnley. The church is worth a visit, if only for its brasses. The building itself is ancient, and, like other venerable structures, there are curious legends associated with its history.

Returning to Rochester the first and chief object of interest is the Castle. The ruins of this noble example of Anglo-Norman architecture stand on a hill, and dominate the River Medway, which flows rapidly at the base, which are fine and numerous, and adds to the conception of its former strength. There is every reason to believe that the site of this castle has been used for purposes of defence from very early times. The present structure was built about the year 1088, and has figured in many a sanguinary fray. It early lost its warlike character, but the solidity of the building, its main features, and, above all, the grandeur of its architecture, not surpassed of its kind in England, remain. A wonderful history surrounds this castle, which should be studied in order to thoroughly enjoy its examination. There are other objects of interest in the city, the chief of which is the cathedral. The See is, we believe, the second oldest in the kingdom, and the smallest. The cathedral contains some old monuments, and adjoining it are the chapter-house and cloister belonging to the priory, which exhibits a series of beautiful Norman arches and ornaments. Visitors should furbish up what Dickens has written about Rochester, and with a local guide book they could not fail to enjoy a pleasant and profitable time in the ancient city and locality. Chatham is a continuation of Rochester, and as the latter was the seat of wars centuries ago, the former is now devoted to the warlike purposes of the present day. At Sittingbourne a line branches off to the left to Queenborough and Sheerness. From the former place the royal mails go, *vid* Flushing, to Holland, North Germany, Belgium and the Rhine; the latter is famed for its dockyard, and is a popular seaside resort. At Faversham there is a junction where the line divides, one branch going to Ramsgate and the other to Dover and Deal. Faversham Abbey is worth a passing notice. The town was often visited by royal personages, little, however, remains except the "memory of the past." Lillo founded his tragedy of "Ardern of Faversham" upon an event that occurred in 1550, when Alice, a wanton, the wife of Thomas Ardern, murdered him in his own house. Taking the left-hand line Whitstable is reached, noted for its oysters. Further on is Herne Bay, a retired, healthy, pleasant and placid watering place. The air is salubrious, and there is a quietude about the whole that is eminently suited to old people and children. Birchington is a bathing place on the same coast, and between it and Margate an aristocratic rival has sprung up, called Westgate-on-Sea. It is but the growth of yesterday, and yet it has attained a reputation that other places of no less pretensions have hoped for in vain. It is admirably situated, and just meets the wants of those who are not satisfied with the moderate gentility of Ramsgate and who dislike the plebeian visitors of Margate.

Broadstairs is another quiet old-fashioned spot, gradually being approached by Ramsgate, which in time will swallow up its quaint and stolid neighbour. At present the fields form the background, while in front is the open sea. The village goes down to the water's edge, and so little change has taken place that the descriptions given years ago answer now. Ramsgate grows in popularity, and Pegwell Bay is still an attractive suburb. But Margate is the choice of the million, and never was a wiser one made. It has glorious sands, a beautiful country round about, and the air is pure and invigorating. In the height of the season it is perhaps a little too boisterous, but who can resist the flow of spirits and of health that the breezes inspire? An American brother was recently at Broadstairs, and writing from there, towards the latter end of July, he says, "We came to Margate, a famous seaside resort on the south-eastern coast of Kent. Like Atlantic City, Margate and Ramsgate are popular resorts, and too exciting and noisy for invalids and quiet people . . . . Ramsgate is an ideal seaside town, the visiting population of which consists chiefly of children, in charge of mothers, governesses or venerable female friends. Yet I look from the window at which I write, over the North Sea, and see hosts of steamers and sailing vessels entering or leaving the Thames." There are pretty walks and drives all round, and interest never wanes as long as bright weather lasts. Margate and Ramsgate are essentially summer resorts, but an opinion is gaining ground that at Margate at least the air is not so keen in winter, on the Fort, as it is in London and many other inland towns. If it can be shown that Margate is available in winter as well as in summer, there is enterprise enough in the town to make it worthy of patronage. It is farther from London than Brighton, but modern science laughs at distance, and can overcome nearly all difficulties. A winter season at Margate, therefore, is one of the possibilities of the near future.

On the lower branch, or more strictly speaking on the main line, from Faversham, is Canterbury, the nursing mother of the religion of the country, and the home of one of its grandest monuments. As the Metropolitan Church of England the Cathedral is worthy of its grand representative character. Its history is that of the Christian religion in England, and the legends and associations connected with it are among the most interesting memorabilia of bye-gone ages. It is asserted that a Christian church, or rather two, were founded by the Romans during the time of their occupancy of the country, and that they where still standing when St. Augustine arrived as a missionary to the British Saxons at the end of the sixth century. Ethelbert, King of Kent, was a heathen, but his Queen, Bertha, daughter of the King of France, was a Christian, and to her is due the settlement of St. Augustine at Canterbury, and the protection and support he afterwards received. The King was converted to the Christian faith, and remained its patron during his lifetime. His successor, Eadbald, was a pagan, and at the beginning of his reign began to persecute the faithful. So direful was his hostility that many of the representatives of Christianity fled the country. Bishop Lawrence, successor to St. Augustine, also meditated flight. This resolve was frustrated by one of those extraordinary miracles which never seem to be absent in the time of extreme peril. While asleep on the night preceding his intended departure, the Apostle Peter appeared before him in a vision, and after upbraiding him for his cowardice, proceeded to chastise him, after a manner that must have suggested the origin of the Flagellants. The bishop only realised the fact of his scourging the next morning, and instead of departing he presented himself before the king, showed him the weals on his body, and succeeded, by this example of divine interposition, in convincing him of the truth of the Christian faith. Eadbald was converted, and Lawrence remained. The faith prospered until the advent of the ruthless Danes, who slew the archbishop and the monks, and mutilated "the cathedral-monastery," as it was termed. Canute expiated this wrong, and once more the Christian church reared its head. In the troublous times of the Conquest, however, the venerable building was burned down, and the entire collection of the bulls and privileges that had been granted to it by successive Popes and Kings was consumed in the flames. Lanfranc, the first Archbishop after the Conquest, began to rebuild the cathedral and monastery, and the work was continued by others until 1130, when it was considered finished, and dedicated in the presence of "King Henry of England, David, King of Scotland, and all the Bishops of England." Gervase says it was the most famous

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dedication "that had ever been heard of on the earth since that of the Temple of Solomon." Here took place the terrible scene in which Thomas à Becket was murdered, in 1170. At the time and in subsequent centuries the crime was regarded with the utmost horror by the Church. The cathedral became a shrine to which pilgrimages were made from all parts of the world. It acquired fame and wealth through the circumstance of Becket's violent death, and the monks traded upon the event to their own enrichment and popularity. Erasmus, who saw the shrine shortly after the dissolution of the monasteries, says in a chest or case of wood was "a coffin of gold, together with inestimable riches, gold being the meanest thing to be seen there; it shone all over, and sparkled and glittered with jewels of the most rare and precious kinds, and of an extraordinary size, some of them being larger than a goose's egg—most of them being the gifts of monarchs." After this period Becket was transformed from a martyr into "a presumptuous priest and audacious rebel," but in these latter days he has been reclothed, by M. Thierry and Mr. Froude, with some of his original attributes. By the Romish Church he is still regarded as a martyr and a patriot; in this latter estimate some at least of the English Church join. We shall not pursue controversial ground; it is neither our purpose nor our desire to set up or defend theories; we simply record what is written with a view of stimulating interest and further pilgrimages to one of the most ancient existing memorials in the land. The cathedral suffered much from the time of Lanfranc, and the different styles of architecture attest the periods at which the several portions were built. It exhibits, in a remarkable degree, various forms of art, and yet it is a glorious whole, a building to be proud of and to be seen. The interior is not less attractive than the outside form, and possesses charms for the devotee, for the learned in art, and for all who love the solemn and the beautiful. Augustine built an abbey in another part of the city, which played no mean part in history, but upon which we cannot dwell. After the dissolution it was converted into a royal palace. Elizabeth kept Court here in 1573, Charles I. was married here in 1625, and Charles II. slept here on his passage at the Restoration. It was a place of sepulchre for royalty and archbishops, but time and neglect have wrought many changes. The remains that are left owe their preservation to Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., and are worth inspecting. Close by is the ruined chapel of St. Pancras, erected on the foundation said to have been laid nearly eighteen hundred years ago. It has the questionable character of having been the place of the King of Kent's idol worship, and when it was devoted to the service of Christianity the devil was so enraged at the change that he assaulted the chapel. He was unable to prevail, but he has left the print of his talons sticking in the walls of the south porch; so says tradition. There were marks, but whether caused by the uncanny beast yclept the devil, or by the encroachments of the ivy, we do not pretend to say. We have it, upon the authority of Charles Dickens, that the ivy is "a dainty plant,"—

> Creeping on, where time has been,
> A rare old plant is the Ivy green.

There are at Canterbury, too, the ruins of an old Castle, which are now private property. Chaucer has helped to immortalise the city with his tales; besides it is pleasantly situated in a valley, and the country round about is beautiful. The cricket week in August is one of the events of the year, when the city becomes gay and is thronged with the fashion and charms of the aristocracy of the county. The cricket ground of St. Lawrence is on the top of a hill and has a most picturesque setting. It is surrounded with corn fields and hop grounds, and commands a splendid view of the city below.

We must pass on to Dover, another centre of attraction. The town is situated between two cliffs, and from the sea presents a most imposing appearance. The position is naturally a strong one, and has been used for centuries past as a great stronghold. It is impossible to determine the time when Dover began to be; all records bear testimony to its importance, and its history must be read in order to justly appreciate the town and its surroundings. The castle frowns upon the East Cliff, 300 feet above the level of the sea, whilst the western height, called Shakespeare's Cliff, rises considerably higher. From both fine views can be obtained. The Castle is full of interest, and the fortifications are a sight of themselves. There is good bathing on the shore, a capacious harbour, from whence monarchs have departed and in which they have landed. The London, Chatham and Dover Railway have a boat service from here to Calais. There are also two mail services from here daily, which no doubt add to the importance of the town. The steamboats are admirably adapted for the passage, and those who desire to visit Brussels and the Field of Waterloo especially, cannot do better than consult this Company's time table and the liberal arrangements made for tourists, not only for the places mentioned, but for Paris also. In connection with the Castle we may mention the old Watch Tower built by the Romans, the remains of which are in a good state of preservation. Here, too, is St. Mary's-within-the-Castle, an ancient church with a foundation dating back to the first century. The gateway of Dover Priory remains to tell of former greatness, and part of an old wall is still standing which probably belonged to the cloisters. On the wall of a building restored in 1871, and now used as a class-room for Dover College, is a fresco representing the Lord's Supper, and what is remarkable is, that it contains fourteen figures instead of the usual thirteen. Buckland Church, a beautiful and ancient structure, is in the immediate neighbourhood. It was originally built by the monks of the Priory, so that it is consecrated by age as well as by service. A yew tree, said to be of a fabulous age, guards the western entrance, and is one of the shows of the locality. Dover and its vicinity, it will be seen from our sketch, is one of the places a tourist should not miss. Then there is Deal, with its Castle and interesting associations. Sandown Castle is a little to the north of Deal. Colonel John Hutchinson, a member of the Long Parliament and governor of Nottingham Castle during the Civil Wars, was imprisoned and died here. About a mile to the south is Walmer Castle, the official residence of the Warden of the Cinque Ports. The Duke of Wellington, the hero of Waterloo, was very fond of Walmer Castle, where he used to retire two months in the year to lead his simple life. The fitting up of the place and all its surroundings accorded with his humble, almost severe habits. Here he died, on the 14th September 1852, at a ripe old age. Those who remember his funeral will not forget the sight. All Britain mourned the loss of one of the greatest generals of this or any other age. He died, as he lived, a modern example of courage and discipline.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF CORNWALL.

THE Provincial Grand Lodge and General Communication of this Province was held on Tuesday, at the Market Hall, St. Austell, under the direction of the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe R.W.P.G.M., and Sir Chas. B. Graves Sawle, D.P.G.M. Lodge was opened at eleven o'clock in the morning, by which time the brethren who attended from various districts in the province had arrived in the town. Brother G. D. Anderton, the G. Secretary, was pleased to report that the whole of the returns were sent in by the proper time. The brethren now numbered 1,471 against 1,522 in the previous year. In February last Lodge Molesworth, No. 1,954, was consecrated by the R.W.G.M., assisted by Bro. W. E. Michell S.W. and S. Hawken J.W., and other Provincial Officers, the installation of the W.M. being ably performed by Bro. Rowe Past Prov. G.D.C. The Provincial Lodge was again indebted to Bro. Hughan P.G.D. for editing the valuable Directory of the Province. The P.G. Master called attention to the diminution in the numbers from the previous year. This was explained by Bro. Anderton in a satisfactory manner. There were several brethren in the mining district and seaport towns who were returned in arrears, consequently this year they were not taken into account, which explained the apparent diminution in numbers. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Cornwall Masonic Annuity and Benevolent Fund showed subscriptions and donations, £172 7s; interest on funded capital, £121 9s; balance from end of year 1882, £242 5s; total—£536 2s. Payments, £314 3s, leaving balance in hand, £221 18s; total capital invested, £3.372 10s; annual interest thereon, £149 19s. The election of an annuitant to fill the vacancy that occurred at the last annual meeting resulted in the election of a brother from Boscawen Lodge, 699, Chacewater, the only candidate. A petition on the Educational Grant to a child of a deceased member of Cornubian Lodge, 450. A grant has been made of £15 for four years. No other petition had been received. Since the last annual meeting the capital had increased £170, and there was an increase on the year of £40, as compared with the corresponding time last year. The Committee of Relief reported that, having carefully considered the four petitions, recommended £30 to be granted—£10 to a widow of a brother of Cornubian Lodge, No. 450; £10 to a brother of Lodge Providence and Honour, No. 331, Truro; and £5 to a widow of a brother of Lodge True and Faithful, No. 318, Helston; and £5 to a widow of a brother of Tregullow Lodge, No. 1006, St. Day. The manager of the Cornish votes to the Central Masonic Charities, Bro. Truscott, reported that in October 1882, for the Girls' School there were seven vacancies and 20 candidates, and for the Boys' School there were 12 vacancies and 62 candidates. In April 1883, for the Girls' School there were 22 vacancies and 28 candidates; and for the Boys' School there were 13 vacancies and 65 candidates, and in May 1883, for the Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons, there were 30 vacancies and 50 candidates. For widows there were 19 vacancies and 70 candidates. Having no candidates for either the Girls' or Boys' Schools, the votes were lent in exchange for the Benevolent. They had one candidate, a widow of a brother of Druids' Lodge, No. 589, and succeeded in placing her, with 1900 votes, fourth on the list with 70 candidates. The Province had 463 votes for the men, and 313 for the widows, and owed nothing. For the 1884 election there were two candidates for the Benevolent Institution for Widows. During the year Bro. W. B. Colvill P.M. No. 332 had served as Steward to both Institutions. Bro. Bake had served as Steward to the Boys' and Girls' School and Benevolent Institution. There were from that Province in the Benevolent Institution three aged Masons receiving £10 each, three widows £30 each, and one widow £20 per annum for three years, making the total received for the year £236, and one girl in the Girls' School. The Province had made a fairly good addition to its votes. But at the same time they could not help remarking that though some Lodges subscribed liberally, the greater number subscribed very little, considering the benefits they as a Province were receiving from the great Charities. He appealed to those Lodges to increase their subscriptions, and also to other Lodges, and the brethren generally. Nearly one-half of their votes came from only five subscribers, the R.W. P.G. Master, the P.G. Lodge, Bros. Anderton, Hughan, and Bake. As they were all aware, Bro. Hughan was about to leave the county, but he did not leave them in spirit, having some months since kindly pledged to them all his votes for life, the votes being—girls 18, boys 45, men 16, widows 16—in all 95 votes. At noon the brethren attending the G. Lodge were formed into a procession at the Town Hall, accompanied by the bands of the St. Austell D.C.R. Volunteers and the Charlestown D.C.A. Volunteers, playing the "Freemasons' March," and after passing through the principal streets of the town they went into the beautiful parish church of St. Austell, where the usual Divine Service was held. The service was commenced with the singing of the processional hymn, "Forward be our watchword." Prayers were said by the Rev. F. E. Coggin (curate), and the Revs. F. W. Wintle (rector of Beerferris) and F. B. Paul (rector of Lanivet) read the lessons. The sermon was preached by Bro. the Rev. R. F. Frazer-Frizell, of Millbrook. The rev. gentleman took his text from St. John ii. 19.

"Destroy this Temple, and in three days I will raise it up."

"He spake of His body," which stood to the temple in the relation of type to anti-type. Those who heard may not have understood

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fully the true meaning then. The hostile Jews ask in derision if he would rear again in three days that which was forty-six years in building? And this false meaning they used when they formulated their charge against the Holy One; they perverted the words in assigning to Jesus the work of destruction, which He assigns to the Jews, charging Him with saying, "I am able to destroy," or "I will destroy this Temple," while He who is the Resurrection and the Life spoke of the restoration as His work, the destruction as theirs. But that they comprehended the true meaning of the words is proved by their telling Pontius Pilate that Jesus, while yet alive, had said, "after three days I rise again." Our Lord's disciples realised the truth, "When therefore He was raised from the dead, His disciples remembered that He spake this, and they believed the Scripture and the word which Jesus said." The striking comparison of the body to a temple or tabernacle was not an unusual or undesigned simile. Hezekiah says, "My life is struck and rolled up like a wandering shepherd's tabernacle, to vanish away from where it has been." St. Paul says, "We know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we have a building of God, a house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens," and he repeatedly speaks of the body as a temple. St. John in the first chapter of his gospel says, "The word was made flesh and *dwelt* (or as margin of revised version '*tabernacled*') among us." Using the very word in the original for that tent or tabernacle which was erected by Moses, in accordance with Divine direction, and which afterwards proved to be the model or ground plan of that most magnificent temple built by King Solomon. As we are accustomed to realise great truths which are veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols, let us endeavour reverently to see in what way the tabernacle and temple were symbols of the human body. To get a true view of the meaning of this symbolism we must go back to the plan and pattern the Great Architect of the Universe had before Him in the creation of man. God said, "Let us make man in our image after our likeness." This points to the Divine pattern and archetype after which man's nature was fashioned? In the Old Testament the nature of God is veiled in mystery, though it is illustrated by symbols. In the light of the Gospel we know that God is love and the Gospel teaches us also that the one love reveals itself in a threefold personality—Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. If we find this threefold personality in God, we must expect to find in man a threefold nature also. The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, breathed into his nostrils the breath of life. Man became a living soul. Father, Son and Holy Ghost were the presiding and co-equal authors of a first creation of one who was to be an image of God. God fashions the plastic clay into the form of man, and moulds those features which, given by His hand, have descended to us. Bending over the prostrate and inanimate statue, He breathes into the hollow nostrils the breath of life; rushing in, this mysterious power sets its organs into play, and as the heart begins to beat, and the current of blood to flow, Adam opens his eyes in life and on the world. But ere by this crowning act he closes the drama of Creation, addressing the Son on this hand and the Holy Spirit on that, the Father saith, "Let us make man in our image;" and man became a living soul. Man had not only a body and an animal life, but he had also that which no other animal on earth possessed—a spiritual nature which resembles God's nature. In fact, man was a compound of body, soul, and spirit (1 Thess. 5-23). The mystical sphinx in which the human countenance rises out of the form of a savage animal significantly expressed to the ancients that there was a free spirit, free, but yet linked to an animal body and a natural life. But this threefold personality of God and threefold nature of man was to be yet more significantly illustrated by a divinely appointed symbol. God said to Moses on Mount Sinai, "Let them make me a sanctuary that I may dwell among them according to all that I show thee, after the pattern of the Tabernacle." Again and again in Scripture we find the Tabernacle spoken of as having been made after the pattern God showed Moses on the Mount. The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews says, "As Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the Tabernacle, for see, saith He, that thou make it according to the pattern showed to thee in the Mount." I remember well the present Archbishop of Canterbury, commenting on that passage, saying, "God threw into the mind of Moses the knowledge of great truths, and left him to convey and illustrate those truths to the people by symbols which they could understand." In the construction of the Tabernacle the first thing that strikes is the threefold division—1, the outer court (within that) 2, the Holy Place 3, the Holy of Holies. In comparing the Temple of King Solomon with the Tabernacle we see that all the arrangements are identical, but the dimensions are exactly double those of the preceding structure. In the Temple of Zerubbabel, and again in that of Herod, we find the same mystical and yet suggestive threefold division. Ezekiel's vision of the Temple gives us the same truths, which is also conveyed in our Christian churches by—(1) the Body of the Church; (2) the Chancel; (3) the Sanctuary. The leading thoughts suggested are:—(1) The outer court symbolises the body. In that outer court the sacrifices were offered, and it is bodily sacrifice that the great Architect of the human temple requires from us, the sacrifice of all the lusts of the flesh, the renunciation of all carnal desires of the body. See how clearly St. Paul puts this, "I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice to God, which is your reasonable service." (2) The inner court, centre chamber, or Holy Place, symbolises the human mind or reason. In this were placed the golden candlesticks that mainly speak to us of Him who is the light of the world, but it also symbolises the light of reason by which we must let our light shine before men. The table of shewbread, which seems to tell us our mind, should be set on Him who gives our daily bread, as our Lord, in the Gospel for last Sunday, tells us, "Our Heavenly Father knows we have need of all these things. The altar of incense symbolises the pure incense of prayer and praise that we should ever be offering mentally to God. (3) Separated by a thick veil from the centre chamber, or Holy Place, lay the Holy of Holies, which combined the mercy seat, with the cherubim overshadowing it, and between the cherubim the Ark of the Covenant containing the Tables of the Law. How clearly this symbolises the Divine Spirit in the human nature within and beyond reason. That Spirit, through which we hold communion with God and that spiritual union with Christ, and so draw near to the mercy seat by Him who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life, and so coming to the Father, rest under the shadow of His Almighty wings. That Spirit, through which we see in the Law, a schoolmaster to bring us to Christ. But had I bodily strength and mental power to speak further to you, brethren, on the symbolisms of these great mysteries, I feel that I have not sufficient spiritual insight to venture further now. I can only direct your thoughts to the great truth, that in the New Creation and Redemption of our fallen nature in the second Adam, Father, Son and Holy Spirit operate together for us men and our salvation. The Father decrees Redemption, the Son procures it, the Holy Ghost applies it to individual souls. So it will be in the raising up again the Temple of the human body, the same Three in One, and One in Three will work in unison in the resurrection of our bodily Temple when it has been destroyed. The preacher then went on to show how men do destroy the human temple, body, soul and spirit. 1. The body — through intemperance and vice, or through reckless use of bodily power, as Matthew Webb. 2. The mind—by attempting to cultivate the mind without regard to the spirit (illustrating this from a clever doctor who, setting his great mental power to disprove the existence of any spirit in man, lost the reason he misused and died the death of a mad dog in a lunatic asylum). 3. The spirit by constantly grieving and finally quenching it. But destroy it as we may, this temple of our body will be raised again; either to be cast into outer darkness, or to soar upward to the Heavenly Jerusalem, "Where there will be no temple, for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it."

The collection, amounting to £9 15s 10d, was given as follows:—Two-fifths to the Annuity Fund, two-fifths to the St. Austell Local Society, and one-fifth to the Vicar, for charity. On returning to the Market Hall, the Truro Cathedral Committee's report was read by the Treasurer to the fund, Bro. W. Tweedy. Since the last meeting of P.G.L. the following sums had been received:—Twelve months dividend in Consols, £12 7s 9d; St. Austell Loan, £2 2s; Liskeard, £10 10s 10d; W. B. E. Holmes, £10 10s; donation £5; Falmouth Lodge, £9 10s 6d; making with the balance, £9 16s 1d, total £55 19s 4d, and £46 4s had been invested in the purchase of Consols, making, in the name of the Treasurer, £320, leaving them in the hands of the Treasurer £9 19s. The Prov. G.M., addressing Bro. Hughan, said he had a very pleasurable duty to perform, although it was accompanied with circumstances which all the brethren regretted; which he himself regretted. Bro. Hughan was about to leave the Province to reside elsewhere. It was generally felt on that occasion they must do something to mark their appreciation of all the work he had done for Freemasonry in the Province, as well as the regard in which they held him themselves. It had accordingly been resolved to present him with a handsome gold P.P.G. Secretary's jewel. It was one of beautiful workmanship, and there was with it a purse containing two hundred and seventy-five sovereigns. In addition to that, there would be an album, in which would be placed the names of all the subscribers to the testimonial, and presented to Bro. Hughan, with an expression of their best wishes for his welfare, and a hope that he would have a happy future at whatever place he might go to reside. His lordship then pinned the jewel on Bro. Hughan's breast, and presented him with the gold thread purse and its contents (275 sovereigns). Bro. Hughan, in reply, said he was quite unable to express what he felt under the circumstances. He would endeavour, however, to say a few words in recognition of the great kindness shown him. When he came into the Province, twenty years since, he was not known to any Mason in the Province, nor one of them to him. His only introduction to his brother Masons was his certificate. From that time to now he had received nothing but kindness from all the brethren in the Province. As long as he lived his attachment to the Province of Cornwall would never cease. He had previously received a P.M.'s jewel from Lodge Fortitude, at Truro, and with that a centenary jewel of that Lodge. He should put the present jewel given him with those, and should never forget the continued kindness thus shown him. His lordship had been pleased to speak of his merits, but he believed they were overrated. He must thank the brethren who had formed the Committee for presenting the testimonial just given him for their exertions in the matter. He believed he was much indebted to them for these exertions. It had been said, he had done much for Masonry. What little he had done he gratefully felt he was more than repaid for by the continued kindness shown him, and as long as he was able he should never cease to work for the Order. He was about to reside at Torquay, but he wished the brethren to consider that as only a change of address—they had but to write to him at Torquay instead of Truro, and he should be happy to reply to them promptly on any matter referring to their noble Institution. Freemasonry in that Province had made great advances since he first joined it. There were then only some 500 Masons in the Province. That number had now nearly trebled. The great majority of the subscribers to the testimonial must therefore have been men that he did not know nor they him. To all he would say, that they could not feel more warmly towards him nor think of him more highly than he could feel their kindness and appreciate their gift. The jewel bore the following inscription:—"Provincial Grand Lodge, Cornwall.—Presented to W. Bro. W. J. Hughan P.M. 131, and Past Senior Grand Deacon of England, and Past Provincial Grand Secretary, on his leaving the county, by the brethren of the Province, together with a purse of sovereigns, as a token of their fraternal regard."

The following brethren were elected as officers of the Cornwall Masonic and Benevolent Fund:—W. Bros. Tweedy Treasurer,

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T. Chirgwin Secretary, J. C. R. Crewes Assistant-Secretary, W. D. Rogers and J. H. Sampson Auditors.

The R.W. Grand Master appointed and invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—

Bro. Sir C B. G. Sawle, Bart.	...	D.G M.
W. Tweedy ...	...	G. Senior Warden
C. Truscott ...	...	G. Junior Warden
Fraser Frisell	...	G. Chaplains
— Treffry ...	...	G. Chaplains
Thomas Heath 1136	...	G. Registrar
E. D. Anderton 330	...	G. Secretary
W. J. Johns ...	...	G. Treasurer
James Lovell 121	...	G. Senior Deacon
Johnson James 318	...	G. Junior Deacon
J. T. Brooking 1071	...	G. Sup. of Works
James Wearne 1272	...	G. D. of C.
James Poole 459	...	G. Assist. D. of C.
Samuel Bake 1151	...	G. Sword Bearer
Julef 496 ...	...	G. Organist
J. Beagle 510	...	G. Pursuivant
William Rookes 131	...	G. Tyler
H. Martin Harvey 789	...	G. Stewards
E. Jenning 987	...	G. Stewards
W. Bailey 1547	...	G. Stewards
Hutchens 893	...	G. Stewards
W. H. Henwood 970	...	G. Stewards
Richard Lean 131	...	G. Stewards
Small 121 ...	...	Auditors
Mason 496 ...	...	Auditors

The R.W.P G. Master then closed the P.G. Lodge in ancient form, and the brethren adjourned to the Assembly Rooms, where a luncheon was provided.

Bro. Jacob Norton, the champion non-affiliate, whose motto appears to be "Do *write*, and fear not," and who is reputed to dream even with a pen in his hand, occasionally gets off a good thing; for example the following, the only fragment of truth in the last issue of the *Masonic Truth*:—

Whereas, Masonic romancers have brought our institution into disrepute by confounding Masonic history with fiction, and

Whereas, We have no objection to writers of fiction, but, on the contrary, we are proud of the honour of having had in our Brotherhood such men as Scott, Dickens, Jerrold, and other distinguished novelists, poets, &c.; therefore,

Resolved, That we enjoin and command every Brother whom nature endowed with a *large bump of imagination*, to confine his pen strictly to avowed works of fiction, and henceforth cease bringing discredit upon the Craft, by palming off ridiculous fables as Masonic history, under any pretence whatsoever; under no less a penalty than that of sending such a delinquent supperless to bed on those nights when, according to ancient usage, the M.W. Grand Lodge is accustomed to enjoy its GRAND FEASTS. *So mote it be.*

—*Keystone.*

A very gratifying announcement has been made by the Manager of Drury Lane Theatre to the effect that any charge for programmes is in future prohibited in his establishment. Hitherto notices to the effect that "No Fees" are to be inflicted upon visitors to many of the London Theatres have been issued; but, in defiance of this loosely-worded edict, black mail has generally been levied. Mr. Harris has, however, given orders that the attendants in the front of his house are to receive no donations; and if the *habitués* of Drury-lane only second the Manager's efforts, the obnoxious system will speedily come to an end. Other managers, it is to be hoped, will follow Mr. Harris's energetic example, and let their servants know that any one of them found guilty of accepting gratuities will be dismissed. The managers of theatres, it is presumed, pay their *employés* fair wages for their services, and do not desire the public to surreptitiously contribute to their support; if the reprehensible habit ceases to exist in the "National" Theatre, it will rapidly cease in other theatres as well.

The Council of the National Refuge Harbours Society has decided to petition Parliament, that immediate steps may be taken to increase Harbour Accommodation on our coasts, for saving life and property, for the protection of shipping, and for the development of our fisheries. Considering the great sacrifice of life this is intended to mitigate (nearly 1,000 persons each year), which Lord Colville of Culross described, at a public meeting over which he presided at Cowes, on 17th August last, as "nothing less than a scandal to the nation," we feel certain that inland districts will gladly assist those on our sea borders. Copies of this petition will be sent to any one willing to do a little work towards saving the lives of our fishermen and sailors; also a pamphlet report, to any who may desire it, of the Inaugural Public Meeting of this Society recently held at Willis's Rooms, London, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., on application to Mr. F. Johnson, Hon. Secretary of the Society, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Mrs. H. B. Marshall, wife of Bro. H. B. Marshall, C.C., will, on Monday next, lay the memorial stone of a new Wesleyan Chapel at Plaistow.

REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.

—:o:—

Through Siberia. By Henry Lansdell, D.D., F.R.G.S. With Illustrations and Maps. Fourth Edition. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington. 1883.

In our issue of the 4th of March 1882, we had the pleasure of calling the attention of our readers to the above excellent work, which, as its title imports, is a narrative by the author of his experiences, whilst carrying out his self-set task of visiting the various prisons and other places of confinement and punishment in that part of the Continent known as Siberia.

We have here a faithful and graphic description of every part of interest, through which the writer passed; and besides relating his own experiences, he has, by dint of careful research, added in a certain degree to the value of his compilation, by consulting the various books previously written in relation to this—as we cannot doubt from the manner in which Bro. Lansdell tells us he was everywhere received—most hospitable of nations; and he has further pointed out the errors into which some of his predecessors have fallen, with regard to the mode of living and habits of the people of this country. We cannot but think that our readers will note with surprise and satisfaction that he was everywhere greeted with open arms, and received every assistance in the execution of his plan, which was to distribute tracts and portions of the Sacred Law amongst those unhappy beings, the exiles from their native country. Not that they are so utterly wretched, from their own point of view; for we find that card-playing and gambling are very prevalent as a means of killing time. By-the-bye, we observe that of this latter commodity the Siberians have plenty at their disposal, and cannot understand that an hour or two can make any material difference. We take as an instance the remark of a coachman, who, through his dilatory movements, had arrived with his fare at the railway station "just in time to be too late" for the train,—to use a Paddyism. As if it were of no importance at all to the unfortunate traveller, he observed, "What difference one way or other can an hour make, or, for that matter, *two?*" Seeing that the population consists principally of exiles from the mother country, who have been banished for the commission of some one or more of the several offences against the law for which a Russian subject may be visited with this kind of punishment, it is no wonder that as a nation the Siberians are not of a very enterprising turn of mind. Roughly speaking, as many as 17,000 individuals annually pass the border, either as exiles or as the companions of exiles, for in many instances a man's wife and family may, if they think fit, accompany him. This may, at first sight, appear a large number, but when we tell our readers that there are in all upwards of 30 crimes punishable by exile, it will at once be obvious that the offences cannot all be of a highly discreditable character; and that for comparatively speaking trivial offences this very severe reprimand is enforced, hence the apparently large number of criminals.

Everywhere the tracts and books distributed were seized with an eagerness which is astonishing, and during his visit the author disposed of upwards of 55 000 volumes of one sort and another, for many of which payment was tendered, and, acting on a suggestion made to him, in some cases accepted.

As an instance of the hospitality of the Siberians we take an incident which befell our traveller. When on his way from Tomsk to Krasnoiarsk, and still some little distance from a place called Bogotol, the vehicle in which he was seated broke down, or rather, to be correct, owing to the rapid pace at which the Jehu was forcing along his cattle, the wheels of the conveyance caught fire and compelled the narrator to rouse one of the inhabitants of Bogotol at the early hour of four a.m. Notwithstanding its being the middle of the night the worthy merchant no sooner heard what was the matter than he sent his servants, one for a wheelwright, and others to provide eatables and a comfortable fire for the unfortunate person in question, and would not think of allowing his quasi-guest to depart until he had refreshed himself, and his carriage was again in a fit state of repair.

The writer depicts with faithfulness and accuracy the numerous places he visited, and devotes a chapter to the Church ceremonies and religious institutions of the country.

One noticeable distinction between our own transported criminals and the Russian exiles, would appear to be that whereas the former are in most, if not in every instance, provided with a certain amount of labour, the latter cannot be supplied with work to do. One more fact must be brought to the notice of the public, and that is that the edition now before us is the fourth which has been published, and this of itself is a sufficient guarantee of the merit and popularity of the book; and in leaving it to the tender mercies of such of our readers as may be induced to peruse its contents on our recommendation, we will conclude by pointing out that it contains a full and complete index to the various chapters, which will enable any one at a glance to put his hand upon such parts as he may deem most calculated to please his particular fancy. The book is printed in good large type, and has evidently been prepared with great care and attention. We congratulate both author and publishers on the manner in which this work has been put before the public.

UNAFFILIATED.—Until Lodges can distinguish among candidates, and accept only those who will appreciate Masonry enough to keep up active interest in it, we shall necessarily have a large number of unaffiliated Masons. Admission into Masonry does not change the nature of a man.—*Maine Report.*

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Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "Special Fund," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

Lymington Villa, Clapham, S.W.
July 1883.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I am *personally* interested in the undermentioned case, the applicant being related to me. The sad circumstances under which the application is made are such as to justify the most strenuous exertions on the part of those who can sympathise with misfortune, and desire to mitigate unmerited distress.

If you will help me at the ensuing Election, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. The promise of your proxies and of your interest in support of this case will be highly esteemed and remembered should occasion arise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,
JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.

The favour of your Vote and Interest is respectfully and earnestly solicited on behalf of

KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON,

AGED 8 YEARS.

Daughter of Brother Charles George Gibson P.M. 223, 189 (now in Australia), who from unfortunate circumstances is unable to contribute anything towards the maintenance of his Wife and Six Children.

The case is strongly recommended by

W. Bro. Isaac Latimer, J.P., P.M. 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon.
W. Bro. William Derry P.M. 156 P.G.J.W. Devon.
W. Bro. J. Edward Curteis P.M. 70, 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon, V. Pat. R.M.I.B. V.P. R.M.B.I.
W. Bro. A. McPherson Walls P.G. Std., Vice-Pres.—Lloyds.
*W. Bro. E. F. Storr P.M. 22, 1679, P.Z. 1044, Z. 192, Mayday Villas, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
W. Bro. E. C. Mather P.M. 23, 71 Fleet Street.
*W. Bro. J. Farmaner P.M. 28, 185, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. J. Hainsworth P.M. 28, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. J. Thomas P.M. 28, 138 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. Grove P.M. 1769, 173 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. Thomas Fairweather P.S.W. 22, 15 Watling Street, E.C.
W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1428, P.Z., &c., Clapham, S.W.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those marked thus (*); also by the Mother, Mrs. C. G. Gibson, 14 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR

MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858 in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 609, Christchurch, New Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Ross, New Zealand; subsequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer North Island, New Zealand.

Votes thankfully received by
Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by
Bro. C. J. PERCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thurloe Place, S.W.

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. Thomas Vincent Lee, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last, Highgate Road, N.

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G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, August 1883.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

WE deeply regret that our Notes this week open with the sad announcement of the death of Viscountess Holmesdale, the wife of Bro. Lord Holmesdale, the Provincial Grand Master of Kent. The deceased Lady Julia was daughter of the fifth Earl of Cornwallis, and was only in her thirty ninth year at the time of her death, which event occurred on Saturday last, at Linton Park, near Maidstone. Both the deceased and the bereaved husband come of a rare stock. We need not dwell upon the name of Cornwallis; it is familiar to all who have studied the martial history of England during the latter half of the eighteenth century. Charles, Marquess of Cornwallis, took part in the American War, fought and ruled in India, and signed the preliminary Treaty of Peace at Amiens. Napoleon had a very high opinion of his abilities and honesty. Lord Jeffrey Amherst, who was descended from an old Kentish family, took early to the art of war. He served at Dettingen and Fontenoy, afterwards in America, and restored British prestige in Canada. In 1876 he was created Baron Amherst of Holmesdale, and two years later he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in

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England. His activity and humanity were alike conspicuous in suppressing the Gordon "No Popery" riots in 1780. Owing to the change of the Ministry, he lost his military appointments for a time, but they were restored to him afterwards. He finally resigned them in 1795, when he was made a Field Marshal. The reversion of the barony, and we believe the pension of £3 000 a year, fell to his nephew, Lord William Amherst Amherst, and from this nobleman the present Earl Amherst is descended.

Bro. Lord William Archer Holmesdale is the heir to the title. He was born in 1832, and married the lady whose death he now mourns in 1862. He, too, has seen active service. He fought in the Crimea, where he was seriously wounded, and retired from the army on his marriage. He represented West Kent and Mid Kent, in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1880, when he was called to the House of Lords in his father's barony of Kent.

—:o:—

We all know the distinguished part he has taken in Freemasonry. At the request of Earl Carnarvon, Pro Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, he presided at the Special Grand Lodge meeting held in Freemason's Hall on the 8th of last month, and discharged the duties of that high office with tact, dignity, and zeal. No one, possibly not himself, then had the slightest apprehension of the blow that has now fallen. We are sure that the brethren will deeply sympathise with our bereaved brother, and will afford such consolation as lies in their power. There is but one true source of consolation, which is well known to the members of the Craft. May the G.A O.T.U. lighten the blow that has come upon Bro. Lord Holmesdale, and sustain him in his affliction.

—:o:—

Bangor having been fixed upon for the foundation of a College for North Wales, active steps are being taken to begin operations in January next, so as to secure the promised Government grant of £4,000 per annum. As in South Wales temporary premises will have to be secured, it is said that the first home of the new college will be the Masonic Hall, a commodious building recently erected by Major Platt.

—:o:—

New York boasts a Masonic Veteran Association, to which no one is admitted who has not been a Mason at least twenty-one years. The members of this body recently held their twelfth annual dinner, when about one hundred and fifty brethren participated in the bounties of the table. In recording the fact a local paper gives the following figures, which are interesting and not a little singular :—

The total of the ages of those present was 6,829 years. Total weight after dinner, 20,829 lbs. The heaviest veteran, Bro. Charles Bradley, of New Haven, Conn, tipped the beam at 389 lbs. [27 st. 11 lbs.] The lightest was only 109 lbs. [7 st. 11 lbs.], and we won't give him away. The oldest veteran was eighty-nine years and the youngest forty-two years old . . . . One of the veterans was made a Mason in 1815—truly a long time ago; and another was raised in 1819, and assisted at the reception of Gen. Lafayette on the occasion of his visit to this country in 1824.

—:o:—

Speaking of General Lafayette, it may be mentioned that during the visit mentioned above he laid the corner stone of the University of Vermont building at Burlington, in 1825. In consequence of the lapse of time a new structure has become necessary. Through the liberality of a citizen the requisite funds have been forthcoming, and the ceremony of laying the corner stone has been performed by the Grand Lodge of Vermont. The event drew a large concourse of people together, who watched the solemn proceedings with great interest. They do these things in grand style in America; in fact, they make a show of them. Phlegmatic English Masons would hardly care to follow such an example.

—:o:—

Perhaps it would be difficult to find a better illustration of the loyalty of the Craft to the Throne than the following, recorded at the recent annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada. At the preceding Annual Communication a Committee had been formed to prepare an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which had been beautifully engrossed, and presented through the proper channel by the M.W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson P.G.M., who happened to be on a visit to England. In the report of the event it is recorded :

Since that time we have all been deeply pained to learn of the accident which occurred to Her Majesty, and from which she is now happily recovering. The painful rumours regarding the state of her health alarmed the millions of her loyal and loving subjects, who revere and love her for being the best and noblest example of what a Constitutional Sovereign should be; while the good and pure of all nations honour her for her many virtues and noble life, and will join with us in praying that God may be pleased to spare her,

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

With such a feeling animating our brethren in Canada, there need be no difficulty in getting rid of the soreness which now exists in reference to the action of the Grand Lodge of England.

—:o:—

Among Masonic reminiscences we take the following from the *Voice of Masonry*, published at Chicago, an excellent specimen of literary work and typography. It is richly printed and illustrated, and, is in all respects an excellent production. The writer, "Penchat," and his "pard," an "Old Kaintuck." were out in Northern California prospecting for gold. They had strayed away from the party they were with in search of a deer, and found themselves in the position of either having to travel with some quarrelsome Mexicans, or of seeking the hospitality of some packers. The difficulty was to make them understand, but "Penchat" undertook that task, meaning to astonish his "pard" by disclosing his knowledge of Spanish. They approached the Mexican packers, and "Penchat" began to make their wants known, when to his surprise the leader of the packers and "Old Kaintuck" fervently embraced each other. "Penchat" experienced the sensation of surprise he intended for his friend, and inquired the meaning. The answer of the Mexican was characteristic and Masonic. He said :—

"You, my friend, speak the Spanish language perfectly. I understand every word, but the old man has the universal language of the greatest Grand Master, King Solomon. We are brothers!"

We need scarcely say that there was no lack of entertainment, and the three passed a good part of the night in good fellowship, "Penchat" interpreting for the other two.

—:o:—

We presume that "Penchat" was not a Mason when the foregoing incident occurred, but we have it on his own authority that he was one in 1863. He relates a story of a man summoning him on a certain Sabbath morning to what was believed to be the bedside of a dying brother. He obeyed the call, and learned from the sick man that he was really a brother, who had been ruined by the war of Secession. He apprehended death, and could not bear the thought of dying and leaving his wife and child in poverty and want among strangers in a strange land. Having learned that "Penchat" was Master of a Lodge, he sent for him and craved his brotherly help. He told a sad story of the evils of war. He was in danger at home, although he had taken no part in the Secession movement, and sought safety in flight. He took some horses with him, but was overtaken on the way by a notorious bushwhacker and followers. He was told to leave the horses at a certain encampment, where the marauder would receive them. The poor owner was in despair, and made the sign of distress. Apparently it was not heeded, and the man was proceeding to the spot indicated, when one of the band came galloping up, and exchanging greetings told him how to escape the bushwhacker and save his cattle. The sign was seen, and the man who observed it saved his brother at the risk of his own life. From one trouble he fell into a greater one, which he feared would end with death, and it was at this point that "Penchat" saw his bodily wants were relieved, and a promise was given that his wife and children should not want, come what may. A physician was obtained, a nurse supplied, and the brethren of the Lodge vied with each other in meeting the necessary expenses. Owing to this fraternal kindness the brother recovered, and became a regular visitor to the Lodge that had succoured him. He subsequently joined the Lodge, and on one occasion he remarked, "That not until driven to it by necessity had he learned and fully realised the meaning of 'neither naked nor clad.'"

—:o.—

We have dealt with the two vexed questions that agitated the minds of the members of Grand Lodge on Wednesday night in a separate article. There were other points of interest which are worth noting. We have

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already stated that Bro. General Brownrigg, C.B., presided, and that he was supported on the dais by a large number of brethren high in office and the Craft Brother the Rev. H. G. Morse occupied the Senior Warden's chair, and Brother the Rev. C. J. Martyn filled the post of Junior Warden. All went smoothly until the motion was made for the confirmation of the minutes of Special Grand Lodges of the 29th June and the 8th August, when Brother Matthews moved their postponement until December. Then the signal was given for a fierce wordy warfare, in which Brother H. C. Tombs, Prov. Grand Secretary Wilts, led the attack. This called up Bro. Raynham Stewart, who afterwards apologised for the warmth of his remarks; also Bro. Binckes, who denied the statement made by Bro. Tombs respecting himself. When the Grand Master announced that Bro. Matthews' motion was carried, a loud demand was made for a division. The Rule was quoted providing for testing the opinions of the members present, but General Brownrigg pointed out that the clause referred to contained the words "provided such demand appear reasonable to the Grand Master." With soldier-like decision he said, that the demand did not appear reasonable to him, and, therefore, it was not granted. This put an end to a scene that fortunately has few parallels, and the fewer the better.

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The report of the Board of General Purposes, which submitted the statement of the Grand Lodge accounts, was also accepted. It showed that on the 17th August there was a balance in the Bank of England of £4,165 15s 1d, and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash £75, and for servants' wages £100.

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At the close of the sitting, and when most of the brethren were weary, not with work, but of the temper that had been exhibited, Bro. Perceval moved—"That notice shall be given of the intended meetings of all Grand Lodges, special or otherwise, by advertisement, at least once, and when practicable, twice before such day of meeting in the two Masonic issues, the *Freemason* and the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, and such other paper or papers, not exceeding three, as the Grand Secretary may deem best adapted for giving publicity thereto." Bro Perceval briefly supported his motion with such arguments as appeared to us feasible and sound. Upon being seconded and put to the vote it was lost, nearly the whole of the brethren on the daïs voting against it. This brought the meeting of Grand Lodge to a close, and none were sorry to escape into a cooler atmosphere.

FREEMASONRY IN VICTORIA.

WE are pleased to notice that Bro. Robert Goode Fuller, who some time since filled the office of Secretary of the Phœnix Lodge, 516, Stowmarket, Suffolk, has again taken office as Worshipful Master of a new Lodge in the country in which he is now residing. Bro. R. G. Fuller, during his Masonic career in Suffolk, was one of the most active and energetic working Masons in the Province, and his mother Lodge is very pleased to see that he still has the good of the Craft at heart, and hope he will have both a successful and happy year of office.

The opening of a new Lodge under the English Constitution at Seymour took place on Thursday, 22nd June last, in the presence of a large number of the Craft, amongst them being Bros. Blashki P.M. D.G.J.W., T. H. Lempriere D.G.S., C. H. Bayley P.M. D.G.J.D., The W.M. of the Australia Felix Lodge, Pro. Capua; the W.M. of the Kilmore Lodge, Bro. Lloyd; the W.M. of the Shepperton Lodge, Bro. Dolphin; the W.M. of the Murchison Lodge, Bro. Read; P.M.'s Bros. Simmons, Warren, Beveridge, Taylor, Hedges, and the Officers and brethren of several Lodges, to the number of about sixty. The Lodge was opened in the usual form, the various Offices being distributed as follows:—Bros. C. H. Bayley W.M., A. H. Simmons S.W., Capua J.W., Lloyd Senior Deacon, Read Junior Deacon and Past Masters Bros. Warren and Hedges Inner Guard and Tyler. The minutes of the proceedings up to the time of opening were read and confirmed, as was also the dispensation from the District Grand Lodge empowering a District Grand Lodge Officer to duly constitute the Lodge. This interesting ceremony having been ably performed by the District Grand Junior Warden, that of installation was proceeded with. Bro. R. G. Fuller, presented by P.M.'s Bayley and Taylor, was then installed into the chair of K.S., Bros. J. W. Wright and F. W. Baines, Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. The ceremony was performed by Bro. Blashki with his usual and acknowledged ability, many brethren averring that they had never heard it more impressively and effectively rendered. The Lodge being closed by the Worshipful Master, an adjournment was made by the brethren to the banquet-hall. The tables were laid by Brother Host Guild in a manner that secured encomiums of praise from the brethren, notwithstanding the fact that a professional engaged by the worthy host for this special occasion was so affected by the genial atmosphere, or some other cause, as to be unable to render any aid. The toast of the Dist. G. Lodge was responded to by the D.G.J.W., who in the course of his remarks adverted to the creation of the G. Lodge of Victoria, a proceeding which he most emphatically condemned. The remarks of Bro. Blashki were enthusiastically endorsed by the brethren present. Bro. T. H. Lempriere also responded. The health of the Worshipful Master was proposed by Bro. C. H. Bayley in a neat speech, and ably responded to by the distinguished recipient, Bro. R. G. Fuller. The toast of the Installing Master was ably proposed by Bro Lempriere, who referred in very complimentary terms to the valuable assistance rendered by Bro. Blashki to the Craft generally, and the great interest he evinced in the cause of charity. It is superfluous to add that the toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and responded to by the distinguished brother in his usual happy and effective style. The toast of the W.M.'s was warmly proposed by the Worshipful Master, and most cordially received, being responded to by W.M. Bro. Capua, who directed attention to the publication of the *Victorian Masonic Journal*, and urged upon the brethren the desirability of supporting the same. The W.M.'s of the Kilmore, Murchison, Shepparton Lodges also replied, and, in the course of their remarks, intimated that their Lodges were unanimous in their resolve to remain firm to the Constitution. The health of the Visitors was proposed by the Worshipful Master, and responded to by a number of the brethren, all of whom testified to their continued allegiance and loyalty to their mother Constitution. Brother Bayley P.M. apologised for the absence of the W.M.'s of the Combermere, Collingwood, and Kent Lodges. Bro. J. W. Wright S.W. having responded on behalf of the Officers, the proceedings were brought to a most successful issue by the company enthusiastically singing the National Anthem. We congratulate our Seymour brethren on the successful result of their endeavours, as well as on the possession of an elegant Lodge room, suitable furniture, &c., and most heartily wish them a prosperous and brilliant future. It is also a matter of satisfaction to find that the movement at present being made by certain Lodges to establish a Victorian Constitution had not a single sympathiser present, and it is pleasing to note that in Seymour the Grand Lodge of England has had one more Lodge added to its Victorian register that will remain true to its obligation.

TITLES OF NOBILITY.

ARE Freemasons aware that their titles, "W.M.," "R.W.G.M.," &c., are titles of nobility? Anti-Masons are, at all events. Many thanks for their high estimate of us. Do you inquire what we mean? Simply this:—A Missouri anti Masonic sheet, of 2nd August last, before us, says, that Freemasonry, as taught and practised in the United States, is in violation of that clause of the Constitution of the United States which provides: (Art 1. Sec. 10), "No State shall grant any title of nobility." And this is the manner in which it proves its case. We quote its extraordinarily ridiculous language *verbatim*:

"The Masonic Grand Lodge of the United States is chartered by the legal authorities of the District of Columbia. The different State Grand Lodges and their subordinate Lodges are incorporated by the local legal authorities. How can the United States confer power they never did nor never can possess under the present Constitution? How can any court or constitutional authority, acting under our Federal Laws, do what the fundamental law of the land for ever prohibits? To guard against any such blunder it is made the duty of any men or set of persons desiring grant of charter or papers of incorporation, to set forth the objects and aims of said proposed association or organization. Where has any Masonic Lodge ever declared, in copy of Constitution and Bye-Laws filed with the authorities, that it proposed to confer titles of nobility?"

To which we reply: (1), There is no "Masonic Grand Lodge of the United States;" therefore (2), it is impossible that "the legal authorities of the District of Columbia" could have chartered it; (3) "the different State Grand Lodges and their subordinate Lodges are" *not* "incorporated by the local legal authorities." It is very rarely that a Masonic body seeks incorporation, and, as we stated last week, the Grand Master of Virginia recently said that he would arrest the charter of any Lodge that should apply for incorporation; and (4) the official titles used in Masonry are NOT titles of nobility under the Constitution of the United States. Anti-Masonic scribblers will have to tell far less ridiculous and palpable stories than the foregoing, if they want to persuade any sensible readers to believe their assertions.—*Keystone.*

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LIGHT.

When o'er the seething chaos of this world
Hung the dark curtain of the awful night,
Across the brooding waters of the deep,
God said, "Let there be light."

Light that the flowers may bloom, the green grass spring;
Sunshine to gild the dew-lit path man trod;
Light to reflect in earth, and sky and sea,
The glory of our God.

Light that the glory of the Lord be seen,
In earth's glad seasons as they come and pass,
In tides that ebb and flow, in gem-lit sky,
And tiny blade of grass.

There is no pride in light, it freely shines
On stately castle, peeps through cottage door,
Creeps 'mid lone dungeon bars, and glides across
The marble palace floor:

Shines grandly on the mountain's highest top,
Kisses the white-fringed daisy at its feet,
Smiles o'er the valleys, steals across the waste
Where foaming waters meet.

Deep in the cold heart of the silent earth
The old primeval forests darkly rest,
In some deep mine, a Queen's bright jewels once
Dark hid their rainbow crest.

In flashing diamond of a monarch's crown,
In cottage fire that gives a ruddy glow,
Shine rays of light from out the golden sun,
Of summers long ago.

Light, 'tis a grand and blessed thing to see,
It circles round our paths, it decks the skies:
After long night, how sweet the blushing morn
Dawns on our weary eyes!

Have we amid life's heaving, restless deep,
Heard o'er the darkness of a faithless night,
Far o'er the chaos of despair and doubt,
God said, "Let there be light?"

Oh, have we seen its heaven-born radiance flood
The darkened path of life we mournful trod,
Seen in the light that circled round our path
The glory of our God?

No one that stands alone—our influence falls
On some dark threshold with a cheering light;
Or else it shadows and enshrouds some life
With pestilential blight.

No one so lonely but has links that bind
Its light or darkness with some other one;
This great wide world itself is bound with links
Reaching from earth to sun.

Do we, like trees and flowers and sky and sea,
Reflect the glory of our God, and throw
One radiant gleam of light to cheer and bless
The darkness here below?

—Hollis Freeman, in the *Freemasons' Repository*.

The members of the Finsbury Park Lodge of Instruction will, on the 12th September, resume their weekly meetings at Bro. Baker's, the Cock Tavern, Highbury Corner. The Lodge meets at 8·30 until 10 every Wednesday evening. It is to be honed a goodly number of the brethren will attend. Bro R. Pearey, the esteemed Preceptor; Bros. R. Osborn, Woodman, Snook, and other well-known members of the Lodge will be present, and gladly welcome any new brethren desirous of joining one of the best appointed and most comfortable Lodges of Instruction in London.

Brother G. S. Graham, Provincial Grand Organist Middlesex, announces that his 12th Annual Grand Evening Concert will take place, under Royal and distinguished patronage, on Thursday, 4th October, at St. Andrew's Hall, Balham, S.W. Tickets can be obtained of Bro. G. S. Graham, St. John's Villa, 91 Fernlea Road, Balham.

Holloway's Pills.—Pure Blood.—When the blood is pure, its circulation calm and equable, and the nerves well strung, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these essentials of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening the fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies, or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heartburn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.

Camden Lodge of Instruction, No. 704.—This Lodge of Instruction, which used to meet at the Crown and Cushion, London-wall, has been removed to Bro. Izant's, Lincoln's-Inn Restaurant, 305 Holborn, close to Chancery-lane. The new quarters are cosy, and the Lodge itself just such a one as to please those fond of quiet working. The Lodge met on Thursday night under the able Preceptorship of Bro. C. J. Fox. Bro. W. Simpson Secretary was punctual in the discharge of his duties. There was only a small attendance, a common case at this period of the year. Bro. Snodin 157 acted as W.M., and the other Officers were Bros. Cobb S.W., Izant J.W., Fitzpatrick S.D. There were also present Bro. Trinder Treasurer, and Bro. Fieldson I.P.M. 548. Bro. Simpson worked the first section of the first lecture, the W.M. the second, and Bro. Fitzpatrick the third. The W.M. then rehearsed the ceremony of initiation, and Lodge was closed in due form.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—A meeting was held at Bro. Longhurst's, Canonbury Tavern, N. Present—Bros. Hall W.M., Jones S.W., Western J.W., Killick jun. Treasurer, Collingridge Secretary, F. Venning S.D., Weeden J.D., Fenner I.G., P.M.'s Kidder, Killick, Osborn, Pearcey; also Bros. Crosgrove, Ware, Fialé, Akehurst, Halliday, Cummings, Powell, Laughton, Marks, Godolphin, Woodman, and other brethren. Lodge was opened in due form and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Dixie acting as candidate. Lodge was opened in the second degree, when the ceremony of installation was rehearsed by Bro. Hall, Bro Dixie, being candidate for the Master's chair, answered the usual questions. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and Bro. Dixie was installed and saluted by the brethren in the three degrees. Bro Hall gave the various addresses in excellent style. Bro. Jones having been elected to occupy the chair at next meeting, Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned till Monday, 10th inst., at 8.30 p.m.

The annual meeting of the Prince Leopold Lodge, No. 1449, took place on Thursday; Bro. W. McDonald was installed into the chair by Bro. W. H. Myers P.M. A full report shall appear next week.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution, to be held at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool, this (Friday) evening, there will be taken into consideration applications for assistance in the education of three children of a late brother of Antient Union Lodge, 208, Liverpool; two children of a late brother of Concord Lodge, 243, Preston; two children of a brother of Mariners' Lodge, 249, Liverpool; and also applications for grants for advancement for children now on the foundation of the Institution.

EDUCATION. — HAMBURG.
Bro. JOHN A. NEECK, 9 Bundesstrasse, HAMBURG,
Is prepared to receive into his Family
TWO OR THREE ENGLISH YOUTHS AS BOARDERS,
During the time they attend School in this City.
CAREFUL SUPERVISION, KIND TREATMENT, BEST BODILY & MENTAL CARE.
High References in England and Hamburg.
PROSPECTUS FREE

FUNERALS.
Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON,
COFFIN MAKERS & UNDERTAKERS,
17 NEWCASTLE STREET, STRAND, W.C.
And at 30 FOREST HILL ROAD, PECKHAM RYE, S.E.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.
The Original and only true.

TRADE MARK
HUNDREDS of Medical Practitioners testify to its marvellous efficacy in immediately relieving and rapidly curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Spasms, Colic, Whooping Cough, and all Nerve Pains. It acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery. It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, soothes and strengthens the system under exhausting diseases, and gives quiet and refreshing sleep.
Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justice James, Lord Justice Mellish decided in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against Brown and Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs in the suits. See *Times* of July 24th, 1873. Bottles 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 20s. Sold by all Chemists.
Testimonials.—Head Quarter Staff, Cabul, May 31st, 1880. Mr. R. Freeman Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of special service to me in alleviating the wearisome spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne. Yours faithfully, Charles W. Owen, L.R.C.P. Lon., M.R.C.S. Eng., the Divisional Head Quarter Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.
The *Times*, August 13th, 1877. From our own Correspondent with the Russian Army. Okoum, July 25th, 1877. The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks cholera, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor, owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I effected miraculous cures.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 165 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, Swan Hotel, Battersea
1607—Loyalty, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
1624—Pimlico, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1685—Guelph, Red Lion, Leytonstone
1686—Paxton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1743—Perseverance, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.

1929—Mozart, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon
R.A. 1293—Burdett, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
R.A. 1423—Era, The Albany, Twickenham
R.C. 43—Eureka, Masonic Rooms, Pavilion, Brighton

MONDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER.

22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, George Hotel, Australian Avenue, Barbican, at 7 (Instruc.)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1237—Enfield, Market-place, Enfield
1366—Highgate, Gatehouse Hotel, Highgate
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1480—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd, Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, corner of Burdett-road. (Inst.)
1693—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1691—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
1927—Earl of Lathom, Greyhound Hotel, Streatham
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)

40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings
61—Probity, Freemason's Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth
104—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport
151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
264—Nelson of the Nile, Freemasons' Hall, Batley
292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln
332—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
A—Three Graces, Private Rooms, Haworth
411—Commercial, Flying Horse Hotel, Nottingham
467—Tudor, Red Lion Hotel, Oldham
481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
502—Rectitude, Town Hall, Rugby
599—Druids of Love and Liberality, Masonic Hall, Redruth
613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Southport
665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis
721—Independence, Masonic Chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester
725—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth
893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall
940—Williamson, St. Stephen School, Monkwearmouth, Durham
985—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Holbeach.
1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness
1176—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1436—Sandgate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
1542—Legiolinm, Masonic Hall, Carlton-street, Castleford
1575—Clive, Corbet Arms, Market Drayton
1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds
1611—Ebor cum, Queen's Hotel, Micklegate, York
1618—Handeside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea
1790—Old England, Masonic Hall, New Thornton Heath
R.A. 148—Elias Ashmole, Charter Rooms, Warrington
R.A. 156—Harmony, Hiram Masonic Temple, Plymouth
R.A. 806—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
R.A. 377—Hope and Charity, Masonic Hall, 128 Mill Street, Kidderminster
R.A. 997—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
R.A. 1258—Kennard, Masonic Hall, George Street, Pontypool
M.M.—Everton, Royal Park Hotel, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
M.M. 171—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
K.T.—Jerusalem, Queens Hotel, Manchester
K.T. 58—Hugh de Payens, Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn
R.C.—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER.

55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
167—St. John, Holly Bush, Hampstead
175—Domatic, Supper, Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Jerusalem, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
548—Wellington, White Swan, Deptford
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon Tavern, (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, at 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1269—Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1391—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Allington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1473—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1546—Chancer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1559—Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Pleasant, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
M.M. 22—Southwark, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark

131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Truro
180—United Chatham of Benevolence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent
211—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
272—Harmony, Mason's Hall, Main Ridge, Boston
284—Shakespeare, Masonic Rooms, High-street, Warwick
404—Northern Counties, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle (Instruct)
473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, Wakefield
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidenhead
603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Cheetham
624—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent
624—Lansdowne of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham
696—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Wednesbury
726—Staffords ire Knot, North Western Hotel, Stafford
829—Sydney, Black Horse Hotel, Sidcup
897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens, Lancashire
903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport
986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston
1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Caledonia-road, Batley
1250—Gilbert Greenhall, Masonic Rooms, Sankey Street, Warrington
1314—Acacia, Bell Hotel, Bromley, Kent
1325—Stanley, 214 Great Homer-street, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
1414—Knole, Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks
1455—Ockenden, Talbot Hotel, Sutton, Sussex
1515—Baildon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baildon
1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool
R.A. 43—Fortitude, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham
R.A. 70—St. John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princes Street, Plymouth
R.A. 253—Justice, Masonic Hall, Gower Street, Derby
R.A. 265—Judea, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
R.A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
R.A. 324—Reason, Wellington Inn, Caroline Street
R.A. 540—Stuart, Bedford
R.A. 660—King Edwin, Freemasons' Hall, Yorkergate, New Walton
R.A. 991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
R.A. 1055—Derby, Masonic Rooms, Bedford Street, Cheetham, Lancashire
M.M. 6—Adams, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
M.M. 15—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Gandy Street, Exeter
M.M. 75—Royal Sussex, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
M.M. 152—Dover and Cinque Ports, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover

WEDNESDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER.

Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
229—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
869—Whittington, Red Lion, Bonnin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
1028—Pimlico Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1345—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1539—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1607—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Cheaners, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1701—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 1260—John Harvey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)
M.M. 284—High Cross, Seven Sisters Hotel, Tottenham

54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Chetham-street, Rochdale
86—Loyalty, Masonic Hall, Prescot, Lancashire
148—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
201—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
225—St. Luke's, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich
269—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
291—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster
299—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
300—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley, near Leeds
402—Sympathy, Old Falcon Hotel, Gravesend
587—Unity, Globe Hotel, Warwick
590—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
668—Benevolence, Private Rooms, Prince Town, Dartmoor
758—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 7.30 (Instruction)
851—Worthing of Friendship, Steyne Hotel, Worthing
858—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford
867—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
1019—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
1031—Fletcher, Mason's Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Church street, Tamworth
1067—Borough, Bull Hotel, Burnley
1091—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1209—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
1219—Prince Alfred, Commercial Hotel, Mossley, near Manchester
1249—Denison, Grand Hotel, Scarborough
1284—Nastyne, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1312—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle
1358—De Grey and Ripon, 153 North Hill-street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
1399—Baldwin, Dalton Castle, Dalton-in-Furness
1497—Rowcroft, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham
1584—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham
1611—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1620—Earl Shrewsbury, Public Rooms, Cannock, Stafford
1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1618—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hebburn-on-Tyne.
1692—Hervey, George Hotel, Hayes
1947—Stanford, Town Hall, Hove
R.A. 21—De Swinburne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
R.A. 251—Loyalty and Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Barnstaple
R.A. 825—Devonshire, Norfolk Arms Hotel, Glossop
R.A. 709—Clifton, Clifton Arms Hotel, Blackpool
R.A. 709—Invicta, Bank Street Hall, Ashford
R.A. 946—Strawberry Hill, Grotto Hotel, Twickenham
R.A. 1549—Stanmore, Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore
M.M. 192—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, The Parade, Berwick

THURSDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1076—Capper, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1558—Duke of Connaught, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)

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1642—Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
R.A. 73—Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)

35—Medina, 85 High-street, Cowes
97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Toward-road, Sunderland.
116—Royal Lancashire, Swan Hotel, Colne
139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury
216—Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
283—Amity, Swan Hotel, Market-place, Haslingden
333—Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston
337—Candour, New Masonic Rooms, Uppermill, Saddleworth
339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith, Cumberland.
341—Wellington, Cinque Ports Hotel, Rye
344—Faith, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe, Lancashire
345—United Brethren, Royal Oak Inn, Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn
369—Limestone Rock, Masonic Hall, Church-street, Clitheroe
449—Cecil, Sun Hotel, Hitchin
456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter
462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
489—Hundred of Elloe, Masonic Rooms, London Road, Spalding.
540—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline-street, Longton, Stafford.
636—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Morpeth
659—Blagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blyth
702—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.
739—Temperance, Masonic Room, New-street, Birmingham.
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
891—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.
1055—Derby, Knowsley's Hotel, Cheetham, Lancashire
1096—St. George, Private Room, Temperance Hotel, Tredegar, Mon.
1125—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Tiverton, Devon
1144—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne
1145—Equanity, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington.
1147—St. David, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. Germans, Cornwall.
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1304—Royd, Imperial Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire.
1373—St. Michael, Free Church School-rooms, Sittingbourne
1389—Bala, Pasgoch Hotel, Lain
1416—Falcon, Masonic Hall, Castle Yard, Thirsk
1427—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon
1576—Dee, Union Hotel, Parkgate, Cheshire
1589—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1593—Corbet, Coat of Arms, Towyn
1587—St. Giles, Royal Oak Hotel, Cheadle
1697—Hospitality Royal Hotel, Waterfoot, near Manchester
1782—Machen, Swan Hotel, Coleshill
1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
1911—De La Pré, Masonic Hall, Northampton
1915—Graystone, Forester's Hall, Whitstable
R.A. 213—Perseverance, 3 St. Giles Street, Norwich
R.A. 220—Harmony, Wellington Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
R.A. 275—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
R.A. 286—Strength, Green Man Hotel, Bacup.
R.A. 509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall Stockton-on-Tees
R.A. 613—Bridson, Masonic Hall, Southport
R.A. 818—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Lion Street, Abergavenny
M.M.—St. John's, Commercial Hotel, Bolton.
M.M. 16—Friendship, 2 St. Stephen's Street, Devonport

FRIDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7 30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
834—Rose Ash, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
963—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1066—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1154—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1296—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsmen Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel Londonstreet Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary's-street, Cardiff.
401—Royal Forest, Hark to Bounty Inn, Slaidburn
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7 30 (Instruction)
458—Aire and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse-street, Goole.
460—Sutherland of Unity, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme
526—Honour, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton
652—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth
673—Dartmouth, Dartmouth Hotel, West Bromwich
697—United, George Hotel Colchester.
815—Blair, Town Hall, Stretford-road, Hulme
1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Parliament-street, Harrogate
1034—Ecclesehill, Freemasons' Hall, Ecclesehill
1087—Beaudesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard
1143—Royal Denbigh, Council Room, Denbigh
1299—Rock, Royal Rock Hotel, Rock Ferry
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 993—Alexandra, Medway Hotel, Levenshulme

SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 185 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico at 7 (Instruction)
1767—Kensington, Courtfield Hotel, Earl's Court, S.W.
Rose of Lancaster Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
1556—Addiscombe, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon.
1597—Musgrave, Angel and Crown Hotel, Staines
R.A. 69—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol

ST. BEDE'S LODGE, No. 1119.

ON Wednesday, 29th ult., the annual meeting of this Lodge was held in the new Masonic Hall, Grange-road, Jarrow, when the interesting ceremony of installing the Worshipful Master elect for the ensuing year was duly performed in the presence of a large gathering of members and visiting brethren. Among others present were Bros. Thos. Renton P.M. and W.M. elect, James Ponder P.M., M. H. Dodd P.M., James Sedcole J.W., J. Armstrong J.D., D. W. Voss Organist, J. Witter P.M., J. R. Small I.P.M. 94 Sunderland, Jno. Usher P.M. 481 Newcastle, W. Biolette 315 Royal York, James Montgomery P.M. 991 Wellington Quay, G. S. Shotton I.P.M. 240 South Shields, J. H. Thompson W.M. 240 South Shields, Thomas Binks S.W. 240 South Shields, Wm. Davison J.W. 1970 South Shields, &c. Lodge was opened in due form by Bro. Hugh Golder W.M. The minutes of previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Messrs. Thomas Hook, marine engineer, 41 Edgar-street, Jarrow, and Bartholomew Pickard, 18 Lord-street, Jarrow, both of whom were declared duly elected. The Auditors' report was then read, which showed the Lodge to be in a progressive state. The ceremony of installing Bro. Thomas Renton P.M. into the chair of K.S. was then performed by Bro. J. Ponder P.M. After having been regularly saluted in the three degrees, the W.M. appointed and invested the following as his Officers for the year:—Bros. Hugh Golder I.P.M., J. Sedcole S.W., M. H. Dodds P.M. M. of C., J. W. Ramsey Secretary, Thomas Robinson Treasurer, H. Loderberg S.D., J. Robinson J.D., J. Potts I.G., Negal Brown S.S., Samuel Thompson J.S., D. W. Voss Organist, J. Horner Tyler. The W.M. was congratulated by the visiting brethren present. After which the Lodge was closed in love and harmony, and the brethren, to the number of upwards of fifty, adjourned to the County Hotel (Bro. Edward Forster's), Ormonde-street, Jarrow, where a first-class dinner was set out in excellent style. The chair was occupied by Bro. Thomas Renton W.M., and the vice-chair by Bro. J. Sedcole S.W., and the south by Bro. J. Armstrong J.W. Among others present were Bros. H. Golder I.P.M., M. H. Dodd P.M. M. of C., J. H. Dexter (Mayor of Jarrow), H. D. Duffell (Ex Mayor of Jarrow), J. Witter P.M., J. H. Thompson W.M. 240, J. Montgomery P.M. 991, J. R. Smart P.M. 481, G. S. Shotton I.P.M. 240, &c. The usual Masonic toasts were duly honoured. Bro. H. Golder I.P.M. proposed, in excellent terms, the health of the W.M., Bro. Thomas Renton, which was received with enthusiasm. The W.M. responded in suitable terms, and said he had every hope, judging from what he knew of the Officers and members of the St. Bede Lodge, of a harmonious and prosperous year. The proceedings were enlivened by songs and recitations, and a very agreeable night was spent.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Held at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., on Saturday, 1st instant. Present—Bros. Ferrar W.M., Gribbell S.W., Weeden J.W., Gellen S.D., Ashton J.D., Forss I.G., Lorkin acting Preceptor, Galer Secretary; also Bros. Brasted, Rucknell, Fenner, Pearcy, Powell, Daniels, Cleverly, Hall, and Rhodes. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Brasted offered himself as candidate, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed. Bro. Fenner worked the first, second, and third sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Daniels, of the Cornwallis Lodge, and Bro. Gellen, of the Skelmersdale Lodge, were elected members. Bro. Gribbell was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Nothing further having offered for the good of Freemasonry, the Lodge was closed in ancient form and adjourned to Saturday, 8th inst.

Our esteemed Bro. James Terry, P.P.S.G.W. Norths and Hunts, has accepted an invitation from the brethren of this Lodge of Instruction to rehearse the ceremonies of consecration and installation on Saturday evening, the 22nd inst., at 7 o'clock. On this occasion the members will be pleased to see as many Craftsmen present as can make it convenient to attend.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—Held at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Powell-road, Dalston, on Tuesday last. Present—Bros. Marsh W.M., Boyce J.W., Forss S.D., A. J. Clark J.D., Cushing I.G., F. Carr Secretary, Brasted P.M. acting Preceptor; also Bros. Wilson, Lorkin, Baker, Watkinson, Banister, Robinson, Bunker. After preliminaries, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Bunker candidate. Bro. Forss worked the first, second and third sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Boyce was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Lodge was then closed, and adjourned.

Stockwell Lodge of Instruction, No. 1399.—This Lodge, which has become so popular under the able Preceptorship of Bro. Frances P.P.G.S.D. Surrey, will recommence its weekly meetings at the Cock Tavern, 310 Kennington-road, on Thursday, 13th inst., on which occasion the ceremony of installation will be rehearsed by Bro. Arling W.M. 975. The Lodge meets every Thursday from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Brixton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1949. — The weekly meeting was held on Tuesday last, the 4th instant., at Bro. Monk's, the Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton. The W.M. Bro. Richard Poore was supported by the following Officers and brethren:—G. W. Knight S.W., C. H. Phillips J.W., E. A. Francis Preceptor, Henry M. Williams Secretary, S. Richardson S.D., E. Bye jun. J.D, A. E. Albert I.G.; Bros. Poore P.M., James Stevens P.M., F. Woodon, H. Hooper, C. J. Axford, James Worstencroft, W. H. Simons. Lodge was opened in due form, and the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was ably rehearsed by the W.M., with Bro Axford as candidate. The charge was also given by the W.M. On the motion of Bro. Williams, Secretary, seconded by Bro. E. Bye jun., Bro. W. H. Simons, of the Honor Oak Lodge, No. 1986, was unanimously elected a member. Bro. Knight was appointed W.M. for the ensuing week. Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned in perfect harmony. A meeting was afterwards held of the Brixton Lodge of Instruction Benevolent Association, when ballots of £5 5s each were secured by Bros. James Warren and Pulley. These amounts make a total of £89 5s sent to the Charities in the course of a few months.

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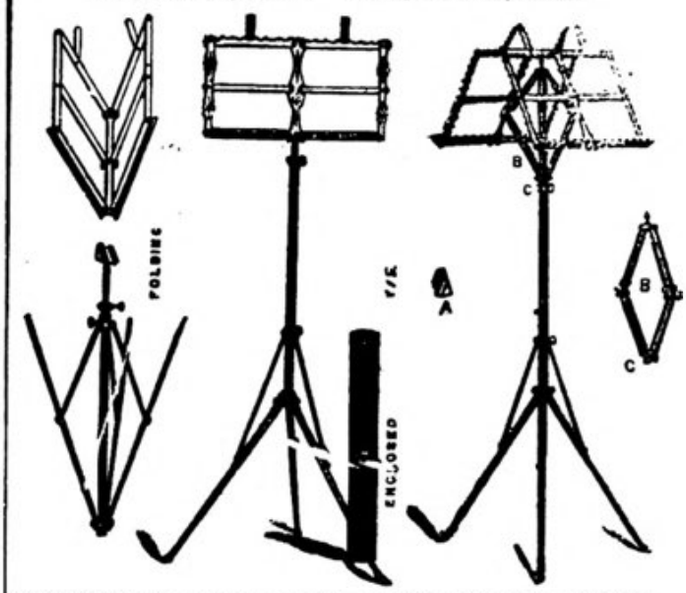

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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 453. SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER 1883. [PRICE THREEPENCE. 13s 6d per annum, post free.

RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

MINUTES are the records of proceedings, and if they were nothing more all that would be necessary would be to see that they were correctly entered and order them to be signed. That they are regarded as of more importance than a mere register of facts is often forcibly manifested, and with some show of reason. The common belief is that by confirming minutes acts done at a previous meeting and duly entered are confirmed as well, which at once makes them law. The only remedy left is to rescind an objectionable act, which in some cases can only be done after a certain lapse of time, or under conditions very dissimilar to those under which the original motion was carried. The process is clumsy, and is often fraught with injustice. A resolution carried hastily, or under pressure—a snatched vote, in fact—becomes a fixed law, at least for a time, without a remedy being afforded, except such as we have indicated.

—:o:—

In the foregoing paragraph we have dwelt briefly with the general question of confirmation of minutes. We perceive that it has arisen with regard to the proceedings of Grand Lodge. An evening contemporary hardly puts the matter fairly, because something is withheld that would have weight. If we remember rightly, at the last Quarterly Communication it was stated by a brother, of good authority, that it was competent for any member of Grand Lodge to move that the minutes of a preceding meeting or meetings should be confirmed except such portion or portions as might be pointed out. That opinion seemed to prevail, for if the minutes were correctly entered there was no reason why delay in signing them should be granted. The motive for delay was evidently to obtain a wider judgment upon a certain act done, and by postponing the signing of the minutes the right to question any part or parts of them is clearly recognised. We believe it is the wiser course to pursue. We know there is the danger of provoking talk, of vexatious delays, and of irritating grumblings, but as the Grand Master has supreme power over the conduct of the Lodge, he would take good care that a high privilege should not be turned into an obstructive weapon.

—:o:—

Take the vexed question of the status of Past Masters, for instance. Is it not a fact that a very large number of brethren are interested in the matter who have not yet had an opportunity of expressing an opinion? Many men object to disturb an accomplished act, that is one that had not only been carried but had also been confirmed. They would, however, be glad of a chance to urge their views upon confirmation, and they see no reason why they should not have the opportunity afforded them. But is it quite certain that the minutes are regarded as being correct in the case now before us? Some one got up in Grand Lodge, we believe it was Bro. Le Feuvre, who took exception to the record. Possibly he did not wish to disturb the decision arrived at with regard to the Past Masters, but he decidedly had an objection of some kind on a point of accuracy. It is hardly fair, therefore, to assume that the minutes were even correct of themselves, and it would be simply deferring the consideration of a vexed question by forcing the confirmation of minutes which contain the record of an objectionable or doubtful act.

—:o:—

The whole matter has been very properly delayed. We are not unmindful of the high authority of Bro. McIntyre, the Grand Registrar, but better far that he be proved in the wrong, than that an injustice even in form should be done. Besides, the status question had reached an angry point, and time was required to cool down the fiery spirits on both sides. If confirmation had been forced, exasperation would have been intensified, and the prospects of a settlement of a very vexed question would have been prolonged in heartburning and strife.

—:o:—

What do our brethren think of this? A brother in a Minnesota Lodge is exercised in his mind as to whether it is right to tolerate a member who engages in the liquor traffic. Personally he is shocked at the idea, and writes to the editor of the *Voice of Masonry* for light on the matter. Our contemporary is cautious in his reply. He says there is not unanimity of opinion nor of legislation on the subject. He has not time to hunt up the rulings on the question, but he adds:—We, as a Mason, cannot engage in the liquor business, because neither our conscience nor our judgment of Masonic duty will permit it. We feel that we have no right to tempt our brethren to injure themselves, their relatives, their neighbours, and their country by becoming drunkards, and that if we did such work we would be guilty of un-Christian and un-Masonic conduct.

What about "labour and refreshment?" and of what is the latter to consist? If of intoxicating liquors, who is to supply them? We admit that there is a difference between the open sale of drink and supplying it to Lodges on special occasions, but it is only in degree and not in essence. To be consistent it should be made compulsory for every brother to become a teetotaller, or abolish all festive gatherings in which strong drink is used. We have some idea of what bar keepers are in America, and it may be that the business is essentially a low one. We have a better knowledge of the Licensed Victuallers in our own country, and we have no hesitation in saying that, as a body, they are not behind any other class of tradesmen in intelligence, probity, and charity. If the moral teaching of Freemasonry is not sufficient to regulate a brother's habits and conduct, we are quite sure that no penal law will be prohibitive of indulgence. On the contrary, it is calculated to provoke rebellion, as an improper interference with personal liberty. It is very singular that the people who boast so much of freedom should be the first to forge the fetters of tyranny. So it is, and ever has been; and we suppose ever will be. Virtue comes by self-control and not by force, and nowhere is that lesson more forcibly taught than in Freemasonry.

—:o:—

Only a few days ago a gentleman told us of an incident that occurred during the Crimean War, which is not only interesting, but noble and beautiful. In one of the many skirmishes that took place during that prolonged campaign a Russian officer and an English soldier came to a hand-to-hand conflict. It was death to one or both, unless some unforeseen power intervened. The English soldier, in a moment

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of inspiration, gave a Masonic sign, instantly the Russian officer dropped his weapon and grasped his antagonist by the hand. At the same instant another soldier, who had only observed the fierce attitude of the other two, stabbed the officer in the back with his bayonet. The wound, although severe, was not fatal, and the soldier Mason carried the Russian officer to the lines and tended him with all the care of a bosom friend. The officer recovered, but he never forgot his English brother, with whom he remained on terms of amity until the death of the English soldier, which occurred through dysentery some time afterwards.

—:o:—

Our esteemed and able contemporary the *Keystone* says, in a recent number, "Bro. the Bishop of Peterborough, who for some time past has been waging a fight with death, is well known abroad for his scintillating wit and sarcasm, no less than for his ecclesiastical accomplishments and position." We regret to say that the fight for life is not yet over, although there are signs of the flesh conquering for the present. The following is a capital story told of Dr. Magee:—

One day our brother, the Bishop, was in a railway carriage, immersed in a newspaper, when a temporal peer came along, using language of the most offensive character to a railway porter, who had mislaid some of his lordship's luggage. When he entered the carriage the peer saw the Bishop, and saw also that the Bishop must have overheard him. Profuse in his apologies, the temporal lord explained that he was righteously angry at a piece of culpable carelessness, and that in such cases he was in the habit of calling a spade a spade. "I am surprised and delighted to hear that," the Bishop grimly replied, "because from my experience I certainly was afraid you called it a shovel." The peer looked foolish and entered another carriage.

—:o:—

We have before remarked upon the characteristics of some of our cousins across the Atlantic. The following incident affords an apt illustration of the fact. A man noted as a good citizen, and as a Jacksonian democrat, sought admission into a Lodge. He was elected, and at the preliminary stage of initiation was asked a well known and very important question. His reply was dramatic. Raising his right hand, he answered, with great deliberation and force: "In the Great Jehovah and the Democratic party."

—:o:—

The following is not a bad companion story, taken from an American contemporary:—

Bro. Capt. L. M. Chastean, Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Captain of the Park Guard, tells this story of one of his subordinates and Attorney-General Brewster. Several years ago the Captain had in his service a guard named Smith, proverbial for his dry humour and mock dignity. One day Mr. Brewster came tearing up Belmont Avenue behind a pair of trotters. As he passed the guard, Smith frantically waved his club. In a moment Mr. Brewster reined in his horses and returned. "Well, my Lord, what is it?" raising his hat to the martinet guard. "The Duke is riding too fast," said Smith, with the utmost gravity.

—:o:—

Brother Knight, Lord Mayor of London, has been giving a specimen of his saltatory accomplishments in Scotland. He attended a ball in connection with the Skye gathering at Portree recently, and so expert was he in reel and strathspey that the natives were forced to admit that in the City magnate they had met their match. The "sons of the mountain" and the musicians entered into a conspiracy and thought to tire out our worthy brother, but they calculated without their host, and had to confess that his Lordship combined pluck with his agility and skill, and made a draw of the contest. The Lord Mayor kept the floor with the best of them, and when the signal for cessation was given he quietly remarked, "They little know the stuff Lord Mayor's are made of."

—:o:—

That was a capital little bit in *Punch* last week. "Miss Lavinia" was reading a paragraph in the *Times*, "The Lord Mayor's Court," when "Mrs. Ramsbotham," startled at the news, exclaimed: "Caught, my dear! I had no idea that he had run away! What on earth's he been doing?" The good old soul had not heard of his worship's doings at Portree, or perhaps we might have had an interesting and characteristic homily on dancing, especially on the Scotch methods of the art.

CALL TO LABOUR.

WHAT is that mystic sound now ringing through the Lodge rooms? For weeks past silence has prevailed. The brethren have not statedly met. No Master has commanded within, or Tyler without. But now all is changed. A throng of brethren have passed the outer door, and within is heard the mystic sound of the Gavel. It speaks with no uncertain voice. It calls on to Labour. The summer is ended, the prolonged season of refreshment is over, and from seaside, lake and mountain, from office, store and manufactory, the members of the Masonic fraternity are wending their way to their "old home," the Lodge-room. How cheerful is the welcome that even the "furniture" gives them! The Holy Bible is open, with its precious promises of a benediction to "good and faithful" brethren: the Square must be open, to teach fresh lessons of virtue; and the Compasses are likewise open, to warn against the evils incident to the sway of unbridled passions. In a word, the LODGE IS OPEN; and this phrase speaks a volume. We are "called on to Labour."

Well may Freemasons honour the Craftsmen "who first invented work." How much does it imply! A meeting upon the Square—the making of Masons—the dispensation of Charity—the enjoyment of Refreshment after Labour. But what is the introduction to the autumn and winter's work? Fraternal greetings the most hearty. We meet together after perhaps months of separation. A fresh zest is given to our labour. It has the spice of novelty. We see again in their exalted stations those whom we chose to rule over us. We are glad to greet them, and we long to see them exercising their several prerogatives in their respective positions. The Masonic triad of W.M., S.W., and J.W.,—all of them are masters in turn, and worshipful. We are proud to look to the East, for it is thence that we derive our Light.

Carlyle once said: "The true epic of our times is, not arms and the man, but tools and the man," or rather, to paraphrase it Masonically, working tools and the Mason. These teach lessons to the initiate that epitomise the instruction of the great and good of all ages, inspired and uninspired. Again, we are to strive, in friendly and noble emulation, who best can work and best agree. Theodore Parker said: "Work is the only universal currency which God accepts." Although this was not spoken of Masonic work, we may well include it. Surely the teaching of the Divine lessons of Faith, Hope and Charity, of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, are acceptable to the Grand Architect of the Universe. Certainly when these precepts are exemplified in practice—when the cement of Brotherly Love is so spread as to unite, as one man, all the Freemasons on all the face of the whole earth; and when the brother in distress, or his widow or little ones, are tenderly cared for by the extension of open-handed charity, the All seeing Eye of Him who inheriteth eternity, beholds and blesses both the giver and the receiver!

Neither have the Craft in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania been idle during the months in which they have ceased to statedly meet together. In the quiet retirement of their homes, and in their intervals of vacation they have not forgotten the homeless but have been devising a plan for erecting and sustaining a Masonic Home for aged and indigent worthy Master Masons, which, when happily matured and consummated, shall gladden many a bleeding heart, banish tears from many a weeping eye, and show to the world that our actions match our principles, and we practise what we teach.

We trust, this autumn, to see the work go bravely on. An idle Lodge is an anomaly in Masonry. When its labours cease, its best energies are dormant. Not only are its powers unemployed, they are actually impaired. The Mason's mind is like a pool of water, which, if it be ruffled by the wind, stirred by the rain, shone upon by the sun, becomes a beautiful mirror, reflecting each leaf, blade of grass and cloud that overshadow it; but if it be left to itself, at rest, it becomes a stagnant pool, its beauty changed to hideousness, and instead of attracting the eye, repelling all that approach it. Those Officers are to be sympathised with, or rather, perhaps, to be inspired with new life, whose Lodges meet only to close; who call on only to call off.

Now that the Gavel has called all Freemasons on to Labour, let us, one and all, work with a will. Let us

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signify, by our regular and punctual attendance, that we have a personal interest in the welfare of the Lodge. Let the Officers carefully acquire and impressively render the true work. Let the petitions of the distressed meet with prompt attention. Thus let one and all work with heart and mind in the beneficent cause of Freemasonry. We believe that the epoch predicted by Isaiah will arrive, when all people "shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more;" and we believe, too, that Freemasonry will aid in this glorious consummation. Its gospel teaches peace, goodwill towards men, and it is styled truly the handmaid of religion. Its gospel says—

"Fill brightest hours with labour,
Rest comes sure and soon.
Give every flying minute
Something to keep in store;
Work, for the time is coming
When man shall work no more."

—*Keystone.*

GRAND MASTER OF MASONS.

THE office of Grand Master of Masons is one of great dignity and importance. There is no office in civil government more honourable, and but few that involve greater responsibilities. A Grand Master is a monarch or sovereign ruler with almost unlimited powers. Excepting while his Grand Lodge is in session, his word is law to the Craft throughout its jurisdiction, subject only to an appeal to the Grand Lodge; but such an appeal does not invalidate his rulings until they have been heard and decided by the Grand Lodge. It is a proud position for any Mason to occupy who can fill it with credit to himself and honour to the Fraternity. Unlike all civil offices there are no emoluments connected with it to excite the ambition of the avaricious, nor anything of a sordid nature to sway the judgment in the administration of affairs. There are no honours to be derived from it for personal aggrandisement, nor popularity to be gained, except by a faithful discharge of its duties in an intelligent manner.

It must be evident to every Mason, and especially to those who have held official positions in a Lodge, that the duties of a Grand Master are such as can only be successfully performed by one well versed in Masonry. They require a thorough knowledge of the ancient regulations, landmarks, ritualism and usages of Masonry; of the constitution of the Grand Lodge he represents, and of all rules and regulations adopted by it for the government of the Craft. In addition to these qualifications a Grand Master should possess executive ability of the highest order, and such moral and social qualifications as will command the respect and approval of the world at large. When installed, he becomes at once the head of the Order; the Mason of all others to whom the world will look for an exemplification of those traits of character which illustrate the principles and teachings of Freemasonry. To the Craft he becomes the source of light to which they turn on all occasions. His interpretation of the law is accepted in all cases of doubt, and his counsel and advice is sought as the proper remedy in all matters of controversy among the brethren. If worthy and well qualified for such duties and such responsibilities, peace, harmony and prosperity will reign throughout his jurisdiction; while, on the other hand, should he be found wanting, strife, confusion and misfortune may prevail. Upon the first of these conditions hangs all the honours as he surrenders the emblem of authority to his successor and takes up the permanent title of "Past Grand Master."—*Masonic Advocate.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In general debility, nervous excitation, and mental depression, these unrivalled Pills have a marvellous effect. They have won the confidence of millions in all parts of the civilised world. Constitutions shaken by sensual excesses, by long residence in unwholesome climates, by sedentary habits, overwork, worry, or anxiety, are wonderfully renovated by a course of this extraordinary medicine, which, powerful as is its action on the whole system, is perfectly harmless to the tenderest frame. The Pills are composed of rare and carefully selected balsams, without the admixture of any mineral whatever, or other deleterious substance. They operate directly, powerfully, and beneficially upon the whole mass of blood. The most sceptical cannot question the fact when we see indigestion cured, liver complaints arrested, the oppressed lungs brought into healthful play, and every physical function renewed and strengthened by their agency.

A GORGEOUS CEREMONIAL.

EARLY in July the A. and A. Rite celebrated their reunion in the Valley of Toledo, and, judging from the account we give below, taken from the *Masonic Review*, published at Cincinnati, it "was an impressive and brilliant exemplification of the solemn mysteries of the Rite from the 4° to the 18° inclusive." Our contemporary says the brethren in Toledo are celebrated for their "exceptionally rich interpretations of the rituals, and for their intelligent and conscientious exaltations of the symbols." We should say so, according to the following "descriptive passage from the pen of Rev. Bro. Edward Anderson 32°, of Toledo, who was an eye-witness and a helper in the Toledo work:"—

The A. and A. Rite consists of grades in Masonry from the 4° to the 32° inclusive—only from the 4° to and including the Rose Croix or 18° being conferred in the Valley of Toledo, while in the Orient of Ohio those beyond are received in Cincinnati. This is a system of Christian Masonry which culminates in the most vivid pictures of the death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ, with an intensely impressive portrayal of the virtues which are intended to be resultant in each human life therefrom. To this effect every detail of the grades most tenderly leads, and for richness of accessory, solemnity in speech and act, thrilling and heart-searching thought, deep soul music adapted to the application and inspiration of the thought, depictions that rouse, under the passionate touch of the music (a high-mass for the soul), the tearful response of any one who has a heart which has accepted the beautiful lessons of the Templar, there is no service in the Church of Rome to equal it, and only in the scenes of nature, where one catches some of the finer vibrations that reveal the music of a sunbeam, scored on the staff of the rainbow, or in the tender pathos of a loving, penitent thought, can one find anything so affecting and so effective for a reaching after the divine strength that comes to a holy soul. Tears often testify to the effect of scenes of trial as of a discipline duly borne, and whether it is Zorababel before the Ark of the Captivity, or the "Eloi" of Jesus, there is the passion of heart and not only of body, and the struggle of a soul which is felt to be eternal.

So each neophyte saw it, and each breathless looker-on "who had gone this way before," felt the impress, when under the deep effect of a quivering light on the lesson of the Rose Croix, helped by the symbolic altar cloth and the hidden voice, the sense came of meaning for the inner soul, like those other voices of God which we only catch now and then and as our finer natures assume the ascendancy, when we realize that

"There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdest,
But in his motion like a cherub sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal sounds!
But, whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it."

Some sense of this rare music of the "light which is the life of the world" was had as under the gloom of a dead earth of sin, and a dead Christ in the midst of it; while all were bowed beneath a consciousness of the penalty to wrong, and when only a horrid luminousness glared from the emblems of mortality on the cross, gently there stole on the sense a new hope, as from far away came the sweet words, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and as the grim token of death was changed to the Rose of Sharon, under a light that we saw through our tears, and which revealed roses everywhere, what is the wonder that all flashed with joy, and every one bounded to his feet when a full chorus, with sacbut and cornet and harp, swelled the chorus of "The Marv'lous Work," and of the Benedictus, or that under the reaction all found relief in the rich harmony of Mozart's 12th mass.

Who can tell the effect to be borne through the homely lives of everyday men, as a yearning, tired and longing soul lies weeping at the sacred emblem of all that is to him his religion and his heart, when a glad hopeful voice swells the song, "Lift up thy Soul!"

Of the music, what can be said? There was in it skill and heart, and this added to all matters of adaptation to which we have alluded. Suffused eyes testified to it—and especially during the evening of Rose Croix—more than could words.

Hand to hand with the music were the flowers, which are the notes of the music of nature painted on the staff of light. The Floral Committee had shown even more of taste than of labour, and the "rose-cross" was a rose picture. Two pillars of roses flanked the cross of roses, and the background was a vast bed of roses that covered the rear of the stage, and all sent out a perfume that filled the air. The "transformation scene," with the picture of rare art in the new altar-cloth, embroidered in white satin, was a surprise and a delight which was shown in that hush of silence that tells of the breath held under charmed amazement, and which found vent in a sigh of relief as the quartette with full orchestra and piano sang the "Salva Regina."

The Great Northern Lodge of Instruction, No. 1287, will resume its weekly meetings at the "Berwick Arms," Berners-street, W., on Thursday, the 20th instant, at eight o'clock. The brethren meet under the Preceptorship of Bro. W. Cleghorn P.M. 1287.

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HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

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LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

LONDON Bridge is the great central station of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. From that centre lines radiate to New Cross on the one hand, and to Kensington on the other. What may be called the home branches spread out and interlace each other in the most intricate manner. The ground covered embraces most of the places selected for suburban residences, and the facilities afforded to the public for travelling at once attest the growth of population and the development of railway enterprise. The main line goes through New Cross, and on the right lines branch off to Tulse Hill, Streatham, Wimbledon, winding round to Mitcham Junction, from whence a branch goes to Carshalton and Sutton, where it diverges, one spur going to Cheam, Ewell, Epsom Town, Leatherhead, Dorking, and Horsham, the other ending on Epsom Downs. The line continues from Mitcham Junction to Croydon, and here we propose to make our starting point. The country is very beautiful all round Tooting, Mitcham, Carshalton, Sutton, Cheam, Banstead Downs and Epsom, and would well repay the trouble of a walking tour, or a bicycle or tricycle jaunt.

Croydon, as a town, is not picturesque of itself. It is a large railway centre, and is growing in size yearly. It is only recently that it became incorporated, and now it has a Mayor and a Town Council. The suburbs of Croydon are pretty, and it possesses many associations that will attract the student of history, and one memorial at least of which the Craft has reason to be proud, for here is situated the Asylum for Decayed Freemasons and their Widows. The manor of Croydon was given to the church, and an archiepiscopal palace was founded there, around which cling many historical incidents. The foundation of the church dates from the Saxon era, but the present structure was begun at the end of the fourteenth, and completed by Archbishop Chicheley early in the fifteenth century. It contains several monuments erected to various Archbishops of Canterbury, some effigies and tombs. Among those buried in the church is Dr. Richard Phillips, the vicar, who was a Roman Catholic. On one occasion, when preaching at St. Paul's, he exclaimed: "We must root out printing, or printing will root out us!" Neither result has happened, and we are not sure that Roman Catholics would wipe out printing if they could. Dr. Clewer, who was collated by Charles II., was of a less reputable character. He was a thief, had been convicted of stealing a silver cup, and burnt in the hand at the Old Bailey. There is an amusing story told of Dr. Clewer. He was waylaid on the Acton road, but he had not a farthing of money about him. This serious failure of the footpad's purpose did not at all prevent the two men sitting down together to gamble with cards, the result being that the Doctor had to go home without his canonicals. Happily such looseness of practice and morals would not now be tolerated. The country round Box Hill, Dorking, Red Hill and Wotton is exceedingly beautiful. The latter village was the home of John Evelyn, whose diary is a rich and valuable storehouse. The writer lived long and saw many changes. He began his career in the time of Charles I. and ended it in the reign of Queen Anne. He was thus a living witness of the fall of Charles I., the Revolution, the restoration of the "Merry Monarch," the reign of James II., of the abdication of the latter, and the reign of William III., and died four years after Anne began to reign. He has given some interesting accounts of two of the most disastrous events that ever befell London—the Great Plague in 1664 and the Great Fire in 1666. He took a most prominent part in the foundation of that noble pile of buildings known as Greenwich Hospital, probably the finest in the world; he was the patron and friend of Grinling Gibbons, the eminent carver, and his works on trees are still consulted as high authorities on forestry. There are some valuable memorials of this great and good man at Wotton, now in the occupation of Mr. John Evelyn, who is styled the "Squire," not only because of his social position, but because of his liberality and kindness of heart. Guildford, as we have observed, is on a spur line from Horsham. There are the remains of an ancient castle at Guildford, but they are hardly worth a journey to see, although the building and the speculations that discoveries have given rise to invest it with much interest.

Branching downwards from Horsham, one line goes to Pulborough and the other to Shoreham. A glance at the Company's map will show that a long line from Hastings to Portsmouth almost hugs the coast of the English Channel the whole of the way, and on that line and branching out of it lie the most interesting spots with which we shall have to deal. Before, however, treating of them, we shall briefly notice some of the most prominent features that present themselves along the various routes before reaching the coast line. At Pulborough the line spreads out to Midhurst, of which we have already spoken in a previous paper. Near here are the remains of Cowdray House, once a mansion of great size and strength. It was originally founded by the Bohuns, and afterwards came into the hands of Lord John Montague, as a gift from Henry VII. Sir Anthony Brown married the heiress, and some notable events occurred at Cowdray House during his time and that of his successors. Edward VI. visited Sir Anthony in 1547, and in a letter he speaks of Cowdray as a "goodly house, where he was marvellously, yea, rather excessively banketted." Queen Elizabeth was the guest of Lord Montague, son of Sir Anthony Brown, who was half-brother of the member of the family bearing that name. Queen Bess was fond of flattery, and her host ministered to her bent by addressing her as "The Miracle of Time," "Nature's Glory," "Fortune's Empress," "The World's Wonder," and then the chronicle goes on to add that she was "most royallie feasted; the proportion of breakfast was three oxen, and one hundred and fortie geese." The mansion was destroyed by fire in 1793, which was not the only calamity that befell the family at that time, for, according to the work on "Abbeys," &c., to which we have before referred,—"A few weeks after this stately pile was destroyed the noble owner, the young Viscount Montague, during the life of his mother, and before the intelligence of the fire could reach him, was drowned, together with his fellow-traveller Mr. Sedley Burdett, brother of Sir Francis Burdett, in rashly attempting to navigate the Falls of the Rhine, at Schaffhausen, in October 1793." The history of the family is romantic and very patriotic. From Midhurst the line runs down to the coast, as does the other branch from Pulborough, but on this latter line Arundel is situated. The castle is of ancient foundation, and was given to Roger de Montmorency by William the Conqueror, who created him Earl of Arundel. There is a legend, of course, in connection with the Castle. It is stated that the Queen Dowager of France fell in love with William de Albini, Earl of Arundel and Sussex, and wanted to marry him. He refused, and the slighted lady sought revenge. She caused him to be seized, and cast into a cave containing a lion. The Earl proved himself to be a second Samson, he put his arm into the brute's mouth, and tore out its tongue. Some spiteful chronicler adds that the Earl actually reached the tail of the lion, and "turned him the wrong side outwards." A brave deed is recorded of a woman in connection with this Castle. In 1139 the Empress Maud became the guest of Adeliza, relict of Henry I. King Stephen, anxious to seize Maud, appeared before the Castle with a large army. Nothing daunted, the Queen Dowager sent the following spirited message to the King: "She had received the Empress as her friend, not as his enemy; she had no intention of interfering in their quarrels, and therefore begged the King to allow her Royal guest to quit Arundel, and try her fortune in some other part of England. But," added she, "if you are determined to besiege her here, I will endure the last extremity of war rather than give her up, or suffer the laws of hospitality to be violated." This noble message had its effect, and Maud retired to Bristol. We shall not dwell upon this old Castle; it will be enough to say that it was allowed to go to ruin, but Charles Howard, the eleventh Duke of Norfolk, restored it in 1815, at a cost of over half a million. This fact alone tells the story of its vastness and importance. It is the seat of the present Duke of Norfolk. Bramber is not far from Shoreham. It possesses a ruined Castle with a chequered history; this alone affords any attraction to the tourist. The main line to Brighton runs past Red Hill to the Three Bridges. From here a branch goes east to Tunbridge Wells, and from it spurs reach down to the coast line in several directions. The ground covered by these lines embraces some pretty bits of Sussex scenery, but we shall not dwell upon that point.

Instead of commencing the coast line track at Hastings, which, together with St. Leonards, will be dealt with in the next paper, we purpose starting at Eastbourne, situated at the terminus of a spur line, which stretches out from Pevensey and Polegate. Eastbourne is a striking example of what money and enterprise can do. The Duke of Devonshire, who holds large property here, and who has been very liberal in help, and the London and Brighton Railway Company, have made the place what it is—one of the most charming of seaside resorts. Nature has not been particularly bountiful to Eastbourne, but art has developed her resources, and the two combined have effected a wonderfully beautiful transformation. The land is somewhat flat, and the climate would be relaxing were it not for the sea breezes, which have little obstruction, and which render the air healthy and bracing. The town is well drained, and is made picturesque by the planting of trees and shrubs. Devonshire Park and buildings afford the means of recreation all the year round, the Wish Tower is one of the landmarks of the place, but the great object of attraction is Beachy Head, which reaches a height of between five and six hundred feet. A splendid view is obtained from its summit, and when the sea is rough, the visitor can watch the tempest in all its grandeur in perfect security. We are not much concerned with the past of Eastbourne. There is a small house known as Oak Cottage, near which was an oak tree in which, it is stated, Charles II. concealed himself whilst waiting a chance to escape to France. If not of much historical account itself, it has near neighbours that yield a full measure of interest. There is no doubt that William the Norman landed his army of 60,000 men, which he brought over in 900 ships, at Pevensey Bay, and that a castle was erected at Pevensey, the ruins of which form a continual source of pleasure to visitors. Professor Airey says that Cæsar also landed at Pevensey Bay in two successive invasions of this country. If that be so, what mighty interest centres round the spot. The two most important events in the history of the country began at Pevensey—events that led to the foundation of a nation that has no parallel in history. Pevensey is first mentioned in 792, but the walls of the castrum, still standing and defying time, attest the ancient character of the work, which is stated to be the finest Roman building in the country. Pevensey Castle, therefore, is a national shrine, the spot where was begun the great changes which have resulted in the foundation of a glorious empire. A few miles further inland are the ruins of Hurstmonceaux Castle. It was a brick building, and the remains show that it was a place of great strength. There are many associations connected with the Castle which should be read up before visiting the ruins. Pursuing the journey westwards, the old town of Lewes is reached. The Castle is the great point of attraction, and is worth a visit. Formerly a rich Priory existed, and at one time there were thirteen churches in the town, now reduced to about half that number. Nothing remains of the Priory except a slab forming the marble tombstone of Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror and wife of William of Warren, who founded the Priory. The slab is richly sculptured in bas relief; some leaden coffins were found in the neighbourhood during railway excavations, which are believed to contain the remains of others concerned in the foundation of the Priory. The whole have been deposited in a small Norman building, called "Gundreda's Chapel," built for the purpose, close to the parish church of Southover. From Lewes there is a line running down to Seaford and Newhaven. From the latter place there is a capital service of boats to Dieppe, Havre

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and Honfleur. Tours are arranged for France and various parts of the Continent on a most liberal scale, particulars of which are given in the Company's time tables. From Lewes the line goes to Brighton—London by the sea. This latter title indicates its character completely, with one important difference. London is cosmopolitan, and so is Brighton, but it is chiefly the "Upper Ten" who flock to the seaside town, while the poor and rich of every clime congregate in the great metropolis. Brighton is essentially aristocratic, and all that money can purchase is to be had there. It is subject to popular incursions, but the backbone of the place are the rich visitors and the residents who, owing to the railway facilities afforded, are enabled to go to and from London, transact their business, and enjoy all the advantages of good society and the pure ozone of the sea. Brighton is a marvel of progress; it is ever growing, and what it will become is almost beyond conception. Past Shoreham and Lancing, where quiet people sojourn, is Worthing. This place has some of the airs and graces of its near neighbour, Brighton, but it is quieter and cheaper. It is the children's paradise, and the beach is much frequented by them. The town lies low; behind are hills, which keep off the north and east winds. Worthing is noted for the growth of figs, which ripen properly and find a market in Brighton. There are some pretty drives and walks in the locality, some old churches worth seeing, and excellent bathing. At Ford Junction a spur line projects out to Littlehampton, and further on another one to Bognor. The first-mentioned place unites the advantages of good bathing, almost extreme quietude, and agreeable walks in the country, which is beautifully wooded. The river Arun, close by, we are told, yields good sport for the angler. Bognor is a little more lively, it is however frequented because of the quiet and innocent relaxation it affords. Between Barnham Junction and Chichester is the far-famed Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, and the scene of the most pleasant race-meeting of the year. It is held in Goodwood Park, and being private property regulations can be enforced that would not be possible on an open racecourse. The public are only tolerated, but it is a generous toleration that is exercised, and those who go to what is termed "glorious Goodwood" are only subject to such conditions as would come naturally to all well-bred persons. Cairney's Seat, an elevated spot, commands a fine view of the surrounding country. A mile away is Rook's Hill, one of the principal summits of the South Downs; this is more than 700 feet above the level of the sea. In the house are some fine paintings by Vandyck and Gainsborough, Kneller, Reynolds, and Lily. Here also are to be seen the silver breakfast plate used by Napoleon on the morning of Waterloo, and the shirt of Charles I. This collection is incongruous, but it is nevertheless interesting. The park is always open, and the house can be viewed when the family are away. We have coupled Gainsborough's name with Vandyck's, because the great Suffolk painter almost idolised the wonderful Dutch artist. The last words that Gainsborough uttered were: "We are all going to heaven, and Vandyck is of the party."

Beyond Drayton, the station for Goodwood, is Chichester, an ancient city, clean and pleasant. The cathedral is the great attraction, but its position mars its proportions and obscures its effects when approached. It shows best at a distance, with its fine spire rising about 300 feet high. The original edifice was founded during the eleventh century. It suffered twice from fire, and the restorations during the course of centuries were not wisely effected. Cromwell's Ironsides did enormous damage to the interior of the structure. They were particularly iconoclastic at Chichester, and have left the signs of their destructiveness to the present day. Still it is a grand old monument, and ought to be seen. It is nearly as broad as York Cathedral, and has two aisles on each side of the nave, a unique arrangement. The Consistory Court was founded for the trial of the Lollards, and dates from the time of Henry VI. The judge's chair is still to be seen, and a sliding panel conceals a dark room, which appears to have been used as a prison. The edifice contains some fine mural tablets by Flaxman. One represents Miss Agnes Cromwell, and is regarded as one of the finest productions of this famous sculptor. There is also one in memory of Collins, who was a native of the town. The poet is shown sitting pensively, bending over the pages of the Bible, while his lyre and his manuscripts lie neglected by his side. Collins suffered the pangs of poverty while in London, but a legacy of £2,000 succoured his later days, which were darkened by a mental malady that left him only intermittent periods for enjoyment. The choir is rich, and there are portraits of the English sovereigns from the Conquest to George I., and of the bishops down to the Reformation. Formerly a wall surrounded the city, and gates guarded the entrances thereto. The latter have been removed, but a portion of the former remain, and have been converted into a terrace walk for the palace and deanery. From Chichester the line goes on to Havant for Hayling Island, a place resorted to by those who want sea air, quiet and rest. The line continues on to Portsmouth, and from hence the Isle of Wight is reached. Here for the present we bring our peregrinations to a close.

The London brethren are about to lose an influential member of their body by his removal to a different locality. Brother Charles Atkins, the Junior Vice-President of the Lodge of Benevolence, having been advised that another winter in London might have serious results, has determined to change his locality to Torbay, where the air is more genial, and where he has taken the Queen's Hotel. The brethren of the Egyptian Lodge, No. 27, and of the John Hervey Lodge, No. 1260, will miss in Bro. Atkins a Past Master who has served those Lodges faithfully and well.

DEATH.

MORGAN.—At his residence, Harewood Villa, West Barnet, Herts, on the 13th instant, in his 93rd year, WILLIAM AUSTIN MORGAN, for many years Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Barnet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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FINANCE AND THE NEW TEMPLE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Now that the question of a new Temple is before the Craft, it would be well to consider the financial position of Grand Lodge. It is desirable that the restoration and improvements of Freemasons' Hall should be as complete as possible, even though the work has to be delayed for some time. There is no occasion to hurry to conclusions, and I trust there is no necessity for warning against favouritism or jobbery. But lest I should be accused of starting a hare and declining to hunt, to use a metaphor of Bro. Havers', I may say at once that I have too much confidence in the honour and integrity of the leading spirits of Grand Lodge to feel any doubt as to whatever action may be decided upon and carried out. What I fear is, that undue haste and financial trepidation may lead to results more costly and less satisfactory than they ought to be. I will just go back two or three years. When Bro. Raynham Stewart proposed to increase the grant to the Benevolent Institution, £800 a-year, there was much tribulation. Fears were entertained that the income of Grand Lodge would not bear the increased strain proposed to be placed upon it, and indeed there was great danger of the proposal falling through. It was then, Sir, that you came to the rescue, and I have now before me a reprint from your excellent journal of 4th March 1882, entitled "Receipts and Payments of the Fund of General Purposes from October 1879 to September 1881." That table settled the financial question, placed information before the brethren they hitherto were not in possession of, and quieted the fears of the alarmists. Bro. Stewart started a noble idea, but you made its accomplishment possible by placing the financial position of Grand Lodge before the brethren in a clear and unmistakable manner. A few figures taken from this table may not be without their value just now. The balance in hand in October 1879 was over £2,000—two years later it was more than doubled. In those two years Stock was disposed of to the value of £6,730, but during the same period no less a sum than £13,060 was invested. The improvement was very marked, and there is no doubt but that it has continued. For instance, I believe I am right in stating that at the time Brother Stewart made his proposal the actual amount invested by Grand Lodge in Government Stock was £11,150; at the present time, according to the report of the Special Building Committee, it is £22,000. This not only shows a wonderful vitality, but it also vindicates the action of Grand Lodge in making the increased grant to the Benevolent Institution. It is also suggestive as to the future, and should give confidence to those who have to deal with the question of a new Temple and the changes and improvements that have been rendered necessary by the late fire.

I am neither an optimist nor a pessimist; I would not stand still, nor would I rush wildly on. I would rather be hopeful than doubtful, and with such an example of the recuperative power of Grand Lodge as I have laid before my readers I think there need be no fear as to its being able to find ways and means to carry out any scheme that may be determined upon. It is essential, however, to have due regard to facts, and with your permission I propose to deal with the main features of the report prepared by the Special Building Committee. The first thing that strikes me is the sum of £6 000 proposed to be given to Mr. Bacon for the tail end of his lease—five years and four months—including the furniture and fixtures and "goodwill." It would be interesting to know what the goodwill represents in money, and what Messrs. Spiers and Pond are prepared to pay for it. I presume due allowance has been made for the difference between the value of the fittings to be purchased and those that will be required for the new hotel. I take it for granted, too, that the question of dilapidation formed a matter of consideration when the sum of £6,000 was fixed. It is a pertinent question to ask—How much would Mr. Bacon have to surrender at the end of his lease, and what are his responsibilities with regard to the building? I have no doubt all these points have been considered, but they have not been put before Grand Lodge, and it is necessary that they should be taken into account before the time for decision arrives. Not only is it proposed to pay £6,000 to Mr. Bacon, but the rent he now pays, £360, will be lost.

Now let us look at the case of Messrs. Spiers and Pond. At present they pay £1,200 a-year, and hold an unexpired lease of twenty-two years. It is proposed to increase the rent to £2,000 a-year, and grant a lease of fifty years from the time of the completion of the alterations. For this increase of rent it is proposed to rebuild Bacon's Hotel at a cost of £15,000. Of course a new banqueting hall will be included, although nothing is said about it in the report we are dealing with. The kitchen is to be removed to the top of the building, at a cost of £5,000. Then there would be fittings, decorations and contingencies, which are put down at £4,000. The total outlay for this portion of the scheme would be £30,000. This is only an approximate estimate; in all probability the cost will far exceed the estimate, it almost invariably does; and if that should be the case, then the return to Grand Lodge would be little, if any, more than 2 per cent. upon the outlay. That is too small, and on the face of it a bad speculation,—that is if it stands alone. According to the evidence of the Special Building Committee themselves they propose to borrow £18,000 at 3 per cent. Now take their figures, £30,000 for the hotel part of their scheme, and it will be seen that the interest upon that sum would be £900; but they only get £800 back, a clear loss of £100 a-year.

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There are other features of the scheme which may justify this arrangement. Messrs. Spiers and Pond give up their present banquetting room and kitchen, but these are more than made good by removing the kithen to the top of the building, and by granting them the whole of the space under the new temple. The gain to Grand Lodge would be the present kitchen, to be used as a supper-room, and the banquetting hall. To unite the latter with the destroyed buildings so as to form a grand Temple, would cost £16,400, less insurance £6,400, leaving £10,000 to be provided. Does this sum include the restoration of the damaged statue, provide for replacing the burned pictures as far as possible, and for a new organ? What allowance has been made for loss during the work of alterations and rebuilding? I presume that Mr. Bacon's rent would cease directly the contemplated arrangement was signed; we know that Messrs. Spiers and Ponds' increased rent would not begin until all the alterations had been completed. Between the two periods a considerable time would elapse, and unless this and other contingencies have been provided for I fear the present scheme would greatly exceed the estimates put forth.

Of course Messrs. Spiers and Pond would pay any increase of rates that might occur. It is hardly likely that the parish authorities will allow such an opportunity for increasing the assessment to pass. They will naturally say an outlay of £50,000 means an increased value, and we must share in the advantage. Did the Committee take this matter into their consideration?

All these are points, Sir, which require the most thoughtful study. If I have raised some matters that have escaped notice, if I have called attention to the subject in such a way as to attract attention, my labour will not have been in vain. Like the Craft in general, I desire that the work that has become necessary should be done well and at a fair rate. I do not believe in the cheap and nasty theory; I have no sympathy with "screws," and cannot tolerate meanness. At the same time I cannot escape from the condition of prudence which the teaching of the Craft enjoins, and which is necessary in all the affairs of life. I hope the whole question will be thrashed out between this and December, and that when the work to be done has been determined upon, it will be carried out with skill and punctuality.

Yours fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

RE-BUILDING THE TEMPLE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Publicity having been given to my intention to submit a motion for consideration at the ensuing Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, in relation to the rebuilding of the Temple, I think it advisable to afford further information at once, thereby placing beyond doubt before your readers what my ideas on the subject are, and probably saving valuable time, as well in the interval between this date and the 5th December next, as on the occasion of the Grand Lodge meeting of that date.

Roughly expressed, and subject to other wording, my proposition will be, that under the direction and authority of the Grand Superintendent of Works (who shall not thereby be precluded from submitting his own designs), those architects, being members of our Order, who may be desirous to compete, shall be invited to send plans and designs for the new building to the already constituted building committee. That prizes of the respective values of, say, thirty (or fifty) guineas, twenty (or thirty) guineas, and ten (or twenty) guineas, be offered for the three most approved designs. That the said designs shall be sent in under mottoes, the names of the respective architects remaining undisclosed until after selection, and the approximate cost of each design shall be stated. That they shall be exhibited for one month, and the selection of the prize designs be made, by ballot, by Master Masons (the details of the method of such ballot are of the most simple and effectual kind, and need not be explained in this letter). That the Building Committee be requested to report, at such date as may be determined, the result of such ballot, with the names of the successful competitors, and their own opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of accepting one or other of the prize designs.

In the event of this proposition, or some modification thereof, which will ensure the reception of competitive designs being accepted, it will almost, as a matter of course, follow that the designer of the plans which will be ultimately approved of by Grand Lodge will be the architect of the new building, under the direction and superintendence of our own Chief Officer of Works, should he not be himself the successful competitor. Tenders from some of the most eminent contractors should be invited in the manner customary when edifices of importance are to be erected; and so, in the result, we may hope to have a building worthy of our great English Craft as a body, and of the important work which will be carried on within its walls.

It would not become me to enter now into arguments on behalf of my proposition; at the proper time I shall be able to adduce excellent reasons for its adoption. Meanwhile, others should be free to form their opinions, and to be prepared with counter arguments if they see fit.

By the way, a question put by the Worshipful Bro. Henry Maudslay P.G.D., &c., seems to be worthy of consideration before it is finally settled upon what part of the property of Grand Lodge the New Temple shall be erected. If there are premises westward of the present ruined Temple, which can be adapted for the new building, it may be found advantageous both in respect of economy and increased convenience to utilise them. Particulars of a survey lead me strongly to believe that the loss which would result from the absorption of Bacon's Hotel, as proposed by the Building Committee, need not be incurred; and that altogether far better arrangements could be made towards the west than towards the east of the present Grand Lodge Offices and Lodge Rooms. These particulars are at the service of any brother who would care to be acquainted with them, and would see me on the subject. In conclusion, it is to be hoped that the members of Grand Lodge generally will see the propriety and policy of not too greatly hastening a decision on such an important matter as this, for it is not only in the present interests of our Order, in regard to our "home," that we should be concerned, but the probable requirements of future generations of Freemasons demand from us a dutiful and careful consideration.

Yours truly and fraternally,

JAMES STEVENS P.M. 1216, P.Z.

Clapham, S.W., 10th September 1883.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I regret that I was unable to be present at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, as I was particularly anxious to hear what was said in support of the proposal, submitted by the Special Building Committee, for the re-building of our Masonic Temple. The little experience I have had in building matters has taught me to look upon any estimate submitted by a builder as very little short of a delusion and a snare. I know the building trade has a bad name for not working to estimate, and my dealings with representatives of it has certainly induced me to think that the bad name is more than deserved. What, I ask, is the margin we are to allow on the expenditure of the £40,400 which the Committee recommend? Upwards of forty thousand pounds to be spent in building operations—and this is the proposal:—£15,000 for re-building Bacon's Hotel, £5,000 for removal of Tavern kitchen, £4,000 for fittings, &c., and £16,400 for re-building enlarged Temple! What a chance for "extras," and with a body like the Freemasons of England to find the money! Really, the question of our new Temple, and other buildings, is a most serious one, and it is to be hoped that before operations are commenced every precaution against failure will be adopted. By failure I mean to imply, not exactly failure in finishing the work, but rather, failure in finishing it at a price near what is proposed.

The question as to the advisability or otherwise—from a financial point of view—of accepting the proposed scheme, is one which must also receive serious attention. The brethren of the Craft are asked to expend £30,000 in alterations and additions to the Tavern, for which they will secure an annual improved rental of £440! That is investing money at less than one and a half per cent., and seeing that the Committee propose to pay three per cent. for their loan, it is, on the face of the proposal, a bad speculation. I suppose the brethren may look upon the work from a speculative point of view, as well as from one of convenience. I think it would be worth while considering the advisability of restoring the Temple to its former size, which could be done without any cost to the Craft, as the Insurance is said to be sufficient for the purpose. The expenditure of some £1,000, £2,000, or even £5,000 in addition, might perhaps give some further accommodation, and the Craft would be spared the great outlay now suggested, which to my mind would exceed £50,000 before the work was thoroughly completed. It is very easy to speak of an amount of forty thousand pounds, or to express it on paper, but I am of opinion that the Craft would not add lustre to its name by such a lavish outlay on a building which they only use some four or five times a-year. The proper course, to my way of thinking, would be to invite suggestions as to what could be done for, say, £3,000. An offer of a premium of £100 or £150 for the best proposal would, I think, be sufficient to call forth something of service to the Craft, and the whole subject could be easily disposed of. Of one thing I am certain,—the outlay proposed is far above what ought to be spent.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully,

DELTA.

OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have often wondered whether the offices of Senior and Junior Grand Wardens especially are sinecures, merely complimentary posts to be conferred upon brethren without the conditions of labour attached to every other position in Grand Lodge. I believe I am correct in saying that the 25th April last was looked forward to with great interest, that being the day fixed for the Annual Communication, when the list of Officers for the year was announced. I find at the top of that list Bro. the Earl of Milltown S.G.W., and next to him Bro. the Right Hon. Col. Stanley J.G.W. The position of the Most Worshipful Grand Master is well understood, against which no voice of complaint can fairly be raised. The Pro Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, is well known for the interest he takes in the Craft and the time he devotes to the work of Grand Lodge. Other Officers of importance are usually in their places, and show by their presence that they appreciate the honour that has been conferred upon them. The Grand Wardens, however, are exceptions to the rule, why, I cannot understand. It is very well to have honours, but they entail responsibility and labour, and unless the holders of the offices I have named are equal to the demands of duty, it ought to be a question of the future whether the useful as well as the ornamental should not be a necessary qualification for the posts of S.G.W. and J.G.W. I do not think that either of the brethren I have named has attended Grand Lodge since their appointment; and while I have every respect for those brethren who have acted as deputy for them, I do not think it right that two of the most important and honourable offices in the Craft should nearly always be filled by proxies.

Truly and fraternally yours,

A P.M.

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NEW DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF VICTORIA

WE learn from the Australian papers that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, has offered the post of District Grand Master of Victoria to Sir W. J Clarke, who is at present District Grand Master of Victoria under the Irish Constitution. It is believed that Sir William will accept the appointment, and further that the Duke of Abercorn, Grand Master of Ireland, will consent to the Irish Lodges transferring their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England. It is also expected that the Scotch Lodges will fall in with this arrangement.

MASONIC DUTIES.

WE extract the following from the Report on Correspondence to the Grand Lodge of New York, 1883, and commend the remarks to our English brethren :—

"It is no light matter for men endowed with reason to assume obligations of the most binding character. It is still more serious when obligations thus taken upon themselves be forgotten or recklessly disregarded. It is difficult we know for men, owing to weakness of human nature, in any of their relations to their fellow men to divest themselves wholly of their selfishness; but for a Mason to be wholly selfish is at war with every principle of the Fraternity, and a violation of every duty. All associations have in view the attainment of some real or supposed benefits to their members or to the public. Generally they have but a single object. Not so with the Fraternity of Freemasons. It is not only a beneficent institution—one of mutual aid in pecuniary difficulties and distress—but there are higher and nobler duties they have undertaken to perform, in which human happiness has no less an interest. It is not sufficient that a brother fails to do violence to the person or property of another—any gentleman is as good a member of society as such. Our duties do not cease here. The Masonic virtues are not all negative. He is no Mason who confines his knowledge of Masonry to the ceremonies of initiation and the lectures, however perfect his memory serves him in their repetition. We by no means wish to undervalue these negative virtues, for we fully appreciate the vast amount of good, not only to Masonry, but to the world at large, by even these—an amount wrought which the profane cannot estimate, and to which justice is rarely ever done by the initiate. But our brother's welfare demands the exercise of greater moral excellence. Self need not be wholly ignored, but must content itself with a less prominent position. Masonry does not interfere with any of our duties to God, our neighbour, or ourselves; but while we have a sufficient portion of our time to devote to our duties to the two former, and to refreshment and sleep by the proper ruling of our time, we have enough of hours to devote to the necessities and welfare of our brethren. It will not do for men to declare on entering the door of the Lodge, that they are not induced to become Masons by selfish motives, but have an earnest desire to do good to their fellow-men, and to make themselves more useful members of society, and then make the altar but a stepping stone to their ambition, whether in or out of the Lodge. It will not do for them to acknowledge the ties of a brotherhood, with all the sacred obligations which its name implies, and then persecute, backbite or destroy by insinuation, a brother's reputation, or heap indignities upon a brother without cause or provocation other than what may have been created in the imagination of a wilful purpose to break down his good offices which have been hitherto exercised for the benefit of a Lodge."

Few, in this world, will ever be able to utter what they feel. Fewer still will be able to utter it in forms of their own. Nor is it necessary that there should be many such. But it is necessary that all should feel. It is necessary that all should understand and imagine the good; that all should begin, at least, to follow and find out God.—*Macdonald.*

"Transactions"—Grand Lodge of New York. One Hundred and Second Annual Communication, 1883. An elegant steel portrait of a very handsome man—M.W. Benjamin Flagler, Grand Master: full Reports and Statistics, and ample and interesting Report of Committee of Correspondence.—*Masonic Review.*

Obituary.

BY the decease of Bro. Henry Bray, which sad event took place on the 25th ult., the members of the Creaton Lodge, No. 279, have sustained the loss of a respected and genial companion. The late Bro. Bray was initiated on the 9th November 1882, consequently he had not been very long a Mason, but he had secured the friendship and esteem of his fellow workers. He was also a member of the City of London Volunteers, and held the post of Quarter Master Serjeant. In business he was known to, and respected by, a large circle of friends, and many will regret his early death. At his funeral, which took place on the 29th ult., there was a large gathering of Craftsmen and members of his Corps, who assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to an esteemed man and honourable comrade.

Recent Masonic necrology contains the names of Bro. Henry Reed and Bro. Benjamin Richman. Bro. Reed was a well-known printer and stationer of Oxford-street, who was among the first to produce Masonic printing of an attractively artistic character, and his Lodge and Chapter summonses and banquet *menus* obtained a high reputation for beauty of design. He was initiated in the Westbourne Lodge, No. 733, and subsequently became Master of that Lodge. He was Scribe E. of the St. James's Union Chapter, No. 180, the Westbourne Chapter, No. 733, and the Vane Chapter, No. 538. He was a Mason of great perseverance, and bore a high character. He was one of the passengers on board the Princess Alice steamboat, on the 3rd September 1878, when she was run down by the Bywell Castle, but both he and Mrs. Reed, who was with him, were rescued. Bro. Benjamin Richman, who died suddenly, on the 5th inst., was a member of the Rose of Denmark Lodge, No. 975, and at its last meeting was elected Master for the ensuing year.—*Evening News.*

A Committee meeting of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held on Wednesday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. Col. Creaton, Past Grand Treasurer, in the chair. Amongst those present were Bros. John Bulmer, A. H. Tattershall, Henry Moore, W. H. Goodall, Charles Atkins, Horace B. Marshall, Charles Belton, Charles J. Perceval, Raynham W. Stewart, J. H. Sillitoe, Charles Lacey, W. Stephens, C. A. Cottebrune, T. W. C. Bush, J. Joyce Murray, H. Massey, and James Terry Secretary. After confirmation of the minutes, the Secretary reported the death of one male and two female annuitants. The Warden's report was presented, and the Chairman was authorised to sign cheques. On the motion of Brother Raynham W. Stewart P.G.D., it was ordered that the usual quantity of coals be supplied to the inhabitants of the Asylum at Croydon. The application of two widows for half of their late husband's annuities were granted. Three petitions to be placed on the list of candidates for the election next May were examined and approved. One petition was deferred for further information with respect to an annuity the petitioner was said to be in receipt of. The usual vote to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

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Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justice James, Lord Justice Mellish decided in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against Brown and Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs in the suits. See *Times* of July 24th, 1873. Bottles 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 20s. Sold by all Chemists.

TESTIMONIALS.—Head Quarter Staff, Cabul, May 31st, 1880. Mr. R Freeman Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of special service to me in alleviating the wearisome spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne. Yours faithfully, CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P. Lon., M.R.C.S. Eng., the Divisional Head Quarter Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.

The *Times*, August 13th, 1877. From our own Correspondent with the Russian Army. Okoum, July 25th, 1877. The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor, owing to my being provided with a small bottle of **CHLORODYNE**, with which I effected miraculous cures.

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Lymington Villa, Clapham, S.W.
July 1883.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I am *personally* interested in the undermentioned case, the applicant being related to me. The sad circumstances under which the application is made are such as to justify the most strenuous exertions on the part of those who can sympathise with misfortune, and desire to mitigate unmerited distress.

If you will help me at the ensuing Election, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. The promise of your proxies and of your interest in support of this case will be highly esteemed and remembered should occasion arise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,
JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.

The favour of your Vote and Interest is respectfully and earnestly solicited on behalf of

KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON,

AGED 8 YEARS.

Daughter of Brother Charles George Gibson P.M. 223, 189 (now in Australia), who from unfortunate circumstances is unable to contribute anything towards the maintenance of his Wife and Six Children.

The case is strongly recommended by

W. Bro. Isaac Latimer, J.P., P.M. 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon.
W. Bro. William Derry P.M. 156 P.G.J.W. Devon.
W. Bro. J. Edward Curteis P.M. 70, 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon, V. Pat. R.M.I.B. V.P. R.M.B.I.
W. Bro. A. McPherson Walls P.G. Std., Vice-Pres.—Lloyds.
*W. Bro. E. F. Storr P.M. 22, 1679, P.Z. 1044, Z. 192, Mayday Villas, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
W. Bro. E. C. Mather P.M. 23, 71 Fleet Street.
*W. Bro. J. Farmaner P.M. 28, 485, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. J. Hainsworth P.M. 28, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. J. Thomas P.M. 28, 138 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. Grove P.M. 1769, 173 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. Thomas Fairweather P.S.W. 22, 15 Watling Street, E.C.
W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z., &c., Clapham, S.W.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those marked thus (*); also by the Mother, Mrs. C. G. Gibson, 14 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR

MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858 in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 609, Christchurch, New Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Ross, New Zealand; subsequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer North Island, New Zealand.

Votes thankfully received by
Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by
Bro. C. J. PERCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thurloe Place, S.W.

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. Thomas Vincent Lee, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last, Highgate Road, N.

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G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, September 1883.

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THE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

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FREEMASONRY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WE learn from the Australian papers that a large meeting of Freemasons took place at the banqueting room of the Masonic Hall, Adelaide, South Australia, on Monday night, the 30th July, under the presidency of Brother H. C. Mais, when a subject of the gravest importance concerning the progress of Freemasonry in that Colony was discussed.

Brother H. M. Addison proposed, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of South Australia be formed, and that immediate steps be

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taken to that end." The subject of a Masonic Union had been a long time under discussion, and it was felt that the time had arrived when the Masons of South Australia were competent to manage their own affairs. It had been stated that steps would be taken to form a Grand Lodge in South Australia to follow up the Victorian movement, and as it was within the power of any three Lodges to form such a Lodge it had been deemed wise to call the Craft together to consider the position. Brother Addison enumerated the advantages of the proposed union. These would be self-government, freedom from taxation, the absence of distinction as to Constitutions among Masons of South Australia, and the appointment of their own ruler. The objections which could be made to the resolution would come with equal force in ten or even fifty years' time. Brother Hugh Fraser seconded the resolution, and spoke warmly on the advantage of the union in the appointment of their own rulers.

Bro. W. Barlow moved, as an amendment—"That after the word 'formed' in the resolution there should be inserted the words 'with the consent of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland.'" They were bound by loyalty and courtesy to consult the Grand Lodges in the matter before taking a decided action. If they carried the resolution they would place brethren who went home in a false position. Bro. John Lee seconded the amendment, believing that the Grand Lodges would grant the request. Brother Seabrook replied to the amendment with two facts—the Grand Lodge of Scotland had intimated that they would not give such an application their consent, but if a Grand Lodge was formed in South Australia it would have their full sympathy. That was three years ago. Brother Downer when he went home received a similar answer. Brother Saint pointed out that if the amendment was carried there was no one authorised or competent to correspond with the Grand Lodges at home, and certainly the Grand Lodges here dare not do it. Bros. Skethaway, Knight, Hocken, Solomon, and Wigg supported the proposition, and after hearing Brother Addison in reply, his proposition was eventually carried by 107 votes as against 20 for the amendment.

Bro. Williams moved—"That those brethren now present undertake to use their best efforts to carry out the first resolution, and hereby form themselves into a Masonic union for that purpose, with power to add to their number." Bro. Lee seconded, and the proposition was carried.

An Executive Committee of fifteen was appointed, five each from the English, the Irish, and the Scotch Constitutions, to carry out the objects, with power to add to their number.

Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and Bro. Addison, and the proceedings ended.

The following is a list of the Masonic bodies meeting in South Australia, as compiled from the latest edition of the South Australian Directory :—

ENGLISH CONSTITUTION—

District Grand Lodge meets on the first Wednesday in January, April, July, and October, at 7 p.m.

CRAFT LODGES—

423 Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide
505 Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide
583 United Tradesmen's, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide
584 Fidelity, Institute, Gawler
585 Kooringa, Burra Institute, Kooringa
598 Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide
649 Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide
842 MacDonnell, Institute, Glenelg
875 Clare, Institute, Clare
947 Union, White Lion Hotel, Kadina
1172 Prince of Wales, Institute, Mount Barker
1207 Mount Gambier, Mount Gambier Hotel
1240 St. John, Masonic Hall, Strathalbyn
1252 Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Moonta
1759 Areas, Institute, Laura
1819 Governor Jervois, Howe's Assembly Rooms, Port Pirie
1876 Flinders', Flinders' Hotel, Port Augusta
1921 Victoria, Institute, James-town
1934 Concord, Institute, Terowie

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER—

583 South Australian, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide

SCOTCH CONSTITUTION—

District Grand Lodge meets on the Wednesday on or before full moon, in the months of February, May, August and November, at the Ship Inn, North Parade, Port Adelaide

CRAFT LODGES—

341 St. John, Masonic Hall, Port Adelaide
555 St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, Adelaide
612 St. Vincent, Port Wakefield
629 St. James, Saddleworth

IRISH CONSTITUTION—

Provincial Grand Lodge meets in March, June, September and December, at the Alfred Masonic Hall, Waymouth, St. Adelaide.

CRAFT LODGES—

363 Duke of Leinster, Alfred Masonic Hall, Adelaide
406 Perseverance, MacDonnell Inn, Salisbury
408 East Torrens Lodge of Faith, Alfred Masonic Hall, Adelaide
410 Light, Institute, Kapunda
412 Corinthian, Goolwa Hotel, Goolwa
415 Penola, Prince of Wales Hotel, Penola
416 St. John, Town Hall, Auburn
455 Mostyn, Alfred Masonic Hall, Adelaide
457 Kincraig, Naracoorte
461 Warooroo, Riverton

INSTRUCTION—

Alfred, Alfred Masonic Hall, Adelaide

MARK—

363 Leinster, Alfred Masonic Hall, Adelaide

ROYAL ARCH—

363 Leinster, Alfred Masonic Hall, Adelaide

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE AT GUERNSEY.

THE Freemasons, members of the three Lodges in Guernsey, "Mariners" 168, "Loyalty" 243, and "Fidelis" 1809, having decided about two years ago to obtain a suitable building for their meetings, appointed a Committee from each Lodge to carry out this object. The members nominated were Bros. T. Pengelley, A. C. Quick, and R. M. Smythson for "Mariners," F. J. Weysom, J. H. Parsons, and P. Le Page, "Loyalty," and J. S. Sneath, T. M. Bichard, and T. Le Ray, "Fidelis." These brethren formed a Board, with Bros. Sneath President, Bichard Vice-President, Pengelley Treasurer, and Le Page Secretary. These brethren made diligent search, and at length fixed on a site in Le Marchant-street, a portion of the freehold estate of the Le Marchant family, and this property was in all respects considered very eligible. A plan of the proposed structure was prepared by Mr. Thomas Le Page, of the Bonet, and being approved by the Board and the members generally, tenders were invited for the construction of the building, and several were sent in, that of Mr. Gervase F. Peek being accepted. While clearing away the old premises an important discovery was made; in an upper room over what was a blacksmith's shop, some old decorations on the walls plainly pointed out that it had been used for Masonic purposes; and further inquiry revealed the fact that about a century ago a Masonic Lodge was held here. The ground having been cleared, the corner stone was laid with befitting ceremony by Bro. Sneath, President of the Board, on the 3rd March 1882. The work progressed rapidly, the contract having to be completed in nine months, but as according to the original design the front elevation was to be of stucco, many brethren were of opinion that as Guernsey was the island of granite, such an important building as a Masonic temple should have at least a granite front. Negotiations were entered into with Bro. John Hamley, of St. Sampson's, who generously undertook to give the granite, and carry out the architect's design, the Board paying for the labour. This entailed an immense amount of labour, the carving of the pilasters and other ornamental portions in such hard material being a long and tedious work. Ultimately, however, the whole was completed, under the supervision of Bro. Thomas Le Page to the satisfaction of the Board of management. The building contains a spacious entrance hall, with offices on either side, lavatories, &c., and at the back the banqueting-room, which is forty feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and twelve feet high, with accommodation for at least one hundred brethren. On the first floor there are Committee and Dressing Rooms, and the Lodge room proper; this is a noble apartment, 40 feet long, 24 feet wide, with a covered ceiling 18 feet high. It is lighted by a sunlight in the centre, and its proportions are admirably adapted for the working of the Lodges. The furniture of this room is of a very elaborate character, and has been furnished by Messrs, Lovell and Cox, of Trinity Square. It is of solid English oak, the Officers, chairs and benches, which are of massive design, being covered in deep blue Utrecht velvet, bordered with brass nails. The chairs and pedestals are beautifully carved, the supports being in the various orders of architecture, ornamented with Masonic emblems. The floor is covered with linoleum, and the sacred pavement is of Brussels carpet, woven in a single piece, with a deep Masonic border, forming a most artistic specimen of carpet work. The walls are at present only tinted (which was kindly done by Bro. J. Helman), but will ultimately be decorated, as well as the ceiling, in appropriate style. An admirable system of ventilation has been introduced, which on the day of consecration answered remarkably well. An adjoining building, also the property of the Lodge, will shortly be restored as a hall-keeper's residence, and for other purposes of the Temple. Having been so far completed, the building was handed over to the Board, who at once took measures for its Consecration. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th inst. the brethren assembled at the New Temple, in full regalia, amongst those present being Bros. Dr. Le Cronier D P.G.M. Jersey, W. H. Gulliford P.M. Covent Garden, F. J. Price Brunswick 159, Thomas J. Ainsley W.M. Yarborough 244, Thomas Baudains W.M. St. Aubins 958, Charles Naylor P.P.D.C. Jersey, J. G. Hamilton J.D. 1003 Jersey, C. Donaldson P.M. Yarborough 244, F. G. Newman S.W. Prince of Wales Jersey, W. Rousby Yarborough 244, G. C. Godfray 509 Jersey, H. M. Bartlett W.M. 1003 Jersey, B. Collenette, M.D., P.M. and P.P.G. Secretary Doyle's 84, the Officers and brethren of Mariners, Loyalty, and Fidelis Lodges, with some other visiting brethren of Doyle's Lodge, and St. Ann's, Alderney, in all numbering 110. Bro. T. Pengelley, W.M. Mariners Lodge, 168, proceeded to open the Lodge in due form, the Officers being Bros. J. S. Sneath P.M. Fidelis 1809 I.P.M., J. W. Lindsay W.M. Loyalty 243 S.W., T. M. Bichard W.M. Fidelis 1809 and P.P.G. Supt. W. Jersey J.W., W. Helman P.M. Loyalty 243 S.D., J. H. Parsons P.M. Loyalty 243 J.D., A. C. Quick P.M. Mariners 168 I.G., W. H. Courtenay P.M. Mariners 168 Steward, R. M. Smythson P.M. Loyalty 243 Sec., and Barnes Loyalty 243 Organist. The dispensation having been read, the Consecrating Officer and assistants, with

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other distinguished brethren were then received with befitting ceremony, and the W.M. resigned his chair to the Consecrating Officer. The Consecrating Officer was W. Bro Jas. Terry P.P.S.G.W. Northa and Hants. P.P.J.G.W. Herts and Sec. R.M B.I., assisted by W. Bro. Rev. F. H. S. Pendleton P.M. Mariners 168 and Grand Orient of Uruguay 33° Chaplain, W. Bro. R. H. Halford P.P.G.D Herts D.C, and W. Bro. J. G. Holmes P.D.G.S W. Malta. The Chaplain gave the introductory prayer, and Bro. J. S. Sneath P.M. 1809, President of the Board, invited the Consecrating Officer to consecrate the Temple to Masonry. This brother having signified his pleasure so to do, called upon the Chaplain to deliver the oration. This having been done in most eloquent terms, wherein the beauties and objects of Freemasonry were pointed out, and the duties and obligations of the brethren, to God, to their fellow men, and to each other, forcibly referred to, the anthem "Behold how good and joyful" was sung. The Consecrating Prayer being offered, the hymn "Guide me, O thou Great Jehovah," was sung, and the President of the Board delivered up the working tools, and handed in the plans of the completed structure. A procession was next formed of the Consecrating Officer and his assistants, with elements of consecration, solemn music playing, the Chaplain incensing the Temple and repeating appropriate passages of Scripture. This was done three times, the Consecrating Officer the first time halting in the East, scattering corn and dedicating the Temple to Masonry; the second time halting as before, pouring out wine, and dedicating the Temple to Virtue; the third time halting as before, pouring out oil, and dedicating the Temple to Universal Benevolence. The hymn, "When once of old in Israel," was then sung, and the Chaplain pronounced the Dedicatory Prayer. The Consecrating Officer then declared the Temple duly consecrated and dedicated according to ancient form to Masonry for all time. The anthem "I have surely built Thee an house" followed, and the final Benediction was pronounced by Bro. Terry. At the close of the ceremony Bro. Wybert Rousby presented a magnificent dress sword, formerly the property of Signor Mario, the eminent vocalist, for the use of the Tyler of the Temple, which was graciously accepted by the W.M., who also announced that a handsomely bound Bible had been presented by a brother for the services of the Temple; and that another brother had given the splendid cushion upon which the sacred volume rested. Bro. Terry presented a beautifully carved gavel, made from wood brought over from Lebanon. The ceremony was then closed in due form, but before the final dismissal the brethren sang the hymn "Now the evening shadows closing." Votes of thanks were accorded to the Consecrating Officer and his assistants, and after hearty good wishes from the visiting brethren, the Lodge was closed in due and solemn form.

In the evening a banquet was held at St. Julian's Hall, when the several distinguished brethren from a distance, and most of those present at the Consecration ceremony, with others who were not able to be there, numbering in all over 100, assembled. The chair was occupied by Bro. J. S. Sneath, President of the Board, supported on the right by Bro. Dr. Le Cronier, Bros. W.M.'s Pengelley, Bichard, were respectively Bros. G. H. Smythson and P. La Page, and other Provincial Grand Officers, and on the left by Worshipful Bros. Terry, Halford, and Pendleton,; the Vice-Chairmen The room was very tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and had a very pretty effect; Brother James Mabey, of the Yacht Hotel, was caterer. Grace both before and after meat was pronounced by Bro. Chaplain. The usual Loyal, Patriotic, and Masonic toasts were then given by the President, and honoured in Masonic form. The Consecrating Officer was proposed by Brother Pengelley, and responded to by Brother Terry in eloquent terms. Our Visitors and Guests was proposed by Brother A. C. Quick, and responded to by Brother Dr. Le Cronier. Brother James Terry proposed the Board of Management, to which the President replied, giving a brief *résumé* of the rise and progress of the Temple. Bro. Lindsay proposed the health of Bro. Halford, as Director of Ceremonies, to which that brother responded. The Jersey and Alderney Lodges were proposed by Bro. Terry, responded to by Bros. Ainsley and Naylor, Jersey, and Bro. MacGowan, St. Ann's, Alderney. Bro. Halford proposed the Worshipful Masters of Mariners, Loyalty, and Fidelis Lodges, to which their respective W.M.'s replied. The Masonic Charities was proposed by Bro. T. M. Bichard, and responded to by Bro. Terry, who pointed out that over £47,000 had been subscribed this year at the Anniversary Festivals of the Boys' and Girls' Schools, and Benevolent Institution for the Aged and Distressed. In the Girls' School there were 225 girls who were clothed, maintained and educated for seven years. In the Boys' School, 205 boys were also clothed, maintained and educated for seven years. Whilst on the funds of the Benevolent Institution, there were 350 annuitants, the men each receiving £40 per annum, and the widows £32 a year each. Bro. Palmer proposed the Past Masters; Bro. Weysom the Architect and Contractor, Bro. W. De Jersey the Organist, responded to by Bros. Barnes, and our Seafaring Brethren by Bro. Le Huray. The President then gave the final toast, and the proceedings were brought to a close in a most harmonious manner. During the evening Bro. Wybert Rousby gave a very stirring recitation entitled "The Mummy," and several of the brethren contributed songs and recitations, adding greatly to the pleasure of the entertainment.

DANCING.—To Those Who Have Never Learnt to Dance.—Bro and Mrs JACQUES WYNMANN receive daily, and undertake to teach ladies and gentlemen, who have never had the slightest previous knowledge or instruction, to go through every fashionable Ball dance in a few easy lessons. Private lessons any hour. Morning and evening classe

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NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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PRINCE LEOPOLD LODGE, No. 1445.

THE installation meeting of this Lodge was held on 6th inst., at the City Arms Tavern, St. Mary Axe, where the Lodge was opened by Bro. Samuel Lewis, the W.M. Since the last regular meeting of the Lodge, held in July last, permission has been granted by the authorities for the brethren to hold their future meetings at the above address, and we congratulate the Lodge on having secured so desirable a room wherein to transact their business. After the minutes of last regular Lodge meeting and those of two emergency meetings had received confirmation, the formal authorisation of Grand Lodge for removal of the Lodge was read to the brethren, and then the report of the Audit Committee was presented. This showed the Lodge to be working on a sound basis, and a balance in favour was reported in the hands of the Treasurer. The report was unanimously adopted; Bro. W. H. Myers P.M. then took his seat as Installing Master, and the W.M. elect, Bro. William McDonald, was presented, and with due observance of ceremonial, installed into the chair of the Lodge. The brethren having saluted their new Master in the three degrees, Bro. McDonald invested the following Officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. J. Robson S.W., F. Kimbell J.W., Wm. H. Myers Treasurer, H. Winkley Secretary, H. Seymour Clarke S.D., J Chamberlain J.D., M. Smith I.G., G. C. Young Org., A. Gooch M.C, W. Toombs Steward, J. Marsh Tyler, S. Lewis I.P.M. A capital banquet was supplied by the proprietors of the City Arms Tavern, but the staff of waiters employed was not sufficient for the occasion; as a consequence, more than two hours was spent in the discussion of the good things provided, and this necessitated the after proceedings being somewhat unduly hurried over. We call attention to this little grievance, and feel assured on future occasions a remedy will be adopted. On rising to propose the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Bro. McDonald briefly enumerated the claim the Queen has on the loyalty of her subjects; this, by Freemasons, is always readily accorded. In speaking to the toast of H.R.H. the Grand Master, the W.M. said, the zeal the Prince of Wales displayed in everything connected with the welfare of the Craft was fully recognised. He had gained the confidence and esteem of the brethren, and it was with every satisfaction he called upon those present to honour the toast. After the 3rd toast—"The Earl of Carnarvon Pro Grand Master, the Earl of Lathom Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Officers Present and Past"—had received full recognition, the announcement that the restraint as regards tobacco might on application be removed, was received with much enthusiasm, and the brethren immediately acted upon the suggestion. After a full fire had been established, Bro. Lewis I.P.M. rose to propose the health of the W.M. One and all must be pleased to greet as Master of the Royal Leopold so esteemed a brother as the one now called upon to rule the destinies of the Lodge. Bro. McDonald had familiarised himself to every member who had attended their Lodge of Instruction, and all appreciated the zeal he displayed in carrying out the work of Freemasonry. He (Bro. Lewis) had every confidence in offering the toast for the reception of the brethren. In reply, the W.M., after thanking them for the way in which they had received the toast, trusted that that day twelvemonths he might be able to hand over to his successor the Warrant of the Lodge with the consciousness that he passed it on in as pure and unsullied a manner as he had received it. He cordially thanked one and all for the way they had honoured the toast. In offering the toast of the Past Masters, the Worshipful Master spoke in the highest terms of the way in which Brother Lewis had conducted the duties of the Lodge. Bro. Partridge also was deserving of praise, while as regarded Bro. Myers, he was ever energetic and zealous in promoting the welfare of the brethren. Bro. Lewis was the first to reply. During his year of office he had striven to do his best, and was gratified to know he had secured the approval of the members of the Lodge. Brothers Myers and Partridge also responded. The Visitors were next complimented. The Prince Leopold Lodge was ever cordial in the reception it gave to its visitors. One of their guests had that day travelled from Nottingham in order to be present, and the Lodge could but be gratified at the honour done it by the attendance of such distinguished Masons as was embodied by the Visitors present. Some very happy and pertinent remarks were offered by several of the guests. All spoke in praise of the way in which the work of the day had been carried out; and the Lodge was congratulated on the capital quarters it had secured for the celebration of its duties. The next toast given by the Worshipful Master was that of the Initiates—the two brethren who had been introduced at the emergency meetings of the Lodge. Bro. John Hales, in a capital speech, was the first to reply. As a new member he trusted the brethren present would pardon him if he failed to speak as eloquently as those who brought to bear the experience gained by years of association with the Craft. He could assure them, however, he had no self-seeking glorification to advance. The organisation of Freemasonry was one of the oldest in existence, and all classes of society appreciated the honour of being ranked among its members. The charges he had already listened to could have but one tendency, that was to ennoble those who acted up to their teaching. The manner in which he had heard them delivered won his approval, and he had come to the conclusion he had taken a proper step when he joined the Order. He was not a young man; still, old as he was, he felt he had learned something by his association with Masons. He did not hesitate to state that he aspired to be a Master in the Craft. He was fully aware he had to serve a full term of apprenticeship; but he had aspirations, and trusted in course of time they would be realised, and that he might some day boast of being a Master of this, the oldest organisation in the world. Brother Tyson also spoke; he fully endorsed the sentiments of his brother initiate. The other toasts honoured were the Treasurer and Secretary and the

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Officers. Able replies were elicited, and then the Tyler gave the parting benediction. Some capital singing enlivened the proceedings, and the musical ability of Miss Thomas was exercised to the entertainment of the brethren. This young lady is a brilliant pianist, and it is always a pleasure to listen to her performances. Bro. Toombs was most zealous in the fulfilment of his duties as Wine Steward. Amongst those present as Visitors were S. M. Lazarus P.P.G.J.D. Wilts, M. H. Hale S.D. 27, G. F. Cook P.G.A.D.C. Herts, W. M. Cook S.D. 22, P. McCarthy 1076 P.M. 820, G. T. Holdom S.D. 1306, C. Robson 960, C. Hubbard P.M. 820, J. Cox Sec. 1766, W. J. London, F.G S., S.D. 1663, H. Medwin W.M. 1613, James Salmon S.D. 1339, T. Fox 1613, J. Archer 1613, G. Saling 205, W. W. Morgan S.W. 211.

BRUNSWICK LODGE, No. 732.

THE regular meeting of this Lodge, celebrated for its perfect working, was held on the 13th inst., at the Masonic Rooms, Royal Pavilion, Brighton, under the Presidency of the W.M. Brother S. H. Soper, who was supported by Bros. Histed S.W., Nell J.W., Ridley Treasurer, Freeman Prov. G. Secretary as Secretary, Botting S.D., Denman J.D., Harker as I.G., Thomas Tyler, and F. Daniel I.P.M. P.M.'s Bros. Alderman Davey P.P.G.J.W., Bennet, Kidd, and W. Smith P.P.G.P. Visitors—Bros. F. Batts 1947, E. Medcalf 1947, T. Berry 1821, R. Pearce 1821, W. Rae P.G.O. 1636, Godfree I.P.M. 1821 P.G.S. Sussex, W. T. Nell P.P.G.P. Sussex, J. Savers 1636 and 315, R. Nicholson 315, E. Mitchell 1329, Hawkes P.P.G.S.B., C. Sandeman Past Prov. A.D.C. Sussex, and H. M. Levy P.M. 188. Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. A letter was read from Sir Walter Burrell, Bart., M.P., P.G.M. Sussex, thanking the brethren for their kind letter of condolence on the occasion of his sad bereavement by the death of his son. It was announced that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex will be holden on the 12th October, at the Royal Pavilion, on which occasion the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master will preside. Bros. Clowser and Bowyer, having answered the usual questions in a very satisfactory manner, were duly raised to the third degree by Bro. Daniel I.P.M., who conducted the ceremony by the courtesy of the W.M. Bro. Daniel not only gave the traditional history, but also the lecture on the tracing board. Lodge was then closed until the 11th October. The brethren, twenty-eight in number, sat down to a sumptuous and récherché banquet and dessert, provided by Bros. Sayers and Marks. The elegant and artistic floral decorations were in excellent taste, while the magnificent room was lighted by the electric light. Grace having been said, the W.M., in genial and eloquent terms, proposed the Loyal toasts, which were enthusiastically received. In proposing the toast of the Right Worshipful the Earl of Lathom and the rest of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of England, the W.M. regretted the absence of Bro. W. R. Wood, a G. Officer of the Province, but who is likewise Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge of England. Bro. Soper had just received a telegram from him from London; he as well as every brother present regretted his absence. The W.M. next proposed the health of the R.W. Sir W. Burrell, Bart., M.P., Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Sussex. He had had the honour of attending Provincial Grand Lodge, where he had met Sir Walter on many occasions. All in the Province regretted the death of his son, who would have been a credit to the Order. Still, he has another son, who will shortly join the Craft, and then it might be said all the family would be Masons. Sir W. W. Burrell is a type of the old country gentleman, and a thorough Mason. We have present a good representative in the person of Bro. Freeman, Prov. Grand Secretary, and he should ask him to reply. Bro. Freeman, in very eloquent terms, responded. The Province of Sussex, he said, has a chief they may be proud of; no one looks after the interests of the Craft with more energy than he. May he be spared for many years to be among them. The toast of the R.W. Bro. J. H Scott P.G.J.D. Deputy P.G.M. Sussex, and the Officers of the Prov. Grand Lodge Past and Present, came next: they had seen what Bro. Scott had done for the Province, he regretted his absence,—which was owing to illness. They had, however, several Provincial Grand Officers present. Bro. Smith P.P.G.P. responded; he regretted the absence of Bro. Scott, but was pleased to respond to the toast. Bro. Daniel Immediate Past Master said, it was a privilege enjoyed by the Immediate Past Master that he had to propose the health of the W.M. This was the last occasion on which Bro. Soper would fill the chair. The brethren of the Lodge could, however, congratulate themselves upon having had a good exponent of the tenets of the Craft, and one who had worked in the true spirit of Freemasonry. The W.M. in reply had to thank Bro. Bennett P.M. for his introduction to this Lodge. They were ever a band of brothers, and the harmony of the Lodge had been well sustained during the past year. He had done his best, and thanked the Officers for their kind assistance. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Past Masters. Bro. Daniels I P.M. responded. Bros. Freeman, Legge, Smith and Bennett also addressed the meeting. With the toast of the Visitors was coupled the names of Bros. H. M. Levy P.M. 188 and Bro. C. Sandeman, who both responded. The toasts of the Wardens and Officers followed, and Bros. Histed and Nell replied. The Tyler's toast was then given. During the evening the W.M. and Bros. Willard, Nicholson and Davies contributed some excellent songs. To Bro. Smith, who acted as M C., every credit is due for his attention to the comfort of the members and visitors. Bros. Sayers and Marks also sustained their reputation as caterers.

An emergency meeting of the Beadon Lodge, No. 619, will be held on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at the Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich, at four o'clock in the afternoon, under the Mastership of Bro. R. P. Forge.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—A meeting was held on the 13th instant, at the Brown Bear, High Street, Dartford. Present—Bros. Sanderson W.M., Good S.W., Banks J.W., Speight P.M. Secretary, Freeman S.D., Greener J.D., Ingram I.G., Bolton P.M., Hutchings Preceptor; also Bros. Emblin, Williams, Hoer. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was advanced, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed, Bro. Hoer candidate. Lodge was then opened in the third, and resumed in the second degree, when the usual questions were answered by Bro. Williams. Lodge was resumed, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed. Both ceremonies were ably and impressively rendered by Bro. Sanderson, who is the present W.M. of the Temperance Lodge. Bro. G. Goode, W.M. of the Royal Oak Lodge, was elected to the chair for Thursday, the 20th inst. Lodge was then closed.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Held at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., Saturday, 8th September, 1883. Present—Bros. Gribbell W.M., Gellen S.W., Galer J.W., Pearcy Preceptor, Larkin Treasurer, Fenner Acting Secretary, Bird J.D., Manger I.G.; also Bros. Houghton, Gush, and Powell. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Houghton offered himself as candidate, and was examined and entrusted. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed. Bro. Fenner worked the third, and Bro. Gush the fourth section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was resumed to first degree, when Bro. Gellen was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Lodge was closed in ancient form and adjourned.

Brethren are reminded that Bro. Jas. Terry P.P.G.S.W. Norths and Hunts will rehearse the ceremonies of Consecration and Installation at this Lodge of Instruction on Saturday evening, the 22nd inst., at 7 o'clock. Brethren are requested to wear aprons.

Camden Lodge of Instruction, No. 704.—A meeting was held on Thursday, at 305 High Holborn. Present—Bros. G. H. Cobb W.M., Snodin S.W., Jenkins J.W., W. Simpson Sec., Tonge S.D., Glazier J.D., T. Izant I.G., Fox Preceptor, Pain P.M. After preliminaries, the ceremonies of the first and second degrees were rehearsed by Bro. Snodin; Bro. Glazier acting as candidate. Lodge was closed in second degree. Bro. Jenkins was elected a member. After other business, Lodge was closed in due form.

Tredegar Lodge of Instruction, No. 1625.—Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, on Monday last. Bros. B. Cundick W.M., McDonald S.W., Tyer J.W., Loane S.D., Job J.D., Price I.G., Moss J.W. 1275 Preceptor, W. H. Myers P.M. 1349 Master of Ceremonies; also Bros. F. Robinson, Eastland, M. Isaacs, Peterkin, Bardolean, Phillips, Brown, Stewart. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was advanced, and Bro. F. Robinson was placed in the chair of K.S., Bro. Cundick rehearsing the ceremony of installation in his usual impressive manner. Bro. Stewart worked the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bros. G. Brown P.M. 169 and G. Rice 554 were unanimously elected members of this Lodge. Bro. Moss proposed, and Bro. P.M. Myers seconded, that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes for the very able manner in which Bro. Cundick had rehearsed the ceremony. This was carried unanimously. Nothing further offering for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed in due form.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—A meeting was held at Bro. Longhurst's, Canonbury Tavern, N., on Monday, 10th inst. Present—Bros. Jones W.M., Dixie S.W., Western J.W., Killick P.M. Treasurer, Collingridge Secretary, Weeden S.D., Pearcy P.M. acting Preceptor; Bros. Wright, Osborn, Langton. After preliminaries, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Langton acting as candidate. Bro. Dixie was appointed W.M. for Monday, 17th inst. at 8.30. Lodge closed in due form.

Southgate Lodge, No. 1950.—A regular meeting of the above Lodge was held on Thursday, 6th September. Bro. Tibbitts W.M., assisted by his Officers, opened the Lodge in due form. Amongst the Visitors were Bros. Osborn P.M. 1602, Dawes P.M. 619, Williams S.D. 901, G. Snook 1693, Collings 1693, Moffatt 67, Blum 1185. After transaction of Lodge business, the brethren partook of dinner. The usual toasts were given, and a long musical evening was indulged in, songs being rendered by Bros. Dawes, Lewis, Snook, Woodman, and others. Bro. Collings, a visitor, added much to the enjoyment by accompanying on the piano.

EDUCATION. — HAMBURG.

Bro. JOHN A. NEECK, 9 Bundesstrasse, HAMBURG,

Is prepared to receive into his Family

TWO OR THREE ENGLISH YOUTHS AS BOARDERS,

During the time they attend School in this City.

CAREFUL SUPERVISION, KIND TREATMENT, BEST BODILY & MENTAL CARE.

High References in England and Hamburg.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1622—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1767—Kensington, Courtfield Hotel, Earl's Court, S.W.
Royal Chapter of Improvement, Union Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Cheaners, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
1556—Addiscombe, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon.
1597—Musgrave, Angel and Crown Hotel, Staines
R.A. 63—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol

MONDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER.

22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
448—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
901—City of London, Gresham-street, E.C.
1475—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1488—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. at 7.30 (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C., at 8 (Inst.)
1628—Tredegar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, corner of Burdett-road, (Inst.)
1695—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1691—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
1910—Shadwell Clerke, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)

77—Freedom, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend
236—York, Masonic Hall, York
302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge
331—Phœnix Public Room, Truro
359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton
383—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge
424—Borough, Half Moon Hotel, Gateshead
466—Merit, George Hotel, Stamford Baron, Northampton
622—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
623—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
925—Bedford Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
954—Merit, Derby Hotel, Whitefield
1030—Egerton, George Hotel, Wellington Road, Heaton Norris, near Stockport
1087—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland
1141—Mid Sussex, King's Arms Hotel, Horsham
1170—St. George, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1199—Agricultural, Honey Hall, Corgreabury
1208—Corinthian, Royal Hotel, Pier, Dover
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1502—Israel, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1909—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
R.A. 40—Emulation, Castle Hotel, Hastings
R.A. 139—Paradise, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
R.A. 345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn
R.A. 462—St. James, New Inn, Handsworth
R.A. 557—Valletort, Masonic Hall, Callington, Cornwall
R.A. 734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Driffield
R.A. 779—St. Augustine, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
M.M. 9—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, South Molton, Devon
M.M. 141—Skelmersdale, Pitt and Nelson Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne
K.T. 39—Fearnley, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury

TUESDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
704—Camden, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
857—St. Mark, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
860—Dalhousie, Station's' Tavern, Prowall-road, Dalston at 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1149—Frank, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersea Old Bridge
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 933—Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
R.A. 1385—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
M.M. 238—Prince Leopold, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.

126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
348—True Love and Unity, Freemason's Hall, Brixham, Devon
373—Socrates, George Hotel, High-street, Huntingdon
834—St. David, Masonic Rooms, Bangor.
403—Hertford, Town Hall, Hertford
418—Menturia, Mechanics' Institute, Hanley
448—St. James, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
452—Frederick of Unity, Freemason's Hall, 105 High Street, Croydon
510—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Liskeard.
651—Brecknock, Castle Hotel, Brecon
667—Alliance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
779—Ferrers and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
1006—Tregullow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall
1052—Callender, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1069—De Shurland, Fountain Hotel, Sheerness.
1276—Warren, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead, Cheshire
1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 8 (Instruction)
1534—Concord, George Hotel, Prestwich
1551—Charity, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1570—Prince Arthur, 140 North Hill Street, Liverpool
1726—Gordon, Assembly Room, Bognor
1764—Eleanor Cross, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton
1941—St. Augustine's, Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, Rugeley
R.A. 41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
R.A. 60—St. John's, Masonic Hall, Park Terrace, Sunderland
R.A. 419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton
R.A. 894—Oakley, Masonic Hall Church Street, Basingstoke
R.A. 1161—Unity, Town Hall, Tywardreath, Cornwall
M.M.—Lebanon, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
M.M.—York, Masonic Hall, Duncombe Street, York
M.M. 266—Amherst, Masonic Hall, Sandgate

WEDNESDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER.

Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, W.C., at 6
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Ponnin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
865—Dalhousie, Town Hall, Hounslow
1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Wandsworth
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1327—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1382—Corinthian, George Inn, Glengall Road, Cubitt Town
1426—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1527—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1624—Eccleston, Criterion, Piccadilly
1662—Beaconsfield, Cheaners, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1701—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

20—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham
121—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance
125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Erthe, Kent
128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
178—Antiquity Royal Hotel, Wigan
200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Globe-street, Scarborough
210—Duke of Athol, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton
221—St. John, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton
246—Royal Union, Freemasons Hall, Cheltenham.
274—Tranquillity, Boar's Head Inn, Nawton-green, near Manchester
290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
325—St. John's Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
342—Royal Essex, Freemasons' Hall, 79 Commercial Road, Landport
367—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth.
387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
427—Sincerity, Angel Inn, Northwich, Cheshire
451—Sutherland, Town Hall, Burslem
537—Zetland, 9 Hamilton-street, Birkenhead.
58—Faith, Drover's Inn, Openshaw
592—Cotteswold, King's Head Hotel, Cirencester
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
606—Segontium, The Castle, Carnarvon
625—Chesterfield, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop
633—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
683—Isca, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
750—Friendship, Freemason' Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton
759—Ellesmere, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
795—St. John, Ray Mead Hotel, Maidenhead
816—Royd, Spring Gardens Inn, Wardle, near Rochdale
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
939—Grosvenor, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
962—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington
970—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Driffield, Yorks
1098—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
1129—St. Chad, Roebuck Hotel, Rochdale
1161—De Grey and Ripon, Brunswick Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
1246—Holte, Holte Hotel, Aston
1255—Dundas, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
1321—Brighouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighouse
1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton
1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenæum, Lancaster
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst)
1403—West Lancashire, Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk
1449—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon
1501—Wycombe, Town Hall, High Wycombe
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, Hull.
1694—Starkie, Railway Hotel, Ramsbottom
1698—Brownrigg, Swan Hotel, Kingston on Thames
1845—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Slaithwaite
R.A. 320—Integrity, Junction Inn, Mottram
R.A. 409—Stortford, Chequers Inn, Bishop's Stortford
R.A. 580—Unity, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
R.A. 591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury
R.A. 632—Harmony, Trowbridge
R.A. 726—Royal Chartley of Fortitude, North Western Hotel, Stafford
R.A. 847—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, High Street, Honiton
R.A. 1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Tamworth
R.A. 1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

THURSDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER.

House Committee Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park
1321—Emblematic, Horns Tavern, Kennington
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Clapton

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1496—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1623—West Smithfield, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1728—Temple Bar, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich.
1963—Duke of Albany, Masonic Hall, Shaftesbury Park, Lavender Hill
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)

43—Relief, Albion Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
56—Howard, High-street, Arundel
96—St Martin, Town Hall, Bursiem
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
215—Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingden
268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street Ashton-under-Lyne
343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
433—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton
533—John of Gaunt, Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester
600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
606—Combermere, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead
663—Wiltshire Fidenty, Masonic Hall, Devizes.
971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial Street, Batley
1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
1043—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
1183—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1184—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Battle
1298—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby, near Liverpool
1320—Blackheath, Green Man, Blackheath
1347—King Harold, Britannia Hotel, Waltham New Town
1432—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon
1435—Fitzalan, Wynnay Arms, Oswestry
1514—Thornhill, Masonic Room, Dean House, Lindley
1560—Cranbourne, Red Lion House, Barnet, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 38—Cyrus, Council Chambers, North Street, Chichester
R.A. 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
R.A. 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 263—Wisdom, Swan Inn, Haslingden
R.A. 1145—Equality, Red Lion, Accrington
M.M.—Canynges, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol
M.M. 17—Portsmouth, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
K.T.—William de la More, Masonic Rooms, St. Helens, Liverpool

FRIDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER.

House Committee Boys' School, Wood Green, at 4
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
975—Rose of Denmark, Greyhound, Richmond
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1643—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
K.T. 6—St. George's, The Albion, Aldersgate Street

153—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
463—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
516—Phœnix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
541—De Loraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme
1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
1103—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield
1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George street, Leeds
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1773—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Pendleton
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham, at 5.30
R.A. 31—Bertha, Masonic Hall, St. Peter's Street, Canterbury
R.A. 52—Royal George, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich
R.A. 403—Hertford, Shire Hall, Hertford
R.A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield
R.A. 622—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
R.A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
M.M. 65—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
M.M. 123—Callender, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
K.T.—De Furnival, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER.

196—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1541—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1679—Henry Muggeridge, Masons' Hall Tavern, E.C.
1871—Gostling-Murrey, Town Hall, Hounslow
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 176—Caveac, Albion, Aldersgate Street
R.A. 1044—Mid-Surrey, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

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BURRELL LODGE, No. 1829.

ON Thursday afternoon, the 6th inst., a meeting of the brethren of this Lodge was held at the Royal George Hotel, Shoreham. The W.M. Bro. J. Harrison P.M 804, P. Prov. Grand Superintendent of Works, Hants and Isle of Wight, presided, while among those present were Bros. T. Packham I.P.M. Prov. G. Steward, E. Bridges S.W., T. Hardy J.W., H. Cheal Secretary, B. B. Higham S.D., A. Gill J.D., R. B. Y. Powell I.G., K. Smith Organist, W. Swales, T. Holloway, and G. Fieldus, Stewards; T. B. Gates, R. Furzey, J. Parnell, Hughes, F. New, A. J. Carpenter, J. Parsons, E. Mitchell, and G. E. Pitt, while among the visitors were Brothers W. Harris W.M. St. Patrick's 295, D. Fegan S.D. St. Patrick's 295, R. Paige, G. Dickinson, Lansborough 1681, W. Stanton, Lebanon 1826, Thacker, Royal York 315, M. Grinberg, Atlingworth 1821, &c. In addition to the ordinary business of the meeting the following were elected Officers for the ensuing year, viz.—Brother Capt. Raymond Burrell W.M., Bros. T. Packham I.P.M. Treasurer, J. Harman Tyler. Brother T. Packham then said he had a most pleasing duty to perform on behalf of the brethren of the Burrell Lodge, in making a presentation to their esteemed W.M. Brother J. Harrison, in appreciation of his great work on behalf of the Masonic Charities. With the utmost confidence he could say that Brother Harrison possessed all the virtues of a good Mason, and he knew no one more energetic on behalf of the Masonic Charities, or who worked better in furthering the interests of any good cause. As their W.M., he was drawing near the expiry of his term of office, and while occupying the chair had not only done excellent work in the Lodge, but, during the year, had worked so hard in the cause of Masonic Charities, that the brethren had decided, at a meeting held in July, to tender him a cordial vote of thanks, the same to take the form of an illuminated address. On behalf of the Lodge, he trusted Bro. Harrison would be long spared to work amongst them, and concluded his remarks by wishing health and happiness to him and his family. The address, written by Mr. F. Curtis, was an excellent work of art, and read as follows:—

"Burrell Lodge, 1829. At a meeting of this Lodge, held at the Royal George Hotel, Shoreham, on 5th July 1883, it was proposed and unanimously resolved, 'That a cordial vote of thanks be given to Brother John Harrison W.M., of this Lodge, for his energy and continued working in the cause of the Masonic Charities, and particularly in representing this Lodge as Steward at the Annual Festival of the Boys' School on 20th June 1883, when he took up the sum of £222 12s, and that the same be recorded on vellum and presented to him.' (Signed), T. Packham I.P.M., E. Bridges S.W., T. Hardy J.W., H. Cheal Secretary. 6th September 1883."

Brother J. Harrison, on rising to respond, was warmly received. He thanked the brethren sincerely, and could assure them that he valued very highly the gratifying token of their esteem which he had just received. Reference had been made to his work on behalf of the Masonic Charities. He had been honoured by representing the Burrell Lodge, and felt great pleasure in doing his utmost to assist those who were unable to help themselves. On the motion of Bro. E. Bridges, the Lodge resolved to present Bro. Harrison with a Past Master's gold jewel on his retirement from office. The Lodge having been closed, the brethren sat down to a complimentary banquet given in honour of Brother Harrison, and served up in excellent style by Bro. Gates. Bro. T. Packham presided. The *post prandial* proceedings included several toasts. The Chairman gave "The Queen and the Craft," "The M.W.G.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Officers of Grand Lodge, present and past," when Bro. Harrison gave in complimentary terms "The R.W. Bro. Sir W. W. Burrell, Bart., M.P., Prov. G.M. of Sussex, and Officers of Prov. Grand Lodge, present and past. Bro. Packham responded, and then gave what he termed the toast of the evening, "The W.M. Bro. J. Harrison P.M. 804, P. Prov. Grand Supt. of Works Hants and the Isle of Wight, and the Masonic Charities." It was gratifying to see so many present who were unable to attend the Lodge meeting—a testimony of well-deserved respect to their W.M. Alluding to Bro. Harrison's energy on behalf of the Masonic Charities, he remarked that there were Masons *and* Masons. There were some who took little or no interest in their Lodge work, while there were others, like Bro. Harrison, who fully carried out the principles of charity. In their W.M. they had one who could not be surpassed in his devotion to the cause of their great Masonic Charities.—Bro. Harrison, in responding, thanked the brethren for cordially receiving the toast, and associating his name with the Charities. He had for many years taken great interest in the institutions associated with the Craft, and he trusted to be able for many more years to work as heartily as he had done in the past. Their appreciation of his services would stimulate him to greater exertions, and to endeavour to keep the Burrell Lodge in the front. Since the Lodge had been opened, four years ago, the brethren, independently of the Lodge, had subscribed £229 19s to the Charities, and possessed thirty-eight votes for the Boys' School, twenty-six for the Girls', seven for the Old Men's Institution, and six for that of the Old Women. Considering the short time the Lodge had been opened, it had done more than any other in the kingdom. He himself had 33 votes for the various Charities, and he said this, not in any spirit of egotism, but to urge the brethren to work with increased zeal. He trusted next year to place before the Provincial Grand Lodge a scheme for the establishment of a Charity Organisation for Sussex, similar to those in Lancashire and Yorkshire, which would enable them to send *all* the children of deceased Masons (should they require it) to a school in the neighbourhood, and thus avoid breaking up the family, as was the case when one was selected and sent to the Boys' or Girls' Schools. Of late years Sussex had been singularly fortunate in not requiring the assistance of the Masonic Charities, but he knew of several deserving cases which would soon demand their careful and Masonic consideration. He should do his utmost to render what assistance was possible, and confidently relied upon the co-operation of the brethren of the Burrell Lodge. Bro. Packham gave the next toast, the W.M. elect, and congratulated the Lodge upon securing one of the family which gave its name to the Lodge as their W.M. for the ensuing year. The remaining toasts were the Visitors, the I.P.M. and P.M.'s, and the Tyler's toast. A most agreeable and harmonious evening was spent.

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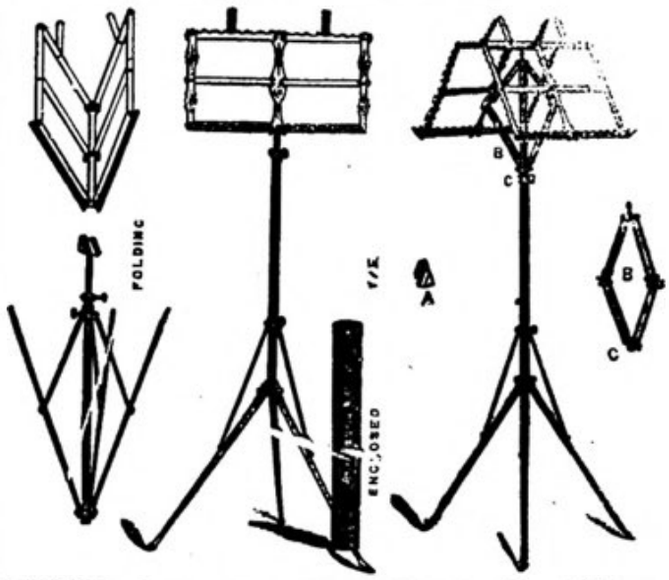

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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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THE GIRLS' SCHOOL ELECTION.

THE number of applications for admission to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls is again assuming alarming proportions in comparison with the number of declared vacancies. The ballot paper for the election to take place on Saturday, the 13th October, gives a list of thirty-two candidates, while the vacancies to be filled are but eight, or exactly one vacancy to each four candidates. This is a great difference to the state of affairs at the last election, in April of the present year, when there were twenty-two vacancies and but twenty-eight candidates, and it gives promise of a more exciting election than has been known for some time past in connection with "Our Girls'" School, which, fortunately for the applicants, has been enabled to take on greatly increased numbers in consequence of the additions made to the school buildings during the past few years.

As may be surmised from the figures given above, there are six candidates on the present list whose applications stand over from the last election, and of these two now appear for the third time, while two others are last application cases. These latter, together with three "first and last application" cases will, as usual, receive our earliest attention. No. 5, Helen Mabel Henshaw, is one of four children dependent on a widowed mother; she has 624 votes to her credit, and will doubtless receive sufficient additional support to secure a place among the successful. Her father was a member of No. 12, Fortitude and Old Cumberland, London, and subscribed thereto from the time of his initiation, in 1874, until lunacy incapacitated him. No. 6, Sylvia Mary Haworth, has 428 votes to her credit. She is one of three children left to the care of their mother, the husband of whom was a Past Master of No. 314, Peace and Unity, West Lancashire, and subscribed to his Lodge close on fourteen years. No. 10, Edith Hutton, is another of the "last" cases, she is one of six children, four of whom are wholly, and two partially, dependent on the exertions of their mother. Her father was a Past Master of No. 48, Faithful, Warwickshire, and also figures as a Steward and Life Governor of the Boys' and Girls' Institutions. No. 20, Catherine Graham, one of four fatherless children, is accredited to Cheshire, her father having some time since filled the office of Worshipful Master in the Unanimity Lodge, No. 89. Her case could hardly be in better hands than those of the Cheshire brethren, and if she is so far successful as to secure the support of the Province, there is little doubt but that she will be found among the eight at the head of the poll. No. 20, Amy Margaret Lee, is the other last application case. Her father was a member of No. 13, Union Waterloo. His widow now has four children dependent on her, notwithstanding the fact that one of her boys is an inmate of the Boys' School. This is not the only case on the present list where the child has a brother in the Boys' School; there are two others similarly circumstanced.

We have already disposed of two of the "brought forward" cases, the others are Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. No. 1, Ellen Hayes, who headed the list of unsuccessful candidates in April last, with 697 votes, has already competed at two elections. Her father, who is still alive, joined Peace and Harmony Lodge, No. 359 (Hants and Isle of Wight), in 1863, and at the present time has five children dependent on him. No reason is given why he appeals to the Girls' School, and, as is usual in such cases, we are entirely ignorant of the special claims he has on the Craft generally. We do not wish to imply that his daughter's candidature is not quite legitimate, but why not give some reason for the appeal which is being made. No. 2, Minnie Woodward, who has also taken part in two previous elections, has a total of 333 votes to her credit. Her mother, whose husband was a Past Master of No. 153, Inhabitants Lodge, Gibraltar, has now six children dependent on her for support. We trust she may, ere long, be successful in securing the election of one of them to our Masonic Institution. No. 3, Jane Wheeler Hutchings, polled 38 votes last April. She is one of four fatherless children. Her father was a member of No. 1382, Corinthian, and is among the few who figure as supporters of the Charities, he having qualified as a Subscriber to the Benevolent Institution. No. 4, Annie Lucie Ochsenbein, has but 13 votes to her credit. She is one of three children, left to the care of a widowed mother. Her father was a member of No. 1257, Grosvenor, London, from 1875 until his death in 1879.

No. 32, Rose Ethel Vowles, last on the list, appears to be the next in order. She is one of eight fatherless children who are left dependent on their mother. Her father was a P.M., and held high office in Provincial Grand Lodge of Gloucestershire. He died during the current year, and could boast of 31 years' subscribing membership to Freemasonry—the longest time on the present list. Let us hope that this distinction will have some weight in influencing votes on behalf of his daughter. No. 7, Isabella Sophia Heastie, daughter of a member of the Royal Lebanon Lodge, Gloucestershire, is one of a family of seven children left to the care of their mother. Her father, during his lifetime was a subscriber to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. No. 18, Hilda Sophia Lyon, is also one of seven children left to the care of a widowed mother. Her husband was a member of No. 758, Ellesmere, Cheshire. No. 24, Maude Mary Bromley, is similarly situated, so far as family circumstances are concerned. Her father was a member of No. 871, Royal Oak, which Lodge he joined but seven months before his death, in May 1882. It may be very hard on the candidates, but we cannot help thinking that, so long as the pressure is so great, this class of case should not be approved. A child whose father joined Freemasonry but seven months before—by his death—he left her and the other members of his family destitute, ought not to have the same claims on us as the child of a brother of some ten, twenty, or even thirty years' membership. No. 26, Frances Alice Searle, is another of seven fatherless children left to a mother's care. Her father was a member of No. 1107, Cornwallis, from the time of his initiation, in 1870, until his death in 1881. The distinction earned by this Lodge for its charitable propensity is exemplified in this case, for we find the father recorded as a Life Governor of the Boys' and Girls' Institutions. Let us hope that the assistance he rendered to the Institutions in his lifetime may be the means of his child securing support in her candidature now that he is dead. No. 15, Lucy Smith, is a member of a family of whom six children are entirely, and two partially, dependent on a widowed mother. Her husband, a P.M. of No. 651, Brecknock, achieved distinction as a Prov. Grand Officer of South Wales (Western Division), and subscribed to the Craft for 16¾ years.

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No. 12, Kathleen Alice Gibson, has both parents living, the father being described as "in H.M. Customs." There are six children dependent in this case, and doubtless some good reason exists why the application is approved. We think the subscribers generally should demand that the particulars be published in the ballot papers. The father is a Past Master of No. 223, Charity, Devonshire, and a Past Grand Deacon of the Province. No. 17, Mary Amelia Wheeler, is also a member of a family of six dependent, but in her case the father is dead. Her father was a Past Master of the Dalhousie Lodge, No. 865, Middlesex. No. 25, Beatrice Mary High, another in whose family there are six fatherless children dependent, is a daughter of a Past Master of the Clapton Lodge, No. 1364. During his Masonic career of 8¼ years he acted as Steward for the Girls' School, and qualified as subscriber to the three Institutions. No. 23, Amy M. Owen, hails from the Province of North Wales and Shropshire, in which district her father subscribed for 15¼ years, serving the office of Worshipful Master in the St. Tudno Lodge, No. 755. There are six children left in this family, of whom five are wholly, and one partially, dependent on the mother. No. 19, Eleanor Alice Johnstone, one of five children left fatherless, comes forward from No. 65, Prosperity Lodge, London. We trust she will receive the hearty support of the members of the Prosperity Lodge, in which case her ultimate success would be all but secured. No. 28, Emily Pinder, is similarly circumstanced as regards family ties; her mother was left a widow in 1882, at which time her husband was Senior Warden of the Excelsior Lodge, No. 1042, West Yorkshire, in which district he subscribed from 187[illegible], until the time of his death. No. 31, Edith Daisy Capon, has both parents living, and is one of five dependent children. Her father is unfortunately insane, and on that account the sympathy of his brother Masons should be forthcoming, and that, too, in such a manner as to secure for his daughter an early election into the Girls' School. No. 22, Edith Ellen Betts, is one of a family of five, of whom one is partially provided for. Her father, who was Past Master of St. Peter's Lodge, No. 419, Staffordshire, died in 1881, after a Masonic career of 7¼ years. Cases in which there are four dependent children next call for attention. No. 9, Ethel Haden Sutcliffe, is one of such cases. Her father was a Past Master of the Acacia Lodge, No. 1309, Middlesex, and subscribed from 1875 until his death. The girl has a brother in the Boys' School, a fact which, as we have previously said, should be taken into consideration at the day of election. No. 11, Mary Tanner, is also one of four dependent on a widowed mother. Her father, a member of the Burgoyne Lodge, No. 902, London, died in 1881, after subscribing to Freemasonry for 17 years. No. 13, Florence Ann Motion, has a brother in the Boys' School. The remarks we have previously made in such cases equally apply here. Her father shews a record of twenty-five years Masonic subscription. He was a joining member of No. 453, Chigwell, Essex, in which Province he served as Worshipful Master, and obtained Provincial honours. He was a Steward and Life Governor of the three Institutions, and, on that account, his family deserve some extra attention. No. 29, Emily Sarah Jane Hall, has both parents living, and no reason being assigned why the father is unable to provide for his family, we can only call for more detailed particulars. No. 8, Mabel Harriet Godfrey, is one of three fatherless children. Her father was a member of No. 100, Friendship, Norfolk, and died in December 1877. No. 16, Alice Garton West, daughter of an old Past Master of the Great Northern Lodge, No. 1287, London, is also one of three children looking for support to their mother, who was left a widow in April of the present year. Her husband was a Life Subscriber of the Girls' and Benevolent Institutions, and had many friends among the members of the Craft: let us hope they will unite and endeavour to provide for one of his children. No. 21, Fanny Heath, also one of three dependent on a widowed mother, is a daughter of a late J.D. of the Peace and Harmony Lodge, No. 359, Hampshire. Her father, during his lifetime, qualified as Life Subscriber to the Girls' School. No. 14, Florence Alice Weber, calls to mind a brother who must have been known to a very large number of the supporters of the Girls' School. Brother Wilhelm G. Weber for some time previous to his death occupied the position of clerk at the Institution. His early decease was a matter of great regret, and now that one of his children is appealing for the benefits of the Institution, we hope an effort will be made to practically show the respect in which her father was held. He was an annual subscriber to the Girls' School, and has left his widow with two children to provide for. No. 30, Lucy Harrison, also a member of a family of two dependent on a widowed mother, brings our review to an end. Her father was one of the P.M.'s of Shakespeare, No. 1018, West Yorkshire, and had a Masonic record of 15¼ years subscription.

We cannot close our review without a few general remarks. We have not hitherto given special prominence to those cases in which the father appears to have supported the Institutions, but in view of the very small number of the candidates whose fathers are now accredited with having contributed to the Charities, we cannot but think that those who are so accredited are entitled to some special notice. Want of such record should not be a bar to a candidate's admission, but it should count for something on the day of election. Another point we can but refer to is, the short connection many of the families now appealing had with Freemasonry at the time of the father's decease or withdrawal from membership.

We shall next week devote ourselves to the Boys' School list, which, as usual, is of much greater length than that for the Girls' Institution.

We may add, we shall be very pleased to receive the votes of any of our readers who may have no special use for them; we can assure them that any so sent will be judiciously applied.

MASONIC RECOLLECTIONS.

ONE of the most curious episodes in the Masonic history of the day is the contention which grew out of the establishment in 1860, of a society, styled "The Conservators." Never was more innocent project vilified, never more noble effort maligned. My "recollections" of it are partly sad, partly glad, and this series will indeed be incomplete unless I give a fair space to the subject.

Open before me is the register of the Conservators' Association up to the period when the civil war closed the lines between North and South. The number of registered names is 2820, but at least 500 or 1000 more Conservators were made whose names never reached us. Every State in the Union is represented, and every Territory that was organized prior to 1863. To give an idea of the universality of the movement, I see among the first twenty names the following: Rev. Thos. R. Austin, LL.D., now of Vincennes, Ind, Past Grand Master, a Mason of national fame; Geo. D. Norris, M.D., New Market, Ala, Past Grand Master, a bright light, still living; A. B. Cudworth, Pontiac, Michigan, Past Grand High Priest; Joseph Covell, Jay Bridge, Main, one of the standards of that jurisdiction in his day, died 1866; P. H. Taylor, Ionia, Michigan, Past Grand Junior Warden, possesses a poetical gift; W. B. Langridge, Muscatine, Iowa, Grand Recorder, &c., a star in the Iowan firmament; John Scott, Nevada, Iowa, Past Grand Master, &c., whose praises have been sung in another paper of this series; Edward A. Guilbert, A.M., M.D., Past Grand Master, &c., of Iowa, of whom I have several times spoken.

Now these are included in the first twenty. Glancing through the other 2800 I find that we had enrolled in this society more than one hundred Masons who were then or have since been Grand Masters.

Now, as no Masonic movement, not even in the Scotch Rite, was ever met with such a storm of slander and reproach as the Conservators, it may well be asked what was the purpose, what were the features of Conservatism? The aim was simply to produce uniformity in Blue Lodge work by laying down in cipher an accurate reproduction of the Webb work of the early part of the present century. The method was to form a Masonic brotherhood for that purpose, limiting the period to five years, and to bind the members together by the institution of a Degree styled "The Conservators' Degree."

It is no part of the present paper to publish these details, nor is it necessary, seeing that Committees in several States published in the Grand Lodge Proceedings all our circulars, and so-called "Masonic papers" published our private letters, equally violating confidence and decency. If the reader cares to see the whole movement elaborated in circular form he will find it in the old files of Grand Lodge Publications.

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And when he finds it he will find a plan which had the approval, which had the cordial approbation of 3000 as bright Masons as ever our country produced. Why then the opposition?

1. Those "not invited to participate" clamoured indignantly at their exclusion. The fact that the Order of Conservators was a "wheel within a wheel" (like the Chapter System, the Commandery System, &c.) made it enemies, bitter and implacable. And yet this idea was but borrowed from that of "33rd and last Grade" of the Scotch Rite, in which the one is selected, the ninety-nine are passed by.

2. The stereotyping of the Webb Notes in what was called "Mnemonics" was made the subject of outcry. The work was called "clandestine," an "exposition," &c. and yet it was what had been written in thousands of copies by the acknowledged heads of the Order. And as to the "printing," the book was never offered for sale, and was just as private as a written copy.

3. The attempt to secure uniformity outside of Grand Lodge authority was a subject of objection. But Grand Lodge authority has been invoked in this direction for a century and has always failed.

4. Personal jealousy. Those opposed to me and my friends found this a favourable opportunity (as was openly said) "to rise upon our ruins." In every Grand Lodge there are parties, and in every Grand Lodge rivalries that run into strife and contention. Where the "Conservators" were sufficiently strong (as in Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, &c.) the opposition was beaten and the quarrel ceased. Where their opponents had the advantage (as in Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, &c.), they took the reins of Grand Lodge and forced the "Conservators" to succumb. The results of the movement upon the whole were favourable in producing uniformity of work, but our success would have been a hundred times greater had the weapons used against us been those of argument and fair debate.

Among the Masonic projects agitated from year to year with persistency, that of a General Grand Lodge is conspicuous. It was proposed in Pensylvania more than a century since, for in those days the Philadelphia brethren were not so easily alarmed at the idea of innovations as now. But although the name of George Washington was proposed as the first National Grand Master, and I suppose he was not unwilling to accept the honour, and the best talent of the day was employed to make the scheme feasible, yet it failed egregiously. Only a small number of the Grand Lodges consented to it. Two or three more promised to consider it. Three or four more quietly ignored it, and then the matter fell through. But it was resumed in after years again and again. About 1822 a convention of leading Masons was held, of which the celebrated jurist, John Marshall, was chairman. Seaton, of the *National Intelligencer*, took an active part in the meetings. Henry Clay was present. An appeal to the Fraternity was drafted, which shows the hand of the great Kentuckian who, it was understood, was to be the National Grand Master. But the failure was egregious. Even the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, of which Clay had been Grand Master, refused to go into it by a counter-report of great ability, showing the impracticability of the scheme.

Some thirty years later, Hon. Finlay M. King, of New York, to whom I have alluded in previous papers, took up the plan in company with Benjamin B. French and others, and for several years gave much time to its development, visiting Washington City and other cities to enlist the aid of leading Masons. At Chicago, September 1859, we had it up, with strong men like Mackey, Pierson and others to advocate it. But the idea of a National Grand Lodge is evidently distasteful to the popular mind, and I do not believe it will ever prevail. As it could not possibly produce uniformity in rituals, in legislation or in regalias, it is difficult to see what practical good it would accomplish; while the increased expense in Masonic workings, the confusion in government and the immense rush for office that would inevitably result, would neutralize any conceivable benefits to grow out of it.

In looking back thirty-six years over the Masonic field one of the most remarkable developments of Masonry is seen in the growth of the *Scotch Rite*. Even in 1850 it was nothing as a Masonic power. It had no influence. Nobody sought it or cared for it. A few old men claimed to be "thirty-thirds," and when they wanted to increase their numbers, one of them selected a man, took him to a private room, read to him from some poor manuscripts for an hour, and pronounced him a "thirty-second." That is exactly the way I came in. Even Brother Pike, who went one peg higher, cannot say *when* he was placed in his present exalted position, though no one doubts but what it was done legitimately. But no records were kept. No fees were charged. The degrees, such as they were, were "honorary." For my part, I was so disgusted with the childish and unmeaning stuff read to me by Giles F. Yates that for years the very name of Scotch Masonry called a smile to my face. I remember, in June 1856, Dr. Mackey brought his whole magazine of manuscripts to my house, and in the upper storey made "thirty-seconds" of some five or six brethren, no fees being charged and no records kept. It was a hot day in a hot climate, and I fear the good fellows found the Kentucky dinner with which my wife had endowed them rather too much for the necessary mental effort of taking in thirty-two degrees in ninety minutes! In 1858-59 I was Grand Commander of the Kentucky Grand Consistory at Louisville, and conferred the orders upon some fifty applicants, and although we did charge a fee (sixty dollars), and by the vigilance of Bro. Fred. Webber did keep a record, yet the loose and hasty communication of such varied Rituals (the whole in a single evening), was but a parody for which fifty cents would have been ample return. We had no scenery or machinery, not even candlesticks or aids of any sort.

But now, what a change! Pike put in his time and talents to reforming (better say, originating) the Rituals, and rallied around him scores of the most influential Masons in the South, and by 1860 the Scotch Rite was a power in the land. The North caught the fire, reformed their Rituals, settled (for a time) their quarrels, fitted up apartments, provided expensive and splendid accessories, and only the other day I saw that one of their leading "thirty-thirds" in New York is predicting a Napoleonic career for "the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite." To me it is marvellous. It shows what one man of intelligence, learning and zeal can do. It proves that the "equality" theory of Masonry in this country is not so popular after all as the "autocratic," and while I am not specially favourable to the system or its growth so far as it has been at the cost of Symbolical Masonry, yet I feel proud to pay my tribute to the edifice whose foundation was laid on walls built chiefly by Albert Pike.

"Chiefly by Pike," but there is a Cincinnati Mason to whom the credit of persistent and self-sacrificing devotion to the Scotch Rite is equally due, who bore the Cincinnati Consistory on his shoulders unaided for many years, whose own library of foreign and home authors upon this subject is the best in the world, a Mason whose knowledge is *not* limited to the Scotch Rite, but ranges through the "primality," the Blue Lodge degrees, and who knows as much of all the degrees in use in this country as any one else, a man to whom a long and intimate acquaintance has greatly endeared me—ENOCH T. CARSON.

Bro. Rob Morris, in the Masonic Review.

A meeting of the North London Chapter of Improvement was held on Thursday; Comp. Gregory, who presided, rehearsed the ceremony of exaltation. He was ably supported by Comps. Dean, Hunter, Bird, Knight, George &c. In future the meetings of this Chapter of Improvement will be held at Comp. Meekham's, the Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's Road.

The new Masonic Hall at Woolston, which is being built by Bro. Chapman for the accommodation of the brethren of the Clausentum Lodge, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be consecrated by the Provincial Grand Master for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Right Worshipful Bro. W. W. Beach, M.P., in November, on the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Lodge.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Indisputable Remedies.—In the use of these medicaments there need be no hesitation or doubt of their cooling, healing, and purifying properties. Imagination can scarcely conceive the marvellous facility with which this unguent relieves and heals the most inveterate sores and ulcers, and in cases of bad legs and bad breasts they act like a charm. The Pills are the most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of liver and stomach complaints, diseases most disastrous in their effects, deranging all the proper functions of the organs affected, inducing restlessness, melancholy, weariness, inability to sleep, and pain in the side, until the whole system is exhausted. These wonderful Pills, if taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box, strike at the root of the malady, stimulate the stomach and liver into a healthy action, and effect a complete cure.

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HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

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THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

KENT is a most charming county, owing to a wonderful diversity of scenery and rich cultivation. It abounds in fruit, vegetables, cereals, and hops, and by some writers it has been designated the "Garden of England." It justly merits the title; besides, it has the additional advantage of a very attractive coast line, with numerous popular and fashionable watering places established thereon. No part of Kent is destitute of beauty, unless we except the shore of the Thames below Greenwich, and a part of the marshes, which make up in the richness of their feeding pasture for any lack of Nature's adornment. The South Eastern Railway goes through some of the most charming parts of the country. Before touching on Kent we may just observe that a branch of the line seems almost to mark the boundary between that county and Surrey. Leaving Charing Cross or Cannon-street, the line diverges at Spa-road, one division going to Deptford, and keeping as nearly as possible to the course of the river as far as Sheerness; the other going to New Cross and Lewisham, where it again divides. One branch takes in the country from Ladywell to Addiscombe-road, Croydon. Spurs also shoot out, taking in such charming spots as Bromley, Bickley, Shortlands, Hayes, West Wickham, and Eden Park. "Eden" is a very proper name for some of the places we have mentioned. From Croydon the line goes south to Redhill, west to Aldershot, and north-west to Reading, with which we have already dealt. What we may term the upper line, takes in Deptford, Greenwich and Woolwich, Abbey Wood, Belvedere, Erith, Dartford, and Gravesend. Between the latter place and Sheerness is Higham, where a branch turns sharp to the right for Strood, and joins the main line at Paddock Wood. At Lee, the next station beyond Lewisham, a loop line connects it with Dartford, passing through Eltham, Sidcup, Bexley and Crayford, all delightful localities. The other branch from Lee goes through Chislehurst, Orpington, Dunton Green (a spur-line going to Westerham), Sevenoaks to Tunbridge, a most charming country.

Among the towns and villages we have named there are some worthy of especial notice. Greenwich was once a royal borough, and although its ancient fame is somewhat dimmed, it rejoices in those matchless buildings called the Hospital, which are now alienated from their original purpose, although they still stand in all their pristine grandeur and beauty. Where for nearly two centuries our old sailors ended their days after the shocks of battle and the decay that time and disease bring, now young cadets are housed and educated, and prepared for the naval work of the future. Greenwich Hospital is one of the sights of England, and when the old sea lions were there they invested the building with a romance that was always pleasant and flattering to contemplate. Their yarns were not always true; like artists, fond of broad and striking effects, they laid on the colours thick: their habits were not always of the cleanest, yet there was something characteristic of the sea about the whole place, something which told of England's power on the ocean, and a good deal which showed that those who had won for her renown and power were well cared for by a grateful nation. All that is now changed, in accordance with the utilitarian spirit of the age; still, as we have said, the temple erected for the sons of Neptune remains as a magnificent monument of skill and gratitude. We by no means wish it to be understood that our old sailors are uncared for, but they are scattered far and wide, and no longer represent the past in a body as they did aforetime. Long before the Hospital was built there was a royal palace at Greenwich. Queen Elizabeth was born there, and many a gay gathering has been witnessed on the ground now covered with buildings, and part of which forms Greenwich Park, with the Observatory crowning its summit. The Park is still the rendezvous of the lower classes on holiday occasions, and at other times of visitors and residents, who enjoy its pleasant walks and scenery. The fair, once held on its borders, has vanished, and nobody mourns its departure. On the southern side of Greenwich Park is Blackheath—high, dry, and breezy—once the camping ground of Jack Cade, a rebel who caused much trouble in 1450, and whose character is humorously described by Shakespeare in the fourth Act, scene two, of the second part of Henry VI. The heath is now the resort of those who are fond of a healthy walk, of the few who indulge in the Scotch game of golf, and of the many who delight in cricket and football. Blackheath village lies on the far side of the heath, in a hollow, and presents a lively picture of activity set in a rustic, almost sylvan, frame. Beyond is the growing village of Lee, and further on still is Eltham, with its ruined palace, once the abode of kings, now the haunt of birds. For centuries Eltham Palace was the favoured residence of royalty. Parliaments were held there, princes and princesses were born there, and many a courtly crowd assembled within its walls. Froissart was a frequent guest at Eltham, and he has recorded some of the doings he witnessed. Now, in the words of Shakespeare, "Reproach and beggary is crept into the palace of our king"—reproach, because of decay; and beggary, because of neglect. Even now the ruins are worth visiting, especially by those who are familiar with the historical associations that surround the place, and are fond of traditions and archæological speculations. Not far from Eltham is Chislehurst Common, one of the most delightful spots in Kent. It is surrounded by noble trees and dotted here and there with villas and mansions. The church is chiefly in the Perpendicular style, and has a lofty spire. It contains some memorials of interest. Sir Francis Walsingham was born at Chislehurst, and here is Camden Place, the residence of that famous antiquary Camden; here also lived and died Napoleon III. Few who saw them will forget the scenes that were witnessed at the entrance to Camden Place when the illustrious exile laid at the very gates of death. Rich and poor clustered round the lodge to learn what they could of the patient's progress, and when at last death came, followed by the funeral obsequies, the sight was melancholy indeed. The remains of the "Man of December," whose power ceased with the defeat at Sedan, lie not far from the house where he lived, in a secluded spot, now the shrine in which are contained what were the chief hopes of the Bonapartist party. Orpington, Sidcup, the Crays, indeed the whole country round, is most charming. We need hardly dwell upon Gravesend, nor upon Sheerness; both are well known—one as a popular resort and the other as the site of a famous dockyard. Going from Higham southwards the line passes Strood and Maidstone. On the other, and what really is the main line, is Sevenoaks, beautifully situated. Near the town is Knole Park, a most enjoyable spot for a ramble. The mansion stands on high ground and is notable for its immense size and the treasures it contains. The main buildings are said to cover three acres of ground, and their contents include a large collection of pictures by Italian, Venetian, Flemish and Dutch painters, portraits of eminent poets, and other works of art. At the time of the reign of King John there was a mansion in Knole Park, the occupants of which were frequently changed. Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury between 1454 and 1486, bought the demesne and rebuilt the mansion. A great portion of the structure of that date is still standing. In 1603 it came into the possession of Thomas Sackville, who afterwards became Earl of Dorset, in whose family the property remains. A few miles further on is Tunbridge, an old town, which contains the ruins of a castle and some fragments of a Priory. To the west of Tunbridge is Penshurst, memorable as the home of Sir Philip Sydney, poet, scholar, soldier, and gentleman, in the highest sense of the word. His works are still read and admired, while his character is quoted as a model of what a man and an Englishman should be. One extract we quote from his writings, which is characteristic of the man. He wrote: "Let calamities be the exercise, but not the overthrow of my virtue. Let the power of my enemies prevail, but prevail not to my destruction. Let my greatness be their pretext, my pain be the sweetness of their revenge. Let them, if so it seems good unto Thee, vex me with more and more punishment; but, O Lord, let never their wickedness have such a head but that I may carry a pure mind in a pure body." It is singular, but nevertheless true, that Charles I. repeated these words shortly before his execution. There are many memorials of Sir Philip at Penshurst, but nothing so striking as the incident that occurred at the battle of Zutphen, where he received the wound that ended in death about four weeks afterwards. While lying on the field of war he was offered water to drink; he gently repulsed the kindly hand that held the welcome draught, and begged that it might be given to a soldier whose wants, he said, were greater than his own. Nearly a century later, a descendant of the family met with a very different fate. The contrast between Philip and Algernon Sydney is very great. One was loyal to the reigning monarch, the other assisted in the downfall of Charles I. He was nominated one of the King's judges, but, whatever part he may have taken in the trial, he was not present when judgment was pronounced, nor did he sign the death-warrant. He was a Republican; he fought on the side of Cromwell, but when the war was over, and "Old Noll" was appointed Protector, Sydney retired into private life. He went abroad at the Restoration, came back again and was pardoned. He was, however, suspected of being concerned in the Rye-house Plot, charged before Judge Jeffries, and like many others was illegally sentenced to death. To complete the contrast, we here quote what Bishop Burnet wrote of Algernon Sydney. He says he was "a man of the most extraordinary courage; a steady man even to obstinacy; sincere, but of a rough and boisterous temper, that could not bear contradiction, but would give foul language upon it." Penshurst is a delightful place, the house is built after many styles, and contains a rare store of historical and art treasures. In the same locality is Hever Castle, the home of Anne Boleyn, one of the wives of Henry VIII. and mother of Queen Elizabeth. What memories does the name awaken, what episodes does it recall. The castle itself presents no particular charm, it is the associations that surround its history that make it memorable. The interior contains much of interest in connection with the ill-fated Anne and her family, who attained to the zenith of their fame at her marriage, and sank rapidly into commonplace after her death. Whether she deserved her fate or not, it is not for us to contend. Henry was not the man to stick at trifles where his desires were concerned, and the fact that he put away so many of his wives from him leaves it at least open to suspicion that he himself was not guiltless. Whatever may be the truth with regard to the successor of Katherine, popular feeling went with Anne Boleyn. It is related that the latter's grandfather had an estate in Kent, on which resided a certain innkeeper. He was so indignant at the treatment of his old master's relative that he altered the sign of the house from the "Boleyne Arms" to the "Boleyne Butchered." According to "Historical Reminiscences of the City of London and its Livery Companies," by Thomas Arundell, B.D., Queen Elizabeth took every means to hush up her mother's sorrows and end, and induced the host to amend the sign into the "Bull and Butcher," which henceforth became a popular sign throughout all England.

Returning to Tunbridge, some remains will be found of an ancient castle and a priory. The history of the former is full of military exploits, while of the latter not much is recorded, and what is left of the building supplies very little information. A few miles further on is Tunbridge Wells, noted for its springs and charming scenery. The origin of the town can be traced with absolute precision. Bath has its "Bladud," and the legend connected with his name. Tunbridge Wells owes its origin to Dudley Lord North, who, in 1606, was suffering from great physical exhaustion through dissipation. He was on his way to Eridge House in the neighbourhood, and was struck with the appearance of the water he saw flowing at his feet. He had a portion put into a bottle and submitted to his physicians, who pronounced it good. He drank, and was restored. Being a man of mark the place soon became famous, and continues so until this day. Lord Macaulay has limned Tunbridge Wells as it was originally, and we make no apology for quoting his description. He says:—

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"When the court, soon after the Restoration, visited Tunbridge Wells, there was no town; but within a mile of the springs, rustic cottages, somewhat cleaner and neater than ordinary cottages of that time, were scattered over the heath. Some of these cabins were moveable, and were carried on sledges from one part of the common to another. To these huts men of fashion, wearied by the din and smoke o London, sometimes came in the summer to breathe fresh air, and to catch a glimpse of rural life. During the season a kind of fair was held daily near the fountain. The wives and daughters of the Kentish farmers came from the neighbouring villages with cream, cherries, wheatears, and quails: To chaff with them, to flirt with them, to praise their straw hats and tight heels, was a refreshing pastime to voluptuaries, sick of the airs of actresses and maids of honour. Milliners, toymen, and jewellers came down from London and opened a bazaar under the trees. In one booth the politician might find his coffee and the London Gazette; in another were gamblers, playing deep at basset; and on fine evenings the fiddlers were in attendance, and there were morris dances on the elastic turf of the bowling green." A wonderful change has come over the scene since that time, and now Tunbridge Wells, if not honoured with the presence of royalty, is visited by the aristocracy, for whom every provision is made. It is a fashionable town now, with its pump room, shaded streets, and beautiful walks. The common is a favourite resort, and the "grove" just the place to escape from the heat of the sun. Tunbridge Wells is said to be a modern counterpart of what Jerusalem was. Whether the comparison is correct or not, we cannot say, but the groups of houses are named after a surrounding hill, such as Mount Ephraim, Mount Zion, and Mount Pleasant. From some of these hills fine views are obtained. Although "Bladud" is absent, Tunbridge Wells is not without a legend. The water of the springs is powerfully tonic, of a steely taste, owing, it is said, to the devil having cooled his nose in it after St. Dunstan's attack with the hot tongues. Some beautiful walks and drives in the locality add to the charm of the place; there are also many gentlemen's seats round about, and the ruins of Bayham Abbey, linking the past with the present. Continuing on the line southwards, Battle is reached. Here William the Norman met Harold, King of England, and defeated him. The conflict was a bloody one, and the issue one of the most momentous in the history of the country. About a year after the battle William founded an Abbey in commemoration of his victory. The precincts of the Abbey were a mile in circuit, and the buildings were on a magnificent scale. The foundation was liberally endowed, and the exemptions and privileges granted were extraordinary. The Abbey shared the fate of other similar establishments at the time of the Dissolution of Monasteries, but the ruins still left indicate the character of the structure, and mark them as objects of profound interest to the archæologist. There is a tradition to the effect that the Roll of Battle Abbey was preserved in the crypt of what was believed to be the hall in which the tenants of the Abbey were entertained. The hall has been converted into a barn, but its Pointed windows, and the vaulted crypt beneath, with elegant pillars and arches, are sources of attraction. Authorities are divided in opinion about the Roll, some stating that when the Montagne family sold Battle Abbey they removed it to Cowdray, of which we have already spoken. When Cowdray House was destroyed by fire, in 1793, it is supposed that the Roll perished in the flames, that is, if it ever existed. Experts may speculate upon doubtful points; the ordinary tourist will find enough to interest him in the ruins of Battle Abbey without following their example A few miles further on are St Leonards and Hastings, separately named, but joined together by bricks and mortar. The former may be considered a modern, though beautiful and aristocratic suburb of ancient Hastings. The latter place existed far back in the mists of time, which no new light has yet dispelled. Its known history, however, is sufficiently interesting to attract visitors, to keep them, and to make a repetition of their sojourn desirable. The ruins of the castle, perched hundreds of feet above the sea level, with its associations, alone command attention. In addition, there are the disposition of the houses, the walks, and sea, and country views unsurpassed on the Sussex coast. Almost any climate can be commanded at Hastings, from the warm and relaxing, to the invigorating air of the Yorkshire coast. A judicious selection of residence alone is necessary to satisfy most conditions of human life. Both St. Leonards and Hastings are protected from cold winds by hills behind, while the summits afford splendid views, and the valleys beneath rich varieties of scenery. Who that knows Hastings, has not revelled in Fairlight, with its Glen, Dropping Well, and Lovers' Seat. From the hill just beyond and above it, a sea view commands on either hand Dover Cliffs or Beachy Head, across to Boulogne Heights, and inland as many "as 10 towns, 66 churches, 70 martello towers, 5 ancient castles, 40 windmills, and 3 bays." Both Hastings and St. Leonards are charming in summer, and, according to some authorities, are equal to Torquay as winter residences. They are worthy of the fame they have acquired, as art and enterprise have been added to the charms that nature has so lavishly bestowed. From Hastings the line goes upwards again to Ashford, a spur branching out at Appledore to Lydd, and now being continued to Dungeness.

From Ashford the main line goes on to Westenhanger (where a spur shoots out to Hythe and Sandgate), on to Shorncliffe, Folkestone, and Dover. Hythe is a sleepy little place, although at one time it was an important seaport. The sea has receded, and left the ancient castle and harbour three miles in'and. The church stands on high ground, and from its tower a fine view can be obtained of Romney Marsh and the sea. Parts of the structure are Roman; the chancel, which is of rare beauty, is Early English. Underneath is a groined crypt, skilfully designed and constructed. It is of interest to the few, while to the many the enormous collection of blanched skulls, piled up in order and carefully preserved, are objects of wonder. They are said to be over a thousand years old, and to have been collected on the sea shore after some great battle between our ancient ancestors. The avenue of elms leading to the sea is another sight to be seen. Pretty, quiet little Sandgate, like Hythe, lies below Shorncliffe, a lofty eminence, on which an encampment has existed since the Crimean War. A castle was built at Sandgate by Henry VIII., to which has been added a martello tower. It is a pleasant walk from Folkestone to Sandgate along the Lees and cliffs. Inland, in the distance on the right, are the Sugar-loaf and Castle Hills, below the thriving little watering place, and to the left the open sea. The South Eastern Railway Company have redeemed Folkestone from decay, and have made it one of the pleasantest and most prosperous resorts on the coast. The town is of early date, and before the sea made encroachments it possessed some ancient monuments of piety and war. Little now remains to show of their existence. Tradition gives it that Eadbald, at the request of his pious daughter, Eanswitha, founded the first Nunnery in England, at Folkestone. "The author of New Legends of England," says Lambard, 'reporteth many wonders of this woman; and that she lengthened the beame of a building three foote, when the carpenters, missing in their, measure had made it so much too short; that she baled and drew water over the hills and rocks against nature from Sweeton, a mile off, to her oratorie at the seaside; that she forbade certaine birdes the country, which before did much harm thereabouts; that she restored the blinde, cast out the devil, and healed innumerable folkes of their infirmities; and therefore, after her death, she was, by the policy of the Popish priestes, and follie of the common people, honoured for a saint." The church stands on the top of a high cliff, at the beginning of a splendid promenade, called the Lees. From this parade the visitors look down upon the harbour and beach, and far out upon the sea, even to the coast of France, to which there is a capital service of boats. The excursions to Boulogne are an attractive feature during the season, and make a pleasant change in the ordinary routine of seaside jaunts. The trains run down to the pier to put down and take up passengers to and from the Continent, and, judging from the progress made in a few years, the traffic between Folkestone and France will be a big thing ere long. The ways into the old town are steep and ragged, the streets are not attractive, but the country around is beautiful. The walk along the cliff to Dover is one of the pleasures of the place. On the way is what used to be called the "Warren," a charming bit of miniature Swiss scenery. The railway to Dover passes through it, and unfortunately landslips mar its beauty; still it used to be a wonderfully pretty spot, abounding in surprises at every turn, and presenting a different picture at every step. The difficulties of making the line to Folkestone were immense, and one of the triumphs of engineering skill is the viaduct upon entering the town. It has a very light, even elegant appearance, and when a train is passing one wonders how so airy a structure can bear the weight and resist the vibration. There are many hills round about, and in the valleys are delightful bits of scenery. Churches stand out here and there, hoary with age and full of charm for the student. At Swingfield Minnis, about four miles off, there are the remains of a Preceptory of the Knights of St. John, which formerly belonged to a Commandery of the Knights Templars. The air of Folkestone is salubrious and the bathing good. We have already spoken of Dover, Walmer, Deal, Ramsgate, and Margate, but Sandwich has been omitted. It is an ancient town, and was once one of the wealthiest parts of England. It cannot be called pretty, and yet there is a quaintness about the town which interests visitors.

On the line returning to Ashford is Minster, a little village full of legends. With a brief reference to this much-frequented spot we shall close this paper. Minster Abbey, as it is called, stands on the site of a Saxon foundation, which owed its origin to a curious expiation of a murder committed by one Thanor. A certain Princess, named Domneva, daughter of the eldest son of Eadbald, and wife to Merwadd, the son of Penda, King of Mercia, refused some presents offered to her, in consequence of the crime that had been committed, and with the sufferers in whom she was interested. Instead of the presents she asked the King to grant her as much land as her lame deer "could run over at one course." The "course" resulted in the acquirement of about ten thousand acres, and was the origin of the Abbey. This lady took the vow of chastity after she had borne her husband three children, and afterwards performed some extraordinary miracles. She was known by the name of St. Mildred, and forty years after her death her body was so pure and incorrupt that "she seemed more like a lady in her bed than one resting in her sepulchre or grave." We cannot follow all the monkish stories that are told in connection with Minster Abbey; they are nevertheless characteristic of the times in which they are said to have occurred; but tourists ought not to miss seeing it and the memorials it contains.

At a meeting of the New Forest Lodge, No. 319, held at Lymington, on the 11th inst., a P.M.'s jewel was presented to the Immediate Past Master, Bro. Horton (of Southampton, and formerly of Portsmouth), as a mark of the brethren's high appreciation of his able services throughout the past year.

Madame Franziska Ellmenreich, an eminent German actress, of whose talent report speaks in the highest terms, will make her *debut* on the English stage at the Gaiety Theatre, at a Special Matinée, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. Madame Ellmenreich is said to have a wonderful command of the English tongue, and has already played in our language in the United States, with the greatest possible success, in such *roles* as Camille, Marie Stuart, Adrienne Lecouvreur, &c. The American critics write of her as "a great actress, majestic and powerful, and at the same time subtle in portraying the most delicate shades of human passion."

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THOUGHTS ON THE NEW HISTORY.

By Bro. Jacob Norton.

I MAILED three articles under the above heading: the second and third were published, and the first did not probably reach its destination. I hesitated for some time whether to rewrite it or not, but I find, like the Bourbons, our *high degreers* "never learn anything, and never forget anything;" that they still hanker after a Masonic "*history of events which have never happened.*" Thus, our Boston Bro. Charles L. Woodbury has recently published an article in the *Voice of Masonry* which is on a par with his oration on Egyptian Masonry which was reprinted three years ago in this journal. And the Freemason of 11th August opens with a leader on Masonic archæology, in which the author begs, prays and hopes for a history of Freemasonry which will conglomorate "the mysteries, the secret societies, the Roman Collegia, the building corporations, the monastic fraternities, the mediæval guilds, the compagnage, the operative Lodges, the knightly orders, and the Hermetic association." I suppose the "secret societies" meant the Fehmgerichte, the Assassins, the Jesuits, &c. The writer says, "Neither can we safely forget * * * the fact of contemporary Hermeticians * * * of which even Ashmole was certainly a member in some form;" and because Ashmole was a member in "*some form*," though no one knows *what form*, therefore Ashmole might have Hermetised Freemasonry. What curious reasoning! Briefly then, I venture to assert, that if such a Masonic history appeared it would deservedly be called the *hotch potch* history of Masonry. I therefore determined to reconstruct the lost article.

Ever since the 1723 Constitutions appeared, a succession of Masonic scholars (their name is legion) continued to assert that either Freemasonry descended from the ancient mysteries, or the mysteries descended from Masonry. And after their peculiar fashion they demonstrated that every old sect—Pagan, Jewish, or Christian, who possessed a secret, were brothers of the Masonic Fraternity. And an *awfully* learned Boston brother came to the conclusion that because somebody said that the early Christians had a secret, therefore, not only were the two saints John Masons, but *all* the apostles were also Masons; and he had no doubt that the apostles shifted the Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday inside of a tyled Masonic Lodge.

It is curious that while some of our Masonic writers can reason like philosophers on some subjects, yet no sooner do they take the pen in hand to write on Masonry, when all reason and commonsense seems to forsake them. I could name a score of them, but I shall here refer only to two Masonic scholars. First, Bro. Woodbury, above referred to, who is not only a scholar and a distinguished lawyer, but he is the best read man I know of among our American Masons. But whatever he has written about Masonic history is nothing but imagination and assertion. And second, Bro. Simon Greenleaf, Past Grand Master of Maine, Professor of Law in the Harvard College, and author of "Law of Evidence," considered a standard work, not only in America but also in England. In a note on page 2 of Bro. Gould's History, the reader will find "Law of Evidence" referred to with approbation. Lawyers who have received instruction from Bro. Greenleaf, in College, speak in the highest terms of his reasoning powers. But in 1820, Bro. Greenleaf published a Masonic book; and if the reader has access to the Freemason's Chronicle of 20th of January, and will read an article headed "Crazy and Partizan Masonic Writers," he will see that Bro. Greenleaf's reasoning on Masonry was no reasoning at all.

I have read all the authors who wrote about the ancient mysteries, wherever I could lay hands on their books, including Clemense of Alexandria, and I repeatedly urged our Masonic scholars for information as to where I could find the alleged connection between Masonry and the ancient mysteries, without receiving a satisfactory answer. The truth is, Pagan writers who refer to the mysteries keep the secrets to themselves, and the early Christian writers, like our high degree lecturers, merely guessed and asserted without knowing anything about the mysteries. I have repeatedly protested against the writings of our Masonic luminaries; but what chance has one who is not classically educated when coping with a D.D., an M.D., an LL.D., or some other kind of a learned Masonic *tweedledee?* In answer to a commonsense argument the deluded believers exclaim:—"Have you examined the whole range of classical literature? and don't our Doctors know more than you do about ancient history?" In short, the mass of the Brotherhood who have taken the high degrees stick to their belief, because their Doctors say it is so. At last our Bro. Gould, in whom is fortunately combined great patience, scholarship, and common sense, and I have no doubt that he made a more thorough examination of the literature which treats of the ancient mysteries than all the Masonic high degree Doctors did together. Well, Bro. Gould says, "As to the real object of the mysteries nothing is certain." And again, "Of the instruction communicated in the inner mysteries no record whatever has come down to us." We see, now, that our awfully learned connectors of Freemasonry with the ancient mysteries have, for the last hundred and sixty years, *made much ado about nothing.*

Bro. Gould devoted fifty-six quarto pages of his history to the *ancient mysteries;* and besides the authorities referred to in the work itself, the two hundred and sixty-eight foot-notes will refer the reader to more authorities. I think Bro. Gould has proved himself a marvel of patience and industry. If, however, our brethren of the *so-called* high degrees think that Bro. Gould was unjust to their claims, then let them write a history of Freemasonry to their heart's content, or let them point out wherein Bro. Gould wrongs them, and not continue, by their wild assertions and innendoes, to hold out false hopes to their deluded dupes that the legends invented by Masonic quacks in the last century for manufacturing high degrees were based on historic facts.

In the second Chapter Bro. Gould treats on the "Old Charges." In the last paper I discussed the ages of the two oldest MSS., but finding, since then, that Bro. Gould treats upon that subject in the next volume, I shall leave that to a future consideration. That these old MSS. were a subject of interest to me for many years I beg to refer the reader to the Freemason, vol. iv. pp 378-9, of 17th June 1871, wherein I pointed out that these Old Charges were the *bonâ fide* rituals of the pre-1717 Masons; and on page 217 of the same volume I called attention to extracts made by Mr. Thomas Riley, from the old City of London Records, showing that, up to the year 1356 the London Masons had no code of laws whatever, and consequently there could have been no Masonic organisation up to that year; but, on the 2nd February 1356, in order to put a stop to fights and quarrels between the operative masons, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs summoned twelve of the most skilful masons for consultation, who agreed to promulgate some eight or ten regulations for the government of the London Masons. Now, if the Masons of the English metropolis had no code of laws before 1356, it is highly improbable for the Masons in the provincial towns to have had any such a code; and unless positive proof is adduced to show the existence of a Masonic organisation at an earlier period we may assume that no Masonic brotherhood existed in England in 1356.

In 1360, the Statutes indicated the existence of Masonic and *Carpenteric* secret societies: for the Statute says—"That all alliances and covins of masons and carpenters, and congregations, chapters, ordinances, and oaths betwixt them made, or to be made, shall be from henceforth void and wholly annulled." Whether these secret congregations were confined to London, and what kind of ordinances these societies had, I know not. The series of Masonic MSS. described by Bro. Gould in the second chapter are, however, valuable to the Masonic student for several reasons. For, first, they disabuse our mind from the notions promulgated by the late Dr. Mackey and other *awfully* learned Masonic scholars, that "our ancient brethren were philosophers:" for the legends in those MSS. prove conclusively that our ancient brethren were a simple-minded and credulous set. True, they talked about the "seven sciences, but the mere verbiage did not make them philosophers. And, second, those MSS. prove the continuity of the Masonic organisation in England for a period of near five hundred years.

The oldest MS. is the poem, or the "Halliwell Constitution." It is probable that the original code was written in prose, and a priest who was attached to the fraternity made it into rhyme, adding thereto three legends—the seven sciences, Noah's flood, the building of the tower of Babylon by Nabogodonzor seven miles high, so that in case of another flood, the people might ascend to the upper storey, which was above the high flood mark; and he also added a genuine Roman Catholic sermon, enjoining the brethren to be shrived, to cross themselves, &c. Now, with regard to monkish legends, we all know that monks in those days were great inventors of *cock and bull* stories, and these stories they invariably ascribed either to an unknown old "boke," or to tradition. Hence, when these stories cannot be traced by our antiquaries, either to a *boke* or to an old tradition, it is safe to credit the said monks as the inventors of that story or stories. Now our poet begins his first story about how Euclid founded a Masonic fraternity in Egypt thus:

> "Whose wol bothe wel rede and loke,
> He may fynde wryte yn olde boke."

And his second story about the origin of the Masonic Craft in England he introduces thus:

> "Thys craft com ynto Englond, as y so say,
> Yn tyme of good Kynge Adelstonus day."

The third story is about the four holy martyrs. This story he refers to a book called "the legent of scanctorum, the names of quatour coronotorum." The conclusion I therefore come to is, that the two first stories were manufactured by his Reverence; and the third he copied from some old book of Christian martyrs, which was probably invented by an earlier monkish writer.

The second MS. is known as the "Matthew Cooke MS." It seems, at the first glance of the two oldest MSS., that the author of No 2 had a copy of the poem before him, and would have written his book also in poetry, but, being unable to rhyme, he therefore did the next best thing he could by writing his lines in irregular lengths, and made it look like "blank verse." But, be that as it may, the author copied from the poem the Euclid and Athelstan Legends, the Seven Sciences, and took advantage of the hints given in the poem about Noah's Flood, the Tower of Babel, &c., by introducing Biblical personages into the Masonic brotherhood of whom the poet never dreamt:—thus we have in this MS. Lamach, Jabal, Jubal, Tubal, Enoch, Abraham. The MS. says, that the sciences were engraved by the antediluvians, Bros. Enoch and Co., on two stones. One of these stones could not burn, and the other could not sink; that many years after the Flood one of these stones was discovered by Bro. Pythagoras, and the other by Bro. Hermes. The fashion of giving Charges to Masons began with Bro. Nimrod, when he sent a company of Masons to Bro. Asur. When Bro. Solomon was in Egypt he taught Euclid the seven sciences, and the Euclid legend shows that Euclid was the founder of Egyptian Masonry. The Jews having learned Masonry in Egypt, David was therefore a Mason, and so was Abraham. Each of these distinguished brethren gave Charges to the Masons. The MS. also alludes to Solomon's "Master Mason" as having been the son of the King of Tyre. All these *histories* the author supports from authorities of some unknown old Chronicles. Next comes the legend that Charles Martel was a Bro. Mason, next Bro. St. Alban is introduced, next comes Bro. Athelstan and his son Edwin, all of whom loved Masons well and gave them Charges; and last, most strangely, the story of Euclid is repeated, only the name is changed into Englet.

Bro. Gould describes and compares forty-nine old Masonic MSS. One of the same class of MSS. has, since the publication of the new history, been discovered by Bro. Sillitoe, of Manchester. These MSS., all in all, may be compared to a family that we know; that the Halliwell poem is the great grandfather of the family, the Matthew Cooke

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MS. stands next in order as No. 2, and the forty-eight remaining MSS., which Bro. Hughan called "The Old Charges," are the progeny of the Cooke MS. In what order the "Old Charges" stand to each other is immaterial, for it is certain that they were written at different times, and for different Lodges in various parts of England, and even for one or more Scotch Lodges; in short, the Cooke MS. contains some legends borrowed from the poem and the Old Charges, though with some *variations and improvements*, reproduced all the legends given by the author of the Matthew Cooke MS., hence the legends in the succession of the said Masonic MSS. prove the existence of a Masonic fraternity at the time when the Halliwell poem was written. As to the question of the age of the poem there is some difference of opinion, but anyhow they differ only in about forty years. One dates its age to 1390, and another, dates it 1427 or a little later. And if we further take into consideration the succession of Masonic laws:—thus, the laws enacted by the Mayor, Alderman, &c., in 1356, were absorbed as it were, and form part of the Halliwell Constitution, and the thirty laws of the Halliwell Constitution form more or less the backbone of the Constitutions given in the Old Charges, and add thereto the Statute of 1360, above quoted,—these, altogether, furnish a chain of evidence of the continuous existence of a Masonic organisation for about five hundred years.

I said, that the 17th century MSS. were copied from the Cooke MS., with "variations and improvements." I will just point out some of these improvements. Thus, the two oldest MSS. give a full account of the Athelstan assembly, but neither location nor date is mentioned, but the oldest writer of the 17th century discovered that the assembly was held in York, and of course the succeeding writers copied it. Dr. James Anderson discovered, in 1723, that the Athelstan assembly met "about A.D. 930." But in 1738 our learned author fixed the exact year, viz., 926. Similar *discoveries* are abundant about the other legends. I must, however, call attention to one legend in particular, viz., the author of the Cooke MS. merely says, "And the King's son of Tyre was his [Solomon's] master mason." And *that is all he says* about the King of Tyre and Solomon's master mason. The writer of the 17th century—"Old Charges"—discovered that the King's son of Tyre, who was Solomon's master mason, was named "Aynon." The remainder of the Old Charges repeat the name, though variously spelled. In 1723, Doctor Anderson discovered that Hiram Abif was Solomon's master mason. In 1738 a copy of the Old Charges was printed (evidently from the one engraved by Pine in 1729) in which, besides copying from Anderson the name of Hiram Abif, the writer added a discovery of his own, viz., that Hiram Abif's father was "Urias the Israelite;" and in 1819 an American Masonic luminary discovered the model of the monument which King Solomon erected to the memory of Hiram Abif.

I am, however, puzzled, first, as to whether Hiram Abif belonged to the tribe of Napthali, or to that of Dan? For the Books of Kings and of Chronicles differ about it. And second, the Bible does not say that Hiram Abif was the builder of Solomon's Temple at all. I am, however, just now too tired to speculate about it, and must, therefore, let the Hiram Abif puzzles be solved by the coming Masonic historian of the *near future* who, in his history, based on "Masonic Archæology," will doubtless solve *all Masonic riddles*.

Boston, 4th September 1883.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER OF WILTSHIRE.

THE annual meeting of this Grand Chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, Salisbury, on Friday, the 7th inst., under the presidency of the P.G. Supt. the Right Hon. Lord H. F. Thynne, the chairs of H. and J. being occupied by Companions Stokes and Wyndham respectively, the former, owing to the unavoidable absence of the P.G.H. Companion King, the latter owing to the vacancy caused by the death of Companion S. Gauntlett, who was appointed to that office at the previous P.G. Chapter, and whose loss to the Province was alluded to in feeling terms by the P.G. Superintendent.

There was no special business before the Provincial Grand Chapter, and the usual routine was quickly disposed of, the following being the appointments of the Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—

Comps.	W. Nott 632	P.G.H.
	J. Sparks 632	P.G.J.
	H. C. Tombs 355 P.P.G.H. (reappointed)	P.G.S.E.
	W. C. Powning 586 and 1478	P.G.S.N.
	W. Nott 632 (re-elected)	P.G. Treas.
	W. Tasker 586 and 1478	P.G.P. Soj.
	E. Eyres 355	P.G. Reg.
	T. Ringer, M.D., 355	P.G S.B.
	J. Chandler 355 P.P.G.H. (re-appointed)	P.G.D.C.
	C. S. Mackrell 1478	P.G. Org.
	J. Savory 355 (re-elected)	P.G. Janitor

After the Chapter was closed the Companions dined together at the Red Lion Hotel.

The Fermor-Hesketh Lodge, No. 1350, Liverpool, held its installation meeting on the 10th inst., when Brother Henry B. Brown was installed as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year.

Obituary.

—:o:—

THE LATE BRO. DR. F. H. WILSON ILES.

ALTHOUGH equality is one of the cardinal points in the economy of Freemasonry, there are some who stand out conspicuously as being worthy of special honour. Even in life such brethren are marked out for preferment, but it is only when death comes that the rare virtues of some are really appreciated. 'Twas at the witching hour of night on Tuesday that Brother Dr. F. H. Wilson Iles, Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Hertfordshire, passed from life to death; we hope to a new life that shall be immortal. Bro. Iles was a devoted Mason, a laborious worker, and a generous supporter of every good movement. From our knowledge of the Province, gained by actual experience, we can say that Herts has lost a noble representative, and the Order generally a bright and shining light. The Province has stood high in the list of contributors to the Masonic Charities, owing in a great measure to Bro. Ile's indefatigable and unselfish efforts. Masonry to him was a labour of love, its lessons a gospel, and their practice a duty. How well he realised his obligations and sought to honour them, let those testify who were intimately associated with him. We knew him, and respected him for his devotion; we mourn his loss with those who, perhaps, have a still deeper sense of how great that loss is than we have. At the time of his death Bro. Iles was Master of the Clarendon Lodge, No. 1984, into which office he was installed by the Provincial Grand Master of Hertfordshire, Brother Halsey, M.P., in December last. He was an able worker, and the mode in which he invested his Officers on the occasion of his installation afforded intense pleasure to those who were privileged to hear him. The Lodges in the Province will go into mourning in memory of Bro. Iles, and it is to be hoped that the deeds he did in the flesh will long be remembered as mementoes of a noble soul. We learn that our deceased brother had the misfortune to scratch one of his fingers while performing a surgical operation. He paid no attention to what appeared to be a very simple matter, and unfortunately blood poisoning set in, which terminated in death as stated above. We may add that Brother Iles was initiated in the Watford Lodge, No. 404, at Watford, in 1859; in 1866 he filled the post of W.M. of his Mother Lodge, and afterwards became its Treasurer, an office he held until his death. In 1874, on the installation of Brother T. F. Halsey, M.P., as Provincial Grand Master of Hertfordshire, Brother Iles was appointed Prov. Grand Secretary. He subsequently, upon the resignation of Brother Sedgwick, in 1879, was selected to fill the office of Deputy Grand Master of the Province. We have already mentioned his connection with the Clarendon Lodge, and other instances of duty done in behalf of Craft Masonry might be mentioned. He was a member of the Royal Arch and Mark degrees. He was exalted in May 1861 in the Watford Chapter, No. 404, and was First Principal in 1868 and 1873. He was also a Past Grand H., Treasurer of his Chapter, and in February 1875 he consecrated the Gladsmuir Chapter, No. 1385, Barnet, of which he was elected an honorary member. Brother Iles was S.W. and Treasurer of the Watford Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 241, a P.E.C. and Treasurer of the Stuart Encampment of Knights Templar, Watford, a P.A.G.D.C. of the Great Priory of England. He was not less conspicuous in charitable movements in connection with the Order. Brother Iles was a Life Governor of the Royal Masonic Boys' School, and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and had served the office of Steward to both Charities. He was also a Life Subscriber of the Girls School, for which he intended to act as Steward at the next Festival. Such a record is rarely reached, and the loss of Brother Iles can only be approximately measured by taking into account the various movements with which he was so intimately associated. The funeral will take place to-day (Saturday) at Watford Cemetery, at 3·30 p.m.

The ceremony of installation of W.M. will be rehearsed by Bro. James Stevens, P.M. of The Great City Lodge, in the United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, No. 507, at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 7.30. The members of the Lodge of Instruction will be pleased to welcome visitors on this occasion.

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*** Ladies, and "Lewises"—being minors—similarly qualified, and all Vice-Presidents, will receive FOUR Votes for every Five Guineas so contributed.

Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "Special Fund," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

Lymington Villa, Clapham, S.W.
July 1883.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I am *personally* interested in the undermentioned case, the applicant being related to me. The sad circumstances under which the application is made are such as to justify the most strenuous exertions on the part of those who can sympathise with misfortune, and desire to mitigate unmerited distress.

If you will help me at the ensuing Election, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. The promise of your proxies and of your interest in support of this case will be highly esteemed and remembered should occasion arise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,
JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.

The favour of your Vote and Interest is respectfully and earnestly solicited on behalf of

KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON,

AGED 8 YEARS

Daughter of Brother Charles George Gibson P.M. 223, 189 (now in Australia), who from unfortunate circumstances is unable to contribute anything towards the maintenance of his Wife and Six Children.

The case is strongly recommended by

W. Bro. Isaac Latimer, J.P., P.M. 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon.
W. Bro. William Derry P.M. 156 P.G.J.W. Devon.
W. Bro. J. Edward Curteis P.M. 70, 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon, V. Pat. R.M.I.B. V.P. R.M.B.I.
W. Bro. A. McPherson Walls P.G. Std., Vice-Pres.—Lloyds.
*W. Bro. E. F. Storr P.M. 22, 1679, P.Z. 1044, Z. 192, Mayday Villas, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
W. Bro. E. C. Mather P.M. 23, 71 Fleet Street.
*W. Bro. J. Farnmner P.M. 28, 185, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. J. Hainsworth P.M. 28, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. J. Thomas P.M. 28, 138 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. Grove P.M. 1709, 173 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. Thomas Fairweather P.S.W. 22, 15 Watling Street, E.C.
W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z., &c., Clapham, S.W.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those marked thus (*); also by the Mother, Mrs. C. G. Gibson, 14 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR

MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858 in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 699, Christchurch, New Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Ross, New Zealand; subsequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer North Island, New Zealand.

Votes thankfully received by

Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by
Bro. C. J. PERCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thurloe Place, S.W.

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. Thomas Vincent Lee, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last, Highgate Road, N.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

AUTUMN EXCURSIONS.

(Last of the Season).

Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Derby, 2nd and 3rd October.
Baptist Union Meeting at Leicester, 1st and 4th October.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS will be run FROM LONDON as under:—

From	Friday night, 28th Sept. A	Saturday, 29th September. B	C
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Euston Station	12 1	8 50	10 50
	p.m.		
Broad Street	10 55	8 20	10 25
Kensington (Addison Road) ...	11 38	8 47	10 50
Victoria (L. B. & S. C. Ry.)	10 14	8 25	10 20

A For **Carlisle, Windermere**, Kendal, **Barrow, Whitehaven, Grange**, Cockermouth, Morecambe, **Lancaster, Carnforth**, and the **English Lake District**. For 3 or 6 days.

B For **Liverpool, Manchester, Warrington, Birmingham, Wolverhampton**, Blackpool, Preston, Blackburn, Wigan, Bolton, Birkenhead, Carnarvon, Bangor, Blaenau Festiniog, Holyhead, Rhyl, Denbigh, Corwen, Chester, Crewe, Nantwich, Hereford, Leominster, Ludlow, Craven Arms, Llandilloes, Macclesfield, Stone, Stoke, Montgomery, Newtown, Oswestry, Welshpool, Minsterley, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Newport (Salop), Stafford, Stockport, Oldham, Ashton, Dewsbury, Huddersfield Buxton, Nottingham, Derby, Buxton, Tamworth, Leicester, Nuneaton, Kenilworth, Leamington, Coventry, Walsall, Stour Valley, and South Staffordshire Stations. For 3 or 6 days.

C For Coalville East, Whitwick, and Loughboro'. For 3 and 6 days.

For Fares and full particulars as to times of return, see Bills, which can be obtained at any of the Railway Stations, the various Parcels Receiving Offices, and at Gaze's Tourist Office, 142 Strand.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, September 1883.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

TWO questions of the first importance are now before the Craft, and until they are finally settled there will be need of much patience and forbearance. Whatever may be the opinion of the Provinces generally, among a considerable and influential section of them strong views are held on the subject of the status of Past Masters. The brethren who carried the resolution of the 8th August did not journey up to London at the bidding of mere sentiment; a goodly number of them did not put in an appearance a second time at the Quarterly Communication in September merely to seal that sentiment The conviction, in their minds at least, was strong and fervent, and it will require something more than forcible language, or chaff and banter to move them from the position they have taken up. Among the brethren in London, who may be termed the Conservatives of the Order, there is a disposition to let matters remain as they were before the question was raised upon the revision of the rules. But this position seems almost impossible. Many anomalies have been brought to light during the discussion of the subject which it would be well to prevent in the future. If these anomalies can be swept away without making a radical change in old practice, so much the better. We believe in reward following work, and that reward should come from the body for whom the work was done. The influence of such examples is great because the motive is palpable. It is scarcely less effective when honour is voluntarily conferred upon a joining Past Master. The whole of the members of the Lodge are participators in the act, and willingly give what they can on the ground of merit alone. To make it imperative on a Past Master joining a new Lodge that he shall take rank as if he had earned the office in the Lodge is to narrow the test of worth to his admission. It is placing law above choice; it lessons the powers of a Lodge, and therefore is likely to provoke hostilities.

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There is something in the argument that a Master's work is not only done for the Lodge to which he belongs, but for the whole Craft. That is so in the sense that it gives him a common footing in Grand Lodge. It also shows that although there are divergences in work, the result is the same. The comparison ceases here and individuality asserts itself, without which Masonry would not be the grand institution it is. It is universal in principle, it should also be universal in practice. It is undoubtedly local in working. Each centre, like the father of a family, has its children, who in turn grow up to be fathers. However widely they may be scattered, there is still the head, the principal, to whom honour and homage are given. A man may attain to the highest point of national fame, and his name may become the property of the country, yet he still retains his individuality as the member of the family to which he belongs.

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Other conditions being satisfied, there is no reason why a joining Past Master should not retain all the privileges that his office brings outside of his own home. It cannot, on the other hand, be fairly contended that he should claim the special advantages which pertain to his own abode, except they are willingly yielded by those who have received him among them. We do not think that the right of rank is inherent in the office of Past Masters, and that it ought not to be so created by law. What is inherent is already recognised by Grand Lodge, and the only question to be settled is, that the brother who leaves his mother Lodge should not sacrifice the privileges he has gained in the Craft as a concrete body when he joins another Lodge. If these are assured to him, his local rank may very properly be left to those who elect him.

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No fundamental law need be altered to effect the change which has been indicated. There is no necessity for any rude disturbance of old landmarks. A joining Past Master would know that merit alone would entitle him to secure the coveted position, and the local Lodges would be free agents.

—:o:—

Not less likely to cause diversity of opinion is the subject of the re-building of the Temple. Some brethren are impatient at the delay that has already taken place, and would hurry on to a decision; others, again, see in postponement the opportunity for perfecting a really good scheme. It is evident that the plan proposed by the Special Building Committee has frightened a great many of the members, who see no finality in the estimates, and who are in doubt as to the prudence of spending so much money with the prospect of a small return. We confess that this feature has struck us with considerable force. Taking the plan now before the Craft, it appears as if the chief consideration had been paid to the gastronomic arrangements. It is true that it is proposed to take in the present banqueting hall, and with the site of the late temple make one great building of the two. The contemplated outlay is great—the absolute expenditure would be enormous. Before brethren make up their minds it would be as well to consider what property could be obtained west of the existing building. At present the outward appearance of Freemasons' Hall is not uniform, is, in fact, lopsided. The acquisition of a few houses and their conversion into a wing would complete the outside character of the structure. Of course, the question of outlay should be considered as well as appearance, but there would be the advantage of possessing property that would cover all probable necessities for centuries to come.

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The esoteric part of the scheme requires more consideration than it has received. Now is the time to see whether a museum and library, worthy of the Order, cannot be founded, whether other necessary accommodation could not be provided, so that the Freemasons' Hall of the future should be the complete home of the brethren, where they could not only participate in the celebration of the rites of the Craft, with all the accessories that art and wealth could purchase, and where they could have the inner wants supplied after the most comfortable and improved fashion, but also where those who love the archæology of Freemasonry could sip lightly of reference books, or drink deeply of the rich stores of learning that can be gathered together. Man is a composite being, and all his faculties require attention. It appears to us imperative, therefore, that not only the building scheme, but also the completion of other arrangements should engage the consideration of the brethren. A grand opportunity has been created by misfortune, we ought to make the best of it, and in no way could this spirit be better exemplified than in founding a library and museum that for ages to come should testify of the brethren of the present that they were not wholly given up to the letter of the Craft, but partook also of its spirit.

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It is a mistake to suppose that Past Masters have no seats in Grand Lodges in the United States. At present we believe, with one exception, they have that privilege, but as the membership grows it will become a question of the near future whether the right to attend Grand Lodge should not be limited to the officers of the Lodges within the jurisdiction of the authority under which they live.

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Amusing incidents occasionally occur in Lodges. There is one recorded in the *Rough Ashlar* (South Australia) It appears that the Worshipful Master of a certain Lodge appointed two lawyers to two conspicuous offices Addressing them with regard to their particular duties, he said: "If unfortunately a dispute should arise between any of the brethren, it will be your duty to endeavour to heal the breach, and to hold out to them the olive branch of peace." Professional instinct would lead these officers to disregard this advice; their obligations teach them quite another lesson. Just as they realise the spirit of duty, will be their action. If they are true to principle, their practice will be virtuous, however strongly their professional sympathies might incline them.

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How or by what means a rumour got abroad that the number of vacancies in the Boys' and Girls' Schools was

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to be increased does not appear. That such a rumour was afloat we have been well assured. It turns out that the generous wish was father to the thought. Notwithstanding the economy of management and the liberality of donors, it is not at present deemed advisable to increase the number of inmates in either establishment. No one would wantonly excite hopes that cannot be realised, nor would any one, with a due sense of responsibility, give weight to mere speculations. Yet this has been done in the cases we have named, much to the annoyance of those who have taken up cases, and to the disappointment of the candidates themselves, who saw hope in the large number of vacancies. We cannot learn that there was any real ground for this hope, and we cannot protest too strongly against a practice that, however well meant, recoils with painful effect upon those who yearn for the help which both Institutions so well afford, but whose capacities are limited. We should rejoice if any additions could be made to the list of vacancies, but we should hesitate about giving currency to a rumour that only inflicts pain by raising false hopes. We are not necessarily inclined to accept the present state of things as final, nor are we inclined to let the Governors of the two Institutions now under consideration have matters all their own way. We yield to them all the credit that is their due, and we respect their opinion; but there is a time when they require a push forward. That period has not yet arrived; and before any further announcement is made, relative to the probable number of candidates, it would be more prudent as well as kinder to wait for the official decision.

MASONIC CLUB IN ADELAIDE (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).

It is announced that a scheme is on foot to build a Masonic club on the land adjoining the Masonic Hall, Flinders street. The plans, which are elaborate, were recently submitted to the trustees, and approved, except as to some minor details. If carried out, the club will make a handsome addition to the city.

The Lodge of Benevolence held its monthly meeting at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday; Bro. Joshua Nunn occupied the President's chair, while Bros. James Brett and Charles Atkins occupied their chairs as Senior and Junior Vice Presidents. Bro Nunn stated that several letters had been received since the August meeting from petitioners then relieved, thanking the brethren for the grants they had made. The new list of petitioners was perhaps the smallest known for years, there being only twelve names on it. The cases were carefully gone into, and a total sum of £370 was awarded. In one case a large grant was made, but the total amount will stand out as among the least the Lodge has voted in modern times at one meeting. There was a large attendance.

Many of our subscribers, both at home and abroad, will readily note that our esteemed Bro. W. J. Hughan has changed his address. Bro. Hughan has a very large number of correspondents, and he has the credit of invariably replying promptly to any communication that may be sent him. In order to facilitate this, our readers should in future address him at Grosvenor House, Warren-road, Torquay. We sincerely trust this change of locality may have a beneficial effect upon the health of our learned and enthusiastic brother.

A meeting of the Grand Master's Council, No. 1, of Royal and Select Masters of England, &c. (Bro. Thos. Charles Walls R.P.G. Ill. M., Thrice Ill. M.), will be held at the Masonic Hall, 8A Red Lion-square, on Thursday next, at 5.30 p.m. The names of a large number of brethren appear on the agenda as candidates for admission into the Rite.

The Annual Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Masters of Berks and Oxon will be held at Reading, under the banner of the Leopold Lodge, No. 235, on the 9th prox., by command of the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, **Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey.**

INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

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YARBOROUGH LODGE, No. 811.

THE installation meeting of this numerously attended and flourishing Lodge was held on the 15th instant, at the Masonic Rooms, Royal Pavilion, Brighton. The chair was occupied by Brother V. P. Freeman P.G.S. in the absence of Bro. H. K. Cook W.M.; G. S. Godfree I.P.M., Lomax S.W., Sharp J.W., Germon P.M. 1466 Treas., De Paris P.P.G.S.D. Sec., Ardley S.D., Dr. Burrows J.D., Halford P.M. M.C., Cross Chaplain, Roworth Organist. P.M.'s Bros. W. R. Wood G. P. Grand Lodge of England, Taaffe, Lainson, Chalk P.P.G.P. Sussex, Holford, L. Lewis P.G.S. Visitors—Bros. V. P. Freeman P.G.S. Sussex, G. S. Godfree G.S. Sussex P.M. 182, F. Harrison P.P.G.S.W. Hampshire, S. H. Soper W.M. 732, Allison 1797, Alderman Hallett P.P.G.S.W. Sussex, Broadbridge W.M. 1797, Thompson W.M. 56, Davis 916, Kuhe P.G.O. Grand Lodge of England, Lockyear 315, Lye 1110, Long 1726, Newcombe W.M. 1821, Creek 271, A. King W.M. 271 P.P.G.O. Sussex, H. M. Levy P.M. 188. Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. A Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. B. Lomax was presented and duly installed into the chair by the retiring W.M., Bro. Cook, in a very excellent and perfect manner, in the presence of 19 W.M.'s and P.M.'s. The newly-installed W.M. then, in appropriate terms, appointed and invested his Officers:—Bros. Cook I.P.M., Sharp S.W., Ardley J.W., W. H. Germon P.M. Treasurer, De Paris Secretary, Burrows S.D., Dykins J.D. Lainson I.G., Roworth Organist, Cross Chaplain, Hughes Tyler. Bro. Freeman, in a perfect manner, gave the concluding address, and was warmly congratulated on its conclusion by the brethren and visitors. A letter was read from the Provincial Grand Master, Sir W. Barrell, M.P., thanking the brethren for the letter of condolence on the death of his second son. Bro. Wood P.G.Purs. was unanimously elected to serve on the Charities Committee of the Prov. Grand Lodge. Hearty good wishes were given, and Lodge was then closed until the ensuing month. The brethren sat down to a very sumptuous and récherché banquet, provided by Bro. Booth, that gave great satisfaction. Grace having been said, the W.M. proposed the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts, Bros. Broadbridge and Soper singing the "National Anthem," and "God Bless the Prince of Wales. The toasts of the Provincial Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers were given. The W.M. said we have two Grand Officers present—Bro. Wood, Grand Purs., one of the founders of the Yarborough Lodge, and Bro. Kuhe Past Grand Organist. With respect to Bro. Wood, he is well deserving of the honour conferred upon him; and all England is acquainted with the musical talent possessed by Bro. Kuhe. The Lodge might be proud of having two such brethren associated with it. Bros. Wood and Kuhe spoke at length of the distinguished brethren whose names had been mentioned in connection with the toast. Reference was also made to the recent visit of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master to York, where he was loyally supported by the members of the Craft. The toast of the Right W. Bro Sir Walter Barrell, Bart., M.P., P.G.M of Sussex, was next given by the Worshipful Master, who said Sir Walter was singularly fortunate in having so worthy an exponent in Bro. Freeman P.G. Sec, whose knowledge of Freemasonry entitles him to every respect. Brother Alderman Hallett, one of the best business men in the borough, and a thorough Mason, was always willing to assist in every cause that would advance Freemasonry in the Province; with the toast he would couple the names of these two brethren. Bro. Freeman, in one of those eloquent speeches for which he is noted in the Province, responded. He referred to the excellent qualities of the P.G.M., who, but for a domestic bereavement, would have been present. All, however, hoped to see him on the 12th October, when he had promised to preside at the Provincial Grand Lodge. Bro. Alderman Hallett followed, fully endorsing what Bro. Freeman had said in regard to the sterling qualities of the Prov. G. Master. Bro. Cook I.P.M. then proposed the health of the W.M., which toast was very warmly received. Bro. Lomax is a man well known in Brighton; he (Bro. Cook) personally had the highest respect for him, and felt proud in having had to assist in placing him in the position of Worshipful Master; he called on one and all to drink the toast with the enthusiasm it deserved. The W.M. most gracefully acknowledged the compliment paid him. He could look round the table and say there was not a brother present whom he could not rely on as a friend. He felt honoured by the confidence they had reposed in him, and would strive to become still more deserving of their confidence. In speaking to the toast of the Past Masters, the Worshipful Master said each of those who had passed the chair of the Lodge was worthy of every confidence. Brother Wood, a founder of this Lodge, was ever mindful of its welfare; in fact, he (the W.M.) scarcely knew how they could get on without him. He had an especially pleasing duty now to perform; to place on the breast of the Immediate Past Master the jewel he had so well deserved. In doing so he could only hope Bro. Cook might live many years to wear it amongst them. In connection with this toast he had also to bring under their notice the merits of Bros. Alderman Hallett and Lainson. The former brother had worthily fulfilled the functions of Mayor of Brighton, and had secured the respect of his fellow townsmen; while Bro. Lainson was equally deserving of their esteem. This toast elicited some excellent remarks from the brethren who responded, and then Bro. Kuhe gave one of his musical melanges that elicited the warmest encomiums. For the toast of the Visitors, to whom the W.M. gave a cordial greeting, Bros. King, Harrison, and Levy replied. The W.M. next proposed the newly initiated brother—John Taylor—a nephew of our respected Bro. Wood; he was initiated last July. He was a gentleman who would undoubtedly become a credit to the Order. Bro. Taylor briefly and appropriately responded, and then the other Officers were complimented; no Worshipful Master could have better Officers; he hoped in time to see each of

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them occupy the chair. Bro. Sharp S.W. and Bro. De Paris in appropriate terms responded, and the Tyler's toast closed the proceedings.

LOYALTY LODGE, No. 1607.

THIS Lodge, which has been in recess since April, met at the London Tavern, Fenchurch Street, E.C., on Saturday, 10th inst., when Brother T. Jones W.M., supported by his Officers, opened the Lodge, and after the usual preliminaries, proceeded to instal his successor, Brother F. Carr S.W., into the chair of K.S., with such perfection as is rarely met with. This is the more creditable as Bro. Jones was one of the initiates of the Lodge, which is but yet in its early days. The newly installed Master appointed and invested his Officers as follow:—Bros. F. Brown Treasurer, J. Newton Sec., Dr. Gaylon S.D., J. Large J.D., J. Cushing I.G., T. Clark M.C., and T. Holsworth W.S. The Senior and Junior Wardens not being present, their investment had to be deferred. A ballot was taken for Mr. H. A. Hunt, and proving unanimous, the ceremony of initiation was undertaken by the Worshipful Master, and in such a manner as to merit the praise of all present; in fact Bro. Carr, who also was an initiate of this Lodge, was perfect in his work. Upon rising for the time the W.M. offered his services, which were accepted, as Steward for the next Festival of the Benevolent Institution, whereupon the Lodge voted ten guineas to be placed on his list It is an excellent feature in this Lodge that every Master since its consecration has served a Stewardship to the Benevolent Institution. Another praiseworthy feature is that each Master has installed his successor, a duty we should like to see carried out in all Lodges. After hearty good wishes, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to dinner. The usual toasts followed. The Visitors and the members, altogether a numerous body, then departed, agreeing that it was one of the most enjoyable evenings they had ever spent.

New Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 813.—A regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday last, at Bro. Langdale's, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, at 8 p.m., Brother Marks presiding; he was supported by Bros. Western S.W., Ashton J.W., Trewinnard acting Preceptor, Perl Secretary, Langdale, Powell &c. The usual formalities having been observed in opening the Lodge, the W.M. proceeded to rehearse the ceremony of initiation. Bro. Langdale acting as candidate, who, after the Lodge was opened in the second degree, acted as a candidate to be passed. Lodge was then opened in the third degree, and afterwards closed down. Bro. Western was then elected to fill the chair at the ensuing meeting. This Lodge has now commenced working for the winter months, and it is to be hoped brethren will avail themselves of the opportunity of occupying the chair, which is placed at their disposal, and to assist in making this Lodge as successful as hitherto. Brethren are cordially invited.

Eboracum Lodge, No. 1611.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at York, on Monday, the 10th inst., when there was a capital muster of members. In the absence of the W.M., the chair was taken by Bro. T. B. Wytehead W.M., who was supported by Bros. J. S. Cumberland P.M., J. T. Seller P.M., C. G. Padel P.M., G. Balmford P.M., George Simpson P.M., Major A. H. McGachen P.M. 1991, R. W. Hollon P.M., S. Chadwick W.M. 1040, the Wardens, Officers, and a large number of brethren, amongst the Visitors being Bro. W. P. Moat P.M., Senior District Grand Warden of Auckland, New Zealand. The business consisted in a passing and a raising, which having been accomplished, the ballot was taken for the following brethren as honorary members, proposed by Bro. Whytehead, seconded by Bro. Cumberland, and supported by several other Past Masters:—Bros. Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary, D. Murray Lyon Grand Secretary of Scotland, Robert F. Gould P.G.D., and Colonel W. J. B. McLeod Moore, Canada, all of whom were elected unanimously. The acting W.M. announced that the W.M. had, with his usual liberality, presented the Lodge with a series of forms of honorary certificates on parchment, and that some had already been issued. The name of a candidate was proposed, and the Lodge was closed amid "Hearty good wishes." There was a great gathering round the refreshment table, when a number of toasts were honoured and songs sung. Bro. Moat responded to The Health of the Visitors, and expressed his pleasure at having witnessed the working of the Lodge. When he left New Zealand he had made up his mind to visit York and see a Lodge so famous actually at work. He entered into many interesting particulars respecting the Craft in New Zealand, which he said was very prosperous and rapidly gaining ground. The evening passed most happily.

At a general meeting of the Committee of the Southampton Masonic Benevolent Association, held on the 13th inst., the accounts submitted were of a satisfactory character, showing assets of about £1,200. Several grants were made, and the Officers for the year elected, and it was urged by one or two brethren that the aims of the Association, which deals purely with local objects of Masonic charity, should be brought more generally under the notice of the Lodges with the view of increasing the number of annual subscribers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—On my return to town this day I find copy of circular asking for votes in favour of "Edward Bramble Green" for the ensuing election, 16th October, with a note appended stating that, "through inadvertence in the OFFICE the candidate's name was omitted to be placed in the official list."

This is a very serious reflection on myself, and on the office generally, and were I to reply as I feel I should express myself in strong terms on the public circulation of so unwarrantable and baseless a statement, but I forbear.

The petition in behalf of Edward Bramble Green did not reach me until after the closure of the list for the October election,—was accepted by the Committee on Saturday, 4th August, and notice was sent to the representative of the case that the name would be included in the list of candidates for election in April 1884.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G.Std.), V. Patron, Secretary.

6 Freemasons Hall, W.C.
20th September.

NATIONAL SANITARIUM.—The acquisition of the extensive grounds of the Alexandra Palace by the London Corporation as a public park is at present under consideration, and is said to be favourably regarded—Lord Shaftesbury and other influential persons having urged the expediency of the purchase in the interest of the public at large, and especially in that of the great suburban district on the north of London, now being covered with houses at so rapid a rate. Some demur, we understand, has arisen in regard to the Palace itself, for which it was apprehended no remunerative use could be found, as it has failed as a place of amusement in successive hands, Mr. Bourne, C.E., the Principal of the new College of Practical Engineering at Muswell Hill, suggests that a portion of the Palace building should be converted into a great sanitarium, the residue being devoted to popular amusement and instruction as heretofore; and he reckons that by the introduction of this new feature the total receipts will be so much increased that the scale will be turned in the right direction. Certainly there is no sanitarium in England or in the world such as the Palace thus utilised would constitute. It is heated throughout by hot water pipes so that an equable temperature can easily be maintained throughout the year, while its spacious halls, conservatories, theatres, &c., would afford ample space for valetudinarians to walk about in, and take any exercise suited to their condition, or to mingle with amusements so far as they might feel disposed, enjoying all the while a genial climate without having to go abroad in search of it. The Palace is abundantly supplied with water by a water-works of its own, so that it affords all necessary facilities for hydropathic treatment. But other remedial agencies could also be put in force, and so important an establishment would, it is believed, soon become a great hygienic centre at which all the most effectual expedients of medical art, and the latest discoveries in medical science in this or other countries, would be studied and applied. As the difference between a young animal and an old one is a physical difference there is no reason to doubt that by appropriate physical means this difference may be so far abridged or extinguished as to lead to a great prolongation of life and great increase of health and vigour. This Lord Bacon long ago pointed out, but little progress has been made in the direction he indicated from the want of a fitting scientific establishment in which such research could be conducted. This want would be supplied by the establishment of a great national sanitarium conducted under the most eminent advice of all the medical schools, and putting them, in fact, in competition with one another. The introduction of such a new phalanx of remedial aids would constitute an epoch in the history of the world.

FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL!

LARGE photographs of the Temple, taken immediately after the fire, on 4th May (suitable for framing), 5s each; or framed in oak, securely packed, sent to any address in the United Kingdom, carriage paid, on receipt of cheque for 15s. Masters of Lodges should secure this memorial of the old Temple for their Lodge rooms.

W. G. PARKER, Photographer, 40 High Holborn, W.C.
Established 26 years.

DANCING.—To Those Who Have Never Learnt to Dance.—Bro. and Mrs. JACQUES WYNMANN receive daily, and undertake to teach ladies and gentlemen, who have never had the slightest previous knowledge or instruction, to go through every fashionable Ball-dance in a few easy lessons. Private lessons any hour. Morning and evening classes

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

ACADEMY—74 NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

BRO. JACQUES WYNMANN WILL BE HAPPY TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF MASONIC BALLS. FIRST-CLASS BANDS PROVIDED.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1541—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1884—Peckston, King's Head, Shore Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1679—Henry Muggeridge, Masons' Hall Tavern, E.C.
1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
Royal Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 176—Caveac, Albion, Aldersgate Street
R.A. 1044—Mid-Surrey, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell

1831—Chiselhurst, Bull's Head Hotel, Chiselhurst
M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER.

Grand Mark Masters, Masonic Hall, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
22—Loughborough, Cumbria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
79—Pythagorean, Ship Tavern, Greenwich
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1469—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1624—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C., at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, corner of Burdett-road. (Inst.)
1685—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1745—Farringdon, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
1826—Shepherds Bush, Athenæum, Goldhawk-road, W.
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1201—Eclectic Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead
62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
148—Lights, Masonic Rooms, Warrington
262—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
999—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1177—Tenby, Tenby, Pembroke
1448—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 1045—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham
M.M.—The Old York, Masonic Hall, Bradford
M.M. 146—Moore, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster

TUESDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER.

55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Dramatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
890—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Prewnall-road, Dalston at 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1158—Southern Star, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1441—Ivy, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Lennox-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1478—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chancer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1554—Duke of Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1696—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, E.C. (Inst)
1946—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 548—Wellington, White Swan Hotel, Deptford

24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle, 7.30 (In)
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
258—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
290—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Darlton
318—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle
573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen
1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Paignton
1479—Halsey, Town Hall, St. Albans
1666—Ellington, Town Hall, Maidenhead
1699—Dramatic, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1636—St. Cecilia, Royal Pavilion Brighton
1675—Antient Briton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 108—Canaan, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 124—Concord, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham
R.A. 510—St Martin's, Masonic Hall, Piskeard
R.A. 721—Grosvenor, Masonic-chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester
R.A. 815—Blair, Town Hall, Hulme, Manchester
R.A. 1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
K.T.—Plains of Tabor, Swan Hotel, Colne

WEDNESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER.

18—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners, The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
224—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Cleveland-rd., Canden-town, 8 (In)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
534—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, D'Arblay Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
861—Whittington, Red Lion, Pounin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
898—Temperance in the East, 6 Newby Place, Poplar
1056—Victoria, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 9 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1284—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1534—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer-st., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1663—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

32—St George, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
117—Salopian of Charity, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury
163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
439—Scientific, Masonic Room, Bingley
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
972—St Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
996—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk
1039—St John, George Hotel, Lichfield
1063—Townley Parker, Mosley Hotel, Beswick, near Manchester
1095—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby (Instruction)
1119—St. Bede, Mechanics' Institute, Jarrow
1219—Strangeways, Empire Hotel, Strangeways, Manchester
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1284—Rybarn, Central-buildings, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge
1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, Stanley-street, Bury, Lancashire
1511—Alexandra, Horncastle, Hull (Instruction)
1633—Avon, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1723—St. George, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall-square, Bolton
1953—Prudence and Industry, George Hotel, Chard, Somersetshire
1967—Beacon Court, Gibraltar Fort Hotel, New Brompton, Kent
R.A. 256—St. Luke's, Freemasons' Hall, Soane Street, Ipswich
R.A. 236—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough
R.A. 329—Brotherly Love, Choughs Hotel, Yeovil
R.A. 606—Segontium, Carnarvon Castle, Carnarvon
M.M.—Howe, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
M.M.—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
M.M. 19—Fowke, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester
M.M. 174—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham

THURSDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER.

General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
65—Prosperity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
87—Virtuvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
701—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
766—William Preston, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, E.C.
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1237—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1421—Langthorne, Swan Hotel, Stratford
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1534—Duke of Connaught, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
1563—The City of Westminster, Regent Masonic Hall, Air Street, W.
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1658—Skelmersdale, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1816—Victoria Park, Queen's Hotel, Victoria Park Road
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 157—Bedford, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 783—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)
M.M. 118—Northumberland, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street

51—Angel, Three Cups, Colchester
78—Imperial George, Asheton Arms Hotel, Middleton, Lancashire
111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Archer-street, Darlington
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
286—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup
349—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
541—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
907—Cabbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
904—Phœnix, Ship Hotel, Rotherham
935—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
946—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Staffordshire
1313—Fermor, Masonic Hall, Son hpert, Lancashire
1325—Stanley, 214 St. Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1459—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, Hyde-road, West Gorton, nr Manchester
1505—Emulation, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1540—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1628—Hotspur, Masonic Hall, Maple street, Newcastle
1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
R.A. 57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Hull
R.A. 279—Fortitude, Freemasons' Hall, Halford Street, Leicester
R.A. 292—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 303—Benevolent, Holland's Road East, Teignmouth
R.A. 394—Concord, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton
R.A. 445—St. Peter's, Masonic Hall, Bishopsbury, Peterborough
R.A. 732—Royal Sussex, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
R.A. 1037—Portland, Masonic Hall, Portland, Dorset
M.M. 32—Union, Freemason's Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
M.M. 318—Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
K.T. 8—Plains of Mamre, Bull Hotel, Burnley

FRIDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
23—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
913—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1154—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1288—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1466—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Agricultural Hall, N.
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-road, Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
410—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton
1385—Gladsmuir, Red Lion, Barnet
1391—Commercial, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1621—Castle, Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth

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1713—St. John, Freemasons Hall, Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
1831—Atlingworth, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 183—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
R.A. 242—Magnalen, Guildhall, Doncaster
R.A. 471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock Street, Newport, Monmouthshire
R.A. 507—Loyalty, Masonic Buildings, Hall Street, St. Helens
R.A. 945—Abbey, Abbey Council Chambers, Abingdon
R.A. 1096—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
K.T. 30—Royal Kent, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle

SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

186—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Karl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Kocleston, King's Head, Kbury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Royal Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
1483—Wharncliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:o:—

STAR IN THE EAST LODGE, No. 650.

AT the monthly meeting of this Lodge, on the 11th inst, Bro. Harry G. Everard S.W. was elected W.M. for the ensuing year. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Richard Clowes Prov. G.S.W. for his able and genial presidency over the Lodge affairs during the past year; and it was unanimously agreed to present him with a P.M.'s jewel at the installation Festival next month.

SPHINX LODGE, No. 1329.

ON Saturday afternoon last, the brethren of the above Lodge assembled at the Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road, for the purpose of transacting important business. There were present Bros. G. S. Mansell W.M., A. Middleman S.W., J. C. Bradley acting J.W., John Heroaman Secretary, J. J. Brinton S.D., G. W. Marsden jun. J.D., Albert Hall Organist, H. Forbes and C. Gooding Stewards, R. J. Voisey I.G.; there were also present Bros. J. R. Richard Immediate Past Master; G. Biokerton, Perceval, Nairne M.C., B. R. Bryant, and G. P. Britton P.M.'s. Also Bros. T. A. Thornhill, A. Ramage, E. C. Davis, D. D. Mercer, J. N. Turney, R. Irvin, R. T. White, E. T. Jones, T. Arnold, C. Wilson, C. F. Cockle, W. Andrews, H. Chabot, J. G. White, T. E. Heller, W. L. Permewan, J. E. Knox, A. Partridge, and C. Lyre. The visitors were Bros. Bull P.M. Mount Lebanon Lodge 73, A. Bradley Royal Leopold P.M. 1669, J. Lightfoot the Selwyn 1901, and W. Tilling J.D. St. James's 765. The Lodge having been opened in due form by the W.M., the minutes were read and confirmed. Bro. B. R. Bryant P.M. then occupied the chair and raised Bro. A. Partridge to the sublime degree of Master Mason. This solemn and impressive ceremony was conducted in a manner that elicited much commendation. On its conclusion the choice of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, Bro. A. Middleman being elected as Master, J. C. Reynolds sen. Treas., and B. Harrison Tyler. The next business was to appoint an Audit Committee. This opened up some discussion, but eventually Bros. Webb, Woodward, and Turney were unanimously elected. These brethren will act conjointly with the Past Masters and Officers of the Lodge as heretofore, and on the same conditions. The sum of five pounds was next allotted to the retiring W.M. as a contribution to one of the Masonic Charities. A proposition was made that a Past Master's jewel should, as on previous occasions, be presented to the W.M. vacating the chair. This was opposed on the part of several brethren, for reasons assigned by them without any mental reservation whatsoever. In the end, however, the brethren who opposed were not in sufficient force to carry their point. After some other matters had been disposed of, Lodge was closed in due form, much to the relief of all the brethren, who adjourned to an adjoining room, in which Bro. C. G. Slawson, of 786 Old Kent-road, had provided a capital repast, which was served in his usual style of excellence. The W.M. of the Lodge presided, and the loyal and fraternal toasts were given and pledged. The Tyler's toast concluded the proceedings.

SUB-URBAN LODGE, No. 1702.

AN emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on Friday, the 7th instant, at Bro. C. Veal's charmingly situated hostelry, the Aberoorn Arms Hotel, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, under the presidency of Brother J. F. Hepburn W.M., supported by Bros. C. S. Buck S.W., F. Eckstein P.M. 1196 J.W., J. Tickle P.M. P.Z. P.P.G.R. Middlesex Treasurer, J. Hill Secretary, F. J. Tyler S.D., C. Hawksley I.P.M., A. F. Roberts P.M. P.G.D.C. Middlesex, W. Buck P.M., and a number of Brethren and Visitors. A successful ballot having been taken for Mr. Richard Coffee, the W.M. initiated him, in a very impressive manner. Lodge was then closed, and the brethren, who on this occasion were accompanied by a number of ladies, then proceeded to enjoy themselves by driving through the charming scenery for which Stanmore is celebrated, and on their return the W.M., by the kind invitation of Brother Godson, conducted a large party through the delightful and historic mansion and grounds of Bentley Priory, which being situated some 500 or 600 feet above the level of the sea commands some of the finest views to be obtained near London. After the party had partaken of a substantial banquet, the usual loyal toasts were given, during which Brothers C. S. Buck and C. Veal contributed considerably to the enjoyment of the evening by some excellent songs. The Brethren and Visitors then returned to town, after spending a very enjoyable day.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.

—A meeting was held on Thursday, 20th inst., at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford. Present—Bros. Good W.M., J. W. Freeman S.W., Banks J.W., Speight P.M. Secretary, Pitt S.D., H. C. Freeman J.D., Williams I.G., Hutchings P.M. Preceptor; also G. Bolton P.M. After preliminaries, the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Brother Williams personating the candidate. The Lodge was then resumed to the first degree, and after some formal business was disposed of, closed in due form.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 186.

—Held at the Jolly Farmers, Southgat -road, N., on Saturday, 15th instant. Present—Bros. Lorkin W.M., Bird S.W., Powell J.W., Fenner acting Sec., Ferrar S.D., Marks I.G.; also Bro. Brasted, and others. Lodge was opened in regular form, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was opened in the second degree; Brother Brasted offered himself as candidate for raising, and was examined and entrusted. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and the ceremony of raising rehearsed, Bro. Brasted being the candidate. The W.M. worked the first, second, and third sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was closed in the third and second degrees. Bro. Bird was elected W.W. for the next meeting, Lodge was then closed and adjourned.

Brethren are again requested to note that our esteemed Bro. Jas. Terry, P.P.G.S.W. Norths and Hants, has kindly consented to rehearse the ceremonies of Consecration and Installation in the Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 186, this (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock, at the Jolly Farmers', Southgate-road, Islington, N. Bro. R. W. Galer, the energetic Secretary of this Lodge of Instruction, trusts that a numerous attendance of members, and other brethren in the Craft, will do honour to the occasion. A hearty Masonic welcome will be given to all.

Hyde Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1425.

—A meeting took place on Monday the 17th inst., at the Fountains Abbey Hotel, 111 Praed-street, Paddington, W. Present—Bros. Mote W.M., Mickelburgh S.W., Perdu J.W., Lawrence S.D., Wickens J.D., Green I.G., Read P.M. Preceptor, Debane W.M. 1543 Secretary, Spiegel P.M. W.S.; also Bros. Death, Rodet, Smith, Rhind, Morse, Chapman, Hardy, Craig, Robinson, Wadham, Captain Nicols, and Fowler. Lodge opened in due form, and the minutes were read and confirmed. The ceremonies of initiation and passing were rehearsed, Brother Hardy being candidate. Lodge called off, and the brethren were instructed by Bro. Read P.M. 511 in entry drill. Lodge called on. The Lodge votes for girls were unanimously voted to the widow of Brother G. W. West P.M. 1287, who used to be a regular attendant. Brother Mickelburgh P.M. 1425 was elected W.M. for next Lodge meeting. Lodge was closed and adjourned to Monday 24th August, after which meeting there will be a ballot. The Ceremonies of Consecration and Installation will be rehearsed on Monday the 15th October by Brother J. Terry P.P.G.J.W. Herts, Secretary R.M.B.I.

Sir Hugh Myddelton Lodge of Instruction, 1602.

—The meetings of the above Lodge of Instruction, formerly held at the Crown and Woolpack, St. John-street-road, will be resumed on Tuesday, 25th September, at the Queen's Head, Essex-road (three doors from Packington-street), and every subsequent Tuesday, at 8 30 p.m. On Tuesday, 2nd October, the ceremonies of Consecration and Installation will be rehearsed by Bro. James Terry P.M. 228, 1271, 1366, P.P.S.G.W. Norths and Hants. Bro. Terry's well-known ability will, we trust, cause a large assemblage of brethren, all of whom will receive a hearty welcome. Brethren will please attend in clothing upon this occasion.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.

—Held at the Cannonbury Tavern, on Monday last. Present—Bros. Dixie W.M., Weeden S.W., Rhodes J.W., Trewinnard Preceptor, Pearcy S.D., Clark J.D., Marks I.G., Collingridge Secretary, and a numerous attendance of brethren. The Lodge was opened in due form and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge opened in second degree; Brother Jones, as candidate for raising, answered the usual questions. Lodge opened in third, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed in excellent style by Bro. Dixie. Lodge was closed in the 3rd and 2nd degrees. Brother Longhurst informed the brethren that having other uses for the room, he was compelled to terminate his engagement with this Lodge of Instruction. It was then arranged to go to Brother Baker's, the Cock Tavern, Highbury, where the brethren will meet on Monday, 24th inst. Brother Weeden is the W.M. elect for the evening.

Perseverance Lodge, No. 1643.

—On Wednesday, 12th inst., a meeting of this Lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Ellison House, Hebburn Quay, when there was a numerous attendance of members and visitors. Lodge was opened by the W.M., Brother G. Hardy, assisted by Bros. J. M. McCulloch P.M. P.P.G.J.W. acting I.P.M., S. Chadwick S.W., C. W. Newlands J.W., E. Pittuck Sec., &c. Lodge having been passed and raised to the third degree, Bros. Marley and Johnson, after having proved their proficiency, were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, by Brother George Hardy W.M. There being no other business, Lodge was closed.

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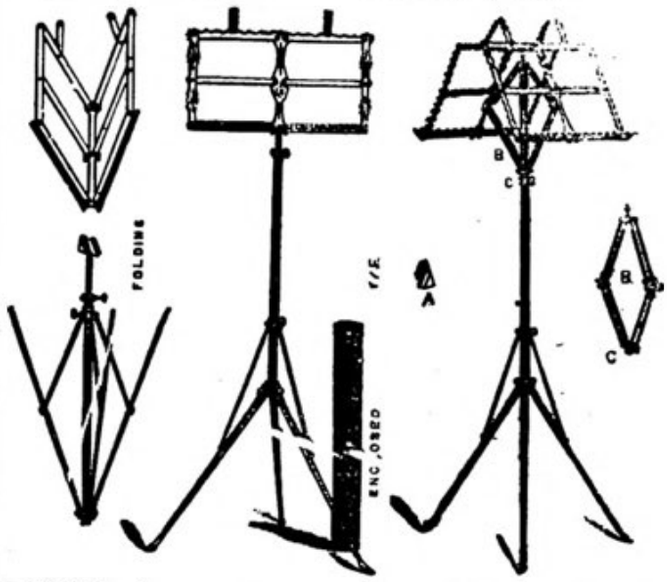

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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 455. SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER 1883. [PRICE THREEPENCE. 13s 6d per annum, post free.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL ELECTION.

FOLLOWING our usual custom of reviewing the lists of candidates for the several elections, we once again have to devote our attention to the Boys' School list, and indoing so we can but offer our congratulations to those who are interested at the increased chances of success which all enjoy, as compared with the last election, in consequence of the number of vacancies being considerably greater, without a corresponding increase in the number of candidates. The October election will take place on Monday, the 15th, and on that occasion sixty-three candidates will compete for twenty vacancies. The number of applicants is given in the ballot paper as sixty-four, but they have been reduced by the withdrawal of No. 42, George John Simmons, so that now there are but sixty-three eligible to compete. Of this number forty-one are brought forward from previous elections—ranging in number from six downwards—and twenty-two now appear for the first time.

There are five cases of "last application," viz., Nos. 1, 2, 9, 13, and 45. No. 1, Charles Percy Liversidge, who now comes forward for the seventh time, is not much better off than when we last had his case under consideration. He then had 655 votes to the good—he can now muster 814, or an increase of 159, a number which will avail him nothing, if it is any criterion of what is in store for him next month. The widowed mother has this lad and eight other children to provide for, and, as we remarked last March, her son would, to all appearances, be a worthy subject for admission without election, were the funds of the Institution in a fit state to allow of it. The father was a member of the Sir Watkin Lodge, No. 1477 (North Wales and Salop). No. 2, William Bryant Stanford, also a seventh application case, stands a much better chance of being elected. He comes forward with a total of 2,153 votes to his credit, 280 of which were polled at the last election. He is one of three fatherless children, and provided his friends support him at the next election as well as they did at the last, is almost certain of being among the twenty successful; we hope that he may, as it would be very unfortunate for the votes already recorded on his behalf to be wasted. No. 9, Frank William Bell, comes forward for the last time, with five votes to his credit, as the result of his friends' (?) exertions at three previous elections. We have already referred to the cruelty of brethren raising hopes in the mind of a widow by promising to support the candidature of her child for one or other of the Schools, and then leaving her to shift for herself. This case is a striking example of this most un-Masonic behaviour. If only the brethren who recommended the case had supported it, the lad would be better off than he is at present. If, on the other hand, the brethren have since found that their recommendation was made in error, they should have taken steps for the case to be withdrawn from the list. We are aware that, in making these remarks, we are running the risk of being called to account, as it may be the intention of the father's Province to carry the case before it is too late; but if that is really the state of affairs (and we doubt it), we are of opinion that it would have been better to have kept the case back until the time of action actually arrived, than to have crowded the last three ballot papers with it, and at the same time creating a feeling against the lad, as frequent failures must do. No. 13, Richard Alfred Sykes, a fourth and last application, comes forward with 1,680 votes to his account, a very creditable advance on his last total, which stood, previous to the election in April, at 329 votes. He is an orphan child, father and mother being dead. His father was a member of the Province of Cheshire, which district will, we have little doubt, secure the lad's admission to the School on the 15th October. No. 45, Thomas Percy Westlake, the other last application case, is also a first application. The lad is one of two children dependent on a widowed mother, the husband of whom was a member of North and East Yorkshire, having been initiated in Old Globe, No. 200, and afterwards joining Humber, No. 57.

Parentless children come forward in five cases beyond the one already referred to, viz., Nos. 8, 25, 33, 34 and 38. No. 8, Augustine William Wyatt, has already been before the brethren at four elections, and has now 2423 votes to his credit, a total which leaves very little doubt of his success next month. He is one of four children still dependent on friends, and has a sister in the Girls' School. No. 25, Thomas Edwin Pawsey, third application, has 277 votes in hand. He is one of a family of five dependent children, who have lost both father and mother. The votes standing to his credit are the result of the last election, so that it cannot be said the lad is without friends; let us hope they will be successful, so as, ultimately, to secure his election. No. 33, Frank Alexander Herring, is the lad to whose case we directed special attention on the occasion of the last election. His candidature was brought before the members at the Quarterly Court, and its rejection moved, after considerable discussion. The proposition, however, was negatived by twenty-eight votes to twenty-four, and the lad's eligibility thus confirmed. We cannot, however, endorse the decision of the brethren, nor do we consider the conclusion they came to a wise one; they allow a lad whose personal property is ample for all modest requirements to be elected into our School to the exclusion of really destitute children. Surely it cannot be the general body of subscribers desire to provide for children who are already in a comparatively independent position? The lad is one of three so-called dependents, but as each member of this family has something between £500 and £600 in his own right—if we may accept the records of the Probate Office as correct—we cannot see but that they are capable of depending on their own incomes. 460 votes were polled for this lad in April last. No. 34, Harry Robert Graves, is likewise a second application case, and brings forward five votes. He is one of five parentless children, the father of whom was a member of the Masonic Province of Lincoln. No. 38, William Ernest Habgood, another second application case, has a sister in the Girls' School, and is himself the only child of the family now dependent. His father was a member of a Devonshire Lodge. The lad has 25 votes to his credit.

Ten dependent children in each case form the families of which Nos. 21 and 51 are members, and, strange to say, in the two instances both parents are still living. As usual, we are without any particulars of the special circumstances, which it may be assumed exist, to render these two lads eligible for election. We can but repeat our oft-expressed advice to the subscribers to demand that some more explicit particulars be in future published in such cases. As we remarked in April last, when referring to these two

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families, it cannot be that large numbers of children are to be considered as rendering applicants eligible. No. 21, Reginald Beaumont, now comes forward for the third time, with a total of 218 votes to his credit, exactly double the number that he brought forward in April last, so that it would appear that the power of his friends is 109 votes per election—a very poor prospect of resulting in ultimate success.

No. 51, John A. M. Bailey, is a first application case. We believe he is a brother of the candidate of the same name who took part in the last election, and who has, we presume, since been withdrawn. The latter secured 76 votes in April.

No. 39, Benjamin Meeds Hildred, is one of eight children dependent on a widowed mother. He has a sister in the Girls' School, and has had 81 votes polled on his behalf at the one election he has already taken part in.

Nos. 5, 23, 32, 35, 48 and 64 are cases in which there are seven children dependent. All the lads have lost their father, so that as regards family qualifications all appear to be equal. No. 5, Frederick F. Skelton, has 1394 votes in hand, from five previous elections in which he has taken part. He has a sister in the Girls' School, who, of course, is not reckoned as one of the seven dependent children. No. 23, Frederick F. Coleman, who has stood two previous elections, has 450 votes to his credit. His father was a member of the Province of Oxfordshire, in which district he had held Provincial rank. No. 32, James P. Seagrave, brings forward 161 votes from April last He is accredited to London, his father having subscribed both to Nos. 511 and 1791. No. 35, Ernest A. Steed, of the Province of Suffolk, secured 1794 votes last election, a result which reflects the greatest credit on his friends, and augurs well for his ultimate success. No. 48, Arthur Blunt, and No. 64, Stanley W. Gibson, are both first applications; the former from London, the latter from Northumberland.

There are three applicants who are members of families of six dependent children, Nos 7, 47 and 53. No. 7, Charles B. Cummings, has his father yet living; he now comes forward for the sixth time, with a total of 106 votes to his credit. Again we ask for a reason for this apparent departure from ordinary qualification? No. 47, Henry M. Jarvis, and No. 53, Arthur Warner, both first application cases, are each, with the other five members of their respective families, dependent on widowed mothers. Jarvis is accredited to Wiltshire, and Warner to London.

Twelve of the remaining candidates are members of families in each of which there are five children dependent. No. 3, Charles E. Stewart, has 2,542 votes to his credit, as the result of five previous elections. No. 12, Richard W. Delafons, now a candidate for the fourth time, brings forward 593 votes. His mother is fortunate in having had a daughter elected to the Girls' School, and, judging from appearances, she stands a good chance of seeing one of her sons eventually elected to the Boys.' No. 16, Harold M. Hare, brings forward 1,543 votes, from three previous attempts, a total which gives promise of his early election to the benefits of the Institution. No. 24, Reginald A. L. Mitchell, has but eight votes to his credit from the last two contests. He is accredited to the Province of Devonshire, in which district his father had occupied the position of W.M. No. 31, Herbert J. McL. Lillywhite, has both parents living, but his father is paralysed. In his days of health the latter warmly supported the three Institutions, and occupied a prominent position in the Craft. We hope, now that adversity has unfortunately overtaken him, that he may receive support from those of his brethren who are enabled to afford it. His son polled 62 votes in April last. No. 37, Frederick T. Davis, from the Eastern Division of South Wales, brings forward two votes from April last; while No. 41, Alfred E. Crutchett, after a similar experience, has not yet recorded a vote. The case is accredited to Devonshire. No. 46, William B. Lyon; 57, James C. Besley; No. 60, Thomas W. White; No. 62, Ernest H. Anderson, and No. 63, Harry P. O. Gloster; the remaining candidates in this section, are all first applications, presenting nothing specially worthy of notice beyond the fact that Besley (No. 57) has a sister in the Girls' School.

We now come to the cases in which there are four dependent children, and these number eleven. No. 4, John B. Windross, who has stood five previous elections, now comes forward with 519 votes to his credit. His father was initiated in Sun, Square and Compasses Lodge, No. 119, and also attained the rank of S.W. in No. 289. No. 19, Lionel C. Hooper, is much better situated, having 1544 votes to his credit, from three previous contests, and will, without doubt, before long gain a place among the list of successful. No. 22, John E. Walters, third application, has a sister in the Girls' School. He brings forward a total of 480 votes, but it will require strong exertions to secure his election before the age limit rule excludes him from further contests. No. 30, Samuel H. Bevis, brings forward eleven votes from April last. His father was a Dorset Mason, and is credited with ¾ of a year's subscriptions to Freemasonry, although as that extended up to the time of his death, no objection should perhaps be raised against his child on that account. No. 40, Robert H. Whiting, is better off, inasmuch as his total number of votes brought forward is 91. His father was initiated in No. 133, Harmony, Kent, and attained the rank of W.M. of his Lodge. Nos. 49, John S. B. Allan; 50, James A. Gore; 54, Lionel B. J. Manby; 55, Harold R. H. Gane; 56, Charles B. Cooper, and 61, William F. Sharland, all of whom come under this head—four dependent children—are each first application cases.

There are also eleven cases in each of which the family of dependent children consists of three. No. 10, Fras. C. A. Douglas, from the District of Hong Kong, now applies for the fourth time, and brings forward seven votes. The remarks we have previously made in reference to such cases as this, which are put on the list and then forgotten, will be fresh in the minds of our readers. Still we cannot allow this further illustration of un-Masonic behaviour to pass unnoticed. No. 11, Horace Gale, also a fourth application is better, although it is doubtful whether the advantage he possesses will be of any service to him; it certainly will not unless some radical improvement takes place in the amount of support accorded him. He now has 330 votes to his credit, an average of 110 for each election at which he has been on the list. No. 14, Arthur F. Williams, brings forward 1095 votes from his three previous attempts, evidence that he has many friends on whom to rely for assistance in this his time of need. His father was a member of No. 860, Dalhousie, London. No. 15, Alfred Pratt, has both parents living, has a sister in the Girls' School, and brings forward 1133 votes as his total from the three last elections. If a brother's donations during his days of prosperity are to be counted for anything, then this case should have special consideration. Brother Pratt's work for the Charities stands far above the record of either of the other applicants' fathers. No. 17, Frederick W. Hennah, has already polled 2040 votes, having been present at three previous elections. His father was a member of a Kentish Lodge—the Union, No. 127—a fact which will result to his child's advantage now that he is compelled to appeal to strangers for assistance. No. 18, John How, has 153 votes from a similar experience as regards number of elections is concerned. Nos. 26, 27, and 29 have each appeared once before. No. 26, Frederick W. Longman, who has both parents living, brings forward 28 votes. No. 27, Herbert W. Booker, who has lost his father, has 164 votes, while No. 29, who is also fatherless, has but one vote to his credit. No. 43, William T. Gishford, and No. 59, William G. Canty, are both first applications.

No. 20, John Shaw, is one of two children dependent on a widowed mother. He brings forward 565 votes from two previous elections. No. 28, James M. Green, from the Province of Somerset, polled four votes in April last; he also is one of two dependent children. No 44, Christopher W. G. Barber, No. 52, Walter E. Cordingley, and No. 58, Harry R. Lane, are all first application cases, and each is one of two children dependent on widowed mothers.

No. 6, George C. Willett, is an only child dependent on a widowed mother. He has already taken part in five elections, and has polled 2,576 votes, so that we may consider his admission to the Institution next month as being assured. No. 36, Emile E. P. Carre, a second application, is also an only child left to a mother's care. He hails from Jersey, and has 917 votes to his credit.

Having thus brought our review to a conclusion, we pause to look back upon the several candidates. We do not know that there is anything special to refer to if we may except the small number of children now appealing for aid whose parents figure as having supported one or other of the Institutions. Not one in four of the fathers whose boys now appeal for aid can boast of ever having done anything for the Charities of the Order.

We certainly think that some advantage should accrue to those who, in the hour of prosperity, supported the

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Institutions to the best of their ability. Another point which also calls for attention here is, the short connection many of the fathers had with the Order. Should not some minimum be established which would exclude the children of Masons of some four or five months standing from taking equal advantages with those who subscribed for years?

In our analysis of the list of candidates for the Girls' School Election, in our last issue, we made a remark in reference to case No. 12, Kathleen Alice Gibson, which was based on the published particulars of the several cases. A well known brother, personally interested in Gibson's case, calls our attention to the matter, and points out that the father was formerly (twenty years ago) "in H M. Customs," but for some years, although living, has practically been dead as to family ties. From our correspondent's explanation the circumstances of the case are certainly distressful; and we regret that the absurd incompleteness of the printed list led us, and doubtless others, to a different conclusion.

THE COMMON GAVEL.

THERE is a fund of amusement to a careful observer who notes the peculiarities of character which our Institution has a tendency to develop. To be Master of a Lodge is a just and laudable ambition, provided, always, that the brother whose glances are turned to the East understands the responsibilities of official station, and is willing to assume the labour of preparation for, as well as the honours of, official position. All who succeed in reaching this point in the Masonic horizon are by no means prepared for the duties they expect to discharge, and when they commence operations there is often occasion for a quiet smile. Some of them appear to think that dignity is measured by the quantity of sound they can make when occasion calls for the use of the gavel. They grasp it with nervous energy, and switch off the end of it with astonishing celerity. Others, again, like old Billy Peters, of Beechnut Lodge, seem to approach it with awe, lift it reverently up, and apply it to the ashlar as though they were moved by clockwork, and could only sound a certain note by the nicest attention to the laws of propulsion and resistance. We know one worthy brother who invariably lifts it above his head and brings it down again with a force of sixty pounds to the square inch, making a racket to which moderate thunder is child's play; and another who invariably rises, bends forward and sharply inspects his work, as if there were a small nail to be accurately hit upon the head at each blow.

We have often been amused at these eccentricities, and have always believed them indications of character. Thus the man who breaks a gavel every time he presides we take to be a person of hasty temper; who would push toward any end he might have in view without regard to impediments in the way; who would drive a horse to death to reach a given point at a certain time when he might just as well walk at his leisure, for any practical good to be accomplished by his haste. Uncle Billy is the type of a class of easy goers who believe in doing what is to be done according to the rules in such cases made and provided; who give themselves up to the minutest detail as though a legion of spies were waiting to pounce upon the slightest omission and inflict upon their victim the direst pains and penalties. This good brother will give you the lecture and monitorial to the uttermost syllable, and gravely read you the charge at closing as though it were the last act of a long and eventful life about to be brought to a solemn and imposing end.

The brother who wields the gavel as a stalwart helper might swing a sledge hammer is evidently of a haughty and imperious temperament, filled with a sense of his own importance and dignity, and expressing in every crash of the innocent wood and stone, "I am Sir Oracle; when I speak, let no dog bark." Such a man thinks a great deal more of impressing the people with a sense of his personal dignity than of illustrating the tenets of our profession.

The careful inspector is the symbol of those who look after the tithes of mint, anise and cummin to the neglect of the weightier matters of the law. Thus we see that the lesson set down for us in the symbol of the stone hammer has a wider significance than is given in the monitorial explanation, and that there are few, if any of us, who might not apply it to our own cases with benefit to ourselves and with honour to the Craft.—*Masonic Review.*

SOCIETY AND SOLITUDE.

MAN was not made to dwell or walk by himself, and it is impossible for him to realize the highest good of being in a condition of isolation. He cannot keenly enjoy unless there be others to share his satisfaction; he cannot well endure the ills which enter into present experience except as he is assured of the sympathy of friendly hearts. It is through the varied relations of society that he finds the sweetest zest of life, whilst he also obtains from the same source some considerable alleviation of the ills and pains of this mortal state.

Society answers to human needs and instincts in manifold ways. It affords both mental and moral stimulus impelling men to do the best of which they are capable, by reminding them how others of their race have nobly toiled and grandly succeeded. It makes a kindredness of relation with great souls to be felt by those low down, and so these latter, regarding the examples set by their illustrious brothers, are spurred to effort in the same direction. Thus, as in other ways, it supplies the incentives to best endeavours.

Society has a refining influence. It gives a polish to the individual life. As metal plates rubbed together in the sand are brightened by the process, and their rough edges worn away by such contact, so are individuals brightened and helped by the relations which society imposes and the offices that it performs. Thus it is the angular characteristics of the personal nature are cut down, and human life presents itself in more agreeable forms of expression.

Beyond this line, however, the helpfulness of society is seen, inasmuch as it provides the field wherein the higher nature of man may be exercised in the way of a true service. It is in performing the duties of related life that the moral faculties find their best expression. Society calls upon men to recognise the ties of fellowship, to strike hands together in the spirit of sympathy and co-operation, and to help and cheer each other along the pilgrim way of earth. Only as they do this—only as they conform to the conditions of associated life, can they produce a type of character stamped with moral excellence, or garner the rich fruitage of blessings promised to those who are ruled by the law of mutual love and service.

When, however, a due presentment of man's social needs has been made, and the duties and privileges of related life have been taken into account, there yet remains a sufficient basis on which to rest a very strong plea for the occasional refreshing influences of solitude.

Human nature is very curiously compounded of diverse elements. While, therefore, the general tendencies of man's nature incline him to society, there is yet an instinct in his constitution which points to solitude—which disposes him occasionally to go apart from the multitude in his search after help, strength, and rest. One does not like always to keep step with a crowd. It is pleasant to be alone sometimes, to get away from the wearing world and indulge in a profitable self-contemplation. What saith quaint George Herbert?

> "By all means use sometimes to be alone.
> Salute thyself. See what thy soul doth wear.
> Dare to look in thy chest,—for 'tis thine own,—
> And tumble up and down what thou find'st there."

But solitude, to be pleasant and profitable, must not be sought in the spirit of the misanthrope. If one is in a morbid and unhealthy mood, and only looks for seclusion that he may get away from disagreeable people and interests, he will not be likely to be much helped by his retirement from the busy world. It has well been said that a man must love society if he wishes to enjoy solitude. We believe this proposition to be true, and we hold, therefore, that occasional periods of seclusion and meditation are most wholesome to those who realise the fact that the true life of man is in society. For a little time one may go apart from his fellows to commune with his own soul, with nature, and with God, and he shall find strength and refreshment in so doing, but if he has the true idea of life he will not long separate himself from the fellowship and the duties for which society prepares the way.—*Freemasons' Repository.*

A SILVER RULE.—You all know the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you." Here is a rule which is almost a part of the golden rule, but which we will put by itself, and because of its value call it the silver rule: "Think and say all you can of the good qualities of others; forget and keep silent concerning their bad qualities." You cannot conceive how much such a course will heighten your own happiness and raise you in the esteem of your companions. Did you ever think any more of a boy or girl because he or she found fault with others? Never call your schoolmates or playmates ugly or cross to their faces or behind their backs. If they are ugly, or stingy, or cross, it does not make them better for you to talk or think about it, while it makes you love to dwell upon the faults of others, and causes your own soul to grow smaller and become like the foul bird that prefers carrion for food. Rather tell all the good you can, and try to think of some good quality of your mates.—*Freemasons' Repository.*

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. and 30 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

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MASONIC ETHICS.

I HAVE a thought in regard to the genius and character of Masonry, which I think will be interesting to the brethren. It is that the ethical character of the teachings of Masonry stands unique in the moral instruction of mankind. Through the generations of the past you will find that there have been prevalent in the world three styles of moral instruction. They represent the three great traditions of human experience; the governmental or royal tradition; the religious or priestly tradition; and the industrial or plebeian tradition. In the royal tradition the king represents the whole nation. In him should be gathered up the worth of the nation represented by him, and he should disinterestedly direct the whole nation for its best welfare. But the history of mankind shows that his position has been used by the king to pamper himself, sacrificing the people to his selfish good. The ethical teaching of the royal tradition is the sacrifice of the inferior to the superior. The commands of the king are sustained by the military power. Every deliverance of mankind from the oppressive power of kings has been won by wresting the military power from him, turning it against him, and putting a substitute in his place. Every step of relief or improvement has been taken in this direction.

In the religious tradition the priest appears in the place of the king; but he represents GOD instead of representing the nation. Now, GOD represents not only the nation, but the whole universe. Therefore His will is absolute law. But the priest, while he has always pretended to represent GOD, has, as a rule, really represented only himself and his class. He has embodied in his church and creed his own opinions and passions, and then palmed them off as the will of GOD His theory is the sacrifice of the superior for the inferior,—as GOD died for men. But his practice has been a constant attempt to subordinate the world to the church, the real power in the church being the will of the priest disguised as the will of GOD. His great artifice for sustaining himself has been the indoctrination of the human mind with superstitions,—the sacrifice of this world to the next. These two are the great historic systems of ethical teaching. The royal tradition would selfishly subordinate the people to the king, the nation to the throne. The priestly tradition would rear the power of the church on the sacrifice of the present to the future, earth to heaven. From these two forms of despotism the only escape has been by turning the military force against the king and dethroning him; or by repudiating the religious creed and substituting another one in its place.

Now we come to the Masonic style of ethics. This represents the tradition of labour, the industrial order. This, in distinction from the kingly and the priestly, is the plebeian tradition of humanity, founded on industry, pervaded by faith, and crowned with honour. It is the only organised social institution on earth which really represents in one impartial whole all the classes and all the interests of our race. It neither sacrifices the inferior to the superior, nor the superior to the inferior, but reconciles all in co-operative union on the basis of universal justice and goodwill. Under this form of moral teaching and practical administration it is clear that there can never possibly be any despotism from which mankind will need to rescue themselves either by revolt against power or by change of belief. The most gifted and advanced oversee the less gifted and advanced, while all conspire to toil in the great contention as to who can best work and best agree and contribute the richest service to the collective unity. The essence of Masonic ethics, therefore, is the industrial production and distribution of the goods of life on the pure principles of justice and brotherhood. When this system of moral teaching prevails, the world will be nigh its redemption. It includes the truths of the other systems without their errors. It is a royalty; but it is a democratic royalty. It is an equality; but it is an equality broken into ranks by diversities of gifts and degrees of service. It reconciles kings and priests and workmen.

The king says to his subjects, "Obey me, that you may preserve order and keep yourselves from cutting each others' throats." But what he really means is, "Obey me, that I may draw a huge revenue from your toil, and enjoy all the luxuries of the earth."

The priest says to the laity, "Obey the church, that you may appease the anger of GOD, and save your souls from damnation." But the practical meaning of his policy is, "Obey me, that the institution with which my pride and interest are identified may flourish in supreme power."

The Mason says to his brethren, "Obey the order of nature, the intrinsic requirements of the Architect of the Universe, that we may all live happily in plenty and harmony." And so far as he is in earnest, and not a mere *dilettante*, his word and intent, his creed and his deed, agree.

Let me further illustrate this view by the example of one symbol used in common by all the three ethical systems, though used by each one of them in a very different sense. The symbol to which I allude is the cross.

As employed in the kingly tradition the cross surmounts a globe, and is a token of complete empire. Affixed to the end of a mace, it may be used to strike down the inferior, sacrificing the subject to the master. It is, in the governmental aspect of it, an expression of the power of the higher over the lower, as shown in the cruelest form of execution. It is reared on the world as an instrument for the destruction of offenders against the majesty of the sovereign.

In the ecclesiastical tradition the cross represents the Supreme Ruler sacrificing Himself for His subjects in the crucifixion. The true inference from this would be, that his representatives should, in kindred self-denial, subordinate themselves to their inferiors. But they have perverted it to an opposite purpose, and put the abstract theory of a theological doctrine in place of the practical application of a moral truth. If the priest truly represented GOD, ever stooping to serve those beneath him, his teachings would be absolutely valid and absolutely irresistible. But, in fact, the cross in his hands is an expression of his power to command the submission of those who see in it the condescending sacrifice of GOD. It expresses not the duty of the priest to sacrifice himself to men, but their duty to sacrifice themselves to him. The priest uses the cross not like the king to bruise the body, but to crush the mind. The Roman Catholic symbolism of the cross is, that its right limb denotes humility, its left limb chastity, its trunk obedience. But there is clearly no such significance properly belonging to the instrument. If accepted at all, it has to be accepted on the arbitrary authority of the church, bringing all minds abjectly to its footstool. Since no such threefold meaning as obedience, chastity and humility is there, except as wilfully placed there by the priest, therefore whenever the laity read therein such a purely forced and technical symbolism they submit their natural minds to be trained by the artificial mind of the priest,—which is just what he professionally desires, to keep the world in leading-strings.

Now, notice the significance of the cross in the industrial tradition of the Masonic Order. In sharp opposition to the Ethics fashioned by the symbolism of political sway and to the ethics moulded by the symbolism of priestly speculation, the ethics of Masonry are shaped and animated by the symbolism of human industry founded on natural science and reason. As to all the emblems which this natural morality employs, the meanings inhere directly in the objects, and are to be extracted thence by every untrammelled intelligence. Here the true meaning of the cross is given by geometry and duty. It is the rudest outline of the form of man, and it points in all the six directions of the creation. The bareness, accordingly, suggests at once the total directions of space. Its head points to the zenith; its foot, to the nadir; its back, to the north; its face, to the south; its left arm, to the east; its right arm, to the west. Thus it explicitly denotes universality. And when the naked wood is changed from cross to crucifix by being loaded with the universal weight of man, it expresses the surrender of individual will to universal law, or the blending of personal desire with social welfare. Scientifically interpreted, the crucifix is the expression, in human figure, of self-surrender in universality of sympathy, because the attitude of the form there outstretched is the attitude of unlimited submissiveness and love. He who is in that form or posture is unarmed and helpless. He has his breast open to receive all, his arms spread to embrace all. He commands not; he threatens not. He assails no one; he resists nothing. The cross, then, in its intrinsic meaning, denotes neither authority nor superstition, but personal surrender to universal law and power, that entire harmony which really represents GOD.

When we have that system of realistic and co-operative ethics, of which the example given is a specimen, taken

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out of the mere domain of the Masonic Institution, and carried over into the kingly and priestly domains as well, absorbing what is true in them, while removing what is false, and everywhere applied to the doings and dealings of society, then we shall see the redemption of the world; because the labour of men will then be regulated by justice, and their happiness be perfected in sympathy. So mote it be! Let us all say, So mote it be!

—*Voice of Masonry.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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TRADE AND BENEVOLENCE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—At the meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence, held on Wednesday night, 19th inst., it was announced that there were only twelve names on the relief list. This circumstance is remarkable from the fact that trade generally is considered to be in a languishing condition. Personally, my experience leads me to the conclusion that in London, at least, all the principal industries and professions are overcrowded with workmen and applicants for engagements. The middle aged man has no chance against the younger members of society; and as for the greybeard, beneath whose eyes the crows appear to have trod, he is simply out of the running altogether. Believing this to be a true statement of facts, so far as London is concerned, I am more than surprised that only twelve applicants laid their claims before the Board of Benevolence, and that the sum of £370 was considered sufficient to meet their several necessities.

I do not know whether to congratulate the Craft upon this condition of things or not. I fear the paucity of claimants must be put down to other causes than to the general prosperity. I know the ordinary tradesman would be very glad if money circulated more freely. I do not know how you find matters, but I cannot join in the congratulations that most people will be inclined to offer when they read the facts recorded above. I believe there is plenty of money in the country, and if I dared trespass on the domain of politics, I could show where most of it lies. Without raising controvertible points, I may say that there is less money in circulation than there ought to be, and that most tradesmen feel the pinch of long-winded credit, and many suffer grievous wrong through the selfishness and indifference of others. I fear that Masons are not exempt from this charge. A little more thoughtfulness on their part, just a trifle more liberality in the by-paths of daily life, would redound to their credit. Some rather curious cases have come under my notice of late which are calculated to stagger the faith of many brethren. I cannot reveal what I know; even if I could I should remember that excellent motto—"Silence"—while speaking of a brother. What I cannot say of individuals I may be permitted to utter with regard to a body, and I do feel that there is too little of the quiet virtues practised by many brethren.

Departing from these heart-searchings, I would return to the immediate question under consideration. I cannot believe that the fewness of the claims for relief is owing to the general prosperity of the community, and I cannot put my finger upon any one cause that shall account for the peculiar state of things. At the recent Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge I was sitting by the side of a brother, a North countryman himself, but a member of a well-known London Lodge. When the list of grants to applicants for relief was read over, he remarked that he would rather suffer any amount of poverty than submit to the ordeal to which poor suitors are subjected. I reminded him that the Board of Benevolence were the trustees for the general body, that it was necessary to test every case before granting relief. While yielding to the proposition in general terms, he seemed to be under a strong impression that there was too much of the Mendicity Society or Charity Organisation style about the mode of dealing with cases to please him, or to be worthy the name of true charity. I do not say that this brother is right in his conclusions; I have had no experience of the Board of Benevolence. If he is only partially right, one cause why brethren, and the widows of deceased brethren, hesitate to seek Masonic help is disclosed. This opens up a very serious question, and one that needs to be considered in all its bearings, but withal in that noble, generous spirit which is inculcated in the Craft, and is so beautifully enforced in the lectures.

I do not wish to bring any charge against the Board of Benevolence. I have no doubt they discharge their duties according to the views that generally prevail, and upon the lines usually followed. I suggest, however, that what I have stated should be taken into consideration, and that if it is really necessary to constitute a life inquest into each case, that a proper officer should be appointed for the purpose; that the work should be done with all the delicacy possible; and that as few as may be should know of the misfortunes of the appealing suitors, and the relief that had been afforded to them.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours very fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

MONEY AND THE NEW TEMPLE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

RESPECTED SIR,—There seems to be a good deal of talk about the cost of the new Temple, and about how the money is to be got. I thought that was the last thing that we Freemasons ought to trouble ourselves about. Of course, there must be something to show for the outlay; but why haggle about one, two, or three per cent. I have my views about these matters, and one opinion is as good as another. I don't see any fun in hoarding up money. We have plenty of cash; if we haven't, we can borrow. Our credit is good, and I say, build a proper sort of Temple; and as our successors will enjoy the advantage of the outlay, let them take some of the debt as a part of the inheritance. I don't see why we want to get a lot of architects to send in designs, not that I mind a few prizes or a few hundred pounds. We have got an officer for the job, we have some officers on the Board of General Purposes and other Boards who understand all about stones and bricks and mortar; why not leave the whole thing in their hands? We should then have a new Temple in no time. If there are to be any perquisites they ought to go to the brethren, and if we are to have a splendid Hotel as well as a Temple let the cash fly and let the future take care of itself. The Craft ought not to be hungry after interest, seeing that the brethren are ready to respond to any call that may be made upon them. One thing ought not to be forgotten: that knife and fork members are among the salt of the Craft. They are good at banquets; they are, I suppose, liberal to the Charities; and every care ought to be taken to see that the inner man is properly catered for, or at any rate that there are proper conveniences for the comfort of those who, like myself, enjoy a good banquet. Many a time have I heard that good old drinking song, "Back and side go bare, go bare," and have wondered who wrote it. I should have liked to have known him. He must have been a Freemason, and a thorough boon companion. Now, Mr. Editor, you know my opinions. I hope I've not said anything wrong. I know a good many brethren act as I think, and it is no use blinking the fact. Give the Craft reasonable accommodation for business meetings, but above all pay particular attention to the epicurean side of the question, and all will go on well. Men's hearts are often got at through their stomachs.

Yours fraternally,

JUSTICE GREEDY'S SHADOW.

STATUS OF PAST MASTERS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have read with much interest in your contemporary a letter by Bro. H. Studholme Brownrigg, Past District G.M. Punjab, on this very vexed question. An opinion from such an authority is worthy of the utmost consideration. Briefly stated, his letter points out that during his eight years' sojourn in India he was a good deal moved about, and "was successively a Past Master in the Lodge in ten different Lodges in the district of Bengal and the Punjab." He was frequently, and for several months together, the only brother qualified to give a degree, owing to the unavoidable absence of those whose duty and privilege it was to do the work. He says he was always acknowledged a Past Master of such Lodges, and voted and acted just as if he had passed the chair in each Lodge. He adds, that he should have been much surprised if it had been otherwise. Under the circumstances the Indian Lodges did precisely what any other Lodge would have done, and no one will find fault with them. But what is the inference that Bro. Brownrigg would have us draw from his experience? This may be gathered from his closing words, in which he says:—"I am convinced that to lower the position of a Past Master in a Lodge would have a most injurious effect on Masonry in India." Just so, and were there no other way out of the difficulty than by making every Past Master in a Lodge a Past Master of the Lodge throughout the whole of the world where the Grand Lodge of England has jurisdiction, then his position would be a strong one, almost if not quite, impregnable.

To a certain extent, the new rule, No. 141, meets the case. A Past Master in a Lodge, if a subscribing member, will be authorised to take the position of W.M. or P.M. of the Lodge, in the absence of both of them, and discharge all the duties of the office of Worshipful Master for the time being. His status, however, must either be determined by the new rule, now passed, but not yet confirmed, or it must be left in the hands of each Lodge to determine for themselves. The latter method, I think, is by far the preferable one. It is the simplest and the most dignified. It recognises the inherent right of a Past Master, which qualifies him for the chair in any Lodge provided he is placed there by circumstances such as those which prevail in India, and probably in some other countries, or by the Lodge of its own freewill. The subsequent status of a Past Master in the Lodge should be left to those who welcome his services, who would be ready, as in India, to give honour as well as accept service.

Bro. Brownrigg's letter thoroughly justifies the action of Grand Lodge in delaying the confirmation of the new rule until December. If the brethren abroad desire to express an opinion on the subject they will have time to do so; indeed, their views ought to be ascertained, if possible, in order that the voice of the whole Craft should speak, which alone can give force to the radical change that has been proposed.

Now, Sir, in turning to your little work on the "Revised Book of Constitutions," I find the same difficulties referred to that Bro. Brownrigg points out, with remarks on the position of a Warden. By additional words it is now determined that "When a Warden rules the Lodge he shall not occupy the Master's chair, nor can initiations take place, or degrees be conferred unless the chair be occupied by a brother who is a Master or Past Master of the Craft." Your

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remark on this matter are worth quoting. They will be found on page 43 of the little work I have spoken of, and are as follows :—

"It were as well perhaps if the Rule stated authoritatively the position to be occupied by the ruling Warden, and also if, in respect of Lodges in remote districts, especially in the colonies and foreign countries, some conditional latitude were allowed for the initiation of candidates for Masonic light, and the conferring of degrees by a Warden. It must be remembered that in India, South Africa, and our Australian Colonies, for instance, there are Lodges in very out-of-the-way places, and by no means easily accessible. In such cases, in the absence of the Master and Past Masters, which might easily happen, neither initiations could take place nor degrees be conferred, and worthy men or members might be very seriously disappointed, and perhaps even disgusted, at the very outset of their career, because the Master chanced to have a sharp attack, say, of influenza or gout, and the business obligations of the Past Masters precluded them from acting in his stead. . . . Dr. Oliver . . . in his 'Jurisprudence,' remarks that in the case of such Lodges, initiation and the conferring of a degree by a Warden would not be viewed with disfavour by the authorities. Moreover, it would be easy to provide safeguards against the abuse of such relaxation."

I differ, *toto cælo*, both from Dr. Oliver and yourself, and contend that to permit a Warden to confer degrees would be a lowering of the office of Master, a maiming of the Rites, and a desecration of the sanctity of the Craft. Better let the new Rule stand than introduce so destructive a custom. There is no need for either course if private Lodges are left to themselves under broad and liberal, though well defined, regulations. I should like to see the question discussed upon the lines laid down by Bro. Brownrigg, and I venture to think, Sir, that if the brethren generally were to get your pamphlet and carefully study it they would be better prepared to give an intelligent reason for the faith that is in them than they are now. I find it extremely useful for reference, and in years to come it will be cherished as one of the best landmarks used in a controversy involving such momentous issues as the alteration of the Constitutions of the noblest human institution in the world. I do not think the brethren generally realise the grandeur of the Order to which they are privileged to belong, and I very much fear that they do not study the literature of Freemasonry. This is folly, and little less than a crime. I sincerely trust that the head will not be altogether neglected while the heart is being generously cultivated and the body perhaps unduly feasted.

Yours fraternally,

AN I.P.M.

ACCOMMODATION AT THE FREEMASONS' HALL AND TAVERN.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Before any contract is entered into for the re-arrangement of the hotel and cuisine department of Freemasons' Hall, would it not be well that inquiry should be made into the present accommodation, and some guarantee secured that the future prospects will be better than the present. In a future letter, with your permission, I shall deal more fully with this subject; just now, I shall content myself with asking whether it is correct that some Lodges and Committees, holding their meetings in rooms in the Hall, hired for the purpose, should feel it necessary to go elsewhere to dine, or to get such refreshment as they may deem necessary? I think this question important, because upon an answer will, I think, depend the prudence or otherwise of incurring a large expenditure of money. We might endure the receipt of a small per centage upon the outlay of our capital could we be assured the Craft would be served quite as well and as cheaply as they are elsewhere. I throw out the hint now in order that the matter should be thoroughly ventilated before the time for action comes.

Yours fraternally,

A FREQUENT VISITOR AT THE HALL.

The members of the Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement will commence the session on Tuesday, 2nd October, at the Jamaica Coffee House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

Bro. Wm. Purkiss announces the second anniversary gathering of his supporters, for the 3rd October, at the "Royal," Holborn. Since Bro. Purkiss commenced his spirited propritorship he may be congratulated on having introduced to his numerous friends and the public many novelties; hence his success. It is expected a numerous attendance will be present on the occasion referred to above.

Madame Worrell announces that her annual evening concert will take place at Brixton Hall, Acre-lane, near Brixton Church, on Thursday, 11th October. Madame Worrell has secured for this occasion the services of the following artistes :—Miss Matilda Roby and Miss Maud Cameron; Madame Osborne Williams and Miss Annie Butterworth; Mr. Henry Guy and Mr. Fred H. Cozens; Mr. Frederick Bevan and Mr. James Budd. Violoncello, Mons. Albert. Conductor, Mr. Turle Lee. Tickets may be obtained of Madame Worrell, 52 Knowle-road, Brixton-road; Mr. John Fenton, Post Office, 304 Brixton-road, or of Mr. H. Cox, Hall keeper, Brixton Hall.

The General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls met on Thursday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall. There were present—Col. Creaton Past Grand Treasurer (in the chair), John A. Rucker, Webb, Tattershall, Matthews, Gladwell, Colonel Peters, Massey, Perceval, Money, and Hedges (Secretary). After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the former meeting, and the reading of the minutes of the House Committee for information, Brother J. H. Matthews moved, in accordance with a recommendation of the House Committee, that the sum of £7 10s each be granted to a pupil named Gardiner and another pupil named Meacock, to enable them to attend German classes at the Crystal Palace for one year. Brother Gladwell seconded the motion, which was carried. Brother Matthews moved that the sum of £70 a year be paid for church accommodation at the church at Clapham, for the children of the School, in lieu of the £35 a year honorarium to the chaplain hitherto paid. The Institution, he said, occupied 250 seats at the church referred to, and remarks had been made that the Institution paid very little for church accommodation. Colonel Peters seconded this motion. Brother Webb asked whether this church was a ritualistic church? Colonel Creaton said he did not think it was either high church or low church, but moderate church. The motion was agreed to. Three candidates were placed on the list for election in April next. Brother Matthews gave notice of the following motion for the next Quartery Court in October :—

"That the sum of £50 be granted to Miss Davis, the head governess, towards reinbursement of the very heavy medical and other expenses incurred by her during her late severe illness, which necessitated her absence from her duties from January to July last."

Brother Colonel Creaton said he had a small matter now to bring forward, which was nevertheless very agreeable. He had been going through the financial position of the Institution, and he found that the funds would admit of a sum of £2,000 being invested. He therefore proposed that £2,000 be now invested in Three per Cent. Reduced. Bro. Col. Peters seconded the motion, which was therefore put and carried. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Earl of Mar and Kellie, Grand Master Mason of Scotland, laid the foundation stone of the new Sailors' Home, at Leith, on Thursday, 20th September. Notwithstanding wet weather an immense crowd of people assembled. After the ceremony a cake and wine banquet took place in the Assembly rooms. The buildings will cost about £9,000.

With the present week the dull season of English Freemasonry terminates. The month of May sees the hardest part of the working year of Masonry through; and though there is a large amount of business done in the remaining months between that time and October, the account of labour and profit could pretty easily be then balanced as far as London is concerned. But there remain the meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodges, which usually take place in the summer and early autumn, and they, as a rule, are an important factor in the formation of the sum total of the doings of Masonry. The General Committee of the Girls' School meets this afternoon (Thursday), and beyond that there is not much to record for the last week in September: but even now some Lodges have resumed work, and they make a pretty fair show in Masonic doings, with three Lodges and one Chapter on Monday, four Lodges and a Chapter on Tuesday, five Lodges and two Chapters on Wednesday, seven Lodges and a Chapter on Thursday, and two Lodges and two Chapters on Friday. October opens on Monday with the meetings of seven Lodges and three Chapters; Tuesday's meetings are fourteen Lodges and two Chapters; Wednesday's are five Lodges and two Chapters; Thursday's are twelve Lodges and two Chapters; Friday's are six Lodges; and Saturday's, four Lodges and a Chapter, on which day also the General Committee of the Boys' School will meet. The following week's list is fuller still, and the election for the admission of children to the Girls' School closes the week's work. There is great activity just now with regard to the elections to both the Schools, and the subscribers are being reminded of the claims and the miseries of orphan and destitute children of the Fraternity. To place the merits of each case before the subscribers would be invidious; they all have claims, and, no doubt, all have merits, but almost all have strong and vigorous advocates and canvassers, who have been at work for a long time, and it is to these advocates and canvassers they must look for success. Whatever the claims and merits may be, it is to be hoped that the most deserving and the most pitiful will be elected. The season will open very well, and when May 1884 is passed, the brethren, it is to be hoped, may be congratulated on having performed more solid work than has yet been recorded in the annals of the Order.

—*Evening News.*

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NEW ZEALAND.

OUR Auckland correspondent sends us the following items:—

On Thursday, 12th July, there was a large and influential gathering of Royal Arch Masons assembled at the Masonic Hall to take part in the inauguration of the Remuera Chapter. At eight o'clock the Principals of the Auckland Chapter, M.E. Comps. Skinner and Nelson (M.E. Comp. Moss Levy taking the place of M.E. Comp. Dr. Dawson, unavoidably absent) opened a Chapter of Royal Arch Masonry. The procession then entered the Chapter, which was subsequently duly consecrated, dedicated, and constituted by the Most Excellent Companion, Rev. Wm. Tebbs P.Z., who, as a member of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, acted as its deputy on the occasion. The exceedingly beautiful ritual included some well-executed music, of the execution of which Comp. Pooley had the conducting, and a well-conceived and planned oration by M.E. Comp. the Rev. C. M. Nelson, who officiated as Acting Chaplain. The duties of Master of Ceremonies were admirably performed by M.E. Comp. Wade, the acting Scribe E. The Chapter having been duly formed, the Principals were inducted and invested as follow:—M.E. Comps. W. Lodder as M.E.Z., Captain Wildman (as deputy of Comp. Moat) as H., and Cooper as J. The Chapter next elected Comp. Tebbs to be the first M.E.P.Z; a motion also being tabulated to confer upon him the honorary membership of the Chapter. The other Officers having been elected and nominated respectively, were then duly inducted and invested:—Comps. Wade Scribe E, Kitt Scribe N., La Roche P.S., Wade Treasurer, Pooley acting Organist, and Tonge acting Janitor. There were fifteen nominations for joining on exaltation. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Tebbs for the present of a veil embroidered in gold upon white satin; also a vote to those who had come out to assist in the ceremony. After the Chapter had been closed, the Companions sat down to an excellent supper, when, after the usual interrogatories, the following toasts were enthusiastically drunk:—T.T.G.M., the Queen and the Royal Craft, the Most Excellent Grand Principal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the other Grand Principals (Earl Lathom and Lord de Tabley), of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England, given by the M.E.Z., and responded to by the Deputy (Companion Tebbs); The three Principals of Remuera Chapter, by Comp. Nelson, and duly responded to; the P.S. and other Officers of the Chapter, duly responded to; M.E. Companion Tebb the Consecrating and Installing Officer, by Comp. Wildman; Sister Constitutions and Chapters, responded to by M.E. Companion Levy; M.E. Companion Wade, by the First Principal. The Janitor's toast brought to a close a most enjoyable evening.

Installation Meeting of the Eden Lodge, No. 1530.—The regular monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 28th August. Lodge was opened by Bro. J. Carlaw P.M., and three gentlemen were ballotted for and successfully. The W.M. Bro. Kitt then took the chair, and the gentlemen ballotted for were duly initiated in the first degree. There was a specially good attendance of installed Masters, including Bros. Lodder D.D.G.M. E.C. Bro. P.M. Dr. Dawson Installing Master, installed the W.M. elect, Bro. T. W. Kitt, who was re-elected to this office. The ceremony was very impressive throughout. The W.M. then invested his officers as follow:—Bros. J. Warren I.P.M., E Hewson S.W., H. Stephens J.W., T. Jones Treasurer, J. Warren Secretary, H. Smith S.D., E. Thompson J.D., T. Grey I.G, Geo. Johnson Tyler. The usual congratulations from representatives of the various Lodges represented having been received, the meeting was closed in the usual manner. A banquet was held subsequently in the large room upstairs. The spread was provided by Bro. T. McEwen, of the City Buffet, in good taste. The usual list of toasts were given, and a very pleasant recess followed the labours of the evening.

HOW AMERICANS SPEND THEIR SUMMER HOLIDAY.

HERE is the summer holiday again. What shall we do with it? It is not more than a dozen years since the hard-worked New Yorker or Philadelphian with small income made up his mind that the summer holiday, which was an indulgence to his well-to-do neighbour, was a necessity for himself—as much of a necessity in the work of the year as the hours for sleep are in the work of the day. So far so good. Now that he is convinced of that, he takes his holiday; but he is not yet used to it. He carries the luxury uneasily; it discomforts him; he does not know how to use it. Having but the one chance to be idle in the year, he is captious about the idleness, and scared lest he may not enjoy every moment of it. He knows what he wants very well. He and his wife and children are talking about that at this very moment in a hundred thousand places. He will tell you that he is not hard to please. There are certain essentials, to be sure, which he must have when he leaves home for enjoyment: sublime scenery, pure air, no mosquitoes, plenty of game, milk, fruit, and egg, congenial society, spring mattresses, well-cooked meals, and little to pay at the end of the week—give him these and he is satisfied. Where he shall go to find them, and, after he has gone, how he was cheated while he was there, afford him matter for grumbling from May until December.

Now his French and German cousin over the sea has a hundred holidays in the year. He knows how to bring the flavour out of every drop in the orange. He drifts into idleness easily, without thought. When his fête comes, he goes, for a few francs, with his sweetheart or his wife, a mile or two out of town. They joke and laugh. The sun shines, the wind blows—it is all good. It rains, it is dusty—but they joke and laugh all the same. They criticise nothing. How good it all is! But as for our American, a corn husk bed, or a mosquito in the woods, will overturn a whole summer's airy fabric of happiness. In his anxiety lest he should not seize the best chance of enjoyment, he his apt to follow the largest crowd. He goes to Niagara, to Cape May, to the Adirondacks, or to some one of the countless pasteboard mansions or hot farmhouses in the suburbs of the cities. He tells you that his object is rest and freedom, but the chances are that he leaves both behind in his house in town. There he could wear his old slippers; he chose his own companions; he held such habits and opinions as suited him; he was the MacDonald, and where he sat was the head of the table. But in every one of these summer homes society tramples him down. It is often a little clique of which he never heard before, "without father, mother, or descent." He may laugh at it as vulgar and ignorant, but it is master of the position; he is not. In the hottest months of the year, when even the beasts in the field lie down to rest, it forces upon him a hurly-burly of fashion, gossip, dress, outlay, and weariness, which at home he can manage to shut outside of his own door. He goes back, as a rule, to his shop or office, his gas-pipes and family table, unrefreshed, and glad the holiday is over. But, after all, he goes with the crowd. The history of all summering-places is alike. An adventurous artist usually ventures into a new field, and whispers his discovery to his friends. Scenery is well nigh as popular a hobby just now as household decoration. After him come pell-mell the would-be æsthetics, and later the mere fashionables, as the flock follows the tinkle of the bell-weather, and up go the mammoth hotels as fast as mushrooms spring up on a May morning on betramped sheep-walks.—REBECCA HARDING DAVIS IN *Harper's Magazine for July*.

Ancient Ebor Preceptory, No. 101.—The regular meeting of this Preceptory was held at York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., when there were present E. Frater M. Millington Preceptor, T. B. Whytehead P.P. Reg., J. S. Cumberland P.P. Sub-Marshal, W. Lawton P.P. as Chap., A. T. B. Turner Marshal, Geo. Simpson P.P., W. Brown Captain of Guards, and others. Successful ballots were taken for Comps. W. P. Moat, Prince of Wales Lodge and Chapter 1338, Auckland, New Zealand, and Capt. O. J. Cavenagh, Agricola Lodge 1991, and Zealand Chapter 236, after which Comp. Moat was received and installed a knight of the Order by E. Frater T. B. Whytehead. The Registrar produced the balance-sheet of the expenses of the reception of the American visitors in July, which was regarded as showing a very satisfactory result, thanks to the liberality of the leading members of the Order. The alms having been collected, the conclave was closed and the fratres adjourned to the Queen's Hotel, where supper was served.

The meeting of the North London Chapter of Improvement, on Thursday, the 27th inst., was held at the Alwyne Castle Tavern. Comp. Dean occupied the chair of Z., Comp. Hunter H., Comp. Strugnell J. The Convocation was attended by a large number of R.A. Masons. On Thursday, the 4th October, the Principal and Companions of the Metropolitan Chapter will rehearse the ceremony of exhaltation at eight o'clock at the above address. Comp. Jas. Willing jun. has kindly consented to be present. The Companions of the North London Chapter of Improvement look forward to a large gathering on the occasion.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Masons of Berks and Oxon is to be held on the 8th of October, at Reading, under the banner of the Leopold Lodge, No. 235, the Earl of Jersey is the Provincial Grand Master.

The Revised Book of Constitutions: Critically Considered, and Compared with the Old Edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 4 Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. Sent on receipt of stamps. One Shilling, by W. W. Morgan, Freemason's Chronicle Office, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.—(ADVT).

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Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "Special Fund," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

Lymington Villa, Clapham, S.W.
July 1883.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I am *personally* interested in the undermentioned case, the applicant being related to me. The sad circumstances under which the application is made are such as to justify the most strenuous exertions on the part of those who can sympathise with misfortune, and desire to mitigate unmerited distress.

If you will help me at the ensuing Election, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. The promise of your proxies and of your interest in support of this case will be highly esteemed and remembered should occasion arise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,
JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.

The favour of your Vote and Interest is respectfully and earnestly solicited on behalf of

KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON,

AGED 8 YEARS

Daughter of Brother Charles George Gibson P.M. 223, 189 (now in Australia), who from unfortunate circumstances is unable to contribute anything towards the maintenance of his Wife and Six Children.

The case is strongly recommended by

W. Bro. Isaac Latimer, J.P., P.M. 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon.
W. Bro. William Derry P.M. 156 P.G.J.W. Devon.
W. Bro. J. Edward Curteis P.M. 70, 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon, V. Pat. R.M.I.B. V.P. R.M.B.I.
W. Bro. A. McPherson Walls P.G. Std., Vice-Pres.—Lloyds.
*W. Bro. E. F. Storr P.M. 22, 1679, P.Z. 1044, Z. 192, Mayday Villas, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
W. Bro. E. C. Mather P.M. 23, 71 Fleet Street.
*W. Bro. J. Farmaner P.M. 28, 485, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. J. Hainsworth P.M. 28, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. J. Thomas P M. 28, 138 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. Grove P.M. 1769, 173 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. Thomas Fairweather P.S.W. 22, 15 Watling Street, E.C.
W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z., &c., Clapham, S.W.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those marked thus (*); also by the Mother, Mrs. C. G. Gibson, 14 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR

MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858 in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 609, Christchurch, New Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Rosa, New Zealand; subsequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer North Island, New Zealand.

Votes thankfully received by
Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by
Bro. C. J. PERCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thurloe Place, S.W.

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST re earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daugh er of the late Bro. Thomas Vincent Lee, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last, Highgate Road, N.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

WHAT a contrast between the number of cases brought before the Lodge of Benevolence last week, and the number of applications for the Girls' and Boys' Schools. In another part of the Chronicle will be found a letter by "Watchman," on the meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence, to which we invite attention, as an independent judgment on a matter that is sure to cause a good deal of speculation. We do not now propose to follow our correspondent, except to say that, whatever may be the expla-

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nation as to the number of persons who applied for relief, as a fact it is gratifying of itself. We wish we could say the same of the other two admirable Institutions. When we find that only eight out of thirty-two candidates for the Girls' School and twenty out of sixty-three for the Boys' School can succeed at the following elections, we are made painfully aware of a lamentable condition of things. We deeply regret the necessity that compels brethren to seek relief from the burthen of a large family with but limited means at their command. To have to say *non possumus* to a large number of applicants is the most distressing feature in connection with our Charities. We regard with pardonable pride the noble generosity that characterises our Order, but we look with sorrow upon the growing demands that are made upon some of our Charities. We cannot steel our hearts against the many claims that are made. Those that exist demand our consideration, our deepest sympathy, and our most anxious and earnest labours. We may, however, suggest that it would be well to reflect upon the future look-out, to endeavour to see whether sufficient care is exercised in admitting brethren into the Craft. We should remember that Freemasonry is not a primary charitable institution, that after every precaution has been taken there is always certain to be a sufficiently large proportion of candidates for relief to call forth all the energies of the liberal-hearted supporters of the Order. We should indeed feel proud and grateful if the time arrived when none should be sent empty away, and to make that result possible prudence as well as generosity must play a prominent part.

—:o:—

It is always painful to have to discount a candidate's chance. It is a delicate task as well, and one of which we would be gladly relieved. Sometimes circumstances render that duty inevitable, and we must not shrink from discharging it when we are brought face to face with facts. Last week we printed a letter from Bro. Binckes, the able and esteemed Secretary of the R.M. Institution for Boys, in which he justly and temperately vindicates his office from what most people will consider a serious charge. It appears that a petition was presented in favour of a boy named Edward Bramble Green, but it did not arrive in time to be included in the October list. Notice of the fact was sent to the representative of the case, and also the intimation that the boy had been accepted as a candidate, and would be placed on the April list. So far the course pursued was regular; not so that adopted by the friends of the candidate. They issued an ordinary circular, to which names of brethren of the highest standing in the Craft is attached; but they added a note, in which they say that "through inadvertence in OFFICE the candidate's name was omitted to be placed on the official list." To this is added the request that votes should be forwarded for the October Election, "so that they may be made available for April 1884, as this is the only Election the candidate is eligible for."

—:o:—

To use a familiar phrase, "time is the essence of the contract." When was the circular issued? If, as appears evident on the face of it, it was after Bro. Binckes' intimation had been received, then the charge that is implied in the "note" is unpardonable. No official can go beyond the rules of his office; he is bound by them, however much he might be inclined to indulge his sympathy. We believe the officials of our Charities, one and all, are anxious that the utility of the means at their command should be as large as possible, but they cannot depart from systematic government. They have no choice as to form, and if Bro. Binckes followed the usual course in the case of the little fellow Green, and there is no reason to think otherwise, then the action of the boy's friends is not only unwise but unjust. It may have arisen through a mistake, if so they ought at once to withdraw the circular, and apologise to Bro. Binckes for the unwarrantable offence they have put upon him. So much for the justice of the case, which alone ought to determine action. But for the interest of the boy himself, it would be expedient to withdraw the circular, for the simple reason that the votes given for Green at the October election would be lost. They could not be made available in October, and they could not be carried forward to April. Probably this stubborn fact will have due weight, and result in more prudent action.

—:o:—

We cannot too strongly condemn the practice of printing offensive charges, or of implying them in written communications. We have had some unpleasant evidences of the latter course, in which brethren assume conclusions that are too often as uncharitable as they are untrue. If Masonry teaches anything it is the virtue of charity and forbearance. Even in the case of an erring brother we are taught to pity and not condemn, to lift up and not cast down. When, however, reproaches are made upon unfounded assumptions, the offence is increased tenfold. If certain members of the Craft cannot rise above the vice of suspicion, the selfishness and corruption of the world, then the sooner they learn the first elementary lessons of the Order, or leave it, the better. Our task in the conduct of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE is onerous enough of itself, but to have to submit to unjust innendoes, and to receive impertinent letters, is almost beyond endurance. We endeavour to be true to our calling, to be faithful to the Craft, and we have a right to expect, at least, courtesy in return. We cannot, of course, name individuals, nor do we desire to dwell unnecessarily on the subject; yet, while we gladly acknowledge the confidence placed in us by the brethren at large, and the kindness that is so frequently shown to us, we cannot too strongly denounce a practice that is degrading to the offender, to the genius of Masonry, and painful to ourselves.

—:o:—

Brother the Rev. John Conder, LL.D., Rector of Wendy, Royston, Chaplain to the Grand Masters' Lodge, No. 1, has taken up the question that is now agitating many fathers with respect to the future of their boys. Writing to a public print, Bro. Conder says:

> I am on the point of resigning a country living to take a British Chaplaincy at Fray Bentos, with itinerary duty among English settlers and proprietors. For the good of "Our Boys" I promise to send home particulars of the suitability of the Uruguay for English emigrants as I find it, to any parents (and particularly Brother Masons) who will favour me with their names and addresses.

Many people favour emigration as the readiest and best outlet for the surplus population, and as there seems to be a dearth of employment, and a limited chance for the young at home, trustworthy information of foreign settlements will be a boon. Bro. Conder has accepted an onerous post. We wish him health, strength, and success in the great work he has undertaken.

—:o:—

The Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198, has an honourable record. We recently printed a summary of work done and the attendances of the members during the years 1881-2, from which it was seen that not only is it now in a flourishing state, but also that for many years it has held a foremost rank among the labourers in Masonic work. The Percy Lodge of Instruction claims to be one hundred years old, or thereabouts, and to be the oldest Lodge of the kind in existence. There may be some doubt about this, but none with regard to the excellent workers who have distinguished the body. In consequence of this excellence, brethren have flocked from no fewer than 150 other Lodges to share in the advantages that the Lodge has imparted, and still continues to impart. In the summary referred to, supplied by an esteemed correspondent, it was stated that Brother the late "Stephen Barton Wilson was identified with the work of this Lodge of Instruction for many years." Bro. George Lambert, no mean authority, in a letter now before us, disputes the accuracy of that statement. He says: "Brother Stephen Barton Wilson was NEVER identified with the Percy Lodge of Instruction;" and further on he adds: "I am not aware that Bro. Wilson was *ever a member*, and if I remember rightly, he was so much afflicted by illness that he neither attended Lodges, or very much to any business; but I am speaking of forty years ago."

—:o:—

Two moot points are raised—one as to the age of the Percy Lodge of Instruction, or rather its rank as to age, and the other as to the position, if any, Bro. Wilson held in that Lodge of Instruction. Bro. Lambert confirms the statement made in the summary we published on the 11th August last, in a somewhat modified degree. He writes: "A Bro. Whittics was the first Preceptor, I think in 1802, if not during the last century." Where does Bro. Lambert get his information from? Would not the same source, if consulted, settle the matter difinitely? Perhaps he relies upon tradition, and not upon written records. The former

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is not so reliable as the latter, although we by no means despise the oral transmission of facts, fancies, and theories, from age to age. We owe a good deal that is esteemed of the highest value to such means. If Bro. Lambert relies upon minutes taken and recorded, it would be an easy task to search out all the facts relating to the time of which they speak. Now, with regard to Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson, we think if Bro. Lambert will take the trouble he will find that Bro. Wilson was a member of the Percy Lodge of Instruction, and that his name is recorded as having attended, if he did not superintend its working. The inference is, that interested as Bro. Wilson was in the ritual that bears his name, he would take every opportunity of visiting all the Lodges of Instruction within his reach, a task far easier in his day than now. Then the number was comparatively few, now they are many indeed. Nothing is more feasible than that he would seek to leave the impress of his own thoughts and style upon such a body of earnest workers as the Percy Lodge of Instruction. It is, therefore, more than probable that he did visit the Lodge in question, and did identify himself with its work.

—:o:—

Bro. Lambert says the real Simon Pure was Brother Peter Gilkes. He it was who founded the ritual now used in the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, of which Brother Wilson was a Preceptor. The two are thus linked together very closely. But Brother Lambert goes farther, and states that Brother Gilkes was the Preceptor of the Percy Lodge of Instruction, and adds the very gratifying piece of news that his pupils presented him with a gold jewel of the value of a hundred guineas. Still, that does not alter the claim made for Brother Wilson. Both used the same system—the latter being really the teacher of the system founded by Brother Gilkes himself. We are of course accepting Brother Lambert's statements as correct.

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There can be no mistake about the jewel, for it is still in existence, the pride of the Percy Lodge, and the cherished inheritance of Bro. Lambert himself. He says Bro. Gilkes "willed the jewel to Bro. Geo. W. Robt. Key, who left it on his decease to me. I permit the Master of the Percy Lodge to wear it as the Master's Badge for the time being, and the jewel is now in my possession. It is the Master's and the Past Master's jewels, surrounded by a framework of brilliants, the square powdered with close set rose diamonds." We cannot tell what Bro. Lambert's intentions are with respect to the future disposal of the jewel. We are certain he is too good a Mason to allow such a splendid gift to lie idle in hidden security. It represents a system of working; it was given to a brother who was the beloved Preceptor of the Percy Lodge of Instruction; it is now permitted to adorn the breast of the W.M. of the mother Lodge, and, subject to Bro. Lambert's discretion, its home should be in the Lodge for ever.

EPOCHS.

EPOCHS seem to sit down to a certain task. Not all forms of industry are pursued with equal thought and fervour. Even had sin and vice not entered into the nature and problems of society, we should still have had a progress of impulsers and of idleness; for as good men are creatures of inspiration and of repose and lassitude, so good nations would have advanced by unequal steps. Man, sinful or holy, is of varying enthusiasm, and may dash onward for a time, and then be smitten with the spirit of peace. The best souls have a flow and ebb like the sea. Sin and vice have modified the phenomena of mankind, but they have not created them. By decree of his Maker man hurls himself onward and then rests. Hence all society presents the two scenes of amazing industry and amazing inaction. It is probable that as the mind advances the hours of idleness will diminish in number, and those great deserts in history, on which no live or sweet thing grew, will be narrowed, and the area of life and verdure will be correspondingly enlarged. Rest will never be displaced, for it is that condition of contrast which is demanded in all the pictures of moral beauty. We could as easily think of light without shade as of labour without repose.

The Hebrew age, with its Moses at one end and its Jesus Christ at the other, was man at a special task. Egypt and other adjoining nations were busy over the same general work, that of struggling with the mysteries of religion. The nations were all theocracies, the philosophies theologies, and the sciences were all coloured with the supernatural, and most of the learned men were priests. The air and land and sea were in the possession of superhuman creatures full of evil or good. In that long day the foundations of worship were slowly but deeply laid. The human mind, unable to do two things at the same time, unable to serve two masters, was faithful to a certain study of the invincible, and neglected many possible paths that it might ornament and measure and frequent a favourite road. It was a *via sacra* for many generations. Egypt built chiefly temples because God was the theme of most thought; it embalmed the dead of mankind and of the domestic animals because its mind was possessed by the hereafter of the forms of life.

Meanwhile the sun-worshippers were as busy over their forms of inquiry and worship and belief. Their temples are among the most impressive ruins upon earth. These tremendous aggregations of steps and platforms and columns arose in the name of a moral system that resembled that of the New Testament of later date. The oldest parts of the Zend Avesta lie alongside the best days of Egypt and Judea. From what we can learn in history, man first toiled in the field of religion and left untouched many areas of thought and feeling upon the right and left. This made up a great day in the construction of society. The morning and evening brought about a great result.

The classic nations were just as incapable of doing several works at one time; and accepting of the religious toil undergone by others, they concentrated upon the beautiful. They carried onward the arts, including literature as an art. Greece became a noble specialist. It discovered many laws of taste, it applied many. It is not probable that Egypt or Judea or Persia, could paint a good portrait, or hew out a symmetrical statute, or write a good poem, or construct a great oration, or compose a complete tragedy. Greece as much founded the fine arts as Jerusalem founded religion or the Romans the principles of law. Greece studied the human face and form. And having reached a conception of the eternal beauty it demanded that by means of exercise and diet and manners, its living men and women should be specimens of grace and power. Following her special sense Greece fashioned a literature as full of grace as were her statues and columns, and she had as many poets as painters, as many rhythmical orators as skilled sculptors. Her statesmen were *literati*, her generals were scholars and students, her war was part of her fine art. Her evening and morning were another day in the sublime drama of creation. In those long and rich hours something arose up out of the face of the great deep—something beautiful, not destined to sink again, but to be the property of the human family for ever. The beautiful in Rome was a continuation of Greece, and the beautiful which re-appeared under the Medici family was only a resurrection of the soul of Athens.

It may be the special calling of our age to act as a reviewer of all the past. The thousands of years gone have thrown together an immense quantity of things. The quality of much is poor, of much good. Perhaps this is a day of reckoning and of general review—a preparation for a new advance. It is, at least, difficult to believe that a century so full of liberty and education and power is out upon any trifling errand. In mind and energy the greatest of all periods it must contain within its hidden heart a mission worthy of its power. A part of its task evidently may be found in its ability to subject the forces of nature to the uses of man. It is helping man master the powers of the land and sea and air. It is making fifty years equal to a hundred of the older times. Each modern life is equal to at least two old lives as lived in the seventeenth century. If our age is now making the physical powers to spring forward equal to the new intellect it is living a worthy life. The morning and evening are making another day, and the Creator will call it good.

Thus in outline a moral creation is seen as now taking place. We are all in the midst of the sublime scene carrying onward the task and carried also by it toward a far off destiny. We shall not live here to see the conclusion of the whole tumult and to join in any perfect triumph; but to look down upon such pageants must be a reason and joy of immortality.

God is still creating the moral world. Each Nation has been the hurling forward of a similar column. No part of the living host retreats as beaten. The advance is in successive waves. As in the farther north the white and red shafts of the Aurora begin in the evening to shoot upward a little above the horizon, and withdraw only to climb still higher as the hours pass, and after long reaching and blazing meet in the zenith and form an impressive crown, so these many branches of mortal thought and love and action are cast forward and upward, all pointing to some final glory of man and God. All the worthy children of God will see the matchless splendour of the mind and soul, for God is not a God of the dead, but of the living. In Him all live.—*Masonic Review.*

On Saturday last there died at Leytonstone, in Essex, a Freemason who will be remembered by the brethren as worthy of all the honour that Lodges and Chapters have conferred upon him. Thomas Barford, who then, in his 54th year, ceased to exist, was a member of whom the Fraternity may justly be proud. His original social position was of the very humblest; he had no one to assist him; and yet, by intelligence, industry, honesty, and perseverance, he became a man of considerable importance, influence, and wealth. Of quiet, retired, and unassuming manners, he pursued his calling with seemingly no desire to assert himself, while his geniality and liberality won for him friends who saw that in all he did there was no self-seeking. He was a Past Master and one of the oldest members of the Constitutional Lodge, No. 55, and, besides this, he belonged to other Lodges, as well as Royal Arch Chapters. He was a supporter of all the Masonic Institutions, and was a living and moving spirit in every Masonic association with which he identified himself.—*Evening News.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any derangements of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties purify and regulate the circulation, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite and rouse the sluggish liver. It is invaluable to dyspeptics, restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. These aperients may be used at all times and in all climates by persons affected by biliousness, flatulency, colic, nausea, or disordered liver; for heartburn, water-pangs, and sick-headaches, they are specifics. Indeed, no ailment of the digestive organs can long resist their purifying and corrective powers.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

188—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
1462—Wharncliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone

MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER.

22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
25—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
69—Unity, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincolns Inn Fields
72—Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
144—St. Luke, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
188—Joppa, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1495—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street Paddington, at 8 (In).
1498—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. at 7.30 (Inst.)
1508—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1533—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Trelawney, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road
1669—Royal Leopold, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1691—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1691—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 29—Old King's Arms, Freemasons Tavern, W.C.
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1056—Victoria, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue

37—Anchor and Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Church Institute, Bolton-le-Moors
59—Royal Sussex, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard-street, Bath
119—Sun, Square, and Compasses, Freemasons' Hall, College-st., Whitehaven
193—Harmony, Ship Hotel, Faversham
154—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
188—Harmony, Hyrshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
199—Peace and Harmony, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover
236—York, Masonic Hall, York
338—Vitruvian, Royal Hotel, Ross, Herefordshire
361—Harmony and Industry, Spaller's Hotel, Market street, Over Darwen
393—Royal Union, Chenners Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
395—Guy, Crown Hotel, Leamington Priors
431—St. George, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, N. Shields
441—Three Grand Principles, Red Lion Hotel, Petty Curry, Cambridge
469—St. James's, Masonic Rooms, Wretham Road, Handsworth, Staffordshire
507—St. Ogbi, Town Hall, Holcheed
509—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
604—Oakley, Masonic Hall, Church Street, Basingstoke
627—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
650—St. Oswald, Town Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire
1009—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
1045—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham, Cheshire
1060—Gundulph, King's Head Hotel, Rochester
1061—Rowley, Athenæum, Lancaster
1077—Wilton, Red Lion Inn, Blackley, Lancashire
1108—Royal Wharfedale, Private Room, Boroughgate, Otley, Yorks
1124—St. Oswald, Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Oswestry
1130—Forward, Masonic Rooms, New Hall-street, Birmingham
1211—Goderich, Masonic Hall, St. George-street, Leeds
1230—Wentworth, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1302—De Warren, Masonic Hall, White Swan Hotel, Halifax
1320—Skelmersdale, Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, Liverpool
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1510—Albert Edward, Albion Hotel, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington
1579—Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Caer-street, Swansea
1579—Marlin, New Inn Hotel, Pontypridd, South Wales
1674—Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Bank Buildings, Sussex Street, Rhyl
1676—St. Nicholas, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
1700—Zion, Holme Town Hall, Manchester
R.A. 283—Salopian, The Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury
R.A. 312—Britannia, Masonic Hall, John Street, West Cliff, Whitby
R.A. 890—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley
R.A. 87—Holmesdale, Royal Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells
M.M. 87—Wyndham, Masonic Hall, Church-street, Basingstoke.
R.C.—Skelmersdale, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER.

Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
7—Royal York of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
9—Albion, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
101—Temple, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
172—Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
217—Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
765—St. James, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
840—Dalhousie Sisters' Tavern, Prescott-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1257—Grosvenor, Freemasons' Hall, St. Queen-street, W.C.
1258—Duke of Edinburgh, Cape of Good Hope Tavern, Commercial Road
1298—Royal Standard, Club, Upper-street, Islington
1340—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1366—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, Horns Tavern, Kennington
1397—Anerley, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
1449—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermen-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Hengler, Three Crowns, Woolwich
1541—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1559—D Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1602—Sir Hugh Middleton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Walthamstow
1693—Kingsland, Old Cock Tavern, Highbury-corner, Islington
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 169—Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford
R.A. 1325—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clanton, at 8. (Instructing)
R.A. 1539—St. Martins-le-Grand, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street

70—St. John, Hyrshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.
124—Marquis of Granby, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham
139—Adams, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
209—Etonian, Masonic Hall, Windsor
226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
249—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
285—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
315—Royal York, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
387—Cambrian, Masonic Hall, Neath.
393—St. David, Masons' Hall, The Parade, Berwick
493—Royal Lebanon, Spread Eagle, Gloucester
559—Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone.
879—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
895—Northumberland, Assembly Rooms, Westgate-road, Newcastl
902—Sherborne, Subscription Rooms, Stroud, Gloucestershire
931—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Bridlington Quay.
994—Warden, Royal Hotel, Sutton Coldfield
994—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant.
947—Fortescue, Manor House, Honiton, Devon.
949—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
995—Furness, Masonic Hall, Ulverston.
1002—Skiddaw, Lodge Room, Market-place, Cockermouth.
1131—Newall, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
1241—Marwood, Freemasons' Hall, Redcar.
1310—Harrow, King's Head, Harrow.
1329—Waverley, Caledonia Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1356—Square and Compass, Corn Exchange, Wrexham.
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 8. (Instruction.)
1488—St. Elath, Castle Hotel, Amlwch, Anglesea
1750—Coleridge, Sandringham House, Clevedon.
R.A. 203—St. John of Jerusalem, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
R.A. 800—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
R.A. 845—Humphrey Chetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper Street, Manchester
R.A. 1611—Eboracum, Queen's Hotel, York
M.M. 11—Joppa, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead
M.M. 69—United Service, Assembly Rooms, Brompton, Chatham.
M.M. 161—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

WEDNESDAY, 3rd OCTOBER.

15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
78—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
108—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
511—Zetland, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Worrington, Red Lion, Punnin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1339—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1391—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1455—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 518 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1491—Athenæum, Athenæum, Camden Road, N.
1594—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1595—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds Hotel, Up. Richmond-rd. S.W.
1601—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1669—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1697—The Rothesay, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's Inn Fields
1766—St. Leonard, Town Hall, Shoreditch
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 55—Constitutional, Private Rooms, Leytonstone
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 1328—Granite, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 1599—St. Duncan's, Anderton's Hotel, E.C.
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)
K.T. 129—Holy Palest, 33 Golden Square, W.

73—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
209—Harmony, Masonic Rooms, Ann-street, Rochdale
298—Moira, Freemasons' Hall, Park-street, Bristol
327—Wiston St. John, Lion and Lamb, Wiston
508—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Manle-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
429—Royal Navy, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
811—Marches, Old Rectory, Ludlow
845—Humphrey Chetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
873—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
874—Earl Ellesmere, Church Hotel, Kersley, Farnworth, near Bolton.
889—Franklin, Peacock and Royal Hotel, Boston
978—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
992—St. Thomas, Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton
1010—Kingston, Masonic Hall, Worship-street, Hull
1013—Royal Victoria, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland. (Instruction.)
1063—Malling Abbey, Bear Inn, West Malling, Kent
1065—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
1091—Erme, Erme House Ivybridge, Devon
1147—Alnwick, Masonic Hall, Clarport-street, Alnwick
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
127—Earl of Durham, Freemasons' Hall, Chester-le-Street
1323—Talbot, Masonic Rooms, Wind-street, Swansea
1335—Lindsay, 20 King-street, Wigan
1354—Marquis of Lorne, Masonic Rooms, Leigh, Lancashire
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst)
1367—Tyndall, Town Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester
1431—St. Alphege, George Hotel, Solihull
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1549—Abercorn, Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore.
1630—Marlborough, Derby Hall, The Brook, Liverpool
1642—St. Leonards, Concert Rooms, St. Leonard's-on-Sea
1903—Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
R.A. 54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham Street, Rochdale
R.A. 221—St. John Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton
R.A. 300—Perseverance, Pitt and Nelson Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne
R.A. 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George Street, Leeds
R.A. 342—Royal Sussex, Masonic, 79 Commercial Road, Portsea
R.A. 477—Fidelity, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead
R.A. 1125—St. Peters, Masonic Hall, Fore Street, Tiverton
R.A. 1248—Denison, Grand Hotel, Scarborough
M.M. 36—Furness, Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness

THURSDAY, 4th OCTOBER.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street.
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)

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147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Dartford, at 8. (Instruction)
192—Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street
227—Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
538—La Tolerance Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney
701—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
742—Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1178—Perfect Ashlar, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1351—St. Clement Danes, 265 Strand
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1539—Surrey Masonic Hall, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Radnor-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1765—Trinity College, 61 Wormouth Street
1772—Pimlico, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 174—Shenstone, Cheshire Cheese Tavern, Crutched Friars
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (Inst.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)

24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle.
31—United Industrious, Masonic Room, Canterbury
38—Union, Council Chamber, Chichester
41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard-street, Bath
50—Knights of Malta, George Hotel, Hinckley, Leicestershire
123—Lennox, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
254—Trinity, Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry
266—Naphtali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood
269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn
289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
294—Constitutional, Assembly Rooms, Beverley, Yorks
295—Combermere Union, Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield
300—Minerva, Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne
309—Harmony, Red Lion, Fareham
317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
360—Pomert, Abington Street, Northampton.
419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel Wolverhampton.
425—Cestrian, Grosvenor Hotel Chester
446—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.
509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton, Durham.
637—Portland, Masonic Rooms Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Bullring-lane, Great Grimsby
974—Pentalpha, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
1012—Prince of Wales, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
1074—Underley, Masonic Room, Market-place, Kirkby Lonsdale
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1231—Savile, Royal Hotel, Elland
1282—Ancholme, Foresters' Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire
1284—Brent, Globe Hotel, Totnham, Devonshire
1304—Olive Union, Masonic Hall, Horncastle, Lincolnshire
1367—Beaminster Manor, White Hart Hotel, Beaminster
1384—Equity, Alforde Chambers, Widnes
1473—Bootle, Town Hall, Bootle, Lancashire
1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich
1504—Red Rose of Lancaster, Starkie's Arms Hotel, Padiham, near Burnley
1513—Friendly, King's Head Hotel, Barnsley
1590—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8 (Instruction)
1639—Watling-street, Cock Hotel, Stoney Stratford, Bucks
1807—Loyal Wye, Builth, Brecknshire
1829—Burrell, George Hotel, Shoreham
R.A. 187—Charity, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 429—Thanet, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
R.A. 581—Rectitude, Corporation Hotel, Tipping-st., Ardwick, Openshaw, Man
R.A. 758—Bridgewater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
R.A. 1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
R.A. 1074—Beaconsfield, Masonic Rooms, Kirkby, Lonsdale
M.M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield
M.M. 158—Rose and Thistle, 20 King-street, Wigan

FRIDAY, 5th OCTOBER.

Metropolitan Masonic Benevolent Association, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 8.30.
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
706—Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
890—Hornsey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1288—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Metropolitan Societies Asylum, Balls Pond Road
1627—Royal Kensington, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1716—All Saints, Town Hall, Poplar
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1815—Penge, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
M.M. 8—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.

44—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
81—Doric, Private Room, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate
219—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.
242—St. George, Guildhall, Doncaster.
306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
375—Lambton, Lambton Arms, Chester-le-street, Durham
452—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Peterborough
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.
539—St. Matthew, Dragon Hotel, Walsall.
574—Loyal Berkshire of Hope, White Hart Hotel, Newbury
601—St. John, Wrekin Hotel, Wellington, Salop
680—Sefton, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
702—Invicta, Bank-street Hall, Ashford
83 —De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
839—Royal Gloucestershire, Bell Hotel, Gloucester
998—Welchpool, Railway Station, Welchpool
1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall Deal
1333—Athelstan, Town Hall, Atherstone, Warwick.
1387—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton Cum Hardy
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1528—Fort Masonic Hall, Newquay, Cornwall.
1557—Albert Edward, Bush Hotel, Hexham.
1561—Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Edward-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.
1648—Prince of Wales, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.
1664—Gosforth, Freemasons' Hall, High street, Gosforth
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
R.A. 61—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's Place, Halifax
R.A. 350—Peace, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton
R.A. 1466—Hova Villa, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton

SATURDAY, 6th OCTOBER.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1572—Carnarvon, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
1559—New Cross, New Cross Hall, New Cross
1622—Rose, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1824—Eccleston, King's Head, Knarr Bridge Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1949—Brixton, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton
Grand Chapter of Improvement, Union Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 173 Phœnix, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

1194—Villiers, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
1273—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent
1459—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
1466—Hova Ecclesia, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton
1567—Elliot, Railway Hotel, Feltham
R.A. 811—Yarborough, Old Ship Hotel Brighton

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—On Thursday last, at the Brown Bear, High-street, Dartford. Bros. Moulder W.M., H. C. Freeman S.W., Pitt J.W., Speight Secretary, Church S.D., Greener J.D., J. W. Freeman I.G.; P.M.'s Hutchins Preceptor, Ingram, Penrose. After preliminaries, the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Greener candidate. The Lodge was closed to the first degree. Bro. W. Moulder, a P.M. of the Sydney Lodge, No. 892, was elected a member of the Lodge, and a vote of thanks accorded him for the able manner in which he had performed the duties of W.M. Lodge was then closed.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Meeting on Saturday evening last, at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. There were present—The W. Bros. James Terry P.P.S.G.W. Norths and Hants W.M., G. Lambert P.G.S.B. S.W., Cohen P.M. 205 J.W., T. J. Bird W.M. 1837 P.P.G.S.B. Middlesex S.D., J. A. Powell J.D., Killick jun. P.G.S.B. Hertfordshire I.G., Pearcy Preceptor, C. Larkin Treasurer, Galer Secretar, and Rushton Organist. In addition there was a very large muster of brethren who had assembled to witness the rehearsal of the ceremonies of consecration and installation by so distinguished a Mason as Bro. Terry. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was opened in the second and third degrees. The Worshipful Master, Bro. James Terry, having addressed the brethren on the nature of the meeting, proceeded to rehearse the ceremony of consecration in a very effective manner. Lodge was then resumed to the second degree, and Bro. F. Orchard, W.M. of the mother Lodge, was presented as W.M. elect. The Lodge was resumed to the third degree, and Bro. Orchard having been installed into the chair of K.S., was duly saluted by the brethren in the three degrees, and the ceremony completed. The following brethren were unanimously elected members:—Bros. Carter of Lodge 45, Gilderstone 193, Carr 198, Langhton 1839, Jones 1278, Bean 1298, Baxter 1306, Ockelford 813, Callaghan 1208, Burrows 1347, D. Glass 212, Scarlett 1471, Jones 1766, Dryadale 1766, Clark 1766, Pringle 1275, Brampton 1693, and Coop 141. A very cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. James Terry for his kindness in rehearsing the ceremonies of consecration and installation, and in reply Bro. Terry expressed his willingness at all times to do all he could for the benefit of Freemasonry, especially for the Percy Lodge of Instruction, as it was the first he ever attended. A cordial vote of thanks was also accorded to Bros. F. Orchard, Geo. Lambert, and F. Carr, Officers of the mother Lodge, who had so kindly honoured the brethren with their presence, thus showing the interest the mother Lodge takes in its offspring. Bro. Lambert P.G.S.B., in a lengthy and very interesting reply, referred to the different vicissitudes through which the Percy Lodge of Instruction had passed during its existence of nearly a century. Nothing further having offered for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed in ancient form, and adjourned until 29th inst. The brethren subsequently resolved themselves into a harmonic party, thus closing a very enjoyable meeting. This may be chronicled as a red letter day in the history of the Lodge.

William Preston Lodge of Instruction, No. 766.—Held at the "St. Andrew," 70 George-street, Manchester-square, W., on Friday, 21st inst. This being Officers' night, Bro. W. Drake, W.M. of the mother Lodge, occupied the chair, assisted by Bros. W. J. Collens S.W., Braun P.M. J.W., Carsons S.D., A. C. Rees J.D., C. Pay I.G., H. Moore Secretary, G. Tribble Preceptor; also Bros. Wilson, Robinson, R. D. Smith, &c. After preliminaries, the ceremonies of initiation and passing were rehearsed, Bro. Smith being the candidate. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and closed down in due form. A vote of thanks was ordered to be entered on the minutes in compliment to the W.M. for his efficient working. The votes of the Lodge for the Girls' School were given in support of the candidature of Alice Garton West, whose late father was one of the earliest members of this Lodge of Instruction, and a Mason very highly respected by the brethren. The Lodge was closed, and adjourned to the following Friday, at the hour of 8, as usual.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—A meeting was held on Friday, the 21st inst., at the Star and Garter

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Hotel, Kew Bridge. Present—Bros. Gunner W.M., Goss P.M. S.W., F. Botley J.W., Tucker W.M. 1612 Treasurer, C. E. Botley S.D., E. Monson J.D., Maton I.G. Past Masters Bros. Blasby, Andrews Preceptor, &c.; also Bros. Earl, Sherring, Flint, Geflowski, Treadaway Royal Standard, No. 1298, &c. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and signed. The ceremony of initiation was then rehearsed, Bro. Sherring acting as candidate. Lodge was opened in the second and third degrees, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. S. Flint candidate. Lodge was resumed to the first degree. On the proposition of Bro. F. Botley, the votes of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys belonging to the Lodge of Instruction were unanimously voted to Bro. Blasby, who is working for a candidate. Bro. C. E. Botley proposed, and Bro. Tucker seconded, that Bro. S Flint, of the Royal Alfred Lodge, be elected a member of this Lodge of Instruction. Bro. Geflowski proposed, and Bro. F. Botley seconded, that Brother Treadaway, of the Royal Standard Lodge, No. 1298, become a member. Both these brethren were unanimously elected. Brother F. Botley was elected W.M. for the next meeting. Lodge was closed and adjourned till Friday, the 5th October; Friday, the 28th inst. being the installation meeting of the mother Lodge.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—Held at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, on Tuesday. Present—Bros. A. J. Clark W.M., Watkinson S.W., Cushing J.W., Christian S.D., Baker J.D., Smyth I.G., F. Carr Sec., Wallington Preceptor; also Bros. Lorkin, Marsh, Catlin, Olley, Wardell, Hunt, and Crowger. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Wardell candidate. The Lodge was called off, and afterwards resumed its Masonic duties by the W.M. opening the Lodge in the second and third degrees, and resuming in the second. Bro. A. J. Clark then vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Wallington, who rehearsed the ceremony of installation, placing Bro. Smyth into the chair of K.S. Bro. Smyth invested the Officers. Bro. Wallington then gave the addresses in a most perfect manner. Bro. Hunt, of the Loyalty Lodge 1607, and Bro. Crowger of the Yarborough Lodge 554, were elected members. Bro. Watkinson was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and appointed his officers in rotation. The Lodge was then closed and adjourned.

Upton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1227.—This successful Lodge of Instruction held its weekly meeting at Brother Grey's, the Swan Tavern, Bethnal Green-road, E., on Thursday, 20th inst. Bros. Moss W.M., Pringle S.W., Powell J.W., Smith S.D., Richards J.D., Gilderstone I.G.; also Bros. Gross, Galer, Grey, Valentine, Horley, D. Alexander. Lodge was opened in due form, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Smith acting as candidate. Bro. Richards worked the second, third, and fourth sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. The ceremony and the sections were conducted in a very masterly manner. It is pleasing to note the good work this Lodge of Instruction is doing for our Masonic Institutions; in the first year it subscribed twelve guineas to the Old People, besides relieving two distressed brethren. The headquarters of its meetings is one of the most comfortable rooms in the East, and brethren receive a kindly welcome if they pay a visit. In addition, the Lodge has a Masonic Association, which, up to the present, has sent to the Charities 200 guineas. After a few announcements, the Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned until the 27th inst., which will be the Association night.

Rosslyn Lodge, No. 1543.—The first meeting of the season took place on the 18th inst., at the Saracen's Head Hotel, Dunmow. Present—Bros. H. Dehane P.P.G.S.D. W.M., A. Rattray S.W., G. D. Clapham P.P.G.R. J.W., F. J. Snell P.M. Treasurer, F. W. Warner Secretary, C. J. Rhind J.D., W. Rowe I.G., R. Russell Tyler, E. F. Ferris, C. Bint, &c. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bros. Ferris and Bint were raised to the sublime degree, the ceremony being performed by the W.M. in his usual able manner. Bro. Rattray was elected W.M. for the ensuing year, Snell Treasurer, and Russell Tyler. After the usual routine business had been completed the Lodge was closed until Tuesday on or nearest the full moon in October. The brethren then adjourned to refreshment, prepared by the worthy host. The W.M. gave the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts, and complimented the W.M. elect, wishing him a prosperous year of office. Bro. Clapham, in proposing the health of the W.M., eulogised Bro. Dehane for the manner in which he had conducted the business of the Lodge during the two years he had been in the chair. The W.M. suitably replied, and announced that he was about to represent the Lodge at the forthcoming Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. The Tyler's toast concluded a very pleasant evening.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—A meeting was held on Monday, 24th September, at Brother Baker's, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N. Present—Bros. Western W.M., Kidder P.M. S.W., George P.M. J.W., Killick P.M Treasurer, Collingridge Secretary, Dixie S.D., Trewinnard P.M. Preceptor, Defries I.G.; also Past Masters Bros. Tillett, Osborn, Fenner, Hall, and numerous other brethren. Lodge opened in first and second degree. It being the first meeting of this Lodge at its new quarters, the ceremony of installation was rehearsed by Brother Isaac P.M. Brother Western, who acted as the Worshipful Master, then invested his Officers, and vacated the chair in favour of Brother Isaac, who rehearsed the ceremony of passing, Brother Woodman acting as candidate. Both ceremonies were well carried out. After a cordial vote of thanks to Brother Isaac, Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned till Monday next, at 8.30.

Sir Hugh Myddelton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1602.—The usual weekly meetings of this Lodge of Instruction were resumed on Tuesday last, at the Queen's Head Tavern, Essex-road, N., next door to Packington-street. Bros. R. Pearcy P.M. W.M., C. Dearing S.W., C. Weeden J.W., W. Williams S.D., J. Osborn P.M. J.D., Thomas I.G., J. Weston I.P.M., A. J. Dixie Secretary, and a numerous assemblage of brethren. Lodge opened in ancient form, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Larter acting as candidate. After the usual formalities, the Lodge was closed. Bro. C. Dearing will preside at the next meeting. Brethren are reminded that the ceremonies of consecration and installation will be rehearsed as above by Bro. James Terry P.M. 1228, 1366, P.P.G.S.W. Norths and Hunts, on Tuesday next, 2nd October.

The Iron Industry of New South Wales.—The existence of extensive deposits of rich iron ores at Wallerawang, Lithgow, Mittagong, Mount Lambie, Berrima, Illawarra, and in various other parts of the Colony, has been demonstrated—in many instances in the vicinity of coal and lime in abundance; but owing to the heavy cost of erecting smelting and other works, and the difficulty of securing the necessary skilled labour, very little has yet been done towards developing this important source of wealth. In fact, with the exception of the Fitzroy Works at Mittagong, which have been abandoned for some time past, the only works in the Colony are those of the Eskbank Iron Company, at Lithgow Valley, which were originated in 1875. These works consist of furnace, foundry and forge, and rolling mills; the two branches are connected by a horse tramway. Most of the plant, including a 24-ton fly-wheel, was made on the ground. The blast furnace is capable of producing 100 tons of gray, or 115 tons of white iron per week. Both pig and malleable iron are made, and large quantities of rails for tramways have been rolled. Upon this Company's property are iron ore, coal, fireclay, and moulders sand. During the year 1881 the Eskbank iron Company made pig iron to the value of £10,950, bar, angle, and rail iron to the value of £31,086, and castings &c., to the value of £5,777. During the year the blast furnace was worked only five months and seventeen days. With the introduction of sufficient capital and experienced skill, a busy and prosperous future will become assured to the iron industry of the Colony.

London to Calcutta in a Week.—Mr. Bourne, C.E., the principal of the new Engineering College at Muswell Hill, contributes to the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* for September an article descriptive of a proposed new junction railway intended to unite the railways of Europe with those of India, and which will so accelerate communication between the Eastern and Western worlds that by its aid we shall be enabled to travel from London to Calcutta in a week. The design of this railway is due to Sir Macdonald Stephenson, by whom the Indian system of railways was inaugurated, and who so far back as 1850 brought the project under the consideration of Lord Palmerston, and, backed by his influence, under the notice of the principal courts of Europe, as an undertaking that must one day be proceeded with, being the necessary complement of the Indian system of railways about that time began. In 1847 Mr. Bourne had accompanied Sir Macdonald Stephenson to India to commence the works of the East Indian Railway—the first line constructed in India, and which has since reached a high measure of commercial success—and he has since, in conjunction with Sir Macdonald Stephenson, collected all necessary information regarding the commerce, population, productions, trade routes, topography, geological formation and mineral wealth of the countries intervening between Europe and India, so as to ascertain what were the physical difficulties which would be encountered in the construction of the proposed junction railway, and what the prospects were of a remunerative return. In the prosecution of this task about five thousand volumes, bearing upon such topics, have been examined, and a thousand maps, and a line has been struck out which there is every reason to believe would be remunerative from the local traffic alone, and which is exempt from serious engineering difficulty from end to end, The European system of railways is now complete, or being completed, up to Constantinople. The Indian system is complete up to Sibi on the road to Candahar, and the junction link now proposed between these two points, and which would be 3,000 miles long, or of the same length as one of the railways across America, would run from Constantinople through Angora, Sivas, Van, Tabreez, Teheran, Meshed, Herat, and Candahar. The time, it is believed, has now arrived for utilising the laborious research continued during so many years. A new and a faster route to India has become necessary. Railways ramifying over the face of Europe and over the face of India have now been constructed which will collect and distribute the traffic of the connecting trunk, and with such aids the through traffic, it is believed, will be large. Every railway in Europe and every railway in India is interested in the construction of this junction link, and measures, we are informed, are now being taken for carrrying out the undertaking without further delay.

Messrs. Cassell and Company, Limited, of London, Paris, and New York, announce that they will publish, in December, the Stock Exchange Year-Book for 1884, which will be a careful digest of reliable information relating to the origin, history, and present position of the Joint Stock Companies and Public Securities known to the markets of the United Kingdom. This is the tenth year of publication, and the services of Mr. Thomas Skinner, compiler and editor of "The Directory of Directors," "The London Banks," &c., have been secured to superintend the production of the work.

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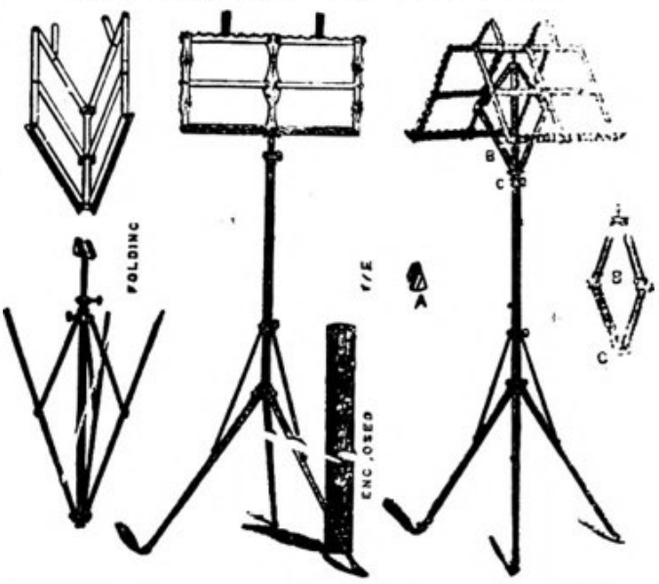

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A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 456. SATURDAY, 6th OCTOBER 1883. [PRICE THREEPENCE. 13s 6d per annum, post free.

"CHARITY FAINTETH NOT!"

IT is an interesting spectacle, albeit there is imparted to it an admixture both of sadness and pleasure, to witness gatherings which take place regularly and at intervals within the walls of our Masonic headquarters in Great Queen-street for the election of candidates to one or other of those Institutions which stand forth as amongst the provident landmarks of the Craft. The pleasure arises from the conviction which is then perhaps more than at any other time forced upon the minds of the brethren, of the vast amount of disinterested and self-denying energy put forth to establish the fact already known that Charity is the one great characteristic of the Freemason's heart. We say the fact is already known, because the very existence of our magnificent palaces of benevolence and of solicitude for the wants and sufferings of our less-favoured fellow creatures proclaim to the world the depths to which the hearts of the brethren are stirred, and the unquenchable sympathy with suffering humanity which is promulgated by the tenets of our Order. Whatever the curious or cynical may say of the "doings" of Masons, and however they may cavil in inquisitive ignorance over the "secrets" and amenities, which are the absolute possessions of the initiated, the outer world is bound to confess, as it gazes on the splendid institutions we have raised for the shelter of the aged and decayed, the maintenance and education of our youth of both sexes, that although the ways of the Craft are to them inscrutable and past finding out, yet there is in it, at all events, a substratum of almost boundless charity which must excite the admiration and emulation of all right-thinking men, and prove to even the most sceptical that brotherly love, relief and truth exists in reality and not merely in name. The world in general sees the results of exertions put forth in this respect by the munificent sums that are subscribed thrice a year at our Festivals, testifying to a generosity and spirit of practical philanthrophy equalled by no other institution on the face of the globe. But great sums on paper, testifying though they do to the immense liberality and self-sacrifice of the Craft, generally do not represent in any degree the personal and heroic actions by which such results are attained.

Of this the world can know but little, if anything; their province is to look on, passive admirers of the great and glorious work which is achieved year after year by an Order they so often affect to hold up to ridicule. To us who are initiated to "look within and out," the realisation of this grand work is all the more glorious and sublime. It denotes to us that not only has money flowed in by thousands upon thousands, through the various channels, of the highest type of human benevolence, but we see in the person of every Steward who comes up to our Festivals the embodiment of collective and individual sympathy with the bereaved and needy, and a determination to assist in every possible way in assuaging the aggregate of the poverty and distress that surround us on every side. We see not merely the quiet contented home of the aged and infirm, where "age and want sit smiling at the gate," cared for in their declining years by tender and loving hands; but our thoughts are carried back to the days when these recipients of the bounty of the Craft were in better position, if not in enjoyment of comparative opulence. We hear the voices of gratitude that have resounded through those walls, like sacred music, recalling the forms and features of many who have passed away to the Grand Lodge above, where the worn and weary are at rest, and there is no want to need the exercise of human compassion. The grateful acknowledgments of those who are still with us are best, and echo similar strains that fell upon our ears in "the long ago," and inspire us to persevere in the task so dear to the Masonic creed of "going about doing good." Let there be no contemptuous curl of the lip at the utterance of such sentiments as these. We are not sermonising, but placing before those who are most intimate with facts, the real state of the case. Turn, again, to the ruddy-cheeked lads and modest maidens, many hundreds of whom are being clothed and fed and educated in our Schools, and say whether in fitting those little ones for the stern realities they must face in after life there is not a grand and beneficent scheme which must be placed to the credit of our oftentimes maligned Order? We say this in no apologetic strain, or boastful humour; the chariot wheels of Masonic benevolence roll noiselessly, yet invincibly, over the rough roads of life, carrying with them help and healing to the distressed and needy, and expecting no reward or praise from any human lip.

These thoughts, we say, give pleasure to the sensitive mind who visits the Hall and portals where so much real charity is periodically dispensed. But, on the other hand, there is a tinge of sadness in the thought, that, however open-handed the brethren have been, the demands are far in excess of the relief it is possible to afford. Anxious friends will buttonhole you upon the staircase, and plead for the gift or exchange of votes in aid of some deserving case, and as you pass along, utterly unable to comply with all (if any) of such requests, the feelings are saddened by the knowledge that so much real necessity exists. Inside the Hall are brethren who have come up from the Provinces, and sometimes, after travelling long distances, flushed with the hope of succeeding in behalf of poor deserving widow or child in whom they have taken a deep personal interest in the localities from which they hail. To watch fluctuating expressions of hope, anxiety, and disappointment which mark the countenances of those most deeply interested in the Election, is a sight to be seen, not described; and, at length, when the poll is declared and the results made known, the proud consciousness of duty well performed illumines the faces of those who have striven successfully on behalf of the objects of their compassion; whilst less fortunate are compelled to accept, with quiet and sorrowful resignation, the failure of cherished hopes, only to be revived when the next election time comes round, when fickle fortune might be in a better humour.

A lesson taught by such a scene as this is, that although a spirit of widespread and munificent sympathy pervades the Craft, and although the amounts of money subscribed year by year increase in a very satisfactory ratio, there is, nevertheless, a vast sum of unavoidable distress, which it is impossible to relieve, much as the brethren may be desirous of coping with the many exigencies that arise. It is grievous to see out of the lists of approved candidates which are submitted at each successive election, so many who are sent away empty, and unsatisfied through sheer inability to meet all the deserving claims upon the bounty of our Institutions; but it is only the same here as in all other schemes of a similar kind, whose object is to relieve distress

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and smooth the path of the unfortunate in life. The consciousness of having done one's duty renders at all times less bitter the sting of adversity; and thus, whilst sadness and pleasure go hand in hand on occasions such as these to which we have referred, there is this proud satisfaction that but for the continued and unwearied exertions of the Craft, an untold mass of human discomfort and suffering, not only immediate, but remote, must go unrelieved. It is only for the brethren to bear in mind that as the years roll on, so is the demand upon their liberality increased, and that if we are to justify the fame of which we proudly boast, of being the most benevolent and charitable institution extant, there must be no relaxation of either personal energy or application of purse in support of the great Institutions which are devoted to their several and most beneficent purposes. We are convinced that the brethren generally recognise to the full their responsibilities in this respect, and that in the session now fully opened for united work the stream of benevolence will flow on in its usual course, only with stronger and broader volume, impelled by the overflow of true sympathy in the increasing numbers of cases of real distress which arise deserving it.

"THUS APPEARS MASONRY."

An Oration delivered by Right Worshipful Philo A. Norton, of Darlington, at the Dedication of the New Masonic Hall, at Platteville, Wisconsin, 25th July 1883.

FROM the first record in history till the present time, buildings have been dedicated to the uses for which they were intended by appropriate forms and ceremonies. Over a thousand years before the Christian era, according to Scriptural chronology, King Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem, the work of those eminent artists whose memory we revere, was dedicated to the living God. The Temple and the manner of its dedication were marvellous, as they are described in the Sacred Writings. The building with its sacred and cunningly wrought vessels and furniture, viewed in the light of sacred or profane history, or of Masonic tradition, is a marvel and a wonder inexplicable to the profane philosopher, classed with the miraculous by the sacred writers, and by the Fraternity regarded as one of the grandest events in history, ever to be commemorated for its sublime incidents and the moral lessons symbolized by them.

The master builder of this wonderful Temple was one Hiram Abif, a widow's son, sent by Hiram, King of Tyre, to Solomon, a man skilled and cunning in the work Solomon had in hand. He it was who manufactured the two pillars of brass with their chapiters and network, which were placed in the porch of the Temple; one at the right called Jachin, and the other at the left called Boaz. Also the Sea of Brass, and all the vessels and ornaments which adorned the Temple. These were all cast in the clay ground on the plains of Jordan near Succoth.

The wood which entered into the Temple was cedar from Lebanon, conveyed by sea in floats to Joppa, and thence to Jerusalem. The walls of the building were of stone, so carefully prepared before it was brought thither that there was neither the sound of hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was building—a period of twenty years.

The Temple was built by the command of God, given to David, and when fully completed in all its parts it was dedicated by the King. The ceremony occupied eight days. It was attended by a great concourse of people. An immense orchestra, composed of the priests and Levites furnished music for the occasion. Twenty-two thousand cattle and one hundred and twenty thousand sheep were sacrificed. There was undoubtedly an Orator on the occasion, though the sacred history is silent on that point.

The most important part of the dedicatory services was the Prayer of King Solomon and its visible answer by JEHOVAH. His prayer was delivered from a scaffold erected in one of the courts of the Temple for the purpose, and was a practical and comprehensive petition to JEHOVAH to care for and protect the people of Israel, and to hear and answer their prayers. The Sacred Writings inform us that JEHOVAH appeared at night to Solomon and answered this prayer as follows: "I have heard thy prayer, and have chosen this place to myself for an house of sacrifice. Now mine eyes shall be open, and my ears attent unto the prayer that is made in this place. And as for thee, if thou wilt walk before me as David thy father walked, and do according to all that I have commanded thee, and shall observe my statutes and my judgments, then will I establish the throne of thy kingdom according as I have covenanted with David thy father, saying there shall not fail thee a man to be ruler in Israel."

This is the first Masonic dedication of which we have any knowledge, and in obedience to custom thus inaugurated, we have met with the brethren at Platteville to dedicate this beautiful Lodge. The brethren here should be congratulated for their pecuniary ability and taste displayed in the erection of this building, and for their energy, enterprise and devotion to the cause of Masonry, thus exhibited. It is a monument to their love of the principles of a fraternity, which is worthy of them, and of which they are worthy children.

May charity and the principles of universal brotherhood be ever so active with the members of this Lodge, as have been their efforts to erect this edifice, and may their characters be as symmetrical and as pure and spotless as the walls of this beautiful temple to-night, consecrated to brotherly love, virtue, and universal benevolence.

I need not to say to you, my brethren, that Masonry is one of the noblest of human institutions. You know this, for you have tested its virtues, and you daily attest your devotion to it.

The present age is an intensely practical one, so much progress is being made in every department of life, and the activities of every thinking person are in consequence so stimulated, that instinctively the spirit of the age judges everything by its ability. Its tendency to assist or retard progress, at once determines the estimation in which anything is held at the present day. It follows from this that old institutions, which have outlived the necessity which gave them birth, which may have been in their day the greatest aids to civilization in its struggle with ignorance and superstition, but which belonged to a plane of activity which the rising tide of civilization has submerged and obliterated, have ceased to interest the present age. Institutions thus discarded are like the geological stratas in the earth's crust. Once they were the life of the planet, and all that could be seen of it at the surface. Now, though still a part of it, and essential to the existence of the whole, they are buried deep out of sight and are forgotten.

A difference exists in this respect between societies or movements for the accomplishment of a specific object, and those which advocate certain general principles, which are as applicable to one condition of society as another. The anti-slavery movement in the United States sought the abolition of slavery in this country and nothing more, and when that object was fully accomplished, the movement ceased its activity. The molten mass, fused by the energy of agitation and aggressive contention, when it had consumed all opposition to it, cooled and became stratified, and now forms a great underlying moral sensibility of the nation, giving character and stability to our social and political fabric.

Our Fraternity is of the other class. Its objects are the advocacy and practice of charity, benevolence and brotherly affection. In so far as these objects are realized it is a silent power ever active for the right; an influence ever present to stimulate virtue. In degree its effect may and does depend upon the stage of intellectual and moral development of the people, but its benign influence is ever present and active like the sunlight which warms the desert and the beautiful fertile garden alike, however different the effect of its genial, life-giving rays may be upon them.

With institutions like ours, great age increases influence. The element of veneration is added. Its age and vigour exemplify and prove its excellence. Freemasonry is the oldest social organization in the world. It also has the largest membership, and exercises the greatest influence. It is in full sympathy with the activities of the present. Age has not brought infirmity. It is an athlete, though the dust of centuries rests upon its garments. It is as adaptable to free America of the Nineteenth Century as to the despotisms in Europe of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Its objects do not require it to interfere in political matters. It is a Masonic landmark that opposition to existing governments, disloyalty and rebellion are not to be countenanced. Freemasonry is a moral field.

Upon his first entry into a Lodge of Freemasons, every initiate is specially charged as follows: "There are three great duties which as a Mason you are charged to inculate—to God, your neighbour, and yourself: To God, in never mentioning His name but with that reverential awe which is due from a creature to his creator, to implore His aid in all your laudable undertakings, and to esteem Him as the Chief Good. To your neighbour, in acting upon the square and doing unto him as you wish him to do unto you; and to yourself, in avoiding all irregularities and intemperance which may impair your faculties and debase the dignity of your profession." My friends, do not understand me as claiming that all Masons live up to the requirements of this charge. They do not, and it is to be deplored that they do not. One of America's sweetest poets has said, "Not failure, but low aim is crime." Our Fraternity aims high. Nothing short of moral perfection, but while it holds high the standard of moral excellence it recognizes that humanity is weak; that however strong may be the impulse to do right a scorn of vicious propensities and inclinations of equal strength operate in a different direction. Then the Fraternity exercises charity. It teaches that while it is inseparable from humanity to err, it is an attribute of Divinity to forgive; every Mason is therefore solemnly enjoined to whisper good counsel in the ear of an erring brother, and in the most friendly manner warn him of his dangers and aid him to reform. If good counsel and aids to reformation fail to arrest the downward course of a brother, then Masonic duty enjoins that the strong arm be stretched forth to aid and assist the falling brother.

The antiquity of Masonry is in its favour, and should be maintained by Masons so far as the truth will maintain it. This opens a field of investigation which belongs to the antiquarian, and which has enlisted the best of talent in the past and present. As a result of these investigations, the truth may be now imperfectly discerned, and is found to lie between the extremes, on the one hand of writers zealous in the cause of Freemasonry, like the Rev. Geo. Oliver, who maintained that Freemasonry existed as it now exists in the days of Moses; that Moses was a Grand Master, and that Joshua was his Deputy, and Aholiab and Bezaleel were his Grand Wardens, and on the other hand extremists who in an unfriendly spirit toward the Fraternity, have maintained that its existence dates but little further back than the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, and that it is an invention of Elias Ashmole and Col. Manwaring, two ingenious Englishmen.

All admit that Freemasonry, as it now exists, is an outgrowth of English and Scotch Masonry. It is equally true and undeniable that Freemasonry was imported into England and Scotland from the continent of Europe, when it had long previously existed. The plant from the parent stock thus transplanted to England and Scotland

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survived the parent stock, and in time gave the world the Freemasonry it now has.

As it emerged from the dark ages, Freemasonry was wholly operative, including only men skilled in the arts of architecture and building. The most perfect type of that period were the association of stonemasons in Germany and France. Enough is known of the practices and formalism of these associations to prove the identity beyond doubt with the mother lodges of England and Scotland of whom we are the lineal descendants. These mediæval associations of Masons were patronised wholly by the Church, which then possessed largely the wealth of the world, and was thoroughly engaged in the advancement of church architecture and building. They were favoured by the church, and were released from various burdens and impositions which were imposed upon other people, for which reasons they came to be called Freemasons.

It is a matter of uncertainty when Masonic Lodges first existed in England and Scotland, but undoubtedly they came in connection with the erection of church edifices in those countries, by Master Masons from the continent. Kilwinning Lodge was the first and mother Lodge in Scotland. It remained at the head of the Fraternity there, until the organisation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland at Edinburgh in 1736.

The date of the organisation of Kilwinning Lodge is not known, but beyond doubt it was at or about the time of the founding of the Abbey of Kilwinning, which was in 1140. The Scotch Masons have always maintained an organisation independent of the English, and strong arguments have been made favouring the proposition that English Masonry sprung from Kilwinning. The Scottish rites appertain to Scottish Masonry.

Early Masonry in England is involved in still greater obscurity, largely in consequence of reliance in the past having been placed upon documents which, if genuine, would establish its existence as early as the Fourth Century, but which have in modern times been shown conclusively not to be genuine. The fact, undoubtedly, is, that Masonry came to England from the continent at about the time it came to Scotland, or that it came to England from Scotland soon after its advent there, and in either case that the erection of church edifices in England brought it to that country. It is beyond doubt true that Masonic marks are now visible upon the stones in the walls of the oldest abbeys and churches in Scotland, which show conclusively that they were built by Craftsmen from the continent. The first Masonic organisation in England was York Lodge, which is the mother of English Masonry. 24th June 1717, the Grand Lodge of London was organised. From that time until 1813 the Grand Lodges of England and York both existed, each claiming for itself regularity and supremacy over the other. The rivalry was settled in 1813, when all irregularities were healed, and the United Grand Lodge of England was organised at London, and at once became by common consent, and has since remained, the only Grand Lodge in England. After the organisation of the Grand Lodge in England in 1717, those Masons who still adhered to York styled themselves the "Ancients," which probably accounts for the use of that word in connection with present Masonry. The York rites appertained to the York jurisdiction, and much discussion has, in the past, occurred as to the regularity of York Masons.

Thus appears Masonry as viewed from this side of the impenetrable chasm of the dark ages, which shuts out all view of the remote past. It is impossible to prove to the satisfaction of the sceptic and probably also the critical and unprejudiced mind that Masonry existed anterior to the dark ages.

The Church is the ark by which the remnants of past civilisations were saved and brought to the present. And although at one time the Church was the chief patron and encourager of the Fraternity, and was in every sense its friend, the time came centuries ago when the Church changed its policy in this respect, and Rome became intensely hostile toward Masonry, and would afford it no facilities to establish its early existence. In view of this hostility, and the absence of other means of proof, it follows that if Masonry had existed previous to the dark ages, it would be impossible to prove it satisfactorily, at least to the critical mind; so that necessarily it becomes wholly a matter of conjecture.

Many facts, which none familiar with ancient history will deny, are consistent with the existence of Masonry before the Christian era. Indeed the proof makes it very probable that Masonry then existed, but falls short of absolutely establishing that proposition. At different times and in different countries anterior to the Christian era, sects or fraternities are known to have existed bearing in many respects a close resemblance to Freemasonry. One of these was the Essenes, a Jewish fraternity of which Josephus gives quite a full account. It may have existed at the time of the building of the temple by Solomon. It was a secret society. The characters of all candidates were carefully scrutinized before admission to it. Solemn obligations were imposed upon initiates not to divulge the secrets of the Order, nor to innovate upon its practices and customs. Women were not admitted to membership. They had retreats which were called colleges, and were similar to Masonic Lodges. They dressed in white, emblematic of innocence. Brotherly affection and charity were inculcated. They had a burial service. Their chief aim was the subjection of matters of sense and pleasure to a higher spiritual and intellectual life.

Pythagoras was a Grecian, and lived in the fifth century before CHRIST. He was a great traveller, and visited and closely studied all the Eastern countries. He afterwards lived in southern Italy, and there established a very peculiar school of philosophy. He was a mathematician. He taught that there was a rhythm in nature which determines the question of harmony or discord, and right or wrong. This quality was represented in pure mathematics by odd and even numbers. The elements in nature were represented by geometrical figures. He had a large following and his disciples were organised into a Fraternity, closely resembling the Essenian fraternity of the East, which, Masonic tradition informs us, Pythagoras had become a member of at the East and carried with him to Italy.

The Pythagoreans became numerous in Italy and Rome, where their colleges are known to have existed. Many have speculated and argued that these Pythagorean Lodges of Italy and Rome are identical with the Mediæval building associations of Europe, from which Scotch and English Masonry sprang.

This, my brethren, is an epitome of the history of the Fraternity which honours us with membership in it. Its antiquity is great. Practically it is unimportant whether it existed at the time of the building by Solomon of the Temple at Jerusalem or not, undeniably its existence is coeval with Western civilisation, which surely entitles it to be greatly venerated and loved. Its excellence is conclusively established by the vigour it now exhibits and the position it is recognised to have attained among the great moral influences at work at the present day. Its brow is gray and wrinkled with age, and its heart is young and warm with universal love and benevolence. The worthy poor and distressed everywhere are its friends. It is a great leveller; the rich and the poor, the distinguished and the obscure, the wise and the simple, all stand upon the same plane in Masonry.

The first preparation to be made a Mason must be in the heart, and unless this preparation precedes the work of the Lodge the material is bad and should be thrown into the rubbish and not placed in the building. Masonry is, however, a human institution, and is therefore not perfect. It is not gifted with the power to look into the heart and see the true character of the man. It has to judge of candidates who knock at its door for admission by appearances. Appearances are deceptive, and many are admitted to the Fraternity who ought not to be. The Fraternity is thereby made to suffer for the unworthiness of its children, thus paying a debt which all human institutions have to pay to the weakness and depravity of man's nature. Nor does the Fraternity claim for itself infallibility. It has made mistakes; mistakes which have aroused against it strong prejudices, prejudices which have lived a lifetime and then died, leaving the Fraternity comparatively unaffected by them.

It is not the policy of Masonry to defend itself against the attacks of the outside world. The opinions of the uninitiated of the Fraternity are of little consequence to a Mason. The Institution is not in search of proselytes. It is one of the most imperative and conscientious duties of a Mason to pass upon the admission of candidates for initiation. The integrity of the Institution depends upon the exclusion of bad material which may apply for admission. While the Fraternity welcomes to its doors men of good character who will conform to its rules and principles, its doors should be closed like adamant against the base and unworthy. Thus guarded, so long as virtue exists will the Institution of Masonry live.

In conclusion, let me say to the Companions and Brethren of Platteville, with these additional facilities for Masonic work and additional incentives to devotion to the principles of the Fraternity, come additional responsibilities. Where much is given much is required, is a rule having the Divine sanction. Let your lines be well ordered, that you make the greatest attainable progress in moral and Masonic perfection. Life is made up of small things.

The artist, however gifted he may be, cannot by a single blow of the hammer upon the chisel, or in a single day or month, develop from the rough marble the thing of beauty to which his genius has given birth. Months and years of toil many times lie between the conception in his mind and its realisation in the marble before him. Every point in the statue must be carefully studied, and as skilfully wrought as though the quality of the whole depended solely upon the merit of each part. So with the perfect human character to which Masonry aims.

Character is the crystallisation into moral habits of millions of the experiences, impulses and acts of the individual, all relating to the most commonplace affairs of life. To be perfect character must be perfect in every part. A single blemish determines largely the standing of the whole. How many of our race and of our brethren have, in most respects, approximated closely to perfection, while life has been a failure from some single fault or weakness, insignificant, perhaps, but incompatible with what the world requires of its favourites.

Masonry is an aid in the elevation of individual character towards the perfect model. It is not exclusive but will co-operate with other aids in this grand object. It is not required to crowd the church and religion out of the man to make room for Masonry. Both can exist together in harmony, and he who is so narrowly constructed as to have insufficient moral or mental compass for both, has obviously too little for either.

Obituary.

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Another worthy brother, whose friendship we were accustomed to date back to the earliest days of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, has passed over to the great majority. Bro. S. J. Turquand died on Thursday, the 27th ult., respected, we may fearlessly say, by all who knew him, and his friends were not few, either in or outside the mystic circle. Bro. Turquand took a very great interest in Freemasonry, particularly so in Lodges of Instruction, where, as Preceptor or visitor, he was alike at home. His death, it may truly be said, has created a blank in Freemasonry which it will be hard to fill up.

FUNERALS.
Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON,
COFFIN MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS,
17 NEWCASTLE STREET, STRAND, W.C.
And 30 FOREST HILL ROAD, PECKHAM RYE, S.E.

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THOUGHTS ON THE NEW HISTORY.

By Bro. Jacob Norton.

THE statutes relating to Freemasons I examined in 1875, and I then came to the conclusion that some of the laws in the Halliwell Constitution referred to some of these statutes. Bro. Gould, I see, differs from my conclusion; I shall, therefore, proceed to explain the matter. But, for the information of those who have not read the new history, I must say something first about the origin of the statutes.

An epidemic known as the "black plague" killed half of the population of England in 1348. Hence, in the ensuing year, there was a short supply of labourers and artizans; and hence higher wages were demanded by working men, which employers were compelled to pay. In 1349 and 1350, a series of statutes were enacted fixing the rate of wages to remain as it was in the twentieth year of the reign of Edward III., and fines and imprisonment to be inflicted on working men who refused to work at the said rates of wages. These laws were, however, disregarded; hence, in 1360, more stringent laws were enacted, and the statute of that year, as I pointed out in my last paper, proves that Masons and carpenters were then organised as a "Trade Union," having ordinances, oaths, &c. Not only did Parliament attempt to limit the amount of wages to the working men, but it also limited the prices that shopkeepers should charge for victuals, shoes, &c.; but as the lawmakers were landowners, they of course took good care not to limit the price of corn, and as during that period there were years of scarcity of food, when the working men had to pay ten times as much for a measure of corn as they paid in years of plenty, they, therefore, had good reason to be dissatisfied with the "statutes of labourers." Add to which, in 1351, Edward III. depreciated the currency; some coins were reduced in value about 12½ per cent., and other coins near 25 per cent., which of course reduced the purchasing power of the new currency; that is, an article that could be bought in 1350 for a shilling, they had to pay in 1351, say, 15 per cent. more. These, and other oppressions, brought on the Wat Tyler rebellion, and the Government, therefore, undertook to tinker the laws once more, and King Richard II., in 1389, issued the following proclamation:—

"*Item.*—It is ordained and assented that the statutes and ordinances made in the last parliament, holden in Canterbury [or Cambridge], as well as of servants, labourers, artificers, and victuallers, as well as of all other things, saving the exception of the next article before, touching justices of the peace, and also all other statutes and ordinances made before this time and not repealed, shall be firmly kept, and duly executed. But, forasmuch as man cannot put the price of corn and other victuals in certain, [Query, why not corn as well as wages?] it is accorded and assented, justices of the peace in every county, in two of their sessions, to be holden betwixt Easter and St. Michael, shall make proclamation, by their discretion, according to the dearth of victuals, how much every mason, carpenter, tyler, and other craftsmen, workmen, and labourers by the day, as well as in the harvest as in other times of the year, after their degree, shall take by the day, with meat and drink, or without meat and drink, between the two sessions beforesaid, notwithstanding the statutes thereof heretofore made, and that every man obey such proclamation, from time to time, as a thing done by statute."

Briefly, then, the wages had thenceforth to depend on the price of victuals, and discretion was left to justices of the peace to regulate the rates of wages accordingly. But, as a matter of course, the justices of the peace were landowners, or employers in some other branches of industry, and the working people got but scant justice from those worthies; the statutes, therefore, remained *dead letters*; hence, in the seventh year of Henry IV. (1405-6), after confirming the statutes of Edward III. and of Richard II., it was ordained that, once a year, "labourers and artificers, dwelling in the same leet, shall be sworn to serve and take for their service after the form of the statute;" that is, that the labourers and artificers should swear, once a year, to abide by the decision of the justices of the peace in their respective cities, towns, or counties.

I must here add, that the sheriffs and officers were ordered to look after the laws and regulations drawn up by the guilds for their own government, Bro. Gould says (p 347), that, in the twelfth year of Richard II., writs were sent to all the sheriffs in England to make proclamation for the sending up of the returns from guilds and crafts, called for by the parliament of Cambridge. The masters and wardens of guilds and brotherhoods were required to furnish full information as to the manner and form of the oaths, gatherings, feasts, and general meetings of "*the brethren and sisters.*" Such being the case, we need not feel surprised to find that those who drew up the Masons' code of laws were more or less acquainted with the statutes above quoted. For instance, the Matthew Cooke MS., though it makes no mention of the meetings held by justices of the peace twice a year, as enacted by statute in 1389, nor of the annual swearing by the labourers and artificers before the said justices, as enacted in 1406 by Henry IV., yet, in one part, the writer of the Cooke MS. quotes the idea and the very words of the statute of 1389. On p 107, he says, "And not give more pay to no mason than what he may deserve, *after the dearth of corn and victuals in the country.*" The last paragraph shows that the author meant the statute of 1389. We need not, therefore, feel surprised to find in the older code, regulations corroborating and affirming obedience to the statutes of the realm. Now, we infer from the above quotation, which I italicise, that the Cooke MS. was written after 1389. In a similar manner, the Halliwell poem refers to the statutes of 1389 and 1406, hence the poem must have been written after 1406. The following quotations from the said poem, copied from a *modernised* version in the *Masonic Magazine*, vol. ii. p 14, will explain my meaning.

The twelfth point is of great royalty.
There as the assembly holden shall be,
There shall be masters and fellows also,
And other great lords many more;
And also the mayor of that city.
Knights and squires there shall be,
And other Aldermen, as you shall see,
Such ordinances as they make there,
They shall maintain it whole together.
* * * * * * * *
The fifteenth point is full of good lore
For them that shall be there sworn,
Such ordinances as the assembly was layd [provided]
Of great lords and masters before said.
For thy ike [every one] that be disobedient for certain
Against the ordinances that there is
Of these articles, that were moved there,
Of great lords and masters all together.
And if they be proved openly.
* * * * * * *
The sheriff shall come there soon
And put their bodies in deep prison,
For the trespass they have done
And take their goods and their cattle
Into the King's hand every dell [every portion]
And let them dwell there full still
As long as it be our liege King's will."

Now, these two sections, viz., of the twelfth and fifteenth "points" in the code as given in the poem, refer to an assembly of magistrates, who were empowered to ordain regulations for working men, which is in accordance with the statute of Richard II. in 1389. Here also is plainly stated, that "masters and fellows" had to appear before that assembly of magistrates, and had to swear to abide by the ordinances there and then made, which law was not enacted before the seventh year of Henry IV., or the year 1406. Consequently, the poem must have been written after the year 1406. Such was my opinion in 1875, when I examined the statutes. (See *Masonic Magazine*, vol. iii. p 135, and such is my opinion still.

Bro. Gould believes first that the poet *himself* was the author or originator of the Masons' code in the poem; and that the whole poem, laws, and all, "was evidently in use by a single guild, craft, or fraternity" (note 3, p 359, Gould's History). And, second, that whereas the twelfth and fifteenth points, above quoted, do not style the assembly in the Parliamentary words of "Justices of the Peace," but merely designates them with the poetic titles of "great lords, many more," "the mayor of that city," "knights," and "squires," and "aldermen," &c.; therefore Bro. Gould concluded that the said points or regulations in the poem do not refer to the statutes, and hence he assigns the origin of the poem to the fourteenth century.

Now, first, Mr. Halliwell says of the poet, "It would appear that the writer, who was a priest, had access to some documents concerning the history of the Craft," which means he copied the legends and laws from old documents. Second, poetry was never used for the composition of laws, nor is it well adapted for such use; nor has any government, guild, society, or Lodge ever ordered a poet to draw up for their use and guidance an original code of laws in rhyming verses. And third, the poet himself, in his description of the Athelstan assembly, ascribed the fifteen articles and fifteen points to *King Athelstan*, thus:

"An assembly then be known let make,
Of divers lords in their state,
Dukes, earls, and barons also,
Knights, squires, and many more,
And the great burghers of the city.
They were there in all their degree.
These were there each one in every way,
To ordain for their Masons' estate.
There they sought by their wit,
How they might govern it.
Fifteen articles there they sought,
And fifteen points there they wrought."

And again under the heading, "Alia ordinacio artis gemetriae," the poet says:

"There they shall be all sworn
That belongeth to this Craft's lore,
To keep these statutes every one,
That be ordained by King Athelstan."

Further down in the same paragraph he says:

"Also at every assembly that ye hold,
That you come to your liege king bold;
Beseeching him of his high grace,
To stand with you in every place,
To confirm the statutes of King Athelstan."

Well; having shown that the poet was not the originator of the code of laws in the poem, and the very fact that he ascribed the said laws to Athelstan, proves that the original document must have looked *very old*. True, it might not have been older than thirty years, but the constant handling, by working men, of a MS. for that period, made it look older than it really was; hence, the poet ascribed it to the days of Athelstan.

As to how the poet got possession of that document. It is not unreasonable to suppose that he may have been chaplain of the guild, or otherwise formed the acquaintance of a Master Mason, from whom he borrowed the MS., and being endowed with a talent for rhyming, he went to work, and transformed the code into poetry, and added thereto *some new Masonic trimmings of his own fancy*, such as the Euclid and Athelstan legends, the seven sciences, and the sermon; which trimming was afterwards introduced into the Mason's ritual. I have no doubt that the poet's code was never designed for the use of a Lodge. The old prose code doubtless defined the laws better and more cleverly than the crude written code

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in the poem did. I have also no doubt that some comments and reflections interspersed in the poet's code were added by the poet, and that he otherwise took a poet's liberty of altering and changing words and phrases. The poet's aim was to give a dramatic description of his assemblies; hence, his Athelstan assembly he made to consist of dukes, barons, knights, squires, *many more*, meaning that there were a large number of these personages present; and even the burghers, which grouped in the back ground, were styled "great burghers." But he had also to mention the *meeting of the Justices of the Peace;* this last phrase was too prosy for our poet's taste,—it was not sufficiently grand for his fancy. Besides which, "Justices of the Peace" may have been associated in some minds with very unpleasant reminiscences. This phrase therefore was deemed unsuitable for his composition. Our poet evidently aimed at making his assembly appear as grand as possible, a sort of *Tableaux Vivant*. Such as a painter might be tempted to canvas, hence, he designated the meeting of the Justices of the Peace as an "*assembly*," and the personages figuring in the said meetings he styled *great* lords, knights, squires, mayors, aldermen, not forgetting to add "many more." In short, the poet did not aim or expect to be quoted as an authority for history or law; he never dreamed that his rhyming code would be used in a Lodge, and it never was so used. All the poet did aim at was, to give a mere outline of the 15 Articles and 15 Points, which then formed the Mason's code or constitution, and to make its surroundings as grand as he could.

Nor can we accuse the poet of actual misrepresentation; for Mayors and Aldermen may have received appointments to act as Justices of the Peace, or, at all events, these personages were probably always present at the biennial meetings of the Justices of the Peace in the cities and in counties. I am sure that Lords acted as Justices of the Peace, as the following statute of 1360 will show; *thus saith the statute*—"In every county in England shall be assigned for keeping the peace one Lord, and with him, three or four of the worthy of the county, with some learned in the law." These worthies "of the county," were probably knights and squires; upon a whole, therefore, the poet did not very much exaggerate the scene he described.

Looking, therefore, at the question at issue from every point, I must come to the conclusion that the mere omission of the phrase *Justices of the Peace* by the poet cannot disprove the fact that the 12th and 15th "points" which he copied from the original code were designed to pacify the *jealous officers of the law* who were appointed to look after the regulations of Craftsmen. And I must here repeat, that as the said "points" were in accordance with the statutes of 1389 and 1406 the original code must have been written after the last-named year; and as the poet ascribed the said code to King Athelstan, a period of some thirty or more years must have intervened between the time when the code was originally written, and when the poet got the first sight of it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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THE NEW TEMPLE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—The more I consider the question of the rebuilding of the Temple and the alterations thereupon contemplated, the more I am convinced of the propriety of the course that has been adopted. It is easy to find fault with the Special Building Committee, to assume superior wisdom after knowledge has been gained. It may strike some minds that the Committee either had no settled convictions of their own, or if they had they lacked the courage of them. My own impression is that they found the subject too vast, too important to assume a dogmatic attitude, and therefore they acted the prudent part. They gathered together information, they formulated a scheme with the aid of the Grand Superintendent of Works, and placed the whole matter before Grand Lodge for them to take whatever course might be deemed best. The result has proved the wisdom of the course adopted. If they had carried their investigations into the desirability of acquiring certain premises abutting on the west side of Freemasons' Hall, and had found out the terms upon which they might be obtained, their report would have been comprehensive and complete. Their omission to do this is the one fault in their work. I admit it to be a serious mistake so far as the Committee are concerned, and one that should be remedied at the earliest moment. What they have done, however, is of great value; it is a basis upon which action may be taken; it has without doubt afforded an opportunity for the Craft generally to understand the whole question, and to arrive at something like a definite and instructed opinion. The Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire have taken up the matter in earnest. Writing before any decision has been arrived at by them, I can only deal with what they propose to do, according to a notice of motion placed on the agenda paper for discussion at the meeting to be held at Ripon on the 3rd inst. The proposer at least regards the report of the Special Building Committee "with surprise and alarm." The grounds for this feeling are the purchase of the remainder of the lease of Bacon's Hotel—five and-a-third years—for £6,000 (annual rent £360) and the granting of an extension of Messrs. Spiers and Pond's lease for 50 years. By inference it is considered that the expenditure of £3,000 for the purpose alluded to is too much, or that it should not be made at all. As to the second point, there is no ambiguity. The first resolution distinctly states "that the leasing of any property of Grand Lodge, except for a limited period, is, under any circumstances, highly objectionable, and may prove, as in the cases of the three leases now existing, extremely inconvenient, and that the question of rent is quite a secondary consideration compared with the retention of full control of the premises and the tenants of Grand Lodge." Further, it is urged that it would be wise, under the direction of the Grand Superintendent of Works, to invite competent architects, Masons or non-Masons, "to submit plans of any scheme for reconstruction or enlargement of the Masonic Temple."

I have purposely called attention to the proposed action of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, because it affords proof of the wisdom of delay, and has opened up one fresh question for consideration. I cannot omit remarking, too, that the West Yorkshire brethren could not have taken up their present position had it not been for the preparatory work done by the Special Building Committee. I have grave doubts as to the desirability of purchasing the remainder of Mr. Bacon's lease, and although I did not at first realise any objection to the proposed extension of the term of Messrs. Spiers and Pond's tenure, now it is pointed out it strikes me as a very unwise arrangement. These are matters, however, that demand careful consideration, and certainly the money question cannot be neglected. It is one thing to expend a large capital sum, which means an increased yearly expenditure; quite another to still further increase the yearly outlay of Grand Lodge by sacrificing what have hitherto been sources of income.

It appears settled that there must be an enlarged Temple, but whether it shall be capable of holding fifteen hundred or any fewer number of brethren, is a question that remains to be determined. That the Temple, both in capacity and beauty, should be worthy of the Grand Lodge of England, admits of no doubt. It should be as complete and as superb as money and skill can make it—a fit home for the most sublime human institution the world has ever known. There may be some difference of opinion as to whether there should be a library and a museum. To my mind these accessories are absolutely needful. The Craft in this country can boast of many brethren skilled in Masonic lore, worthy to hold their own. Compared with the whole body they are few in number. They are brilliant lights, which accentuate the sentimental darkness of the mass that prevails on all matters of esoteric Freemasonry. It is possible to have every outward adornment, to have a Grand Temple, and all the necessary adjuncts, and yet lack the wisdom to understand the strength and beauty of the whole system. Knowledge can only come by cultivation, and hitherto the Masonic student has had to depend upon the length of his individual purse to provide the means of acquiring information. Technical knowledge of the Craft is now within easy reach. At one time that was not so, and a few experts alone were able to teach aspiring Masons the duties of their several offices. The brethren of the present day can hardly estimate the privileges they enjoy over and beyond those possible to their forefathers. What has been done for the ceremonial of the Order I desire to see accomplished for its history and philosophy. A library therefore is indispensable. A museum would grow out of it, and would be an outward visible form of some of the spiritual essence of Freemasonry. Whatever facilities might be afforded, students would only be few perhaps, but the result of their researches would leaven the whole mass, and before many years were over the Craft in England would be elevated in tone, and would become more worthy inheritors of noble principles than they now are.

Then I take it there must be hotel accommodation equal to the wants of the brethren. I believe, at the present time, every room at Freemasons' Hall that can be let for Lodge purposes is engaged. It is a question whether, in the new arrangements, more rooms should not be added. By this means the outlay could, in some measure, be covered, and the permanent income of Grand Lodge increased. To what extent this could be done I must leave to those better acquainted than I am with the present and probable capacity of Freemasons' Hall. There is one serious drawback which I reluctantly notice. I have no desire to injure vested interests or to aggravate complaints, but in justice to the body at large I am compelled to recognise existing facts. Whatever may be the cause, it is nevertheless true, that some Lodges meeting at Freemasons' Hall feel it necessary to go elsewhere for refreshment. They perform their duties in their several Lodge-rooms, and go to some other hotel or restaurant to dine. Of course, a caterer cannot be expected to sacrifice his interests to the wants and demands of any particular Lodge; but if these can meet at other large establishments why not at Freemasons' Hall? That is a question that should be satisfactorily answered. If the conditions upon which Messrs. Spiers and Pond hold their lease are so severe that they cannot compete with other hotels, then, in the interests of common justice and for the sake of the comfort of those frequenting Freemasons' Hall, they should be relaxed. If, on the other hand, Messrs. Spiers and Pond have such arbitrary powers, the exercise of which in some cases makes it impossible for certain bodies to utilise their services, then it is scarcely worth while to incur a further large outlay and grant a great extension of their lease. I should have thought that self-interest would have determined the matter satisfactorily, but that is not always the case, as those acquainted with the catering at Freemasons' Hall, in years gone by, well know. It may be that Messrs. Spiers and Pond have a better case than some of their predecessors had. Whatever may be the truth, it is necessary that the points I have raised should be considered, and such arrangements made as to admit of no reasonable doubt that the brethren can be as well and as cheaply provided for at Freemasons' Hall as elsewhere.

I fear I have trespassed too much upon your space, but the importance of the subject must plead my excuse.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Fraternally yours,

WATCHMAN.

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MASONRY AND THE COMPAGNONAGE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Permit me space to make some remarks on Brothers Speed and Speth's letters of the above date.

1st. Bro. Speed will find, in the *Freemason*, Vol. 3, page 428, an article of mine headed "Masonic Universality," in which I discussed the Bible question. This led to a controversy with the late Bro. W. Carpenter, in the same volume. In the fourth volume, page 116, he will find another of my communications, viz., "Bro. Hughan and the Bible question," followed by two or more papers on each side. I shall, however, briefly state, for the information of Bro. Speed, that I have a Ritual of 1723, another of 1724, another of unknown date, and still another of 1730, which Bro. Abbott kindly gave me; and in neither of the said rituals can I find *three* great lights, or the Bible either. In Dr. Anderson's account (Constitution 1738) of Grand Master Richmond's inauguration in 1724, he says, that in a procession, "The Master of a Lodge with one great light, two other great lights born by two Masters of Lodges." What the lights were I know not. They may have been candles. The procession of 1730, when the Duke of Norfolk was installed Grand Master, is also described by Anderson. Here "three lights" were not carried, but, as in the former procession, a Master of a Lodge carried a sword, and another Master carried "The Book of Constitutions on the fine cushion." * * * "And in this manner they decently walked into the Lodge room * * * and there the Masters and Wardens of Lodges received their Grand Master * * * in due form. He sat down in his chair before the pedestal, covered with a rich cushion, upon which were laid the Constitutions, and the sword." And then goes on, "After opening the Lodge, the last minutes were read," &c. Here we see that on 29th January 1730, the Grand Lodge of England was opened in due form, without a Bible, Square, and Compasses. I have, however, another ritual of 1730, probably *improved* after 29th January, wherein the Mosaic Pavement, Blazing Star, dented Tarsel, Bible, Compasses, and Square, are all called "the furniture of the Lodge." We see now that the Bible was not known in English Masonry as a great light in 1730. Nor is there any reference made to a "rule and guide of faith." Bro. Speed can draw from the above facts what inferences he pleases.

And now for my good friend Bro. Speth. It seems that he and myself alike doubt the Compagnonage theory. And, what is more, I intimated very plainly that Bro. Gould himself was not perfectly satisfied that all his arguments were conclusive, for I stated that Bro. Gould was not irretrievably committed to his theory. Let me, however, state that no one thinks more highly of Bro. Gould's History than I do. I am perfectly satisfied that he is not guilty of addition or omission with regard to his statements of facts. But yet the best man is liable to mistakes, and as a rumour was circulated long before I got hold of the new History that Bro. Gould had *proved* that our Masonry was derived from the Compagnons, I merely wished to convince all whom it may concern that the subject was not proved. Bro. Speth, however, was very anxious to show Bro. Gould's reasons. He says, "The Jacquites had a legend," and hence the Solomonites (he says) must also have had a legend. Then he assumes that it must have been the Hiramic legend. All which I understand very well, but it was not sufficiently convincing to me, nor is it convincing to Bro. Speth himself.

Bro. Speth enumerates forty-one points of similarity between Masonry and the Compagnonage. I could raise some questions about these similarities, but for brevity's sake I admit that there are such similarities, and, what then? For, if Perdignier's opinion is right, viz., that his Solomonites got the Hiramic legend from the Masons, why could not all the rest of the similarities have been derived from the same source? True, I have admitted that the Charles Martel legend was imported from France into England because Martel was King of France, and such a legend was more likely to be of French origin than of English. But Hiram was not a Frenchman, and I think that in a Protestant country like England, where the Old Testament was during the period of the Puritans *especially valued*—for the Puritans talked Old Testament, preached Old Testament, sang Old Testament psalms, and gave their children Old Testament names. And, even after the Puritan fever was over, the Old Testament was not altogether abandoned. While, on the other hand, in France, a Catholic country, the working people heard much more about the New Testament than about the Old; and, as far as we know, the old Compagnons may never have heard about Hiram, or Solomon either, for we do not know *for certain* how long they called themselves Solomonites. Now, in balancing as to which is which, I am inclined to believe that the balance preponderates in favour of Bros. Desaguliers and Anderson as the first introducers of the said legend.

Next, I beg to inform Bro. Speth that he did not astonish me about what he heard in a Lodge at Hamburg, for I myself visited a Lodge in Leipsic in 1869, in company with Bro. Findel. But German evidence on this point is not conclusive; our Masonry originated in England, and it is English evidence I want. Now, the several Rituals up to 1730 confirm my belief that the Moderns never changed their modes of recognition in the first two degrees. Within a month I tested an Irish brother, and also a Scotch brother, and I found that in first, second, and third, they did not differ from the English mode. On the other hand, I saw two Rituals of the Ancients, wherein first, second, and third differed from the present English Ritual, as well as from the Rituals of the last century, before the *Ancients* existed; the alteration in the mode of recognition in all the degrees was therefore the work of the Ancients. Preston was initiated in a Lodge of the Ancients, and he doubtless learned from them that the Moderns changed it, and he believed and repeated it. But if Bro. Speth thinks otherwise, I should feel obliged to him if he could ascertain about where, when, and why, the Irish and Scotch Masons changed their *modus operandi?*

Yours, &c.

BOSTON, 18th Sept. 1883. JACOB NORTON.

INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

—:o:—

ST. LUKE'S LODGE, No. 144.

THE annual meeting of this old established Lodge was held on Monday, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street. Lodge was opened by Bro. Thomas Markland, the W.M., who was supported by Past Masters P. Kirke, H. C. Ball, R. Barham, E. Witts (Secretary), J. Maples M.C., R. J. Taylor, George Skeggs, Walbancke, Henry Cox S.W. and W.M. elect, A. C. Rawlings S.D. Amongst the visitors were Bros. W. Barham 177, H. S. Pearce 1780, W. Stuart P.M. 141, J. Lightfoot 1901, C. Evans J.D. 1922, A. W. G. Weeks P.M. 3, Horace White S.D. 1257, J. M. Chapman W.M. elect 1922. T. M. Greenwood P.M. 749, J. J. Pope P.M. 1305, John Marsh S.W. 27, W. Carter P.M. 141, W. W. Morgan S.W. 211, W. M. Tegg I.P.M. 754, F. Holden 177, Tarle Lee S.D. 1922, Geo. John White 1772, Richard Baker P.M. 1257, W. S. Hunter P.M. 1677, John Barnett 105, C. Sims 1558, J. Barney 1563, Runacres P.M. 1922. Robert Whitaker 1642, George White 975, G. A. Eunate 890, J. H. Keaston 446, A. Millward W.M. 1677, F. Bevan 1706, G. T. Carter P.M. 382, Llewellyn Thomas 969, W. Davis 1666, T. Poore P.M. Panmure. After the minutes of last meeting had been read and confirmed, the report of the Audit Committee was presented and adopted. Bro. Richard Fidge was then examined and entrusted previous to being passed. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and the W.M. conferred on Brother Fidge the degree of Fellow Craft. The W.M. elect was then presented and obligated. In due course a Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Brother Cox was regularly installed in the Master's chair. On the re-admission of the lay members, the W.M. was saluted in the three degrees, and he then appointed the following brethren as his Officers for the ensuing year:—Cole S.W., A. C. Rawlings J.W., Unite P.M. Treasurer, E. Witts P.M. Secretary, Tartarus (named) S.D., P. Canghlan J.D., R. W. Heney I.G., J. Maples P.M. M.C, R. J. Taylor W.S., Picket J.S., T. Bowler Tyler. A pleasing feature of this part of the day's proceedings was the formal presentation of a very handsome album, in a polished oak case; this was the gift of Brother Past Master Richard Barham. The album had an artistically illuminated title page, the work, we believe, of Brother Henry Barham,—the son of the donor. We are much in favour of the desire, that seems to be coming much in fashion, that the members of the several Lodges should retain the "counterfeit presentment" of those with whom they are associated in Lodge work, and, at the present day, when the art of photography has attained to such a height of perfection, we see very little difficulty in the way of the several Lodges thus perpetuating the remembrance of their members. In the case of the St. Luke's Lodge, Bro. Barham's gift was undoubtedly a very acceptable one, and on our next visit we feel assured that a substantial addition will be made to the number of portraits it already contains. Application was made by two brethren for the votes at the disposal of the Lodge, each case appealed for having its special claims set forth. In the end, an amicable arrangement was entered into by the applicants, and we are assured the voting papers will be faithfully applied, and we trust may assist in carrying the candidates. A proposition for a candidate for initiation, the ballot to be taken at the next meeting, was then handed in, and shortly afterwards Lodge was closed. The banquet was served in the Pillar Room, and under the personal superintendence of Bros. Clemow gave every satisfaction to the assembled guests. Grace—"For these and all Thy mercies"—having been sung, the W.M. briefly introduced the Loyal toasts. These, with that of the M.W. the Pro G.M., the D.G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers past and present, having been fully honoured, Bro. Chapman favoured the company with a capital song, and then the Immediate Past Master—Brother Thomas Markland—proposed the health of the Wor. Master. All must agree with him when he urged they had secured the services of a competent Master, one who would do his best to promote the welfare of the Lodge. Personally he (Bro. Markland) had every confidence in offering the toast for the acceptance of the brethren. After a glee, admirably sung by the musical party, the W.M. replied. He trusted they would accept his thanks for the way they had received the toast. He felt flattered at the confidence reposed in him in electing him to the exalted position he now held. He could assure them one and all he would strive to uphold the dignity of the Lodge, and fervently hoped that during his Mastership the lustre that had clung to it for so many years would not be dimmed and that the same happy feeling that had hitherto existed would be paramount amongst the members. In speaking to the toast of the Visitors, the W.M. expressed the gratification felt by the members at seeing so distinguished a body present. The Lodge was never chary in the welcome it gave, and he could only hope that the guests of the evening had enjoyed the entertainment provided. After a song by Bro. Millward, that was most vociferously applauded, several of the guests acknowledged the compliment paid them, and expressed themselves much indebted for the hearty welcome they had met with. The health of the Installing Master was the next toast on the list, and the W.M. complimented Bro. Markland on the way in which he had conducted the business of the Lodge during his year of Mastership. The ability with which the installation ceremony had been carried out was also gracefully alluded to by Bro. Cox, who then presented Bro. Markland with the Past Master's jewel of the Lodge, which he trusted would be accepted and worn for many years. The following was the inscription:—

ST. LUKE'S LODGE, No. 144.
Presented to Bro. THOMAS MARKLAND P.M.
By the Members of the above Lodge, in recognition of valuable services during his year of office,
1882-1883.

Bro. Markland briefly thanked the brethren, and assured them he should ever retain a deep interest in the welfare of the Lodge. In replying to the toast of the Past Masters, Bro. Kirke stated that he

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appeared that day for the first time as the Father of the Lodge. It was twenty-three years ago since he joined the Order, and he trusted he might continue his association with the brethren of St. Luke's Lodge for many years yet to come. Bros. Maple, Walbancke and Witts were the next Past Masters who spoke; the latter brother referred to the death of two old Past Masters of the Lodge, that had lately occurred; at the same time Bro. Witts explained that in each case the tie of membership had been severed some time since. Bros. Skeggs and Ball also addressed a few words, and then Bro. J. R. Taylor, with whose name had been associated the Masonic Institutions, replied. Bro. Taylor urged on the brethren to give their support to the Charities, which were doing immense service in assisting our necessitous brethren, their widows and children. The Officers then came in for a word of praise from the W.M., and shortly afterwards the Tyler was summoned for the parting toast.

ROYAL ALFRED LODGE, No. 780.

THE installation meeting of this Lodge was held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge, on Friday, the 28th day of September. The brethren assembled at the early hour of two, when amongst those present were Bro. James Joseph Gunner W.M. elect, Past Masters W. Gomm (Treasurer), W. Hilton (Secretary), Littlewood, W. Goss B. E. Blashy, C. May, H. Potter, &c. Visitors—J. W. Barker P.M. 1767, E. Ayling W.M. 975, A. H. Strong I.G. 1585, E. H. Sngg P.M. 452, Joseph Clarke 1612, E. C. Daniels P.M. 1366, F. Wetherhilt 186, H. E. Tucker W.M. 1612, H. Stephens 73, H. S. Benson 1712, John Stacey 1900, W. J. Murlis P.M. 1642, W. Roebuck P.G.S. W M. 1996, H. W. Blake I.G. 834, George Penn P.M. 1642, Edwin Downs P.M. 788, W. W. Morgan S.W. 211, T. H. Hartley 1608. After the minutes of the last Lodge meeting had been read and confirmed, the Report of the Audit Committee was presented and adopted. Bro. Edwin Littlejohns, a candidate for the third degree, was examined and entrusted, and in due course raised by the W.M., Brother Franckel. The installation of the Worshipful Master was admirably carried out by Past Master Brother Hilton, and after the customary salutations in the three degrees, the following were appointed Officers for the year ensuing:—Bros. Ludolph Franckel I.P.M., Beckett S.W., F. Botley J.W., Gomm P.M. Treasurer, Hilton P.M. Secretary, C. Botley S.D., Maton J.D., Arnold I.G., Sperring D.C., Tarling W.S. A ballot was next taken for Mr. Edwin Stephens, of the Lyric Hall, Broadway, Ealing, who was proposed by Bro. F. Botley, and seconded by Bro. J. J. Gunner W.M. The result was unanimous in favour of the candidate, who was introduced and initiated by the new W.M., Bro. Gunner. After some routine work, Lodge was closed. An adjournment shortly afterwards took place to the banquet hall of the establishment, which is one of the most comfortable rooms in which our assemblies are held. A well-considered menu was capitally served by Bro. Brill, whose catering, as usual, gave every satisfaction. On the removal of the cloth, the W.M., who, we regret to say, was suffering from a relaxed throat, craved the indulgence of the brethren, as it was only with difficulty that he could address them; as a consequence, the remarks he should offer would necessarily be brief. He then offered the first toast—the Queen and the Craft. After the National Anthem, the solo of which was sung by Bro. Stacey, the Masonic Rulers came in for their modicum of praise, and then the old and favourite glee, "Ye shepherds, tell me," was given by Brothers Walter Goss, C. E. Botley, and F. Botley. The health of the W.M. was proposed in highly eulogistic terms by the I P.M. Bro. Franckel. Bro. Gunner in reply said he had no desire to interrupt the harmony of the evening by attempting a long speech. He could assure the brethren that anything he could to sustain the ancient prestige of the Lodge should be exercised, and he trusted he might have a pleasant year of office, and that a spirit of harmony might prevail amongst the members that would be to their mutual advantage. The health of the Immediate Past Master was next given, and the W.M. presented Bro. Franckel with the jewel, which had been unanimously voted for his services during his year of office. This compliment having been acknowledged in suitable terms by Bro. Franckel, the toast of the Visitors was proposed, and responded to by Brother W. Roebuck W.M. 1996. The Past Masters severally acknowledged the compliment paid them by the W.M., and after a few other toasts, the brethren separated. There were some capital songs given during the evening, the brethren who took part in this part of the entertainment being ably assisted by Bro. E. H. Sngg, who presided at the pianoforte.

KINGSLAND LODGE, No. 1693.

THE brethren assembled on Tuesday last, the 2nd instant, at the Highbury Railway Hotel, Bro. Bakers', to celebrate their annual meeting. The W.M., Bro. Henry Hall, opened the Lodge at 4:30, when amongst those present were Bros. Past Masters A. W. Fenner, H. P. Isaac, James Hawkins, C. K. Killick junior, C. K. Killick senior (Secretary); Bro. James Crosbie S.W. and W.M. elect, and the following Visitors:—Bros. John Osborn P.M. 1602, J. S. Hegarty S.D. 1364, J. G. Humphreys W.M. 167, J. T. C. Powell 73, C. Hubbard W.M. 820, J. B. Ingram 820, C. Dearing 1602, E. Woodman J.W. 1950, W. W. Morgan S.W. 211, C. Townley 201, R. Pye 820, John Powell 186, J. T. Jenkins 851, R. T. Jordan J.W. 141, R. Baker P.M. 188, J. T. Sinclair 813, Thomas Woods 813. After the reading and confirmation of minutes of last regular Lodge and two emergency meetings, the Auditors' Report was presented and adopted. The ballot was then brought into requisition for Mr. John Walker Moulton, age 48, who was proposed by Bro. J. R. Collins, and seconded by Bro. Crosbie, the W.M. elect. The result was in favour of the candidate, who was at once received into the Order, Bro. Hall conducting the ceremony. The W.M. elect was now presented by Bro. H. P. Isaac P.M.; the obligation was regularly taken, and then those below the degree of Installed Master were requested to retire, while the Board of Installed Masters did their share in the day's proceedings. On the re-admission of the brethren, Bro. Crosbie was proclaimed and saluted in the three degrees. The Officers were then appointed as follows:—Bros. N. E. Western S.W., W. Gurson J.W., H. P. Isaac P.M. Treasurer, C. K. Killick P.M. Secretary, G. S. Pummell S.D., W. W. Williams J.D., R. Defriez I.G., J. Cooper M.C., J. T. Wilmore A.M.C., R. P. Forge P.M. Wine Steward, G. Snook Assistant Wine Steward. Brother Hall completed his labour by delivering the addresses to Master, Wardens, and Brethren; throughout the proceedings were conducted in a most praiseworthy manner, and Brother Hall was heartily congratulated on the success he had achieved. Brother J. L. Mather P.P.G.D.C. Herts ably carried out the duties of Master of the Ceremonies. The first duty undertaken by the new W.M. was an especially pleasant one; to present his predecessor with the Past Master's jewel. Bro. Crosbie's remarks were brief, but to the purpose, and Brother Hall replied, expressing his gratification that the members had seen fit to recognise his efforts. Another pleasing incident we may mention was the presentation to Bro. A. W. Fenner of a P.M.'s collar with jewel, which the brethren desired him to accept in token of their appreciation of his efforts in promoting the welfare of the Lodge. Bro. Fenner expressed his acknowledgments, and assured the brethren he should ever feel a pleasure in placing his services at their disposal. Routine work followed; the request of a brother to be placed on the list of country members was considered and agreed to. Shortly afterwards Lodge was closed. A capital banquet was supplied, the service being superintended by Bro. John Baker. On the removal of the cloth the toasts were briefly introduced, and the customary replies were elicited. The evening was enlivened by some capital songs, by Bros. Akehurst, Probert, Snook, Townley, Hegarty, Hawkins, Collins, Woodman, &c. We must not amit to mention that Bro. Collings, who presided at the pianoforte, displayed musical ability of a high order. The singing of Bro. Probert was also much applauded.

INDEPENDENT LODGE, No. 621.

ON Thursday evening, 9th August, an interesting ceremony took place at this Lodge, namely, the presentation of a handsome gold watch, bearing a suitable inscription, by a few members of the Lodge and other friends, to Worshipful Brother George Lewison P.M. on his retirement from active participation in the duties of Freemasonry. About forty brethren were present. Upon the dais we observed Brothers De Caila W.M., Rev. W. Walsh P.M., Virieux, and Ammel. Bro. Lewison sat at the right of the Worshipful Master, and, at his request, worked the Lodge. Before the Lodge was closed, the W.M. said:—Worshipful Past Master,—It affords me, and, I am sure, all present, great satisfaction to see you here to-night. I have requested you to attend the Lodge in order that I might perform one of the pleasantest duties that has devolved upon me since I have had the honour to occupy this chair. When you signified your intention to retire from all participation in Masonry, and urged, as a reason for doing so, your forty years' labour in the service of the Craft, all of us, I believe, felt regret that the connection which had so long bound us together was about to be severed. But, Worshipful Sir, there is a silver lining to every cloud, and the regret I have mentioned was not unmingled with satisfaction. The less experienced Masons amongst us—myself amongst the rest—reflected that, as we have a long way to travel before we can hope to attain to your excellence in working a Lodge, it would perhaps be a relief if our less perfect workmanship were not always exposed to your critical eye. Perhaps the new beginners amongst us feel more at ease when we imagine that our shortcomings pass unnoticed. At least I do. A few amongst us felt, however, that, although you have earned and received many trophies in acknowledgment of your services, this Lodge ought to bestow upon its founder some small mark of regard upon your final retirement. Therefore, Worshipful Sir, I have much pleasure, in my own name, and in the names of a few other Masons, to present you with this watch, which bears an inscription, showing the reasons why it is presented to you. Its value is not great, but I take it that you estimate the feeling that prompts the gift much higher than the gift itself. I have only to add that I pray the G.A.O.T.U. may long preserve you to wear it, and that when it is His pleasure to remove you, this souvenir may fall into the hands of some one who will work in the good cause with as much zeal as you have done. Bro. Lewison replied in suitable terms, expressing his appreciation of the feeling that had prompted the gift, and said that, although he had retired from active participation in Freemasonry, he nevertheless was always at the disposal of the Lodge should his services be required. The Lodge being closed, the brethren sat down to a banquet.

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Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

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Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "Special Fund," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

Lymington Villa, Clapham, S.W.
July 1883.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I am *personally* interested in the undermentioned case, the applicant being related to me. The sad circumstances under which the application is made are such as to justify the most strenuous exertions on the part of those who can sympathise with misfortune, and desire to mitigate unmerited distress.

If you will help me at the ensuing Election, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. The promise of your proxies and of your interest in support of this case will be highly esteemed and remembered should occasion arise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,
JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.

The favour of your Vote and Interest is respectfully and earnestly solicited on behalf of

KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON,

AGED 8 YEARS

Daughter of Brother Charles George Gibson P.M. 223, 189 (now in Australia), who from unfortunate circumstances is unable to contribute anything towards the maintenance of his Wife and Six Children.

The case is strongly recommended by

W. Bro. Isaac Latimer, J.P., P.M. 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon.
W. Bro. William Derry P.M. 156 P.G.J.W. Devon.
W. Bro. J. Edward Curteis P.M. 70, 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon, V. Pat. R.M.I.B. V.P. R.M.B.I.
W. Bro. A. McPherson Walls P.G. Std., Vice-Pres.—Lloyds.
*W. Bro. E. F. Storr P.M. 22, 1679, P.Z. 1044, Z. 192, Mayday Villas, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
W. Bro. E. C. Mather P.M. 23, 71 Fleet Street.
*W. Bro. J. Farmaner P.M. 28, 485, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. J. Hainsworth P.M. 28, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. J. Thomas P.M. 28, 138 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. Grove P.M. 1769, 173 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. Thomas Fairweather P.S.W. 22, 15 Watling Street, E.C.
W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z., &c., Clapham, S.W.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those marked thus (*); also by the Mother, Mrs. C. G. Gibson, 14 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR

MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858 in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 609, Christchurch, New Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Ross, New Zealand; subsequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer North Island, New Zealand.

Votes thankfully received by
Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by
Bro. C. J. PERCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thurloe Place, S.W.

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST are earnestly solicited on behalf of AMY MARGARET LEE, daughter of the late Bro. Thomas Vincent Lee, of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13.

MARGARET J. LEE, Bull and Last Highgate Road, N.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls,

ST. JOHN'S HILL, BATTERSEA RISE, S.W.

Chief Patroness:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Patron and President:
H.R. Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., M.W.G.M.

Patroness:
Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution will be held in the HALL of the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Saturday, the 13th day of October 1883, at Twelve o'Clock precisely, on the General Business of the Institution, to consider Notice of Motion as follows, and to Elect 8 Girls into the School from a list of 32 approved Candidates. The Election will commence at One o'clock (or after the usual business is over), and close at Three o'clock precisely.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Brother A. H. Tattershall.—Rule XXXVII., to come after the word "trustees" on the third line:

"That three of the members of the Committee who have been longest on the Board shall not be eligible for re-election until after the expiration of twelve months."

Upon the recommendation of the House Committee:

By Brother J. H. Matthews, Vice-Patron:

"That the sum of £50 be granted to Miss Davis, the Head Governess, towards reimbursement of the very heavy medical and other expenses incurred by her during her late severe illness, which necessitated her absence from her duties from January to July last."

F. R. W. HEDGES,
Secretary.

Offices—5 Freemasons' Hall,
Great Queen Street, London, W.C.
6th October 1883.

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AND BY ORDER OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

FIRST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

THE favour of the VOTES and INTEREST of the Governors and Subscribers is earnestly solicited on behalf of

LIONEL BLENKINSOP J. MANBY,

AGED 8 YEARS.

The Candidate's father, Bro. John G. Manby, was initiated in the Sincerity Lodge, No. 293, Liverpool, in 1859, and on his removal to London joined Prudent Brethren Lodge, No. 145, and the Chapter, and continued to be a subscribing member of the same until his death, which took place in January 1883. He leaves a widow and four young children very inadequately provided for.

Proxies will be thankfully received by the widow, Mrs. MANBY, Ashwick Cottage, Oakhill, Bath.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

NO brother is more popular among the Craft, and no one is more sought after, than the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England, Bro. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. As the heir to the throne his services are constantly invoked throughout the length and breadth of the land, and so well does he discharge the duties of the multifarious offices he assumes, that he actually courts invitations by his many excellencies. We in the Craft know his worth as a ruler, and we are not surprised to learn that wherever Masonic work is to be done in connection with charity, the Most Worshipful Grand Master should be asked to preside. To-day the Lord Provost will lay the foundation-stone of the new municipal building in Glasgow, when 20,000 workmen are expected to walk in procession. The ceremony will be performed with Masonic rites, and it was expected that Bro. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales M.W.G.M. England would have been able to officiate. The canny Glasgie people have a pleasant recollection of a former visit, and would gladly renew the acquaintance of H.R.H., but the Prince cannot gratify the demand of the public on this occasion, nor cheer the hearts of the Scotch Masons by his presence. Bro. the Earl of Mar and Kellie is the M.W. Grand Master of Scotland, but he would have been proud to welcome the Prince of Wales, not only as a Prince, but as the head of the Craft in England, and we might almost say of the world.

—:o:—

Brother the Duke of Albany is scarcely less popular than his elder brother. He is held in high esteem by Freemasons generally, and we are not surprised therefore to learn that the warm-hearted Tykes of West Yorkshire intend presenting an address of welcome to His Royal Highness on the occasion of his visit to Huddersfield. The brethren of West Yorkshire are well known for their activity, and, like Yorkshiremen generally, hospitality and loyalty are natural to them.

—:o:—

It is a bad look out when cowan newspapers think it necessary to make public and discuss the strained relationship that may exist between brother Masons. As we have before stated there is greater freedom in these matters in America than in England, and Canada seems to be more inclined to follow the customs of its near neighbour than those of the country to whom it owes allegiance. We do not wish to exasperate the contention that exists between the Grand Lodge of England and the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec. We would gladly let time and good feeling tone down asperities and determine the relative positions of both bodies. We by no means approve of the conduct of the seceders, but we utter no harsh judgment, and whatever good offices we can command shall be exercised with kindness and forbearance. There are times, however, when it is necessary to speak firmly, and one has arisen in which Bro. Wm. Ross, a member of the Lodge King Solomon, under the banner of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and Bro. John H. Isaacson, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, are concerned. It appears that the King Solomon Lodge seceded from its parent, and adopted the paternity of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Bro. Ross and seven other members declined to follow their example. Notwithstanding this action, the names of Bro. Ross and his *confrères* were retained on the Lodge register. Bro. Ross received the usual summonses to attend the meetings of the Lodge, and dues were charged against him. He refused to recognise either invitation or claim, and in due course he was suspended for the non-payment of dues. He was reported to the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a defaulter, and his name as such was widely circulated in the annual report of the Grand Secretary. From the first Bro. Ross protested against the circulars of King Solomon Lodge being sent to him, and repudiated the new jurisdiction. Finding remonstrance in vain, seeing his name blazoned forth in the list of "Suspensions for non-payment of dues" issued by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, he sought redress at the hands of the Grand Secretary. Failing in this, he commenced an action for libel against Bro. Isaacson. An appearance was put in, counsel were engaged, and there was every prospect of a *cause celèbre* coming on. Wiser counsels prevailed; Bro. Isaacson has apologised, and Bro. E. R. Johnston, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, has caused Bro. Ross's suspension to be removed, with an expression of regret "that all the facts connected with the case were not earlier brought under the notice of the Grand Master." The publication of the apologies and the payment of the costs by the Grand Lodge of Quebec has brought this unhappy dispute to a close.

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All through this painful matter Bro. Ross has acted with great circumspection. He has not embittered the controversy, and his one aim has been to obtain an amicable settlement. He has nevertheless manfully contended for his rights, and denied the assumption that any foreign body can determine to whom he owes allegiance. He holds to the charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and hopes to revive King Solomon Lodge under its warrant, when, he says, "we will be glad to receive again among us those who now regret the false position in which they have been placed."

—:o:—

We who live at home at ease, enjoying the fullest liberty of fellowship, little know of the persecution that Masonry is subjected to in the United States. There may be reasons for this antagonism we wot not of, but we none the less deplore its existence. Freemasonry makes more outward show in America than in England, and perhaps challenges controversy. It is more demonstrative; it is certainly more popular in the common acceptation of the term, and necessarily more open to criticism than with us. Now and then, however, such evidences of the power and nobility of the Craft are manifested as to silence enemies for the time, and awaken a spirit of admiration. Like everything else in America, Freemasonry is carried out on a large scale; even the acts of charity are marked by the spirit and enthusiasm which characterise the brethren generally. They seem equal to any occasion, and it is one of their proudest claims to admiration that they do not limit their beneficent labours. Witness the floods that swept the Valley of the Ohio, which caused such wide-spread desolation. The poor in Cincinnati suffered severely, but the Freemasons of the city were among the most earnest workers for their relief. Of course the citizens generally laboured in the same direction as well, but it was the members of the Craft who conceived and carried out one mode of relief that did more than anything else to rescue life and property. Boats were wanted, and immediately the word was sent to Cleveland: "Send us a number of row-boats." That night a dozen were sent, with a message that if more were needed, they should be forwarded; also, that if necessary, "a life-saving crew, with all needed provisions to make them effective," should follow immediately. Bro. Cornelius Moore, writing on this subject while on the narrow ledge of life which divides it from death, says:—

> The next day the Masonic fleet, manned and equipped by the strong arms of the Brotherhood, was afloat on the raging stream and submerged lowlands, rendering efficient help wherever help was most needed. Each boat carried a captain to direct, and a crew of strong Craftsmen, ready and able to do his bidding. Besides, each bore a small blue flag, with the square and compasses upon it; and wherever one of these boats of relief was seen, it was hailed with delight. And no wonder, it was a flotilla of Peace, messengers of mercy, bringing help and hope, and gladness to all, without distinction of age, sex, or church, or party. In those days of desolation and distress, when homes were being swept away, and the helpless were adrift on the angry flood, and millions of property were being destroyed—the Fraternity was abreast of public sentiment, and in the very front rank of the helpers.

Well may Bro. Moore invoke the "blessings of heaven to rest upon such true and constant Masons." Who would not join in such a prayer? Such an act redeems a multitude of faults, and proves that the hearts of the brethren in America beat as true to the principles of the Craft as anywhere else in the world. They rejoice in great freedom, they may even push their displays to the verge of licence, but when cause arises, they are faithful to the spirit of charity which Masonry inculcates, which braves difficulties and dangers in order that the suffering may be rescued and helped.

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Most Lodges are pleased to welcome visitors to their gatherings, but how frequently does it happen that their presence is not recognised until many of the brethren have left the table, or until some of the guests even have departed? No slight is intended, but the time wasted sometimes in the Lodge, but most frequently at the banquet table, makes it impossible to get through the toasts in reasonable time. Visitors very often come from a distance, and have to leave early, and it is only common courtesy to complete the welcome begun at the banquet, and which should be ended by that friendly recognition which the toast affords. Much time is lost in the Lodge room, occasionally owing to the want of skill or tact on the part of the W.M., and the time fixed for the banquet is often exceeded by an hour or more. The result is that the brethren do not sit down until eight o'clock, perhaps later; then the absurd length of the service of dinner carries the time on to ten or half-past, so that the hour for leaving comes before half the toasts have been duly proposed and acknowledged. This produces dissatisfaction and a sense of disappointment. The worst of it is that it is unnecessary, and might easily be avoided. Then there is another custom more honoured in the breach than the observance. Some Lodges meet in the daytime, at an hour when it is difficult for persons engaged in business to attend. In some cases this practice is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary. The Asaph Lodge, for instance, is chiefly composed of brethren in the theatrical profession, who cannot attend meetings except in the afternoon. In their case there is no choice. Take, again, the Royal Alfred Lodge. This was formerly composed of professional men, and the same practice was pursued; but now circumstances are altered, and yet the Lodge meets in the daytime as heretofore. There is no necessity for this custom being continued, and an alteration would be for the benefit of the Lodge as well as for the comfort of the members. In all these matters there requires a guiding spirit, not precocious fledgelings in the Craft, nor obtrusive Past Masters; but old experienced Masons, who know how to rule a Lodge and to make the banquet table the means of pleasant and profitable social intercourse.

—:o:—

It is always pleasant to hear from old friends, wheresoever dispersed over land and water, and it is still more pleasant to learn of their well doing. We have just received a letter from our old friend Brother John Constable, who writes from the Transvaal Hotel, Kimberley, South Africa. Many brethren who knew him here, who were acquainted with the good work he did for the Craft, will be glad to learn that he is getting on in his new home. He has allied himself with the fortunes of an old friend, the proprietor of the above hotel, which, judging from the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, is a very big thing. Brother Constable says the "hotel is one of the largest in the Colony, and cannot be approached in Griqualand West." The account given of it in the paper referred to reads like the description of one of our own most flourishing hotels. If it does not possess quite all the aids that a mature civilization gives us, it lacks very little of the ease and luxury that are to be found in this country. The hotel has no external pretensions, but once inside, its size and completeness at once indicate its character. The entire establishment covers upwards of an acre of ground, and affords every accommodation that the heart of man can desire and needs of horses demand. From the office electric wires run to almost every part of the building; the dining-room will seat over a hundred persons at one time; behind the bar is a billiard saloon fitted up with a table made by one of our best makers, specially imported. From this brief description it will be seen that the "Transvaal" is a very large undertaking, of which Brother Constable is the manager. We are glad to notice that the same energy that characterised him here is being displayed at Kimberley, and that he has won the confidence of those who are able to appreciate his labours.

—:o:—

Bro Constable was associated with this journal in the earlier part of its career. To him the Craft is indebted for much useful and interesting information, but his work in that direction was small compared with what he did for Masonry generally. He was always active and ever ready in the cause of benevolence. He earned the very enviable distinction of being made an honorary Vice-Patron of all the Masonic Institutions, a proof at once of his zeal and devotedness. He was not less energetic in promoting good working in the Lodge, and the difference he now experiences in this and in other respects strikes him somewhat painfully. He says:—"As to Masonic work, I'm dead." He does not think much of the Fraternity in Griqualand West; they are different to the brethren he has left behind. This is at once gratifying and disappointing. It is well to know that we in the old country do not suffer in comparison with others, but it is sad to learn that those of the Order with whom he has come in contact at Kimberley cannot command his respect, much less his admiration. Kimberley is not a Paradise of virtue; in fact, Bro. Constable describes it as a "hell," which "affords no opportunity for youngsters, saving the study of vice with all its deformities" With the improved tone of the morals of the people will probably come a better development of true Masonic interests, and then Bro. Constable will once again be in the element he loves. He desires to be remembered to his old friends; home associations often cheer him in his meditations; and although he cannot physically extend the hand of fellowship the friendships of the past have a firm grip on his heart. We rejoice to hear of his welfare, and we hope he may long live in health and strength.

GRANTS TO OUR CHARITIES AS REWARDS FOR SERVICES.

THE opening of another Masonic season brings us once more face to face with many subjects concerning the Craft which have already been referred to in our pages, but which, from one cause or another, have not become memories of the past alone. Such is the case with the subject now under discussion. We have, on more than one occasion, devoted our attention to it, but, so far, very little progress has been made towards the adoption of the system we advocate;—that some part of the sum annually devoted to rewards for past services should be expended in purchasing Life Subscriberships or Life Governorships of our Charities, rather than the all but worthless jewels with which it is customary to evidence our appreciation. We are aware of the old injunction, "Never to look a gift horse in the mouth," but we cannot help weighing the wants of our Institutions against the large amount annually expended in "jewels," and coming to the conclusion that it would be much better for a part of the one to be diverted for the benefit of the other. The innovation, for such we must call it, if it is to be considered in anything like a general sense, would be all the more likely to do good, as it would emanate from the heads of the Lodges, it seldom happening that any one but those high in office are made the recipients of testimonials, while it is only necessary to estimate the amount annually spent in London on Past Masters' jewels alone to see what large sums might find their way to our Institutions if no more than one-half the sums voted were expended in the cause of charity.

It may be there was a time when a Past Master's jewel was looked upon as an emblem of merit and ability, but surely there are few who really regard it as such at the present time, when its presentation has become, in many Lodges at least, as much a part of the year's proceedings as the installation of a new Master, and when the retiring W.M., who has simply been a dummy in the chair, receives the same as he who has really done good suit and service, both to his own Lodge and the Craft generally. It would not perhaps be worth while referring to this subject were we not reminded, by the long lists of candidates for our Schools, which we have recently reviewed, of the very large number of calls on our Institutions, which we are unable to meet, and, further, the very small number of applicants whose fathers have qualified as Life Subscribers or Governors of one or other of the Charities. We are inclined to think that were a column devoted to "jewels" on the ballot papers, it would contain more entries than does that which records the deceased brother's doings for the welfare of our Institutions, and while the one avails his distressed family nothing, the other would be considered by many brethren as a special reason for affording some aid to his orphan, and, we are convinced, would influence the number of votes obtained from outside sources at the time of election.

We do not advocate the total abolition of jewels, as

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those of our subscribers, who have read our former articles will be aware; but think that some arrangement might be made with the Institutions to provide a badge which would represent "Past Master's jewel with Life Subscribership" or "Life Governorship," as the case might be, and if it were officially recognised it would soon become a badge more honourable than any yet known to Freemasonry.

A meeting of the North London Chapter of Improvement was held at the Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, on 4th inst. Companions H. Stiles Z., W. M. Stiles H, Side J., Knight S N., Edmonds P S. There was a large meeting of the Companions on this occasion. The work was carried out by the Principals and Companions of the Metropolitan Chapter, in a very able and impressive manner.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Masons of Berks and Oxon is to be held on Tuesday next, 9th of October, at Reading, under the banner of the Leopold Lodge, No. 235.

Bro. T. G. Cowley Gambrill will be installed Worshipful Master of the Villiers Lodge, No. 1194, at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, this day (Saturday), by Bro. John Galt Fisher, the retiring W.M.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Hale Constitutions.—When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses, or neglect, then these Pills will work wonders. If they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box, Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all those cases of nervous depression in which the vital powers have become so weakened that the circulation has been rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. The Pills are suited to all ages and habits. A patient writes:—"Your Pills, to be valued, require only to be known. During many years I sought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your Pills soon restored me."

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:o:—

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—On Thursday, 4th inst., at the Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford. Present—Bros. J. W. Freeman W.M., Banks S.W. and Treasurer, H. C. Freeman J.W., Emblin S.D., Beckett J D., Ingram P.M. I.G. Past Masters Bros. Hutchings (Preceptor), Speight (Secretary); also Bros. Bullwinkle and Williams. After preliminaries, the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Williams being the candidate. The Lodge was closed in the third degree, and then called off. Lodge was closed in the second degree. Bro. Banks S.W. was elected W.M. for the ensuing Thursday.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Meeting on Saturday, 29th ultimo, at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. There were present—Bros. Bird W.M., Powell S W., C. Lorkin J.W., Pearcy Preceptor, Fenner acting Secretary, Gellen S.D, Dixie J.D., Jenkins I.G.; also Bros. Moss, Langdale, Laughton, Robinson, &c. After preliminaries, Bro. Moss proved himself an efficient F.C., and was entrusted. Lodge opened in the third degree, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, including the traditional history, Bro. Moss officiating as candidate. Brother Moss worked the third section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge closed to the first degree, when Brother Lorkin worked the fourth section of the first lecture, assisted by Brother Fenner. Bro. Jenkins, of the Dalhousie Lodge, No. 860, was elected a member. Bro. Powell was unanimously chosen to preside at the next meeting. A sum of 21s was voted out of the Lodge funds for the relief of a distressed brother. Lodge was then closed in due form and adjourned.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—At Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant. Brothers Cushing W.M, Christian S.W., Smyth J.W., Wardell S.D., Baker J.D., Watkinson I.G., F. Carr Secretary, Wallington Preceptor; also Brothers Allen, Brasted, Lorkin, Banister, A. J. Clark. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Banister candidate. The Lodge was called off, and afterwards resumed its Masonic duties. Bro. Lorkin worked the first, second, and fourth sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Christian was appointed W.M. for the ensuing week. A cordial vote of thanks was ordered to be recorded on the minutes to the W.M., this being the first time he had occupied the chair in any Lodge of Instruction. Lodge was then closed and adjourned.

Sir Hugh Myddelton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1602.—The usual weekly meeting of the above Lodge was held at the new quarters, the Old Queen's Head Tavern, Essex-road, Islington, on Tuesday, 2nd inst., when the ceremony of the consecration of a new Lodge was very effectively rehearsed by Bro. Jas. Terry P.M. 228, 1278, 1366, P.P G.S.W. Norths and Hunts, P.P.G J.W. Herts, Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. Bro. Terry having taken the presiding Officer's chair appointed his Officers *pro tem.* as follows:—Bros. J. Weston P M. 1602 S.W., J. Glass W.M. 453 J.W., J. Rhodes 1524 S.D, W. Hirst W.M. 15 J.D, C. Weeden 813 I G. After the consecration, the presiding Officer installed Bro. W. Hirst into the chair as W.M. The new Master having been proclaimed and saluted in the three degrees, appointed and invested his Officers. Bro. Terry then gave great pleasure and instruction to the numerous brethren assembled by the beautiful style in which he delivered the usual addresses to Master, Wardens and brethren. At the first time of rising the following brethren were unanimously elected members:—Bros. James Terry P.M. 228, 1278, 1366, &c., J. E. Terry 1964, J. H. Collingridge 1677, J. Evans P.M. 753, J. Child P.M. 453, S. Rushton 1677, J. Boulton 813, C. H. Ockelford 813, W. H. Newell 15, R. W Fraser 1507, Blackwell 1538, J. Rhodes 1524. A hearty and unanimous vote of thanks was awarded to Bro. James Terry for his kindness in giving his valuable time, and for the ability he had displayed during the evening; also to Bro. Rushton, for the very complete and able manner in which he had carried out the musical arrangements. After the Lodge was closed several of the brethren spent a most enjoyable social hour, some very good singing being developed. This brought a very successful evening to a termination.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—A meeting was held on Monday last, at Bro. Bakers', the Cock Tavern, Highbury. Present—Bros. Hall W.M., Galer S.W., Rhodes J.W., Collingridge Sec., Weeden S.D., Jones J.D., Dixie M.C. and Acting Preceptor, Goddard I.G.; Past Master Bro. Kidder, and several other brethren. After preliminaries had been fully observed, the ceremony of installation was rehearsed, Bro. Brock candidate. The brethren saluted the W.M. in the several degrees. The ceremony of initiation was then rehearsed by Bro. Brock, Bro. Bagnall acting as candidate. The Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned till Monday next, at 8.30; Bro. Galer will then preside.

Brixton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1949.—The usual weekly meeting was held on Tuesday, 2nd inst., at the Prince Regent Hotel (Bro. Monk's), Dulwich-road, East Brixton. Present—E. Bye jun. W.M., A. E. Albert S.W., Rich. Poore J.W., E. A. Francis Preceptor, Hy. M. Williams Secretary, C. J. Axford S.D., J. Amsden J.D., C. H. Phillips I.G.; also Bros. E. M. Money, G. W. Knight, S. Richardson, A. Jones, Thos. Poore P.M., James Stevens P.M., F. Hill, H. Hooper. Lodge opened in due form, and minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was ably rehearsed by the W.M., with Bro. Jones as candidate. Bro. Richardson proved his proficiency, and was entrusted. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed. Lodge was closed in the second degree. Bro. Albert was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Lodge was closed in due form and adjourned in perfect harmony.

INSTALLATION

OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

As the M.W.G.M. of England,

AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

28th APRIL 1875.

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W. G. PARKER, Photographer, 40 High Holborn, W.C.

Established 25 years.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 6th OCTOBER.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
188—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1365—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1572—Carnarvon, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
1559—New Cross, New Cross Hall, New Cross
1622—Rose, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1949—Brixton, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 173—Phœnix, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

119—Villiers, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
1273—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
1466—Hova Ecclesia, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton
1567—Elliot, Railway Hotel, Feltham
R.A. 811—Yarborough, Old Ship Hotel Brighton

MONDAY, 8th OCTOBER.

22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
58—Felicity, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
59—Royal Naval, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
177—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
193—Confidence, Anderton's Fleet-street, E.C.
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
957—Leigh, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1237—Enfield, Market-place, Enfield
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1488—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd, Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1571—Leopold, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1695—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst).
1657—Aldersgate, Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1805—Bromley St. Leonard, Vestry Hall, Bow-road, Bromley
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 22—Mount Sion, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1366—Highgate, Gatehouse Hotel, Highgate
R.A. 1537—St. Peter Westminster, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.C. 71—Bayard, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square

—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings
75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth
107—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport
151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
[illegible]—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
262—Salopian, the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury
292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
411—Commercial, Flying Horse Hotel, Nottingham
481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Marle-street, Newcastle
502—Rectitude, Town Hall, Rugby
587—Howe, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
589—Druids of Love and Liberality, Masonic Hall, Redruth
665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis
721—Independence, Masonic Chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth
893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall
949—Williamson, St Stephen School, Monkwearmouth, Durham
1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness
1069—United Brothers, Castle Hotel, Southsea
117—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
1253—Travellers, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1436—Sandgate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds
1611—Eboracum, Queen's Hotel, Micklegate, York
1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea
1790—Old England, Masonic Hall, New Thornton Heath
1861—Claremont, School-room, Esher, Surrey
R.A. 154—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
R.A. 379—Tyrie, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
R.A. 485—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
K.T. 52—Richard de Vernon, Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley
R.C. 12—Red Cross, Athenæum, Lancaster

TUESDAY, 9th OCTOBER.

15—Kent, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
167—St. John, Holly Bush, Hampstead
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
180—St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall, W.C
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
198—Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
211—St. Michael, Albion, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
228—United Strength, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, City
548—Wellington, White Swan, Deptford
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Criterion, W.
869—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
917—Cosmopolitan, Cannon-street Hotel
933—Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1196—Urban, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1269—Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
1349—Fingars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1584—Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1593—Royal Naval College, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
1602—Sir Hugh Middleton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1614—Covent Garden, Criterion, Piccadilly
1668—Samson, Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, W.
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
1969—Waldeck, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 185—Jerusalem, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.

93—Social, 23 St Giles Street, Norwich
131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Truro
181—United Chatham of Benevolence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
272—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Main Ridge, Boston
284—Shakespeare, Masonic Rooms, High-street, Warwick
[illegible]—Northern Counties, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle (Instruct)
473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, Wakefield
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidenhead
603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Cheltenham
626—Lansdowne of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham
696—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Wednesbury
726—Staffords ire Knot, North Western Hotel, Stafford
892—Royal Edward, Royal Oak Hotel, Leominster
903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport
1120—St. Milburga, Tontine Hotel, Ironbridge
1250—Gilbert Greenhall, Masonic Rooms, Sankey Street, Warrington
1395—Stanley, 214 Great Homer-street, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
1347—Lorne, Greyhound Hotel, Checkfield, Surrey
1414—Knole, Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks
1465—Ockenden, Talbot Hotel, Sutton, Sussex
1508—Madoc, Queen's Hotel, Portmadoc
1515—Baildon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baildon
1678—Tonbridge, Masonic Hall, Tonbridge
1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool
R.A. 70—St John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princes Street, Plymouth
R.A. 163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
R.A. 265—Judea, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
R.A. 268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne
R.A. 280—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
R.A. 330—St. Petrock, Masonic Hall, Turf Street, Bodmin
R.A. 402—Royal Sussex, Masonic Hall Nottingham
R.A. 452—Frederick of Unity, 105 High Street, Croydon
R.A. 537—Zion, 9 Hamilton Street, Birkenhead
M.M.—Provincial Grand Lodge of Berks and Oxon, Reading
M.M. 15—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Gandy Street, Exeter
M.M. 152—Dover and Cinque Ports, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover

WEDNESDAY, 10th OCTOBER.

Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth
147—Jusdice, White Swan, High-street, Deptford
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
619—Beadon, Greyhound, Dulwich
720—Battersea, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
749—Belgrave, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E.
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond
861—Whittington, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
1260—John Hervey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1284—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1305—St. Marylebone, Langham Hotel, W.
1309—Lodge of St. John, City Arms Tavern, St. Mary Axe
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1415—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1503—Francis Burdett, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
1594—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1538—St. Martin's-le-Grand, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street
1596—Upper Norwood, White Hart Hotel, Upper Norwood
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1694—Imperial, Cadogan Hotel, Sloane-street, Chelsea
1718—Centurion, Imperial Hotel, Holborn-viaduct
1791—Creston, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1900—Montague Guest, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's Inn-fields
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st, at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 857—St. Mark, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
R.A. 1524—Duke of Connaught, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale
86—Loyalty, Masonic Hall, Prescot, Lancashire
146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
225—St. Luke's, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich
256—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
281—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster
288—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley, near Leeds
483—Sympathy, Old Falcon Hotel, Gravesend
567—Unity, Globe Hotel, Warwick
580—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
666—Benevolence, Private Rooms, Prince Town, Dartmoor
755—St. Tudno, Freemasons's Hall, Llandudno
758—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 7.30. (Instruction)
851—Worthing of Friendship, Steyne Hotel, Worthing
852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford
854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. Instruction)
1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
1037—Fletcher, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1069—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Church-street, Tamworth
1087—Borough, Bull Hotel, Burnley
1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1101—Grey Friars, Masonic Hall, Reading
1269—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
1278—Prince Alfred, Commercial Hotel, Mossley, near Manchester
1284—Denison, Grand Hotel, Scarborough
1284—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1342—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool

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1398—Baldwin, Dalton Castle, Dalton-in-Furness
142 —Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham
143[illegible]—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
152[illegible]—Earl Shrewsbury, Public, Rooms, Cannock, Stafford
1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1638—Brownrigg, Sun Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 8. (Instruction)
1643—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hebburn-on-Tyne.
1947—Stanford, Town Hall, Hove

R.A. 62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester
R.A. 350—Meribah, Grapes Inn, Stoneclough, near Manchester
R.A. 462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
R.A. 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 809—Etheldreda, Rose and Crown Hotel, Wisbech
R.A. 1177—Dinlych, Masonic Room, South Parade, Tenby
R.A. 1345—Victoria, Cross Keys Hotel, Eccles
M.M. 145—Constantine, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester

THURSDAY, 11th OCTOBER.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
67—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
1 7—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
206—Friendship, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
238—Pilgrim, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
879—Southwark, Southwark Park Tavern
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6 30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1076—Capper, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1216—Hendon, Head Quarters 1st Surrey Rifles, Camberwell
1237—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1425—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-road, Paddington
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1457—Bagshaw, Princes Hall, Princes-road, Buckhurst Hill
1471—Islington, Cock Tavern, Highbury
1558—Duke of Connaught, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1593—Ley Spring, Red Lion, Leytonstone
1599—Skelmersdale, Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street, E.C.
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1673—Langton, Manston House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1706—Plucknett, Bald Faced Stag, East Finchley
179[illegible]—Creaton, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
180[illegible]—Coborn, Vestry Hall, Bow
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 73—Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge
R.A. 1[illegible]—St. George's, Green Man Hotel, Blackheath
R.A. 619—Beadon, Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 813—New Concord, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
R.A. 1383—Friends in Council, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)
M.M. 86—Samson and Lion, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C.

35—Medina, 85 High-street, Cowes
97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Toward-road, Sunderland.
112—St. George, Masonic Hall, Fore-street Hill, Exeter
116—Royal Lancashire, Swan Hotel, Colne
139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury
216—Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
2[illegible]—Amity, Swan Hotel, Market-place, Haslingden
333—Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston
337—Candour, New Masonic Rooms, Uppermill, Saddleworth
339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith, Cumberland.
341—Wellington, Cinque Ports Hotel, Rye
3[illegible]—Faith, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe, Lancashire
469—Hundred of Elloe, Masonic Rooms, London Road, Spalding.
477—Mersey, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead.
546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline-street, Longton, Staffor .
636—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Morpeth
659—Blagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blyth
732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.
739—Temperance, Masonic Room, New-street, Birmingham.
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
786—Croxteth United Service, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
945—Abbey, Abbey Council Chamber, Abingdon, Berks
991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.
1058—Derby, Knowsley's Hotel, Cheetham, Lancashire
1098—St. George, Private Room, Temperance Hotel, Tredegar, Mon.
1144—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne
1145—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington
1147—St. David, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. German's, Cornwall.
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1204—Royd, Imperial Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire.
1273—St. Michael, Free Church School-rooms, Sittingbourne
1369—Bala, Plasgoch Hotel, Bala
1416—Falcon, Masonic Hall, Castle Yard, Thirsk
1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon
1576—Dee, Union Hotel, Parkgate, Cheshire
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1583—Corbet, Corbet Arms, Towyn
1697—Hospitality, Royal Hotel, Waterfoot, near Manchester
1782—Machen, Swan Hotel, Coleshill
1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
1915—Graystone, Forester's Hall, Whitechapel
R.A. 275—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
R.A. 867—Cabbell, 23 St Giles Street, Norwich
M.M. 16—Friendship, 2 St. Stephen's Street, Devonport
M.M. 21—Howe, George Hotel, Melton Mowbray

FRIDAY, 12th OCTOBER.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
157—Bedford, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
177—Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7 30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
83[illegible]—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
903—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
115[illegible]—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1201—Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1296—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1643—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 33—Britannic, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 569—Fitzroy, Headquarters Hon. Artillery Company, City Road, E.C.
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
K.T. D—Mount Calvary, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.

38—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary's-street, Cardiff.
64—Fortitude, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
155—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
459—Acre and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse-street, Goole.
526—Honour, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton
682—Dartmouth, Dartmouth Hotel, West Bromwich
697—United, George Hotel Colchester.
815—Blair, Town Hall, Stretford-road, Hulme
916—Hartington, Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne
1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Parliament-street, Harrogate
1057—Beaudesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard
1143—Royal Denbigh, Council Room, Denbigh
1259—Rock, Royal Rock Hotel, Rock Ferry
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 119—Sun, Square and Compass, Masonic Hall, Whitehaven
R.A. 137—Amity, Masonic Hall, Poole
R.A. 448—Da Sussex, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle
R.A. 601—Eyton St. John, Wrekin Hotel, Wellington, Salop

SATURDAY, 13th OCTOBER.

Quarterly General Court Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12
176—Caveac, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
198—Grecy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Stoke Newington-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 153 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1426—The Great City, Cannon Street Hotel
1607—Loyalty, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
1612—West Middlesex, The Institute, Ealing
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1671—Mizpah, Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street
1685—Guelph, Red Lion, Leytonstone
1745—Perseverance, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1964—Clerkenwell, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.
Royal Chapter of Improvement (Jan on Average), Regent-st., W., at 8
M.M. 211—Hammersmith, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street W, Hammersmith

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
1308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
1415—Campbell, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
637—Unity, Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore

ROYAL KENSINGTON LODGE, No. 1627.

ON Wednesday evening Brother Delacoste invited the members of his Lodge to dine with him at the Café Royal (Bro. Nicols), Regent-street, W., on which occasion there were present Bros. Walters S.W., Tanner J.W., Stevens I.P.M., Soppet P.M. Treasurer, Dewar P.M. Secretary, B. Leith P.G.D., Hay S.D., Langridge J.D., Driver, Thomas, Ramsay and Joap. Visitors—Bros. Dr. Ramsey P.M., Pigache J.W. No. 12, A. Halcomb P.M. No. 90, Liotott, and J. E. Shand P.M. and Treasurer City of Westminster Lodge. After the usual loyal toasts the I.P.M. proposed the health of the W.M. and presented him, in the name of the Lodge, with a very handsome massive cup (egg or oval shape, with tripod legs of lion's claws pattern), on ebony stand, with the following inscription:—

To EUGENE DELACOSTE,
W.M. Royal Kensington Lodge, No. 1627,
Presented to him during his tenure of office as a mark of esteem and Brotherly love.
1882-83.

The cup, which is a capacious one, having been filled with 1874 Moet's Brut Imperial, was passed round. Bro. Delacoste then rose; he said he could hardly find words to express his gratification and delight at the very great compliment paid him. The kindness of the brethren had indeed taken him by surprise. He had no idea his services would have been appreciated in such a substantial manner by the members of the Lodge; it would be an everlasting memento to him of the fraternal good-fellowship existing between him and the brethren. Among other toasts, that of the Visitors received full honours: all of the guests expressed the pleasure it had afforded them to see Bro. Delacoste held in such high esteem. Bro. Pigache and others enlivened the proceedings with some excellent songs; altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, No. 507.—There was a goodly attendance of brethren at the meeting of this Lodge of Instruction, at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, on Friday, the 28th ult. W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1206, 1426, the Preceptor, opened the Lodge at 7·30 precisely, when, amongst others present, were W. Bros. J. N. Bate W.M. Royal Jubilee, W. F. Kibble W.M. The Great City 1426, and W. Thurston P.M. Treasurer; Bros. J. B. Surjeant, R. Poore Secretary, C. W. Acocks, C. O Mote, G. H. Chapman, D. Stroud, J. Laurence, C. J. Axford, Payne, Tomkins, &c. The ceremony of installation of W.M. was rehearsed, with the object of affording special instruction to the W. Bros. Bate and Kibble, who are about to instal their respective successors in the Lodges of which they are the present Masters. These brethren very ably rehearsed several portions of the ceremony, and both gave promise of success in the discharge of the several duties which devolve on all Masters desirous of leaving their exalted office with credit and reputation. Time was found for practice in entry drill, which greatly interested the visitors. Bros. James Laurence and Tomkins were elected members. Bro. J. B. Sarjeant was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and the Lodge was then closed in perfect harmony.

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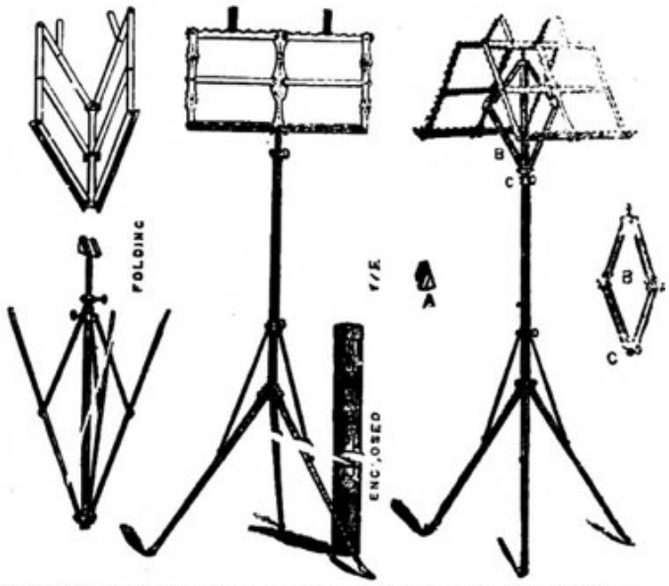

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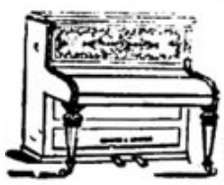

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THE

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MONEY, MORALS, AND EXPENDITURE.

FREEMASONRY, in the public mind, is associated with the belief that its members must necessarily be well-to-do or wealthy men. This idea was stronger a few years ago than it is now, owing to the fact that the Craft was confined to the few. Now the many join its ranks, in proportion as trade has blessed them, or ambition fired them. The possession of money in greater abundance than was formerly possible, the spirit of imitation of the follies and fashions of the upper classes, has wrought a change which has affected society at large, and Masonry in particular. If education had progressed at the same rate as had the accumulation of wealth, there would have been fewer evils to deplore than now exist. Money has been made more a god of than ever, and the worshippers of the golden calf have increased and multiplied beyond all precedent. The growth of this class is one of the peculiar signs and dangers of the times. They are not educated in the better sense of the term. They are ignorant of vital matters affecting conduct and the higher virtues; showy and anxious to be considered gentlemen. They are often illiterate, they despise the cultivated mind, or use it so far as it can minister to their vanity and pleasure, and spend their wealth in an ostentatious manner believing that the outward sign of power is the one thing needful. Such men are the gloss of society; they are smooth and shiny on the surface; beneath they are covered with spots and patches that impair the wholesome character of the whole man. So great has been the progress of this class that they may be said to have leavened the mass of the community, to have stamped it with the sign of Mammon, and made its worshippers the slaves of fashion and luxury. Under such influences society has changed its character, and appearances are ranked before comfort, and vulgar show before retiring modesty. All classes have been more or less affected by the development of this moral and social canker, and it is almost impossible to thrive now-a-days and be modest. A man to live must identify himself with the times, must abandon much that used to be considered necessary and virtuous; but which is now dubbed old-world and sentimental, fit only for enthusiasts and saints.

Freemasonry has suffered in consequence of the change that has come over society. The growth of the Order at one time was slow and sure; of late years it has been rapid. When the Prince of Wales became Grand Master the Craft assumed an importance in popular minds it had hitherto failed to hold, and men rushed with all the ardour of the slaves of fashion to become members. The question of fitness was lost in the prospect of prosperity, and Masonry became vulgarised to such an extent as to cause alarm to the more thoughtful brethren, who perceived the danger of externals absorbing the higher qualities of the Order. These happily still exist, and have power; to their influence must be attributed all that is best in the Institutions. The great body, however, have deteriorated, their moral and intellectual status has declined, and the fashion now is to estimate persons and things by their money value. Worshipful Masters must be showy men, and have pretensions to position and money; and he who can introduce most members to a Lodge is counted the more worthy of approval. At one time it was a cardinal creed that no one should be asked, much less pressed, to join the Masonic body. The theory still exists, in practice it is a sham. Men do ask others to become Freemasons, and, as a rule, they are not careful to inquire as to the fitness of their protegées. Masonry by this means becomes popularised and degraded. The high motive that should inspire a seeker after truth, as exemplified in a grand philosophy, is too often lacking; hence the beauty of the Craft, the noble teaching of its ceremonies, the mystery that surrounds its origin, and the inexhaustible charms of its history, are confined to the few. Some advance has been made in the esoteric study of the Order, and now and then new light is thrown upon the past; but the present partakes of the vices of the age, and these are occasionally intensified by exceptional circumstances.

Although the shoddy spirit prevails, there is yet a large element of charity in the Craft. There is no reason to complain of the amount of money subscribed to the various benevolent movements. It is creditable to Masons to know that nowhere in the world can their Charities be matched for extent or liberality. The complaint is, that there is danger of being too generous, of incurring an outlay too great to be borne, and of stimulating ambitions that cannot be gratified. How great this danger is can be observed in the plans and schemes that are continually being laid before the brethren. There is a feeling in the minds of many that the children in the Schools, for instance, are being over-educated, rendered unfit for the stations in life which they will most likely fill, and made discontented, because disappointed members of society. It is a singular phenomenon, but nevertheless the truth, that the curriculum of the Schools has been raised, while the mental and moral qualities of the Craft cannot be said to be improved. Solid learning is a good thing, it is nearly a perfect blessing when accompanied by a modest disposition. But when education is made the basis of show, of fashion and selfish ambition, it is more likely to be an evil than a good The idea of possessing something better than anybody else, of showing to the world what a grand thing Masonry is, has led to assumptions and practices more befitting the aristocracy than the middle and lower middle classes of the community. The tendency of the age is to over-education, to the development of the mind at the cost of morals and health, and the Masonic Schools are in danger of falling into the same error. Some say it is a mistake to educate boys and girls above the station the great bulk of them must inevitably occupy; and it may be folly in the case of the Masonic Schools, when so many children are waiting to be admitted. The great end should be to make the Schools applicable to the classes for whom they are intended, to embrace as many as possible, and to give a sound practical education, leaving the adornments of the superstructure to be added hereafter, when those who desire them will know how to obtain and appreciate them. The same spirit that would lavish money in the education of the children is observed in other directions. It is proposed to be generous in a particular case, and to grant Miss Davis, the head Mistress, a sum of fifty pounds towards expenses incurred by her during her late severe illness. It is never pleasant for an able and sensitive officer to have his or her claims brought before the public, and he is no friend who, in season and out of season, seeks to play the generous part with other people's money. It is not a question of Miss Davis's

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ability, of her long and faithful services. All these have been considered in the salary she receives. The breakdown in her health was unfortunate, but it was one of those incidents of life to which all are subject, and against which no protection can grant an immunity. The Committee very properly allowed Miss Davis to seek health in retirement, paying her the same salary as if she were fulfilling her office. It does not appear whether or not any one filled Miss Davis's place during her absence, or whether the ordinary staff discharged the usual duties. In either case the claims upon the funds would be paramount; in the first instance they would be absolute, and in the second moral. Nor is there anything to show that Miss Davis desires the help that is proposed to be given her. That, however, is of little importance, as one word from her would at once put an end to the proposition. It is unfair, perhaps, to place her in the position of being made the subject of dispute. Prudent counsels would have obviated the probability of contention, and a careful consideration of all the facts would have suggested silence at the present time. Such motions should never be proposed unless there is a very good prospect of their being carried unanimously, and of meeting with the full sympathy of those concerned. Under the circumstances, the better plan would be to withdraw the motion in deference to the feeling that has been exhibited, and in justice to Miss Davis, who is worthy of all praise, but whose case, just now, is neither urgent nor important. It may be a good bargain to give £70 for the accommodation of the girls at Clapham Church, but the question will naturally arise—Was it necessary? Apart from the sum itself, there are other questions which bear upon the matter. It is supposed that the Church is endowed, and it may be it is supported by rates. If so, it is a question how far the Committee were justified in incurring so large an expenditure. It is just double the outlay that sufficed for a Chaplain. It is not a serious item; did it stand alone there would be little if anything to question; but in every direction there are signs of increased expenditure, a tendency to excessive generosity, if not to extravagance. With the prospect of an enormous outlay in the rebuilding of the Temple, in the face of bad trade and the scarcity of money, it is not the time to indulge in chivalric liberality, and to mortgage the future. Without being mean, or neglecting any reasonable demands the Institutions of the Craft may make upon the brethren, it is imperatively needed that greater regard should be paid in the future to expenditure, and less to show and experiments of a sentimental character.

RAMESES THE GREAT.

BRO. John A. Weisse, M.D., of New York, author of "The Obelisk and Freemasonry," styles Rameses II., otherwise Rameses the Great (named Sesostris by the Greeks), "the Masonic Pharaoh *par excellence*;" and the subterranean palace or rock-tomb discovered in 1818, by Belzoni, he calls "the Masonic Temple of Seti I. and Rameses II." This is large language. If it could be substantiated, it would shed lustre on the Masonic Fraternity. That there is some ground for the assertion we admit. Reginald Stuart Poole, one of the greatest of modern Egyptologists, in his article on Egypt, in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," awards to Rameses the Great "the first place among the architect Pharaohs." In the Astor Library, New York, very beautiful illustrations of Belzoni's discoveries may be seen, and some of these "mystery chambers," as Bro. Weisse terms them, are finely portrayed, in colours, in the work of our Brother, referred to above. These represent, he tells us, "nine distinct initiatory meetings of candidate and master, and the intermediate persons, attendants, and even horrors, that have ever belonged to some of the Masonic initiations." Perhaps so. But, undoubtedly, Rameses the Great is one of the most noteworthy personages in Egyptian history, an "architect Pharaoh," a famous builder, whose stupendous structures even the destroying influences incident to the flight of three thousand years have not been sufficient to waste away. As the greatest figure in a long line of Pharaohs, the noblest patron of the Operative Masons of his time, and the alleged "Masonic Pharaoh *par excellence*," we shall devote a few paragraphs to a statement of his characteristic achievements, as revealed by the latest historians of the monuments and hieroglyphics of Egypt—Lenormant, Rawlinson, Brugsch, Poole, Wilkinson, Maspero, and Mariette.

Rameses II. was the third Pharaoh of the nineteenth dynasty, his reign beginning about B.C. 1360. Brugsch tell us, that a tablet found near the Temple of Dekkah in Nubia, built by Rameses, says that when he was but ten years of age no monuments were erected without his orders. Before the death of his father, Seti I., he defeated the Sardones and Libyans, so that they never attacked Egypt again, until after his death. He was recalled from an expedition into Ethiopia to succeed to the throne, and in the fifth year of his reign evinced the greatest personal valour, and vanquished the Hittites. The famous battle of Kadesh was fought in this campaign. In his eighth year he captured Shalam, probably (says Poole) Salem, or Jerusalem. In his eleventh year he captured Ascalon, and compelled the Hittite king to propose conditions of peace, written on a silver tablet. In the twenty-first year of his reign the conditions of this treaty were sculptured on the walls of Karnak, where they remain to this day, and have been deciphered by Maspero. This war ended most happily. Rameses II. received in marriage the eldest daughter of the Hittite king, and peace prevailed between the two great nations for more than a century. Rameses devoted the remainder of his reign to devising and completing those architectural wonders which to this day challenge the admiration of every Egyptian tourist.

Rameses the Great had his poet laureate, one Pentaour, who composed an epic on the battle of Kadesh, and inscribed his poem in hieroglyphics on the walls of the Temple of Karnak. This poem has been translated by Maspero, Professor of the Egyptian language in the College of France; and Gladstone, in his "Time and Place of Homer in History," goes so far as not only to compare the two creations, Homer's "Achilles," Pentaour's "Rameses the Great," but even to say: "Of the great Egyptian empire of Rameses the Great, and the nineteenth dynasty, Homer, or at least Hellas, may, or rather must, humanly speaking, have known something." And after referring to the prodigies of valour performed by Pentaour's hero, he inquires, "Was it the echo of these feats of war, or of this resounding celebration of them, that suggested to Homer the colossal scale of his 'Achilles?' * * * Not only is it probable that Homer had personal access to these sources, but we may almost say, it is certain."

But we are most concerned with the great architectural works of Rameses, which distinguished the greater part of his long and prosperous reign of sixty-seven years. To these we shall devote the remainder of this article. Here we should state, that Lenormant says Rameses II. was the first Egyptian monarch to adopt the plan, so familiar to Asiatic conquerors in later times, of transporting large bodies of prisoners enormous distances, and settling them in portions of his empire remote from their original homes. He thus planted whole tribes of Libyans and Asiatics upon the upper Nile, and these subject races he employed in raising his great architectural works. Among those so employed were the Hebrews, who had now grown very numerous.

The feats of architectural accomplishment of Rameses throughout Egypt and Nubia were so numerous that we can only refer to the most notable of them. First of these was the building formerly known as the Memnonium, and now commonly styled the Rameseum, at Thebes. The favourite title of Rameses, *Mi Ammon*, "the beloved of Ammon," was probably corrupted by the Greeks into Memnon. There can yet be read upon the walls of the Rameseum the achievements of the great king. With the aid of the "Hieroglyphic Dictionary" of Commodore Bro. E. Y. McCauley, U.S.N., one may puzzle out the recondite meaning of those hieroglyphics, written thirty centuries ago. Wonderful edifices! Only less wonderful the manifestation of skill that enables one to decipher the enigmas on those ancient walls! Over this Rameseum once towered the colossal image of the Pharaoh Rameses II. himself. It was formed out of a block of syenitic granite, estimated to weigh nine hundred tons, and to have been sixty four feet high. It measures twenty feet from shoulder to shoulder, the foot is five feet across, and a toe three feet long. Rawlinson says, "It was the largest of all the colossal statues of Egypt, exceeding in height the two seated colossi, in its vicinity, one of which is known as the

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"Vocal Memnon." Next most worthy of mention is the Temple of Dekkah. At its entrance are two colossal statues of Rameses, with sculptures recording his victories, and celebrating his glory. These are finely pictured in Manning's "Land of the Pharaohs." Last, and perhaps noblest of all, are the two rock Temples at Ipsamboul. These were visited by Bro. Edward L. Wilson, of Concordia Lodge, No. 67, Philadelphia, the artist-photograper, one year ago, who took a number of fine photographs of the Temples, one large photo of which, the gift of Bro. Wilson, is before us as we write. Mr. Fergusson, the great historian of Architecture, says, "The largest of the rock-temples at Ipsamboul is the finest of its class known to exist anywhere." The façade is one hundred feet in height, and adorned by four of the most magnificent colossi in Egypt, representing Rameses II. Nothing, it is said, can exceed their calm majesty and beauty. The mountain behind this façade is excavated to a depth of about two hundred feet. Within there is a grand hall, with eight side chapels opening into it, a second smaller hall, a corridor, and an adytum, with altar and figures in relief. The walls are covered with paintings and sculptures. Everywhere is the cartouche of Rameses the Great. The walls glow with colour, and are like the pages of an illuminated missal. All tell of the glory of Rameses, and all of his portraits wear the same expression of sublime tranquillity and repose.

Other notable works of this "architect Pharaoh" were, the completion of the Hall of Columns at Karnak, of the Temple of Abydos, and other famous temples at Memphis, Heliopolis, Tanis and elsewhere. In the ornamentation of his buildings he was lavish in the employment of obelisks and colossi. One of his obelisks, known as the Luxor obelisk, now occupies a commanding position on the "Place de la Concorde," at Paris, and is excellently described in Bro Lieut.-Com. Gorringe's handsome work on "Egyptian Obelisks," a copy of which Bro. Gorringe fraternally favoured us with. On this obelisk is a vignette of Rameses II., on his knees, offering two vases of wine to Ammon-Ra.

But, if we are to believe Bro. T. M. Ward, the author of a curious monograph on "The Obelisks" (Philadelphia: 1881), "There never was a king by the name of Rameses, because it is not the name of any person. Any king could have the phrase Rameses attached to his name, in order to show that he had received consecration, and had been accorded eternal life with the gods. * * The word, Rameses is compounded of 'Ra,' the sun, and 'Mss,' or 'Meses,' the mysteries — the sun and the mysteries." Well, if there was *no* "Rameses," there *was* the son of Seti I., who, Rawlinson says, "designated himself upon his monuments as Ra-user-ma Setep-en-ra Ramessu-Meriamen." We must say we prefer Rameses, or Rameses the Great for short.—*Keystone.*

The General Committee meeting of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held on Saturday last, at Freemasons' Hall, when there were present Bros. J. L. Mather (Chairman), Hogard, Tyrrell, Harding, Dewar, A. E. Gladwell, Jehanzie H. Kotharie, Williams, Berridge, Gillard, Whitley, Joyce Murray, Matier, Bowyer, Mann, Massey, Paas, Cubitt, Webb, Cooper, Britten, Motion, Morgan, W. H. Saunders, and F. Binckes (Secretary). After the confirmation of the minutes it was announced that a further sum of £1000 had been invested in India 4 per Cents. with dividend, and that the purchase price was 103⅞ per cent. Two deferred cases were considered, and the boys were placed on the list for the April election. There were three new candidates, Moore, of Lyme, Dorset; Haigh, of Huddersfield; and Milsham, of Sunderland. The cases were in order, and were placed on the list. Bro. Matier suggested that as the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution had lately passed a rule by which subscribers who had given as much as £200 to the Institution should thereby be constituted Patrons, the Boys' School might have a similar rule. Being asked whether he would give notice of motion to that effect, he replied that he would; whereupon several brethren objected, and Bro. Matier explained that at present it could only affect four old supporters of the Institution. Bro. Binckes did not see reason why they should not adopt the rule. Bro. C. H. Webb stated that he was present when the discussion on the proposal took place at the Benevolent Institution, and he objected to it. His idea was, that where subscribers had given large sums to the Institutions they should be credited with a certain number of votes to aid them if they should at any time personally require assistance. Bro. Britten, while not entirely agreeing with Bro. Webb, thought that instead of a Patronship being granted for money subscribed a subscriber of a large amount should have the benefit of it in case of his own candidature. After other expressions of opinion, the proposal of Bro. Matier was put into form, and handed in. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution met on Wednesday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall. Present—Bros. Raynham W. Stewart (in the chair), G. Bolton, Louis Stean, C. A. Cottebrune, A. H. Tattershall, W. H. Goodall, H. B. Marshall, W. Stephens, W. J. Murlis, J. Bulmer, C. H. Webb, T. W. C. Bush, R. P. Tate, C. J. Perceval, H. Moore, J. Brett, and James Terry (Secretary). After the reading and confirmation of the minutes, the Secretary reported the death of three annuitants—two male and one female. One of the annuitants was the oldest on the books, he having been elected thirty-two years ago. At the time of his death he was 94 years of age. This leaves Bro. Norris, the Warden of the Institution at Croydon, the oldest known Mason living. The Warden's Report was read, and the Secretary announced that he had entered into a contract with Messrs. Hall, Potter, and Co., of Croydon, for them to supply the Institution with coals during the winter months. The Finance Committee's Report for the quarter commencing 30th June was read, received, and adopted, and cheques as recommended were ordered to be signed. Two petitions for admission to the Institution by election were examined, and the petitioners were placed on the list. One petition was rejected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

We are not surprised at the interest that is being taken in the status of Past Masters question. It grows week by week, and by the time when the final settlement must be made opinions will be matured and no doubt a righteous decision arrived at. Throughout the discussion we have contended for the delay that has arisen, and now every circumstance goes to prove the wisdom of that policy. Indeed, but for delay, the question would have assumed an aggravated and angry form. The resolution passed on the 8th August was not the result of the enlightened judgment of the Craft; it was a vote given at the instance of a comparatively few enthusiastic country brethren, who were no doubt honest and earnest in their belief that the change they proposed was necessary. It is doubtful whether they represented the feeling of the country brethren generally, and it is certain that the majority of the London members are against the alteration. Time will disclose the relative strength of parties, it will also have tended to soften asperity, and to place the whole subject fairly on its merits. We have seen no reason to recede from the position we first took up; if anything, we have been strengthened by the various opinions that have been expressed. The Revised Rules, omitting the vexed one in question, seem to provide all that is necessary for the protection of Past Masters; and if, as it appears in some cases, to be desirable to deal exceptionally with some brethren, each Lodge should be left as the arbiters of the honour they wish to confer. No action of a private Lodge can override the Constitutions, and as these now provide for the status of a Past Master in a generous and liberal sense, fresh legislation in Grand Lodge is unnecessary. A joining Past Master may be a great acquisition to a Lodge, and if the power is given to them to recognise exceptional merit, all that is requisite will be done. It is purely a question for private Lodges, and they ought to have authority to deal with it, under reasonable and intelligent conditions. The practice has already been followed in some cases, and although there is no written law either for or against the custom, the fact that it has been winked at, shows that no great harm was anticipated from its practice. To make a law, however, which shall force a Lodge either to blackball a would-be joining Past Master, or assign him a position which may be offensive to the brethren, is stretching the power of Grand Lodge, and would be the beginning of an antagonism to central authority which all right-minded Masons would deplore. Laws should be based upon the principles of justice, with a probable assurance that they would meet with the obedience of all loyal subjects.

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LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. AGNES' CHURCH, MOSELEY.

THE foundation stone of a new church in the district of Moseley was laid on Wednesday, 3rd inst., with full Masonic ceremonial, by the Right Worshipful Brother Sir Edmund A. Lechmere, Bart. M.P., Provincial Grand Master, assisted by the Worshipful Brother Colonel John Machen, Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, and the brethren of the Provincial Grand Lodges of Worcestershire and Warwickshire. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, there was a large attendance. The new church, which is called St. Agnes, is being erected in a road bearing the same name, branching out of the Wake Green-road. The site has been given by Mr. F. Wilmot. The church will be erected from the design of Mr. W. Davis, architect, Colmore-row, Birmingham, and will be in the form of a cross, with nave of moderate width, and wide aisles. The present contract is only for a portion of the complete structure, the plans having been so arranged that, with regard to future extensions, no portion of the church will either have to be taken down, or left unfinished, except a temporary west wall. The first portion comprises chancel, clergy and choir vestries, organ chamber, north and south transepts, and part of the nave; accommodating nearly 400 persons. The second portion will comprise an extension of the nave and aisles, and the erection of a north porch, with tower and spire, providing additional accommodation for 326 persons. The tower and spire will be in the centre of the west end, and will look very prominent and imposing in this position, having a total height of 137 feet. The style of building is Gothic, of the geometrical period, with somewhat elaborate ornamentation. The windows in the clerestory will be much larger than those in the north and south aisles, the object being to obtain the principal light from above, as not only being softer and more equally diffused, but less in the line of actual vision. Buttresses are to be placed between the clerestory windows, adding much to the stability of the walls. The east end will be made square, partly because that is the distinctively English form of chancel, and partly because it allows the introduction of a very fine east window, which will be an important feature, both internally and when viewed from the road. The chancel, which will be of dignified proportions, will be provided with stalls, and will accommodate four clergymen, twelve choirmen, and twenty-two boys. The floor here will be laid with Minton tiles, and that in the body of the church will be of Barnettised wood blocks, which have the effect of reducing the noise of rising and moving to a minimum. A low screen wall is to be placed between the nave and chancel, forming a base for a screen, should one be desired at a future period. The altar, by its footpace being raised seven steps above the floor of the nave, will be made the most prominent feature in the church. The two vestries are to be on the south side. The architect has arranged for the erection of an organ chamber on the north side of the chancel. The extreme length of the church from east to west will be 127 feet, and the width from north to south 48 feet. It is proposed to warm it by hot-water pipes running under the aisles, the heating chamber being under the clergy vestry; to light it with gas-jets around the tops of the capitals of the columns; and to ventilate it by means of hoppers in the upper portion of the clerestory windows. Both inside and outside the walls will be faced with stone, and the church will have a tiled roof. The builder is Mr. William Bloore, of Alma-street, Aston, and the masonry work will be done by Messrs. Miller, Carr and Co. The first contract is expected to be completed in July of next year. The total cost of the completed building will be about £8,000. The cost of the portion now being erected will be about £4,000, of which about £2,500 has been promised. The Freemasons assembled about half-past eleven, in the National Schools, Moseley, where a Craft Lodge in the three degrees was opened by the W.M. and Officers of the Stability Lodge, No. 564, Stourbridge. The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master and Provincial Grand Officers having entered the Lodge, and being received with the customary honours, the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form. The Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, Brother Colonel Machen, accompanied by his Provincial Grand Officers, then entered the Lodge, and was saluted with the customary honours. The Prov. Grand Master, in offering his fraternal greetings to the D.P.G.M. and the Prov. Grand Lodge of Warwickshire, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Bro. Buck P.G.S.W., and was carried unanimously. The members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire offer a hearty welcome to the members of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Warwickshire, represented to-day by the D.P.G. Master and other brethren of that Province, and desire to express their cordial satisfaction at having an opportunity of working in unison with the Grand Lodge of Warwickshire upon so interesting an occasion. Colonel Machen D.P.G.M. Warwickshire, replied. A letter was read from the D.P.G. Master, Bro. A. F. Godson, enclosing a handsome donation to the Building Fund, and expressing great regret that absence from England prevented his attendance that day. The muster roll having been suitably called, and after the Provincial Grand Master had explained the arrangements of the day, A procession was formed, in the following order:—Two Tylers (with drawn swords), Brethren of the Province of Warwickshire, and other visitors, not being Provincial Grand Officers, Lodges according to their numbers (Juniors walking first), Architect with plans, a cornucopia with corn borne by a Master of a Lodge, two ewers with wine and oil borne by Masters of Lodges, Past Provincial Grand Pursuivants, Provincial Grand Pursuivant, Provincial Grand Organist, trowel borne by a Past Master, mallet borne by a Past Master, Past Provincial Grand Sword Bearers and Directors of Ceremonies, Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies, and Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Provincial Grand Superintendents of Works, Provincial Grand Superintendent of Works (bearing inscription plate), Past Provincial Grand Deacons and Registrars, Provincial Grand Registrar, Past Provincial Grand Chaplains, Past Provincial Grand Wardens, Provincial Grand Secretary with Book of Constitutions, Provincial Grand Treasurer with phial containing coins, &c., the Provisional and Past Provisional Officers of Warwickshire and other visitors being Provincial Grand Officers, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, the Corinthian Light borne by the Master of a Lodge, the Column of the Provincial Junior Grand Warden borne by the Master of a Lodge, the Provisional Junior Grand Warden with the plumb rule, the Doric Light borne by the Master of a Lodge, the Column of the Provincial Senior Grand Warden borne by the Master of a Lodge, the Provincial Senior Grand Warden with the level, Provincial Junior Grand Deacon, the Provincial Grand Chaplain bearing the Sacred Law on a cushion, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master with the square, the Ionic Light borne by the Master of a Lodge, the Provincial Grand Sword Bearer, the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, Provincial Senior Grand Deacon, two Provincial Grand Stewards, Provincial Grand Tyler. In this Order they proceeded to Moseley Church, where a special service was held. The prayers and lessons were intoned by the vicar (the Rev. W. H. Colmore) and the Rev. H. J. Coachafer; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. W. K. Ryland Bedford, Rector of Sutton Coldfield, and Past Grand Chaplain of England. The rev. gentleman took for his text Daniel ii. 34, "Thou sawest till that a stone was cut out without hands."

It was thus that, in prophetic vision, the man who, with the graces of the courtier combined the piety of the anchorite and the stedfastness of the martyr, to whom were opened the ineffable secrets of the counsels of the Most High, beheld that great revolution which has made the world what it is, and will go on transforming it until the time of the consummation of all things. It was when the fourth great monarchy was verging upon decrepitude, when the ruthless tyranny of the Assyrian and Persian dynasties had swept away the petty independent tribes who had by their feuds and maraudings kept the world in barbarism; when Greece, with her universal language, and Rome, with her commercial enterprise, her law-abiding instincts, and her religious indifference, had prepared, humanly speaking, the earth for the spread of the Gospel. Then it was that, without hands, without any visible machinery for success, a message was launched upon the world from an obscure province of Judea which, as a stone, might have pulverised the lime-compacted edifices of Babylon, broke down and dissipated the prejudices and traditions of ages, not with a new message, but with one which, old as the world itself, had never before gained a general hearing. It abolished the sun-god and the thunderer, the demons of the air and the nymphs of the stream, by revealing a true Father in heaven, by vindicating the latent divinity in human nature, and showing that it was possible to bridge the abyss which seemed to sever man from God. Let me draw the picture in the words of an eminent thinker, of our own day (Mr. Froude):—"Neither the philosophy of the schools, nor the mysteries, the festivals, the rituals of the heathen gods, availed to check the impurity of society, or to alleviate the miseries of mankind; but vice and wretchedness disappeared in every house into which the gospel found an entrance. This was true, and it was a truth which outweighed a millionfold the skilfullest cavils of the intellect. A new life had come into the world, it was growing like the grain of mustard seed, by its own vital force, and the earth was growing green under its shadow. Such an argument was unanswerable. No other creed could be pointed to from which any stream was flowing of moral regeneration." For eighteen centuries and a-half, these exalted doctrines have been published among men, generation after generation being sharers in the benefits arising from their dissemination. Yet the warfare is not accomplished, nor the and so a material stone is laid to-day, an emblem of the stone cut last enemy put under the feet of the great Captain of our salvation; without hands, from whence may arise a building made with hands, a figure of the true, of the heavenly Jerusalem, the church descending from above, to tell mankind the overmastering secret of victory over mundane things, the revelation of God made flesh and tabernacling in the hearts of men, this, the Alpha and Omega of religion—it has been truly as well as poetically expressed—

> In the most ancient time,
> When God and man were friends,
> And earth was rounded with a summer clime,
> And the dull doubt, that lends
> Sorrow to life, was all a thing unknown;
> Before those hours had flown,
> God walked at eventide thro' Eden's shade,
> And spoke to man, and man was not afraid.
>
> Cannot that time return?
> Is it not here for those
> Who, from the strong still work of God can learn
> His grandeur of repose?
> A day with Him is as a myriad years;
> A tear outweighs the spheres;
> And as He walked 'neath Eden's mystic tree,
> In the cool eventide, He walks with thee!

It seems to me, brethren, then, that there is an especial propriety in the Association of the Masonic body with such a ceremony as this of to-day, in times when men's minds are too often æsthetically disquieted by the symbols of the ancient Testament, recoiling from the elaborate, but apparently trivial, ordinances of external worship. If we at any time are inclined to withhold our intellectual sympathy from the visible Church, with its varied laws of oblation, its conventional guarantees of purity, its rules of ecclesiastical ritual, let us remember that the revelations to Moses, to Isaiah, and to Daniel, would appear puerile, if not unseemly, unless we recalled what those types and images meant, and were known to mean, by those to whom they were revealed; what, in fact, by the principles of visible language, then recognised, they must have meant. And as our mind appreciates the hidden language of type and figure, the whole economy of ancient Scripture, ceremonial, devotional, and prophetic, will utter no strange sound, although its syllables and sentences be

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strangely figurative in their combination. And who is better able to comprehend and to establish this fact than we Freemasons, who, drawing our traditions and imagery from the crowning honour of symbolic worship, the unrivalled splendour of the Temple of Solomon, reduce that magnificence to the elements of moral simplicity; see in the embroidery and the sculpture the rich dyes of Tyre, and the gold of Ophir, only the embodiment of the lessons of natural equality and mutual dependence, as children of one Father, whom the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain; who makes Himself an abode in the faithful hearts of those who recognise the threefold command, "What does thy Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God." Yes, brethren, I may humbly hope that, as the Old Testament is not contrary to the New, but, in fact, the very mountain itself from which the stone was cut, which overthrew the godless fabric of heathen imperialism, so we may see, in our symbolic traditions, a testimony to the truth of the Christian Church, of which we are not, indeed, an incorporated part, but still a vestibule, or outwork; that the preservation in our Brotherhood of the main verities of religion may tend to support that recognition of the Fatherhood of God, which is equally the constituent of natural, revealed, and spiritual devotion. For if there is woe to the Church, which divorces herself from the free atmosphere of rational belief, there is triple woe to the philosophic contemner of revelation. Noble as our breadth of Masonic brotherhood may be, we must beware that our foundation stone be one without hands, lest we fall into a philosophy which is stony and dead—a liberality most illiberal—an inhuman humanitarianism, which masquerades most sadly in the rags of bygone fallacies—

"That last drear mood
Of envious sloth and proud decrepitude—
No faith, no art, no king, no priest, no God,"

from which only the great corner stone, Emmanuel, can deliver us. May He do so for His mercies sake. Amen.

At the conclusion of the Service a procession was formed, and proceeded to the site of the new church, Mr. Beech, the Organist of the temporary church, accompanied by the choir, and the choir of St. Mary's, leading, followed by the members of the Masonic body. The latter included the following members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire:—Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., Prov. Grand Master, J. R. Buck 280 G.S.W., R. Broomhall 564 G.J.W., Rev. C. Black, M.A., 1204 G. Chaplain, E. Turner 252 G. Registrar, George Taylor P.P.G.S.W. 377 560 1874 G. Secretary, W. Barkley 280 G.S.D., A. Comber 377 G. Dir. of Cers., A. Green 498 G. Assist. Dir. of Cers., R. S. Blundell 460 G. Sword Bearer, W. Haynes 1204 G. Organist, W. C. Green 377 G. Pursuivant, E. H. Metcalf 1204 G. Assist Pursuivant, W. Ottley and A. C. Wightman 529 Prov. G. Stewards, J. Stanley and J. Smith 280 Prov. G. Tylers. There were also present among the brethren from Worcestershire H. Wilson P.P.G.T. as Prov. G. Treasurer, F. H. Lingham P.P.G.D. as Prov. G. Junior Deacon, G. H. Williamson as Prov. G. Superintendent of Works, J. Elgood and J. W. Chadwick as Prov. G. Stewards, J. Aston and John Blundell as P.P.G. Registrars, E. R. Hartley P.P.G.D., G. K. Patten P.P.G. Supt. of Works, T. F. Higgs P.P.G. D. of C., C. Williams P.P.G.P., and a large number of the Officers and members of the Lodges of the Province. Of the Grand Lodge of Warwickshire we noticed W. Bro. Colonel John Machen Deputy Provincial Grand Master, George Beech Provincial Grand Secretary, R. H. Vertegans P.M., J. T. Colling P.M., J. Cuff P.M., C. Lee P.P.G.W., Joseph Rowlands, H. Myers, J. B. Martin, J. Green, W. McEntee P.P.G.S.W., T. H. Smith P.P.G.S.W., Jas. Moffatt P.G.R., J. Loxdale Warren P.P.G.S.W., T. M. Humphries P.P.G.S.W. Staffordshire, Rev. J. Seddon P.G.C. Staffordshire, and others. The local clergy present were the Revs. W. H. Colmore, W. B. Benison, J. Williamson, C. A. Dickens, R. A. Deakin, W. K. Smart, G. H. Simms, and H. J. Coachafer. The laity were represented by Messrs. T. C. S. Kynnersley, C. Williams, E. Bottridge, W. H. Davis, W. Dyke Wilkinson, T. Hadley, F. Barlow, and others. On arriving at the site, a hymn was sung, after which the Rev. H. J. Coachafer P.P.G. Chaplain offered up prayer. The Rev. W. H. Colmore, M.A., the chairman of the Building Committee, then addressed the Prov. Grand Master, saying—I am requested by the Committee that has been formed for the erection of this new church to ask you to be kind enough to lay the foundation stone for it. It is with great respect that I make this request, seconded as I am on behalf of the Committee, and I now ask you to proceed to lay the stone. The Provincial Grand Master then addressed the assembly in the following terms:—Men and brethren here assembled to behold the ceremony, be it known unto you that we, lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country, and engaged by solemn obligations to erect handsome buildings to be serviceable to the brethren, and to fear God the Great Architect of the Universe. We have amongst us, concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which may not be revealed, and which no man has discovered; but these secrets are lawful and honourable, and not repugnant to the laws of God and man. They were entrusted in peace and honour to Masons of ancient times, and having been faithfully transmitted to us, it is our duty to convey them unimpaired to the latest posterity. Unless our craft were good, and on calling honourable, we should not have lasted for so many centuries, nor should we have had so many illustrious brethren in Church and State, ready to promote our laws and further our interests. We are assembled here to-day, in the presence of you all, to erect a house to the worship, honour and glory of the Most High, which we pray God may prove as it seems good to Him; and as the first Grand Master of Masons, it is my undoubted right to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe on this work. I call upon you to unite with our Provincial Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of Grace. The Rev. H. J. Coachafer having offered up prayer, the Grand Master said: I now declare it to be my will and pleasure that the foundation stone of this church be laid in due form. I call upon the Provincial Grand Secretary to read the inscription upon the brass plate, which was placed over the cavity in the stone, in which were deposited copies of the *Times*, *Daily Post*, and *Gazette*, a list of Prov. Grand Officers, a programme of the day's proceedings, and a number of coins. At this stage of the proceedings Mrs. C. Williams came forward, and presented to Sir Edmund Lechmere a silver trowel, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by Mrs. C. Williams, of Moseley Lodge, to the Right Worshipful Brother Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., Provincial Grand Master, on his laying the foundation stone of St. Agnes Church, Moseley, Oct. 3, 1883." She said she had pleasure in presenting the trowel, and she hoped the church would be a great blessing to the neighbourhood. Sir Edmund Lechmere, on receiving the trowel, said he need scarcely remind Mrs. Williams how cordially he received the presentation, which would prove a happy memento of the day's proceedings. The Provincial Grand Secretary, having adjusted the plate on the lower stone, and while the top stone was being lowered, the Grand Master dexterously spread the cement. While this was going on, the local choir, under the direction of Mr. Beech, sang Dr. Clarke Whitfield's anthem, "In Jewry is God known." The Junior Warden then presented the Grand Master with the plumb rule, and the Grand Master having applied the same to the stone, said: "I find this stone to be plumb, and that the Craftsmen have prepared it true and trusty." The level was then handed to him by the Senior Warden, and after applying it to the stone, he said: "I find this stone to be level, and that the Craftsmen have laboured skilfully." The square was then handed to him by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and on applying it to the stone, he said: "I find this stone to be plumb, level, and square, and that it has been truly prepared and truly laid, and that the Craftsmen have worked well." He then gave three knocks with a mallet on the stone. A Past Master then presented a cornucopia filled with corn, and the Grand Master, scattering a portion over the stone, said: "I scatter corn on this stone as the emblem of plenty and abundance. May the blessings of morality and virtue flourish within this building and produce fruit a hundredfold." A Master Mason then presented a ewer of wine, which the Grand Master poured upon the stone, at the same time saying, "I pour wine upon this stone as the emblem of joy and gladness." Oil was then handed to the Grand Master, who sprinkled it upon the stone, and said at the same time, "I sprinkle oil upon this stone as the emblem of peace and unanimity." He added, "May prosperity, happiness, and goodwill ever prevail amongst those who will minister within this house, to the glory of the Most High, until time shall be no more." The Prov. G. Supt. of Works then handed the plans of the building to the Prov. G.M., and also presented to him the architect. After having examined the plans, the Grand Master returned them to the architect, saying, "I now place in your hands the plans of this intended building, together with the necessary tools, not doubting your skill and ability as a Craftsman. I desire that you will proceed without loss of time to the completion of the work, in conformity with the plans and designs now entrusted to you. A number of ladies then came forward, and deposited purses of money upon the stone, after which a hymn was sung, and the benediction given. Before leaving the site, the group round the stone was photographed, and also a photograph taken of the whole gathering and surroundings. The emblems and requisites used in the procession, and at the ceremony were kindly placed at the disposal of the Province of Worcestershire by Bro. H. T. Lamb, of 5 St. John's-square, Clerkenwell. The procession was then formed, and the Masonic body returned to the National School, when the Lodge was closed.

The company afterwards assembled for luncheon at the Skating Rink, Trafalgar-road, Moseley. Sir Edmund E. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., presided, and there were also present most of those who had taken part in the previous proceedings of the day. The tables were laid out with great taste, and a capital menu was provided. The health of the Queen having been given from the chair, and duly honoured, the Chairman proposed, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family. He said they, as members of the Masonic Craft, knew how hard the Prince of Wales worked. They knew that he was ready at all times to give his services whenever they were required, and the admirable manner in which he discharged his public duties. Mr. Kynnersley proposed, the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese. The Rev. W. K. R. Bedford thanked Mr. Kynnersley for his kind expressions. He felt sure that the Bishop deserved all the eulogium that had been said. The Rev. W. H. Colmore then rose to propose what he thought should be considered the toast of the evening, the health of Sir Edward Lechmere, M.P., Provincial Grand Master of Worcestershire, and the Freemasons of the Province. He said those who were not Freemasons always thought, and rightly to, that Freemasonry was surrounded by very great and deep secrets; and some of them, especially the ladies, were anxious to know what those secrets were. But in spite of all the care that Freemasons exercised, the secret had oozed out that Freemasons were banded and knit together by a solemn obligation to do all they possibly could for the welfare of their friends. They all heartily thanked Sir Edmund Lechmere for taking part in the religious ceremony of the day, and making it so very solemn, and so very impressive. The Freemasons had given an impetus to their work, and this day all fully acknowledged. They could not look at the brotherly love which existed amongst Freemasons, at the wonderful work of charity in which they were engaged, without wishing them success. He most cordially wished them success, and trusted that Freemasonry would exist as long as time should last. He trusted also that they would continue to be guided by those two principles which had guided them in the past—the principles of love to God and love to man. The Chairman, in responding, said he thanked them most cordially for the compliment they had paid him, and [illegible] for the [illegible] which he had received. He felt (Laughter) was afraid he should disappoint some of the ladies present if he did not communicate some of the secrets of the Order, but as [illegible] he was not [illegible] which [illegible] was true that on the occasion a lady was discovered in a lodge room, and

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when she was discovered it was decided that she should be initiated a member, and she seemed to have no dread of the ordeal, but went through the ceremony, and became a true and hearty member of the Craft, and he believed that was the only instance on record of a lady becoming a Freemason. But although he could not reveal the secrets of the Order, there were circumstances connected with Freemasonry which might be freely discussed, and one of them was the historical connection of Masonry with some of the most interesting buildings in the country. Perhaps some of those present were hardly aware that in mediæval times some of the great dignitaries of the time were either Masons or great patrons of Masonry. Kings and princes of the country had also been great patrons of Masons. Queen Elizabeth was one of the first sovereigns who had suspicions of the Masons, and, being extremely anxious, entrusted one of her councillors to find out and report their secrets. He did not reveal their secrets, but he told her what they did, and she was so struck that she at once declared that she considered them men who cultivated friendship, brotherly love, and peace, and who did not meddle with affairs of Church or State. Charles I. was a great patron of Masonry, and his great architect, Inigo Jones, was a Mason, as was also Sir Christoper Wren, in the reign of Charles II. But the work of the Masonic body in modern times had been more of an educational and charitable character—such as the Masonic Schools, accommodating 215 boys and 230 girls—the Institution for Aged Freemasons, which provides for over 400 candidates, the males receiving £40 per annum each, and the females £32 each. Locally, Freemasonry had had a great influence, having contributed largely to the restoration of Worcester and Gloucester Cathedrals, Tewkesbury Abbey, and other sacred buildings. Their Lodges, too, opened and closed with prayer, and at every Lodge the Bible was open. They could not admit an unbeliever or an Atheist, and though the privileges of the Legislature might at some day be open to Atheists, the Lodges of the Freemasons never could. The Freemasons of Worcestershire were glad to be present that day, and congratulate Mr. Colmore on having so many willing hands to help him in the work that had been begun. He was gratified at seeing so many Masons present at the ceremony in spite of the inclemency of the weather, and also at being able to announce that the collections of the day amounted to £140. They were acting, he was glad to see, on the principle adopted by the church builders of old, not to attempt too much at once, but to begin with the most sacred parts, leaving for future years, and perhaps for future generations, any extensions that might be desirable. He trusted that not only the partial erection of the building would be carried out, but that before long the scheme would be carried our to its completion. It had given him great pleasure to be present, and he thanked them for inviting him. It was his hearty wish and prayer that God would prosper the work, and that the new church might be a blessing and comfort for future generations. The Chairman then proposed Colonel Machen Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, and the Freemasons of the Province. He regretted that Lord Leigh, the Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire, was unable to be with them on that occasion, but they had the pleasure of the presence of Colonel Machen, who had, however, been compelled to leave by an early train. He should, therefore, call upon the Provincial Grand Secretary of Warwickshire, Brother George Beech, to respond. Bro. Beech expressed thanks on behalf of Colonel Machen, who was reluctantly compelled to leave. He was sure that Lord Leigh regretted that he was unable to be present. For himself, he could only say that he was glad to be able to be present and take part in so good a work; and he might say that had it not been for the inclemency of the weather there would have been a much larger attendance. He could only hope that the work they had commenced would prosper, and that the seed they had sown that day would quickly germinate and bear good fruit. Bro. Charles Williams proposed the Visitors. He said when it was recollected that during the past twelve months the Masonic body had raised over £50,000 for their Charities alone, no one could be surprised if he was anxious to see the Brotherhood strengthened in that district by the formation of a Lodge in Moseley. He hoped that if a request was made, that the Worshipful Grand Master would grant it. Bro. Joseph Rowlands and Bro. John Simcox briefly responded. The Rev. A. J. Smith proposed the Ladies, which was responded to by Mr. John Wilmot, and then the proceedings terminated.

INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

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ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND LODGE, No. 1538.

THE annual meeting was held on Wednesday, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C. Bro. William Smith presided, and he was supported by Past Masters J. Hookey (Secretary), George Gregory, A. C. Woodward, W. Gibbs, A. C. Moffatt, Major Williams (Treasurer), &c. Amongst the Visitors present were Bros. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., P.G.D., D.P.G M. Essex, F. Binckes P.G.S. Sec. R.M.I.B, C. F. Matier P.G.W. Greece, John Paige 1572, A. Durrant P.M. 569, W. Mardbell 1426, Geo. Corble P.M. 453, J. W. Baldwin 1692, E. C. Massey P.M. 1297, Bentley Haynes J.W. 27, Robert J. Cook P.M. 913, C. James J.D. 15, Harold Levett 452, E. T Edwards P.M. 788, E. A. Wells P.M. 15, E. Stimson S.W. 15, F. H. Plummer J.W. 15, H. H. Cooper Alliance, G. Thomas 1194, J. A. J. Woodward 194, Rüntz S.W. 534, W. W. Morgan S.W. 211. W. Lancaster P.M. 1194, J D. E. Tarr I.G. 1293, J. Glass W.M. 453. C. Woolmer Williams P.M. 1275, F. C. Dixie 453, A. Field 30, J. Edwards 149, T. W. Legge J.W. 15, C. E. Tinney J.W. 1319, H. J. Dutton 1706, J. W. Robins P.M. 25, John Grey 933. The minutes of the last regular meeting and of emergency meetings were read and confirmed. Bro. Tee, a candidate for raising, was then introduced, and the W.M. conferred the third degree on him. The Auditors' Report, which was now presented, showed the Lodge had a balance in its favour of over a hundred pounds. The Charity Fund also was in a healthy condition, £22 15s 2d standing to credit side of the account. Some discussion arose as to whether any transfer of monies should be made from the former of these funds to the latter, but in the end it was arranged that matters should stand over. The W.M. now vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Charles Williams, who had undertaken the duty of Installing Master. The W.M. elect, Bro. Thomas J. Robertson, was presented, and the ceremony was at once commenced. In due course the Board of Installed Masters did their share in the proceedings, and then the brethren not yet entitled to "mount the levels" were admitted, and the new W.M. was saluted in the three degrees. The Officers were appointed as follows:—J. P. Parkes S.W., Hatch J.W., Williams P.M. Treasurer, Hookey P.M. Secretary, Liversedge S.D., T. G. Fluck J.D., David Barnett I.G., John Gilbert Tyler. Bro. Williams then delivered the addresses, and on taking his seat a hearty vote of thanks was passed to him for his services. This compliment having been acknowledged, the elegant Past Master's jewel was presented to Bro. W. Smith, and pleasing reference made to the services he had rendered to the Lodge. Bro. Smith replied, thanking the brethren for their gift, and then it was proposed that a letter of condolence should be sent to the family of the late Bro. Matter, an esteemed member of the Lodge. Some resignations were announced, and the name of a candidate handed in for initiation, and soon afterwards Lodge was closed. The banquet was admirably served under the personal superintendence of Bro. Henry Mills, and on the removal of the cloth the W.M. proposed the toasts. After that of the Queen and the Craft, the National Anthem was sung. In speaking of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the W.M. said the Craft were indeed honoured by having for its ruler so genial, so ardent, and so esteemed a Mason as his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In speaking to the toast of the Grand Officers, the Worshipful Master said this was a standard toast. It was quite unnecessary for him to debate on the merits of those who held these high offices. With the toast he would couple the name of Bro. Philbrick P.G.D. Brother Philbrick was sure that it must be a proud thing for any Mason to respond to a toast that had been honoured as that which the brethren had just drunk. He could not attempt, nor would he for one moment wish to suppose that the coupling of his name with it by his old friend, whom he rejoiced to see in the chair of that Lodge that evening, had anything to do with the reception of it. But he could say on behalf of the distinguished noblemen referred to by the Worshipful Master, that not only had they worked hard in the interests of the Craft, but that they well deserved their brethren's recognition and esteem and trust. He trusted he might be pardoned for saying that it was not merely a discharge of official duties and the acting as mere ornamental figures; the Pro Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master had each of them won the regard of their brother Masons; and he had himself known and seen, when the Provincial Grand Master was holding the seals of the Foreign Office, that Lord Carnarvon at anxious times in connection with the affairs of the nation; when his own time was of the very briefest, the first sacrifice of his time was always made in the cause of Masonry; no wonder that its interests were thoroughly cared for when they were able to have the services of such distinguished noblemen, in whose hearts the cause of Freemasonry was ever present. For the rest of the Grand Officers he returned his thanks. He ventured to say they thoroughly deserved the recognition the brethren had given them. The W.M. had stated to the Junior Warden that it would now become a privilege and duty of his to attend the Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge. He would find that an important matter was still before Grand Lodge, namely, the discussion upon the Constitutions of the Order. They had to see what was for the good of Freemasonry in the time coming, and to try to put matters straight as far as they could be put straight. They were not to think that the Masons of this generation were wiser than the Masons of the past, or that they were immutable. He felt a solemn and a serious duty was cast upon Masons of the present time, so to model and so to leave the Constitutions to the Masons who must succeed them; the book must be handed down with their great traditions preserved, but above all with unity preserved, the ancient landmarks respected, and that Masonry as it was in the past, as it is in the present, might long remain in the future. It was a great pleasure to him to come as a Visitor to a Lodge prospering as this was prospering, and which bid fair to march on its way adequately representing the great principles of the Order. He congratulated the Lodge upon the accession to office of his friend the W.M.; he would not anticipate what some other speakers would refer to, further than to say that when he saw the manner in which the W.M. take up his work he could not but think that it was very clear that the suffrages of the brethren had fallen upon the right man. The health of the W. Master was proposed by Bro. Smith, and Bro. Robertson said, in replying to the toast which so nearly affected himself in as few words as would adequately convey his sense of the very kind way in which it had been proposed and the hearty recognition it had met with from the brethren, he believed it was customary on occasions of this kind for an incoming Master to state in somewhat explicit terms the manner in which he meant to carry out his duties in the ensuing year. If from his manner to-night the brethren thought he should perform his duties properly, he hoped they would accept that manner as an earnest in that direction. He would merely now thank them very heartily for the way in which the toast had been proposed and received. The next toast combined the Immediate Past Master and the Installing Officer of the day. Both these brethren acknowledged the compliment paid them. In proposing the health of the Visitors, the W.M. said it was so important a toast that he was almost inclined to call it the toast of the evening. In saying that he was not casting any slight upon the accomplished brother who had just sat down, because he was included among the visitors. There was a goodly

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number of visitors present, including many distinguished brethren. He had no doubt that each of these brethren would be delighted to respond; but he intended to begin as he meant to go on, namely—to ask only one visitor to respond to this toast; but the fact that he should on this evening call upon two must be taken as the exception that was to prove his rule. He would therefore couple with the toast the names of Bros. Corbie and Villiers. Bros. Corbie and Villiers replied, and then the W.M. proposed the health of the Past Masters, and the Treasurer and Secretary of the Lodge. The Past Masters had deserved well of the Lodge, which was not a very old one, having been consecrated in 1875, but that it had prospered was evident from the number of brethren whom they saw assembled that evening. The Treasurer was a very old friend of his, and had initiated him. He was sorry to see that he (Bro. Major Williams) had been obliged to leave them. The Secretary, Bro. Hookey, was one who devoted himself to the interests of the Lodge in every possible way, and he was thoroughly appreciated by the brethren. He was sure the brethren would receive the toast with hearty acclamation. He would ask Brother Woodward and the Secretary to respond. Bro. Woodward and Bro. Hooker (Secretary) replied. Bro. Philbrick having been entrusted by the W. Master with the gavel, in order that he might propose the toast of the Masonic Institutions, began by expressing the regret which he, in common with Bro. Villiers and every one else, must have felt at the absence of their esteemed Bro. Goddard. That brother had laboured most zealously and assiduously in his efforts to promote the welfare of mankind in general and hasten the arrival of that most desirable period in the world's history—the millennium. Unfortunately the time of universal happiness, when the lion and the lamb were prepared to lay down side by side, and men, instead of being ready at all times to give a free rein to their angry passions, were anxious, and indeed resolved on, converting all weapons of offence into implements of peace, unfortunately, he repeated, this time of universal peace and prosperity had not yet come. There were still disputes raging, and many of these were only determined after an appeal to the dread arbitrament of war. There still prevailed, in all parts, an almost incalculable amount of poverty and distress, and though much was being done to alleviate this distress, there was always much that remained to be accomplished. It was one of the glories of the Mason Craft, and one on which the brethren might honestly and honourably pride themselves that it omitted no opportunity, left no means untried to lessen the evils which poverty and misfortune are apt to entail. No other society in the world could point to such magnificent institutions as those which owed their existence to the fostering care of the brethren. No other society could point to similar charities as being wholly supported by the free-will offerings of its members. This, he remarked, was especially so at the most recent of their Anniversary Festivals, to wit the Festival of the R.M. Institution for Boys, which was celebrated at the Crystal Palace towards the end of June last, and resulted in a total of subscriptions and donations in excess of £23,000. On such a result as that he felt it was incumbent on him to offer his hearty congratulations to the zealous and able representative of that Institution, who was present with them that evening, as he was present in other Lodges on most other evenings in the year, for the purpose of aiding by his powerful advocacy the cause of Masonic Charity. Bro. Binckes had indeed great reason to be proud of his successful efforts, while he (Bro. Philbrick) was not the less pleased that this toast had been entrusted to him, because it gave him the further opportunity of congratulating the W. Master of the Lodge on having taken up the largest individual London Steward's list at the Festival in question. That was proof, if proof were wanting, that the Lodge was thoroughly imbued with the generous principles of Freemasonry, and that its members were prepared to give due effect to them at the proper time, and in the most effective manner. Brother Philbrick concluded a very animated speech by associating with the toast the name of Brother Binckes, whose response was again and again interrupted by the warm approval of his audience. Having expressed the pleasure he derived from having his name connected with such a toast, and his belief that no greater Masonic charm existed than Masonic Charity, Brother Binckes lamented his inability to say anything new in relation to the subject matter of the toast. It was constantly devolving upon him to reply to the same or similar toasts; but even had it not been so, he must, after so able and exhaustive a speech as that to which they had been listening with so much pleasure, have found himself at a loss to say anything that had not been said before. However, he would take the opportunity of pointing out that the School elections were very near at hand, and that many were interested in the results of these elections who had not contributed towards the support of the Masonic Charities. To all such he earnestly appealed for help, and he had every confidence the appeal would not be made in vain. As regards the Worshipful Master of the Lodge, he congratulated that brother on having won the blue ribbon of the year. He begged to convey to him his very warmest thanks for the services he had rendered. He had received several invitations to attend Lodges that evening, but as it was the first he had received in connection with that Lodge, and as he felt he was under a great obligation to the W.M. for what he had done on behalf of the Boys' School, he had elected to attend their meeting and thank them one and all for having so fully realised the style and title of the Lodge to which they belonged. The other toasts that followed were those of the Masonic Press, the Musical Artists—whose programme was admirably carried out—the Officers of the Lodge, and the Tyler's toast. A pleasing episode occurred towards the close of the evening, when one of the Visitors presented several very handsome bouquets to Brother Robertson, who, as a matter of course, was highly gratified at the compliment. One thing alone detracted from the enjoyment that attended our presence in the Lodge. The musical programme, though it gave every satisfaction, and, as we have said already, was admirably carried out, was on far too ambitious a scale. The services of no less than seven artists had been engaged, and each toast—and there was no less than twelve of them—was followed by a song. Consequently, the meeting was a protracted one. We see no reason whatever why, on these occasions, so much expense should be lavished on an entertainment which is quite uncalled for, and why the brethren should be required to sit to so late an hour—as they must do if they would avoid offence. Some of the most agreeable meetings we have had the privilege of attending have terminated at about the reasonable hour of ten, after which, if any were so minded, they could sit down quietly and enjoy an hour's social conversation. In our opinion, these late hours are quite uncalled for, while the expense of a banquet is quite sufficient outlay without adding to it in respect of an elaborate concert by processional artists.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT LODGE, No. 1558.

THERE was a large gathering of the brethren at the Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road, on Thursday afternoon, on the occasion of the installation of the W.M. elect, Bro. C. Sims. The business was heavy, and an early start was made. The feeling and interest exhibited in the proceedings was gratifying, not only to the incoming Master, but also to the retiring W.M., Bro. S. Taylor. The members of the Lodge mustered in force, and the attendance of visitors was exceedingly large. Among the latter present we observed the following brethren:—Grammer W.M. 27, G. Schadler W.M. and W. Walker J.D. 65, J. N. Bate W.M. 72, R. Barham P.M. and R. W. Harvey I.G. 144, A. Dockerell W.M. 145, J. Walker W.M. 172, Farwig P.M. 180, S. Martin, S.W. 188 and W.M. 1320, A. J. Paton Org. 205, W. Fieldson I.P.M. 548, E. Brooks 766, T. Guignard 862, T. C. Kellaway 957, F. Brown 1158, M. S. Larlham P.M. 1216, F. C. Moufiet S.W. 1305, J. W. F. Cox W.M. 1314, J. Johnson S.W., F. H. Baker J.W., and H. A. Stunt 1320, T. W. Headon 1426, R. Forster P.M. 1441, D. Hilton S.W., H. Treacher and J. S. Waldron 1475, H. Youngman J.W. 1571, O. L. Finch 1641, J. Cox W.M., J. Hill S.D., C. C. Gibby J.D. and E. A. Grover 1658, C. F. Luckhurst 1604, A. Stokes W.M. 1839, G. J. Dawson P.M. 1853, R. J. Taylor Worshipful Master, and J. W. Chapman W. Master elect 1922. Bro. G. J. Dawson discharged the duties of Installing Master in a very effective manner, showing that he is not only well acquainted with the language of the ceremony, but that he knows how to give it with skill and precision. After having been duly installed, the W.M. Bro. C. Sims invested his Officers as follow:—Bros. S. Taylor I.P.M., J. Smith S.W., S. S. Stokes J.W., C. R. Power P.M. Treasurer, W. Mitchell P.M. Secretary, T. Nettlefold S.D., W. Briscoe J.D., T. E. Walker I.G., J. Plummer and W. Clayton Stewards, W. Brown M.C., W. Back Organist. Bro. Henry Thomas was re-appointed Tyler. The retiring P.M., Bro. Taylor, was presented with a very handsome Past Master's jewel, and some highly complimentry remarks were made with regard to the way in which he had discharged the duties of his office. Evidently Brother Taylor is a favourite with the Lodge, and deservedly so, judging by his genial and courteous manner. When he assumed the rule of the Lodge he had only a balance to commence with of £1 0s 4d, and he left for his successor £72 13s 8d. This result had been accomplished by prudent government, and was no doubt owing in no little degree to the estimation in which Bro. Taylor is held. The W.M., Bro. Sims, commenced his year of office well, and if he continues as well as he has begun he will be able, not only to be generous, a disposition he is strongly inclined to, but to leave the treasury in a flourishing state. He successfully initiated Messrs. Henry W. Prior, Joseph Sutton and Harry Cochrane; and others are awaiting the same ceremony at his hands. The business of the Lodge was not concluded until long after the time fixed for the banquet; every provision, however, was made for the temporary refreshment of the brethren, and the general wish appeared to be that the visitors especially should make themselves at home. Bro. Mitchell, the Secretary, was constantly looking after the comforts of the brethren of the Lodge and the guests, in which work he was ably assisted by Bro. P.M. Ranacres. The banquet was excellent, and served in the caterer's (Bro. Venables) best manner. There was a profusion of choice viands, but delay in sitting down had somewhat upset the chef's calculations, with the result that some of the fish was too much cooked. Where all was so good, it seems unkind to notice a defect the cause of which was so obvious. We refer to the matter simply in defence of Bro. Venables, and as a protest against the too common practice of irregularity as to time. The banquet took an inordinate length of time to complete; this, coupled with the delay referred to, brought on a late hour before the toasts were approached. We should not forget to mention that nearly 100 brethren sat down at the banquet tables, and that during the service of the several dishes a capital band discoursed some pretty lively music. The usual loyal toasts were given and responded to in an appropriate manner, and the singing between was both good and amusing. Bro. R. J. Taylor, Back and others contributed to this portion of the proceedings, and during the evening Bro. Dawson declaimed the "Bridge of Sighs" with touching force and emphasis. There was a happy combination of toast, speech, and song, a profusion of all that could minister to the inner man, not forgetting even the beautiful. The menu cards and toast list were pretty and effective, and each brother was supplied with a choice buttonhole of flowers. Bro. Sims has commenced under favourable circumstances, and there is every evidence of a prosperous year before him. It will be his own fault if he does not retire at the end with a high position in the Lodge, such as he evidently aspires to.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this never-failing medicine. A lady, long a martyr to dyspeptic tortures, writes that Holloway's Pills made her feel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, have greatly improved; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger; her dull, sick, bilious look has departed, and gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she is altogether a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly, nor do they ever induce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and control excessive action.

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TARIFF on APPLICATION to **Bro. A. BEGBIE.**

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL SPECIAL BUILDING FUND.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

In connection with such Special Fund, attainable until 31st December 1883.

Any present Life Governor of the General Fund, or any Donor who may qualify as such up to the date named above, will receive—

TWO VOTES,—instead of One Vote, for LIFE, for every FIVE GUINEAS contributed to the "Special Fund."

Lodges, Chapters, &c., similarly qualified may secure Two Votes instead of One Vote—for every *Ten Guineas* contributed to the "Special Fund."

*** Ladies, and "Lewises"—being minors—similarly qualified, and all Vice-Presidents, will receive FOUR Votes for every Five Guineas so contributed.

Contributors of less than Five Guineas, to the "Special Fund," will be entitled to Votes as under ordinary conditions.

Lymington Villa, Clapham, S.W.
July 1883.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I am *personally* interested in the undermentioned case, the applicant being related to me. The sad circumstances under which the application is made are such as to justify the most strenuous exertions on the part of those who can sympathise with misfortune, and desire to mitigate unmerited distress.

If you will help me at the ensuing Election, I shall be very greatly obliged to you. The promise of your proxies and of your interest in support of this case will be highly esteemed and remembered should occasion arise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,
JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.

The favour of your Vote and Interest is respectfully and earnestly solicited on behalf of

KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON,

AGED 8 YEARS

Daughter of Brother Charles George Gibson P.M. 223, 189 (now in Australia), who from unfortunate circumstances is unable to contribute anything towards the maintenance of his Wife and Six Children.

The case is strongly recommended by

W. Bro. Isaac Latimer, J.P., P.M. 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon.
W. Bro. William Derry P.M. 156 P.G.J.W. Devon.
W. Bro. J. Edward Curteis P.M. 70, 189 P.P.G.S.W. Devon, V. Pat. R.M.I.B. V.P. R.M.B.I.
W. Bro. A. McPherson Walls P.G. Std., Vice-Pres.—Lloyds.
*W. Bro. E. F. Storr P.M. 22, 1679. P.Z. 1044, Z. 192, Mayday Villas, Bartholomew Road, Kentish Town, N.W.
W. Bro. E. C. Mather P.M. 23, 71 Fleet Street.
*W. Bro. J. Farmaner P.M. 28, 185, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. J. Hainsworth P.M. 28, 8 Coleman Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. J. Thomas P.M. 28, 138 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
W. Bro. T. Grove P.M. 1769, 173 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
*W. Bro. Thomas Fairweather P.S.W. 22, 15 Watling Street, E.C.
W. Bro. James Stevens P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, P.Z., &c., Clapham, S.W.

Proxies will be thankfully received by those marked thus (*); also by the Mother, Mrs. C. G. Gibson, 14 Endsleigh Place, Plymouth.

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR

MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1878 in No. [illegible], [illegible], New Zealand, joined Nelson, Christchurch, New Zealand, and [illegible] No. 1241, [illegible] Zealand, was at [illegible] District Grand Chaplain Westland, and District Grand Treasurer [illegible] Island, New Zealand.

Votes thankfully received by

Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by
Bro. C. J. PEARCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thistle Place, S.W.

FIRST AND LAST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

YOUR VOTES AND INTEREST [illegible] solicited on behalf of AMY MARIA [illegible] Daughter of Bro. Frank Vincent [illegible] of the Union Workhouse, [illegible] No. 14.

[illegible], Pall Mall, and 1 [illegible] Square, S.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys,

WOOD GREEN, LONDON, N.

Patron:
Her Majesty the Queen.

President:
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., M.W.G.M.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers will be held in the Large Hall, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, on MONDAY, the 15th day of October 1883, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Institution.

To consider the following Notice of Motion, by Bro. C. F. Matier V.P.:—

"Every individual donor of 200 guineas by one payment, or in sums of not less than five guineas each, shall become a patron, and have 80 votes at all elections of boys."

To elect 20 boys from an approved list of 64 candidates, reduced to 63 by the withdrawal of No. 42, Simmons, George John.

The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock noon precisely. The ballot for the election of boys will open at one o'clock, or so soon as the general business of the court shall have terminated, and will close at three o'clock precisely.

By order,
FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G. Std.),
Vice-Patron, Secretary.

Offices—6 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.
6th October 1883.

Candidate withdrawn since meeting of General Committee, 6th instant:—
No. 46, LYON, WILLIAM BERESFORD.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

WILL BE HELD IN JUNE 1884.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G.

R.W. PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF OXFORDSHIRE,

Has most kindly consented to preside.

The services of Brethren willing to act as Stewards are earnestly solicited and will be gratefully acknowledged.

HOLLY BUSH TAVERN, HAMPSTEAD,

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The members of the St. John's Lodge, No. 167, have held their meetings at this establishment for many years.

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C. M. FROUD, Proprietor.

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London: C. Mitchell and Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; and Simpkin and Co., Stationers' Hall-court.

FIRST APPLICATION.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

THE favour of the VOTES and INTEREST of the Governors and Subscribers is earnestly solicited on behalf of

LIONEL BLENKINSOP J. MANBY,

AGED 8 YEARS.

The Candidate's father, Bro. John G. Manby, was initiated in the Sincerity Lodge, No. 242, [illegible], and afterwards joined the Lodge of Loyalty and Benevolence, No. 1[illegible], and the Chapter, and continued to be a subscribing member of [illegible] until [illegible], which took place in January 1883. He leaves a widow and four young children very little provided for.

Proxies will be thankfully received by the widow, Mrs. MANBY, Ashwick Cottage, Dunkerton, Bath.

FUNERALS.

Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON
COFFIN MAKERS & UNDERTAKERS,
17 NEWMAN'S STREET, OXFORD ST. W.C.
And at 30 FOREST HILL ROAD, PECKHAM RYE, S.E.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

THERE is a spirit of reserve in English Freemasonry, which tends to preserve its dignity, to enhance its claims to admiration. There are times when displays are tolerated, even welcomed. These are special occasions, when some great event is about to take place, such as the laying of the foundation stone of some important structure or the funeral of some exalted brother. Then reserve melts before the dawn of rejoicing or the afternoon of lamenting, and the brethren discharge some of their symbolical functions in public. In London, beyond the attendance of the brethren at the grave of a departed brother, wearing a simple sprig of acacia, outward Masonic display is very seldom witnessed. In the provinces the Craft are more prone to demonstrations, which sometimes assume a very pleasing character. At Norwich, for instance, where the Provincial Grand Lodge usually hold their annual meeting, it is customary for the brethren to assemble in a building abutting on the cloisters of the Cathedral, dress, take their places in the nave and in due order, wearing regalia, march into the choir where service is performed. The sight is interesting and might very easily be made more imposing. The whole thing is done in a hum-drum hasty fashion, without any of that spirit and enthusiasm so characteristic of our northern brethren. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Chester have just held their annual meeting at Stalybridge, and we read that after the close of their labours, the brethren, headed by the Stalybridge Borough Band, went in procession to St. Paul's Church, where a sermon was preached. There is no canon against such displays, and so long as they are not carried to the verge of extravagance or tawdryness they may be permitted if not officially sanctioned.

—:o:—

Here is another instance. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Cumberland and Westmoreland, when they met on the 28th ult., at Egremont, after the conclusion of labour, most of which was devoted to charitable work, formed in procession, and accompanied by the Whitehaven Artillery Band, marched to the Parish Church, where they were exhorted to take firm hold of "Faith, Hope, and Charity." The brethren were not content with walking in procession to the church, but they returned in a similar manner, and then sat down to that reward which good work honestly done should always command.

—:o:—

There was a good deal of looting during the American War, Freemasons' Lodges sharing the fate of other places offering a chance of plunder. One event happened during the war which reads more like a romance than a reality. The battle of Fredericksburg took place in December 1862, and afforded an opportunity for despoiling the enemy. Brother W. L. Young, then a captain, after the battle, found in the possession of a private of artillery, a silver level, which he retained. He subsequently became acquainted with Bro. J. R. Spotswood, who was a member of the Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4 who informed him that the Lodge Room had been broken into and stripped of its valuable contents, including some relics of the early history of the Lodge, the jewels which had been worn by Bro. George Washington, who was a member of the Lodge. He said no doubt the level previously was one of the stolen jewels. Bro. Young was satisfied of the correctness of the statement, and sent a letter containing the whole facts, together with the jewel to Integrity Lodge, No. 187, asking them to hold it in trust until the war was ended, when the jewel could be returned to its rightful owners. The trust was accepted, and the level was placed, with other property of the Lodge, in a place of safety, and then forgotten. A change of Secretaries recently took place in the Integrity Lodge, when Bro. David Ritten-house, after thirty-eight years service, retired, and Brother L. Matthews took his place. The latter, upon assuming the duties of his office, examined the property of the Lodge, and discovered the stolen level. The matter, thus revived, was pursued, and after some correspondence, the level was duly handed over to the Fredericksburg Lodge, after having been missing for twenty-one years. The brethren of the latter Lodge were unprepared for restoration of the prized jewel, and when, therefore, they received it at the hands of a deputation from Integrity Lodge, great was their rejoicing. We need hardly state that the visitors were welcomed with enthusiasm, and a very pleasant social evening was spent in fraternal intercourse.

—:o:—

We are not among those who admire the martinets of Freemasonry, who frequently contend most ardently for the letter of the Craft, but who most grossly violate its spirit. We have seen some strange examples of this genus, these lovers of externals, and have not been surprised at the contradiction their actions often suggested. For instance, we knew a Provincial Grand Secretary who was shocked at a brother publishing notices of Lodge meetings in his paper without first seeking the authority of the Provincial G. Master, but who turned his back upon a brother in the rudest and most ungentlemanly manner when the said brother temperately asked for information upon a matter affecting himself, and which might have been unfairly pressed against him. We need scarcely add that the Province referred to was not remarkable for its activity or charitable impulses under the management of such a Secretary.

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Liberty is rather an expensive article in the United States, especially among Freemasons. Every State must have its rights independent of other States, and, of course, where three Lodges exist there and then must arise a Grand Lodge, with all the honours, cares and responsibilites of the oldest body in the Order. In America there is very little honorary service, and therefore not much of that personal responsibility which is the life and soul of true charity, the essence of friendship, and the great prompter of action. Men are paid for everything they do, with the result of the development of corruption and selfishness to an enormous extent. We have given some examples of self-sacrifice and noble deeds of succour and relief that occasionally occur in America, but these only serve to heighten the general contrast, and to show that the heart of the brethren is sound and only needs the abolition of the paying practices to fully bring out the better elements of their nature. There is a pride in the consciousness of doing good, which far exceeds any gratification that money can give, and there are duties to be performed which no money payment can command. This theory is the soul of Freemasonry, but our brethren across the Atlantic have covered it with sordid dross and tinsel, so that its brightness is concealed and its glory tarnished. The evil of paying brethren for services that ought to be cheerfully rendered, that should be counted an honour to be permitted to discharge, is forcing itself upon the Craft in America. The pocket is too severely taxed, and now the demand is for economy, and with it arises the question: Is this enormous outlay necessary? One illustration of the expenditure of a Grand Lodge will suffice for our purpose. The annual revenue amounted to twelve or fourteen thousand dollars, and the expenditure of one session was something like eleven thousand dollars, besides extra for the expenses of the Grand Secretary, in addition to his salary of more than three dollars per day. Says the late Bro. Cornelius Moore:

> More than ten thousand dollars were paid for mileage and per diem of members to attend the session of the Grand Lodge. These [illegible] monthlies, from which the Fraternity derives but little [illegible] Masonic existence which will work an injury to the institution. The expenses incurred by the Craft in Cincinnati, and other points, to relieve suffering caused by the late floods, will do more to [illegible] the hearts of Freemasonry than will five times the amount expended to hold a session of Grand Lodge.

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Alas, for the needed reform! Bro Moore no longer wields the pen, still he has left his thoughts on record, and Masonic journalists, especially in America, should take care that they do not die until the nobler conscience of the brethren has been purged of the grossness of filthy lucre, the love of which is the curse of every people under the sun, but a tenfold curse to the Craft. It has been suggested that the meetings of Grand Lodges should be

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biennial, even triennial, so that not only would expense be saved, but constant changes in the laws would be avoided. It is pleasant to notice that all the Grand Lodges in America do not follow the pernicious practice of paying delegates, and these are the best in the States. To hold office in Grand Lodge with them is an honourable ambition, and the discharge of its obligations a pleasurable duty, the cost of which is cheerfully borne. Their experience tallies with our own—that there is nothing like voluntary work to keep the Craft healthy, vigorous, and truly benevolent. Bro. Moore was strongly in favour of something like our system of Provincial Grand Lodge being introduced into America. While he offered the suggestion with the modesty that usually accompanies strength of character and conviction, he cast off all reserve in denouncing the paying system as being hostile to the spirit of Freemasonry, expensive, and unnecessary. We trust that Bro. Moore's dying words will have their effect upon our American brethren, and that they will not permit the continuance of that jealousy of the mother country which has so frequently intervened to prevent the adoption of old practices which time has proved to be of great price.

Bro. Seymour-Smith announces his Annual Concert for Saturday, 20th instant, at the South Place Institute, Moorgate-street. We look forward to these pleasant gatherings, under the control of our esteemed Bro. Smith, with some amount of pleasurable anticipation. We invariably meet many old and esteemed friends, and a capital programme is sure to be provided. On the occasion under notice, Bro. Smith will be assisted by the Misses Matilda Roby, Maud Cameron, Meta Russell, Helen Heath, and Madame Raymond; Messrs. Lester, James Lord, G. T. Carter, F. H. Cozens, C. A. White, Arthur Thompson, Chaplin Henry, and Albert Hubbard. Instrumentalists: Madame Brett, Misses Evelyn Seymour-Smith, Dunbar Perkins; Messrs. W. Morrow and Richard Blagrove. Accompanyists: Messrs. Michael Watson, F. A. Jewson, and Seymour-Smith.

At the last meeting of the Ewell Lodge, No. 1851, Bro. Dunkley (G. S. Graham) was unanimously elected W.M.; his installation will take place in May next, at the Sun Hotel, Kingston.

Bro. Graham's Eighteenth Annual Concert, at St. Andrew's Hall, Balham, last week, was a great success. Bro. Egbert Roberts, Miss Amy Graham, and Madame Lansdell Sims were enthusiastically applauded. The demand for encores in several instances were gracefully conceded by these popular artistes.

THE LATE FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I should be glad if you could find space for the following particulars in reference to the portraits destroyed by the late fire, and of which, I regret to say, we have neither copies nor engravings. Amongst your readers there may be some who are more fortunate; or, at any rate, may be able to enlighten us as to whether any of them were either engraved or copied.

In 1785 a proposal was made for engraving the two first-named portraits, but I am inclined to think it was not done at that time, if at all.

Yours fraternally,

H. SADLER, P.M.

1.—Robert Edward, 9th Lord Petre, Grand Master 1772 to 1777; painted in 1785 by the Rev. W. Peters.

2.—George, 4th Duke of Manchester, Grand Master 1777 to 1782; painted by the Rev. W. Peters.

3.—H.R.H. Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master 1782 to 1790; painted by the Rev. W. Peters.

4.—H.R.H. George Augustus, Prince of Wales, Grand Master 1790 to 1813; painted in 1795 by the Rev. W. Peters.

5.—Francis, 2nd Earl of Moira, Acting Grand Master 1790 to 1813; supposed to be painted by Reynolds.

6.—John, 4th Duke of Athol, Grand Master (Ancients) 1791 to 1813; painted in 1814 by Thomas Phillips.

7.—H.R.H. Edward, Duke of Kent, Grand Master (Ancients) 1813; painted in 1814 by Sir Wm. Beechy, R.A.

8.—H.R.H. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Grand Master 1813 to 1843 (in Highland costume); painted in 1814 by Sir Wm. Beechy, R.A.

Justice Lodge, No. 147.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, 10th October, at the White Swan Hotel, Deptford:—Present Bros. J. W. Freeman W.M., Banks S.W., H. C. Freeman J.W., Bartlett Treasurer, Speight P.M. Sec., Pitt S.D., Beckett J.D., Dilley I.G., Goddard Tyler. Past Masters Bros. Bolton, C. G. Dilley, Waterman, Hutchings, Ingram, and Patte. Visitor—Bro. Bullwinkle J.W. 1421. Business—This was the first meeting after the vacation, and there was a numerous attendance of the brethren. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Bros. Lewis and Parkinson, candidates for passing, answered the usual questions satisfactorily, and after the Lodge was opened in the second degree, they were duly passed to the degree of F.C. Some formal business was then disposed of, and the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet, which was most admirably served by the popular proprietor Bro. Morgan. The cloth being cleared, the usual toasts followed, and some capital singing by Bros. Banks, W. E. Dilley, Astley and Williams served to pass a very pleasant evening.

Tranquillity Lodge, No. 185.—The first meeting of this Lodge after the usual recess was held on Monday at the Guildhall Tavern. The ordinary meetings are held on the 3rd Monday, in the month, but as next Monday evening is a Jewish Festival (Tabernacles), and as a large proportion of the brethren are Jews, an emergency meeting was convened for Monday last. Bro. A. Staley W.M. presided, and there was a very large attendance of brethren. Bros. Tuck and Rosenfeld were raised, and Bros. Lebus, Myers, Emanuel, Reeves, Birn and Cohen were passed. Brother Abraham Cohen (formerly of this Lodge) and Brother Benjamine Ramus (late of the Commercial Lodge, Glasgow) were elected joining members. Bro. Philip Levy tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Lodge, after a service of nearly a quarter of a century. The resignation was accepted, with much regret, and a resolution passed acknowledging the valuable services rendered to the Lodge by Brother Levy. Bro. Asher I. Myers was elected Secretary pro tem. The brethren adjourned to banquet, at which the W.M. presided. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and responded to. Bros. Harfeld P.M. and Moses (Montefiore Lodge) acknowledged the toast of the visitors. Bros. Ross, Barnett and other brethren contributed to the harmony of the evening.

St. Leonard Lodge, No. 1766.—The first monthly meeting of this Lodge after the vacation was held at the Town Hall, Shoreditch, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. Bro. J. A. Jones W.M. occupied the chair, and was supported by Bros. E. Benjamin I.P.M., L. Stean P.M., C. F. Barham P.M., A. A. Clements S.W., Jas. Funston J.W., Rev. H. G. Henderson, M.A., Chaplain, J. Cox Secretary, E. Walker S.D., F. Matthews J.D., H. J. Thrower M.C., G. C. Young Organist, L. A. Harrison and E. T. Clark Stewards, and J. Very Tyler. The members present were Bros. E. T. Henman, H. Waynforth, T. Douglass, S. Fennell, E. T. Henman jun., W. Strickland, J. W. Griffiths, Dr. Holt, F. Meriton, B. Nicholson, A. Rogers, Jas. Roberts, G. Short, and T. Weatherley. Among the visitors were Bros J. W. Long P.M. Fitzroy Lodge, J. Smith W.M. 193, J. Little 1607, G. J. Mustoe 813, E. Seymour 1382, W. Shearman 1382, B. Legge 15. Lodge was opened with solemn prayer, and after the usual business a ballot was taken for Mr. Alfred James Heard, merchant, who was unamiously elected, and duly initiated into the mysteries of the Order. Other matters connected with the interests of the Lodge were disposed of, after which Lodge was closed in ancient form, and the brethren retired to refreshment. During the subsequent speeches, reference was made to the capital working of the Master and his Officers, and to the amounts contributed to the Masonic Charities from this young Lodge.

Selwyn Lodge of Instruction, No. 1901.—A meeting of the above Lodge was held at the East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich, on Friday, the 28th ult., when a large number of brethren were present. The chair was taken by Bro. Conley P.M. 1559, who appointed the following Officers:—Bros. Taffs W.M. 186 as S.W., Johnson S.W. 1320 J.W., Burnett S.W. 1901 S.D., Shorter J.D., Rotheroe 30 I.G., Bowler Tyler. The Lodge having been opened in due form, the ceremony of installation was rehearsed, and Bro. Bellis W.M. 1901 was installed into the chair. The following brethren were then elected members of the Lodge:—Bros. Benedetti 1155, Davis 310, Addington 217, Parkhouse 1475, Beck 1901, Kedge 749, Brinton 1329, Williams 90, Shannaw 975, Williams 72, and Lean 1564. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banqueting room, and sat down to a supper provided by Bro. Gurney, the host. The harmonic portion of the evening was most ably contributed to by Bros. Lennard, Hook, White, Wallis and Powell. We may mention that this is a new locality, so far as buildings are concerned, which have been erected only a short time. Freemasonry, however, is flourishing.

MR. DUVAL'S "ODDS AND ENDS."

THIS gentleman, of whose ability as a public entertainer we have already had occasion to speak in favourable terms, has recently been giving a series of most successful performances, with his variety entertainment entitled "Odds and Ends," at the St. James's Great Hall." We may say of Mr. Duval that he never descends to vulgarity, but sustains the several characters he impersonates with considerable versatility and gentlemanly bearing. His changes of costume are carried out with marvellous rapidity, and he keeps the interest of his audience well sustained during the whole time he occupies the stage.

The Fifteen Sections will be worked in the Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198, on Saturday, the 27th instant, when the chair will be taken by our esteemed Brother Fenner. Brethren who can make it convenient to attend will be amply rewarded.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 13th OCTOBER.

Quarterly General Court Girls' School, Freemasons' Tavern, at 12
176—Caveac, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1361—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1426—The Great City, Cannon Street Hotel
1607—Loyalty, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
1612—West Middlesex, The Institute, Ealing
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1671—Mizpah, Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street
1685—Guelph, Red Lion, Leytonstone
1743—Perseverance, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1964—Clerkenwell, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
M.M. 211—Hammersmith, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street W, Hammersmith

148—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
1418—Campbell, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
1637—Unity, Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore

MONDAY, 15th OCTOBER.

Quarterly General Court, Boys' School, Freemasons' Tavern, at 12
21—Emulation, Albion, Aldersgate-street
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
185—Tranquillity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
862—Whittington, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
901—City of London, Gresham-street, E.C.
907—Royal Albert, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1469—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amherst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1537—St. Peter Westminster, Criterion, W.
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1624—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Trafalgar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst).
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
1910—Shadwell Clerke, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1319—Asaph, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
M.M. 173—Temple, Green Dragon Tavern, Stepney

61—Probity, Freemason's Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
77—Freedom, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend
236—York, Masonic Hall, York
264—Nelson of the Nile, Freemasons' Hall, Batley
302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge
331—Phœnix Public Room, Truro
359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
408—Three Graces, Private Rooms, Haworth
424—Borough, Half Moon Hotel, Gateshead
466—Merit, George Hotel, Stamford Baron, Northampton
467—Tudor, Red Lion Hotel, Oldham
613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Southport
622—St. Cuthbergs, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
725—Stoneleigh, King's Arms Hotel, Kenilworth
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
925—Bedford Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
934—Merit, Derby Hotel, Whitefield
945—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Holbeach.
1030—Egerton, George Hotel, Wellington Road, Heaton Norris, near Stockport
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland
1141—Mid Sussex, King's Arms Hotel, Horsham
1170—St. George, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1199—Agriculture, Honey Hall, Congresbury
1208—Corinthian, Royal Hotel, Pier, Dover
1238—Gooch, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1502—Israel, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1542—Legiolium, Masonic Hall, Carlton-street, Castleford
1575—Clive, Corbet Arms, Market Drayton
1909—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
1973—Saye and Sele, Essenden Hotel, Belvedere
R.A. 32—Jerusalem, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
R.A. 40—Emulation, Castle Hotel, Hastings
R.A. 218—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall, Bolton Street, Brixham
R.A. 298—Loyalty, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
R.A. 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
R.A. 951—St. Aubyn, Ebrington Masonic Hall, Granby Street, Devonport
R.A. 995—Furness, Masonic Temple, Ulverston
M.M. 9—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, South Molton, Devon
K.T.—Edmund Plantagenet, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury
K.T.—Prince of Peace, Bull Hotel, Preston

TUESDAY, 16th OCTOBER.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
30—United Mariners, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
95—Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst).
1339—Stockwell, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1449—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersea Old Bridge
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chancer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1559—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1602—Sir Hugh Meddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 11—Enoch, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 19—Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
R.A. 186—Industry, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)
M.M. 238—Prince Leopold, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.

126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
373—Socrates, George Hotel, High-street, Huntingdon
384—St. David, Masonic Rooms, Bangor.
402—Royal Sussex, George the Fourth, Nottingham
414—Union, Masonic Hall, Reading
418—Menturia, Mechanics' Institute, Hanley
448—St. James, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
468—Light, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham
510—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Liskeard.
624—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent
651—Brecknock, Castle Hotel, Brecon
667—Alliance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
779—Ferrers and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens, Lancashire
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston
1006—Tregullow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall
1052—Callender, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1069—De Shurland, Fountain Hotel, Sheerness.
1113—Anglesea, Bull Hotel, Llangefni
1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Caledonia-road, Batley
1270—Warren, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead, Cheshire
1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 8 (Instruction)
1534—Concord, George Hotel, Prestwich
1551—Charity, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1570—Prince Arthur, 140 North Hill Street, Liverpool
1726—Gordon, Assembly Room, Bognor
1764—Eleanor Cross, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton
1941—St. Augustine's, Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, Rugeley
R.A. 41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
R.A. 315—Royal Pavilion, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
R.A. 624—Abbey, Masonic Rooms, Burton-on-Trent
R.A. 792—Oliver, Masonic Hall, Osborne Street, Great Grimsby
R.A. 829—High Cross, Bull Inn, Dartford
R.A. 970—St. Anne's, Masonic Hall, East Looe, Cornwall
R.A. 1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
M.M. 266—Amherst, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
R.C. 54—Albion, Concert Hall, St. Leonards-on-Sea

WEDNESDAY, 17th OCTOBER.

General Committee Grand Chapter, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
140—St. George, Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich
174—Sincerity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
619—Beadon, Greyhound, Dulwich
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction
865—Dalhousie, Town Hall, Hounslow
1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Wandsworth
1150—Buckingham and Chandos, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1349—Friars, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
1382—Corinthian, George Inn, Glengall Road, Cubitt Town
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1507—Metropolitan, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1624—Eccleston, Criterion, Piccadilly
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, March Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1677—Crusaders, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 141—Faith, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 192—Lion and Lamb, Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)
M.M. 144—Grosvenor, Masonic Hall, Air Street, Regent Street
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Town Hall, Shoreditch

20—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham
121—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance
125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Hythe, Kent
128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
175—East Medina, Masonic Hall, John-street, Ryde, I.W.
178—Antiquity Royal Hotel, Wigan
200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Globe-street, Scarborough
210—Duke of Athol, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton
221—St. John, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton
246—Royal Union, Freemasons Hall, Cheltenham.
274—Tranquillity, Boar's Head Inn, Newchurch, near Manchester
290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
311—South Saxon, Freemasons' Hall, Lewes
325—St. John's Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
342—Royal Sussex, Freemasons' Hall, 79 Commercial Road, Landport
363—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth.
387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
424—Sincerity, Angel Inn, Northwich, Cheshire
451—Sutherland, Town Hall, Burslem
537—Zetland, 9 Hamilton-street, Birkenhead.
581—Faith, Drover's Inn, Openshaw
591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury
592—Cotteswold, King's Head Hotel, Cirencester
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
606—Segontium, The Castle, Carnarvon
625—Devonshire, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop
633—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
683—Isca, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
750—Friendship, Freemason' Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton
758—Ellesmere, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
795—St. John, Ray Mead Hotel, Maidenhead
816—Royd, Spring Gardens Inn, Wardle, near Rochdale

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823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
874—Holmesdale, Royal Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells
889—Dobie, Griffin Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames
918—Grosvenor, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
962—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington
970—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1010—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Driffield, Yorks
1048—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
1129—St. Chad, Roebuck Hotel, Rochdale
1161—De Grey and Ripon, Brunswick Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
1223—Holte, Holte Hotel, Aston
1311—Brighouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighouse
1317—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham Road, Northallerton
1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenæum, Lancaster
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hohn-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst)
1403—West Lancashire, Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk
1453—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Horsens, Hull.
1634—Starkie, Railway Hotel, Ramsbottom
1655—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Slaithwaite
1797—Southdown, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex
R.A. 76—Economy, Masonic Hall, Parliament Street, Winchester
R.A. 86—Lebanon, Masonic Hall, Prescot
R.A. 240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
R.A. 324—Charity, Florist Hotel, Stockport
R.A. 344—Beauty, Bull's Head, Ratcliffe
R.A. 361—Industry, Norfolk Arms, Hyde
R.A. 371—Nicholson, Freemasons' Hall, Englefield Street, Maryford
R.A. —Stortford, Chequers Inn, Bishop's Stortford
R.A. 417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
R.A. 549—Vernon, Dragon Hotel, High Street, Walsall
R.A. 731—Truth, Masonic Hall, Gower Street, Derby
R.A. 1193—Talbot, Mackworth Hotel, Swansea
R.A. 1377—Charlton, Masonic Hall, High Lane, Charlton-cum-Hardy
M.M. 135—Hotspur, Freemasons' Hall, Claypole-street, Alnwick

THURSDAY, 18th OCTOBER.

House Committee Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
40—Gibon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
55—Constitutional, Inns of Court Hotel, Fleet-street, W.C.
87—Vitruvian, White Hart College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
169—Temperance, White Swan, High-street, Deptford
179—Manchester, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
181—Universal, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
485—Salisbury, Union Tavern Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
733—Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. Johns Wood
751—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1139—South Norwood, Public Hall, South Norwood
1178—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1257—Great Northern, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1475—Peckham, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1613—Copingate, Albion, Aldersgate-street
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.15 (Instruction)
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Regent Masonic Hall, Air Street, W.
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct).
1728—Temple Bar, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich.
1956—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
R.A. 217—Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)
M.M.—Bon Accord, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)

42—Relief, Albion Hotel, Haslingden-street, Bury, Lancashire
48—Industry, 35 Derwent-street, Gateshead. (Instruction)
56—Howard, High-street, Arundel
98—St. Martin, Town Hall, Burslem
100—Friendship, Crown and Anchor, Great Yarmouth
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
215—Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingden
268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street, Ashton-under-Lyne
343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
346—United Brethren, Royal Oak Inn, Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn
350—Charity, Grapes Inn, Stonyclough, near Manchester
367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
369—Limestone Rock, Masonic Hall, Church-street, Clitheroe
432—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton
456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter
462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
523—John of Gaunt, Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester
600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
605—Combermere, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead
663—Wiltshire Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Devizes.
971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial Street, Batley
1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
1125—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Tiverton, Devon
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1184—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Bath
[illegible]

[illegible], 19th OCTOBER.

[illegible]
Imitation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.

25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
975—Rose of Denmark, Greyhound, Richmond
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1154—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clanton, White Hart, Lower Clanton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1704—Anchor, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
1962—London Rifle Brigade, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
M.M. 176—Era, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
K.T. 45—Temple Cressing, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
R.C. 10—Invicta, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square, W.C.

127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate
152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
271—Royal Clarence, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
347—Noah's Ark, Wagon and Horses Hotel, Tipton
431—Royal Forest, Hark to Bounty Inn, Slaidburn
491—Watford, Freemasons' Hall, Watford
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
490—Sutherland of Unity, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme
516—Phœnix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
541—De Loraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
652—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth
993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Lovendsalme
1031—Ecclesbill, Freemasons' Hall, Ecclesbill
1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield
1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1644—Alma Mater, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1773—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Penleton
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
R.A. 170—All Souls', Temple Hall, Weymouth
R.A. 355—Wiltshire, Masonic Hall, Victoria Street, Swindon
R.A. 417—Union, Masonic Hall, Greyfriars Road, Reading
R.A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield
R.A. 712—St. James's, Masonic Hall, Rosemary Lane, Louth
R.A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
R.A. 1016—Kingston, Masonic Hall, Worship Street, Hull
M.M. 65—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.C.—White Rose of York, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

SATURDAY, 20th OCTOBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Old Town Hall, Mare-street, Hackney
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1421—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1641—Crichton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1732—King's Cross, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 142—St. Thomas's, Cannon Street Hotel
R.A. 1572—Canonbury, Albion, Aldersgate Street
R.A. 1706—Orpheus, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
M.M. 101—Macdonald, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Cheshire Cheese, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

511—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
1554—Addiscombe, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon.
1807—Citadel, Railway Hotel, Harrow
R.A. 1191—Royal Middlesex, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
R.A. 1235—Phœnix of St. Ann, Court Hotel, Buxton
M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:o:—

LODGE OF JOPPA, No 188

THE first regular meeting since the vacation was held on the 8th instant, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Bros. J. Benjamin W.M., A. Martin S.W., G. Bean J.W., J. S. Lyon Treasurer, E. P. Albert P.G.P. Secretary, L. Watt J.D., J. Dowsnap I.G., G. M. Lion Steward, Woodstock P.M. Tyler; P.M.'s L. Alexander, H. M. Levy, A. G. Dodson M.C., L. M. Myers I.P.M., L. Lazarus and O. Roberts. Visitors—Bros. Andrews 1604, W. G. Jennings, Prenton 1319, Barker 1319. After preliminaries, Bro. L. Davis and Jacobson were raised, and Bro. Van Stavern was passed, the ceremonies being perfectly and impressively rendered. The resignation of three brethren was received, with regret. A distressed brother was relieved with the sum of two guineas from the funds of the Lodge. The following notice of motion was given by Bro. Alexander, that on and after the 1st of January 1884 all initiation fees, after deducting the cost of Grand lodge certificates, shall be set aside for charitable purposes, viz., part for the use of the [illegible] and part to augment the Joppa Benevolent Fund, such purposes shall be decided by the Committee of [illegible] subject to the approval of the next regular [illegible] with the Committee. Lodge was then closed, and the brethren [illegible] to the Crown Room, where they partook of a [illegible] banquet and [illegible], presided by Brothers Solomon and [illegible] and [illegible] Bros. Dodson and G. Silver. Among the [illegible] P.M. responded for the Grand Stewards. In proposing the toast of the Benevolent Fund, the W.M. said it was [illegible] to appeal to the brethren, [illegible] to give with liberal hands as there [illegible] appeals [illegible] he hoped the brethren [illegible] to the President's appeal. He would [illegible] to Mr. Alexander [illegible]. After a few remarks from Bro. Alexander, Bro. L. M. Myers I.P.M. [illegible] it was [illegible] he felt all [illegible] he felt [illegible] to do honour to the toast. The W.M. in reply thanked Bro. Myers for his

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kind expressions. His aims were for the good of the Craft in general, and this Lodge in particular; if he had done his duty and the brethren were satisfied, nothing more could be desired. For the Vistors Bros. Jennings and Anderson replied. The other toasts given were the Past Masters, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Wardens and other Officers. In each case a suitable response was made. As usual at this Lodge, music was in the ascendant; Miss Fitzgerald, and Bros. Prenton and Barker were the artistes engaged. Bro. P. E. Van Noorden, the Organist, being absent through indisposition, his son, Mr. Walter Van Noorden, ably accompanied on the piano; this gentleman also played a solo in a very artistic manner.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE MINERVA LODGE, No. 250, HULL.

THIS Lodge, which was established on the 8th October 1783, celebrated its Centenary Anniversary on Monday evening, the 8th instant, at the Masonic Hall, Dagger Lane, Hull. Preparations for celebrating such an auspicious event had been in progress for some time previously, under the able management of Bro. M. C. Peck P.M. Prov. Grand Secretary, and, as was to be anticipated, under such direction nothing was forgotten nor omitted. As invitations had been sent to, and accepted by, a considerable number of the Present and Past Grand Officers of the Province, the display made by the P.M.'s on the dais in their full dress clothing can be easier imagined than described. Punctually at half-past seven o'clock the brethren and visitors assembled, and took their allotted places, whilst an admirable selection of music was played by Bro. Vessey King Organi t. There were present Worshipful Brothers the Rev. H. W. Kemp, M.A., W.M. and P.P.G. Chaplain, W. Holder I.P.M., E. Balchin P.M., R. Huntly P.M. P.P.G.D.C., W. Reynolds P.M. P.P.G.D.C., G. W. Stonrton P.M., George Hardy P.M. P.P.S.G.D., R. E. Harrison P.M. P.P.G. Organist, Henry White S.W., Charles Wells P.M. Treasurer and P.P.G.S.W., M. C. Peck P.M. Prov. Grand Secretary, A. Thornton S.D., W. C. Whitehead J.D., George Selby D.C., Vessey King Org., J. H. Leggott I.G., W. Clayton, and upwards of forty other members of the Lodge. Visitors—Wor. Bro. J. P. Bell, M.D., J.P., D.P.G.M. of N. and E. Yorks, P.M.'s W. Tesseyman 57 P.P.G.S. of Works, Morris Haberland 57 Prov. G.J.D., R. G. Smith 1010 P.P.G.R., Thomas Sissons P.P.G.R., George Wilson 57 P.P.G.S.D., W. Day Keyworth 57 P.P.G.S. of Works, Thomas Thompson 57 P.P.G.S.D., Martin Kemp 57 P.P.G.S.B., W. Banks Hay, M.D., 57 P.P.G.S.D., George L. Shackles 1511 Prov. G.S.D., J. R. Ansdell 1605 Prov. G.S.B., B. L. Wells 1511 P.P.G.S.B, James Pyburn, M.D., 1010 P.P.G.R., W. Cheeseman 1695 P.P.G. Org., R. Cooke P.P.G.D., R. Kirkendbright (S.C.). Andrew King W.M. 57, H. Forder W.M. 1010, Charles H. Wright W.M. 1605, George Spink W.M. 1511, Eli Bryan W.M. 294, R. Buvors I.P.M. 57, Wm. Gillett I.P.M. 1605, George D. Storry 57 Prov. G. Org., Thos. Wells P.M. 208, Wm. Sidman Sec. 1010, and many others. The brethren being in their places, the W.M. and his Officers, accompanied by W. Bro. J. P. Bell, M.D., J.P., the D.P.G.M. of North and East Yorkshire, entered and proceeded round the Lodge whilst the brethren chanted the Psalm—"Behold how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity." The Lodge was then opened in the first degree, and the opening, "Hail, Eternal, by whose aid," was sung, after which the W.M. Bro. Kemp, in addressing the brethren, stated it was his duty and privilege to say a few words on the event they were that evening celebrating, viz.—the Centenary Anniversary of the Foundation of the Minerva Lodge, and it would perhaps be as well to cast their minds back to, and reflect on the state their good old town of Hull was in 100 years ago. It was somewhat difficult in the present day, with its manifold improvements and appliances, to thoroughly understand the difficulties our forefathers had to contend with in the last century, but such a retrospect could not but be edifying and pleasing to them, for Hull had during that time made vast strides and immense progress, commercially, physically, and morally. On the 8th October 1783, the Hull General Infirmary, which celebrated *its* centenary anniversary with such *eclat* a year ago, was only just founded, and had not got into working order. The first dock in Hull, subsequently called the Queen's Dock, had only been opened five years; the old wall, erected by their forefathers for the protection of Hull, had but a few years previously been levelled to the ground; the site of the present Railway Dock was a playground for the boys of the Grammar School, whereas they had now eight docks opened, covering a water-space of nearly ninety acres, and another one close upon completion, which would occupy forty-six acres, or thereabouts. The population 100 years ago was only one-eighth of what it is now. The parish of Sculcoates, which was then outside the borough, was a distant hamlet, and it was a country walk to the Parish Church on a Sunday afternoon. Drypool was a rural village where Hull citizens used to exercise themselves in the country games and amusements that were in vogue at the period. All the Societies and Institutes that had been founded, for the education, development and amusements of all classes of our fellow townsmen had not at that time any existence. The three sister Lodges had not been founded, and the warrant of another, The Rodney, had since been returned to Grand Lodge and ceased to exist. Who then could say the progress made during the last 100 years had not been really and truly marvellous, and a credit to the town of which they were all so proud. Bro. M. C. Peck P.M. Secretary, and Prov. Grand Secretary, then read the original warrant granted at York by the Prov. G. Master, on the 15th September 1783, nominating as the first Master Bro. Edward Coulson, a merchant in High-street, Hull; and also a copy of the Centenary Warrant, which would be forwarded from the Grand Secretary so soon as the signature of the M.W.G.M. the Prince of Wales could be obtained. The hymn, "O Praise our God to day," having been sung, Bro. Peck gave a most interesting and graphic historical sketch of the Lodge from its foundation to the present time; from this we gather that it originally met at the Masons' Arms in Chapel-lane, Hull. In 1802, or 19 years after its foundation, the members obtained a lease of the ground and building which it now occupies, and a few years ago they purchased the freehold, so that there need be no fear in the future of their having to seek another home. It had always met, without a single interruption, so far as could be ascertained, on the 4th Wednesday in the month in the summer, and the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month in the winter, and during the whole century their days of meeting had never been altered. Of course the Lodge, like most others during the same period, had had times of adversity as well as times of prosperity, but the former had been of short duration, and when such had been the case some worthy brethren had always come forward, and, by putting their shoulders to the wheel, lifted the Lodge out of its temporary difficulties. During the past 30 years they had had a period of uninterrupted prosperity and activity, and for this in some measure they were indebted to Bro. Chas. Wells P.P.G.S.W., one of their Past Masters and Treasurers, who he was glad to see present that night. Bro. Wells, at any early part of the period he had mentioned, had given a large amount of time and trouble to the Lodge affairs. Building and Benevolent Funds, at different times being found necessary, were organised, and as one result of the latter fund they had now over £2,000 invested to help the poor and distressed brethren and their families should it be wanted. It was needless to say their numbers had increased, as they started with twenty or thereabouts, whereas now they had five times that number. The Lodge was in possession of the whole of the minute books that had been in use, recording their proceedings, with one exception, and that was one from 1802 to 1809. These minute books were now, and would be for all time, a most valuable record in years to come, and every precaution would be taken that they should not be lost or destroyed. They also had a Bible, which was purchased in the year 1784, the first year of the Lodge's existence, for the sum of 10s. The three chairs in the adjoining banqueting room were purchased a few years subsequently, although they were now shorn of the canopy which originally belonged to them, and to his mind this was no loss. A silver seal, engraved with the crest and arms of the Lodge, was presented to them in the early part of the present century, and this was also in their possession. Other interesting facts and occurrences connected with the history of the Lodge, too voluminous to be mentioned here, but which we hope to give in extenso on a future occasion were referred to. The reading of the historical sketch was listened to by the brethren with rapt attention, and at its conclusion it was moved by the W.M., seconded by Bro. Holder, the I.P.M., and carried unanimously, with great acclamation, "That the best thanks of the Lodge be given to Bro. M. C. Peck for his interesting *résumé* of the Minerva Lodge since its foundation, and he be requested to allow the same to be published." Bro. Peck, in thanking the brethren, stated he would gladly acquiesce in the wish they had expressed; he only regretted that the time at his disposal would not admit of his entering into a more full and complete history of their Lodge, which, if done, must necessarily lead to a work he had long desired to write, viz., A History of Masonry in Hull. Materials for such a work had for many years been in course of collection and preparation by him, and he hoped the day was not far distant when it would be *un fait accompli*. The Masonic Anthem—"Hail, Masonry Divine"—having been sung, Bro. Cheeseman P.M. P.P.G.Org. taking the solo, Bro. Dr. Bell D.P.G.M. congratulated the W.M., Officers and Brethren of the Lodge on the event they were that evening celebrating, and in conveying to them the hearty good wishes of the Provincial G. Lodge, hoped they would make as much progress intellectually, Masonically, and numerically, during the next century as they had done in the past. The closing hymn—"Now the evening shadows closing"—having been sung, and telegrams from Bro. Shadwell Clerke Grand Secretary, and Bros. Whytehead and Cumberland of the Eboracum Lodge, York, having been read, expressing their regret at being unable to be present, Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to an elegant banquet, served in the banqueting hall adjoining the Lodge; after which the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, interspersed with a varied programme of vocal and instrumental music.

St. Michael's Lodge, No. 211.—The first meeting since the summer vacation was held on Tuesday, at the Albion, Aldersgate-Street. Present:—Bros. F. J. Hentsch W.M., W. W. Morgan S.W., T. H. Peirce J.W., C. Greenwood P.M. P.G.S.B. Treas., W. Radcliffe P.M. Sec., H. Martin S.D., E. Thring J.D., A. Withers P.M. M.C., A. Green P.M. Steward, E. L. Pembroke Organist, C. T. Speight P.M. Tyler. Past Masters Bros. John Laver, Jas. Linsdell, &c. Business:—After the Lodge had been formally opened, several interesting features were brought under consideration. The Bye Laws were read, and after routine work Lodge was closed. The brethren afterwards spent a social hour together.

Royal Commemoration Lodge, No. 1585.—This Lodge held its first meeting this season on Wednesday, the 3rd of October, at the Fox and Hounds Hotel, Putney. Present—Bros. G. Mansell W.M., Whitley P.M. S.W., S. Pardoe J.W., Robinson P.M. Sec., G. Watkins Treas., Collick S.D., Williams J.D., Collins P.M. M.C., Smeed Steward, Strong I.G., Whateley P.M. Tyler; Past Masters Bros. F. H. Smith I.P.M., Boehr, and Stacey Organist. Visitors, Bros. Clarkson, Dunlop, Banbery, Dare, Dunnett, and Walter P.M. Business—After the minutes had been read and confirmed, Messrs. Colman, Wing, and Coombe were initiated. A dinner followed; after the cloth was cleared the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given. In reply to the P.M.'s toast, the I.P.M. thanked the brethren for the amounts they had kindly subscribed; these enabled him to take up over one hundred guineas to the Boys' School.

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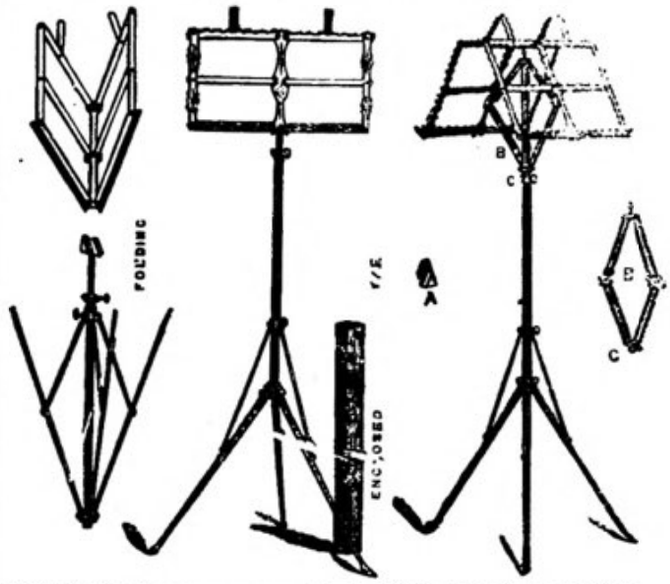

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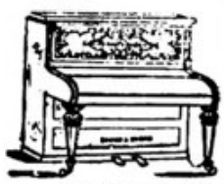

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CANDIDATES FOR THE SCHOOLS AND THEIR PARENTS' BENEVOLENCE.

OUR last few issues have contained references to a question which has been the subject of comment in the Masonic Charity World almost as long as we can remember—the question of giving some special advantages to those candidates for the Masonic Schools whose parents are accredited with having supported one or other of the Institutions during their lifetime. It seems to us that, as election after election comes round, this subject is regularly brought forward and discussed only to be as regularly lost sight of again until the issuing of another balloting list reopens the question, when the same routine is gone through and the same arguments brought forward as have been used for years past, with, so far, no practical result.

Opinion is very much divided as to whether or not any notice should be taken of past services on the part of parents when a child comes forward as a candidate for the benefits offered through the liberality of the Craft, and much may be said on both sides of the question. It appears very hard that a child whose parent liberally supported the Charities in the time of his prosperity should, in his time of need, have to give place to the offspring of one who systematically ignored the claims of our Institutions, and however much the true principles of Freemasonry may be opposed to making distinctions from anything like a monetary point of view, we are yet inclined to favour the proposal that some distinction should be observed, although we frankly admit that we consider it all but impossible to make any arrangement which shall apply with equal force in all cases, or which may not perhaps lead to charges of greater unfairness than the present system of making no distinction whatever.

Those who are in favour of continuing the present system argue, that if a preference were given to children whose fathers had been supporters of the Charities, it would virtually transform Freemasonry into an ordinary benefit society. We cannot endorse this view, unless anything like a right of admission is secured to the child of a subscriber, and that we know is an absolute impossibility. Besides this, we have sufficient faith in the general body of Freemasons to believe that they would continue their support of the Charities from other than mercenary or unworthy motives, just the same as initiates continue to swell the ranks of the Order. Is there any one who really believes a brother would subscribe, say ten guineas, to one or other of our Institutions on the bare chance that in the event of his children being left destitute, years after, they would be entitled to some little extra consideration over the children of his fellow members who did not so subscribe? We think not. Our opinion is, that very few men are disposed to invest sums of money during their days of prosperity to form provision for possible days of adversity, more particularly when the chances of benefit by such an outlay are as remote as they must of necessity always be with regard to our Schools. The number of children which can be provided for by our Institutions is so infinitesimal, as compared with the number of subscribers annually required to provide the sum needed to maintain them, that it is absurd to think the idea of future benefit for one's own family can ever become a favourite inducement to men to subscribe, while there is the further additional drawback to such an unworthy feeling ever becoming popular, that the benefits are, really, not available until after the death of the subscriber, or at least until something almost as bad as death has overtaken him. Adopting for the moment a jocular form of argument, we are reminded of the story of the man who thought to provide an independence for himself and family by insuring his life in some dozen or more offices, and then getting killed, forgetting that he would not be present to take his share of the "plunder." Very few men would care to invest money in a way that could be of little service to their family except in the event of their own death occurring within some eight or ten years, and on this ground alone we may dismiss the argument that Freemasonry would become a benefit society simply because its great educational Institutions offered some return for past support to those who in after years might themselves be in need of it. Masonry, it is argued, is free—free alike to the rich and to the poor; but, however true this may be from a symbolical point of view, there are many instances in which the equality ceases as soon as poverty sets in; and if the Charities of the Order choose to set up restrictions based on mercenary ideas they will but be acting in accordance with the practice of the Craft itself, which deprives a Mason of very many of his privileges so soon as he is unable to continue his subscriptions to a Lodge. The Charities are, and should be, truly Masonic; at the same time it must be remembered that their support by Freemasons is not compulsory; they are supported by only such as feel disposed, and have sufficient means to humour their fancy. Why, then, it may be asked, seeing that the support of the Institutions is only optional, should the adoption by them of every Masonic principle be compulsory? especially when it is also considered that very many persons who are not Masons have contributed to the funds, and are at all times especially invited to do so by the inducement of extra votes being accorded them in comparison with what is given to members of the Order when contributing similar amounts. But is the practice of helping those who have helped us opposed to the principles of Freemasonry? If it is not, then there can be no possible argument on the score of "principle" against conferring extra benefits on those candidates whose parents helped the Institutions when they were in a position to do so; and, if it is, then it would indeed be unwise to propose any deviation from the present uniform system, which also has the advantage of having worked with tolerable success for years past.

Let us now consider the case of those who are in favour of making an alteration. The main point on which they rely is, that when a man who, in times of prosperity, has been generous and mindful of the wants of his less fortunate fellow-creatures, is himself overtaken by adversity, he should reap some benefit from his previous liberality; more especially so when this can be done in a manner similar to that which the unfortunate brother himself adopted as the best means of dispensing relief. We have already disposed of the argument that brethren subscribe in the hope, or with the view, of afterwards reaping special benefit from so doing; it is not feasible they would do so if all the facts of the case are taken into consideration, but if a preference can be given to them they are perhaps entitled to it, just as the most thoughtful and painstaking are entitled to preference in the affairs of every-day life.

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On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that it is donations alone—as represented by votes—which secure the election of any candidate. If an applicant's father has not subscribed to the Charities it is very certain that his friends, or the friends of his family, must have done so before it becomes possible to secure the election of the child, and such being the case it would be manifestly unfair to deprive a child of the sympathy of friends simply because its father neglected, or was unable, to subscribe to one or other of the Masonic Institutions, or even to handicap their powers of election by affording additional advantages to those whose fathers had subscribed. Votes represent money, and to suggest that the outcome of some thousands of pounds should be deteriorated in value to an appreciable extent because some particular individual withheld a donation of five or ten guineas would be inconsistent, besides which it would be a matter of impossibility to determine how much each individual brother had subscribed to the Institutions. One brother might have given a donation of five guineas, and, provided that was the qualification decided upon, would have thus rendered the whole of his family eligible for the Schools; while another who might have given double the amount in odd shillings would not have secured them similar advantages. Grand Lodge, with its long array of subscribing subordinate Lodges, might also be expected to protest against any restrictive regulations being adopted. The donations from these sources—and they total up to a very large amount each year—are given on behalf of the whole of the members of the several Lodges; and, such being the case, it really follows that every Mason has, directly or indirectly, contributed to our Charities. It would most certainly be very unwise to propose any alteration in existing rules which might lead to the alienation of the grants from Grand Lodge, and its subordinate Lodges; indeed, we might say it would simply amount to suicide were such a proposal ever entertained; and for this reason alone, if for no other, it would be impossible to restrict the candidates for the Schools to those whose parents had personally qualified as subscribers or governors of one of the Institutions.

Taking the question in all its bearings, we are inclined to think it best to leave the matter as it stands. As we have said, it is by subscriptions alone that a candidate's election can be secured, and whether these subscriptions come from a child's father, or from its friends, it matters very little: the Institution has had the money, and some one is entitled to the benefits arising therefrom. We have heard other arguments and suggestions made, to secure some special advantages to certain candidates, but cannot on the present occasion devote more space to the subject. Moreover, we think our readers will be able, from what we have already said, and from their own personal experience, to form an opinion one way or the other. Personally, we shall be very pleased to learn the opinions of our subscribers on the subject, and trust that such of them as are able will forward an expression of their views for publication.

QUARTERLY COURT OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE Quarterly Court of this Institution was held at Freemasons' Hall on Saturday last. Bro. Colonel Creaton P.G. Treasurer presided, and the attendance was, as usual, numerous. The minutes of the preceding Court having been read and confirmed, and that of the General Committee read for information, Bro. H. Tattershall brought forward the motion, of which he had given notice, to the effect that the three of the members of the Committee who had been longest on the Board shall not be eligible for re-election until after the expiration of twelve months. This was seconded, and after a discussion, in which Bros. Bristow, Hopekirk, Raynham W. Stewart P.G.D., and others took part, the resolution was defeated by a small majority. The proposition to grant the sum of £50 to the head governess, Miss Davis, in reimbursement of the heavy medical expenses during her recent protracted illness was carried, after a brief discussion, without a dissentient voice. Scrutineers were then appointed, and the Court proceeded with the Election of eight, out of an approved list of thirty-two, candidates for admission into the School. The names of the successful candidates will be found in our advertisement columns; those of the unsuccessful are appended, together with the votes polled for them, which will be carried forward to the Election in April of next year.

UNSUCCESSFUL.

No. on List	Name	Forward	Polled	Total
30	Harrison, Lucy		1664	1664
14	Weber, Florence Alice		1486	1486
19	Johnstone, Eleanor Alice		1429	1429
25	High, Beatrice Mary		1395	1395
11	Tanner, Mary		1233	1233
32	Vowels, Rose Ethel		937	937
13	Motion, Florence Ann		858	858
2	Woodward, Minnie	333	425	758
26	Searle, Frances Alice		665	665
6	Haworth, Sylvia Mary (last)	428	46	474
3	Hutchings, Jane Wheeler	38	393	431
17	Wheeler, May Amelia		410	410
24	Bromley, Maude Mary		355	355
27	Lee, Amy Margaret (last)		195	195
18	Lyon, Hilda Sophia		183	183
4	Ochsenbein, Annie Lucie	13	156	169
21	Heath, Fanny		141	141
31	Capon, Edith Daisy		126	126
20	Graham, Catherine (last)		20	20
23	Owen, Amy M		17	17
8	Godfrey, Mabel Harriet		5	5
22	Betts, Edith Ellen		5	5
29	Hall, Emily Sarah Jane		3	3
28	Pinder, Emily		1	1

QUARTERLY COURT OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

THE Quarterly Court of the Boys' School was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, the 15th instant, the chair being taken at the appointed hour by Bro. Colonel Creaton P.G. Treasurer. After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the previous Court, a letter from the widow of the late Bro. John Wordsworth, in which she expressed her deep thanks for the vote of sympathy which had been passed and forwarded to her, was read, and on the motion of Bro. Roebuck, seconded by Bro. Dr. Ramsay, ordered to be recorded on the minutes. A motion to the effect that a letter of condolence be sent to Bro. Lord Homesdale, expressive of the Court's sympathy with his Lordship, in respect of the death of Lady Holmesdale, was passed unanimously. Brother C. F. Matier's motion that every donor of 200 guineas in one sum, or in sums of not less than five guineas, should be dubbed a Patron of the Institution, and have eighty votes at each election, with the addition that Her Majesty should be styled Grand Patron, instead of as now Patron, was carried. Bro. Binckes announced that the sum of £9,000 had already been funded in respect of the Preparatory Scool Building Fund, and that he hoped at the next meeting of the General Committee to be in a position to suggest an increase of this amount by funding a further £2,000. Bro. Binckes thought it not improbable the Fund would reach £12,000 before the close of the year, and in expressing himself hopefully of the scheme, thought the time had arrived when they might appropriately begin to think of forming their plans for the erection of the building. The Court then proceeded to the election of twenty boys. whose names will be found in our advertisement columns. Those of the unsuccessful, together with the votes they polled, being appended, the said votes being carried forward to the next election.

UNSUCCESSFUL.

No. on List	Name	Forward	Polled	Total
40	Whiting Robert Henry	91	2090	2181
14	Williams, Arthur Frederick	1095	1078	2173
15	Pratt, Alfred	1133	728	1861
18	How, John	153	1543	1696
23	Coleman, Frederick F	450	889	1339
48	Blunt, Arthur		1322	1322
20	Shaw, John	565	509	1074
12	Delafons, Richard William	593	456	1049
22	Walters, John Edward	480	407	887
27	Booker, Herbert Walter	164	592	756
32	Seagrave, James Pullen	161	488	649
54	Manby, Lionel B J		633	633
25	Pawsey, Thomas Edwin	277	233	510
11	Gale, Horace	330	72	402
21	Beaumont, Reginald	218	172	390
63	Gloster, Harry Percy O		245	245
56	Cooper, Charles Bernard		242	242
61	Sharland, William F		219	219
31	Lillywhite, Herbert J M	62	155	217

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39	Hildred, Benjamin Meeds	81	86	167
57	Besly, James Campbell		161	161
53	Warner, Arthur		157	157
43	Gishford, William Taylor		147	147
38	Habgood, William Ernest	25	103	128
59	Canty, William George		127	127
10	Douglas, Francis C A	7	104	111
47	Jarvis, Henry Maurice		111	111
7	Cummings, Charles Brown	106	4	110
50	Gore, James Ambrose		86	86
51	Bailey, John Augustus M		81	81
44	Barber, Christopher W G		77	77
26	Longman, Frederick W	28	9	37
34	Graves, Harry Robert	5	20	25
28	Green, James Murray	4	12	16
*9	Bell, Frank William	5	9	14
*45	Westlake, Thomas Percy		13	13
24	Mitchell, Reginald A L	8		8
64	Gibson, Stanley Watts		8	8
49	Allan, John Sinclair B		5	5
62	Anderson, Ernest Harold		3	3
37	Davis, Frederick Teilo	2		2
46	Lyon, William Beresford (withdrawn)		2	2
41	Crutchett, Albert Edmund		1	1
42	Simmons, George John (withdrawn)			

* Will be removed from List under Law 52, being Eleven years of age, and unsuccessful.

Votes to the Scrutineers and the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE GRAND LODGE TEMPLE.

IT appears that the proposed re-building of a portion of the Grand Lodge property will necessitate the entire obliteration of that grand old hall which has been the pride of the English Craft for upwards of a century, and the scene of the most important events in the history of English Masonry, and, as doubtless many of our readers may never have had the privilege of viewing its noble proportions and beautiful and appropriate decorations, it may not be considered out of place to reprint the following description of the old hall in its earlier days, which we extract from "Preston's Illustrations of Masonry":—

The hall is as elegant and highly finished a room as the metropolis can show. The entrance into it is from the committee room, through a small gallery, on the right of which is a commodious flight of steps leading to the undercroft, or ground apartments, and on the left a small room appropriated for the reception of wines on grand festivals; above this is a large music gallery, capable of containing three hundred spectators, exclusive of the band of music, supported by pillars and pilasters of the composite order. The length of this building, within the walls, is 92 feet; it is 43 feet broad, and upwards of 60 feet high. At the Upper end of the hall there is a place allotted for the Grand Officers and their attendants, when the Grand Lodge meets, which takes up about one-fourth of the whole length, and which is higher than the rest by two steps; at the extremity of which is a very beautiful alcove of a semi-circular form, in which is fixed a fine organ. On the right and left of this elevated place are two galleries, supported by beautiful fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, either for music, or to admit ladies to the sight of such ceremonies as the laws of the Society will permit. The remaining part of the hall is for the use of the Grand Stewards and brethren in general, when the Grand Lodge assembles. The pilasters on each side of the hall are fluted, and otherwise most beautifully decorated. Between these pilasters are places appropriated for the reception of full-length paintings of the Grand Masters, &c. Those at present fixed are the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Moira, the late Dukes of Cumberland and Manchester, and the late Lord Petre. Above them are places for such historical paintings as have some affinity to the royal art, or are expressive of the virtues of Freemasonry. All the other intermediate spaces are elegantly decorated with the most beautiful emblematical, symbolical, and hieroglyphical figures, and representations of the mysteries of the royal art.

Round the top of the side walls runs a small balustrade, or rather a kind of ornamented iron palisade, capable of holding a vast number of spectators, above which a number of semicircular windows are placed, so contrived as to open and shut with the greatest ease and facility, to let in fresh air as often as may be required.

The roof of this magnificent hall is, in all probability, the highest finished piece of workmanship in Europe, having gained universal applause from all beholders, and has raised the character of the architect beyond expression. In the centre of this roof a most splendid sun is represented, in burnished gold, surrounded by the twelve signs of the Zodiac, with their respective characters. Whenever the Grand Lodge assembles, this hall is further ornamented with five brilliant and rich cut glass chandeliers, the most magnificent of which hangs over that part of the hall allotted to the Grand Officers; the other four are distributed in pairs at equal distances. These lustres, with a sufficient number of sconces, in which only wax lights burn, illuminate the hall with a great brilliancy.

MASONRY IN WAR TIME.

A CURIOUS Masonic incident is related by Bro. Charles Du Val, in his work entitled "With a Show through Southern Africa," as having occurred in Pretoria, while beleaguered by the Boars during the late war in the Transvaal. The writer says:—

A meeting of Freemasons was held towards the end of January, and under circumstances so entirely novel that it may be worth while to recount them. In the first place the members of the Craft had to obtain permission from their various Commanding Officers or respective Ward Masters, to attend the meeting. These passes, countersigned by the Garrison Adjutant, were granted at the bearer's own risk—the Masonic Hall of the town of Pretoria being the place of assembly. Slightly at variance with the motto of the brethren —"Peace, Love, and Harmony"—was their appearance, clad in the various costumes of war, many carrying their rifles and bandoliers; a group of horses standing outside the Hall, while the Master and Officers of the Lodge went through the various rites of the ancient Craft in an apartment through which the breezes freely blew, entering a line of loopholes knocked out of the wall at the one side to escape by a similar set at the other—possibly the most novel system of ventilation that ever admitted the fresh air to participate in the mystic ceremonies of the Free and Accepted ones, in either South Africa, or wherever else the maul has resounded or the compasses been extended in open Lodge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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THE LATE FIRE AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have read with interest the letter of Bro. Sadler in reference to the destruction of the portraits of the former eminent Masons, which formerly adorned the walls of the Masonic Temple, and which were entirely destroyed at the calamitous fire that occurred in the early part of this year. Bro. Sadler, in his communication, observes that it was with regret he stated there were neither copies nor engravings of the lost pictures. I presume he has the authority of the Grand Secretary for making this statement. He enumerates the titles of these Masonic dignitaries, with whose full-length portraits every member of Grand Lodge was familiar, and suggests that some readers of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE may be fortunate in the possession of some engraved or other reminiscences of those illustrious Masons whose portraits have been irretrievably lost in the fire which destroyed the Masonic Temple in common with the beautiful and elaborate decorations which enriched its ceiling and walls. I am happy to say that I am in possession of a large engraved portrait of the Earl of Moira, Acting Grand Master to the former Prince of Wales (the late George the Fourth), who occupied that position from 1790 to 1813, and to whom the Craft voted a jewel of the value of £1000 on his quitting the Grand Lodge to assume the dignified position of Governer General of India. The portrait from which the engraving was taken was painted by Bro. J. Hopner, of the Royal Academy, and not by Sir Joshua Reynolds, as Bro. Sadler supposes. It is a beautiful line engraving, drawn from the original by Bartolozzi, and engraved by Henry Landseer. The noble Earl is represented as seated in the same chair as that now occupied by the Grand Master during the meetings of the Grand Lodge, but which for so many years was unknown to many of members of the Lodge, having been stowed away with many other things as lumber in the cellars of the tavern, and only brought to light at the building of the new hall attached to the tavern. The portrait is dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, and the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Moira, Acting Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons. The portrait is in fine preservation, and has been in my possession for many years.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours truly and fraternally,

H. THOMPSON,

P.M. 177, 1158, and P.Z. 619.

Brother W. W. Morgan, S.W. 211, will deliver his Lecture "The Masonic Institutions; their Establishment and Development," at the St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction, No. 144, at the White Hart, 49 Kings Road, Chelsea, on Friday, the 26th instant. Lodge will be opened at 7.30. Brethren are invited to attend.

At a meeting of the United Brothers' Lodge, No. 1069, held on Monday evening last, at the Grosvenor Hotel, Southsea, Brother C. J. E. Mumby was elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year.

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INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

—:o:—

THE GREAT CITY LODGE, No. 1426.

THE installation meeting of the above Lodge was held on Saturday, 13th instant, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, E.C., and, as is customary with the meetings of this Lodge, was numerously attended, both by members of the Lodge and Visitors. The W.M. of the past year, Bro. W. F. Kibble, opened the Lodge, and was supported during the proceedings by the following Officers:—Frederick T. C. Keeble S.W., William Baber J.W., Rev. R. J. Simpson P.G.C. Chaplain, N. B. Headon P.M. Treasurer, G. W. Blackie P.M. Secretary, P.M.'s Jas. Stevens, J. Seex, James Freeman, Richard Stanway, T. Hamer; Robert Fendick S.D., F. W. Potter J.D., H. Durrant M.C., G. Jenkins Organist, J. T. Skinner I.G., H. J. Bertram Steward, &c. The business of the evening comprised, among other matters, the initiation of Mr. Dottridge, after which the W.M. elect was duly inducted into the chair, the ceremony being performed in a really impressive manner by the outgoing Master. In due course, the new ruler of the Lodge appointed his Officers, conferring the collars on the following brethren:—Kibble I.P.M., Baber S.W., Fendick J.W., Headon Treasurer, Blackie Secretary, Simpson Chaplain, Potter S.D., Skinner J.D., Durrant I.G., E. H. Cadiot M.C., Jenkins Organist, H. J. Bertram and L. J. Hudd Stewards, and R. Potter P.M. Tyler. The work of installation having been completed, the report of the Audit Committee was received and adopted. Several letters of regret at inability to attend the meeting were read by the Secretary, among them being apologies from the Lord Mayor, J. Derby Allcroft, T. Fenn, Col. Shadwell H. Clerke, &c. The company then adjourned to the large hall, and sat down to banquet, under the presidency of the newly-appointed W.M. At the conclusion of the repast, and after grace had been sung, the Chairman proceeded with the toasts of the evening. The first, he said, was one of which it was impossible to say too much, and at the same time it was one of which the least said the better. He should copy a speaker he had heard at one of the oldest Lodges, which he had recently visited, and propose "The First Lady in the Land; the First Brother in the Craft—the Queen and the Craft." The toast was well received, and was followed by the National Anthem. The next toast was the Most Worshipful Grand Master H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Their Grand Master, the Chairman remarked, was certainly the most popular man of the day in England, as he was also the greatest man of the day. As the head of the Craft he was all that could be desired, never being tired of devoting himself to the promotion of the Order. This toast was followed by that of the Pro Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers present and past. The way in which the Officers of the Grand Lodge of England performed the duties of their respective offices was, as was well known, a credit to them, one and all. The members of the Craft were very proud of their rulers, and justly so. Those who had been present in Grand Lodge when the Revision of the Constitutions was under consideration could bear testimony to the patience and kindly attention of the Earl of Carnarvon during the five hours that meeting lasted. The Great City Lodge was fortunate in numbering among its members many Officers of Grand Lodge—there was Alderman Stone, Thomas Fenn, and, last, but not least, their worthy Chaplain—the Rev. R. J. Simpson. They could but regret the absence of the two first named, but, having the pleasure of the latter's company, he should couple his name with the toast. Bro. the Rev. R. J. Simpson, in responding, regretted there were no other Grand Officers present. He considered the time had arrived when the Grand Master might be advised to appoint a member of The Great City Lodge to an office in Grand Lodge; such a compliment would be an honour to the brethren of The City, and a gratifying acknowledgment of the efforts of the members of the Lodge to promote the true interests of Freemasonry. If the Grand Officers of England had been present, and seen the way in which the brethren had received the toast proposed in their honour, they could but consider their health had been much promoted. Small Lodges were plentiful, and harmony in them was not to be wondered at, but in such a one as The Great City, with a membership running into hundreds, and nothing occurring to ruffle the good feeling existing among the members—that was indeed a pleasing state of things, and the Lodge where it existed was raised high in the esteem of the world. The speaker referred to the manner in which the retiring Master had performed the ceremony of installation, and justly complimented him on his work, feeling assured that the way in which he had conducted the ceremony would be to the advantage of the new Master, who could hardly forget his induction into the chair. The I.P.M. next assumed the gavel, and proposed the health of the W.M. He could say with truth that in their new Master they had one of whom they might be justly proud. He had been known in the Lodge for many years, and had always been courteous and willing to assist any who might be in need of help. He had served the minor offices with credit, not only making himself conversant with the work required in each, but going far beyond, and qualifying himself for any duties he might be called upon to perform. He felt he might justly say the brethren of The Great City Lodge had never had a more worthy brother in the chair, or one who could better maintain the dignity of the Lodge; indeed, he was convinced that Bro. Keeble would add to it during his term of office. The W.M. considered his position the most difficult a man could possibly find himself in. To speak of oneself was certainly among the hardest tasks which fall to public men. Nine years previously—on the anniversary similar to that they were then celebrating—he had occupied the position of initiate in that very room. If the ceremony their brother had just gone through had made a similar impression to what the same did on him nine years ago, then he felt that The Great City Lodge had done its best to make a good Mason. The W.M. remembered how, on his first visit nine years since, he was all but a stranger among them; so much so, that he asked the then Secretary at what part of the table he should sit; he was immediately taken by the hand, informed that he was the guest of the evening, and placed in the position of honour at the then Master's right hand. He distinctly remembered, when seated there, wondering whether he should ever rise to the position of Ruler of a Lodge; he even went so far as to hope he might; and now that he had attained the position, and looked back on the way in which he had been appointed to it, he felt he must consider that he had given some amount of satisfaction, otherwise his election would not have been so unanimous. He felt, indeed, that he had done what had been expected of him. Ever since his connection with Freemasonry he had been possessed of the laudable desire of becoming the Master of his Mother Lodge, and now that he had secured that honour he was satisfied. Whatever further honours might be in store for him, he felt none could approach that of his present position, which he hoped he might be able to do justice to. He then proposed the health of the Initiate, expressing the pleasure he felt in welcoming a new brother on the night of his own installation. He considered their initiate had selected the best time to join the Lodge—the day of the annual gathering, as on such an occasion he was likely to get a better idea of Freemasons than was possible at any other time. The initiate tendered his thanks. He took it that all of those present had gone through a similar ceremony as that he had taken part in that night, and, therefore, they could imagine his feelings. He could but thank them most heartily, and hope he might prove himself an acquisition to the Lodge. The Visitors next came in for attention. The W.W. gave each a hearty welcome, and was pleased to see so many well known faces among them. Such a feature was evidence that the members of The Great City pleased those who came to visit them. Bro. Latimer and several others having replied, the Master proposed the toast of the Installing Master and the Past Masters. There had been some ten installations performed in The Great City Lodge, but not one had been better worked that had that of 1883. It gave him great pleasure now to perform a duty which he had intended to perform in Lodge, viz.—to present his predecessor with the jewel which had been voted him by the members, and which, as had just been evidenced, was well deserved. The jewel bore the following inscription:—

"The Great City Lodge, No. 1426.
Presented to Bro. W. F. Kibble,
with the thanks of the brethren, on the termination
of his year of office as
Tenth Worshipful Master.
18th Oct. 1883."

He was also pleased to see so many of the other Past Masters present, and was gratified in being called upon to propose their health. The I.P.M. considered his career in The Great City Lodge had been one marked by kindness and encouragement. He had tried to do his best, and felt, when he received their mark of approval, that he had pleased them. Bro. James Stevens replied in a very brief manner on behalf of the other Past Masters—so briefly indeed that we could hardly believe our own ears. His reply consisted of three words, and these he said represented his feelings—"Factor non verba." Such brevity is most commendable, and we trust will be adopted in the future. The health of the Treasurer, the Secretary, and the rest of the Officers, brought the proceedings to a termination, after a most successful gathering. The musical arrangements were under the management of Bro. N. F. Frost, who was assisted by Bros. W. A. Frost, A. Kenningham, F. E. Walker, and T. Kempton. There was a numerous array of visitors, the list comprising representatives from many London, Provincial, and Foreign Lodges, as follow:—Bros. C. Ellright I.G. 1460, Henry Baldwin Sec. 1777, C. J. Axford 1949, E. A. Smith 1826, J. Lawrence J.D. 1326, F. Page 1414, G. H. Atkinson 1622, E. J. Williams 1539, T. O. Kelsey J.D. 931, G. H. Gardner No. 1 U.S.A., Frederick Walters P.M. 73 P.P.G.D. Middlesex, &c., William Henry Chalford W.M. 1425, D. Belinfante I.G. 435, Geo. Alcock P.M. 1149, W. Whyte jun. P.M. 125 (I.C.), W. Saul P.M. 1201, A. D. Kerrell W.M. 145, Charles J. Fox M.C. 1743, W. Poupard 9, W. Gowland J.D. 206, A. M. Catling 1579, T. Harper I.P.M. 1216, John M. Draper 1702, Adolphus Nicols W.M. 1974, Samuel Benton W.M. 1657, Adolphus Buck 179, W. Medwin W.M. 1613, C. P. McKay P.M. 720, E. C. Percy-Stevens 1326, Thomas Glover 181, Isaac Latimer P.M. 189 P.P.G. Secretary Devon P.P.G.J.W., Frank Herold W.M. 1056, W. G. Gribbon 34, G. H. Blackmore 45, W. Styles late 1426, George Read P.M. 511, H. Debane W.M. 1543 P.P.G.S.D. Essex, Leonard Benet P.M. 179, E. J. Jolliffe J.W. 1647, W. A. Frost 1728, A. Kenningham 1706, T. Kempton 1706, Thomas Poore P.M. 720, Fred Walker, &c.

STAR IN THE EAST LODGE, No. 650.

THE Anniversary Festival of this Lodge was held at Harwich, on 9th inst., and was of an unusually interesting character. At about 3.30 the brethren assembled in Lodge for the purpose of the Installation of Brother Harry G. Everard S.W., which ceremony was ably performed by Brother the Rev. E. H. Crate P.G.C., who is a member of 650, and who kindly acted in the unavoidable absence of the D.P.G.M. of the Province, W. Bro. Fred. A. Philbrick, Q.C., P.G.D. At the close, the new W.M. appointed and invested his Officers, as follow:—Bros. Richard Clowes P.G.S.W., I.P.M., F. R. Hales S.W., M. L. Sanders J.W., the Rev. E. H. Crate P.G.C. Chaplain, Wm. Groom Treasurer, Richard Clowes I.P.M. P.G.S.W. Secretary, A. Kinsey Morgan S.D., A. C. Parsons J.D., Bede Hutchinson M.C., C. R. Salter Organist, G. Helsdon I.G., T. Dunn Steward, R. Barlow Tyler. Brother R. Clowes was elected as representative on the Provincial Charity Committee. The W.M. then, in the name of the Lodge, presented to W. Brother Richard Clowes I.P.M. a handsome Past Master's jewel, and took the opportunity to thank Brother Clowes for the many kindnesses they had received at his hands, both as a Lodge and as individuals. Brother

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Clowes heartily thanked the brethren for this mark of their goodwill, and promised to continue his efforts for the prosperity of Masonry generally, and Lodge 650 particularly. A vote of thanks was passed to W. Brother the Rev. E. H. Crate for so kindly undertaking the day's duty; and he was presented with the Lodge jewel as a token of the esteem in which the brethren hold him. A vote of thanks was also passed to Brother Bede Hutchinson for the zeal and ability he had shown as Secretary to the Lodge Charity Association, through which no less a sum than £63 had during the year been contributed to the R.M.Institution for Boys, Lodge was afterwards closed and, later in the evening, between 40 and 50 brethren dined together at the Pier Hotel, a splendid repast being well served by Brother Rule, the host. After dinner, the usual Masonic toasts were proposed and responded to. In giving the I.P.M. and P.M.'s of No. 650, the W.M. took occasion again to refer to the eminent services Brother Clowes had rendered to Lodge 650 during his year of office. It was chiefly owing to his energy and hard work that the son of their late Secretary—Bro. Basham—had been elected to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; he had borne the entire expense of the entertainment of Provincial Grand Lodge, and had rendered signal services in hundreds of ways both to the Lodge and also its members as individuals. It had consequently been thought by some of them that the presentation of a P.M.'s jewel was not a sufficient expression of the kind feeling they all entertained to Brother Clowes, and the matter having been warmly taken up, had resulted in the purchase of the silver goblet which he now had the great pleasure to hand to Brother Clowes, and trusted he would live long to continue his services to Masonry. The cup, which had only a few minutes before been brought into the room, was then, amid great applause, handed to Brother Clowes, who in acknowledging the gift spoke with considerable emotion. He said he had been so thoroughly taken by surprise at this extremely warm token of their kind feeling that he did not know how to reply. He could assure them, however, that he should value their handsome gift most highly, and so would his family; and his three boys, who he hoped one day to see Masons, would, he felt sure, point with pride to that cup on the sideboard and say—That's what our father received at the end of his year of office from the brethren of the Star in the East Lodge, 650. The cup, which is of solid silver, gold lined, bears the following inscription:—

"Presented to W. Brother Clowes I.P.M. P.G.S.W., by the members of Star in the East Lodge, 650, as a token of their appreciation of his valuable services to the Lodge, and as a mark of their personal regard. October, 1883."

Among the brethren present during the day were—W. Brothers Thomas J. Balling P.M. 51 P.G. Secretary, R. D. Poppleton I.P.M. 433 P.G.S.D., J. J. Cavill I.P.M. 1312 P.G.J.D, Thomas G. Mills I.P.M. 697 P.G.P., E. Hennemeyer P.M. 51 P.P.G.S.W., Alfred Welch P.M. 51 P.P.G.J.W., John J. C. Turner P.M. 51 P.P.G.O., C. Osmond W.M. 51 P.P.G.O., J. P. Lewin P.M. 276 P.P.G.S. of W., Thomas Rix P.M. and Secretary 697 P.P.G.S.B., Thomas Eustace W.M. 1977 P.P.G.S.B., G. A. Eustace W.M. 697 P.G.S., A. A. Bennett W.M. 376 P.P.G.R. Suff., W. O. Ward P.M. 650 P.P.G.P., J. H. Weston P.M. 1536. Brothers C. H. Snelgar 697, John Smith 225, J. T. Bailey I.G. 697, J. Steer 1536, C. D. Marshall S.W. 697, Turle Lee I.G. 766, Charles Beckett 1300, George F. Smith 1839, George F. Smith jun. 1977, F. Atkinson 376, S. Munson Tyler 51, &c.; and the following members of 650—Bros. Rixon Ford, O. Broadberry, George Holsdon, Edgar Bonner, Thomas Dunn, and J. R. Watson.—*Essex Standard.*

ROTHESAY LODGE, No. 1687.

THE installation meeting of this flourishing Lodge was held on 3rd instant, at the Inns of Court Hotel, High Holborn. Bros. W. C. Parsons W.M., E. Duret S.W., Green sen. J.W., L. Beck P.P.G.O. Middlesex Treasurer, Docker P.M. Secretary, Valeriani S.D., Green jun. J.D., Mole I.G. Smith M.C. Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Brother Duret S.W. and W.M. elect was presented; a Board of Installed Masters opened, and he was duly installed into the chair by the I.P.M., Brother W. C. Parsons, who was deservedly complimented by the brethren and visitors. The newly installed Worshipful Master, in appropriate terms, appointed and invested his Officers:—Bros. W. C. Parsons I.P.M., Green sen. S.W., Valeriani J.W., L. Beck P.P.G.O. Middlesex Treasurer, W. C. Parsons P.M. Secretary, Green jun. S.D., Mole J.D., Shaw I.G. Applause followed the investiture of the several Officers. A candidate was proposed for initiation, and soon afterwards Lodge was closed. The brethren sat down to a sumptuous and récherché banquet, superintended by Brother Gosden. Grace having been said, the Worshipful Master in eloquent terms proposed the Loyal and Masonic toasts. Brother Parsons I.P.M., in proposing the health of the Worshipful Master said, they were pleased to have Bro. Duret occupying the chair; from his general ability they might rest assured the Lodge would prosper under his direction. The Worshipful Master briefly and appropriately returned thanks. The W.M. in proposing the toast of the Visitors said, the Rothesay Lodge was always pleased to see Visitors; when he looked around and saw so many familiar faces, several of whom had done him the honour to come from Warwick and Leamington to see him installed, he felt a great compliment was paid him. With the toast he would couple the names of Bros. Boddington and Coombs. These brethren responded; and in the course of their remarks allusion was made to the respect in which the Worshipful Master was held, not only in London, but also in the Guys Lodge, at Leamington. The toast of the Past Masters came next; the Worshipful Master was sure it would meet with a hearty reception. Before they honoured the toast, however, he had great pleasure in presenting Brother W. C. Parsons with a gold Past Master's jewel. He (the W.M.) hoped Brother Parsons might live for many years to wear it. Brother Parsons in a characteristic speech thanked the Worshipful Master and the brethren for their valuable gift. He alluded to the pleasing fact that the Master now occupying the chair was the first initiate of the Lodge. Brother L. Beck P.M. followed. The Worshipful Master in proposing the toast of the Officers said, this was a very important one; he hoped the selection he had made would be for the advantage of the Lodge. The Officers were known for their Masonic ability; attendance at the Lodge of Instruction had gone far towards perfecting them. The toast was enthusiastically received, and was ably responded to by Bros. Green sen. and Valeriani. The Tyler's toast closed an agreeable and harmonious evening. Bros. Stalward, Percy, L. Beck, Coombs, and Frankton contributed to the harmony. Among the Visitors were Bros. Boddington P.M. 567 P.P.G.D.C. Warwick, Ruf P.M. 12, Coombs P.M. 12, Franklin P.M. 567, Noel 6, Monck 567, Johnston 1608, Levey 231, Shaw 1471, Madell 1201, H. Harvey 749, Dallay 1475, Oswald 1670, Walby 395, Deacon 25, and H. M. Levy P.M. 188.

MONTAGUE GUEST LODGE, No. 1900.

THE annual meeting of this young, yet prosperous Lodge, was held on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the Inns of Court Hotel, and the fact that Bro. Hedges, the respected Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was to be installed in the chair of K.S. had the effect of securing a more than ordinarily large attendance of members, while among the visitors there was an unusually strong muster of past and present Grand Officers. The chair was taken at the appointed time by Bro. Festa W.M., and Lodge having been opened, the minutes of the last stated meeting, as well as of an emergency meeting, were read and confirmed. The Auditors' report showed the financial state of the Lodge to be most satisfactory, and this having been submitted and accepted, Bro. Festa entered on the duty of installing his successor, Bro. Hedges, and this duty he carried out in a highly commendable manner, and with great earnestness. After the customary salutations, Bro. Hedges proceeded to appoint and invest the following brethren as his officers for the year, namely—Brts. H. J. Capon S.W., H. Slyman P.M. J.W., W. H. Dean P.M. Treasurer (elected), J. D. Collier P.M. Sec., W. H. Gardener S.D., S. Brooks P.M. J.D., G. M. Doble I.G., C. M. Tait M.C., W. H. Staff Org., H. N. Pratt Steward, and Banks Tyler. The next duty that devolved on Bro. Hedges was that of presenting the I.P.M., Bro. Festa, with a very elegant Past Master's jewel, set with brilliants, together with a collar and solid silver square, in recognition of his valuable services during his tenure of office as W.M., the inscription on the jewel being as follows:—"Viro ornatissimo Johanni Paulo Festa, pro Liberalitate ejus et Urbanitate et Fidelitate, curato munere, sodales sodali; D. D. Montague Guest Societas 1900, D. D. Oct. MDCCCLXXXIII." Bro. Hedges having expressed the pleasure with which he fulfilled this particular duty, and Bro. Festa having feelingly acknowledged the compliment paid him by the brethren of the Lodge, the other business was dispatched, Lodge was closed, and the brethren sat down to banquet. On the removal of the cloth, the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and honoured, that of the "Grand Officers" being acknowledged by Sir John B. Monckton, President of the Board of General Purposes, who expressed the pleasure which he felt sure his brother G. Officers, present and past, experienced at being present on that occasion. There were, he remarked, three reasons which conduced to this feeling. There was, in the first place, their desire to show their sympathy with the Lodge which, albeit one of the youngest of the Lodges, was very vigorous and energetic in its work. Then they were able to show their sympathy with, he might almost venture to say, the most engaging of their Charities; and lastly, they could evince their respect for Brother Hedges, the able Secretary of that Institution, and now W. Master of the Lodge. It was this third reason which had prompted him to attend, though at some personal inconvenience, so that he—and with him the other Grand Officers—might show their respect for a most excellent Mason, and also a most excellent servant of the Craft. True, they were all of them servants one way or another, and he was one himself in another sphere, and he felt that those who faithfully discharged the duties entrusted to them merited recognition: hence the pleasure they experienced in bearing testimony to the ability and faithfulness of Bro. Hedges. Bro. Festa I.P.M. briefly proposed the health of the W.M., remarking that, in such an assembly, and especially after the speech with which they had just been favoured, there was no necessity to speak upon it at any length. Bro. Hedges, in reply, thanked them very heartily for their kindness, though he confessed he felt some difficulty in doing so. He considered the Mastership of the Lodge was a great honour. He had long desired to occupy such a position, and he trusted he should succeed in discharging its duties with credit to himself and advantage to the Lodge. And as it was to Bro. Festa that he was indebted for his introduction into the Montagne Guest Lodge, he felt that he might take that opportunity of thanking him for his kindness and telling him how much he appreciated it. In conclusion, he gave the toast of the I.P.M., whose services to the Lodge were known to all the brethren. It had afforded him the greatest pleasure in presenting him with the jewel he was then wearing, and he cordially invited the brethren to supplement the presentation of the jewel by giving the toast a cordial welcome. The request having been complied with, Brother Festa expressed the gratification he had derived from his connection with Freemasonry, and the pleasure he had felt in installing a brother for whom from the moment he joined the Craft he had formed a sincere friendship, which had lasted ever since, and which, he trusted, might last for many years. He admitted he was very enthusiastic, and he had striven to do his duty and be a credit to the Order as well as to afford all possible pleasure to the brethren of the Lodge. Any faults or shortcomings he might have shown they must kindly set down to his nationality and to the greater sensitiveness of his temperament. However, he was glad that what had been done

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had given them satisfaction, and their handsome acknowledgment of his services would act as an incentive to him to do if possible even more in the future than he was glad to hear he had done in the past. To the toast of the Visitors Bros. J. A. Rucker P.G.D., and Raynham W. Stewart P.G.D. replied, the former remarking that he was proud to see Bro. Hedges in his present position, and from his knowledge of that brother's career he was persuaded he would fulfil his duties well and with a will; while Bro. Stewart, as uncle of Bro. Hedges, was equally confident the latter would have a successful year of office. The toast of the Charities was entrusted, for obvious reasons, to other hands than the Chairman's, and Brother Dean P.M. and Treasurer, in proposing it, spoke briefly, but earnestly. Bro. Terry, in his reply, said he was not surprised at the favour bestowed on the Girls' School, as it was only natural they should look kindly on the Girls. He also complimented Brother Binckes on the amazing success which had attended his last Festival. Still, as it was the Old Men who had built up the Schools and kept them going long before they bethought themselves of raising a Fund for themselves and the Old Women, he trusted that the Institution with which he was connected would secure its fair measure of support. He hoped the time would never come when there would be undue rivalry among the Institutions, but that each in turn would stand by and help the others as much as they could. He congratulated Brother Hedges on being Worshipful Master, and also for the help he had given the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. The rest of the customary toasts followed. Among those present were the following, namely—Bros. Sir John B. Monckton Pres. Board of General Purposes, Col. Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary, Col. J. Peters Grand Sword Bearer, Edgar Bowyer Grand Standard Bearer, Frank Richardson, Robert Grey, Peter de Lande Long, John A. Rucker, Raynham W. Stewart, J. H. Matthews Past Grand Deacons; Joshua Nunn Past Grand S.B., J. Terry P.G.W. Herts, H. A. Dubois P.G.W. Middlesex, W. Lake Past Prov. Grand Registrar Cornwall, J. P. Platt P.G.W. Cheshire, A. H. Tattershall P.M. 140, D. M. Dewar P.M. 1415, A. E. Gladwell P.M. 172, A. Tisley P. Grand Steward, Herbert Dicketts P. Grand Steward, Thomas Arnold 780, J. F. Waest P.M. 753, R. Loftus Wetherall 741, and H. Massey P.M.

ECCLESTON LODGE, No. 1624.

THE members of this popular Lodge celebrated their Eighth Installation Meeting on Wednesday. The brethren assembled at the Criterion, Piccadilly, under the Presidency of the W.M. Bro. E. Powell, who was supported by Bros. Tayler S.W., Johnson J.W., Isaacs Treasurer, Beckham Secretary, Bottle S.D., McRay Steward, Egerton Organist. Past Masters Bros. Fisher, Vincent Prov. Grand S.B. Middlesex, Jones, Flatterly, Hunt, and MacLeod. Visitors—Bros. Cullingford 35, Thorne 1194, Freeman 1416, Butt 1791, Gee 1571, Furber 754, Vine P.M. 173, Stuart 948, Waley 172, Bond W.M. 1314, Stark 1194, Minnis P.M. 157, Ayling W.M. 975, Goffin 1695, Folson 1604, Roberts 393, King 1929, Whales 172, Tunnell 1791, Sanders 1257, Briggs P.M. 157, Bell 1207, Massey P.M. 619 and 1928, Scott, Wrangham P.M. 619, Barleton P.M. 860, Larner 858, Bankel 378, Davis 87, Brindley 1604, Hollyman 27, Shepperd 140, Dobbs P.M. 1150, West P.M. 1815, Sadler 172, Keen W.M. 1426, Wyatt 1044, Elliot 1772, Poulton 1791, White 1772, Schartau 1549, Cantle P.M. 1441, H.M. Levy P.M. 188. After the Lodge had been opened, and the minutes confirmed, the Auditors' report was read and adopted. The financial statement as regards the Benevolent Fund showed there was a balance in favour of the Lodge of upwards of £50. A Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. C. Tayler S.W. and W.M. elect was presented to the Lodge, and in due course, in the presence of fifteen W.M.'s and P.M.'s, duly installed into the chair by the retiring W.M., who conducted the ceremony in a most perfect and impressive manner. Bro. W. Vincent P.M. efficiently acted as M.C. On the re-admission of the brethren, the W.M. was saluted, according to ancient custom. He then, in appropriate terms, appointed and invested his Officers:—Bros. E. Powell I.P.M., H. J. Johnson S.W., R. Bottle J.W., I. Isaacs (re-elected) Treas., A. W. Beckham (re-appointed) Sec., Coulthard S.D., Johnston J.D., Moorman I.G., Ray and Watkins M.C.'s, Egerton Org., Hooper and Weston W.S.'s, Thomas Reece Jones Tyler. Ballots having been previously taken for the admission of Messrs. T. Salter, J. Pride, and C. J. Forder, and the result being unanimously in favour of these candidates, they were duly initiated into the Order by the newly installed W.M., who evidenced his capability for office by performing the ceremony in a manner that augurs well for his conduct of the Lodge. Bro. W. Vincent proposed that the name of the Lodge should be used in connection with the annual ball of the members, and a dispensation be applied for for the brethren to wear Masonic clothing on the occasion. Any surplus that may accrue to be devoted to the Benevolent Fund of the Lodge. This proposition having been seconded, was carried unanimously. The brethren, to the number of 104, sat down to a sumptuous and *récherché* banquet provided by Messrs. Spiers and Pond (Limited), and superintended by Bro. Madell. The W.M., who in the Lodge had performed his duties admirably, made a very genial president; he proposed the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts. Brother E. Powell I.P.M. was entrusted with the gavel to propose what he described as the toast of the evening, the health of the Worshipful Master. Brother C. Tayler, was the first initiate of the Lodge; he had worked up through every office: he had attained the proud position he now occupied by sheer merit and perseverance, and all felt sure he would do his duty satisfactorily. The W.M., in reply, thanked Bro. Powell for the kind manner in which he had spoken of him; whatever he had done had been a labour of love. On the first night of his initiation he made up his mind to go forward in Freemasonry, and when he was raised to the degree of Master Mason he went into office. With pleasure he saw the result. By the kindness of the brethren he now occupied the chair. At the next Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, which would be held in June next, under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, he would serve as a Steward, and he thought opportunity might be taken by the members of the Lodge to make their mark on the Charity Roll of the Order. In conclusion, he again thanked the brethren for the reception they had given him. The Worshipful Master then proposed the toast of the I.P.M., and referred to the excellent manner in which Bro. Powell had carried out each and every of his duties. It might indeed be said he had crowned all by his working of the ceremony of installation. It was gratifying for him (the W.M.) to be the medium of presenting Bro. Powell with a testimonial of the respect the Lodge entertained for him, in the shape of the Past Master's jewel, which he had the pleasure of placing on his breast; he hoped he might live for many years to wear it. Bro. Powell rose with a great amount of diffidence. He hoped he had given the brethren satisfaction during his year of office. As one of the Founders of the Lodge, he took a deep interest in its well-doing. With respect to the handsome jewel they had presented him with, he regretted he had no son to hand it down to, but he had a grandson, who doubtless would appreciate the honour conferred upon him. The other toasts given were the Past Masters, the Initiates, the Visitors, the Press, the Treasurer and Secretary, the Officers, &c. Some capital responses were elicited. Finally, the Tyler gave the parting toast. To Bros. I. Cantle, Schartau, Davis, Lee, and Moorman great credit is due for the musical ability they displayed, while Bro. Vincent P.M. was most energetic in ministering to the comfort and entertainment of the Visitors.

UNITY LODGE, No. 1637.

THE installation meeting of this Lodge was held at the Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, on Saturday, 13th inst. Lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. Joseph Adkins, who was supported by Bros. Stephens P.M. Treas., T. W. Cooper P.M., S. A. Cooper P.M. Sec., Slyman S.W. W.M. elect, John Woodmason I.G., Linscott S.D., Gordon, Webster M.C., Davies, Larkin, Jefferson, Parsons W.S., Clarkson, and Parsons. Visitors—Bros. R. Green Urban Lodge, W. H. Dean P.M. P.P.G.S.D. Dorset, S. Smout W.M. 1642, W. F. Packer 1571, E. Childs 538 P.M., R. J. Taylor W.M. 1922, and R. Coulthard 144 and 1632. After the minutes of the last Lodge meeting had received confirmation, the installation of Bro. Henry Slyman S.W. W.M. elect was proceeded with. The ceremony was capitally performed by the outgoing Master. The following were appointed Officers:—Bros. Linscott S.W., Woodmason J.W., Stephens P.M. Treas., S. A. Cooper P.M. Sec., Webster S.D., Parsons J.D., Jefferson I.G., Gordon M. of C., Miller W.S., Larkin A.W.S., Middleton Tyler. At the conclusion of the labours of the day a capital banquet was served by host Veal, and the after proceedings were of a most harmonious character.

NEW FINSBURY PARK LODGE, No. 1695.

THE anniversary meeting was held at the Highbury Station Hotel, better known as the Cock Tavern, on Tuesday last, the 16th instant. Lodge was opened by the Worshipful Master, Brother J. N. Thompson, supported by Bros. Edmunds S.W. and W.M. elect, Bastable J.W., Eldridge P.M. Treasurer, Frampton Secretary, Berry acting S.D., Tibbits J.D., Lone acting I.G., W. Hollis P.M. M.C., Very Tyler; also Bros. Press P.M., Swinyard, Cattermole, Hawkes, Scott, Canfer, Lewin, Richmond, Ayden, Bouts, Lone, &c. The Visitors were as follow:—Bros. Follitt 45, Rothschild 1288, Pigot 753, Forge 619, Fenner 1693, Wilkinson 167, Manger 1260, Dawes 619, Hartnett 813, Ashton 1929, Tremere 1929, Leipold 1929, Phillips 1185. Minutes were read and confirmed, and the Auditors' Report was adopted. After the obligation had been taken, a Board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. Edmunds was regularly installed by Brother Thompson. The brethren being readmitted, saluted the W.M. in the three degrees. The Officers were appointed as follow:—Bros. Bastable S.W., Tibbits J.W., Eldridge P.M. Treas., Frampton Secretary, Berry S.D., Lewin J.D., Lone I.G., Hollis M.C., Very Tyler. Brother Thompson then gave the addresses in a very impressive manner; and was unanimously applauded. We congratulate him on this excellent finish to his term of office. Lodge was then closed in regular form, and the brethren adjourned to banquet, which was served by Brother Baker in his usual satisfactory manner. Grace was sung by Bros. Ashton, Colson Phillips, and Tremere. The W.M. gave the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts, which were duly honoured by the brethren. The before-named brethren then sang a trio. The W.M.'s health was proposed in a very neat speech, in which the Immediate Past Master stated that the honour of the Lodge would be upheld in all its integrity by Bro. Edmunds, who had worked hard to fit himself for his position. He (Brother Thompson) trusted that the brethren would find him plenty of work to do. The toast was cordially received by all present. In thanking the brethren, the W.M. stated that he would strive to do his best to give satisfaction while he had the honour of being their W.M.; he trusted his endeavours would meet with the approbation of the Past Masters of the Lodge, to whom he would look with pleasure for instruction; he considered the Past Masters as the guiding stars of the Lodge. He also hoped that Brother Thompson, the esteemed I.P.M., would always be at his elbow to give him assistance should occasion require it. He trusted he might vacate the chair of K.S. in as graceful a manner as did his predecessor. The I.P.M.'s toast was next proposed, and the Wor. Master in giving it stated the brethren knew that Bro. Thompson was one who could not slur over his duties. He had done them in a very masterly, as well as graceful manner. He had great pleasure in presenting him with a P.M.'s jewel, which had been unanimously voted by the members of the Lodge, and sincerely trusted that Bro. Thompson would

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be spared for many years to wear it; he was very proud of the opportunity of having the honour of presenting the jewel, as both Brother Thompson and himself were initiated together; had worked together; and followed each other step by step in the Lodge to the present proud position he then occupied. The toast was received with acclamation. In reply, Bro. Thompson assured the brethren he had the best interests of the Lodge at heart, and would exert his utmost to foster a genuine Masonic feeling of good fellowship among the brethren of the Lodge, and would ever remember with the kindliest feelings the occasion of his having the P.M.'s jewel presented to him. He concluded by thanking the brethren for the kind mark of their approbation. The Past Masters, Treasurer and Secretary's toasts were proposed, and responded to by Bro. T. Press for the P.M.'s, Bro. Elridge for Treasurer, and Bro. C. R. Frampton for Secretary. The Visitors' toast was responded to by Bros. W. Wilkinson W.M. 167, R. P. Forge W.M. 619, H. Follett P.M. 45, J. H. Leipold 1929, and A. W. Fenner P.M. 1693, each of whom eulogised the I.P.M. for the excellent manner he had performed the duties of Installing Master, and thanked the Worshipful Master and brethren for the hearty reception accorded them by the Lodge. Bro. Fenner made a few remarks on the value of Lodges of Instruction. Without them, Masons would never be able to carry out the duties of Office. He impressed upon all young Masons who aspired to distinction in the Craft to avail themselves of the benefits to be derived by attending as often as possible. At the same time, he called the attention of the brethren to the fact that an excellent Lodge of Instruction, working under the warrant of the New Finsbury Park Lodge, meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the New Hornsey Wood Tavern, Seven Sisters'-road (opposite Finsbury Park). The Officers' toast was proposed, and received due honour; the Tyler's toast brought a pleasant evening to a close. Bros. H. Ashton, Colson Phillips, and T. Tremere enlivened the proceedings with some admirable songs and trios, while Bro. Leipold kindly presided at the pianoforte, and gave some brilliant fantasia, with which all the brethren were delighted.

DUKE OF CORNWALL LODGE, No. 1839.

THE first regular meeting of this flourishing Lodge since the installation was held on 13th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, under the presidency of Bro. A. Stokes W.M., J. W. Dewsnap S.W., Smith sen. J.W., J. W. Brooke P.M. Secretary, T. C. Corpe P.M. Treasurer, A. Williams S.D., Cattermole J.D., Marcus I.G., Gent M.C., Trego Organist, &c. Visitors—John Woodman 22, J. L. Culpen 749, G. F. Williams 1791, H. M. Levy P.M. 188. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. W. Wright, having been balloted for and accepted, was duly initiated into the Order, the W.M. conducting the ceremony in a very perfect way, each Officer contributing to the impressiveness of the ceremony. Lodge was then closed, and the brethren, thirty-four in number, sat down to a very excellent banquet, provided by Messrs. Spiers and Pond (Limited) and superintended by Bro. Dawkins. The W.M. proposed the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts. Bro. Smith I.P.M. proposed the health of the Worshipful Master. The brethren were pleased to see how ably he had performed the ceremony of initiation; they hoped on the next occasion to have another new member, and thus keep the W.M. in working order. He hoped the brethren would drink the toast with the enthusiasm it deserved, and wish the W.M. a prosperous year of office. Bro. Stokes, in reply, thanked Bro. Smith for the kind manner he had spoken of him; however, he felt he could hardly come up to the standard of the Past Masters, and was sure he could not excel them; at the same time he would do his utmost to equal them. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the newly initiated brother. From the attention he had paid to the ceremony he felt Bro. Wright would be a good Mason and a credit to the Lodge. Bro. Wright acknowledged the compliment. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Visitors, coupled with the names of Bros. H. M. Levy P.M. 188, and Culpen 729, who severally responded. The I.P.M. Bro. Smith was next complimented, and then the toast of the Treasurer and Secretary was given. After suitable response had been made, other toasts followed, and were duly acknowledged: the Tyler's closed a very harmonious and agreeable evening. Bros. Foote, Marcus, Garrett, Lowry, Corpe P.M., Smith I.P.M. and the W.M. contributed some excellent songs, accompanied by Bros. Trego and Smith.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—On Thursday, 18th October, at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford. Bros. B. R. Banks W.M., J. W. Freeman S.W., Penrose J.W., S. R. Speight P.M. Secretary, Ingram S.D., Millington J.D., J. B. Williams I.G., P.M. Hutchins Preceptor, and several other brethren. The work comprised the rehearsal of the ceremonies of the third and second degrees, Bro. Millington candidate. Lodge was then called off. On resuming, and after collection of the dues, Bro. J. W. Freeman was elected W.M. for the first Thursday in the ensuing month. Brethren residing in the neighbourhood are cordially invited to attend.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, No. 507.—The usual weekly meeting of this Lodge of Instruction, held at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, S.E., on Friday, the 5th inst., was exceedingly well attended. The Lodge was opened precisely at 7·30, and amongst those present were—Bros. J. B. Sarjeant W.M., J. N. Bate S.W., Henry Baldwin J.W., H. H. Hughes S.D., G. H. Chapman J.D., B. P. Jesse I.G., James Stevens P.M. and Preceptor, Richard Poore Secretary, and Bros. C. J. Oxford, J. C. Rhind, J. W. Tomkins, A. J. Styles, Henry, Stokes, &c. The first section having been worked by the brethren, the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of initiation in the most able manner, Bro. Styles acting as candidate. At the request of the brethren explanations of sundry points in ceremonial were given by the Preceptor, who also delivered the lecture on the tracing board. Bro. Bate rendered the charge at initiation, with considerable effect. Lodge was called off for entry drill, in which all present took part, and was then called on. Bro. Bate was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, when the Lodge will work in the second degree with part sections and lecture. In consequence of other pressing engagements Bro. F. Thurston was reluctantly compelled to resign the office of Treasurer. The resignation was accepted with much regret, and honorary membership conferred on Bro. Thurston as some slight acknowledgment for past services. Bro. J. N. Bate was then unanimously elected Treasurer. Congratulations were expressed on the evident progress this Lodge of Instruction is making, and meeting as it does in a Temple prepared for and devoted solely to the purposes of Freemasonry, and worked without any distracting accompaniments, we cannot be surprised that, amongst intelligent brethren, caring more for mental improvement than bodily enjoyment, there are to be found an increasing number of staunch supporters. After two hours of most profitable instruction on this occasion, the Lodge closed in due form and the meeting adjourned.

New Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 813.—The usual meeting of the above Lodge was held at Brother Langdale's, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate Road, on Wednesday last. Bro. Lone occupied the chair, supported by Bros. Marks S.W., Ferrar J.W., P.M. Cusworth Preceptor, Perl Secretary, Jones S.D., Western J.D., Gadsby I.G., Allsop, and others. Lodge having been opened in due form, the W.M. proceeded to rehearse the ceremony of initiation, having Bro. Allsop as a candidate. Lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bros. Allsop and Gadsby answered the usual questions leading to the third degree, but were not entrusted, they only being F.C. The W.M. then vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Ferrar, who rehearsed the ceremony of passing. Brother Lowe resumed the chair. Bro. Marks was elected W.M. for the ensuing week.

Brixton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1949.—On Tuesday evening last, at Prince Regent Hotel, (Bro. Monk's) Dulwich-road, East Brixton. Albert W.M., Poore S.W., Lucas J.W., Francis Preceptor, Williams Secretary, Axford S.D., Phillips J.D., Banks I.G.; also Bros. Farrington S.W. 1949, Martin 1949, Richardson, Hill, Hudepohl, and Green 1687. After preliminaries, the ceremony of initiation was ably rehearsed, Brother Hill as candidate. Bro. Richardson gave the charge of the degree. Brother Poore was elected W.M. for the ensuing week.

THE FIFTEEN SECTIONS

WILL BE WORKED

At the Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198, on Saturday, 27th October, at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. Bros. A. W. Fenner P.M. 1693 W.M., D. Moss J.W. 1275 S.W., J. A. Powell 186 J.W. First Lecture—Bros. Ashton, Robinson, Hall, Pearcy, Lorkin, Cull, Gush. Second Lecture—Bros. Bird, Moss, Trewinnard, Powell, Fenner. Third Lecture—Bros. Gribbell, Galer, Cohen. Bros. R. Pearcy P.M. 228 I.P.M., R. W. Galer J.D. 1366 Secretary. Lodge will be opened punctually at 7 p.m.

At the King's Cross Lodge of Instruction, No. 1732, on Sunday, 28th October, at the Blue Posts Tavern, 54 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W. Bros. J. Hemming M.C. 1287 W.M., J. Paul I.G. 1472 S.W., F. Sillis M.C. 1744 J.W., Wm. Stiles P.M. P.Z. 1507 I.P.M., L. Solomon W.M. 1732 Secretary. First Lecture—Bros. Bower, Kauffmann, Harvey, Gilby, Koester, Paul, Sillis. Second Lecture—Bros. Robinson, Burgess, Guyer, Agar, Whiting. Third Lecture—Bros. Davis, Emblin, Smith. At 6·15 o'clock precisely.

The Annual Festival of St. Ambrose Lodge of Instruction will be held on Monday evening, 29th October, at seven o'clock precisely, at the Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington, on which occasion the Ceremony of Consecration will be rehearsed by Brother Frances P.P.G.S.D. Surrey, the Preceptor; the musical portion by Bro. J. Mallett Jones Organist, and Brother Ambrose W. Hall P.G.C. has kindly consented to take the chair at the Banquet, that will follow.

At the North London Chapter of Improvement, on Thursday, at the Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, Comp. Edmonds occupied the chair of Z., R. Bird H., Gillard J., Knight S.N., Buckhurst P.S. The Companions mustered in goodly numbers from the Metropolitan Chapters, thereby proving that the Royal Arch is making rapid advance with good workers.

The Companions of the North London Chapter will rehearse the Ceremony of Installation of Principals on Thursday evening, 1st of November, at eight o'clock, at the Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury.

The Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, the Right Wor. Brother W. W. B. Beach, M.P., and his Officers, will conduct the ceremonies at the inauguration of the new Masonic Hall, which has been erected at Woolston, by Brother Chapman P.M., for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing Clausentum Lodge. The opening will take place on Monday, the 19th of November, the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Lodge.

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. and 30 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

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Royal Masonic Institution for Girls,

ST. JOHN'S HILL, BATTERSEA RISE, S.W.

Chief Patroness:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Patron and President:
H.R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., M.W.G.M.

Patroness:
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

AT A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT OF THIS INSTITUTION, held at Freemasons' Tavern, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., on Saturday, 13th October 1883,

Colonel J. CREATON, Treasurer and Trustee, in the Chair.

After the General Business was disposed of, the Governors and Subscribers proceeded to the Election, by ballot, of 8 Girls into the Institution, from a list of 32 APPROVED CANDIDATES, when the following were declared duly ELECTED:—

No. on List		Votes	No. on Poll
9	Sutcliffe, Ethel Haden	3101	1
10	Hutton, Edith	2992	2
7	Heastie, Isabelle Sophia	2481	3
5	Henshaw, Helen Mabel	2465	4
12	Gibson, Kathleen Alice	2228	5
15	Smith, Lucy	1818	6
16	West, Alice Garton	1805	7
1	Hayes, Ellen	1682	8

The votes recorded for unsuccessful Candidates will be carried forward to their credit at the next Election, if eligible. Lists showing the votes polled for successful and unsuccessful candidates may be obtained at the Office.

F. R. W. HEDGES,
Secretary.

OFFICES—5 FREEMASONS' HALL,
GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, W.C.
13th October 1883.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1883.

Case 12.—KATHLEEN ALICE GIBSON.

THE friends of this successful Candidate desire to return their best thanks to the Ladies and Brethren who so generously assisted her supporters to secure her election, fifth on the poll, on the 13th inst. The especial liberality of several eminent brethren towards the result attained will be ever gratefully remembered.

London, 15th October 1883.

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Royal Masonic Institution for Boys,

WOOD GREEN, LONDON, N.

Patron:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President:
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., M.W.G.M.

AT A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers, held at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Monday, the 15th day of October 1883,

Col. J. CREATON, V. Pat. and Trustee (P.G.D. and P.G. Treas.), in the chair.

A ballot took place for 20 Boys, from an approved list of 64 Candidates, reduced to 62 by the withdrawal of

No. 42, Simmons, George John.
No. 46, Lyon, William Beresford.

the following being declared to be successful:—

No. on Poll	No. on List		Votes
1	35	Steed, Ernest Arthur	3237
2	2	Stanford, William Bryant	3107
3	56	Lane, Harry Richard	2881
4	13	Sykes, Richard Alfred	2879
5	6	Willett, George Cross	2858
6	1	Liveridge, Charles Percy	2837
7	17	Hennah, Frederick Wolfe	2695
8	19	Hooper, Lionel Charles	2682
9	3	Stewart, Charles Edward	2678
10	8	Wyatt, Augustine William	2619
11	36	Carré, Emile E. P.	2619
12	30	Bevis, Samuel Harman	2538
13	16	Hare, Harold Malcolm	2509
14	5	Skelton, Frederick Francis	2475
15	33	Herring, Frank Alexander	2458
16	29	Rose, Frederick Joseph	2457
17	4	Windross, John Benjamin	2450
18	60	White, Thomas William	2414
19	52	Cordingley, Walter E	2319
20	55	Gane, Harold R H	2285

Lists of Candidates (successful and unsuccessful), with full particulars of polling, &c., may be had on application at the Office. Votes of unsuccessful candidates will be carried to the credit of those qualified for election, in April next.

FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G. Std.),
Vice-Patron, Secretary.

OFFICES—6 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.
15th October 1883.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

WILL BE HELD IN JUNE 1884.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G.

R.W. PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF OXFORDSHIRE,

Has most kindly consented to preside.

The services of Brethren willing to act as Stewards are earnestly solicited and will be gratefully acknowledged.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

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MARK MASONRY.

—:o:—

GRAND LODGE OF THE PROVINCE OF BERKS AND OXON.

THE members of this Provincial Grand Lodge, accepting the invitation given at Maidenhead last October, assembled on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at the Masonic Hall, Greyfriars-road, Reading, under the banner of the Leopold Lodge, No. 235, and transacted the annual business. The General Purposes Committee, presided over by the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Jersey, met in the morning at the Great Western Hotel, and dealt with various matters requiring attention, and at two o'clock Provincial Grand Lodge was close tyled at the Masonic Hall, where the brethren had an opportunity of inspecting the newly-opened suite of ante-rooms. Although the Province has only been formed since 1879, and notwithstanding the fact of many brethren being prevented attending through the press of other engagements, nearly every seat in the Lodge was occupied, and Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex and Surrey, designated the assemblage as one of the largest and most satisfactory he had ever witnessed in the Provinces in connection with Mark Masonry—a fact largely due to the popularity of the Provincial Grand Master and the unflagging energy of the Provincial Grand Secretary. Among those present were the Right Hon. the Earl of Jersey the M.W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. C. Stephens the V.W. Deputy Prov. G. Master, Bros. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex and Surrey, John Walker Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Gloucestershire, Donald M. Dewar Assistant Grand Secretary, James Jenkins ex-Mayor of Oxford and P.G.S.W., Captain W. C. Golding P.P.G.J.W., Thomas J. Pulley Past Grand Senior Deacon and Prov. G. Secretary, F. W. Ansell P.P.S.O., Christopher Park P.P.G.J.W., F. Ryman Hall P.P.G.D.C., Walter Thompson P.P.G.S.O., Harry G. W. Drinkwater P.G.S., James Rutland P.G.O., Charles G. Butler P.G.I.G., R. Glasspool P.P.G.A.S., Maurice Wheeler P.G.S.B., W. Hickie P.G.Org., John Tomkins P.P.G.S.W., W. Ravenscroft P.G.J.W., A. Wheeler P.G.S.D., J. Fisher, Samuel Bradley P.G.M.O., Richard Eve P.G.W. Hants, George Boyer P.G.S.B., H. Creed, Edwd. L. Shepherd P.G.S.W., J. M. Dormer P.P.G. Assist. Secretary, E. Nichols P.G.S.D., W. Brett P.P.G.I.G., J. T. Stransom P.P.G.O., Edward Margrett P.G.S.D., George J. Cosburn P.P.G.S.B., W. T. Dupree, F. H. Cozens P.G. Org., W. G. Flanagan, F. Marsh, W. J. James, W. W. Ridley, W. Morris P.G.J.W., F. H. Marychurch, Robt. Rastrick P.P.G.M.O. Hants and Isle of Wight, John Dew P.P.G.I.W. Hants and Isle of Wight, J. H. Trollope, J. Harvey, R. Croisdale P.G.S.D. Hants and Isle of Wight, Sidney Payne, Rev. R. P. Bent P.G. Chaplain, W. Hinckley P.P.G.S., Thomas Benham P.P.G.S.D. Hants and Isle of Wight, J. W. Lindars P.G.A.S., W. B. Farr Mayor of Maidenhead P.P.S.W. Bengal, P.P.S.W. Berks and Oxon, Robert Nicholson P.P.G.St.B., F. R. Spender, H. Howard Hodges P.P.G.M.O., H. Smith, Edwin Hewitt, Richard Puttick, C. H. Tench P.G.S., J. Westfield, &c.

The business transacted was of the usual character, and the finance and other reports were adopted. Bro. E. Trendell (Abingdon), who was absent through domestic affliction, was again elected as Provincial Grand Treasurer, on the motion of Bro. Stephens, seconded by Bro. Jenkin. Bro. Pulley announced that letters of apology for non-attendance had been received from a large number of distinguished Mark Masons in different parts of the kingdom. The Provincial Grand Master invited the brethren to give in their names as Stewards for the Mark Benevolent Fund Festival, and Bro. Pulley consented to represent the Province on the occasion. The Prov. Grand Master spoke very highly of the services of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and re-appointed Bro. Stephens to that office. Bro. Stephens thanked Lord Jersey for the honour he had again conferred upon him, and assured the Provincial Grand Lodge of his unabated interest in Mark Masonry. The appointment of the rest of the Provincial Grand Lodge Officers for the ensuing twelve months was then proceeded with, Lord Jersey investing them with their insignia of office in the following order:—

Bros. F. W. Ansell 247	...	G. Senior Warden
W. G. Flanagan 235	...	G. Junior Warden
Captain Golding 55	...	G. Master Overseer
F. H. Lyon, M.D., 27	...	G. S. Overseer
R. Nicholson 257	...	G. J. Overseer
Rev. E. De Ewer 257	...	G. Chaplain
E. J. Trendell 225	...	G. Treasurer
Sir Benjamin V. S. Brodie, Bart., 55		G. Reg. of Marks
Thos. J. Pulley 235	...	G Secretary
J. W. Lindars 235	...	G. Assistant Secretary
C. W. Cox 257 ...	...	G. Senior Deacon
M H. C. Palmer 27	...	G. Junior Deacon
Captain J. H. Trollope 225	...	G. Supt. of Works
Dr. C. H. Tench 235	...	G. Dir. of Cers.
H. G. W. Drinkwater 247	...	G. Asst. Dir. of Cers.
G. H. Osmond 247	...	G. Sword Bearer
W. E. Beal 257 ...	...	G. Standard Bearer
F. R. Spendon 257	...	G. Organist
H. Creed 235 ...	...	G. Inner Guard
A. Thompson 235	...	G. Stewards
J. S. Fisher 247	...	
W. T. Dupree 235	...	
W. Hemmings 235	...	G. Tylers
G. Norwood	...	

The Prov. Grand Master, accepting the invitation of the officers and brethren of the Alfred Lodge, announced that the Provincial Grand Lodge would meet next year at Oxford. This completed the business and the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in due form. The banquet was served at the Great Western Hotel by Bro. W. G. Flanagan P.G.J.W., who was much complimented on the arrangements made for the comfort and entertainment of the company. In the course of the evening a number of interesting speeches were delivered in carrying out the list of toasts, the first honoured being, of course, that of the Queen and Mark Masonry. The M.W. G.M.M.M. (the Right Hon. Lord Henniker) and Past G.M.M. Masons was then proposed by the Prov. Grand Master, who bore his personal testimony to the great interest which Lord Henniker takes in Mark Masonry. The Prov. Grand Master next gave the health of the R.W. Deputy G.M.M.M. (the Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore) and Grand Officers Past and Present, coupling with the toast the names of Bros. Sir Francis Burdett and Donald M. Dewar, of whose services to Masonry his Lordship spoke in eulogistic terms. Sir Francis Burdett said it gave him pleasure to return thanks for the post. He had been connected with this degree a great number of years, longer, perhaps, than any Mason present; still he had seldom realised more pleasure than on this occasion, inasmuch as this was one of the largest Provincial gatherings of Mark Masons he had had the privilege of attending. Indeed, he had never seen a Provincial Grand Master more heartily or thoroughly supported than his friend Lord Jersey had been to-day. He had never seen the work performed more satisfactorily, and it would certainly have done credit to any Provincial Grand Lodge in England, and he felt sure that when any of the Provincial Grand Officers were called upon to officiate in Grand Lodge they would discharge their duties satisfactorily. Sir Francis then proposed the health of the Provincial Grand Master, and remarked that although Lord Jersey had been re-appointed for a term of three years only, they all entertained the hope that he would continue to reign over the Province for a great many years. The longer they knew Lord Jersey the more they liked him. There could be no doubt that under his genial and able presidency the Province would long continue to flourish. The Prov. Grand Master, in reply, said he highly valued the kind expressions of Sir Francis, and also the warm and hearty reception given to the toast. It gave him sincere pleasure to find himself supported by so many of the brethren, and he earnestly hoped the Provincial Grand Lodge would long continue to flourish. His Lordship concluded by proposing the health of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, thanking him for the kind interest he had taken in the affairs of the Province, which he felt were perfectly safe in Bro. Stephens' hands. The Deputy Prov. Grand Master said he wished he could feel he was entitled to the kind words used and the good feeling manifested towards him. He was willing to render such service as he could, and should feel it to be his duty to visit the Lodges in the Province and see the work performed during the ensuing year. Bro. Stephens gave the health of the "Wardens, Treasurer, and other Officers of the Province, Present and Past," and Bro. Ansell responded. Bro. John Walker Deputy Prov. Grand Master for Gloucestershire, proposed the health of the W.M., Wardens, and Brethren of the Leopold Lodge, for whom Bro. Samuel Bradley W.M. returned thanks. Bro. Pulley, in the course of an able speech, proposed the Mark Benevolent Fund, remarking that he did so with very great pleasure, the subject of the toast being connected with his dearest thoughts of Masonry—charity. He thought he might say, without any egotism, that no member of the Mark Degree had taken more interest in the Mark Benevolent Fund than he had done. He had spared no effort to ensure its prosperity and promote its success whenever he had had the opportunity, not only by advocating its claims to their support, but also by ensuring, as far as possible, the thorough working of the benevolent objects which they had in view. He referred to the good work being carried on by means of this fund, and expressed his hope that the Province would continue to accord its liberal support, and that he would be in a position to present a very substantial amount at next year's Festival. Bro. Donald M. Dewar, in reply, said he took the greatest possible interest in the Mark Benevolent Fund, and they were fortunate in having such a splendid advocate and supporter of the fund as Bro. Pulley, who was not a man of mere words, but a man of action as regards every degree of Masonry to which he belonged. Bro. Pulley's name appeared in the lists of many stewards, and he was undoubtedly the right man to advocate the claims of the fund. Brother Dewar then gave a history of the fund, and the excellent objects carried out in connection therewith, and concluded by remarking that he felt extremely glad they would have the advantage of the able Stewardship of Bro. Pulley for the next Festival. The health of the visiting brethren was then proposed by Bro. Tomkins, and acknowledged by Bro. Eve in an eloquent speech, the speaker observing that the more the brethren made themselves acquainted with the Masonic Charities the greater would be the support given to them. The Prov. Grand Master then gave the health of the Host, remarking upon Bro. Flanagan's excellent catering. Bro. Flanagan having returned thanks, the Provincial Grand Master took his departure for home, being much cheered as he withdrew. A smoking concert followed, and proved a splendid success, the arrangements devolving upon Bro. W. Hickie P.P.G.O. An attractive programme was rendered with great taste by Madame Worrell, and Bros. Cosens, Ashton Nettleship and Tower, and the applause was hearty throughout. Bro. Pulley was warmly congratulated upon the unqualified success of the days' proceedings.—*Berkshire Chronicle.*

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 20th OCTOBER.

196—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green
1275—Star, Five Bells, 185 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
136[illegible]—Earl of Zetland, Old Town Hall, Mare-street, Hackney
136[illegible]—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
162[illegible]—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1641—Crichton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1732—King's Cross, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 142—St. Thomas's, Cannon Street Hotel
R.A. 1572—Carnarvon, Albion, Aldersgate Street
R.A. 1706—Orpheus, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
M.M. 104—Macdonald, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
1556—Addiscombe, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon.
1697—Citadel, Railway Hotel, Harrow
R.A. 119[illegible]—Royal Middlesex, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
R.A. 1235—Phœnix of St. John, Court Hotel, Buxton
M.M. 1[illegible]—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

MONDAY, 22nd OCTOBER.

22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
78—Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
4[illegible]—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
17[illegible]—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
18[illegible]—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
183—Unity, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
905—De Grey and Ripon, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1[illegible]—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1488—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tave[illegible], Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1[illegible]—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1606—Kilburn, Queen's Arms Hotel, Kilburn
1[illegible]—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Fa[illegible]gdon Hotel, Fa[illegible]gdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst).
1632—Stuart, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1691—St. Ambrose, Bacon's Coffee House, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 25—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 933—Domatic, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1237—Enfield, Coach House, Enfield

48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
734—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
999—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1[illegible]—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1477—Sir Watkin, Masonic Hall, Mold
189[illegible]—Hengchell, Masonic Rooms, Slough
R.A. 16[illegible]—Sincerity, St. George's Hall, East Stonehouse
R.A. 210—Faith, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton.
R.A. 241—Friendship, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 302—Charity, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
R.A. 331—Loyal Columbian, Masonic Hall, Truro
R.A. 1229—Inkerman, Masonic Hall, Weston-super-Mare
M.M.—The Old York, Masonic Hall, Bradford

TUESDAY, 23rd OCTOBER.

Audit Committee Girls' School, at 4.
1[illegible]—Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C.
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
92—Moira, Albion, Aldersgate-street
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
145—Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
205—Israel, Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.
55[illegible]—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
82[illegible]—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
104[illegible]—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst).
1158—Southern Star, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
1348—Ebury, Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, W.
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
136[illegible]—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1[illegible]6—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1744—Royal Savoy, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 7—Royal York of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 1229—St. Alphege, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
R.A. 1339—Stockwell, Half Moon, Herne Hill.
M.M. 8—Keystone, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street

24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle, 7.30 (In)
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
253—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1069—Dramatic, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1675—Antient Briton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 47—Abbey, George Hotel, Nottingham
R.A. 94—De Lambton, Freemasons' Hall, Queen Street, Sunderland
R.A. 103—Dearfort, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 113—Unanimity, Bull Hotel, Church Street, Preston
R.A. 199—Peace and Harmony, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover
R.A. 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
M.M. 168—Keystone, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton
M.M. 263—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
K.T. 116—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds

WEDNESDAY, 24th OCTOBER.

Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, W.C., at 6
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
212—Euphrates, Masonic Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street, E.C.
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
758—High Cross, Seven Sisters' Tavern, Page Green, Tottenham
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction
871—Royal Oak, White Swan, Deptford
1017—Montefiore, Regent Masonic Hall, Air Street, W.
1056—Victoria, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1455—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
153[illegible]—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1540—Chaucer, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
1589—St. Dunstan's, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1820—Sir Thomas White, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 13—Union Waterloo, Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

37—St. George, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
117—Salopian of Charity, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury
220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
72[illegible]—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
1039—St John, George Hotel, Lichfield
126[illegible]—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, Stanley-street, Bury, Lancashire
1511—Alexandra, Houses, Hull (Instruction)
1633—Avon, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1638—Brownrigg, Sun Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 8. (Instruction)
1723—St. George, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall-square, Bolton
1967—Beacon Court, Ghusnee Fort Hotel, New Brompton, Kent
R.A. 605—De Tabley, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead
R.A. 1356—De Grey and Ripon, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
M.M.—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
K.T. 10[illegible]—Prudence, Freemasons' Hall, Ipswich

THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER.

General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
22—Neptune, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
34—Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
65—Prosperity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
66—Grenadiers', Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
[illegible]35—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
858—South Middlesex, Beaufort House, North End, Fulham
881—Finsbury, London Tavern, Fenchurch-street
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1338—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1421—Lambhouse, Swan Hotel, Stratford
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
1658—Skelmeradale, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct).
1816—Victoria Park, Queen's Hotel, Victoria Park Road
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1974—St. Mary Abbotts, Town Hall, Kensington
R.A. 29—St. Albans, Albion, Aldersgate Street
R.A. 177—Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
R.A. 534—Polish National, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 766—William Preston, Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Can at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 1623—West Smithfield, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street

51—Angel, Three Cups, Colchester
78—Imperial George, Assheton Arms Hotel, Middleton, Lancashire
111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Archer-street, Darlington
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
210—Hope and Unity, White Hart Hotel, Brentwood, Essex
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
285—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup
3[illegible]—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
782—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
[illegible]7—Cabbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
904—Phœnix, Ship Hotel, Rotherham
937—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Stafford
1313—Fermor, Masonic Hall, Southport, Lancashire
1325—Stanley, 214 Gt. Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1459—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, Fylde-road, West Gorton, nr Manchester
1505—Emulation, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1626—Hotspur, Masonic Hall, Maple street, Newcastle
1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
R.A. 57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Hull
R.A. 129—Kendal Castle, 12 Stramongate, Kendal
R.A. 216—Sacred Delta, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 266—Naphtali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood
R.A. 279—Fortitude, Freemasons' Hall, Halford Street, Leicester
R.A. 394—Concord, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton
R.A. 424—De Burghi, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead.
R.A. 431—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, North Shields
R.A. 1037—Portland, Masonic Hall, Portland, Dorset
R.A. 1094—Prince of Wales, Private Rooms, Temple Hall, Tredegar
R.A. 1503—Francis Burdett, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
M.M. 34—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester

FRIDAY, 26th OCTOBER.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
60—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)

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507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
569—Fitzroy, Head Quarters, Hon. Artillery Company, E.C.
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1601—Ravensbourne, Board of Works Office, Catford Bridge, Lewisham
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 749—Belgrave, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street
R.A. 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Agricultural Hall, N.
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
M.M. 223—West Smithfield, Cathedral Hotel, St. Paul's Churchyard
K.T. 74—Harcourt, Greyhound Hotel, Richmond

463—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton
1303—Pelham, Freemasons' Hall, Lewes
1385—Gladsmuir, Red Lion, Barnet
1391—Commercial, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1621—Castle, Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth
1713—St. John, Freemasons Hall, Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
1821—Atlingworth, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 242—Magdalen, Guildhall, Doncaster
R.A. 471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock Street, Newport, Monmouthshire
R.A. 680—Sefton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 1086—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
K.T. 125—Sussex, Southdown Hotel, Eastbourne
R.C. 20—Royal Kent, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle

SATURDAY, 27th OCTOBER.

196—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1276—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1297—West Kent, Crystal Palace, Sydenham
1365—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1541—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1706—Orpheus, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
Royal Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.

1263—Burdett, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
1462—Wharncliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone
1777—Royal Hanover, Albany Hotel, Twickenham

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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LODGE OF CONFIDENCE, No. 193.

THE members of this popular Lodge met for the first time since the recess on Monday evening last, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, when there was an unusually numerous attendance of brethren and visitors, under the presidency of Bro. James Smith, the genial Worshipful Master. Amongst those present we observed:—Bros. Walter Wood S.W., W. A. Cubitt J.W., J. Shackell P.M. Sec., W. Saint S.D., F. Silvester J.D., Geo. P. Nightingale I.G.; Past Masters F. Bonney, S. Webb, H. Webb, T. B. Biddle, G. F. S. Warne, B. D. Kershaw, Birch, H. Reed, and J. Brock; Bros. G. Master, J. G. Gilderslen, W. M. Covell, J. H. Clare, S. Smither, E. W. Pithian, C. H. Davis, W. A. Colyer, H. D. Alston, H. Freeman, W. G. Walker, J. H. Bayley, B. McMillan, J. J. Crake, S. Dicketts, T. Wright, E. Carey, J. W. Garwood, H. Doubleday, W. Buckley, J. G. Desane, T. J. C. L. Boordman, W. Kedge, J. Williams, H. Norris, D. Macdonald, E. H. Walden, H. Meyer, J. Passingham, W. Hall, E. H. Walden, H. Meyer, J. Passingham, W. Hall, E. J. Davey, J. D. Collins, L. G. Reinhardt Tyler, &c. The visitors included Bros. Stephen Crane 933, W. Fieldsworth P.M. 1364, J. F. Haskins Org. 1364, J. Sleeman W.M. 15, J. Silvester 177, T. Staton 1287, C. A. Harvey P.M. 795, F. Mansfield 21, Joseph Cox 1766, H. J. Amphlett 1511, and others. The minutes of the last Lodge meeting having been read and confirmed, Lodge was advanced to meet an unusually formidable agenda of business, the first being to raise Bros. Edmund Cary, Thomas J. C. L. Boordman, and William Cave Hisirlidge Buckley to the sublime degree. The ceremony was worked in admirable manner by the W.M., assisted by his Officers, the recital of the solemn charges eliciting expressions of general appreciation from all present. Lodge having been resumed in the second, Bros. Thomas Wright, William McMillan, William George Walker, and William Alex. Colyer, were passed to the second degree, this rite being also executed in a manner that reflected much credit upon the working of the Lodge. Subsequently Mr. James William Garwood was initiated, on the proposal of Bro. J. H. Clare, seconded by Bro. W. M. Covell; and at the conclusion of a heavy lot of work, which occupied over four hours in transaction, the brethren and visitors sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided in a style for which Bro. F. H. Clemow has long been proverbial. The customary loyal toasts having been disposed of, reference was made by the Worshipful Master to the zeal and ability with which the Grand Officers administered the affairs of the Craft, a sentiment that was cordially echoed by the whole company. Bro. S. Webb P.M., in the absence of the I.P.M. (Bro. J. E. Fells), said the task had devolved upon him of asking them to drink the health of their esteemed W.M. He congratulated Brother Smith upon the large attendance on the first night after the recess, and observed that it augured well for the remainder of his term of office. During the time he had occupied the chair he had discharged his duties uncommonly well, and the brethren were eminently satisfied with him. If he continued to do so to the end of his first year—though he (the speaker) was not going to hold out any hope to Brother Smith that he would be re-elected—the brethren would be exceedingly pleased with him, and it would tend very greatly to the prosperity of the Lodge. They had a right to say they were satisfied with their W.M.; and when he looked around, and saw the number of Officers who were coming along, he had no fear for the continued proficiency and success of the Lodge of Confidence. The W.M., in acknowledging the compliment paid him, thanked the brethren for attending in such goodly numbers after the recess, and for the support they had accorded to him during his year of office. Since he had occupied the chair he had experienced, to a greater extent than he had ever anticipated, the cordial support and assistance that had been given him by the Past Masters, and his Officers and brethren. Whether Freemasonry was getting better, sinking deeper into their minds, making them brighter men, and more honourable—or whether they were living out the grand and glorious principles of Masonic virtue—he knew not. He hoped it was so. At all events, he felt, as Master of this Lodge, that those principles were worth living for, and carrying out, and that if they practised those principles, the better men and better citizen they must become, the more honourable towards each other, and the more deeply impressed with the reality of Masonic charity and virtue. In taking that chair, with their approbation, he thoroughly appreciated the responsibilities of the position, and was deeply sensible of them now. Freemasonry was no farce; it was a solid principle, that was not like a passing shower; it must be for their life's practice, or it was of no use whatsoever. He was more than ever convinced that as they impressed upon the brethren the usefulness and great importance of the Order, the better men they would become. He thanked the Lodge for what they had done for him. He assured them that his heart had been rejoiced more than once since he had been Master of the Confidence Lodge. More especially when he went up as Steward for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, he felt the money he was enabled, by the liberality of the Lodge, to hand over towards relieving the sufferings of the aged and the infirm, he felt the value and the happiness of putting into practice the distinguishing characteristic of the Craft—Charity. After he had considered his list closed, he received a substantial sum towards that Institution, much to his surprise and pleasure, and he hoped such Charity might long continue to be evoked. The Institutions of the Craft were worthy of all support, and their Masonry was but of little avail unless they felt it touched their pockets as well as their stomachs. He concluded by expressing the hope that the G.A.O.T.U. might make the Craft a terror to evil doers, and a praise to all who thought and acted aright. The health of the Initiate was next most cordially received, Bro. Reid P.M. giving the A. E. song, and Bro. Garwood briefly acknowledged the reception given to his name. The Worshipful Master next proposed the Past Masters of the Lodge, whom he designated as beacons to guide the Master and his Officers on the road—as finger posts to direct the brethren in the right path, so that they might always walk straight. He looked upon the Past Masters as the backbone of the Institution and the pillars of the Temple of K.S. Bro. Birch P.M. suitably replied, in doing which he admitted that he had never heard the ceremonies more fairly—he might say reverentially—given than they had been that evening by their excellent W.M. In saying this he knew he should be upheld by all who were fortunate enough to have been present. It afforded the Past Masters great delight to know they had had in the past such apt pupils as Bro. Smith, and he trusted the same abilities would be displayed by others who should follow him in the chair. The Visitors were next cordially welcomed, and in response these brethren expressed the great pleasure it had afforded them to witness the excellent work done in the Lodge room, and to participate in the splendid hospitality provided for them by the brethren of the Lodge. Several other toasts, including the Officers, were honoured, the speeches throughout being interspersed by some excellent songs, Bro. Haskins kindly rendering admirable and efficient assistance as accompanyist on the pianoforte.

PERCY LODGE, No. 198.

THIS ancient and flourishing Lodge, the number of whose members is limited to thirty, met for the first time since the vacation on the 9th inst., under the presidency of Bro. Orchard W.M; Bros. G. Lambert P.M. P.G.S.B. Grand Lodge England S.W., Carr J.W., H. Lambert P.P.G.W. Herts Treasurer, Heath P.P.G.S.D. Herts Secretary, Rowell S.D., Leigh as J.D., Cox Organist, Read P.M. as Organist; Bro. Dr. G. Cowell I.P.M. P.M.'s Bros. Dr. Cross, Winter, J. J. Caney, and Rowe. Visitors—Bros. Macarthy 21, W. Roofe, H. Lowe 1364, H. C. Cross 176, C. Waters 1627, A. Rumsey 1627, W. Hatch 771, H. M. Levy P.M. 188. Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bro. G. Lambert proposed that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes to their respected Bro. Heath, who has been Secretary for 15 years. Bro. Heath had lately met with a severe accident, but he was present that evening. The brethren had to thank him for his catering for them at Gravesend. He (Bro. Lambert) trusted they might see him among them in renewed health for many years. Bro. Heath feelingly responded; he fully appreciated the remarks of Bro. Lambert, while the kind feeling of the brethren would never be effaced from his memory. He had been Secretary for fifteen years, and hoped to be spared to be with them for fifteen years more. After the Loyal toasts, Brother Cox, Organist, sang the National Anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales." In speaking of the Grand Officers, the W.M. said they had the honour of having a Grand Officer belonging to their Lodge—Bro. George Lambert. The post of a Grand Officer is no sinecure, but their worthy brother, it was well recognised, was equal to all that was demanded of him. Bro. Lambert P.G. Sword Bearer eloquently responded to the toast. He referred to the various matters that will be brought forward at the next Grand Lodge meeting; these he hoped would be for the future benefit of the Craft. Brother Cowell I.P.M. now took the gavel. This was the first meeting since April; all were pleased to see their W.M. present, and they trusted he had so far recouped his health that he might be among them for many years yet to come. The W.M. in reply thanked Brother Cowell for

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his kind expressions, and the manner in which the toast had been received. If there was any work before the Lodge, it would be done, he was sure, to their satisfaction. The toast of the Past Masters was the next on the list, and then the health of the Visitors was proposed by Bro. Lambert P.M., and Bros. Walters and Macarthy responded. Several other toasts followed, and suitable responses were made. The proceedings throughout were of a most agreeable character.

BELGRAVE LODGE, No. 749.

THE annual election meeting of this Lodge was held on the 10th instant, at Anderton's Hotel, when the Worshipful Master (Bro. W. C. Hall) was surrounded by a very large gathering of the brethren, whilst the Visitors' list was of gratifying length. Lodge having been opened in due form, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, after which a rather heavy agenda, including three raisings, and one passing, was got through. The working of the ceremonies was admirable throughout, and reflected the highest credit upon the Worshipful Master and his staff of Officers. Subsequently the election of Worshipful Master for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and the choice of the brethren fell unanimously upon Bro. Augustus Leech, who had discharged the duties of the Senior Warden's chair to the utmost satisfaction of the Lodge. Bro. Leech was warmly congratulated on his election, and suitably acknowledged the honour that had been conferred upon him. Bro. J. Painter P.M. was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, with thanks for his past services, and Bro. Joseph J. Marsh was re-appointed Tyler. Some other business was transacted, after which the brethren and Visitors partook of a banquet served in Bro. Clemow's best style, and the ordinary Loyal and Masonic toasts were discussed. Special reference was made to the ability and zeal displayed by Bro. Hall during his year of office, and the satisfactory manner in which he had at all times acquitted himself both in Lodge and at the banquet table. Bro. Leech was felicitated upon his election by so unanimous a vote of the brethren, who wished for him a happy and prosperous year on his accession to office. Several complimentary toasts followed, and amidst an abundance of excellent vocal and instrumental music a thoroughly agreeable and harmonious evening was enjoyed.

EBORACUM LODGE, No. 1611.

THE annual meeting of this Lodge, for the election of Master, was held on Monday evening. The Lodge room was crowded, amongst those present being Bros. M. Millington W.M., G. Simpson I.P.M., P.M.'s T. B. Whytehead, J. S. Cumberland, C. G. Padel, J. T. Seller, G. Balmford Treasurer, W. P. Moat (Auckland, New Zealand), Rev. W. C. Lukis 837, J. Benkin S.W., A. T. B. Turner J.W., and many other members and visiting brethren from the York and Agricola Lodges. The first business after a successful ballot for a candidate was the raising of Bro. Wigglesworth to the degree of a Master Mason, which was performed by the Worshipful Master, the traditional history being given by Bro. T. B. Whytehead. The report of the Auditors was brought up and adopted, the Worshipful Master congratulating the Lodge upon its excellent financial position. The report of the Hall Proprietary Fund was also brought up, and was considered satisfactory. The election of Master then took place, and the unanimous vote of the Lodge fell upon Bro. J. Blenkin S.W. Bro. G. Balmford P.M. was unanimously re-elected Treasurer, and Brother P. Pearson Tyler. On the motion of Brother Whytehead, seconded by the W.M., Brother the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, Past Grand Chaplain, and editor of the *Freemason*, was elected an honorary member of the Lodge. A congratulatory telegram was ordered to be sent to the Minerva Lodge, No. 250, Hull, which was that night celebrating its centenary of existence. After the close of the Lodge the brethren sat down to an excellent supper, the health of the newly-elected W.M. was drunk with enthusiasm, as also that of the outgoing Master, who had during his year of office acted most generously and done credit both to the Lodge and himself.

United Mariners' Lodge, No. 30.—On Tuesday night the members of this old and popular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons assembled for the first time after the summer recess, at the Guildhall Tavern, under the presidency of Brother Joshua Shipley W.M., who was well supported by his Officers and brethren. The only business before the Lodge was to ballot for Mr. Alfred Lane, who had been proposed by Bro. Howard, and seconded by Brother Hiram Cosedge P.M. The voting was unanimously in favour, and the candidate will be initiated at the next meeting.

Strong Man Lodge, No. 45.—The regular meeting of the season was held on the 4th inst., at the Mason's-avenue Tavern, Basinghall-street, under the presidency of Bro. W. A. Humphries I.P.M., the W.M., Bro. H. G. Ball, being absent in Canada. Bros. J. Smith S.W., H. T. Nell J.W., H. Follett P.M. Treas., Heall Sec. Fountain S.D., Hunt I.G., H. P. Thomas A.S.; P.M.'s Driver and Symonds. Visitors—Bros. H. J. Dean 1260, and H. M. Levy P.M. 188. After preliminaries, Bro. John Phillips was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Hymns were sung throughout, and the Kyrie Eleison used is taken from Mendelssohn's oratorio Elijah. A letter was read from the W.M., stating that he had visited the Rehoboam Lodge in Canada, where, after a careful examination, he was admitted, and had the honour of being present with the Prov. Grand Master and the Deputy Prov. Grand Master; there were 250 brethren present. He was enthusiastically received, and in the name of his Lodge thanked the Rehoboam Lodge for the cordial reception he had met with. The report of the committee respecting the revision of the bye-laws was received. It was proposed, seconded, and carried that a gold centenary jewel be presented to the I.P.M., Bro. W. A. Humphries, for his exertions and kindness on behalf of the Lodge. Notice of motion was given by Bro. G. G. Symonds P.M., seconded by Bro. Smith S.W., "That no banquet take place unless the requisite funds are in the hands of the Treasurer." Several matters were then discussed, and the Lodge was closed.

Royal Gloucester Lodge, No. 130.—On Thursday evening, 11th inst., the R.W. Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight (W. W. B. Beach, M.P.), and the Deputy Provincial Grand Master (Bro. W. Hickman), with the Grand Lodge Officers, paid a visit to the Royal Gloucester Lodge, No. 130, on the invitation of the W.M. Bro. J. Robertson. There was a large attendance of Grand Lodge Officers, Past Officers, and other Brethren, including the W.M.'s and Wardens of the Lodges Economy and William of Wykeham (Winchester), all of whom received a very cordial greeting. At the banquet which was subsequently held the P.G.M., in responding to the toast of his health, referred to several propositions which have been submitted to the Lodges in regard to matters affecting the Province, and pointed out that certain of them were diametrically opposed to each other, while the most important, emanating from Portsmouth, and suggesting the division of the Province, could not be carried out, even were it desirable, under the Book of Constitutions. Bros. Frost and Rastrick (Portsmouth), both Grand Lodge Officers, repudiated the idea that the movement for the division of the Province had any general support among the brethren forming the Lodges in that important town.

Faith Lodge of Instruction, No. 141.—The weekly meeting was held on Tuesday, the 16th instant, when the brethren attended in unusual strength, at their new quarters, the Queen Anne's Restaurant, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park Station. Lodge was opened by the W.M. Bro. H. Cox W.M. 144, assisted by Bros. T. D. Dutton W.M. Elliott Lodge S.W., Swaine J.W., Macefield S.D., Christmas J.D., R. J. Taylor P.M. 144 I.G., Cottebrune P.G.P. Preceptor. There were also present Bros. Bassington P.M. Treasurer, Cross P.M. 1194 Secretary, Baker P.M., Gardner W.M. Granite, Flattely P.M. 1624, C. Tayler W.M. elect 1624, Cobham P.M., Vincent P.M., Skinner W.M. 838, and many other brethren. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed by the W.M., Bro. C. Tayler candidate. Bro. Powell then took the chair of W.M. and rehearsed the ceremony of installation. Bro. T. Dutton was placed in the chair of K.S. After the return of those below the rank of Installed Master, the brethren saluted. Lodge was resumed to the first degree. Bro. C. Tayler then invested the Officers. Bro. Powell W.M. 1624 and Bro. Bottle S.D. 1624 were unanimously elected members of the Lodge. A vote of thanks was recorded on the minutes to Bro. Powell for the able manner in which he had performed the ceremony of installation. All Masonic business being ended, Lodge was closed in perfect harmony, after one of the most successful meetings the Lodge has ever had.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—At the meeting held on Saturday last, at the Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N. Present—Bros. Jenkin W.M., Powell S.W., Gilderslen J.W., Galer Secretary, Robinson S.D., Parkes J.D., Weeden I.G.; R. Pearcy (Preceptor), Fenner, Gush, Pilley, Ockelford, Langdale, Morgan, &c. Business:—Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Brother Fenner offered himself as a candidate for the second degree, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed. Brother Fenner worked the second, and Brother Gush the third sections of the second lecture, assisted by the brethren. Brother Fenner then worked the fourth, Brother Powell answering the questions of this section in a most eloquent style. In the fifth section, which followed, the questions were answered by the brethren. Lodge was closed in the second degree, and then Brother Robinson answered the questions of the second section of the first lecture. Bro. Powell was appointed Worshipful Master for Saturday, the 20th inst., and after a vote of thanks had been passed to Brother Jenkin, Lodge was closed.

United Strength Lodge, No. 228.—The members of this old and substantial Lodge assembled for the first time after the recess on Tuesday evening, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, when there was a numerous attendance of brethren and visitors. Lodge was opened in accordance with ancient rites, under the presidency of Bro. H. W. Alford W.M., who was well supported by his Officers, a large number of the brethren, with a sprinkling of visitors. After the transaction of the usual formal business, it was announced that the only work named on the agenda paper was the raising of Bro. Lobb (a member of the London School Board) to the third degree; but a letter had been received from that brother to the effect that, having suffered a severe domestic bereavement, he found it impossible to attend. Mrs. Lobb died on Thursday last week, and was interred on Monday in Abney Park Cemetery, in the presence of a large number of friends, who attended to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The brethren joined in united expressions of sympathy with Bro. Lobb in his sad bereavement, and it was resolved that a letter of condolence should be sent. There being no business to claim the attention of the brethren they adjourned at an early hour to the banqueting room, where an admirable repast awaited them, when the customary Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. In consequence, however, of the circumstance alluded to, the after proceedings were of a somewhat subdued and quiet description.

Hyde Park Lodge of Instruction, No 1425.—There was a crowded gathering of the brethren on Monday night, at the

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Fountains Abbey Hotel, Praed-street, Paddington, to listen to the rehearsal of the ceremonies of consecration and installation. Lodge having been opened in the three degrees by the Preceptor, Bro. G. Read P.M. 511, Bro. J. Terry P.P.G.J.W. Herts and Secretary of the R.M.B.I. was invited to the chair to perform the ceremonies referred to above. He was most ably supported by Bro. J. Stevens P.M. as S.W., and the following brethren, holding offices as indicated. Bros. F. T. C. Keeble P.M. 1426 J.W., R. E. Cursons S.D., A. Harding J.D., C. R. Wickens I.G., H. Dehane W.M. 1543 P.P.G.S.D. Essex Sec., C. S. Mote and W. Death Stewards, G. Davis P.M. 176 M.C. and M. S. Rubinstein Organist. In addition to the foregoing brethren were also present Bros. Capt. A. Nichols P.D.S. West Punjab, G. Hesse 167, M. S. Spiegel P.M. 188, W. A. Cubitt J.W. 193, J. Peile 198, G. J. Earney 511, W. Fieldson L.P.M. 548, J. Evens W.M. and J. T. Westley 753, T. Artand 1305, W. J. Mason 1328, W. H. Chalfont W.M. 1425, W. Newton 1541, W. Rowe 1543, H. Davey 1608, W. Honeyball W.M. elect 1681, E. Stevens 1826, G. P. Festa L.P.M. 1900, and about fifty others, most of whom belonged to the Hyde Park Lodge of Instruction. Nine new members were made in due course, thus strengthening this already strong and popular Lodge. We need not describe the ceremony of consecration; most Masons are familiar with it, and those who are not cannot do better than be present at the next opportunity that presents itself, especially if Bro. Terry presides. He is *facile princeps* in all that relates to the ceremonial of the Fraternity, and the way in which he consecrated the Lodge and rehearsed the ritual of installation on Monday night was calculated to increase his reputation. The charms of Bro. Terry's working consist in earnestness, clearness of utterance, and directness of purpose. While he observes all the technical points of the ceremonies, he never fails to go beneath the shell and lay bare the kernel—the spiritual basis of the Craft. He was particularly impressive on the occasion we are describing, and those who think lightly, or do not think at all, of the religious character of the Order had better make the acquaintance of Bro. Terry's working. They would learn much of the real essence of Freemasonry, and could not fail to have a higher estimate of its functions and a nobler conception of the G.A.O.T.U. We were sorry that a portion of the installation ceremony was omitted, owing to want of time, and in deference to the wishes of the majority of the brethren. Past Masters require to have the rust rubbed off now and then, and no one is more fitted to give the polishing touch than Bro. Terry. We should have liked to witness the conferring of the "Master's degree"—if we may be permitted to use the term—at the hands of Bro. Terry, but under the circumstances the omission was perhaps wisely made. Music, as is well known, forms a conspicuous part in the ceremony of consecration, and this division of labour was ably sustained by Bro. Rubinstein. The whole proceedings were conducted with due solemnity, and were listened to with rapt attention and joined in with reverence and heartiness. Before the Lodge was closed, Bro. J. Stevens S.W. said it was seldom that the brethren heard the ceremony of installation given in any manner, and still more rare to hear it given in such a way as it had been rendered that night. Bro. Terry was an old acquaintance of his, an honour he, and all who knew him, prized. The ceremonies they had listened to had been very carefully rehearsed, and he (Bro. Stevens) thought they ought not to separate without conveying to Bro. Terry an expression of their esteem for him, and the high estimation in which he is held by the Craft—not in mere words only, but from the heart. Bro. Terry filled an important post, the duties of which were well discharged. There were many claims upon his time, yet he was always willing to go among the brethren to instruct and please them. Bro. Stevens moved that a hearty vote of thanks be given to Bro. Terry, and that it be entered on the minutes of the Lodge. This was seconded by Bro. Read, and carried unanimously. Bro. Terry, in reply, expressed his gratification at the remarks of his old friend, Bro. Stevens. He was only carrying out one of the obligations he had undertaken—to communicate instruction. It was true he was engaged in heavy work; he had been particularly busy that day, owing to the election for the Boys' School, but he always endeavoured to find time to keep engagements with the brethren of the Craft outside the claims of his immediate duties. The highest reward to him was to know that his services were appreciated, and in thanking the Lodge for their vote, he said he should be happy to visit them again, should they desire his help and he could make it convenient to attend. The remarks of both Bro. Stevens and Bro. Terry were received with much approbation by the brethren present. It was announced that Bro. Stevens would be present on the 3rd December next, and give an explanation of the second degree. The same brother will explain the first degree at the Eccleston Lodge of Instruction, Ebury Bridge, on Saturday evening, 3rd November.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—On Monday, 15th instant, at Bro. Baker's, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N. Bros. Brock W.M., Jordan S.W., Clark J.W., Collingridge Secretary, Dixie S.D., Crosbie J.D., Trewinnard P.M. Preceptor, Rhodes I.G., and other brethren. Lodge was opened in due form in the first and second degrees, when the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Weeden acting as candidate. The ceremony of the third degree was also rehearsed, Bro. Hall P.M. acting as candidate. Brother Hall will rehearse the ceremony of installation on Monday, 22nd October, at 8·30.

THE LATE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

IN the Health Department Bro. George Smith, of Coalville, read two papers. One paper relating to the sad condition of the canal children, and the steps he proposes for bringing about a free education; and also to secure, without inconvenience and with but little cost, the better sanitary condition of their floating homes, for which power is taken in a Bill he has had before Parliament during the last four sessions to amend the Canal Boats Act of 1877.

Upon one of the clauses of the Bill, to which some objection has been taken, Bro. Smith said: Sub-section 2 of section 3 says, "a child or young person under the age of 16 years shall not be employed for hire or profit in or for purposes of a canal boat on Sunday;" what is the object of that Sub-section 2 of Clause 3 of the Bill? I may say that the principal objects of this section are threefold; First, the gradual lessening of Sunday traffic without the boatmen and boat owners experiencing any loss or inconvenience thereby. Second, to enable those boatmen who, with large families, in order to conform to the requirements of the Act, and the regulations of the Local Government Board, divide their families and work a pair of boats, putting the girls to sleep in one cabin and the boys in another, cannot afford to have a home on land immediately the Act comes into operation, but whose children are required to make the number of attendances at day schools per quarter. To put it in another way, the children living in a canal boat will be required to make 200 attendances in a day school in the year, or 50 attendances per quarter, to enable them to pass the Third Standard before they can work, which would not be a great hardship, as the boats, vans, shows, and like places are stationary, on an average, fully one-third of the year. To prevent the infliction of what at first sight may appear hardship on the boating parents—to compel them to tie up their boats on week days till the boat children have made their attendances—I propose, as you will see in my remarks, that the children should be allowed to make 50 out of 200 attendances required in a Sunday School; and, thirdly, the gradual lessening of child slavery; which the canal children have to endure, in toiling and trudging on and after the canal boats, from fourteen to sixteen hours daily, winter and summer, from the year's beginning to the year's end while their fathers are generally, to say the least of it, taking matters quietly. Most of the work in connection with boating, when the women and children live in the cabins, devolves upon those least able to bear it. It has been said more than once that the restrictions which I propose would be interfering too much with traffic and individual liberty, and consequently lessening of canal trade would be the result. This I deny *in toto*, again and again, that is, if we put in contrast the restrictions our factory laws, mining laws, &c., exact from the parent property owner and manufacturers, and the results that have been achieved by factory legislation and the spread of sanitary laws. The passing of the Bill in its present form will admit of the boat children of nine years old (who pass the second, third, or such standard as the Education Department may think well to fix), working all the hours in the week, without cessation of toil from Monday morning to Sunday morning round and round again. Surely, then, it is only just, fair, and honest, to give the poor canal and van children of tender years a few hours rest out of 168 in the week. Even when this easy and simple bill has passed, a boatman can compel a boat child of ten years to work 144 hours in the week, while straw-plait manufacturers, silk weavers, tile-makers, and others, of any class, grade, and employment, light and heavy, can only compel a child of thirteen years, or a young person, to work 56 hours per week out of 168. Bro. Smith explained how the annual registration of the boats, for a fee of 5s, is to be brought about, without any inconvenience to either boatmen or boatowners. Without the annual registration of the boats Bro. Smith stated that the Act of 1877 would continue to be a failure in its main features, as would any other Act dealing with the education and welfare of the canal and gipsy children, who live in moving and temporary homes.

In the other paper read by Bro. George Smith, of Coalville, relating to the condition of our gipsies and their children, Bro. Smith stated that there are among us at the present time nearly 50,000 men, women, and children, living in tents, vans, shows, carts and wigwams, tramping the country as gipsies and vagabonds of the deepest dye, attending fairs, feasts and fêtes, 30,000 of whom will be children of school age, not five per cent. of whom can read and write a sentence, and who—with some bright exceptions—are a disgrace to civilisation, and an encouragement to those who predict the downfall of Christianity, and the spreading of the darkest heathenism upon its ruins. Bro. Smith referred to some of the leading features of the present day gipsyism, which are at work among the lower grades of society, working out peril, mischief, poverty, and degradation to themselves, and the darkest, direful evils for the country's welfare, the sad consequence of which it is impossible to estimate or form any idea of. Bro. Smith stated that 75 per cent. of the gipsies living together as man and wife are not lawfully married, and that during his visits for many years to the gipsies and other travelling vagabonds in various parts of the country, he has come upon men, women and children of all ages and sizes, huddling together upon rotten straw and bags, full of vermin and filth, that would cause the heart of the nation to ache and bleed rivers of sympathy and help, if Englishmen did but know the depths to which our present-day gipsies have sunk. Bro. Smith also said that he had recently seen 17 families of gipsies pigging together, numbering close upon 100 human beings, in ten wigwams, not three out of the number could tell a letter. He also gave instances how small-pox has been and is carried about the country by means of gipsy vans, tents, and wigwams. Only a few days ago Bro. Smith said small-pox was carried to Ashton by a gipsy van, and more than twenty persons were ill of this dreadful disease at that time at Ashton. Brother Smith proposes to bring about an improvement in the condition of the gipsies and other children by extending the provisions of the Canal Boats Act of 1877, and his Amending Bill.

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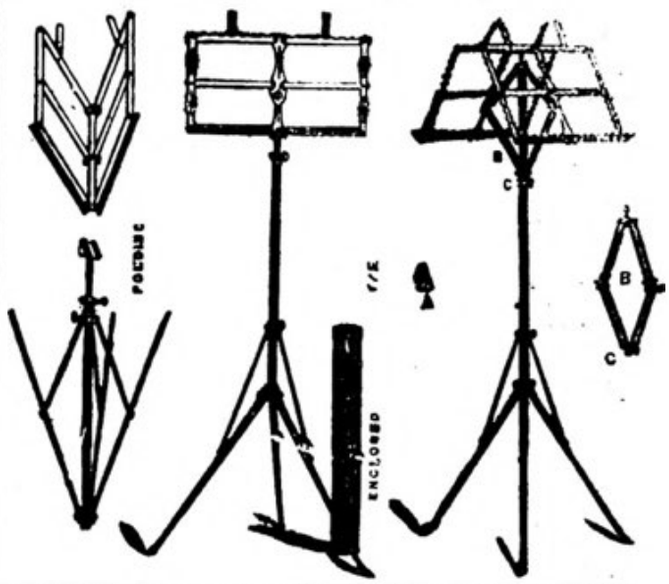

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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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POOR CANDIDATES AND THE VOTING SYSTEM.

IT would be an interesting, though perhaps not a pleasant study, to inquire into the cost of charity. It is comparatively easy to ascertain the outlay in any given instance where a building or institution exists. The balance sheet in each case should clearly show income and expenditure, assets and liabilities. From these figures and the number of persons benefitted, a *per capitum* charge could be arrived at, sufficiently precise to admit of honest inferences being drawn. What is easy in the instance mentioned is almost impossible in the case of any one seeking the aid of a particular Institution. A person wishing to obtain a benefit by means of voting must necessarily incur some outlay in the operation, and to a certain extent success depends upon the amount expended. Those who have influential friends stand a better chance; indeed, they virtually monopolise the vacancies in most charities. How painful and disheartening the system is to the very poor few can realise, and the thought occurs whether a preliminary fund should not be formed to help those who are too poor to help themselves. It is sad to contemplate such cases, many of which, it is feared, are hopelessly out of the struggle because they have neither money themselves, nor friends to supply the necessary means. Yet this very class has the first claim upon charitable institutions, especially upon those connected with Freemasonry. The difficulty does not arise from want of heart. Those engaged in Masonic Charities, and these alone are matters of consideration at the present moment, rank among the foremost of those concerned in good works. It is enough to go to Freemasons' Hall on voting days to understand the devotion displayed by men, aye, and by women too, in labours that can have no earthly reward except that which a satisfied conscience yields. The scene is one of mixed pleasure and pain. On the one hand is the certainty of relief being given to a fixed number; on the other hand is the equal certainty that the majority must go empty away, sick at heart and in despair. A few who can come again have hope in the future, but too many, alas! have sacrificed their strength in vain. How many of these fail from want of monetary and other help it would not be easy to define. It is not an unfair inference to assume that some at least might have succeeded if they had been blessed with that assistance which seems to become more and more necessary every day. It cannot always be made clear that some candidates are less eligible than others, and it assuredly is not intended here to insinuate that any candidate is unworthy of success. Yet the fact remains that there are distinctions, and the fear is that the present system is calculated to intensify them, to render more difficult the path of the poor to the desired end. The cure for this state of things is not apparent, nor would it be possible to formulate a method that would be acceptable to the majority. It would, perhaps, not be desirable, even were it possible, to lay down fixed rules. The charitably disposed are entitled to the choice of method of exercising their generosity, and the only thing that can be done is to place the facts of each case before them in the clearest and fullest manner. Every care, no doubt, is taken in the first place, in accepting candidates, and honourable efforts are made officially to present individual claims. So far the work is done well, and little alteration, perhaps, can be made in that respect. The Masonic Press, particularly the CHRONICLE, does sift the cases, and present their several necessities in a clear, if not in an exhaustive manner. In our own case great pains are taken to place the merits of each case before the brethren, and we have reason to believe that much good results from this arduous though willingly undertaken labour; but something more is needed in particular instances, especially in the poorer cases, which can only be done by those possessing personal knowledge. In the absence of any general rule on the subject it would be well for individuals and Lodges to assure themselves that their candidates are able to bear the necessary outlay consequent upon an effective canvass; and where it was lacking to endeavour to supply it. We can only point out to persons what we consider to be a necessity, and leave the decision in their hands. No reproach would attach to them for not finding money as well as votes. They are the best judges of their own powers and responsibilities. We may, however, appeal to Lodges, and ask them to consider what we have said, in order that any candidate in whom they are interested shall not risk the chance of defeat, because of the lack of means to push their claims. The disposition to do all that is necessary no doubt exists; it only requires to be put into systematic practice to secure the end they desire, at least to ensure an equality of chance for those they favour.

Looking at the question in another light, it opens up considerations that are well worth reflection. The practice of borrowing votes has obtained a wide development, and has led to the growth of evils that threaten to damage reputations and the Charities themselves. Much recklessness prevails in this respect, and unless greater care is exercised in the future very unpleasant results will follow. The system is wrong in principle, unless the security for repayment is absolutely put beyond question. It is something like the custom that exists among too many young men, who are induced to pledge their credit by tempting facilities only to find that they have brought upon themselves torture, disgrace, and an incubus from which years, and, perhaps, a life, cannot free them. A case occurs to us, in which a brother, in his zeal for a candidate, pledged his voting credit beyond the possibility of repayment. He brought reproach upon himself, discredit upon the system, and inflicted injury upon some other candidate or candidates who relied upon the return of borrowed votes. He sowed distrust, and probably damaged a reputation that in every other respect stood high. It is to be hoped that there are not many similar cases, but the system is full of temptation and danger; and, unless some alteration takes place, the probability of recurrence may be constantly anticipated. Moral influence can do a great deal to guide the practice of exchange of votes. The principles of the Stock Exchange are not desirable in the work of charity, and, however anxious a brother may be to secure the return of a particular candidate, he should not forget his liabilities, nor should he incur obligations about the discharge of which he has the slightest doubt. The system of barter implies risks, hence the creation of rates of exchange. Were security indisputable, there would be no necessity for the inequality of votes; in proportion as this is not so, rash speculation arises, and in the nature of things there must be some failures. No law would meet this condition of things;

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only moral influences can weigh with individuals. Something, however, might be done in a manner we have already indicated. When a brother takes up a case, and shows his interest in it by drawing upon his own purse, it is fair to suppose that if he borrows votes he will repay them. He would not be likely to exceed his means, or rather, his means would be equal to any demands made upon them. The same may be said of Lodges, whose reputations are the more strongly fortified because of the many who man them, and whose failure would be the more disastrous from the same cause. Lenders should exercise discretion as to whom they entrust their votes. They should discard the practice of seeking interest, and look to security. Were the means we have suggested carried out, many brethren would be saved from themselves, the poorer candidates would stand on an equality with others more favoured, and a system full of evils and dangers would be destroyed, or, at any rate, greatly purified.

THE GRAND TREASURERSHIP.

ALREADY steps have been taken in this matter in view of the coming election of Grand Officers. We believe a large majority of the Craft are in favour of the office of Grand Treasurer being held by a different brother each year, and in accordance with this theory a meeting was held on Tuesday last, at the Holborn Restaurant. Over a hundred Metropolitan and Provincial Lodges were represented, and there were also present several Grand Officers. A resolution was carried unanimously to the effect that Bro. Horace Brooks Marshall, C.C., D.L., is a fit and worthy brother to succeed Bro. John Derby Allcroft as Grand Treasurer for 1884, the brethren present pledging themselves to use their influence to secure his election. There is a rumour afloat that Bro. Colonel Creaton will be put in nomination by an influential section of Grand Lodge. Personally there can be no objection to Bro. Creaton, but it would be well for his friends to consider the possibilities of the case. Respect ought to be had for the views of the large majority of the Craft, who believe that the honour of the office of Grand Treasurer should be dispensed year by year to worthy brethren, not only as a mark of esteem, but also to stimulate a spirit of friendly emulation. Bro. Creaton has already received honour at the hands of Grand Lodge; Bro. Allcroft superseded him last year in accordance with the spirit we have referred to, and now the time has come round again for a further choice. We sincerely hope that the friends of Bro. Creaton will not persist in their intentions of putting him forward, if they have formed such an intention. They should remember that success would cause wide-spread irritation, and defeat would damage a reputation that stands deservedly high. With regard to Bro. Marshall, we may say that he is a very worthy brother. He is attached to several Lodges, and a Companion of at least one Chapter; he holds a prominent position in the City of London, and is a most generous supporter of the Masonic Charities. Indeed, Bro. Marshall is noted for his large-heartedness, and his services are frequently sought when any charitable movement is on foot. He already possesses forty-six silver trowels as mementoes of his labours and those of Mrs. Marshall, who heartily seconds her husband's efforts. The record, therefore, of Bro. Marshall is good; he is wealthy and benevolent. He is held in great respect in every relation of life, and his ambition seems to lead him in those directions where he can combine personal honour with a large exercise of charity.

MASONIC TEMPLE, HOLBORN RESTAURANT.—We take the following from the prospectus issued by the proprietors. They say that the Temple "has been declared by competent authority to be a very beautiful example of harmonious and appropriate decorations. It has been constructed from special designs. . . . The ceiling, of dome shape, is of a clear, almost turquoise blue, clustered with gold stars, the centre being occupied with an electro sunburner, from which diverge straight and sinuous rays of raised gold. On a blue and gold frieze, beneath the dome, are pictorial and astronomical representations of the signs of the Zodiac. The panelling of the walls is a light blue, with white and gold ornament, outlined in deeper blue, and centred by smaller panels, alternately containing groups of flowers, and figures representing the Masonic virtues of Temperance, Prudence, Fortitude, Fidelity, Obedience, and Secrecy. The styles are deep red, gold, and black, and in recesses in the walls are red and gold Ionic columns mounting to a cornice of white and gold, bearing mottoes or inscriptions. There are two fine stained-glass windows in this room, with figures of Benevolence and Charity.

HIGH DEGREES.

IT is not at all surprising that Freemasons should aspire to the possession of high degrees—on the contrary, such a course of conduct is altogether commendable. Usually, whatever is low is unworthy. Low companions are unhealthy, and so is a dwelling-house upon low ground. We take high ground on this question of degrees—as high as the highest. We say, let us have the highest, or none. Whoever receives the first degree in Masonry, should at the same time hope to attain to the highest and last degree; if he does not he is a poor Mason.

From the beginning Freemasonry set up a high standard for itself, and planted its standard upon high ground. Where did our traditional Grand Master, King Solomon, build his Temple? Down in a valley, or high on a hill? Let Mount Moriah answer. For four thousand years, from Adam to Christ, mountains were sacred places. The prophet Samuel writes of "the hill of God," and King David asks, "Who shall ascend unto the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in His holy place?" And again, "The hill of God is * * * a high hill, as the hill of Bashan," "I have set my King upon my holy hill of Zion." The First Great Light in Masonry condemns high places only when they are used for the worship of *false* gods. King Solomon was on Mount Gibeon when the Grand Architect of the Universe said unto him, "Ask what I shall give thee?" and Solomon wisely asked, and received "an understanding heart."

Just as the Freemason looks up to his Worshipful Master, or Grand Master, so when he is an Entered Apprentice he should look forward and upward to the time when he shall receive the highest degree. But what is the highest degree in ancient Freemasonry? One hundred and forty odd years ago, in the fourth decade of the last century, this question was earnestly asked, as it is to-day. Prior to that time only THREE Masonic degrees were conferred, viz.: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason. Then some dissatisfied brethren started a Lodge having a higher degree, conferring FOUR degrees in all, the highest and last being that of the Royal Arch. This "high degree," whether it was made by division or addition, "took," and the result is that it is now universally acknowledged over the Masonic world to be the highest and last degree of Ancient Craft Masonry. In England it is conferred to this day in Royal Arch Lodges, as it formerly was in America; while in the latter it is now exclusively conferred in Royal Arch Chapters, the Grand Lodges having relinquished their jurisdiction over it. We are now prepared to answer the question, What was, and is, the highest degree in Ancient Freemasonry? Prior to about 1736-9, it was the Master Mason's Degree; since that time it has been the Royal Arch Degree.

But, the reader may say, You ignore the genuine High Degrees? Not at all. We are writing of Ancient, not Modern Masonry. We are guaging what we say by the old original Masonic degree-metre, in use in the Craft for a century and a-half past, and not by any recently fabricated metre, rising into the hundreds of degrees. A recent writer on political economy says: "It no doubt wounds the vanity of a philosopher who is just ready with a new solution of the universe, to be told to mind his own business." Not a few brethren have performed in an analogous role, in seeking to IMPROVE Masonry by adding to it several hundred different sorts of degrees, thus repeatedly offering a new solution of the question as to which is the highest degree. They have envied King Solomon his honours. They are not satisfied with getting into the newspapers only when they marry, or die, but they wish to be looked up to and published in the Masonic papers during their lives as great degree inventors, and ritual manufacturers. They want to be sovereigns, Possibly they want also to be rich, for are not degrees sold for so much money, and must not additional bodies have so many additional salaried Officers? This is a very low way of looking at very high degrees, but it is a very fair way. It seems that there is a certain proportion of the Masonic community that *must* possess all attainable degrees, even if there be no degree of comfort left in their home as a consequence. These brethren the degree manufacturer considers legitimate game, and he captures all of them that he can in his network. Quite a ludicrous result follows, when, as sometimes happens, two sets of brethren, who are diametrically op-

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posed to each other, assume to confer the same high degrees. Then, when one party excommunicates the other, and exposes all of its naughtiness, and the other retorts and exposes the naughtiness of the first, Brethren of Solomonic wisdom smile, and congratulate themselves upon the fact that, after all, they themselves possess the much coveted and truly genuine "highest and last degree," about which there can be no contention as to its regularity or antiquity.

Brethren should manifest their appreciation of the only ancient and universally accepted degrees, including as they do the highest of all, by diligent attendance at the meetings of the respective Masonic bodies in which they are conferred. Always do full justice, *first* to your Lodge and Chapter; and afterwards devote what time you may to other bodies. The former are entitled to your loyal and cordial allegiance. They made you, Masonically, what you are; they include in their membership the entire Masonic family; they are elevated, dignified, and enlightened; and search where you will, go where you may, you can find outside of them no higher degree.—*Keystone.*

AN ANTI-MASONIC AGITATION.

THAT unscrupulous party-manager, wire puller and corrupter of popular constituencies, Thurlow Weed, who had more actions for libel brought against him than any editor in America, gives an account in his autobiography, recently published at Boston, of an anti-Masonic movement in New York State which has, as a *Times* reviewer remarks, a curious resemblance to the anti Semitic agitation in Hungary. A mysterious disappearance, due to suicide, to accident, absconding, or ordinary crime, was turned to shameful but most profitable account for political purposes, and in fact created the political reputation of the arch-apostle of the movement, Thurlow Weed. In his autobiography, Weed naturally adheres to the lie which he propagated, but the friendship which he boasts of maintaining to the end with those whom he accused, and still posthumously accuses, of the murder, is utterly inconsistent with a genuine belief in the horrors which he relates. As individual and popular force become to an increasing extent repressed by the strong arm of the law, the attempt to misdirect that arm itself by false accusations, carefully prepared and placed in a credible light by all kinds of lying reports spread abroad in the press, will become more frequent, since whether the charge succeeds or not in the courts, its effect upon the populace is pretty sure to be useful to the party which forges the slanderous tale.

The Freemasons were the victims in 1826 in America, as the Jews were recently in Hungary; and the history of the anti-Masonic feud is full of instruction to ourselves. Weed's account of it is warped and coloured to palliate his own disgraceful share in spreading the scandal and obscuring the truth. But practically it is the confession of a Thug. After naively recounting his exploits in bribing the rural electors of New York with 8,000 dollars sent to him one Sunday morning in a large bandana handkerchief, he tells us that he was at Rochester, New York, editing a paper, when he was asked to print a revelation of the first three degrees in Freemasonry, which a Captain William Morgan had been writing out. The request was refused, on the ground that a partner in the paper was a Freemason. In the following September intelligence reached Rochester that Captain Morgan, who had removed to Batavia, New York, with his wife, had been spirited away, and that the printed sheets of a book describing the secrets of Freemasonry had also disappeared. Morgan, it seemed, by the interposition of Masons, had been released from temporary detention at Canandaigua. The wife of his gaoler deposed that she saw and heard him struggling with men who, on his leaving the gaol, forced him into a carriage. About the same time a body of men, supposed to be young Freemasons, attacked and tried to burn the office at which Morgan's book was being printed. Many respectable Freemasons, accused of having assisted in the abduction, were brought to trial, in five different counties. Convictions of John Whitney and others were obtained. The opinion still was that Morgan had only been carried off. In October 1827, two residents of Carleton, Orleans county, discovered a dead body much decayed on the beach at a point at which the Oak Orchard Creek enters Lake Ontario. An inquest was held, and elicited nothing. When an account of the body was received at Rochester, Morgan's acquaintances were convinced the body was his. It was exhumed, and many persons, including Mrs. Morgan, identified it. A jury, among whom was Thurlow Weed, agreed unanimously that it was the body of William Morgan. Almost immediately afterwards information was received that a Canadian, Timothy Munroe, had been drowned in the Niagara River in September 1827. Masons and their friends declared the body was his. Once more it was exhumed, in the presence of a crowd of Masons and anti-Masons, and Mrs. Timothy Munroe was there. The clothes had been preserved, and she was asked to describe those her husband wore. Her description tallied minutely, to a darn, with the clothes of the drowned corpse. But her recollections of her husband's body differed. Her husband had been four inches taller, and the colour of his hair was dissimilar. As Thurlow Weed himself puts it, "The question, as far as it had been settled testimony, seemed to involve the contradiction, if not the absurdity, of proving that Munroe's clothes were found upon the body either of Morgan, or of some unknown person." The clothes had been worn by Munroe a year after the presumed drowning of a man upon whose body they were found. Thurlow Weed, writing in 1869, professed, as persuaded in 1829, that he had actually looked at Carleton on the murdered body of Morgan. He knew how the crime was committed. He had heard from the lips of John Whitney, in the presence and with the assent of Colonel Jewett, another Mason, who had been tried for his share in the abduction, that Whitney and others drowned Morgan in Lake Ontario by direction of the highest Masonic authority, given one evening after those engaged had been "called from labour to refreshment."

In the Morgan mystery the attempt was to prove that the drowned body was the subject of a murder, and had been clothed in some inexplicable way in another man's clothes. In the Tisza-Eszlar prosecution the allegation was that the body discovered in the Theiss was the subject of no murder, and that the clothes it was dressed in, which were the clothes of the supposed victim of Jewish fanaticism, had been put on it in the design to blind justice. The natural inclination is to deny the murder of Morgan, and to assume that he was simply hidden away. If, however, Masons had removed him they would have brought him back to screen their Order from the storm of odium. An easy solution is to adopt the theory of his murder. But then there is the difficulty of the clothes, which had been apparently worn by a man who survived him. Had Thurlow Weed insinuated that Mrs. Timothy Munroe was in league with the Masons, and falsely feigned to recognize clothes of which she had received a description from accomplices, despair at the dilemma might have tempted to acquiescence. Thurlow Weed ventures upon no such insinuation against Mrs. Munroe's good faith. The result is an unsolved and insoluble puzzle. All which is apparent is, that Morgan vanished after being subjected, as alleged, to violence from Freemasons, that for several years all the politics of New York State hinged upon his disappearance, and that this was greatly to the advantage of the juryman Thurlow Weed. Weed describes his first attack on the Masons as most moderate. This is from a man who could never understand how the people whom he libelled in his scandalous prints felt aggrieved, and who forbore, probably with some reason, from taking any proceedings against the *Daily Advertiser* when it reported that he had pulled out dead Timothy Munroe's whiskers to identify the face with the shaven cheeks of William Morgan. His accusation, couched in whatever terms, was in itself an outrage upon Masons. They retorted—perhaps with undue vehemence; in its earlier stages at least such a charge is often best snuffed out by silence. Weedstood at bay, and created anti-Masonry. The party of the anti-Masons revolutionised New York politics, and elevated Thurlow Weed into a potent political manager. He had always been friendly with Masons. His first political chief, Governor Clinton, was the New York Grand Master. He boasts that his personal relations with a prominent person among the accused, Colonel Jewett, were scarcely disturbed during the bitterest days of the controversy. He wrote to John Whitney, one, as he affects to believe, of the direct murderers, who had been actually convicted of the abduction, as his "dear old friend." But his were the counsels which guided the campaign against Freemasonry. Although he confesses that his efforts failed to render secret societies in general unpopular, he succeeded for a time in raising up a mighty combination against Freemasonry. He did more. On anti-Masonry he founded a political organisation, which fought for John Quincy Adams against General Jackson, clouded the prospects of Mr. Clay, who was himself a Mason, and was felt in every public relation of the State until the purposes of its existence were exhausted, and it merged in 1833 in Thurlow Weed's Whig party.

Thus the accusation "paid" very well for a time, although it entitles its author or main advocate to lasting infamy. He was not ultimately prosperous, even from a material point of view.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

Bro. Seymour Smith's annual benefit concert at the South-place Institute, Moorgate-street, on Saturday last, was a great success. The programme was both lengthy and varied, and the number and quality of the artistes were above the average. Amid such a host of talent it is difficult to do justice, especially when all did so well. We could say a good word for every item in the programme, but as our space is limited, we can only indulge in two or three references to performances that struck us as being particularly pleasing. The "Drummer Boy's Song," by Miss Heath, was one of these; another was "In cellar cool," by Mr. Albert Hubbard; a third was "Dorothy's Diary," by Miss Maud Cameron; and still another, the "Sands o' Dee," by Mr. Arthur Thompson, was particularly fascinating. Of course, the *beneficiaire* contributed to the pleasure of the audience, and the talent who assisted him, in addition to the names already given, were, vocalists—Miss Meta Russell and Madame Raymond, Messrs. Lester, James, Lord, G. T. Carter, F. H. Cozens, C. A. White, and Chaplin Henry. Instrumentalists—Madame Brett, Miss Evelyn Seymour Smith, Miss Dunbar Perkins, Messrs. Michael Watson, W. Morrow, Richard Blagrove, and F. A. Jewson. Most, if not all, of the male performers are members of the Craft, and their services were highly appreciated by a numerous and appreciative audience.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to gout, sciatica, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the unguent should be diligently rubbed upon the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence, and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases, which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accidental weakness of constitution. This Ointment checks the local remedy. The Pills restore the vital powers.

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MARK MASONRY.

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PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS OF SUSSEX.

THE annual meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons was held at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Friday the 19th inst. The following Provincial Grand Officers were in attendance, viz., R.W. Bro. Thomas Trollope, M.D., Prov. Grand Mark Master, and Bros. Lord Arthur Hill M.P., D.G.M., C. W. Duke S.W., T. J. Pulley P.G.S.D. J.W., J. Pearson Treasurer, R. Pidcock Registrar, R. J. Reed Acting Secretary, G. W. McWhinnie M.O., C. W. Hudson S.O., T. Catle J.D., L. W. J. Hennah S. of W., F. Rossiter D. of C., R. Paige A.D. of C., W. J. Bayliss S.B., C. P. Henty, W. H. Russell, and E. Bridges Stewards. The Grand Mark Lodge of England was represented by the R.W. Bro. F. Davison G.J.D. and P.G.M. Middlesex and Surrey, the V.W. Bro. D. M. Dewar P.G.M.O. and Asst. Grand Secretary, James Stevens P.G.J.O. and P.P.G. Secretary for Middlesex and Surrey, the W. Bros. Wm. Hudson P.G.D.C., and H. Hacker P.G.A.D.C. There were also present the following brethren, viz., Bros. C. J. Smith P.G.S.W., F. Woodin 168, H. Kemball Cook 168, F. Duke Secretary 166, S. A. Julius 166, F. H. Hallett Organist 166, Seymour Burrows M.O. 168, M. Hancock J.D. 168, J. Harrison P.M. 62, C. Golding Secretary 164, H. W. G. Abell S.D. 164, E. R. Amis Chaplain 166, G. Brown P.G.M.O. Leicestershire, and others. The minutes of the Prov. Grand Lodge meeting, held at Hastings last October, were read and confirmed, and the Auditors' and General Purposes Committee's report were received. The election of officers was next proceeded with, when Bros. J. Pearson and T. Hughes were re-elected Treas. and Tyler respectively. The Prov. Grand Officers were then invested, the R.W. Prov. Grand Master retaining the majority of the present Officers for the ensuing year. Bro. Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., D.P.G.M. was nominated as Brother Trollope's successor as Provincial Grand Master. The following were elected on the General Purposes Committee, viz., Bros. McWhinnie, C. Hudson, F. Russell, and W. G. Bayliss; while Bros. E. Bridges and J. Harrison were appointed Auditors. The R.W. Prov. Grand Master then addressed the Prov. Grand Lodge in reference to the work and progress of the past year, and the future prospects for increased prosperity, and, having received the greetings and hearty good wishes of the brethren generally, directed the closing of Grand Lodge, which was accordingly carried out in due form and with solemn prayer. At the banquet succeeding the afternoon's labours, the R.W. Provincial Grand Master presided with his accustomed urbanity and ability. At his request, and to suit the convenience of brethren from London and several distant places, the speeches were brief, but none the less (perhaps all the more) effective. Some capital singing by several brethren enlivened the proceedings, and a most satisfactory meeting was brought to a close at 8.30, when the usual unavoidable separation took place amidst expressions of gratification with the annual social re-union of the Mark Masons of Sussex.

CONSECRATION OF A MARK LODGE IN DOUGLAS.

FOR some little time past the desirability of forming a Mark Lodge in Douglas has been under consideration, and it must have been exceedingly gratifying to the brethren to witness the display of enthusiasm which greeted the culmination of their efforts on Tuesday last, when the Peveril Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 823, was consecrated under auspices of a more than usually favourable character, and inaugurated with an *eclat* which promises well for its future good government and success. Although Craft Masonry, which has flourished to a remarkable extent in the Island, particularly during the last decade, is a living and powerful body for good, as its actions amply testify, there is probably no degree in Freemasonry that can lay claim to greater antiquity than those of Mark Man or Mark Mason, and Mark Master Mason, and in dealing with so vast a subject it is necessary to be constantly on our guard against arriving at conclusions from insufficient data, and treating a gigantic useful, and complex institution, dating from time immemorial, as though it were but the creation of yesterday. A Committee of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, who conducted an inquiry into the position of the degree, reported in 1865 :—"In this country, from time immemorial, and long before the institution of Grand Lodge of Scotland (in 1736), what is now known as the Mark Master's Degree was wrought by the operative Lodges of St. John's Masonry." Prior to the long-anticipated union of the two Grand Craft Lodges in England, which was satisfactorily effected in 1813, under the title of "The United Grand Lodge of England," the Mark Degree was regularly worked in numerous Lodges meeting under the authority of one or other of the two Constitutions, as well as under the sanction of the Grand Lodge, meeting from Time Immemorial at York. When the union occurred in 1813, the Mark Degree was excluded from the system then adopted and relegated to the regions of oblivion, so far as official sanction was concerned. One of the articles of the declaration agreed to at such meeting being "pure and ancient Masonry consists of three degrees, and no more, including the Holy Royal Arch." Notwithstanding this decision, which at first sight appeared to be fraught with serious consequences to the prospects of Mark Masonry, the degree continued to be worked most extensively, especially in England, the Lodges being convened under Immemorial Constitution derived from the Old Athol York Grand Lodge. In Scotland, Ireland, and America the Mark Degree is universally regarded as an essential and integral portion of Ancient Freemasonry: while in Scotland it is conferred under the authority of both Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. In the United States, since the middle of last century, the Mark Degree has been conferred in independent Mark Lodge, as well as under the authority of Grand Chapters of the Royal Arch. In England, as we have already pointed out, the knowledge and working of the degree has never been lost, but it has been practised from the earliest time in distinct and independent Mark Lodges which have never acknowledged the authority or jurisdiction of either the Craft Grand Lodges of 1717 or 1813, or of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of 1813. In the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown considerable difficulty, and consequent embarrassment, has been encountered from the establishment of Lodges under different jurisdictions—some recognising the Mark Degree and some altogether ignoring it. To remedy this confused state of affairs an attempt was made in the year 1855 to obtain its official recognition as a separate degree by the United Grand Lodge of England, and an influential committee, consisting of members of that Grand Lodge, and of members of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England, was appointed to investigate and report upon the subject of the Mark degree. The Report of the Committee, approved by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, pronounced the Mark degree as, in their opinion, "not positively essential, but a graceful appendage to the degree of Fellow Craft," was presented to the United Grand Lodge of England, at the Quarterly Communication held in March 1856, and was then unanimously adopted. Owing, however, partly to the conscientious objections of some of the most influential members of Grand Lodge, including the M.W.G.M., who maintained that Grand Lodge was pledged by the Articles of Union only to acknowledge the three Craft degrees as then worked by the Lodge of Reconciliation (including the Royal Arch), and Masons of the position which it was proposed to assign to the Mark degree at the next ensuing Quarterly Communication of the United Grand Lodge of England on special motion, duly proposed and seconded, thus portion of the minutes of the previous Quarterly Communication referring to the Mark degree was non-confirmed, and the *status in quo ante* was resumed. The United Grand Lodge of England, as the supreme Masonic organisation in this country, having thus formally declared its inability, in accordance with its Constitutions, to adopt the degree into its system, a declaration which has since been repeated on various occasions, several earnest Masons, particularly anxious for its propagation, in place of having recourse to the Old English Mark Lodges, applied for, and invariably received Charters of Constitution from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, under the authority of which Lodges were opened and the degree of Mark Master conferred in London and other parts of England. Other Mark Master Masons who had taken the degree in various old (time immemorial) English Lodges, together with the members of the Bon Accord Lodge, gladly welcoming the increasing appreciation of the beauties of the Mark Degree, but not approving this attempt to introduce a foreign supreme Masonic authority into England, resolved to constitute a Grand Lodge with jurisdiction over the Mark Degree in this country and its dependencies, in the establishment of which they received the adhesion of the Northumberland and Berwick, Royal Cumberland, and Kent Lodges. With this institution the Mark Degree was thus placed under an independent central authority, in accordance with the precedent already set with respect to the Royal Arch Degree by the Grand Chapters of England and Scotland, as well as by the four London Lodges in the establishment of a Grand Lodge in London, A.D. 1717. The Grand Lodge of All England then meeting at York. The Right Honourable Lord Leigh Prov. Grand Master of Warwickshire (Craft), a thoroughly constitutional Mason, was unanimously elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of England. The first meeting of the new Grand Lodge was held in June 1856, when a desire for a general union of all the Mark Masters of England, under one head, was most warmly expressed. In order to give effect to this desire, a meeting was convened on 30th May 1857, of representatives from all existing Mark Lodges in England, wherever they could be found, and at this meeting, which was numerously attended by influential Masons from all parts of the country, a Committee was appointed to concert measures for organising a union of all regular Mark Master Masons. This Committee reported in favour of a general union of all Mark Lodges upon equal terms in a Grand Mark Lodge. Meanwhile, several of the Lodges holding charters from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, became desirous of meeting under the Supreme Body in this country considering it derogatory to the national character to apply to a sister country for warrants of constitution, and a circular was issued in September 1858 by the Masters, advocating a union in the interests of Masonry with the Grand Mark Lodge. Additions were thus continually made to the Lodges, ranging themselves under the banner of the G. Lodge of England; and Lord Leigh continued to be elected Grand Master till June 1860, when he was succeeded by the Earl of Carnarvon, who in turn has been succeeded by equally noted Constitutional Masons, like Viscount Holmesdale, Earl Percy, the Earl of Limerick, the Earl of Lathom, Lord Henniker, &c. The Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, it may be stated, is in friendly relation, so far as regards the Mark Degree, with the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States of America, as well as with the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of Ireland, Canada, Quebec, Pennsylvania, Iowa, West Virginia, and Columbia. The Mark brethren assembled in the ante-room at 7·15 precisely, and under the direction of Bro. Brice Craig, Director of Ceremonies for the occasion, marched in procession to the Lodge room. Masonic honours having been accorded to the representative of the M.W. Grand Master, Bro. Dalrymple, Consecrating Officer, took the chair, and appointed his Officers *pro tem*, after which his authority to constitute and dedicate the Lodge, duly signed by the M.W.G.M. Lord Henniker, was read. The founders of the new Mark Lodge, Bros. H. P. Mayle, C. M. Challender, and T. H. Nesbitt, were called upon to present themselves to the Consecrating Officer, and the petition which had been forwarded by them to the Grand Master, praying for a Warrant of Constitution, was afterwards read. The warrant granted by the M.W.G.M. Lord Henniker was read by Bro. Nesbitt,

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and in response to the recommendation of the petitioning brethren, Bros. G. C. Heron, Hy. Brearley, and C. E. Johnson were named by the Grand Master as the Most Worshipful, Senior Warden and Junior Warden respectively. The interesting ceremony of consecration was then gone through in an imposing manner, Bro. Dalrymple and the brethren by whom he was accompanied acquitting themselves in the discharge of the onerous duties devolving upon them in a manner which elicited the hearty approbation of all present, and which will long be remembered in the annals of Insular Masonry. The presiding Officer having formally dedicated the Lodge, Bro. Nesbitt nominated, and Bro. Mayle seconded, twelve candidates for membership, who were unanimously elected, and nine subsequently advanced to the most honourable degree of Mark Master Mason in a praiseworthy manner. The brethren who had not attained to the rank of W.M. having retired, Bro. George C. Heron was installed in the chair in ancient form by Bro. Dalrymple, and the brethren having been re-admitted, he was saluted and proclaimed in the manner customary amongst Masons, and duly appointed and invested his Officers for the ensuing twelve months, as follow:—Bros. Hy. Brearley S.W., C. F. Johnson J.W., L. G. Hannay M.O., T. H. Nesbitt S.O., Secretary and Registrar of Marks, W. A. McKown J.O., J. A. Brown Treasurer, J. Morrison S.D., J. H. Stretch J.D., W. J. Brown I.G., and J. Lanaghan Tyler. Bro. G. M. Lofthouse presided at the organ during the various ceremonies of consecration, advancement, &c., and the ability and execution displayed by him in the manipulation of the instrument gave general satisfaction, and well deserved the encomiums he received. On the motion of Bro. J. A. Brown, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Dalrymple and the rest of the visiting brethren for their assistance and co-operation in the establishment and consecration of the Lodge. After a running fire of hearty good wishes from the visitors, and the nomination of eleven candidates for advancement, the Lodge closed in brotherly love and harmony. After the completion of the Masonic ceremonies, the brethren, upon the invitation of Bro. Heron, the newly-installed Master, adjourned to the Peveril Hotel, where an excellent dinner was served. The toast list included the Queen, proposed by Bro. Heron; the M.W. Grand Master and Grand Lodge Officers, proposed by Bro. Heron and responded to by Bro. Dalrymple; the W.M.M. Bro. Heron, proposed by Bro. Dalrymple; the Visiting Brethren, proposed by Bro. Heron and responded to by Bro. Peacock; the Mark Masons of Manxland, proposed by Bro. Dearden and responded to by Bro. G. M. Lofthouse; the Promotors of the Peveril Mark Lodge—Bros. Nesbitt and McKown, proposed in felicitous terms by Bro. Heron and responded to by the brethren named; and the Host and Hostess, proposed by Bro. J. A. Brown and responded to by Bro. Nattan. The brethren separated at one a.m., having spent an enjoyable evening.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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BENEVOLENT OUTLAY AND RETURNS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Responding to your invitation, I desire to say a few words anent your thoughtful article in last week's issue under the heading of "Candidates for the Schools and their Parents' Benevolence." To my mind you have put the pros and cons very fairly, with the result that few, if any, can fail to understand the issues raised. I am disposed to accept your conclusions, for the simple reason that it is impossible to define the measure of support given to our charities by individual brethren and their friends. I know of no means by which claims could be adequately considered upon the basis of subscriptions, and I should not like to be engaged in the task of selection. The inquiry, to be just, would have to be far-reaching and exhaustive. If it were possible to get at the facts it would need the services of a skilled actuary to determine relative merits, for not only would amounts have to be considered, but time and circumstances under which support had been given to Masonic work and charity. There are many brethren who cannot subscribe a large sum, but whose subscriptions are only locally credited to them. Others, again, give time and work. All these conditions would have to be taken into account, and what that would involve I leave to be imagined. As an abstract proposition it is right that those who support the Charities in their prosperity should have preferential claims in their adversity, or the adversity caused by their death. Like many other abstract propositions, however, it is subject to the control of circumstances, and cannot be applied in the pure and absolute form of justice. "God helps those who help themselves," and although the manner of fulfilment of this axiom is not always apparent, it would be an insult to the principle of eternal justice to suppose that the cheerful giver should altogether lose his reward even in this world. The difficulty of rewards consists in marshalling facts and in deciding claims. No law would meet the case, and as far as I can see no system that could be framed would be even approximately just.

Many brethren subscribe to our Charities who have no children, or if they have, they are frequently of such an age at the time of need as to be ineligible for the Schools. Many subscribers are not members of the Craft, and it would be manifestly unfair to handicap their efforts by giving preference to candidates who would be virtually removed from the test of competition. There are some deserving cases no doubt that fail in consequence of not being known, from lack of influential support, whose claims are unquestionably great, even paramount. These are pitiable exceptions, and not the rule, for which I fail to see how provision can be made. What can and ought to be done is, to place the facts of each case before the brethren, so that those having votes, and who dispose of them upon their individual responsibility, may have a fair opportunity of making a choice. The voting power, however, to a large extent is concentrated in Lodges and in Provinces, and as these bodies have a full knowledge of the candidates they support, it is fair to suppose that most pressing claims are as a rule preferred. It should also be remembered that no candidate is accepted unless found worthy according to well defined rules, and that the claims of each are put forth officially as fairly and as fully as can well be done by the Committee of selection. Speaking generally then, all candidates are placed on an equal footing, and the result depends upon the agency each can command. This is a matter for the friends or candidates to see to themselves, for which no law can be framed. Upon the whole I think the present system works well, notwithstanding the shock that sentimental justice sometimes receives.

Yours fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

MASONRY AND MUSIC.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I was not a little startled, and I may add not less agreeably surprised, at some remarks I noticed at the close of a report in your issue of the 18th inst. of the Installation Meeting of St. Martin's-le-Grand Lodge, No. 1538. They say the sting lies in the tail, and this is true of the report referred to. Fortunately for me I belong to a Lodge where work and benevolence are the ruling motives. We occasionally indulge in show, and sometimes I fear we are getting leavened with the vice of extravagance; but hitherto the humblest brother amongst us has had a fair chance. Work, character, and devotion to the Craft hitherto have been the only credentials necessary for office. So long as a brother has kept up his subscriptions, been regular in attendance, punctual and skilful in the discharge of his duties, the path to the chair has been free from the obstructions of lavish personal expenditure and the exercise of inordinate ambition. In a word, money has been regarded as the means to certain ends, and not the ends themselves.

I am a lover of music, I am no enemy to the profession, but I do not like music, however sweet its sounds, to obstruct business, to lengthen banquets, so as to make them a painful necessity, instead of a pleasurable observance. I do not want the rich Master to set the example of lavish expenditure to the temptation, and it may be the injury of his successors. I am glad, therefore, that you have had courage to assail growing evils—those of excessive expenditure and the waste of time at banquets. I hope you will follow up the charge and continue to be outspoken in all matters relating to the interests of the Fraternity.

Yours faithfully,

I.P.M.

INSTALLATION CONCERTS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It will, and not without reason perhaps, be made the subject of remark that your comments on the very common practice of having professional vocalists at installation banquets would have carried with them greater weight had they been made in general terms, and not with reference to a particular Lodge. You have unquestionably laid yourself open to this kind of criticism. But looking at the matter from a *general* point of view, I am very much inclined to think your remarks are well worthy of consideration, and for this, if for no other reason, that it unnecessarily prolongs a meeting which, in the very nature of things, must be of unusual length. An installation meeting must occupy a good deal of time, and however much the majority of us brethren may be in love with Masonry and all its works, I confess that I for one, and I fancy there must be a good many more of the same opinion, do not appreciate long sittings, especially if they can be kept within reasonable limits. I am not ashamed to say that I am very partial to the society of my brother Masons, that I respect good working in the Lodge, and that I invariably find the work gives me a good appetite for the banquet that follows. In short, I do not attach undue importance to the "knife and fork" degree, but I conform to its ritual on all suitable occasions, and there are none more suitable than after one has played an humble part in a long course of Lodge business. I delight in listening to a good speech; and music, be it vocal or instrumental, hath charms to soothe my savage breast. But I take the liberty of suggesting that a set concert, by professional artists, is out of place at our Lodge banquets. I have said that I am partial to music, and it is not the music as such that I object to. It smacks too much of formality and involves no end of expense. This latter point is, of course, of no consequence where a W.M., or the Lodge over which he presides, has always a large balance at his or its bankers'. But how will it fare with me, who am not so fortunately placed, if in my turn I should happen to be installed in the chair of K.S. My immediate predecessor, and it may be all my predecessors in the chair, have been blessed with long purses, purses which seem to be almost inexhaustible. If I follow their example, and engage the services of half a dozen professional singers, I suffer in pocket; if I do not follow their example, I run the very common risk of being dubbed "niggardly," or "poor devil," while, in fact, I am neither. But there is another and almost equally forcible objection. In the case

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which evoked your criticism, you say there were some dozen toasts, in the intervals between which there were as many songs. In such case, I presume, the toast list must have been spread over some three hours, which, as a reasonable being who has duties to attend to, and requires a certain amount of rest between the work of one day and that of the next, is about twice as long as is compatible with my sense of comfort. I repeat, I have no objection to a long sitting in Lodge, I am the reverse of indifferent to a good dinner, and I like to know it is digested by the agency of the genial toast, song, and sentiment, but let all this be done in reason, so that the man of large means and the man of moderation may, so far as outward appearances go, stand on pretty much the same level before their brother Masons.

I fear I must ask you and your readers to pardon my seeming egotism, but I am afraid that in the circumstances some slight amount of this objectionable article cannot be dispensed with altogether. With this apology, I subscribe myself,

Faithfully and fraternally,

R. L. X.

PROVINCE OF WEST YORKSHIRE.

We have been requested to publish the following communications:—

St. John's, Wakefield, 19th October 1883.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I desire to remind you that Grand Lodge meets on Wednesday, 5th December, to consider the Report of the special Building Committee, appointed to consider the question of reinstating, enlarging, or removing the old Masonic Temple, recently seriously damaged by fire.

I have the pleasure to enclose, for your consideration, copy of Resolutions adopted by our Provincial Grand Lodge on the 3rd inst.

It would afford us great satisfaction if you would, at the earliest opportunity, lay it before the members of your Province and of your Lodge, with a view to a similar expression of opinion, to be supported by members attending in Grand Lodge on 5th December.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

HENRY SMITH,

Prov. G. Secretary.

At a Provincial Grand Lodge, holden in the Town Hall, Ripon, on Wednesday, 3rd October 1883.

PROPOSED RE-BUILDING OF GRAND LODGE.

The W. Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Thomas William Tew, J. P., in pursuance of Notice, proposed, and W. Bro. George E. Webster Provincial G. Registrar, seconded, and it was resolved.

1.—"That this Prov. G. Lodge of West Yorkshire, whilst fully appreciating the services of the Special Committee appointed to report to Grand Lodge on the subject of the Masonic Temple recently seriously damaged by Fire, regards with surprise and alarm the Report of such Committee, which contemplates the purchase of the unexpired term of 5½ years' lease, with furniture, of Bacon's Hotel for £6,000 (annual rent £360), and the granting of an extension of Messrs. Spiers and Pond's lease to 50 years. That this Provincial Grand Lodge is of opinion that the leasing of any property of Grand Lodge, except for a very limited period, is, under any circumstances, highly objectionable, and may prove, as in the cases of the three leases now existing, extremely inconvenient, and that the question of rent is quite a secondary consideration compared with the retention of full control of the premises and the tenants of Grand Lodge."

2.—"And this Provincial Grand Lodge would suggest the desirability of the Temple at Freemasons' Hall being reinstated at a moderate cost, to be provided out of the funds received from the Insurance Offices. And that under the direction of the Grand Superintendent of Works, competent Architects, Masons or Non-Masons, be invited to submit plans for this purpose."

3.—"That copies of these Resolutions be transmitted to Grand Lodge and to the Board of General Purposes."

HENRY SMITH,

Prov. G. Secretary.

Bro. Peter Forge, of Billingsgate, proposes to give another of his fish suppers to Islington Freemasons, in aid of the Masonic Charities. The last was a bit of a scramble, owing to the great crowd of fish-eaters who put in an appearance being too much for the waiters, but this time everything is to be on the best principles. The large room at the Cock at Highbury is to be the scene of operations, and the 9th of November is to be the day. Thus all those who do not happen to be invited to turtle with the Lord Mayor, will have an opportunity of tasting every known fish in season with Peter Forge. Peter generously presents the fish, promising something like thirty courses, and the money subscribed for the tickets is to go to the Masonic Charities. As this supper is in connection with the Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, Brother Terry is to preface it with a rehearsal of the ceremony of installation.—*Islington Gazette.*

The Revised Book of Constitutions; Critically Considered, and Compared with the Old Edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 4 Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. Sent on receipt of stamps, One Shilling, by W. W. Morgan, Freemason's Chronicle Office, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.—(ADVT.).

The monthly meeting of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held on Thursday afternoon at Freemasons' Hall, Col. Creaton, Past Grand Treasurer, in the chair. There were also present Bros. J. H. Matthews, John A. Rucker, Frank Richardson, James Peters, E. H. Finney, Samuel H. Parkhouse, H. Massey, J. J. Caney, A. H. Tattershall, and F. R. W. Hedges Secretary. After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the former meeting, and the reading of the minutes of the Quarterly Court, and of the House Committee, and of the Audit Committee for information, Bro. Frank Richardson P.G.D., said that at the last meeting of the House Committee it was the unanimous feeling of the Committee that Miss Redgrave's salary was not commensurate with her attainments, and therefore on behalf of the House Committee he gave notice that at the next meeting of the General Committee he should move that Miss Redgrave's salary be increased from £75 to £95 per annum. Cheques in payment of the quarterly accounts were authorised to be signed by the Chairman. One petition was received and examined, and the candidate ordered to be placed on the list for the next April election. The Committee adjourned after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The October meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday last. The President and Vice-Presidents were Bros. James Brett, William Stevens, and W. H. Perryman. The number of brethren who attended was large, and so was the number of cases applying for relief. After confirming recommendations made at the September meeting, the Lodge considered the new list, which contained the names of thirty-four applicants, of whom sixteen were widows of Masons, one the daughter of a Mason, and the other seventeen were distressed brethren. The cases were nearly equally divided between London and the Provinces. In the course of a three hours' sitting, two of the cases were deferred through informality; but the remaining thirty-two were relieved, with a total sum of £850. At the opening of the proceedings Bro. J. H. Matthews informed the Lodge of the death of Bro. Henry Murray Past District Grand Master of China.

A meeting of the North London Chapter of Improvement was held on the 25th instant, at the Alywne Castle, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury. Comps. Gregory sustained the office of Z., Holness H., Killick J., George S.N., Edmonds P.S. This Chapter of Improvement will open on Thursday next, 1st November, at 7 o'clock, instead of 8, as the Installation of Principals will be rehearsed on that evening.

MADAME WORRELL'S ANNUAL CONCERT.

THAT popular artiste Madame Worrell, wife of our esteemed Bro. William Worrell, scored a well-deserved success at Brixton Hall, on Thursday evening, the 11th inst., the occasion of her annual concert. Every seat was occupied, while many visitors were compelled to stand. The company was select and fashionable, as well as numerous, and gave Madame Worrell a very hearty reception. The programme opened with "The Lass of Richmond Hill" (part song), Miss M. Roby, Miss A. Butterworth, Bro. F. H. Cozens and Mr. Budd. "Very nearly" (Lohr), by Miss Maud Cameron followed. "Gold" was given in very good style by Bro. Frederick Bevan, who was also very successful in his second contribution, "Trafalgar." Madame Worrell was in excellent voice, and sang with her usual ability. Her songs were "O that we two were Maying" (Gounod). "Meanwhile" (A. H. Behrend), a composition that deserves to become popular (accompanied by the composer); and "I did not know" (Frank L. Moir). She also took the soprano part in the duet, "Qui est Homo," with Madame Osborne Williams, which was very successful. Madame Worrell was in each instance recalled, and by force of applause induced to sing again. Madame Osborne Williams gave in good voice "Fanciulle che et core; (Dinorah) and "Daddy," Behrend. "Vio che sapeta" (Figaro) was given with much grace and feeling by Miss Matilda Roby, who also sang "Just as Well," for which she had a spirited encore. Bro. Henry Guy gave with his wonted charm "O 'tis a glorious sight" (Weber), also "Days gone by." Two songs were pleasingly rendered by Miss Annie Butterworth, "Gentle Faces," and "A Song and a Rose." Bro. Budd was highly successful in the new song "Allegiance," a very taking musical composition of Distin's, with words by Oxenford, brisk and full of ring. Violoncello solos, including Caprice de Concert and Nocturne (Piatti), were also skilfully performed by Mons. Albert; and Bro. Cozens gave some admirable comic songs, which were received with immense applause. The pieces were accompanied throughout by Bro. Turle Lee with his usual care and ability. Indeed the Concert was an entire success, and Madame Worrell, together with her friends, cannot fail to be satisfied with the result.

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THE HOLBORN RESTAURANT.

WHEN a firm begin to enlarge their premises it is a sign that their business is increasing and that the public have confidence in them. About ten years ago some enterprising gentlemen converted the old Holborn Casino into an elegant dining saloon, and so great has been their success, that they have now enlarged their space, developed their resources, and perfected arrangements, already excellent. They were the first to set the example of giving good music while their customers were dining, thus pleasing the fancy as well as the gastronomic tastes. While still continuing upon the old familiar lines, the proprietors have been lavish in decoration, and have paid particular attention to comfort. Masons early found out the advantages of the Holborn Restaurant, and have used it with great satisfaction for some years. To them we need not commend the establishment, but to those who have not dined there we simply say —Go, and judge for yourselves. We cannot give an architectural description of the building, nor can we say positively that the proprietors have been influenced by the fact that Masons so largely patronise them. But it is interesting to notice that the present structure affords evidence of the development of Operative Masonry, and is certainly a thing of beauty, and most likely will be a joy for many years to come. In a handsomely printed prospectus, the proprietors set forth the history of the past; they tell of the present, leaving the future to make its demands, and secure their satisfaction. It is a modest, yet a truthful statement, and one that will please all classes, even the teetotalers, and clubs and societies of modest means. Every want has been provided for, from the simple bun and a glass of water to the most *récherché* banquet, and costly and delicate wines. The same attention will be paid to the humble customer as to the rich one, that is, so far as civility and politeness go. No one dining at this establishment will be solicited to order wine; he must ask for it if he requires it. This arrangement will gratify most people, and will put those at their ease who do not indulge in intoxicants. In a word, we may say that the Holborn Restaurant is an open club, where everything can be obtained to please the pocket and the fancy. Like as at an officers' mess, music accompanies eating; but, unlike it, that whereas one set of persons dine in barracks, the others luxuriate in a palace, surrounded with works of art, and all that can add to gastatory enjoyment.

"MASONIC WORLD" AND MEMPHIS RITE.

"THE so-called *Masonic World*, for July, says:

"'The first, second and third degrees of the Rite of Memphis have been worked in France and several other countries. Nearly all the Masons in Egypt were made in this Rite. In fact it gave birth to the National Grand Lodge of Egypt, which is universally recognised by the York and other rites.'

"A mistake. The Grand Lodge of Egypt has *not* been universally recognised by the Grand Lodges of the Craft. It has been denied recognition by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and other Grand Lodges. It was, among other reasons, just such an entangling alliance as that above mentioned, that has justly caused it to fail to receive the approval of judicious Freemasons."

The above extract, from the *Keystone*, shows a point well taken, but it might have gone further, and stated that the Masonic powers of France when appealed to for acknowledgment by the Memphis Rite, made an examination through a committee, who reported that inasmuch as the said Rite had no foundation degrees, that is the first, second, and third, the superstructure must fall. The report was approved and the Rite rejected as not possessing any Masonic status whatever. Hence France declared it was not Masonry. Subsequently, at different periods, three degrees by sections or detachments were composed for the system, and thereby hangs another curious narrative.

We received a copy of the so-called *Masonic World*, but found it so full of complete nonsense that we laid it aside as a curiosity—a specimen of idiosyncrasies.—*Hebrew Leader.*

NEW MUSIC.

The Bride's March: by Brother James Loaring, F.C.O.

WE have received an early copy of this march, which is one of the best we have heard for a long time, and we venture to opine that it will become as popular as Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." It is one of the most beautiful compositions we have listened to for many a long day, and the principal theme haunts the memory. Visitors to the International Fisheries Exhibition will recognise the Bride's March as amongst the choicest morceaux to be heard within the building, and it is always received with the utmost possible *éclat*. We congratulate Brother Loaring upon the great success which he has already achieved with his new piece, and which bids fair to take rank amongst the most brilliant and favourite acquisitions to the drawing-room.

—:o:—

Nita. Spanish Serenade. Respectfully dedicated to Mdme. Alvarez by I. L. Ximenes y Peña. London: C. Jefferys, 67 Berners-street

THIS is a very tuneful and pleasing melody, and highly characteristic of the national music of which it is a part. The words also are to be commended; there is a nice easy flow about them, which has evidently evoked a kindred spirit in the composer in his setting. If sung at our banquets, and it is an appropriate song for such occasions, we feel sure it will be well received.

THE LODGE HOME OF MASONS.

HOME is one of the most expressive of words. It is invested with an almost magical power to rouse the feelings of the heart and to set in motion thoughts and sentiments which belong to the nobler part of human nature. Its potent suggestions belong first of all to the domestic fireside, around which cluster such priceless ministries and affections. This home stands as the sanctuary of love, the school of human virtue, and the resting-place where many souls may find refreshment and peace not elsewhere obtainable. Men go forth to the hard toils and sometimes grievous conflicts of life, fulfilling thus the conditions to which their earthly being is appointed; and how blessed the privilege, after such labours, of returning to the one charmed spot where they are sure to find welcome and rest, thus obtaining a fresh invigoration for whatever may be the work to which they are called!

Home, with its gracious privileges and endearments, can hardly be represented in too attractive colours. Every true and loving heart appreciates the worth of home, and holds in high esteem the comforts and virtues found within its hallowed limits. This is the home where we dwell with loved ones and find the supremest zest of being. Here we are sure of appreciation however the world may misjudge or misuse us; and here we may bar out much that is hard and unwelcome, so creating an ideal atmosphere of love, purity, and peace. Blessed indeed are the homes of earth—the domestic firesides—that afford these bountiful ministries of affection, and contribute so much to make human life purer, sweeter and happier than it could otherwise be.

The word home may have a wider suggestiveness than when applied to the domestic fireside. The religious home is often referred to in our common speech. The house of worship, within whose walls believers meet to offer their devotions to Almighty God, is in some sense a home. Those who bow around the same altar sustain to each other a close and sacred relation. They are constituted into one family by the bonds of a spiritual fellowship. Thus the religious home becomes grandly attractive, while its gracious ministries bless the life on its superior side. The altar and the church serve to bring men into a close companionship, so that they become helpers of each other, while together as brethren and fellow-believers they engage heartily in enterprises that look to the welfare of the human world and the glory of God. It is the Church home with its good fellowship, its tenderness of thought and sentiments, that provides large and blessed accomplishments, while it also supplies an atmosphere of moral peace and delight.

With equal propriety reference is often made to the Masonic home, meaning thereby the Lodge in which Brethren hold membership. A Mason's thoughts and affections should not be unduly circumscribed. He ought to have a high regard for the Institution with which he is connected, and be concerned in whatever relates to its advancement and glory. He may well be interested in the several departments of Masonic work and instruction. But after all his Lodge should hold the high place of honour and preferment. It should be regarded as his Masonic home. Whatever other ties and engagements may be formed in the great Brotherhood, every true Craftsman will hold most sacred these relations established between himself and his brethren who are members of the same Lodge. He should realise the family nature of their association, the good fellowship to which they are privileged, and not less the good work for which they are called to co-operation and mutual endeavours.

Every Masonic Lodge should be made to constitute a real home for its members. Its atmosphere should be that of love and restfulness —of sociability and sympathy—thus attracting brethren to such a home that they may be refreshed in their life and encouraged in the way of their mortal pilgrimage. The Masonic Lodge that is not characterised by this kindredness of feeling fails to some extent in accomplishing its rightful mission. The Lodge which does not provide a bright, cheerful, restful home for its members, is lacking in what cannot be supplied by any wealth of resources or mere aggregation of numbers.

To constitute the Lodge a real home—to establish the family relation among its members—should be the distinctive aim of brethren thus associated together. They must let the love of their hearts go out to one another, recognising the special bond that unites them. They must enter into each other's joys and sorrows as do the members of the same family. They must not only be courteous and sociable, but sympathetic also, and ready to perform the offices of pity and help as occasion may offer. Only in this way can the Lodge take on the blessed characteristics of that home which it ought to do according to the genius and aims of Masonry.—*Freemasons' Repository.*

At the meeting of the Eccleston Lodge of Instruction, No. 1624, to be held at the King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, S.W., on Saturday evening, 3rd November, Bro. James Stevens P.M. P.Z., on the invitation of the Lodge, will deliver his lecture, explanatory of the Rituals and Ceremonies of the First Degree. Lodge will be opened at 6·45. The attendance of brethren is invited.

The Covent Garden Lodge of Instruction, No. 1614, now meets at the Cranbourne, 1 Upper St. Martin's Lane, W.C. (Next door to Aldridge's Horse Repository), on Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Bro. W. H. Richardson P.M. 1348 is the Preceptor, and Bro. G. Reynolds 1614 the Secretary.

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THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE

RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

A LETTER has appeared from Bro. H. Sadler, which raises a most important point with regard to the furnishing of the new Temple. He enumerates eight valuable portraits that were destroyed by the late fire, of which he is apprehensive that neither copies nor engravings exist. He expresses the doubtful hope that others may be more fortunate, and as he says, "may be able to enlighten us as to whether any of them were either engraved or copied." We fear the loss is irreparable; were it otherwise, the expense of replacing them in oil would be very great. If the subjects or any of them have been engraved, a copy of each might be obtained perhaps at a comparatively small cost; and these would help to keep alive the memory of the originals, who were illustrious men and Masons. It would be a pity to lose altogether the outward representations of the eight brethren referred to, and we sincerely hope that Bro. Sadler's efforts to secure substitutes of some kind for the originals will be successful.

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What a history might be written of those brethren whose effigies have been destroyed! Their Masonic record extends from 1772 to 1843, thus: Lord Petre 1772-77, Duke of Manchester 1777-82, Duke of Cumberland 1782-90, Prince of Wales 1790-1813. These were Grand Masters during those periods. The Earl of Moira was Acting Grand Master from 1790 to 1813. Then followed the Duke of Sussex, 1813-43. In addition to the portraits of the six brethren already mentioned, there were those of the Duke of Athol, Grand Master (Ancients) 1791 to 1813, and his successor, the Duke of Kent, 1813. In this year the Ancients and Moderns were formed into one Grand Lodge. The whole of the brethren we have named were distinguished men, who have left their mark upon the Craft. Losing their noble faces is parting with cherished links that bind the past with the present, that severs real landmarks, and tends to obliterate associations around which memory should cling with the veneration of children for honoured parents.

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Bro. H. Thompson P.M. 117 1158, and P.Z. 619 is the fortunate possessor "of a large engraved portrait of the Earl of Moira . . . in fine preservation," which he says, "has been in my possession for many years." Thus the "counterfeit presentment" of one of the fathers of the Craft is saved for posterity. We hope that others will turn up as publicity is given to the matter. Would it not be desirable to apply to the living representatives of the other distinguished Masons? The inquiry might result in more important facts becoming known, such as would lead to the knowledge of the existence of the desired portraits, and might end in their acquirement. At any rate, the knowledge would be useful in determining the arrangements that will ere long have to be made.

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We are glad to learn that Bro. Sadler has been more fortunate than probably he anticipated. He says he has "obtained engravings of three of the portraits that were in the Hall. One of them is a genuine relic, being a fine portrait of the Duke of Sussex in Highland costume, bearing H.R.H.'s signature, and presented to a brother whose nephew has now given it to Grand Lodge." The donor, according to the *Evening News*, is Bro. R. S. Warington, of Garrick-street.

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The question of rebuilding the Temple must, ere long, be settled, and when it comes on for consideration we trust that some one will be prepared to enter into details so that the Craft may know the entire scheme. It is right enough, as far as it goes, to point out the main features, such as the enlargement of the Temple, the building of a new banqueting room, the removal of the kitchen, the acquire-

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ment of the tail of Mr. Bacon's lease, and other matters entailing the expenditure of money upon building operations. Beyond all this there are questions demanding the attention of the brethren, and not the least among them ought to be the one with regard to the destroyed portraits. Then there is the matter of the Library and Museum, and a proper waiting room. The decoration of the Temple is something more than an architectural question; the means of cultivating a knowledge of the literature of the Craft is beyond the builder's genius, and the collection and storing of mementoes of the past is a work which the learned of the Fraternity alone are fitted to perform. They all involve the outlay of money, and the question arises—whether it is not better to meet the case as a whole now rather than spend our substance entirely upon bricks and mortar, and relegate to a future generation the duty we owe to the memory of our predecessors, to those seeking the means of Masonic knowledge, and to those who desire to preserve whatever is left to us and can be gathered of the past. We think the wiser course would be to consider the matter as a whole, to prepare alternate schemes. At any rate, it is imperative that if a large outlay is incurred, some of it should go to the cultivation of the head as well as to the gratification of the stomach.

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The Duke and Duchess of Albany terminated their visit to Huddersfield in excellent style. Before leaving the town the Masons of West Yorkshire determined to give H.R.H. Brother the Duke of Albany, the R.W.P.G.M. Oxfordshire, a loyal welcome. Accordingly, the brethren assembled in large numbers in the Town Hall, to which they invited the Duke just before his departure, to receive an address at their hands, and the welcome of fraternal fellowship. The occasion was made a red-letter day in the annals of the Craft of the Province. Over a thousand brethren obeyed the summons of the R.W.P.G.M. of West Yorkshire, Bro. Sir Henry Edwards.

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The illustrious visitor was received by the Mayor Bro. Brigg, the Town Clerk Bro. Batley, and by the Masters of the five Lodges in Huddersfield. Prior to this the Lodge was officered by the following brethren: Rev. J. F. Pearce 275 W.M., W. B. Wall 299 S.W., W. H. Jessop 521 J.W., B. Hutchinson 1514 S.D., Wm. Fitton 1783 J.D., Wm. Harrop P.M. 290 I.G. Bro. Allan Haigh W.M. 1514 acted as D.C. After the Lodge had been formed it was converted into a special Provincial Grand Lodge, when the R.W.P.G.M. Bro. Sir Henry Edwards presided. The address, which was signed by him, by Bro. Thos. Tew D.P.G.M. West Yorkshire and S.G.D. Grand Lodge of England, and the W.M.'s of the five Lodges already mentioned, expressed pleasure at the opportunity that had been afforded of welcoming their Royal Highnesses to Huddersfield; it offered their homage of loyalty and affection to the Queen and the royal family, and referred to the position his R.H. occupied in the Craft, to the prospect of his residing at the Festival of the Boys' School next year, and to his talents and abilities. The address concluded as follows:

We acknowledge with pride and gratitude our fraternal attachment to your person, as well as our loyal obedience to you and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, our Most Worshipful Grand Master of Freemasons in England, as recognised heads of our ancient and honourable Institution. We devoutly pray that your Royal Highness may be long spared to adorn the Craft, and that the principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth may take deep root, not only in the hearts of all Masons, but in the hearts of all men.

His Royal Highness replied in brief but happy terms, and was loudly cheered.

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The R.W.P.G.M. thanked His Royal Highness for receiving the address, and after singing an appropriate hymn, the brethren formed in procession, and accompanied the Duke and Duchess (who was in waiting) to the station. The brethren marched in their full Masonic costume, and on returning to the Hall, thanks were given to the Mayor and Corporation, and to the chief of Police Bro. Ward. We should state that Bro. Joshua Marshall P.P.G.O., presided most ably at the organ.

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We read of a fiddle being used in one Scotch Lodge to furnish the requisite musical accompaniment to the ceremonies; we have not, however, heard of the bagpipes doing similar duty. Perhaps those instruments—we were going to say of torture, but having the fear of our worthy Scotch brethren before our eyes, we will say—of primitive music, were considered too noisy. They are all very well for pibroch, reel and strathspey, but for the solemnities of the Lodge room they would be to ogreat an innovation, even for the most go-ahead Yankee. Speaking of music, we have too little of it, arising from various causes. Sometimes the Organist of a Lodge fails to put in an appearance too late to be of service, or absents himself altogether. The office being an honorary one, nothing can be said to him that would be likely to cause him to amend his ways, unless indeed there were more than one brother prepared to perform the duties. Then it sometimes happens that the ceremonies are too much hurried, not only to permit of the playing of appropriate music, but also to the detriment of the beautiful language of the Institution. In some Lodges they open and close with singing. This is a charming adjunct to the service of the Craft, and we should be glad to see it more generally adopted. It aids to form a devotional frame of mind, and tends to a wider interest in the proceedings. It makes each member a partaker of the ceremonies, and assuredly enhances the sublimity and bearing of the whole proceedings.

INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

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ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 795.

THE installation meeting of the above Lodge was held on Wednesday, 17th October, at the Raymead Hotel, Maidenhead. A numerous array of brethren and visitors left town by the 1·10 train in a splendidly appointed saloon carriage, kindly placed at the disposal of the brethren by Bro. Hart, the courteous station master at Paddington, arriving at Maidenhead about two p.m. Here carriages were in readiness to convey the party to the Raymead Hotel, most charmingly situate on the banks of the Thames, the surrounding beauty of the scenery and the autumnal tints on the foliage being greatly admired and enjoyed by all present, the day being exceptionally fine and summer-like. After luncheon was partaken of, Lodge was opened, and the installation of Bro. T. B. Linscott proceeded with, the addresses being admirably delivered by Bro. Allen P.M. Lodge was closed, and the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet and dessert, most excellently served by the host, Bro. Deacon. The usual toasts were given, that of the Visitors being responded to by Bros. Mason, Johnstone, and Osborn; and the Officers by Bro. J. Greenfield J.W. The brethren left for town about nine o'clock, having spent a most enjoyable day. The Visitors were Bros. J. Mason P.P.G.D. Middlesex, A. T. Lewis 140, J. Norrington 1669, T. Grove P.M. 1769, G. Croxton J.W. 1769, W. G. Dickins P.M. 860, J. Osborn P.M. 1602, C. Dearing 1602, E. Woodman J.W. 1950, H. W. Mayes Assistant G.P. Middlesex, H. Price 55, J. Johnstone W.M. 55, J. Edmonstone P.M. 1658, J. Blyth 178, A. J. Hopkins 178.

ELEANOR CROSS LODGE, No. 1764.

THE annual Festival of this prosperous and popular Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton, on Tuesday, 16th inst. Lodge was opened at five o'clock, by the Worshipful Master Bro. Henry Hill P.P.G.O., assisted by the Officers and brethren, and after the transaction of business routine and ceremonial, Bro. Henry Spoor Provincial Grand Sword Bearer, was duly installed, according to ancient custom, W.M. for the ensuing year, by his predecessor, assisted by Bro. Henry Brown P.P.G.J.W. The W.M. then appointed and invested his Officers as follow:—Bros. H. Hill I.P.M., E. Morris S.W., Rev. T. C. Beasley P.P.G.C. J.W., R. Taylor Treasurer, T. Emery Secretary, G. Butcher S.D., S. J. Newman J.D., A. Jones M.C., R. Croft Organist, J. Currall I.G., H. V. Tebbutt S.S., W. Goldney J.S., C. Dean and W. Kirby Tylers. In addition to the above-named, the following occupied places in the Lodge:—Bros. Butler Wilkins Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Frederick Binckes P.M. Grand Stewards' Lodge, H. J. Atkins P.P.G.D. P.M., G. Ellard Prov. G.D.C. P.M. 360, Rev. S. W. Wigg P.P.G.C. W.M. 1911, J. L. Spoor, H. Roberts, H. Hodges, B. Thompson, T. P. Dorman, J. A. Jowett, W. J. Howe, F. Laycock, R. Abel, W. J. Clarke, J. Gold, J. J. Hart P.P.G.P. S.W. 360, G. L. Michel P.P.G.D. 360, E. Fletcher 360, Ward 1564, &c. A vote of thanks to Bro. Rev. S. J. W. Sanders P.M., for his valued services to the Lodge as Treasurer, was unanimously carried; and, after the acceptance of the Auditors' report Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet, which was admirably served by Mrs. Forth, of the Peacock Hotel, and to which full justice was done. The usual toast list was presented—the Queen and the Craft, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Grand Lodge and Officers were submitted in truly Masonic spirit by the Worshipful Master, who then proposed the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master His Grace the Duke of Manchester, the Worshipful the Deputy Provincial Grand Master Bro. Butler Wilkins and the Officers of Provincial Grand Lodge. Bro. Butler Wilkins highly appreciated the reception accorded to the toast, and regretted that the many public engagements of his Grace prevented him oftener meeting his brethren, but trusted that as the next Provincial Grand Lodge would be summoned to meet under the banner of the Eleanor Cross, which

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had been consecrated since the Prov. G. Master last presided, he would be present, particularly if the date could be so altered as to suit his convenience. Bro. Wilkins assured the brethren that, as the duties of his position called upon him to attend each of the Lodges in this widely-extended Province, he need not say that he experienced the greatest pleasure in attending as often as possible those which were close at home. Bro. George Ellard, as Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies, replied on behalf of the rest of Provincial Officers. Bro. Rev. T. C. Beasley J.W., in proposing the health of the Worshipful Master of the Eleanor Cross Lodge, did so with the recollection that at a time when he (Bro. Beasley) most required the guiding hand of a brother, it was the hand of Bro. Spoor which was held out to him, and which led him in a path they knew of, since which time he had watched the Masonic horizon of the Worshipful Master, and saw there a shining light, the progress of which he had notice with admiration, and congratulated him on having at length reached the zenith of his glory. Bro. Beasley was pleased to occupy the position of one of his Wardens, and hoped he and his brother Warden would find themselves in the position he had once observed in a very beautiful phenomenon called mock suns, in which two bodies appeared, one on either side of the sun, but which, instead of detracting from its brightness, seemed only to add thereto. The Worshipful Master, in acknowledging the flattering remarks of his Brother Junior Warden, said that, as one untried in the exalted position he found himself, he was fully aware of the responsibilities of the office, and the difficulties of the task he had undertaken, particularly in having to follow brethren of such marked skill as those of his predecessors, but what he lacked in ability should be made up for in zeal, and his efforts should be devoted to dispersing any little mists that might appear on the horizon, and to cement the harmony of the Lodge. Brother Ellard P.M. 360 proposed in eloquent and flattering terms The Installing Master and the Past Masters of the Lodge, regretting that the engagements of the brother who undertook the chief portion of that day's work had called him away, but whose place was well supplied by a brother whom they all liked, and were always glad to see and hear. Brother H. Brown P.M., in responding, lamented that circumstances had removed from among them on this occasion all those, with the exception of his companion, Bro. Atkins, who had previously adorned the chair of that Lodge, to work for which was his pleasure and delight, and assured the brethren that, as in the past, so in the future, loyalty to the Master would ever be the guiding principle of his actions, and that whoever might occupy the chair could rely on his assistance and the exercise of his ability in promoting the welfare of the Eleanor Cross Lodge. Bro. Atkins P.M. gave The Masonic Charities, and as Provincial Charity Steward for the year hoped to be enabled to carry to the Festival of the Boys' School such a list as would do credit to the Province of Norths and Hunts, and to that Lodge particularly; a Lodge which, although so young, had already distinguished itself in the cause of charity, and had added to its voting power, by becoming a vice-president of the Royal Masonic Institution for Aged and Decayed Freemasons. Brother F. Binckes, Secretary to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, replied in a powerful and most eloquent appeal on behalf of those three great Institutions, which were the pride of the Craft and the wonder of the uninitiated world, calling on each brother to remember that touching appeal to their hearts made when, at a peculiar moment, they promised, if in their power, to help, according to their means, those who, from unforeseen circumstances, were reduced to the lowest ebb of poverty and distress, and as they had been reminded that day, there was a second phase of being happy—that was to communicate happiness. Bro. James L. Spoor proposed the Visiting Brethren, assuring them of the heartiness of the welcome always accorded to the members of other Lodges. Bro. Ward, St. John's Lodge, No. 1564, suitably acknowledged the toast, and complimented the Officers on the efficient manner in which everything connected with the Lodge was carried out. Bro. T. Emery gave the Sister Lodges of the Province, to which Bro. J. Hart S.W. Pomfret Lodge, and Bro. Michel Past Warden responded. The Worshipful Master proposed the Warden and Officers of the Lodge, and Bro. E. Morris having, in happy terms, replied, the Tyler gave the concluding toast, which brought to a close a very happy meeting, characterised throughout by thorough harmony and concord. The proceedings were enlivened by some capital singing, accompanied by Bro. R. Croft, the very efficient Organist. The principal vocalists were Bros. Hart, Jowett, Laycock, Atkins, Butcher, Ellard, Emery, How, Fletcher, and Binckes, the last-named also rendering with effect a scene from Othello. Great praise is due to Bro. T. Emery for the transformation of the banquet room into a gala hall, by an artistic arrangement of flags, banners, shields, and plants.

BLACKHEATH LODGE, No. 1320.

A REGULAR meeting of this Lodge was held on the 18th inst., at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich. The chair was occupied by Bro. A. Martin W.M.; Bros. J. R. Johnson S.W., H. A. Stunt J.W., Hubbuck P.M. Treasurer, R. A. Collington P.M. Secretary, H. D. Harfield P.G.S. S.D., Sadler Wood as J.D., Godden I.G., Atkinson Tyler; P.M. Morson. Visitors—Hampton 145, Westley I.G. 186, J. W. Dewsnap S.W. 1839, Bywater J.D. 419, H. M. Levy P.M. P.Z. 188. Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bro. J. Sadler Wood 177 was elected a joining member. Bros. A. Lister, E. C. Lister, E. Morson and J. M. Buckley were passed to the second degree. The working of the W.M. and Officers was in every respect perfect. The resignation of a Brother was accepted with regret. Bro. Johnson informed the brethren that he had undertaken a Stewardship at the next annual Festival for the Boys' School. The name of a candidate was handed in for initiation. Hearty good wishes were given by the brethren, and Lodge was closed until December. The brethren sat down to a very excellent dinner, provided by the London, Windsor and Greenwich Company (Limited), and superintended by Bro. J. C. Dowsing. The W.M., in appropriate terms, proposed the Loyal and Masonic toast. In speaking of the joining member, Bro. Sadler Wood, the W.M. stated their Lodge was in a very flourishing condition; Bro. S. Wood was a Mason they were pleased to have among them; at a short notice he had acted as J.D., and the Lodge was pleased to have such a brother as a member. Bro. Sadler Wood, in appropriate terms, returned thanks; he was grateful for the kind expressions of the W.M., and he thanked the W.M. for having placed a collar on him that evening. Brother Morson Immediate Past Master had great pleasure in proposing the toast of the W.M. It was he proposed Bro. Martin as a joining member; almost every brother knew his qualifications; he had fully carried out in every detail what the Lodge required of him. The W.M. in reply thanked Brother Morson for his kind remarks, and the brethren for the way they had received them; he hoped to give them every satisfaction in the future. He had reached the proud position of W.M., and hoped that when he left the chair he should do so with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Lodge. With the toast of the Visitors was coupled the names of Brothers H. M. Levy P.M. 188, and Dewsnap I.G. 188 and S.W. 1839, who each responded, complimenting the W.M. on his working, and also the Officers for the way in which every detail in Freemasonry had been carried out. In speaking of the Past Masters, the W.M. said it was always a custom to pay a tribute of respect to them, they were like the great pillars of our Order. He was pleased to place on the breast of Bro. Morson the jewel which had been unanimously voted to him for his valuable services; he (the W.M.) hoped he might live long to wear it among them. Bro. Morson I.P.M., in responding, said he felt great pleasure in receiving the jewel so kindly voted by the Lodge. The essence of Masonry is charity, and he hoped he had worked creditably in that great cause. It was always with pride he saw the dear children of the Girls' School; they were well looked after. Brother Hubbuck P.G.S. and Treasurer in a very eloquent speech followed. With the care evidenced by the W.M., the funds would be well looked after; he hoped that Lodges would be self supporting and not be dependent on Initiation Fees. This speaker was followed by Brother Collington P.M., the first Master of the Lodge, who was gratified to see the brethren so ably supporting their W.M. On behalf of the Past Masters, he heartily thanked them. The toast of the Wardens and Officers of the Lodge came next, and then the Tyler's toast was given. Bros. Hampton, Lester, Johnson, Goddard, and the Worshipful Master, sang some excellent songs.

ST GEORGE'S LODGE, No 1723.

THE monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, 26th September, at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton, at six o'clock in the evening. Bro. Robert Latham W.M. in the chair; Bros. E. G. Harwood J.W., N. Nicholson Secretary, T. B. Tong S.D., Bardsley I.G., and many other brethren. The minutes of the former meeting having been confirmed, Bros. T. M. Whewell and Joel Settle were entrusted and retired. Lodge proceeded to the second degree, when Bro. Bolton, having passed a satisfactory examination, was entrusted and also retired, when the Lodge was opened forthwith in the third degree, and Bro. Bolton was re-admitted and raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by Bro. James Heywood P.M. On closing to the second degree, Bro. Wheeler was passed by Bro. Nicholson P.M., and Bro. Settle was passed by the W.M. of the Lodge (Bro. Latham). Lodge closed to the first degree, when Mr. Robert Gowanlock, builder, of Bolton, was initiated an Entered Apprentice Mason by Bro. G. P. Brookbank, the Senior Past Master of this Lodge and W.M. of the Anchor and Hope Lodge, Bolton, No. 37, the working tools of the degree being explained by the J.W. Bro. Harwood (Mayor of Bolton), and the charge delivered, as usual, by Bro. Brookbank. Lodge was exceedingly well attended, and it was remarked that all the brethren who had served the office of Master in this Lodge were at their posts, and ready to take any part in the business of the Lodge to promote its interests. A portion of the Ancient Charge was read by the Senior Warden, and the Lodge closed in harmony at 8·15 p.m.

Kent Lodge of Instruction, No. 15.—At Bro. Serjeants', the King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E., on 24th inst. Present—Bros. Serjeant W.M., Black S.W., G. H. Clark J.W., J. K. Pitt J.D., C. Kramur I.G., J. Pinder P.M. Preceptor, J. Millington Secretary; also Bro. Wright, &c. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Pinder candidate. Brother Wright answered the questions leading to the second degree, and was entrusted. Lodge was opened in the second. The ceremony of passing was rehearsed. Lodge was closed in the second degree. Bro. Black was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. The ceremony of installation will be rehearsed next Wednesday, 31st October. Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—On Thursday, 25th inst., at the Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford. Present—Bros. J. W. Freeman W.M., Banks S.W., Pitt J.W., Emblin S.D., Ingram P.M. I.G., S. R. Speight P.M. (Secretary), G. Bolton P.M., J. J. Hutchings (Preceptor), and several other brethren. The work comprised the rehearsal of the ceremony of installation by Bro. J. W. Freeman W.M. Justice Lodge, who performed his task in a very able and impressive manner. The Lodge was called off, and on resuming to the first degree, the chair was occupied by Bro. Bank S.W., and the ceremony of initiation rehearsed, Bro. Freeman personating the candidate. Lodge was then closed in due form. Brethren residing in the neighbourhood are cordially invited to attend.

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St. John's Lodge, No. 221.—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton, at six o'clock in the evening. Present—Bros. James Isherwood W.M., J. Boothroyd I.P.M., Peter Bradburn J.W., G. R. Brockbank P.P.S.G.D. Treasurer, Charles Crompton S.D., James Walker J.D., W. Chambers I.G., J. S. Sugden, Thomas Morris P.M., Higson P.M., Ratter P.M., Forrest, Briscoe Organist, and others. Visitors—Bros. J. Goulburn St. George's 1723, Nightingale and Downes 146, Sugden P.M. Ripon Lodge, Darlington. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, Bros. Fletcher and Bradley passed a satisfactory examination, and were entrusted. Lodge was advanced and Bros. Fletcher and Bradley were passed to the degree of Fellow Craft by the W.M.; the tools of the degree were explained by Bro. Boothroyd I.P.M. Lodge being closed to the first degree, Mr. John Swarsbrick jun., of Horwich, was duly balloted for, approved, and initiated an E.A. by the W.M., the working tools of the degree being explained by the J.W., Bro. Bradburn, and the customary charge delivered by Bro. G. P. Brockbank, senior P.M. A gentleman was proposed for initiation at the next meeting, and hearty good wishes were expressed by the visiting brethren. A vote of sympathy and condolence with the family of the late Bro. J. L. Aldred, a P.M. of the Lodge, who, during his career, had been a very useful and painstaking member, sparing neither time nor purse in promoting the interests of the Craft, especially with reference to the Charities of the Order, was passed, on the motion of Bro. Brockbank, who briefly referred to the labours Bro. Aldred had taken upon himself in relieving the Treasurer of some of the more onerous portions of his duty, and gratefully acknowledging his efficient services. A portion of the Ancient Charge having been read by the S.W., Lodge was closed in harmony at eight p.m.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—At the Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., on Saturday, 20th inst. Bros. Gush W.M., Parks S.W., Giller J.W., Gribbell S.D., Robinson J.D., Jenkins I.G., Fenner Acting Preceptor, and Galer Sec.; also Bros. Jones, Lardner, Manger, Darnell, Snook, Powell, and Bullock. After the formal business Bro. Lardner worked the first section of the third lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was resumed to the second degree, and Bro. Jones offered himself as a candidate, underwent examination, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed. The Lodge was called off and on. The W.M. worked the second section, and Bro. Lardner the third, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was closed in the third and second degrees. Bro. Bullock, of the Walton Lodge, 1086, was unanimously elected a member. Bro. Parkes was elected W.M. for the ensuing fortnight.

Brethren are cordially invited to attend on this Saturday, the 27th inst., when the Fifteen Sections will be worked under the presidency of Bro. A. W. Fenner P.M. 1693, assisted by Bros. D. Moss J.W. 1275, and J. A. Powell 186.

William Preston Lodge of Instruction, No 766.—Held at the St. Andrew, George-street, Manchester-square, W., on Friday, 19th inst. Present—Bros. G. Coop W.M., Wood S.W., Tribble J.W., Cursons S.D., R. Smith J.D., Antina I.G., H. Moore Secretary; also Bros. Smith, Stevens, Wright, Steng, Cox, Robinson, Halliday, &c. After preliminaries, the W.M. addressed the brethren in explanation of the science of Freemasonry. After which he called upon Bro. Moore to answer the questions of the first section of the first lecture. After giving the usual charge, the W.M. called upon Bro. Cursons to answer the questions of the second section, which he did with much satisfaction to the brethren. The charge following was responded to by the brethren, and the W.M. called upon Brother Tribble to answer the questions of the third section. Bro. R. D. Smith answered the questions of the fourth, Bro. Wood the fifth, which he did in a very perfect manner, in the absence of Bro. Cox, who wrote to be excused. This Brother also answered the questions of the sixth section. Bro. F. Smith was then called upon for the answers to the seventh section. The work throughout was done with great fluency, affording the brethren great pleasure. The Secretary read a letter from Mrs. West, thanking the Lodge for its kind assistance in helping the candidature of her daughter for the Girls' School; this has happily been successful. Bro. Halliday was elected a joining member of the Lodge. The Lodge was then closed, after a pleasant evening's meeting.

New Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 813.—On Wednesday last, at Bro. Langdale's, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate Road. Bro. Trick occupied the chair, supported by Bros. Marks S.W., Jones J.W., P.M. Cosworth Preceptor, Perl Sec., Lowe S.D., Ashton J.D., Manger I.G.; P.M.'s Trewinnard, O'Donnell, Western, Forge. Lodge having been duly opened, and the minutes read, the W.M. proceeded to rehearse the ceremony of initiation, Bro. O'Donnell acting as candidate. Bro. O'Donnell then offered himself as a candidate to be passed, and after answering the necessary questions was duly entrusted. The Lodge was opened in the second degree, and the ceremony rehearsed. Lodge was closed in the second degree. The Preceptor proposed that a cordial vote of thanks be re orded on the minutes for the very able manner in which the W.M. had occupied and carried out the duties of the chair for the first time in this Lodge. This was seconded by the J.W., and unanimously carried. Bro. Marks was elected to the position of W.M. for the ensuing meeting. Nothing further offering for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed in perfect harmony, and adjourned until Wednesday next, 31st October, at the hour of eight p.m. precisely, when the Officers for the year ensuing will be elected.

Lily of Richmond Lodge, No. 820.—A regular meeting of the above Lodge was held at the Greyhound Hotel, Richmond, on Wednesday, 10th instant, under the presidency of Bro. Hubbard, the W.M. After opening the Lodge, Brother Hubbard performed the ceremonies of initiation and raising, both of which were rendered most impressively; Bro. Young P.M. officiating as Organist. After Lodge was closed, the brethren sat down to a well served banquet The W.M. was particularly terse in giving the toasts, and thereby enabled the brethren to enjoy a long musical evening, songs and recitations being rendered by Bros. Wicks, Snook, Young, Woodman, Phillips, &c., Miss Thomas ably accompanying at the piano. Visitors—Bros. N. L. Western S.W. 1693, Snook 1693, Littlewood P.M. 760, W. R. Phillips P.M. 975, Humphreys P.M. St. John's, E. Woodman J.W. 1950, J. Baker 1471, J. Wicks 813.

Great Northern Lodge, No. 1287.—This Lodge opened its winter session on Thursday, the 18th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, when there were as many as sixty-seven members and visitors present. Bro. Thomas Owen the Master of the Lodge presided. There was a full agenda paper, and the whole of the three ceremonies were performed. The members of the Lodge resolved to increase there initiation fee from seven to ten guineas, and the fee for joining members from two guineas to four. The Lodge passed a vote of thanks to Brother Staton, the Secretary, and Bro. Henry Cox, a member of the Cranbourne Lodge, for their exertions in securing the election of a daughter of a Past Master of the Lodge to the Girls' School on the preceeding Saturday. After the dinner, which took place at Spiers and Pond's, Freemasons' Tavern, a beautiful selection of music was given by some of the brethren.

Lindsay Lodge, No. 1335.—The usual monthly meeting was held at Wigan, on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Present—Bros. J. D. Murray W.M., H. T. Byrom S.W., A. H. Crossley J.W., Johnson Secretary, R. B. Seddon S.D., W. Wall J.D., Boucher I.G., John Browne and W. M. Wylde Stewards, D. Mortimer P.P.G.O. Berks and Bucks Org.; also Bros. Robert Halliwell, H. Riddlesworth, Bezar P.M., and Ralph Betley P.M. Visitors—Bros G. P. Brockbank W.M. 87 P.P.G.S.D. East Lancashire and Grand Steward Scotland, Reginald Young P.P.G.S.D. West Lancashire, John Phillips P.M. 178, Thomas Millner P.M. 178, J. W. Ashurst W.M. 178, P. Leyland 178, William Holt 178, Atherton Ainsworth W.M. 580. After preliminaries, Bro. W. Rigby was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason by the W.M. (Brother Murray) and was instructed in the working tools of the degree, Lodge was closed to the first degree, when Garnet George Tatham, Doctor of Medicine, who had been previously balloted for and elected, was initiated an Entered Apprentice by the W.M., and the working tools of the degree were explained to him, and the usual charge delivered. Brother Murray is entitled to great praise for the admirable manner he acquitted himself in the ceremonial, being the only opportunity he has had since his installation into office of proving his efficiency as Master of a Lodge, and certainly the hopes of the brethren were fully realised, the work was perfect in all its parts. The Lodge was closed in peace and harmony, at 7 p.m.

New Finsbury Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1695.—The weekly meeting was held at Hornsey Wood Tavern, on Tuesday evening, the 23rd inst. Present—Bros. Gush W.M., Russell S.W., Follitt J.W., Fenner Acting Preceptor, Berry Sec., Rushton S.D., Moon J.D., Haynes I.G., and Bros. Edmunds, Morris, Smethurst, Flux, Fetch, Amey, Mallett, Hoare, and Frampton. After preliminaries, the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Hoare candidate. Bro. Morris worked the first section, and Bro. Fenner the third section of the Lecture. Lodge was then resumed, when Bro. Russell was elected W.M. for the ensuing week.

Brixton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1949.—The usual weekly meeting was held on Tuesday evening, 23rd inst., at the Prince Regent Hotel, (Bro. Monk's) Dulwich-road, East Brixton. Present—C. J. Axford W.M., S. Richardson S.W., W. Lucas J.W., E. A. Francis Preceptor, C. H. Phillips Treasurer, Hy. M. Williams Secretary, G. W. Knight S.D., E. A. Albert J.D., H. Hooper I.G.; also Bros. C. J. Earney P.M., Rd. Poore, A. Jones, J. M. Buckley, W. E. Farrington, Dore 1949, Evans 1949, F. Wootton, H. Martin, F. Hill, Hudspohl, W. Millen. The ceremony of initiation was ably rehearsed, Bro. Martin candidate. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, with Bro. Jones as candidate. Lodge was closed in the second degree. Bro. Richardson was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Bros. C. J. Dore 1949 and Hy. Taylor Domatic 177 were elected members. Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned in perfect harmony.

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TWO OR THREE ENGLISH YOUTHS AS BOARDERS,

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—101—

SATURDAY, 27th OCTOBER.

196—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1297—West Kent, Crystal Palace, Sydenham
1366—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1541—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1634—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1706—Orpheus, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.

1
1293—Burdett, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
1463—Wharncliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone
1777—Royal Hanover, Albany Hotel, Twickenham

MONDAY, 29th OCTOBER.

Grand Mark Masters, Masonic Hall, 8A Red Lion Square, W.C.
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
47—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
79—Pythagorean, Ship Tavern, Greenwich
176—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street. at 7. (In)
186—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
188—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1435—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1469—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1615—Bayard, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst).
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)

63—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
148—Lights, Masonic Rooms, Warrington
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
1110—Tyrian, Gildredge Hotel, Eastbourne
1177—Tenby, Tenby, Pembroke
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 310—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Castle Street, Carlisle
R.A. 1305—Elliott, 1 Caroline Place, East Stonehouse

TUESDAY, 30th OCTOBER.

55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst).
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Carning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1426—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30

241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford
310—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle
357—Apollo University, Masonic Hall, Oxford
573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen
1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Plaignton
1479—Halsey, Town Hall, St. Albans
1506—Ellington, Town Hall, Maidenhead
1630—St. Cecilia, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
R.A. 418—Staffordshire Knot, Freemasons' Hall, Hanley
R.A. 721—Grosvenor, Masonic-chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester

WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
238—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Moriand's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Belham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Waithington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction
898—Temperance in the East, 8 Newby Place, Poplar
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1455—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1521—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1601—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1768—Progress, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 435—Mount Lebanon, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street
R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

63—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
439—Scientific, Masonic Room, Bingley
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
996—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk
1083—Townley Parker, Mosley Hotel, Beswick, near Manchester
1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby (Instruction)
1119—St. Bede, Mechanics' Institute, Jarrow
1219—Strangeways, Empire Hotel, Strangeways, Manchester
1283—Ryburn, Central-buildings, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1953—Prudence and Industry, George Hotel, Chard, Somersetshire
R.A. 236—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Duncombe Street, York
M.M.—Howe, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
M.M. 24—Roberts, Masonic Rooms, Ann Street, Rochester
K.T.—Alpass, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.C.—Stanhope, Queen Hotel, Chester

THURSDAY, 1st NOVEMBER.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street.
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
192—Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street
227—Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street
231—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
785—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
538—La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 206 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
822—Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1351—St. Clement Danes, 265 Strand
1360—Royal Arthur, Village Club Lecture Hall, Wimbledon
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, City Arms Tavern, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
1539—Surrey Masonic Hall, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up. St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
1672—Mornington, London Tavern, Fenchurch-street
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct).
1724—Kaisir-i-Hind, Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, W
1765—Trinity College, 61 Weymouth Street
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1381—Kennington, Surrey Club Hotel, Kennington Oval
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1507—Metropolitan, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)
M.M. 242—Trinity College, 13 Mandeville-place, W.

24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle.
31—United Industrious, Masonic Room, Canterbury
38—Union, Council Chamber, Chichester
41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard-street, Bath
50—Knights of Malta, George Hotel, Hinckley, Leicestershire
123—Lennox, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
254—Trinity, Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry
266—Napthali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood
269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn
289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
294—Constitutional, Assembly Rooms, Beverley, Yorks
295—Combermere Union, Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield
306—Minerva, Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne
309—Harmony, Red Lion, Fareham
317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
360—Pomert, Abington Street, Northampton.
418—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel Wolverhampton.
425—Cestrian, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester
446—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.
463—East Surrey of Concord, Greyhound, Croydon.
509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton, Durham.
637—Portland, Masonic Rooms, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Bullring-lane, Great Grimsby
913—Pattison, Lord Raglan Tavern, Plumstead
970—Pentalpha, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
1012—Prince of Wales, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
1074—Underley, Masonic Room, Market-place, Kirkby Lonsdale
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1231—Savile, Royal Hotel, Elland
1282—Ancholme, Foresters' Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire
1284—Brent, Globe Hotel, Topsham, Devonshire
1301—Olive Union, Masonic Hall, Horncastle, Lincolnshire
1367—Beaminster Manor, White Hart Hotel, Beaminster
1384—Equity, Alforde Chambers, Widnes
1473—Bootle, Town Hall, Bootle, Lancashire
1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich
1504—Red Rose of Lancaster, Starkie's Arms Hotel, Padiham, near Burnley
1513—Friendly, King's Head Hotel, Barnsley
1598—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1594—Cedewain, Public Rooms, Newtown, Montgomeryshire
1639—Watling-street, Cock Hotel, Stoney Stratford, Bucks
1807—Loyal Wye, Builth, Breconshire
1829—Burrell, George Hotel, Shoreham
R.A. 187—Charity, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 325—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
R.A. 496—Mount Edgcumbe, Masonic Rooms, St. Austell
R.A. 587—Howe, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
R.A. 758—Bridgewater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
R.A. 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
M.M. 10—Cheltenham and Keystone, Masonic Hall, Cheltenham
M.M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

FRIDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

Metropolitan Masonic Benevolent Association, 185 Fleet-street, E.C. at 8.30.
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
2—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Bond-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.
14—St. Lawe, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
59—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
70—Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich
76—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
78—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
83—Randolph, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
899—Hornsey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

93—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
105—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
115—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
129—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
134—Clinton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
162—Royal Kensington, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
164—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1782—Ubique, Guardsman Arms Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1815—Penge, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 3—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 8—British, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.

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R.A. 72—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 96—Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street
R.A. 1469—Ezra, 90 Ball's Pond-road, N
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
K.T. 134—Blondel, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.

44—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
81—Doric, Private Room, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Marygeate
219—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.
242—St. George, Guildhall, Doncaster.
306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
375—Lambton, Lambton Arms, Chester-le-street, Durham
442—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Peterborough
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
531—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.
539—St. Matthew, Dragon Hotel, Walsall.
574—Loyal Berkshire of Hope, White Hart Hotel, Newbury
631—St. John, Wrekin Hotel, Wellington, Salop
690—Sefton, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
709—Invicta, Bank-street Hall, Ashford
837—De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
839—Royal Gloucestershire, Bell Hotel, Gloucester
1007—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
1333—Athelstan, Town Hall, Atherstone, Warwick.
1367—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton Cum Hardy
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1528—Fort, Masonic Hall, Newquay, Cornwall.
1557—Albert Edward, Bush Hotel, Hexham.
1561—Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Edward-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.
1648—Prince of Wales, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.
1667—Gosforth, Freemasons' Hall, High-street, Gosforth
1725—Douglas, College Gateway, Maidstone
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
R.A. 61—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's Place, Halifax
R.A. 271—Lennox, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
R.A. 359—Peace, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton
K.T.—Loyal Volunteers, Queens Arms Hotel, George-street, Ashton-under-Ly

SATURDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
149—St. Thomas, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1572—Carnarvon, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
1633—Rose, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1634—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Stmal Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.

1468—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
1469—Hova Ecclesia, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton
1567—Elliot, Railway Hotel, Feltham

THE PURIFICATION OF SEWAGE.

THE very able and exhaustive report of Dr. Murphy, Medical Officer of St. Pancras, furnishes yet one more illustration of the danger arising to the public health from drinking milk which, owing to ignorance or it may be a want of care on the part of those supplying it, had become impregnated with sewage matter. The conclusion at which, after the most searching enquiries, Dr. Murphy arrives, and has herein placed on record is, that the source of the recent lamentable outbreak of typhoid fever in that parish is traceable to a farm near St. Albans from which a portion of the milk supplied to the London dealer was drawn, the well and the cess-pit being not more than twenty feet apart. The mischief has at length been remedied, but not until 62 of the 431 persons attacked by the fever had succumbed. This, it must be remembered, is the third time within the brief space of two years that an epidemic of typhoid has been traced to unsanitary conditions at the source of one of our milk supplies, and it is the more incumbent on our Local Boards of Health that all possible precautions should be taken so as to prevent whatever is supplied to the people for drinking purposes, whether milk or water, from becoming impregnated with sewage. But the same journal from which we have gleaned the foregoing particulars, contains an announcement to the effect that the West Malling Rural Sanitary Board was recently fined for polluting with sewage a stream running through Sir Henry Hawley's estate. Thus, on the one hand we have over sixty people dying from disease contracted through drinking impure milk, and on the other hand a local sanitary authority fined for polluting with sewage a stream, the water of which is not improbably used for drinking purposes. The problem that meets us is, what shall we do with our sewage so as to render it innocuous to health? Several solutions have been suggested, and have been tried with greater or less success, and, having had the opportunity of judging of the efficacy of one of the proposed methods we are in a position to furnish our readers with some account of the *modus operandi*. This particular process was patented some months back by Bros. Andrews and Parker, and is being tried at Barking, the Metropolitan Board of Works having granted them a concession to tap the main sewer near the Northern Outfall into the Thames at that locality, as well as to erect the necessary premises for demonstrating the value of the patent. Our readers are not perhaps aware that at this Outfall alone—to say nothing of the Southern Outfall at Crossness, and others that exist in the upper reaches of the river—the enormous quantity of over ninety million gallons of sewage, containing fully 700 tons of solid fecal matter, is discharged into the Thames in all its original offensiveness within the space of every twenty-four hours. The theory is, that all this is immediately carried away seawards by the action of the tide, and that the water of the Thames is not polluted. But the universal experience of the water teaches us differently, and though our Water Companies take all possible precautions to secure purity in the supplies they distribute, it is well nigh impossible that the water which is obtained from the Thames, and distributed for Londoners to drink, is entirely unpolluted. The process patented by Bros. Andrews and Parker will unquestionably reduce the danger arising from thus disposing of London sewage to a minimum. The works they have erected at Barking, though necessarily limited in extent, and dealing with only a small portion of the sewage, are large enough to furnish practical evidence of the value of their scheme. The sewage is received direct from the sewer into a large underground tank, at the rate of 27,600 gallons per hour. When in this tank, two streams, one of hydrochloric acid, and the other of caustic soda, common chalk, clay, and coke breeze, previously ground together in water, are poured into it simultaneously. When it has become thoroughly mixed with these, the sewage is lifted by steam power into certain automatic agitators, whence it is conveyed by means of a series of steps or falls into a precipitating tank, thence it passes into a second similar tank placed alongside, where the work of purification is completed, and the liquid portion of the sewage finds its way into Barking Creek, through a channel lined with white glazed tiles, part of which is open to view and shows that the stream, as it passes through, is clear and pure. The advantages of this method are obvious. The liquid portion of the sewage thus dealt with, instead of entering the Thames in all its natural offensiveness, enters it in a state of purity as nearly absolute as medical ingenuity can secure, while the solid portion does not enter it at all, but accumulates in the works in the form of sludge, and is removed from time to time to a drying kiln, where the moisture is carefully drained off, and what remains becomes a compost possessing valuable manurial properties, and highly useful therefore for agricultural purposes. It may be as well perhaps to add that the experiment is now in full operation, and is being carried out under the direct supervision of an officer appointed for the purpose by the Board of Works.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

ROYD'S PRECEPTORY, MANCHESTER.

A MEETING of this Preceptory was held on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, at four o'clock. Sir Knight G. P. Brockbank Past Grand Captain Eminent Preceptor present; also Sir Knight C. R. N. Beswicke-Royds Prov. Grand Commander Lancashire, and many other leading Templars in the Province. The Preceptory having been opened, and the minutes of the previous meeting confirmed, the Provincial Grand Commander assumed the throne, and installed Sir Knight Reginald Young as Eminent Preceptor for the ensuing year. Eminent Sir Knight Brockbank was elected Treasurer and Fraser Secretary. Equerry Officers invested:—

Bros. J. B. Phillips	... ...	Prelate
J. H. T. Cottier	... ...	Constable
H. L. Hellingworth	... ...	Marshal
W. J. Thompson	... ...	Registrar
H. Thomas	... ...	Sub Marshal
Thomas Chorlton	... ...	Captain of Guard
J. C. Lees	... ...	Almoner
John Worsley	... ...	1st Standard Bearer
John Greaves	... ...	2nd "
W. W. Cottam	... ...	1st Aide de Camp
E. Barber	... ...	2nd "

Captain Garnett was balloted for, and elected a joining member. The death of the late Sir Knight Bagshawe was referred to, and deep sympathy expressed with his relatives in their bereavement. Alms were collected, and the Preceptory closed in peace and harmony at five p.m.

THE FIFTEEN SECTIONS

WILL BE WORKED

At the Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198, on Saturday, 27th October, at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. Bros. A. W. Fenner P.M. 1693 W.M., D. Moss J.W. 1275 S.W., J. A. Powell 186 J.W. First Lecture — Bros. Ashton, Robinson, Hall, Pearcy, Lorkin, Cull, Gush. Second Lecture—Bros. Bird, Moss, Trewinnard, Powell, Fenner. Third Lecture—Bros. Gribbell, Galer, Cohen. Bros. R. Pearcy P.M. 228 I.P.M., R. W. Galer J.D. 1366 Secretary. Lodge will be opened at 7 p.m.

At the Eccleston Lodge of Instruction, No. 1624, on Saturday, 27th October, at the King's Head, Ebury-bridge, Pimlico. Bro. McLeod P.M. Preceptor in the chair. First Lecture—Bros. Ray, Grist, Chilcott, Flattely, Johnston, Tayler, Smith. Second Lecture—Bros. Folson, Cross, Stamp, McLeod, Dairy. Third Lecture—Bros. Powell, Fisher, Brindley. Bro. Chas. Tayler Hon. Sec. At 7 p.m.

At the King's Cross Lodge of Instruction, No. 1702, on Sunday, 28th October, at the Blue Posts Tavern, 54 Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W. Bros. J. Hemming M.C. 1287 W.M., J. Paul I.G. 1472 S.W., F. Sillis M.C. 1744 J.W., Wm. Stiles P.M. P.Z. 1507 I.P.M., L. Solomon W.M. 1732 Secretary. First Lecture—Bros. Bower, Kauffmann, Harvey, Gilby, Koester, Paul, Sillis. Second Lecture—Bros. Robinson, Burgess, Guyer, Agar, Whiting. Third Lecture—Bros. Davis, Emblin, Smith. At 6.15 o'clock precisely.

At the Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, No. 1507, on Monday, 29th October, at The Moorgate, 15 Finsbury-pavement, E.C. Bros. J. R. Stacey P.M. 180 W.M., Larchin P.M. 1541 S.W., Abell P.M. 1569 J.W. First Lecture—Bros. Appleton, Shaw, Sadler Wood, Fitzpatrick, Snelling, Squirrell, Larchin. Second Lecture—Bros. Jenkins, Abell, Stacey, Fox, Pardon. Third Lecture—Bros. Moss, Harding, Johnson. At 7 o'clock p.m.

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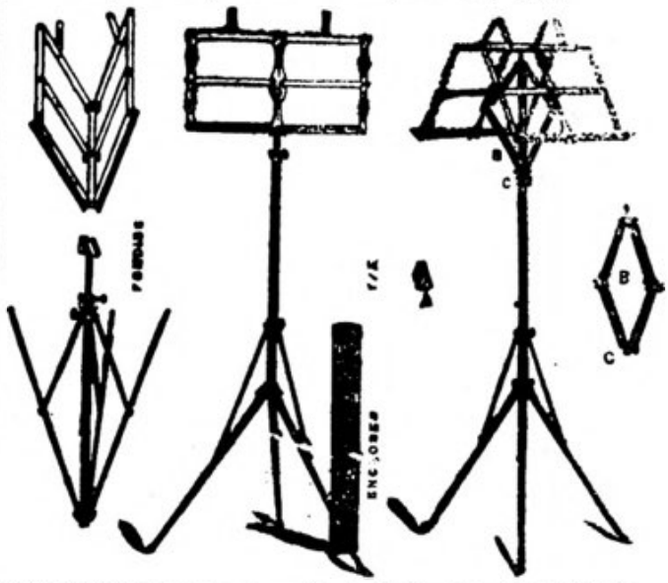

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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 460. SATURDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER 1883. [PRICE THREEPENCE. 13s 6d per annum, post free.

THE MARK GRAND LODGE AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THOUGH the Mark degree is not recognised as constituting any part of Antient Free and Accepted Masonry, as defined in the Book of the Constitutions of the United G. Lodge of England, it has long been regarded as a worthy adjunct of the second degree, which might legitimately be cultivated in a separate organisation. It has from the very commencement received countenance and support from our most conspicuous brethren in the Craft. Lord Leigh, a sound constitutional Mason, was its first Grand Master, and he was succeeded by our present Pro Grand Master (Craft). Our Deputy G. Master has likewise occupied the throne of Mark Masonry, as also have such other worthy brethren of distinction as Bros. Viscount Holmesdale, W. W. B. Beach, M.P., Rev. Canon Portal, Earl Percy, M.P., and the Earl of Limerick, while it is not so very long since that H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, the Prince of Wales's youngest brother, was installed as Past G.M.M.M. Possibly it may have been this circumstance which led to the interesting ceremony of Tuesday. At all events, at the last Summer Half-yearly Communication of Mark G. Lodge it was announced—and it is needless to say the announcement gave the utmost satisfaction to the brethren of the degree—that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was anxious, without compromising his position as G. Master of Craft Masonry, to be advanced to the degree. This was followed by another announcement to the effect that the Grand Master would confer on His Royal Highness on some suitable occasion the degree of Past G.M.M.M., with seniority next in order to the G. Master. Accordingly, on Tuesday, a special meeting of Mark G. Lodge was held in the Masonic Hall at 33 Golden-square, in the presence of a full attendance of the Grand Officers for the year, and of other high dignitaries of the Order. The ceremony of advancement was most ably and gracefully performed by the Prince's own brother H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, the Chair of S.W. being occupied by Bro. W. W. B. Beach, and that of J.W. by Bro. C. F. Matier. This done, Lord Henniker M.W. G.M.M., in the presence of a Board of thirty-four P.M.'s, solemnly installed H.R.H. in the Chair of A., after which followed an interchange of mutual felicitations, and Grand Lodge was closed in ample form and with the accustomed ceremonial. We heartily congratulate our brethren of the Mark Degree on the occurrence of so auspicious an event. It will assuredly influence for good the future fortunes of the Grand Lodge, although there is no doubt these had already been firmly established. Be it added that the following constituted the attendance on the occasion, namely :—

Bro. Rt. Hon. Lord Henniker	G.M.M.M.
H.R.H. Duke of Albany, K.G.	P.G.M.M.M.
Rev. Canon Portal Prov. G.M. Hants and the Isle of Wight	P.G.M.M.M.
W. W. B. Beach, M.P.	P.G.M.M.M.
Col. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., Prov. G.M. Middlesex and Surrey	
John Watson, J.P., Prov. G.M. Notts	
General Lord Wolseley, G.C.B.	G.S.W.
Hon. Arthur H. Henniker	G.J.W.
General J. S. Brownrigg, C.B.	P.G.W.
Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke	P.G.W.
Captain N. G. Philips	P.G.W.
C. F. Matier	P.G.W.
Henry R. Hatherly	G.M.O.
Colonel C. E. Bignold	G.S.O.
S. G. Kirchhoffer	G.J.O.
Rev. E. H. Crate	G. Chaplains
Rev. F. J. C. de Crespigny	G. Chaplains
Rev. C. J. Martyn D.P.G.M. of East Anglia	P.G. Chaplain
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DANGEROUS TENDENCIES.

CRAFT Masonry is the basis upon which all other cognate systems are built. It is complete of itself; easily understood, yet abstruse; simple, yet recondite. These terms, in their nakedness, appear paradoxical; and so they are to the uninitiated. To the enlightened, they embody common truths, which only differ in degree according to the intellectual and moral standpoint from which they are viewed. It is no injustice to the brethren to say that the great majority of them are lay members, whose faith is greater than their knowledge: the few only drink deep of the spiritual essence of the Institution, and in consequence become teachers and rulers. The humblest brother, however, can appreciate the general lessons inculcated by the ceremonies; all can participate in their simple and universal principles, while inexhaustible fields of inquiry are left open to the most erudite. The comprehensiveness of Freemasonry is one of its great distinguishing characteristics, which places it above all other human institutions. It embraces all the virtues, and its principles are co-existent with the soul of man. Like all other human institutions, however, it is subject to abuse, and great care is necessary to preserve it from corruption. It is surrounded with temptations, and these are apt to lead men to forget the spiritual teachings of Freemasonry. There is the pride of office, which some seek to gratify at the sacrifice of duty and family obligations. The lust of power and position tempts many into ways that are seductive and dangerous, and produces that feeling of inequality which destroys the life of the Order. It induces them to become lavish in expenditure, to indulge in excessive social enjoyments, and to lose sight of the higher qualities of the Craft. One of the common vices of prosperity is to ignore fundamental truths, to forget that these alone are the foundations upon which

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virtue is raised, and the only sure source of hope in time of adversity. The evils of prosperity are alike manifest in individuals, nations, and institutions, and no wonder need be felt that Freemasonry shares in the common sin. Responsibility varies according to the light that is given, and it is great in the case of members of the Craft, who are blessed with such teaching and guidance that, while they make them heirs of a noble inheritance, they entail upon them duties and obligations which cannot be neglected without danger.

Leaving general principles for the time being, and proceeding to particular subjects, it cannot be denied that there is much in the present condition of Freemasonry that needs amendment. There is a wonderful amount of vitality among the brethren, the outcome of the instinctive recognition of the charitable qualities of the Craft; there is also a great deal of self-indulgence and waste of time; an inordinate love of show, and a prodigal display of hospitality. Nothing can be said against the moderate indulgence of the pleasures of the table. Social enjoyment is one of the elements of the Order—subservient to, and not distinct from nor above, its higher teaching. It is only when banquets become too frequent and costly, and when the time consumed in their service is too great, that evils arise. These, however, are so serious, that the period has come to consider whether a change cannot be brought about. The comparison between old and modern tavern bills, for instance, opens up a question of great importance. Our forefathers were content with modest fare, altogether unlike the feasting of to-day. It is no exaggeration to say that the cost of banquets at the present time is double what it was within the memory of some of the brethren still living, while the time consumed in partaking of them is a waste and a scandal. A modern custom has led to the introduction of professional music on special occasions, as elaborate and artistic as that provided at a public concert, which serves to unduly prolong the time of gatherings. Individuals are chiefly responsible for this late extravagant addition to the pleasures of the table, and they defend it upon the ground that they pay for it themselves. Apart from the objections that are urged upon general principles, it should be remembered that no Worshipful Master is altogether free to indulge in costly show, even though he pays for it himself. He is under a moral obligation to set an example of prudence and modesty, and ought not to fix a standard which, in a vast majority of cases, cannot be followed by his successors. The Lodge should, or does, determine the character of its pleasures, and no single brother, however rich and generous, ought to exceed the limit that is ordered by usage. The social position and circumstances of a Master of a Lodge, in the abstract, make distinctions impossible; but in practice they are the cause of inequalities which are painful to those who are not blessed with an abundance of worldly wealth. The brother with money makes a show and gains popularity, which may or may not be deserved. His other qualifications may be excellent, but then they may not, and he thus arrives at a spurious fame, which is alike inimical to the Craft at large and to his successor. The loss of time which elaborate ceremonies at banquets entail is not so great as their cost; it is, nevertheless, a serious evil, and altogether unnecessary. In venturing to express this view in a recent issue, we gave offence to a brother for whom we have every respect. He questioned our right to "reportorial" criticism, and assumed the privilege to do as he pleased with his own. So he has in his private capacity; but even here that right is often limited by law and custom. As we have shown, he stands in a different position as Master of a Lodge of Freemasons. His first duty is to the genius of the Craft, which is opposed to excessive indulgence in social pleasures; and his next duty is to those who, for the time being, are subordinate to him, but who will follow him in the exalted position he holds. They ought not to be tempted to imitate an example that would be ruinous to them, and it is cruel to expose them to comparisons which have been instituted without their consent, and in defiance of the true principles of the Craft. Music is one of the most beautiful adjuncts of Masonry. The ceremonies, ennobling as they are, gather force when accompanied with the strains of the organ. Here music is in its right place, and performs functions which, if not indispensable, are at least in harmony with the main object, and exceedingly beautiful and impressive. There is no objection to music at banquets either, provided the cost comes out of the Lodge funds, and the brethren have a voice in controlling expenditure. It should not be allowed to interfere with the complimentary business of the evening, which should always be of a pleasing character. But it is often so late before the toast list is half exhausted that many brethren are compelled to leave without receiving honour or witnessing honour done to others. Confusion and disgust ensue, and many regret such wanton waste of generosity and time. The real business—and a well-arranged toast list is the most important part of the ceremonies of a banquet—should be got through with decency and order, with a due regard to time and convenience. When this has been done, it is competent for those who desire further social intercourse to prolong their stay, as was done recently at Reading, by instituting a smoking concert. This was a happy arrangement, and satisfied the necessary conditions of respect and enjoyment. Guests were honoured, and they reciprocated the feeling by remaining and taking part in all the official proceedings, and the enjoyment and convenience of all were ensured.

We know we shall give offence to some by these remarks, but were we not conscious of a high sense of duty in the matter, the letters that have reached us, and the concurrence of opinion we have heard expressed, would be sufficient justification. We are not mawworms; we have no quarrel with the pleasures of the table; we are not at war with the tavern keeper. We desire that all things should be done in moderation, and with a reverent regard for the high and noble character of the Craft. If Masonry be a solemn institution, as all acknowledge it to be, then our first care ought to be its moral, intellectual, and spiritual development, and social pleasures should be subordinate to the full discharge of duty.

EMINENT MEN WHO WERE MASONS.

FROM THE KEYSTONE.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir Robert R. Gillespie, K.C.B., was made in the Lodge at Cromter, County Down, Ireland, in 1783. Major-Gen. Thomas Proctor was made in Lodge No. 3, Philadelphia, in 1766, receiving all the degrees from E.A. to K.T. He was W.M. of No. 3, and afterwards also of Military (now Montgomery) Lodge, No. 19, Philadelphia. Rev. Canon Duckworth was made in the Lodge of Antiquity, London, as was also Prince Leopold. General Rufus Putnam was made in American Union (Army) Lodge, near West Point, N.Y., and was elected the first Grand Master of Ohio. Herman Blannerhassett (the victim of Aaron Burr) was Secretary of American Union Lodge, No. 1, of Marietta, Ohio, in 1798. James T. Brady, the eminent lawyer, was made in New York, in 1866. The remains of Admiral Farragut were interred with Masonic honours at Portsmouth, N.H. General and President Andrew Jackson was Grand Master of Tennessee in 1822 and 1823. Wm. King, the first Governor and first Grand Master of Maine, is honoured by having his statue placed in the national statuary hall in the capitol at Washington. Colonel Augustus Stone was made 5th October 1807, in American Union Lodge, No. 1, Ohio, Gen. Rufus Putnam being W.M. when he received the F.C. degree; and at the time of his death, aged 98 years, he was the oldest affiliated Mason, Secretary and Royal Arch Mason in the United States. George M. Dallas, Grand Master of Pennsylvania and Vice-President of the United States, was made in Franklin Lodge, No. 134, Philadelphia, in March 1818, and in 1820 was elected W.M. Wm. James Hughan, author of the "Masonic Memorials," &c., was made in 1862, in St. Aubyn Lodge, Devonport, England. Robert Freke Gould, the author of "The Four Old Lodges," &c., was made in Royal Naval Lodge, No. 429, Ramsgate, England, in 1855. Dr. A. G. Mackey, author of the "Encyclopædia of Freemasonry," &c., was made in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 10, Charlestown, S.C., in 1841. A. T. C. Pierson P.G.M. P.G.H.P., and P.G. Capt.-Gen. Grand Encampment, author of "The Traditions of Freemasonry," was also made in 1841. The Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., P.G. Chap. of the Grand Lodge of Eng., editor of the London *Freemason*, and author of "Kenning's Cyclopædia of Freemasonry," is a Past Officer and member of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, London. D. Murray Lyon Grand Secretary, and author of "Freemasonry in Scotland," was made in June 1854, in Lodge Ayr and Renfrew Malitia St. Paul, No 204, Scotland. George F. Fort, author of "The Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry," was made in Camden Lodge, No. 15. Camden, N.J., in 1868. Leon Hyneman, compiler of the "Masonic Library," and one of the founders of Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, Philadelphia, was made in La Fayette Lodge, No. 71, Philadelphia. Robert Morris, LL.D., P.G.M. of Kentucky, the author of "The Level and the Square," was made 5th March 1849, in Gathright Lodge, No. 33, Oxford, Miss. Theodore S. Parvin was made in Nova Cæsarea Lodge, No. 2, Cincinnati, O., 14th March 1838. Enoch T. Carson was made 8th November 1845, in Marion Lodge, No. 120, Mt. Pleasant, O. Charles W. Moore was made in Kennebec Lodge, Hallowell, Me., in May 1822. Chief Justice J. Banister Gibson, in 1852, was elected Grand Master of Pennsylvania, from the floor of the Grand Lodge. Lieut.-Com. Henry H. Gorringe is a member of Anglo-Saxon Lodge, No. 137, of New York city. Three recent Lord Mayors of London are Freemasons—Aldermen Knight, J. Whittaker Ellis, and

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Francis W. Truscott. King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, is a P.M. of the Lodge Le Progres de l'Oceanie, No. 124, Honolulu (originally chartered by the Grand Lodge of California). Prince Leopold is a P. Em. Com. of Cœur de Lion Preceptory, Oxford, England. John Fitch, the inventor of the steamboat, was a member of Bristol Lodge, No. 25, of Bristol, Pa. General Kit Carson was made in Montezuma Lodge, No. 109, Santa Fé, New Mexico. Brandt, the Indian Chief, was made a Mason while on a visit to Europe. James Milnor, D.D., was made in Lodge No. 31, Norristown, Pa., in August 1795. He served as W.M. of No. 31, and also of No. 3, and for seven years was Grand Master of Pennsylvania. He was eminent as a lawyer, member of Congress, and finally as a clergyman. His son, William H. Milnor, D.D., was Grand Master of New York in 1851. John Dove, M.D., Grand Secretary of Virginia, was made in St. John's Lodge, No. 36, Richmond, Va., on 2nd December 1813. The Duke of Albany is the First Principal of Apollo (University) R.A. Chapter, Oxford. "Artemus Ward"—Charles F. Brown, was a member of Neptune Lodge, N.Y. The Duke of Wellington was made a Mason in Lodge No. 494, Ireland, when he was Arthur Wellesley, Lieutenant in the 12th Light Dragoons, in February 1795. Sir William Johnson, of New York, was the first W.M. of St. Patrick's Lodge, Caughnawago, N.Y., 23rd May 1766. His second wife was a Mohawk girl of rare beauty, Molly Brandt, the sister of Joseph Brandt (Thoyendanegea), an Iroquois chieftain and Freemason. Prince Rhodocanakis, Grand Master of Greece, was made in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 48, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Cornelius Moore, founder of the *Masonic Review*, Cincinnati, was made in La Fayette Lodge, No. 79, Zanesville, Ohio, in March 1837. Prince Wm. Fred. Charles, of the Netherlands, was made at Berlin, in 1816, and the same year was elected Grand Master. His sixtieth anniversary as Grand Master of the Netherlands was celebrated in 1876. "Father" Taylor (Rev. Edw. T. Taylor) was initiated in 1820 in Duxbury, Mass. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., founder of the Free Church of Scotland, was made in the Lodge St. Vigeans, Arbroath, Scotland, 26th April 1800. Chancellor Walworth, of New York, was made in 1811, at Plattsburg, and in 1853 was Grand Master of New York. Chief Justice John M. Read was made in Franklin Lodge, No. 134, Philadelphia, 15th December 1821, and in 1837 was Grand Master of Pennsylvania. His son, J. Meredith Read, U.S. Minister to Greece, was made in 1858, in St. John's Lodge, of Providence, R.I. De Witt Clinton was initiated in Holland Lodge, New York, in 1793, was elected Grand Master of New York in 1806, and filled that station for thirteen consecutive years. Kossuth was made in Covenant Lodge, No. 113, Cincinnati, O. Chief Justice John Marshall was Grand Master of Virginia, and welcomed La Fayette as a visitor to Richmond Lodge, No. 10, Richmond, Va., on his visit to this country in 1824. Belzoni was made a Mason in the Lodge of the Pyramids, Egypt. William Smellie, the natural philosopher, and editor of the first edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," was made a Mason on 15th November 1762. Jo. H. Davies, Grand Master of Kentucky, was slain in the Battle of Tippecanoe; Henry Clay delivered his funeral oration before the Grand Lodge. Both Major Andre and William Paulding, one of his captors, were Freemasons. Dr. Robert T. Crucefix, the great promoter of the Masonic Charities of England, was made 6th April 1829, in Burlington Lodge, England. Rev. John Wesley was made 30th October 1788, in Lodge No. 367, Downpatrick, Ireland. His nephew, Samuel Wesley, the son of Charles, was made 17th December 1788. In 1812 he was Grand Organist of the Grand Lodge of England. Sir Walter Hawksworth, Knight and Baronet, was "President" of the old Lodge at York in 1713. Francis Drake, M.D., F.R.S., the antiquarian of York, was made 6th September 1725. Menotti Garibaldi, son of General Garibaldi, who was Grand Master of Italy, was made in Tompkins Lodge, New York city. Mozart was made in Vienna shortly prior to 1783, and composed a number of Masonic cantatas. Gen. James Wilkinson, distinguished for his services against the Indians in 1795, was a member of Bristol Lodge, No. 25, Bristol, Pa. Pierpont Edwards, the eminent lawyer and member of Congress, was the first Grand Master of Connecticut. Charles S. Stratton ("General Tom Thumb") was made a Mason in Bridgeport, Conn. On 24th April 1881, he visited Jerusalem R.A. Chapter, No. 3, Philadelphia. Our diminutive Brother was also a Knight Templar. Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia, and Attorney General of the United States, was Grand Master of Virginia, from 1786 to 1788. It was he who warranted Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, with Washington for its first W.M. While he was D.G.M. he was elected to succeed Patrick Henry as Governor of the Commonwealth. Jabez Bowen, LL.D., Lieut.-Governor of Rhode Island, was Grand Master of that jurisdiction from 1794 to 1798. Col. William Barton (the captor of the British General Prescott, in 1777) was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge, Providence, R.I. in 1779. Maj. Gen. and Judge John Sullivan, LL.D., Governor of New Hampshire, was the first Grand Master of that jurisdiction in 1789. Governor William R. Davie, of North Carolina, was Grand Master of that State for several years, until he was sent as ambassador to France in 1799. General Richard Caswell, Governor of North Carolina, was the Second Grand Master of that State, holding the office at the time of his death, in 1789. The Rt Rev. Bishop Abraham Jarvis in 1798 was Grand Chaplain of Connecticut. The Hon. William Dayton, Chief Justice of South Carolina, was the first Grand Master of that State in 1787. Martin Clare, A.M., F.R.S., was Deputy Grand Master of England in 1741. Thomas Manningham, M.D., was Deputy Grand Master of England from 1754 to 1757. Laurence Dermott was W.M. of Lodge No. 26, Dublin, Ireland, in 1746; afterwards affiliated with Lodge No. 5 (now No. 9), London, England; on 5th February 1752 was elected Grand Secretary of the Ancients, and from 1771 to 1777 and 1783 to 1787 was Deputy Grand Master. Dr. Winslow Lewis, Grand Master of Massachusetts in 1855, 1856 and 1860, was made in Columbia Lodge, Boston, 3rd November 1830. Tecumseh, the Indian Chief, was a Freemason. The Rev. John Entick edited two editions of Anderson's "Constitutions" in 1756 and 1767. John Boswell (of Auchinleek) a member of the Lodge of Edinburgh in June 1600, is the earliest authentic instance of a Freemason who was not an architect or builder by profession. F. J. B. Clavel, the author of "Histoire Pittoresque de la Franche Maçonnerie," in 1824 was W.M. of the Lodge Emeth, France. John Custos, who was tortured by the Spanish Inquisition, was Worshipful Master of a Lodge at Lisbon. H. J. Da Costa was persecuted by the same tribunal, but was saved by some English brethren. He printed in London, in 1811, a narrative of his sufferings. The Rev. Frederick Dalcho was Grand Secretary and Grand Chaplain of South Carolina. J. G. Findel, author of the "History of Freemasonry," was made in 1856, at Baireuth, Germany. In 1858 he founded the *Bauhutte* Masonic newspaper, of Leipsic. Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, was made 5th November 1853, and became G. Master in 1860. The Emperor Alexander I. of Russia presided in the Russian Military Lodge in which Frederick William III. King of Prussia, was made a Mason in 1814. Herder, the German philosopher, was made in 1766 in a Lodge at Riga. In 1801, he edited the Masonic journal, *Adrastea*. Kloss, the "father of Masonic Bibliography," was initiated in Germany in 1805. His valuable Masonic library, in its entirety, is now in the Royal Library at the Hague. Krause, another distinguished German Masonic writer, was made in Altenburgh in 1805. Lessing, the "father of German criticism," was made at Hamburgh in 1771. The Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, the senior member of the American Congress, was made in Oriental Lodge, No. 385, Philadelphia, on 28th June 1867. The Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, is a G. Chaplain of the G. Lodge of Pennsylvania. Simon Greenleaf, Professor of Law in Harvard University, and author of the "Law of Evidence," was G.M. of Maine. Bro. Thomas S. Webb was exalted in Harmony R.A. Chapter, No. 52, Philadelphia, on 18th May 1996. Space fails us to give further details. We need only mention the following Freemasons by name: Haydn and Meyerbeer, Victor Hugo, Chief Justice Weston and Whitman, of Maine; General Fessenden, Tom Moore, John C. Breckenridge, General N. P. Banks, Louis Phillipe, Ethan Allen, Chief Justice Woodbridge, of Vermont; Charles James Fox, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Dugald Stewart, John Paul Jones, John Notman, Napoleon Le Brun, W. B. Astor, Edwin Forrest, Anthony Trollope, General Houston, Robert Fulton, W. Pinkney, Captain James Riley, the author of "Riley's Narrative;" Dr. David Livingstone, Justice Stanley Matthews, General Richard Montgomery, Signor Blitz, Professor John S. Hart, George Augustus Sala, Sir John Franklin, Professor F. V. Hayden, Earl Canning (Governor General of India), Thomas Cole, the artist; Charles Dickens, Henry Irving, Napoleon III., Dom Pedro, of Brazil; James Lick, the California millionaire, and Ole Bull. Laurence Sterne, the author of "Tristram Shandy," was an applicant for initiation when his career was cut short by death.

What a galaxy of Nature's noblemen does this list afford. Well may Freemasons regard it with complaisance. With such men for our predecessors and cotemporaries—for our brethren, how could the great Fraternity of Freemasons be other than a noble and happy family, each member proud of all the others. Let this record remain as a landmark of the Craft.

Obituary.

—:o:—

THE LATE BROTHER PISSEY.

WE regret to have to record the death of Bro. William Pissey, of Rayleigh, who, for the past 45 years, has carried on the professional business of a chemist in that town. The deceased gentleman—who was in his 66th year, and had been in gradually failing health for upwards of a year—expired on 20th ult., from Bright's disease and enlarged heart. Bro. Pissey was a native of Rayleigh, but, beyond occasionally holding the office of Overseer, he did not take a great interest in parish matters, but, nevertheless, he will be very much missed by all classes, especially so by the poor, on account of the valuable advice he was always ready to give, and the kind inquiries and attentions he paid in all cases of sickness. Next to his strict attention to business, nothing interested him so much as all matters connected with Freemasonry. Initiated at Rochford (True Friendship Lodge, No. 160), on 25th April 1863, he speedily rose to the position of W.M., and soon became Installing Master for several Lodges in the district. For his services in that capacity to the Priory Lodge, No. 1000, Southend, he was presented with a handsome jewel. He was also a P.Z. of the Royal Arch Priory Chapter, No. 1000. In the Provincial Grand Lodge he held the office of P.G.J.W.; and in the Royal Arch G. Chapter that of P.S.B. In the Trinity Lodge, No. 1734 (Rayleigh), he was a leading spirit, being, as he was proud to style himself, the "Father of the Lodge," or in other words, one of its chief promoters and its first Master. On the expiration of his year of office, he accepted the Secretaryship, which post he filled till a month before his decease. The funeral took place on 26th October, when the deceased gentleman was buried amidst many manifestations of respect. Blinds were drawn, and the shops partially closed throughout the town; and in order to give his Masonic brethren an opportunity of following him to the grave, a Lodge of Emergency was held at the Golden Lion. The *cortège* started from the deceased's residence at two o'clock. The coffin, which was of oak, with brass fittings, bore the following inscription: "William Pissey, died 20th October 1888, aged 65." At the conclusion of the ceremony, each Mason, in accordance with ancient custom, threw a sprig of acacia and his right hand glove into the grave.

At the last meeting of the Landport Lodge, No. 1776, held at the Masonic Hall, Commercial-road, Portsea, Bro. T. H. Williams W.M. presiding, Bro. J. G. Niven S.W. was elected W.M. for the ensuing year.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

TIME has not diminished the interest that is taken in the status of Past Masters question, although it has tempered the feeling that at one period marred the discussion. Bro. C. W. Arnold P.G.C. and D.P.G.M. Surrey, has contributed to a contemporary a very excellent letter on the subject, and his views coincide with those that have been consistently advocated in these columns. We need not repeat them *in extenso*. No doubt joining Past Masters had two grievances at least, and these were, as Brother Arnold says—(1) That they had no place in their Provincial Grand Lodge; and (2) That their rank as Installed Masters was not acknowledged by the Lodge they joined. By the new rules the first grievance has been completely removed, and by the same authority the second has been substantially met; in the one case a place has been assigned to joining Past Masters in their Provincial Grand Lodge, and in the other it is provided "that in the absence of the P.M. of a Lodge, joining P.M.'s have a right to take the chair." This assigns a distinct position to a joining P.M., and is a full recognition of his rank as an honoured officer of the Craft as a body. The other resolution that was carried, which has given rise to a prolonged discussion, and which will come up for acceptance or rejection on confirmation of the minutes at next Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, on 5th December, goes much farther. Not content with what was freely given at the demand of justice, some brethren deemed it right to claim for joining P.M.'s the rank of P.M. of the Lodge they joined, taking rank immediately after the W.M. at the time they entered.

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We need not repeat the objections that have been urged against this attempt to create by law a distinction that should only be conferred as free recognition of merit, or be the result of work done in and for the Lodge. Brother Arnold, like ourselves, thinks that a compromise might be effected. We use the term "compromise" in a limited sense, because the remedy he proposes, and which we from the first advocated, has been in use for years. Bro. Arnold sees objections to making it a law of Grand Lodge that private Lodges may, by a vote of the Lodge, assign a position to a joining P.M. amongst the Past Masters of that Lodge; but he advocates giving power to Lodges to make a bye-law for the purpose. This would meet every just demand, and we trust the views so ably put by Bro. Arnold will be accepted as a solution of a question that has caused much heat, and which cannot be finally settled except upon the broad basis of justice. The following sentence in Bro. Arnold's letter will recall our own opinions so frequently expressed, and we give it because it puts the equity of the case in a very pithy form:

> If this power were given to the Lodge, no further grievance could exist; for if a Lodge did not choose to honour, as well as to receive a joining Past Master, it would in all probability be because it considered that he was a speculative rather than a working Mason' and no one would sympathise with him under such circumstances.

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Apparently, we are only on the threshhold of the discussion of the question of the rebuilding of the Temple. A weary war of words is before us, and unless the object to be aimed at is definitely settled, there will be no end to the contention. The Special Committee have obtained a great deal of information which is now before the Craft. From the tone and matter of their report it is quite clear they believed that either they had a mandate to consider the points they had to deal with, or that they came within the scope of their work. How they arrived at that conclusion we need not discuss; it is sufficient to know that the cost their scheme would entail has aroused strong opposition, especially in the Province of West Yorkshire. Even in London the feeling seems to be, to some extent, in favour of restoration chiefly, and not in furtherance of the plan of the Committee. It is contended that all that is necessary is to restore the Temple, and perhaps rearrange the kitchen department. We certainly share in the objections that are urged against the purchase of the remaining portion of the lease of Bacon's Hotel; the price demanded is a strong argument against granting a long lease to Messrs. Spiers and Pond. No one knows what the future may bring forth, and for Grand Lodge to tie its hands for fifty years, even were the terms much better than those proposed, would be forging fetters for the future which would be galling and unjust to our successors, and might involve them in claims which they could not meet without serious injury to the Craft, especially to the cause of charity.

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Still there remain matters to be decided that were, and probably still are, regarded as important. The desire for an enlarged Temple was not a mere sentiment, surely; if so, it would be difficult to determine where the sentimental begins and ends, and where the practical comes in. If the Temple only is to be restored, the matter can soon be disposed of; but if it is to be enlarged, if better accommodation is to be afforded to those who have to go to Freemasons' Hall on business, if there is to be a library and museum worthy of the Craft, if the kitchen arrangements are to be improved, then structural alterations must take place. Until the brethren make up their minds as to what they really do want, it will be impossible to draft a plan. The restoration of the Temple would be the simplest scheme, but we can hardly believe that that is all that is likely to be demanded. It may not be necessary to purchase Mr. Bacon's lease, nor to extend that of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, but it may be desirable to do something more than restore the damaged Temple. The question of banquetting accommodation is not so important as some seem to think. When we find private enterprise doing so much for the service of Lodges, it would be imprudent to incur any large outlay on our own premises, unless the present and prospective advantages were beyond dispute. That does not appear to be so, and were the Craft polled it would be found that they are opposed to speculations which would involve an increased outlay, and tie the hand of Grand Lodge for half a century to come. If our tenants are suffering at our hands, relief ought to be given as a matter of justice; if not, consideration ought to be given to our own wants, and those can best be served by taking the control of our property into our own keeping.

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On Tuesday afternoon the remains of Bro. the Marquis of Donegall, K.P., G.C.H., were interred in the family mausoleum on the estate near Belfast. Our deceased Brother was Provincial Grand Master of the Province of Antrim, and on the occasion of his funeral the brethren assembled in large numbers to swell the mournful *cortège*. He was ripe in years, having been born in 1797, being thus 86 years of age at the time of his death. He was also held in high respect, as not only did the Freemasons of his own and adjoining province take part in the funeral ceremony, but also representatives of the Royal Irish Militia, of the Belfast Corporation and the Harbour Commissioners, while the peopled assembled in thousands in and around Cave Hill, the name by which the residence of the late Marquis is known.

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There was a cheerful as well as a sorrowful aspect of the meeting of the Craft. A Grand Masonic Bazaar has been held at Belfast during the past few days, which helped to increase the number of the brethren in the town. After attending the funeral of Brother the Marquis of Donegall, the members of the Craft attended the ceremony of closing the bazaar, which was a brilliant finish to an equally brilliant opening. We learn that the financial results are most cheering, and that the local Masonic Charities will receive a great accession of funds.

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There is great activity in the Masonic ranks just now. In addition to the doings in Ireland, we find that Brother Lord Hartington laid the foundation stone of a New Sunday School building in connection with St. James' Church, Buxton, on Tuesday. The ceremony was performed with Masonic rites, and afforded a pleasant and edifying sight to a large crowd gathered on the occasion.

A Convocation of the North London Chapter of Improvement was held, on Thursday, 1st inst., at the Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury. The installation of Principals was conducted by Comp. Brown, in a most praiseworthy and impressive manner, at 7 o'clock; there was a number of Past Principals assembled on this occasion. At 8 o'clock the ceremony of exaltation was rehearsed; Comp. Hunter occupied the chair of Z., Comps. Isaac H., Sparrow J., R. Bird S.N., Hubbard P.S.

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SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

A QUARTERLY Convocation of the Supreme Grand Chapter will be held at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, the 7th day of November next, at six o'clock in the evening.

The Minutes of the last Quarterly Convocation to be read for confirmation.

The report of the Committee of General Purposes (as follows) will be submitted to the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England.

The Committee of General Purposes beg to report that they have examined the accounts from the 18th July to the 17th October 1883, both inclusive, which they find to be as follows:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Balance Grand Chapter	1043	14	1	Disbursements during the quarter	201	10	4
„ Unappropriated Account	209	9	10	Balance	1031	19	9
Subsequent Receipts	195	14	6	„ in Unappropriated Account	215	8	4
	£1,448	18	5		£1,448	18	5

which balances are in the Bank of England, Western Branch.

The Committee have likewise to report that they have received the following Petitions:—

1st. From Companions William Richard Pratt as Z., James Gray as H., William Barefoot as J., and six others for a Chapter to be attached to the John Miller Lodge, No. 1906, Madras, to be called "The Madras Chapter," and to meet at Royapoorum, or Black Town, Madras, in the East Indies.

2nd. From Companions Theobald Ringer, M.D., as Z., Reverend John Augustus Lloyd, M.A., as H., John Campbell Maclean as J., and ten others for a Chapter to be attached to the Lodge of Loyalty, No. 1533, Marlborough, to be called "The Methuen Chapter," and to meet at the Masonic Hall, Marlborough, Wiltshire.

3rd. From Companions Sir Michael Edward Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P., as Z., John Walker as H., Richard V. Vassar-Smith as J., and nine others for a Chapter to be attached to the Royal Gloucestershire Lodge, No. 839, Gloucester, to be called "The Royal Gloucestershire Chapter," and to meet at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester.

The foregoing Petitions being in all respects regular, the Committee recommend that the prayers thereof be respectively granted.

The Committee have likewise to report that they have received a Memorial from the Companions of the Chapter of Unanimity, No. 42, Bury, Lancashire, praying for a Charter authorising them to wear a Centenary Jewel, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Supreme Grand Chapter on the 1st February 1882.

This Memorial being in form and the Chapter having proved an uninterrupted existence of one hundred years, the Committee recommend that the prayer thereof be granted.

The Committee have likewise to report that the District Grand Lodge of Malta having, on the 18th September 1883, expelled from Masonry a Brother of the Wanderers' Lodge, No. 1604, London, and P.M. and Treasurer of the Wayfarers' Lodge, No. 1926, Malta, also of the Melita Chapter, No. 349, Malta, for defalcation of his Lodge accounts, the Grand Chapter will, in accordance with Article 10, page 6, of the Royal Arch Regulations, proceed to declare the said Companion expelled from the Royal Arch Degree.

The President will therefore move—

"That the said Companion, of the Melita Chapter, No. 349, be declared expelled from the Order of Royal Arch Masons."

The Committee have also to report that the Grand Orient of Portugal having intimated that they had authorised the formation of a Royal Arch Grand Chapter for that Country, with Chapters working in accordance with the English Ritual, and the said Grand Orient and Grand Chapter having each requested the recognition of the latter Body by the Grand Chapter of England; the Committee recommend that this Grand Chapter do accede to the request.

The President will therefore move—

"That the Grand Chapter of Portugal be henceforth recognised by the Supreme Grand Chapter."

The Committee also beg to recommend, and the President will move—

"That the sum of £2,000 be granted from the funds of this Grand Chapter, in aid of the proposed re-building of the Temple at Freemasons' Hall, recently destroyed by fire."

(Signed) JOHN CREATON, P.G.Pr. Soj.
Past Grand Treasurer,
President.

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W.C.
17th October 1883.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are strongly recommended to all persons who are much reduced in power and condition, whose stomachs are weak, and whose nerves are shattered. The beneficial effects of these Pills will be perceptible after a few days' trial, though a more extended course may be required to re-establish perfect health. Holloway's medicine acts on the organs of digestion, and induces complete regularity in the stomach, liver, pancreas, and kidneys. This treatment is both safe and certain in result, and is thoroughly consistent with observation, experience, and common sense. The purification of the blood, the removal of all noxious matter from the secretions, and the excitement of gentle action in the bowels, are the sources of the curative powers of Holloway's Pills.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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"POOR CANDIDATES AND THE VOTING SYSTEM."

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with much interest your leading article on "Poor Candidates and the Voting System," and if the truths therein expressed could only be brought home to some of the leading and most charitably disposed of the Brotherhood, so as either to abolish, or greatly alter the present "voting system," you will indeed have conferred a great benefit and kindness on many widows and candidates, both of present and future times. The expense is, as you remark, great, and truly places those most in need of assistance at the greatest disadvantage, and just at a time when both money and time is to the widow most valuable. It is not alone the expense, but the time occupied in canvassing for votes, either personally or by letter, which must of necessity be undertaken by the widow; time by this means is lost, as it debars her from obtaining any employment by which to augment her income, and even precludes her, if she enter "heart and soul" into the business of "securing votes," from carrying on the education of younger children, should her means, which is often the case, be insufficient to send them to school with the elder ones. Hence, double evil is wrought where a benefit is intended. I can assure you that ever since my boy was sent in for "election," I have done nothing but write letters, and send out circulars to subscribers; and, finding that no replies were received at first, I the second time enclosed a "stamped envelope" to ensure a reply of some kind, in order to save myself the trouble of writing half a dozen times to no purpose; to enclose a stamp is therefore a saving in the end.

I have two children (out of four) whose education I should be now conducting myself, or else, by obtaining a "Companionship" at a salary, at least maintaining one at school; which would also save friends the burden of its support; but with this voting business on hand, it is impossible; as, if I wish to succeed, I must labour for myself. Doubtless many others are in a similarly uncomfortable position. I could say more on the same head, respecting the great trouble it imposes on friends, &c.

With regard to the "borrowing" system, I was not until very lately aware that any one would dream of guaranteeing "a loan of votes" unless they knew they were in a position to return them at a given time, and had no idea that a failure of "return of votes" to time would necessitate "pecuniary compensation." This places one in a still more awkward position, as, under the circumstances, I for one could never never think of asking, or permitting a friend to ask, for a "loan of votes," unless I felt that I could myself pay for the favour, as I should on such terms consider it equivalent to "begging" for £50 or more, which I could not endure. I do not understand the working of the "voting system," but beg to offer a suggestion as to how I think it might be made easier, viz., Suppose that "Presentations" were issued, according to the number of vacancies each time, these to be given each year to Her Majesty, to the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Vice Presidents in turn. A report of all the cases, with their various necessities, to be sent first to all these for consideration, and when each Vice President has decided on which child he would support, then the whole list of gentlemen having Presentations, with the name of the candidate each intends to support, to be printed on balloting papers, and sent to each subscriber, &c., who would then decide, in turn, for whom they would vote, and send their papers to the Vice President favouring that particular case. Of course, the candidates not chosen by the Vice President would be set aside for *next* election. There might also be a sum, say from £20 downwards, fixed for candidates to pay, according as they were admitted at first, second, or third elections, which would benefit the Institution, and not as now (with more added) be expended by the widow for benefit of Inland Revenue, printers, stationers, &c.; it would for this purpose be incurred with pleasure. I hope I may be pardoned, being a sufferer, the presumption of offering these suggestions, but it is merely an "idea," which may perhaps be better "worked out" by those who understand these matters. This would, I think, be fair to all parties, and as borrowing is wrong in principle, under a new régime it is to be hoped that it would be considered illegal, and the candidature of any one attempting it be forfeited. I fear that I have trespassed seriously on your valuable time, and hope you will kindly excuse my attempt at a reply.

Yours truly and gratefully,

THE MOTHER OF A CANDIDATE.

INSTALLATION CONCERTS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It surprised several of my friends very much, and myself not less than them, that you should have thought it expedient or wise to protest against Lodges having an arranged musical programme to accompany the toasts at their Installation banquets. When, however, after the lapse of a fortnight, your two correspondents in last week's issue of the CHRONICLE have summoned up boldness enough to support the peculiar notions ventilated by you, I think it only meet to say, as one of the opposition, that I am very pleased to think that the majority of the Craft are not of the same opinion. In reference to the opinions of the two correspondents

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themselves, I do not propose to dilate, except to say that their effusions appear to me full of contradictions, and beside the question at issue.

I have attended several Installation meetings, at only one of which, I am happy to say, the musical part of the programme was left to the members of the Lodge and their *bona fide* visitors; and, I must say, although "comparisons are odious," that the manner in which the work has been expedited and completed in those Lodges which had made arrangements for everything, viz., visitors' speeches, music, &c., have, in my humble opinion, always carried off the palm.

It is something new to be told, by inference, that the honour of attaining the chair of K.S. is only for him who can manage, by hook or by crook, to keep up his subscriptions, and that any one higher in the social scale, who is entitled and finds himself elected to fill that honourable position, should not be allowed to put his hand into his own pocket in order to minister to the pleasure and edification of the members and visitors to his Lodge. The merest child in Freemasonry should know, that although it makes brothers of us all, it fails to make the poor rich, or the rich poor; and, therefore, it should be no reason, because there happens to be two or three brothers in a Lodge who are in less affluent circumstances than the other members, why the whole body should be afflicted with two hours or more of bad singing and worse speechifying at the principal Masonic meeting of the year. No one would expect or like a brother, who had been elected to fill the chair of K.S., to launch out into an expense which he could not afford, and wherefore, then, should such a brother envy and carp at the laudable endeavours of another to do honour to his Lodge who it is well known can afford an extra five-pound note on one of the most auspicious occasions of his life?

We have heard and read of some peculiar "innovations in Freemasonry," but it would be difficult, I think, to imagine a greater, or one more outrageous to common sense, than that the majority of the members of a Lodge should be made to look niggardly or contemptible before their visitors merely because there are in the Lodge a few brethren who, if they had previously wisely considered their circumstances, would have never become members of a society which, of necessity, is always calling upon its solvent members for fresh proofs of their charity and love.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

J. G.

London, 31st October 1883.

SCRUTINEERS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The October election for the young folks is over; and some of their representatives have gone away with hearts full of thankfulness and rejoicing, others buoyed up with hope for the future, and others again in sorrow and despair that their efforts have been in vain, and that they are debarred from all further chance. But such is the lottery; all cannot win, some must of necessity lose; at least until the laws of our Institutions can be rendered more perfect. There are several circumstances which have occurred during this election (not new, because they have happened before) to which it might not be considered time lost to direct the attention of the Craft at large, more especially of those brethren who are actively engaged in working the several cases which come before the Quarterly Courts for decision. Like an Irishman I commence at the end of the proceedings, as the cases in point are more tentitive, and require more steady judgment than the first part. I mean, for instance, when a representative officer challenges the correctness of the return of the Scrutineers. Either he should demand a scrutiny or he should be silent, if not certain as to the correctness of the number of votes he has sent in. That there should be mistakes in the enumeration of such a large number of votes is not only possible, but probable; it therefore behoves a brother to be particularly careful before making such a charge. For the information of those who are unacquainted with the business, it may be as well briefly to explain how the counting is done. On the ballot boxes being brought up to the Scrutineers, two brethren open them, take out the papers, and arrange them according to the order of the cases, on shelves duly numbered and set apart for that purpose; they are then taken into an inner room, and each bundle of papers is gone through by two counters, who check each others work; the papers are then handed to a third Scrutineer, who looks them through again, and verifies or rejects them according to circumstances. When correct they are handed to a fourth inspector, who sees whether, even after these tests, they are signed and filled in for the names on the bundles. Thus every provision is made to avoid the least possible chance of error. Now, when a brother challenges the correctness of the return, and when called upon declines to demand a scrutiny, but yet, outside the Court, expresses his opinion that he has been sat upon by the Scrutineers, I venture to assert such a proceeding is not only unfair to himself, but to the Scrutineers, whose honour is at stake as to the correctness of the return they send in. My second point is, the position of a successful candidate, eligible for election, but not to enter the School for a period, it may be of nearly twelve months, and who thus excludes the next highest unsuccessful candidate for a longer period, which difficulty I think might be met by the following method:—The candidate to whom I refer shall be declared elected, and be eligible for the first vacancy that may occur after he has reached the requisite age. It is only natural the friends of a particular candidate desire to secure the benefits of the School as early as possible, and by this means they could still do so, without leaving a vacancy unfilled for any length of time. If this should meet the views of the Fraternity, I shall be happy to propose such a course be adopted at the next Quarterly Court.

With regard to the manner in which some of the worthies in question send in their votes attention has been called previously, and with marked success; but there are still some to whom a few remarks will be *a propos*. First of all, they should open their papers, and see that they are both properly signed and filled up, and then arrange them in bundles, placing the papers together according to their relative value. These suggestions, if attended to, would facilitate the enumeration, and hasten the declaration of the poll. On the other hand, the opposite course causes much trouble and inconvenience; (1st) when the proxies are sent up singly each paper has to be opened and placed in its respective bundle on the shelves; (2nd) unsigned proxies are of no use to any body; (3rd) when papers are improperly or carelessly filled in, the votes may be recorded to a wrong case; the instructions on the proxy papers are plain enough for any one to understand, viz.: "That you are to place the vote or votes you intend to give opposite the name of the candidate or candidates you are desirous to assist, taking care not to put down more than the paper entitles you to. Thus, if you have three votes, and you desire to poll for John Thomas Smith, the number should come after Smith, not before John. Supposing, which is usually the case, there are two or more columns of names, be careful not to place it on the dividing line, but clearly in front of the case, or still better run a double pencil mark through all the names but that one or those you intend to vote for. Then, unless you have divided your favours, the number does not so much signify, as it will be taken from the value written or printed on the paper.

Now, with a few statistics of the polling I will close this already lengthy letter.

	Votes.				Votes.
Boys—Brought forward ...	28,540	Issued			47,700
Issued	47,700	Polled			43,795
	76,240				3,905
		Spoilt			127
		Unpolled ...			3,778

Highest successful, 3,237; lowest successful, 2,285; average, 2,544½.

Girls—Brought forward ...	2,133	Issued			32,877
Issued	32,877	Polled			29,399
	35,010				3,478
		Spoiled			56
		Unpolled ...			3,422

Highest successful, 3,101; lowest successful, 1,862; average, 2,372½.

The Boys carry forward 19,415 votes for next April, and there wille be, as far as can be ascertained now, 29 vacancies; for these there are already 40 candidates.

The Girls carry forward 12,281 votes, and there will be 23 vacancies, for which at present there are only 21 applicants. Three last chances failed at this election.

I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A SCRUTINEER.

60 Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
20th October 1883.

ROYAL ARCH.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND COMPANION,—Like "Rosa Dartle," I want to know. A summons has been issued for Grand Chapter for next Wednesday, enclosing the minutes of the last Quarterly Communication.

In the list of Grand Officers then present—presumably printed in the correct order of precedence—one member is described as *Past A double s ist G. Sojr.* and the next as *Past A single s isst G. Soj.*

Will you kindly advise if either rank is both, or both is neither, or if either is which, or if both have been mixed? or, if in Grand Chapter A double ss ist. takes precedence of A single s isst.? how either should be distinguished from each in a private Chapter if both should favour with their company at the same Convocation?

Yours fraternally,

A PUZZLED P.Z.

31st October 1883.

[We have heard it said, that "printers are very stupid people;" if this attempt at an explanation does not meet the views of our correspondent, we fear we must give his conundrum up.—ED. F.C.]

AN IRREPRESSIBLE MASONIC BLUNDERER.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—There is an old adage, viz., those who cannot bear the smell of powder should not go to war, and in like manner I would recommend those who are apt to get excited by a criticism to keep away from the Press. There seems, however, to be in England a Masonic writer who cannot bear to be criticised, and who is more especially galled when the criticism happens to be unanswerable. Now, I happened to designate the originators of certain fallacies as Masonic blunderers. The cap happened to fit that party; he knows that he has blundered, but he is so over and above opinionated, and so determined to maintain his assumption of Masonic infallibility, that he must still rush to the Press with something; and as he has not a peg to hang an argument on, and has probably been on the look out for some time for something to sting me with, he very for-

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tunately, or unfortunately, discovered in the *Keystone* a quotation from my paper on the Compagnons, and with this quotation he rushed to the *Freemason*, wherein his letter, headed "Bro. Jacob Norton," was printed in the 29th September issue. In the said letter he favours the Editor *with a witticism of his own*, viz., "that Bro. Norton's bark hurts more than his bite," and then adds the isolated quotation from the *Keystone*, and sneakingly signs the letter with a *nom de plum*.

Poor fellow! whoever he is; the above letter proves conclusively that he is an out and out Masonic blunderer; and whatever blunders the said writer may have defended or originated, that letter is the greatest blunder of all; his aim was to bring me into discredit; but how can a letter from a *sneak and a coward* bring any one into discredit?

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

JACOB NORTON.

Boston, U.S., 15th October 1883.

AFTER VACATION, WHAT?

IF we have been so fortunate as to enjoy a vacation period, what ought to be its result? If for a little time we have turned aside from the usual routine of life and become interested in new scenes—if we have sought to refresh our jaded bodies and minds by communion with nature, whose glory we have seen upon the mountain or by the seaside—what shall such an experience profit us? Surely we ought to come back from our vacation wanderings and rest with some fresh flow of spirits and strength for the labours to which we are called. The occasional pauses in life have their proper ministry in a revival of both physical and mental energies. We rest awhile that we may take up our work with fresh ardour, and put into its accomplishment more of real power, as we come also to comprehend what is the blessed privilege of activity in that sphere to which each life is appointed. We go away for a little time that we may bring home quickened thought, a more cheerful temper, and some augmented power to discharge the duties which devolve upon us day by day.

After vacation cometh work. After rest and refreshment we must needs return to those labours which engross so large a part of our existence. Doing this we may not murmur or complain, for such is the make and structure of our being that we find highest good in the activities that so much engage our attention. We are subject to the law of a constant service, and we know that we must apply ourselves with diligence to whatsoever our hands find to do, if we are to fulfil the possibilities of a noble being and realize largest blessings. Nature is ever active. Her stupendous laboratory is never closed, and there is no interregnum in the operation of her stupendous forces. Consider how that beautiful process evaporation constantly goes on; the moisture from the earth beneath ascends to the clouds overhead, and then come back in the early and the latter rains; so likewise the streams are ever moving to the great ocean, and the tides are flowing and ebbing all the days of all the years. In all departments of the material universe there is incessant activity, for nature is always at work in soils, rocks, grasses; everywhere operating to produce a higher condition of development.

Man is not able to maintain such constant activity. The body is the machinery of man, and has the touch of weakness upon it. It often needs, as does the mind, a period of comparative rest for the renewal of its strength and its more efficient working. But man's normal condition is that of activity. He must work for the attainment of highest good. He cannot succeed in any department of life except by his earnest and persistent endeavours. He must not weary in well-doing if he would gather the treasures which must bless and satisfy; whatever the obstacles that confront him he most toil and struggle, never losing hope in a brighter and better future, and never doubting the sure rewards which God has appointed for all faithful service. Whoever we are, wherever we are standing, whatever the limitations that surround us, we have yet the opportunity for some good work, some large and blessed achievements.

"Shall we sit idly down and say,
The night hath come, it is no longer day?
The night hath not yet come: we are not quite
Cut off from labour by the falling light.
Something remains for us to do or dare:
Even the oldest tree some fruit may bear.
For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress.
And, as the evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day."

It is this earnest hopeful spirit that we should carry with us in the resumption of our Masonic communions and work. The vacation period in our Lodges should be followed by a season of awakened zeal and interest. Indolence and indifference will not secure Lodge prosperity. If real progress is to be made there must be an intelligent application of means to ends—a resolute putting forth of energy in the right direction. Brethren must be interested and active if they expect their Lodge, or other Masonic organization, to attain the ideal condition of excellence. No large success is possible unless they put their hearts into the work—unless they are ready to give something of their best thought, love, and service to the association in which they have membership. As they come back from their journeyings, as they enter again the halls that have been closed, privileged once more to exchange fraternal greetings and engage in Masonic work, what so much is needed as that they should be moved by a resolute purpose to help each other and to uphold the interests to which they stand pledged, that thus the true mission of Masonry may be accomplished? May we not hope for this augmented zeal and devotion in all Masonic Lodges?—*Freemasons' Repository.*

MARK MASONRY.

—:o:—

York Lodge (T.I.)—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at York, on the 16th ult., there being present—Bros. C. G. Padel W.M., J. Todd P.M. as S.W., M. Millington J.W., T. B. Whytehead P.M. Treas. and Sec., G. Balmford P.M., A. T. B. Turner, H. C. Pickersgill, G. Lamb, and many other brethren. Capt. Baldray and Sergt.-Major Knights, 5th Dragoon Guards, were advanced to this degree. The election of Master and Treasurer then took place, resulting in the unanimous return of Bros. Millington and T. B. Whytehead. Auditors were appointed, letters of apology were read, and the Lodge was then closed, the brethren afterwards spending an hour or two in social converse.

BRASS AND COPPER TRADES PENSION INSTITUTION.

THE Thirtieth Annual Festival of the above Institution was held on Wednesday, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, under the genial presidency of Bro. G. Lambert, F.S.A., Past Grand Sword Bearer, President of the Goldsmiths' and Jewellers' Annuity and Asylum Institution. After a sumptuous banquet and dessert, provided by Bros. Ritter and Clifford, the Chairman proposed the usual toasts, Bros. Major Shipway and Cutler responding for the Army and Navy. The Chairman, in felicitous terms, proposed the toast of the evening. Mr. London, in proposing the toast of the Sister Institutions, said, it was a trite saying that Charity never faileth, and while they had such men as Bro. Lambert at their head, Charity never would fail. His philanthrophy was duly recognised and widespread. Mr. Adams responded. Mr. Brockley proposed the health of the Chairman, and intimated that the Committee of Goldsmiths' Hall had given a special grant of ten guineas. The other toasts included the Secretary, Mr. Manton, who announced subscriptions to the amount of £300, including a donation from the Chairman of one hundred guineas, £52 10s from Mr. A. McGlashan, and £50 from Mr. D. Hulett. A very excellent selection of music was given under the direction of Miss Maria Belval.

Bro. James Stevens P.M. P.Z. has undertaken to deliver his lecture, explanatory of the ritual and ceremonies of the first degree, to the members of the Eccleston Lodge of Instruction, No. 1624, meeting at the King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, this evening, at 6.45; in the Arboretum Lodge, No. 731, at the Masonic Hall, Derby, on the 8th inst.; and in the Wandsworth Lodge of Instruction, East Hill Hotel, Wandsworth, on the 20th inst.

SELF-POSSESSION.—The British correspondent of the *Sanitary Engineer*, New York, writes: "Scotchmen are a cool-headed and matter-of-fact race. Professor Gardner read his address as President of one of the sections from manuscript notes, which he had evidently not had time to modify. It was, however, very amusing to watch him every now and then, in the course of its delivery, pause, take a pencil from his pocket, and then dot an *i*, cross a *t*, or erase a word. The audidience stood these eccentricities of genius with marked good temper, and toward the expiration of the hour taken to deliver the address speaker and listeners became an amused and happy family."

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HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

(Continued from Vol. XVII. p 275.)

HAVING given the legend of Maître Jacques and pointed out the absence of information respecting that of Maître Soubise, Bro. Gould pursues his task by giving us some insight into the constitution of the several fraternities. Thus, in that of the Joiners of Solomon, of which Perdiguier was a member, the mode of affiliation is described; the candidate being perfectly free to retire at any moment, and only accepted after due questioning and the ordinances had been read to him. He then takes the first step—the manner of so doing not being described, and becomes eligible to receive the other degrees, of which there are three, accepted companion (*compagnon réçu*), finished companion (*compagnon fini*), and initiated companion (*compagnon initié*). Even the affiliates attended the General Assemblies. In the Maître Jacques system there were only two grades, the Aspirants being the inferior, and the Companions the superior grade. The number in the Maître Soubise system was also two—Companions and Foxes, but in both the inferior grade was denied all participation in the ceremonies, assemblies, and festivals. As regards costume, some societies carried long canes, some short ones, usually iron-tipped, which were used both as walking sticks when journeying, and as weapons of offence in the numerous battles fought between rival societies. Each body had its own emblems, in the shape of ribbons of distinctive colours, which were worn in the hat, collar, or a button-hole, the higher these were carried, the more noble being the society. Members of the first degree were not allowed to carry their distinctive paraphernalia, the stonemasons of Solomon being the one exception, and they wore white and green ribbons attached to the right breast. Then each fraternity and each division of it had its officers, a president, elders, and secretary, who were elected twice a year, the lower class of members taking part in the election in the case of the Sons of Solomon, but not under the other systems, in which they were compelled to accept as president of their degree a member of the upper class. This president took the title of first companion, first fox, &c., according to the class of which he was temporarily the chief, except among the joiners and locksmiths of Solomon, where the four grades formed only one society, of which the chief might belong to the initiates—in which case he was called the dignitary, and wore over his right shoulder and under his left arm a blue scarf fringed with gold lace, and the square and compasses interlaced on his breast—these and other implements were commonly worn as personal badges—or be a Finished Companion, when he took the title of First Companion, and only added gold fringe to his ribbons. Each Craft had its special house of call, which was known as *La Mère*—the mother—and after initiation, each Companion chose a soubriquet, examples of which are given. Each family had also one or more distinctive titles, that of *Compagnons du dévoir* being common to all these divisions, the sons of Solomon also calling themselves *Compagnons du dévoir de Liberté*, or simply *Compagnons de Liberté*. Among other distinctions we are told the Stonemasons of Solomon called themselves *Compagnons Etrangers*, on the ground that when in Judea they were strangers; while the Stonemasons of Jacques, and the Carpenters of Soubise, call themselves *Compagnons passants*, the reason being that when at Jerusalem they did not intend to make a long stay. Again, the Stonemasons of Solomon call themselves Wolves, those of Jacques Were Wolves, and the Carpenters *Drilles* or *Bondrilles*, that is, "good fellows;" the Joiners and Locksmiths of Solomon *gavots*, an obsolete word, meaning "highlanders," the Sons of Soubise and Jacques, except the Stonemasons and the Crafts admitted by them, "dogs" and "devorants." Bro. Gould suggests the latter is a corruption of "*devoirants*," that is, members of a *devoir* or charge; and among the Sons of Soubise the apprentice is

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a *lapin* (rabbit), the aspirant a *renard* (fox), the Companion a dog, and the master a *singe* (ape), because of his greater knowledge and cunning.

Of the customs of the Compagnionage, the one which Bro. Gould rightly sets down as among the most curious and the most pernicious and unreasonable is, the *topage*, the word *toper* being used in challenging to mortal combat. If two Companions of rival Crafts meet in the highway, they challenge each other, and the result is a battle royal, till one or other of them can fight no longer, and the conqueror stalks off the field in triumph, bearing with him his rival's cane as a trophy. Sometimes these fights, from the number engaged on each side, assume the dimensions of pitched battles, and terminate with disastrous, and even fatal, results. But if the two Companions meeting proved to be of the same or friendly Crafts, they rushed into each other's arms, as if they had been brothers long separated, and adjourned to the nearest tavern. Against this brutal custom of *topage*, Perdiguier, we are told, set his face very strongly, and did his best to uproot it.

As to their houses of resort, they formed the quarters of the Companions when on their travels, the whole society being in a measure responsible to *la Mère* for the expenses of any particular member. "It was here," writes Bro. Gould, "that the new comer received his welcome, and applied for work; it was here that on his departure he took a solemn yet jovial farewell of his fellows; it was here that he first was admitted to join the society; here that he entered into the serious questions of trade policy, or joined in the excitement of an annual dance." A member's advantages were numerous. On arriving in a city he was directed where to find employment. "If destitute of funds, he obtained credit at his 'mother's.' If important matters called him away and he had no money, the society would help him from town to town, until he arrived at his own village or destination. In the event of sickness, each member would take it in turn to visit him, and to provide for his wants. In some societies he is granted a sum of ten sous per diem during the time he is in hospital, which amount is presented in a lump sum on his leaving. If he should be cast into prison for any offence not entailing disgrace, he is assisted in every possible way; and if he dies, the society pays for his funeral, and honours his memory by a special service a year afterwards." In every society there is appointed a fresh *Rouleur*, whose duties are onerous, and who "welcomes the new arrivals, finds them work, and on their desiring to leave the town, sees that all their old scores are cleared off, and accompanies them to the gate of the town." This *Rouleur* likewise convokes the assemblies, of which the general assemblies are usually held on the first Sunday of every month, while special assemblies meet as occasion requires. He is also "bound to be present at all partings between master and man, and to take care that their accounts are adjusted. He then calls a special meeting, when the accounts between the society and the journeyman are likewise settled, also any obligations towards his fellow-workmen. On arriving at a fresh town, the society there always inquires of the branch at the last city in which he worked whether the member had cleared off all scores." It is the *Rouleur* who procures the number of men required by a master, who, however, must not employ in one shop the members of two different societies; though, if he is dissatisfied with the members of one great division, he may discharge all in his employ, and seek assistance from the chiefs of another division. In the event of a master seriously offending the society, he is placed under an interdict, and if his fellow-masters support him the whole town is banned.

The manner of providing work for members—the technical term is *embauchage*—which differs in the different systems—is described. Of other customs there is the regular convoy or *Conduite en règle*, which attends a companion when leaving a city to resume his travels. Respecting this we are told that "the leave taking with his master was usually on a Saturday afternoon. The special assembly took place in the evening. On Sunday morning he treated his friends, and the convoy then started. All the members who are anxious to assist decorate themselves in full companionage colours and a band, or at least a fiddler, is commonly engaged. First starts the *Rouleur*, carrying the knapsack or bundle of the traveller, then the *premier* companion and the departing brother arm in arm, the others follow two and two, all of course armed with their long canes. Thus they pass through the gates, singing their companionage songs, and having arrived at some distance from the town, in a wood or other quiet place, 'a ceremony takes place, which differs according to the society.' Perdiguier is far too conscientious to describe this ceremony, but he adds 'they howl, or not, as the case may be, but in all cases they drink.'" Sometimes this leads to the dispatch by an hostile society of a false or fictitious convoy, which arranges matters so as to meet the regular convoy on its return to the city, and a regular *topage* or fight takes place. As to the *Conduite de Grenoble*, or Grenoble convoy, Bro. Gould tells us it "is called into requisition when a companion has disgraced himself or his society. In full assembly he is forced on his knees, the fellows standing round and drinking to his 'eternal damnation' in flowing cups. Meanwhile he is compelled to drink water until nature rebels, and he is unable to imbibe any more, when it is poured over him in torrents. The glass which he uses is broken into fragments; his colours are torn from him and burned; the *Rouleur* then leads him round the room, each companion bestowing a buffet, less to hurt him than as a sign of contempt, and the door being opened, he is finally led to it, and ignominiously expelled."

The annual high festival commences with a special mass, after which the general assembly is held, and the officers elected for the ensuing year, the whole concluding with a banquet, followed by a dance, to which the companions invite their sweethearts and friends, a second dance usually taking place the following day, at which the masters and their families are present. This festival is fixed for the day of its patron saint, who is supposed to have exercised that particular Craft, the Stonemasons, however, selecting Ascension day. It should be noted that the Companions hold their festivities apart, to the exclusion of the aspirants; but the latter, though having a jollification of their own, cannot exclude the former. The Sons of Solomon, being one fraternity, hold joint meetings.

The following account of a funeral ceremony is worth giving in its entirety, the society undertaking all the expenses of interment. "The deceased is carried by four or six of his fellows, who change from time to time. On the coffin are placed two canes crossed, a square and compasses interlaced, and the colours of the society. Each Companion wears a black *crêpe* on his left arm and on his cane, and sports his colours. They march to the church, and thence to the cemetery in two lines, place the coffin on the edge of the grave, and form around it the 'living circle.' One of the Companions next addresses the mourners, all then kneel on one knee and offer a prayer to the Supreme Being. The coffin is lowered, and the *accolade* or *guilbrette* follows," consisting of the following ceremony. "Two canes are placed on the ground near the grave, so as to form a cross. Two Companions take their places, each within one of the quarters so formed; turn half round on the left foot, carrying the right foot forward so as to face each other, and occupy with their feet all four quarters of the cross; then, taking each other by the right hand, they whisper in one another's ear and embrace. All perform the *guilbrette* in turn, kneel once more on the edge of the grave, offer up a prayer, throw their pellets of earth on the coffin, and retire. In a few Crafts the concluding portion of the ceremony is slightly varied, the address to the mourners is diversified by lamentable cries, of which the public can understand nothing. This is evidently a further instance of 'howling.' Perdiguier does not clearly indicate whether the *accolade* takes place or not. When the coffin has been lowered, a Companion descends and places himself beside it; a cloth is stretched over the mouth of the grave, and lamentations arise from below, to which the Companions above reply. If this ceremony takes place for a Companion Carpenter of Soubise, 'something occurs at this moment, of which I am not permitted to speak.' I am inclined to think that Perdignier has here forgotten his usual caution, and says too much; there can be little doubt that the masked Companion gives the *guilbrette*, or some modification thereof, to the deceased."

Of other customs that of the Stonemasons, Joiners, and Locksmiths establishing and maintaining technical schools in all the towns of the Tour de France is singled out for mention; as also that of the same three Crafts with the Carpenters, all which owed a divided allegiance, whereby when one family was well established in a particular city, the others refrained from intruding. This supremacy was sometimes determined by a trial of skill (*concours*), while sometimes it was settled by a fight, instances of which are cited.

(To be continued.)

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INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

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CASTLE LODGE, No. 1621.

THE installation meeting was held on Friday, the 26th October, at the Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth, when there were present Bros. E. M. Southwell W.M., Thomas Whitefoot jun. S.W. W.M. elect, W. L. Southwell J.W., Hubert Smith Treasurer, H. E. Roberts Secretary, J. H. Cooksey S.D., T. F. Nock J.D., J. Sewell Organist, W. Westcott I.G., George Westcott and Alf. Bethell Stewards, W. Simms I.P.M., and P.M.'s T. Pratt, H. B. Southwell and E. Jones Chittey; also Bros. H. J. Skelding, J. W. Chadwick, Thos. Whitefoot, Ernest Cooper, T. M. Deighton, Rev. R. Lucas, A. S. Trevor, and H. Goodall Tyler. As visiting brethren there were Bros. A. Green 498 P.G.D.C. Worcestershire, Jas. Turner S.D. 254, Jno. Bodenham 1896 P.P.G.S.W., Jas. Smart 1896 P.P.G.O., T. R. Jones P.M. 293, Jno. Cresswell 377, Charles Lewis 1896, T. C. Bird 1896, D. R. Davies 357, W. Barkley 280 P.P.G.S.W. Worcestershire, J. T. Meredith 1874 P.G.D.C. Worcestershire, G. W. Naylor 1874 P.P.G.O. Worcestershire, G. Holdsworth 377, S. Boddington I.P.M. 1016, E. M. Wakeman 262 P.P.S.W., and James Cartwright Tyler 1896. Lodge was opened and advanced, when the Worshipful Master elect, Bro. T. Whitefoot junior, was presented, and the brethren below the degree of Master having withdrawn, a Board of Installed Masters was opened by P.M. Chittey, who also conducted the ceremony, with great regularity and ability. The W.M. invested his Officers as follow:—W. L. Southwell S.W., J. H. Cooksey J.W., Rev. R. Lucas Chaplain, H. Smith Treasurer, H. E. Roberts Secretary, T. F. Nock S.D., W. Westcott J.D., J. Sewell Org., G. Westcott I.G., A. Bethell and H. J. Skelding Stewards, and H. Goodall Tyler. Before closing the Lodge the W.M. presented Bro. E. M. Southwell with a P.M.'s jewel, which had been voted him by the brethren, and in doing so complimented him upon the excellent manner in which he had presided over his Lodge during the year. In returning thanks Bro. Southwell testified to the able manner in which he had been supported by every officer in the Lodge, and thanked them for their unwearying zeal. Lodge was then closed, and the brethren retired to the banqueting-room where a magnificent spread awaited them. The brethren having duly refreshed themselves, did honour to the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts. The toast of the Provincial Officers was responded to by Bros. Bodenham, Smart, and Jones, the former complimenting the Castle Lodge very highly upon its working, whilst the latter, during an eloquent speech, said, "I shall not be improperly exposing secrets if I state that Bro. Sir Offley Wakeman D.P.G.M. told us, after his recent visit to the 'Castle,' that it was the best worked Lodge in Shropshire." The toast of the Visitors was ably acknowledged by Bro. Barkley, who expressed the pleasure he and the visiting brethren had felt in being present to witness such excellent work. Some capitally rendered songs were interspersed with the toasts, and a most enjoyable evening was spent, probably the most brilliant since the foundation of the Lodge.

PRUDENT BRETHREN LODGE, No. 145.

THE first meeting since the vacation was held on the 23rd ult., at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, under the Presidency of the W.M. Bro. Kerrell, J. Read S.W., Brock J.W. Bro. T. Bull (Treasurer) was unavoidably absent through indisposition. D. Haslett P.M. Secretary, G. Banks S.D., Masters J.D., Hampton as I.G., Cox W.S., Reinhardt Tyler; C. A. Woods I.P.M.; P.M.'s J. H. Leggott, Lister, Purkess, G. S. States P.G.S., E. H. Thiellay P.P.G.P. Middlesex, &c. Visitors—H. M. Appleton S.W. 1381, E. Swanborough P.M. 1319, Green P.M. 27, W. Daniell W.M. 1107, J. W. Hiscox I.P.M. 1512, E. Lloyd 1141, and H. M. Levy P.M. 188. After the formal opening of Lodge, the minutes were read and confirmed. A ballot was taken for the admission of Mr. D. E. Davies; and this being unanimously in favour, that gentleman was duly initiated into the Order. Bro. Capt W. F. P. Moore answered the usual questions, and was duly passed to the 2nd degree. Both ceremonies being ably rendered by the W.M. A vote of condolence was proposed to the widow of the late Bro. Walker. The W.M. and brethren all expressed regret at the enforced absence of the worthy Treasurer, Bro. T. Bull; all wished him a speedy recovery and it was agreed that a letter be sent to him from the Lodge to that effect. After Lodge was closed, the brethren sat down to a very excellent banquet and dessert, provided by Messrs. Spiers and Pond (Limited), and superintended by Brother Dawkins. The Worshipful Master in proposing the loyal toasts remarked, he did not intend to give long speeches. In speaking to the toast of the Initiate, the W.M. said Bro. D. E. Davies had paid great attention to the ceremony, and doubtless would become a good Mason. Bro. Davies appropriately responded. Bro. C. A. Wood I.P.M. proposed the health of the W.M., and spoke of his popularity as a man and a Mason. The brethren had had an opportunity of seeing Bro. Kerrell's working that evening, which was everything that could be desired. In reply, the W.M. said he was grateful to know that during his occupation of the chair he had given them satisfaction, it would be his continued aim to do this. In speaking of the Past Masters, the W.M. said the I.P.M. is one of the hardest working Masons in London. Whether in Craft or Arch Masonry he is always at his post to do his duty; a more genial friend could not be found. The other Past Masters had all done meritorious work for the Lodge, and were ever ready to strive for its advancement. Bro. C. A. Wood I.P.M., in a characteristic speech, responded; he thanked the W.M. for his kind remarks. Bro. Purkess followed; although he had not been present for nearly three years, he had been pleased to learn the Lodge was in a prosperous condition. For the Visitors, who were next complimented, Bros. E. Swanborough, H. M. Levy and others responded. All complimented the W.M., and gave credit to the Officers for their excellent working. In proposing the toast of the Treasurer and Secretary, allusion was again made by the W.M. to the enforced absence of Bro. Bull. Both he and the Secretary, Bro. Haslett, worked zealously to sustain the prestige of the Lodge, and their efforts were highly appreciated by the members. Several other toasts were offered before the summons was given for the Tyler to close the meeting. The proceedings throughout were of a most harmonious character.

SELWYN LODGE, No. 1901.

THE regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, 18th October, at the East Dulwich Hotel. The W.M., Bro. Bellis, advanced Bro. Dadd jun. to the sublime degree of M.M., and passed Bro. Palmer. Mr. Joseph Henry Stevenson (who had been previously ballotted for) was duly initiated into the mysteries of the Craft. The W.M. can be conscientiously congratulated on his very efficient staff of Officers; visitors generally express themselves to the effect "that they have never seen the work done so well." The M.C., Bro. P.M. Foye, looks well after the business connected with the Lodge. After the labours of the day, the brethren sat down to a very excellent banquet, supplied by the worth host, Bro. Gurney. Among the visitors present were—Bros. Wallis P.M. of the City of London, Leonard W.M. Royal Hanover, Vail Excelsior, Hill Suburban, Forbes P.M. Sphinx, Meggey Hope of Charity, Penny Henry Muggeridge, Bridger Royal Jubilee, Auld Fitzroy. Amongst the members present were Bros. Burnett S.W., Anderson S.D., Wimble J.D., Powles J.W., Hook P.M. Sec., Eagle Treas., Foye P.M.; also Bros. Wells, Dadd jun., Eagle, Beck, Searley, Rowan, Gauntlett, Bridgman, Davis, Lightfoot, Garney sen., Gurney jun., Shaws, Phillips, Terry, Smeeting, Dean, Campbell, Bosher, Bullimore, and Constable. After having listened to some good speeches and capital songs, well accompanied, the brethren separated.

POLISH NATIONAL CHAPTER, No. 534.

THE first meeting of the Companions of this Chapter for the present season was held at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Thursday, 25th ult., under the presidency of Comp. W. Paas M.E.Z.; Comps. Hyde Clarke P.Z. H., J. F. Lowden J., Dr. Jagielski S.N., and Dr. Jackson P.S. The report of the Auditors was read and confirmed, and congratulations were given that the funds of the Chapter were in such an improving condition. All other business being completed, the Convocation was closed in due form. Refreshments were partaken of; after the usual Loyal and Royal Arch toasts had been given, Comp. Paas, in a short but forcible speech, alluded with pleasure to the improving condition of the Chapter, especially giving thanks to Comp. Nowakowski, who had supported the Chapter during its depression, with funds out of his own pocket. Also touching allusion was made to the fact of our worthy and esteemed Bro. Sir Moses Montefiore that day entering on his 100th year, and congratulations were tendered for his continuance in good health. Several of the Companions contributed to the harmony of the evening; this was very pleasantly spent.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

WE were quite prepared for complaints against the Jurors' awards at the now late Fisheries Exhibition. They always arise, and not angels from heaven could please inventors. Making allowance, therefore, for the difficulties that jurors have invariably to encounter, and fully discounting Brother John Banting Rogers' claim, we think he has just cause of complaint against those gentlemen who recently adjudicated upon Life Saving Appliances at Sea, shown at the Fisheries Exhibition. Capt. Prowse, R.N. (Board of Trade), Admiral Robinson (late of the National Life Boat Institution), Capt. Sargent, R.N. (late of the Coastguard Service), and the Representative of the United States' Life Boat Saving Appliances, were the jurors in question. Brother Rogers says, that the three first-named gentleman have seen his invention at work years ago, and know that he has beaten the rocket apparatus of the country on several occasions. As far back as 1868 he won the prize offered to the world by the Shipwrecked Mariners' and Fishermen's Royal Benevolent Society, "for the best means of communicating between ship and shore or vessels at sea." Admiral Robinson, who witnessed the trials on that occasion, says Bro. Rogers, "expressed himself satisfied that I had achieved a success." On several occasions the superiority of Bro. Rogers' inventions was proved, and notably at Paris, in 1875, when in a competition he beat a French system, and "Capt. Prowse with fourteen picked coast-guardsmen," while only nine landsmen worked his own apparatus, which they had never seen before. He took first prize, the lowest being awarded to Captain Prowse. Captain Sargent witnessed experiments at Folkestone in 1876, approved of what he saw, and told Bro. Rogers "that the apparatus appeared perfect in every respect." In addition to these triumphs, the Admiralty awarded Bro. Rogers £200 after severe official trials of his apparatus at Sheerness. He also gained the only gold medal for Life Saving Appliances offered at an exhibition held at the Royal Aquarium in 1878. Add to all these recognitions of merit, testimonials signed by over 500 master mariners holding certificates as captains of the Mercantile Marine, 150 pilots of the Tyne, by 40 men of Cullercoats, and by over 3,000 British seamen who presented Bro. Rogers with an illuminated vellum at a public meeting where Mr. (now) Sir Thomas Brassey presided." It seems passing strange, after what we have recorded, that the jurors in question should have passed over Bro. Rogers' inventions without even naming them. We have no reason to question their honour, and it would be rash on our part to challenge their judgment. What, then, is the explanation? We confess we are puzzled.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
143—St. Thomas, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street
196—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1572—Carnarvon, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
1622—Rose, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.

1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
1466—Hova Ecclesia, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton
1567—Elliot, Railway Hotel, Feltham

MONDAY, 5th NOVEMBER.

12—Fortitude and Old Cumberland, 139 Leadenhall-street
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
25—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
72—Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
144—St. Luke, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
188—Joppa, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
256—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1319—Asaph, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1435—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1469—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1606—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst).
1669—Royal Leopold, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1853—Caxton, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
1934—Wickham, St. Peter's Hall, Wickham Park, Brockley
1966—Priory Lodge of Acton, Royal Oak Assembly Hall, High Street, Acton
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1196—Urban, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 1615—Bayard, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
M.M. 139—Panmure, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.

37—Anchor and Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Church Institute, Bolton-le-Moors
53—Royal Sussex, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard-street, Bath
119—Sun, Square, and Compasses, Freemasons' Hall, College-st., Whitehaven
133—Harmony, Ship Hotel, Faversham
154—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
156—Harmony, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
199—Peace and Harmony, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover
236—York, Masonic Hall, York
338—Vitruvian, Royal Hotel, Ross, Herefordshire
381—Harmony and Industry, Smalley's Hotel, Market street, Over Darwen
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
395—Guy, Crown Hotel, Leamington Priors
431—St. George, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, N. Shields
441—Three Grand Principles, Red Lion Hotel, Petty Curry, Cambridge
478—Churchhill, Masonic Hall, Oxford
482—St. James's, Masonic Rooms, Wretham Road, Handsworth, Staffordshire
597—St. Cybi, Town Hal, Holyhead
823—St. Cuthbergs, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
850—St. Oswald, Town Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire
1009—Shakspeare, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
1045—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham, Cheshire
1050—Gundulph, King's Head Hotel, Rochester
1051—Rowley, Athenæum, Lancaster
1077—Wilton, Red Lion Inn, Blackley, Lancashire
1108—Royal Wharfedale, Private Room, Boroughgate, Otley, Yorks
1124—St. Oswald, Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Oswestry
1180—Forward, Masonic Rooms, New Hall-street, Birmingham
1211—Goderich, Masonic Hall, Gt. George-street, Leeds
1239—Wentworth, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1302—De Warren, Masonic Hall, White Swan Hotel, Halifax
1380—Skelmersdale, Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, Liverpool
1440—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1519—Albert Edward, Albion Hotel, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington
1573—Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Caer-street, Swansea
1578—Merlin, New Inn Hotel, Pontypridd, South Wales
1676—St. Nicholas, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
1798—Zion, Hulme Town Hall, Manchester
R.A. 380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley
M.M. 12—Minerva, Masonic Hall, Prince Street, Hull

TUESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER.

Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
7—Royal York of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
9—Albion, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
18—Old Dundee, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
101—Temple, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
141—Faith, Queen Anne's Restaurant, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park Station, at 8. (Instruction)
166—Union, Criterion, W.
172—Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
217—Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
765—St. James, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie, Masters' Tavern, Prowall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst).
1260—Duke of Edinburgh, Cape of Good Hope Tavern, Commercial Road
1331—Golden Rule, Café Royal, Regent-street, W
1298—Royal Standard, Club, Upper-street, Islington
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, Horns Tavern, Kennington
1397—Anerley, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
1473—Henley, Three Crowns, Woolwich
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Walthamstow
1693—Kingsland, Old Cock Tavern, Highbury-corner, Islington
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)
M.M. 1—St. Mark's, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
R.C. 72—Canterbury, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square

70—St. John, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymou
103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.
134—Marquis of Granby, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham
158—Adams, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
209—Etonian, Masonic Hall, Windsor
226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
246—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
265—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
315—Royal York, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
364—Cambrian, Masonic Hall, Neath.
393—St. David, Masons' Hall, The Parade, Berwick
493—Royal Lebanon, Spread Eagle, Gloucester
558—Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone.
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
685—Northumberland, Assembly Rooms, Westgate-road, Newcastl
702—Sherborne, Subscription Rooms, Stroud, Gloucestershire
734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Bridlington Quay.
794—Warden, Royal Hotel, Sutton Coldfield
804—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant.
847—Fortescue, Manor House, Honiton, Devon.
948—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linslade, Leighton Bussard
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
995—Furness, Masonic Hall, Ulverston.
1002—Skiddaw, Lodge Room, Market-place, Cockermouth.
1134—Newall, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
1244—Marwood, Freemasons' Hall, Redcar.
1322—Waverley, Caledonia Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1336—Square and Compass, Corn Exchange, Wrexham.
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 8. (Instruction.)
1488—St. Eleth, Castle Hotel, Amlwch, Anglesea
1619—Sackville, Crown Hotel, East Grinstead
1674—Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Bank Buildings, Sussex Street, Rhyl
1750—Coleridge, Sandringham House, Clevedon.
R.A. 203—St. John of Jerusalem, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
R.A. 800—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
R.A. 881—Scarsdale, Masonic Hall, Chesterfield
R.A. 784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
R.A. 938—Grosvenor, Masonic Hall, New Street Birmingham
R.A. 1138—Devon, Masonic Hall, Devon Square, Newton Abbey
M.M. 69—United Service, Assembly Rooms, Brompton, Chatham.

WEDNESDAY, 7th NOVEMBER.

Grand Chapter, Freemasons' Hall, at 6
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
511—Zetland, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1491—Athenæum, Athenæum, Camden Road, N.
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds Hotel, Up. Richmond-rd. S. W
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1687—The Rothesay, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's Inn Fields
1766—St. Leonard, Town Hall, Shoreditch
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1827—Alliance, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 1471—Islington, Cock Tavern, Highbury
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

74—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
86—Loyalty, Masonic Hall, Prescot, Lancashire
298—Harmony, Masonic Rooms, Ann-street, Rochdale
326—Moira, Freemasons' Hall, Park-street, Bristol
327—Wigton St. John, Lion and Lamb, Wigton
406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
429—Royal Navy, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
611—Marches, Old Rectory, Ludlow
645—Humphrey Chetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
678—Earl Ellesmere, Church Hotel, Kersley, Farnworth, near Bolton.
838—Franklin, Peacock and Royal Hotel, Boston
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
992—St. Thomas, Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton
1010—Kingston, Masonic Hall, Worship-street, Hull
1013—Royal Victoria, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland. (Instruction.)
1065—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
1091—Erme, Erme House, Ivybridge, Devon
1167—Alnwick, Masonic Hall, Clayport-street, Alnwick
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
1218—Prince Alfred, Commercial Hotel, Mossley, near Manchester
1274—Earl of Durham, Freemasons' Hall, Chester-le-Street
1323—Talbot, Masonic Rooms, Wind-street, Swansea
1335—Lindsay, 20 King-street, Wigan
1354—Marquis of Lorne, Masonic Rooms, Leigh, Lancashire
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 193 North Hi-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst)
1363—Tyndall, Town Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester
1431—St. Alphege, George Hotel, Solihull
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1620—Marlborough, Derby Hall, Tue Brook, Liverpool
1842—St. Leonards, Concert Rooms, St. Leonard's-on-Sea
1903—Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
R.A. 126—Nativity, Cross Keys Inn, Barnsley
R.A. 249—Old Globe, London-borough Rooms, Scarborough
R.A. 221—St. John, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton
R.A. 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George Street, Leeds
R.A. 477—Fidelity, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead
R.A. 625—Devonshire, Norfolk Arms Hotel, Glossop
M.M. 36—Furness, Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness
R.C.—Palatine, Palatine Hotel, Manchester

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THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBER.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
19—Royal Athelstan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
91—Regularity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
206—Friendship, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
238—Pilgrim, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
263—Bank of England, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
534—Polish National, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
657—Canonbury, Albion, Aldersgate-street
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
879—Southwark, Southwark Park Tavern
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1076—Capper, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1425—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-road, Paddington
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1457—Bagshaw, Princes Hall, Princes-road, Buckhurst Hill
1471—Islington, Cock Tavern, Highbury
1523—St. Mary Magdalene, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
1598—Ley Spring, Red Lion, Leytonstone
1599—Skelmersdale, Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street, E.C.
1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up. St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
1642—Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct).
1708—Plucknett, Bald Faced Stag, East Finchley
1797—Creaton, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1804—Coborn, Vestry Hall, Bow
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1987—Strand, Ashley's Hotel, Covent Garden
R.A. 140—St. George's, Green Man Hotel, Blackheath
R.A. 538—Vane, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 7. (Instruction)
R.C. 42—St. George, 33 Golden Square, W

35—Medina, 85 High-street, Cowes
97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Toward-road, Sunderland.
112—St. George, Masonic Hall, Fore-street Hill, Exeter
116—Royal Lancashire, Swan Hotel, Colne
139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury
216—Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.
240—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
283—Amity, Swan Hotel, Market-place, Haslingden
333—Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston
337—Candour, New Masonic Rooms, Uppermill, Saddleworth
339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith, Cumberland.
341—Wellington, Cinque Ports Hotel, Rye
344—Faith, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe, Lancashire
469—Hundred of Elloe, Masonic Rooms, London Road, Spalding.
477—Mersey, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead.
546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline-street, Longton, Staffor .
636—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Morpeth
659—Blagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blyth
732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.
739—Temperance, Masonic Room, New-street, Birmingham.
78 -Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
786—Croxteth United Service, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
945—Abbey, Abbey Council Chamber, Abingdon, Berks
991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.
1055—Derby, Knowsley's Hotel, Cheeth. n, Lancashire
1098—St. George, Private Room, Temperance Hotel, Tredegar, Mon.
1144—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne
1145—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington
1147—St. David, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. German's, Cornwall.
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1204—Royd, Imperial Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire.
1273—St. Michael, Free Church School-rooms, Sittingbourne
1369—Bala, Plasgoch Hotel, Bala
1416—Falcon, Masonic Hall, Castle Yard, Thirsk
1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon
1576—Dee, Union Hotel, Parkgate, Cheshire
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1583—Corbet, Corbet Arms, Towyn
1697—Hospitality, Royal Hotel, Waterfoot, near Manchester
1782—Machen, Swan Hotel, Coleshill
1911—De La Pré, Masonic Hall, Northampton
1915—Gravstone, Forester's Hall, Whitstable
R.A. 51—Patriotic, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester
R.A. 220—Harmony, Wellington Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
R.A. 254—Trinity, Castle Inn, Coventry
R.A. 275—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
R.A. 461—Hwlfordd, Masonic Hall, Haverfordwest
R.A. 509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton-on-Tees
R.A. 613—Bridson, Masonic Hall, Southport
R.A. 723—Panmure, Masonic Hall, Barrack Road, Aldershot
R.A. 818—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Lion Street, Abergavenny
R.A. 889—Dobie, Griffin Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames
R.A. 1130—De Mowbray, George Hotel, Melton Mowbray
M.M. 16—Friendship, 2 St. Stephen's Street, Devonport
K.T. 21—Salamanca, Masonic Hall, Halifax

FRIDAY, 9th NOVEMBER.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.
33—Britannic, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
134—Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
167—Bedford, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
177—Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
885—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1305—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
M.M. 198—Croydon, 105 High Street, Croydon
R.C. 3—Mount Calvary, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square

36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary's-street, Cardiff.
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
458—Aire and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse-steet, Goole.
526—Honour, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton
662—Dartmouth, Dartmouth Hotel, West Bromwich
697—United, George Hotel Colchester.
815—Blair, Town Hall, Stretford-road, Hulme
916—Hartington, Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne
1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Parliament-street, Harrogate
1087—Beaudesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard
1143—Royal Denbigh, Council Room, Denbigh
1299—Rock, Royal Rock Hotel, Rock Ferry
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 81—Royal York, Private Rooms, Doric Place, Woodbridge
R.A. 993—Alexandra, Medway Hotel, Levenshulme
K.T.—Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Huddersfield
K.T. 126—De Warenne, Royal Pavilion, Brighton

SATURDAY, 10th NOVEMBER.

108—London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
173—Phœnix, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1328—Granite, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1426—The Great City, Cannon Street Hotel
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, Swan Hotel, Battersea
1584—Loyalty and Charity, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
1607—Loyalty, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1686—Paxton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1743—Perseverance, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1964—Clerkenwell, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green
M.M. 234—Brixton, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

309—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
R.C. 43—Eureka, Masonic Rooms, Pavilion, Brighton

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:o:—

St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction, No. 144.—A meeting was held on Friday, the 26th ult., at Bro. Pope's, the White Hart, King's Road, Chelsea. Present—Bros. Markland I.P.M. 144 W.M., Cox W.M. 144 S.W., Murch J.W., R. Byrnes P.M. Sec., R. J. Taylor P.M. S.D. Past Masters Bros. Stuart (Preceptor), Pope; Ansell, Brandon, Fromholtz, Jones, W. W. Morgan, &c., &c. Lodge was formally opened and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge opened in the second, and Bro. Ansell offered himself as a candidate for the sublime degree, and was examined and entrusted. After Lodge had been further advanced, the ceremony of raising was carefully rehearsed by the W.M., who gave the traditional history and explained the tracing board of the degree. Lodge was then resumed, and Bro. Morgan gave his popular lecture, "The Masonic Institutions; their Establishment and Development," to a most attentive audience. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Morgan, who was also complimented by having the honorary membership of the Lodge conferred upon him. In acknowledging the honour done him, Bro. Morgan said he feared the state of his health had rendered his efforts less vigorous than he could have desired, but he felt great pleasure in having received so much attention at the hands of the brethren, and would have infinite gratification in complying with their request to revisit them at an early date. Lodge was then closed.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Held at the Jolly Farmers, Brother Langdale's, Southgate-road N., on Saturday 27th October. Present:—Bros. Fenner W.M., Moss S.W., Powell J.W., Gribbell S.D., Cohen J.D., Ashton I.G., Pearcy Preceptor, Galer Secretary; also forty-one other brethren. The Lodge was opened in due form and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Lodge was opened to the third degree and resumed to the first, when the W.M. at once proceeded to work the Fifteen Sections, with the assistance of Bros. Ashton, Robinson, Galer, Pearcy, Sparrow, Cull, and Powell in the first lecture; Bros. Dixie, Moss, Weeden, and Powell in the second; Brothers Gribbell, Galer and Cohen in the third. The following brethren were unanimously elected members, Bros. Patten 813, Saint 193, Isaacs 511, O'Donnell 1524, Amey 1326, Coker 581, L. Prager 15, and J. Very. Cordial votes of thanks were accorded to the W.M. for the excellent way in which he had worked the sections, and to the brethren who had assisted him. Nothing further having offered for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed in ancient form and adjourned to Saturday next, 3rd November, when Brother C. G. Sparrow, W.M. of the Lodge of Perseverance 1743, has kindly accepted an invitation to rehearse the ceremony of installation. Brethren who can make it convenient to attend will receive a hearty welcome from the members of this the oldest Lodge of Instruction in existence.

Lodge of St. John, No. 221.—A weekly meeting for emergency business was held at Bolton, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at seven o'clock. Present—Bros. John Isherwood W.M., Jabez Boothroyd I.P.M., Edwin Melrose S.W., Peter Bradburn J.W., G. P. Brockbank P. Prov. G.S.D. G. Steward Scotland Treasurer, Charles Crompton S.D., James Walker J.D., W. Chambers I.G., W. Seddon and R. Cuerden Stewards, H. J. Briscoe Organist, Thos. Higson Tyler; P.M. Thomas Morris; also Bros. E. M. Makin, R. J. Chirnside, J. R. Haslam. Brother Makin having passed a satisfactory

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examination as an E. A. was entrusted with the test of merit and retired. Lodge was then advanced to the second degree, when Bro. Makin was readmitted and passed by the W.M. (Bro. Isherwood); the working tools of the degree were explained by Brother Edwin Melrose S.W. Lodge closed in harmony at eight o'clock.

William Preston Lodge of Instruction, No 766.—Held at the St. Andrew's Hall, George-street, Baker-street, W., on Friday evening, 26th October. Bros. Cursons W.M., G. Tribble P.M. S.W., Halliday J.W., Robinson S.D., Simpson J.D., Steng I.G.; also Bros. F. Smith, C. Wood, and G. Coop Preceptor. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Lodge was opened in the second degree. The Preceptor, with the assistance of the brethren, worked the first section of the lecture. Bro. Robinson having offered himself as candidate for raising, answered the usual questions, and was entrusted. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and the ceremony of raising was ably rehearsed by the W.M. Bro. Tribble was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. The Preceptor informed the brethren that the Fifteen Sections would be worked in the Manchester Lodge of Instruction, No. 179, held at the Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, on Saturday evening, 3rd November, at seven o'clock; and also at the United Strength Lodge of Instruction, held at the Hope, Stanhope-street, Regent's Park, on Wednesday evening, 7th November, also at seven, the attendance of brethren being cordially invited. The Lodge was then closed in ancient form, and in perfect harmony.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.— A meeting was held on Friday, 26th October, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. Present:—Bros. Botley W.M., Blasby S.W., Maton J.W., Weeden S.D., Dixie J.D., Monson I.G. The work included the rehearsal of the ceremonies of raising and passing. It is intended to hold the annual dinner soon, and also to rehearse the ceremonies of consecration and installation. The Lodge of Instruction now meets every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Brothers C. H. and F. Botley are the Hon. Secretaries, and Bro. C. Andrews P.M. the Preceptor.

New Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 813.—The usual meeting of the above Lodge was held on Wednesday, at the Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road. Bro. R. M. Jones occupied the chair, supported by Bros. Western S.W., A. Potter J.W., Cusworth P.M. Preceptor, F. Perl Secretary, Galer S.D., Lone J.D., Halford I.G.; also Bros. Trewinnard P.M., Weeden, Williams, Trick, Ockelford. After preliminaries, the W.M. proceeded to rehearse the initition ceremony. Bro. Williams proved himself efficient to be passed, and was entrusted; he then acted as candidate for the rehearsal of the ceremony of the second degree. Bro. Weeden answered the questions leading to the third, and was entrusted. Lodge was advanced, and the ceremony of raising was ably rehearsed. Bro. Western was elected to occupy the chair at the ensuing meeting. A letter was read from Bro. A. Perl, tendering his resignation, which was received, with regret. Bro. Trewinnard was unanimously elected Treasurer in his stead. Bros. Cusworth and F. Perl were re-elected, the former to the office of Preceptor, and the latter to that of Secretary. Nothing further offering for the advancement of the Lodge, it was closed and adjourned until Wednesday, 7th November, at the hour of eight p.m. precisely.

Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, No. 1507.—There was a very large attendance of the members and supporters of this Lodge of Instruction at "The Moorgate," 15 Finsbury Pavement, on Monday evening last, when the Fifteen Sections were worked under the presidency of Bro. J. R. Stacey P.M. 180, who was assisted by members of the Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, No. 1056. The establishment where the members of No. 1507 Lodge of Instruction now meet has recently changed hands, and the new proprietors, with a spirit of enterprise that we consider most commendable, have already effected, and are still carrying out, most extensive alterations, which will materially add to the convenience and comfort of those who patronise them. The Lodge room has undergone a complete transformation, and may now be considered one of the best appointed and most desirable rooms for the purposes it is intended in the metropolis. Bro. Stacey was supported by Bros. Larchin P.M. 1541, and Abell P.M. 1599, who respectively filled the chairs of Senior and Junior Warden. Bro. W. M. Stiles (Preceptor) occupied the chair of I.P.M., while Bros. Scales (Treasurer) and Storr (Secretary) fulfilled their respective duties. To the following members were allotted the several sections: First Lecture—Bros. Appleton, Shaw, Giddings, Fitzpatrick, Snelling, Larchin, J. A. Powell; Second Lecture—Bros. Jenkins, Abell, Gush, Fox, Fenner; Third Lecture—Bros. E. Storr, Larchin, Gush. The work was admirably conducted by Bro. Stacey, who enjoys a well-earned reputation for skill as a Craftsman, and on the completion of his duties a hearty vote of thanks was passed to him for his attendance. The brethren who assisted also were complimented, while the honorary membership of the Lodge was conferred on Bro. Abell, the J.W., both Bros. Stacey and Larchin having at an earlier date been made the recipients of this mark of the esteem in which they are held by the members. The replies elicited were brief, but were to the purpose, and all expressed their satisfaction with the way in which the arrangements had been carried out. A considerable addition was made to the number on the roll of membership; there were, during the evening, as many as 100 brethren present.

Rose Lodge of Instruction, No. 1622.—On Thursday evening, the 25th ultimo, the brethren of this Lodge—so named after Bro. D. Rose, the Preceptor, whose name is as familiar among the brethren of the gentle Craft as household words—assembled at the Stirling Castle Hotel, Church-street, Camberwell, for the purpose of working the Fifteen Sections. The following brethren occupied the respective positions indicated, namely, Bros. Rose P.M. W.M., Hilton S.W., W. C. Page J.W., Wishart I.G., Grummant Secretary. Business commenced at seven, when the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed, after which the Lodge was opened to the third degree and then resumed. The working of the first lecture was gone through by the following brethren:—Brothers Leonard, Stone, Wishart, Stope, Murche, the W.M., and Hilton; the second lecture was worked by Bros. Wishart, Grummant, Voisey (two sections), and Hilton. The third lecture was undertaken by Bros. W. C. Page, Vincent, and Grummant. The time occupied was two hours and a half, no prompting being needed. At the close, about twenty brethren were added as members, and Bro. J. Richards, P.M. Lodge 1329, in an excellent speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the W.M. and the brethren who had laboured during the evening. This was seconded by Bro. Brinton S.D. 1329, and carried. After the compliment had been appropriately replied to, the Lodge was closed in due form. This Lodge of Instruction has hitherto met at the Walmer Castle, but has now been removed, owing to the rapid increase of its members. During the evening the spacious room of the new quarters of the brethren was crowded in every part. Bro. Terry, of the United Pilgrims Lodge, is the Manager, and he attended to the comforts of the brethren. The Panmure Lodge of Mark Master Masons holds a Chapter of Instruction here, under the Preceptorship of Bro. Poore P.M., every Friday evening. We anticipate that this hotel will in future become a centre of Freemasonry in this locality.

St. George's Lodge, No. 1723.—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 24th October, at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton. Brethren present—Bros. R. Latham W.M., W. Court I.P.M., W. Blair P.M. as S.W., E. G. Harwood J.W., John Priestly Chaplain, G. Ferguson P.M. Prov. G.S. of W. Treas., N. Nicholson P.M. Secretary, A. Cosgrave S.D., G. B. Tong J.D., J. W. Taylor P.M. P.Prov. G. Organist M. of Ceremonies, T. E. Smith Organist, W. E. Bardsly I.G., J. W. Roiley Tyler, T. Naylor and B. Derham Stewards; P.M.'s G. P. Brookbank P. Prov. S.G.D. G.S. Scotland W.M. 37 Secretary 64 Treasurer 221, J. Heywood, T. Morris, J. H. Greenhalgh; Bros. J. Smith, W. Pendlebury, J. Fogg, T. M. Whewell, J. B. Bolton, J. Parkinson, T. Arden, J. Hall; Visitors—W. Bowden P.M. 1213 and 1814 P. Prov. G.S.B. West Lancashire, J. Andrews P.M. 1213 and 1268, J. McAdam 381, J. F. Skelton Junior Warden 146, C. Pontefract 337, J. F. Elleston 221, Richard Duxbury Worshipful Master 146. The Lodge was opened at 5 o'clock in the evening, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Gowanlock passed satisfactory examination and was entrusted. Opened in the second degree when Bro. Whewell underwent an examination as to his proficiency as a F.C.; this proving satisfactory he was entrusted and retired. Lodge was further advanced, when Brother Whewell was readmitted and raised to the degree of Master Mason by Brother Nathaniel Nicholson P.M. and Secretary, who also instructed him in the working tools of the degree. Lodge closed to the second, when Bro. Gowanlock was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Lodge closed to the first degree. Mr. Edwin Kershaw of Bolton was balloted for, elected, and initiated into Masonry by the W.M. (Bro. Latham), the working tools being explained by the J.W. and the customary charge given by Bro. G. P. Brookbank Senior P.M. Grand Steward of Scotland. An old member of the lodge was proposed as a candidate for rejoining, and one gentleman for initiation in the Lodge. Hearty good wishes were tendered by the visiting brethren, and a portion of the Ancient Rules and Charges read by the Senior Warden. After this the Lodge was closed in peace and harmony, at 8 o'clock.

Brixton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1949.—On Tuesday evening last, the 30th ult., at the Prince Regent Hotel, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, Bros. S. Richards W.M., Henry M. Williams S.W., G. W. Knight J.W., E. A. Francis Preceptor, C. H. Phillips Treas., R. Poore Acting Secretary, E. H. Albert S.D., A. Jones J.D., J. G. Banks I.G.; also Bros. J. Harling P.M., Hy. Baldwin J.W. 1949, J. Warren, W. Miller, H. Taylor, Hy. Stokes S.D. 1986, T. C. Edmonds 1507, J. H. Hudspohl 1669, F. Wootton, A. Martin, Sadler, F. Hill, C. J. Axford, G. F. Bruce 1507, H. J. Brotheridge 1649. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was ably rehearsed by the W.M., with Bro. Phillips as candidate. Bro. Edmonds proved his efficiency in the degree, and was duly entrusted. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed by the W.M., with Bro. Edmonds as candidate. Bro. Baldwin answered the usual questions most satisfactorily, and was duly entrusted. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of raising, Bro. Hy. Baldwin being the candidate. Lodge was regularly closed to the first degree. The Preceptor, Bro. E. A. Francis, having been elected W.M. for the ensuing week, promised to rehearse the ceremony of installation. Bro. G. F. Bruce 1507 and H. J. Brotheridge 1649 were elected members. After hearty good wishes, Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned to Tuesday next, at 8 p.m. After Lodge work the usual monthly meeting (first Tuesday) of the Benevolent Institution in connection with the Lodge will be held, and two ballots for £5 5s each will be taken.

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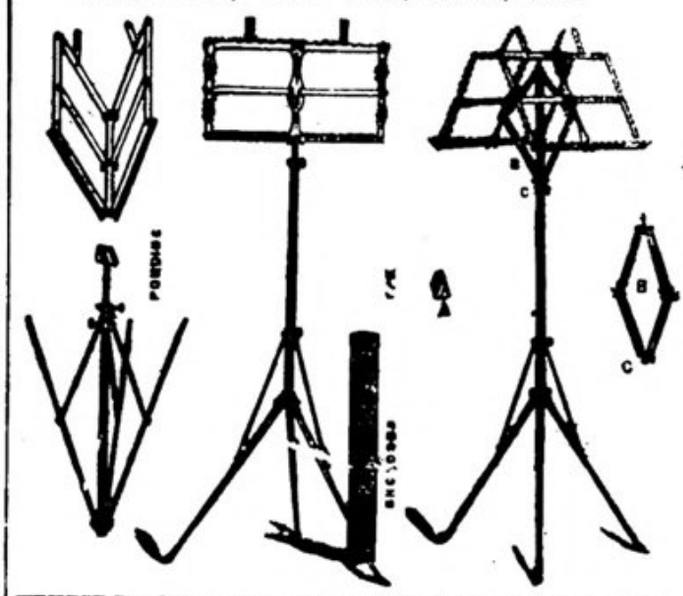

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THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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HALTING COUNSELS.

THERE is a *laissez faire* spirit abroad. Matters that were considered important, and which still await settlement, are now regarded with little respect in certain quarters. A mighty change has taken place, apparently without cause. The mass of the brethren may still feel the same interest in the question of the future Temple of the Craft; they may continue to think that there is something more than a mere whim in the desire of a large number of brethren who advocate a great change in the status a Past Master should hold upon joining a lodge. Whatever may be the fact with regard to them, it is quite certain that some who claim to speak *ex cathedrâ* have come to the conclusion that it would be better to leave well alone. They seem to think that Grand Lodge have done all that is required in one matter, and if they simply restore the old Temple they will have done all that is necessary. Just to keep their friends in countenance, they are prepared to accept some change in the kitchen department; in every other sense, "as you were" is the new policy. Men have a right to change their views; the effect of such change varies according to the position held by the human chameleon. Those who aspire to be leaders should first make themselves sure of their ground and only shift when compelled by the force of circumstances or the discovery of new facts. The mass who do not think, or who are guided by their feelings and friendships rather than by knowledge, may be expected to be fickle. We look for better things from those who should instruct others. When the calamitous fire took place at Freemasons' Hall, it was thought a good opportunity would be afforded for carrying out improvements, which until then were looked upon as much needed. Among these were an enlarged Temple, better offices for waiting and other purposes, and a library and museum. It is now held that it is only necessary to restore the one, and let the other questions slide into the tomb of forgotten or despised necessities. We cannot see the reason for this relapse into a worse feeling than that of indifferentism. If the late Temple was too small for its purpose in the past, surely if it were simply restored it would be less suitable in the future, for the Craft is more likely to grow than to diminish. It may not be necessary to build a Temple capable of seating fifteen hundred brethren, that would be virtually doubling its size. There are grave objections to this plan, but greater space is needed for the accomodation of the brethren, and to effect this purpose the skill of those versed in architecture should be called into exercise. The large scheme of the Special Committee has alarmed some of the brethren, and instead of seeking a more modest course, they resolve to do nothing. They argue against the purchase of Bro. Bacon's lease, they object to let another part of the premises out of their control for half a century. They are right in these conclusions. But the necessity for better accommodation is not thus satisfied, nor is the formation of a library and museum forwarded. It is urged as a reason for restoring the Temple now, that when Bro. Bacon's lease falls in it will be time enough to consider the whole question. If that be so, then all that was considered urgent a short time ago will become urgent again, and we shall see what we shall see. If those who reason thus mean what they say, in five years' time the whole question will be re-opened. The circumstances will be changed, and what is comparatively easy now would become difficult then, unless it is intended to commence forming a building fund at once that shall be large enough to meet the cost of any scheme, however elaborate. There are no signs of any such effort, although there are evidences of the existence of a very liberal spirit both among the blue and the red. Were such a fund started, and were it as successful as the most ardent supporter could desire, it would become a question whether any outlay should be incurred at present, while so much doubt exists as to the plans of the future. It will be urged that the Temple cannot remain in its present condition, nor is it desirable that it should, but better an eyesore than a wanton waste of money, which would result from mere restoration now and reconstruction five years hence. Something more than the re-building of the Temple is required by the majority of the Craft; by the minority it is only regarded as a question of time. It may be urged that waiting will save at least £6000 that Grand Lodge might now have to give Bro. Bacon for the remainder of his lease, but is it necessary to secure this part of the building at the present time? We do not hold with increasing the Temple to double its former size, and we are strongly inclined to think that the contemplated arrangements for tavern purposes might be much modified, if not almost altogether dispensed with. It is desirable that where Lodge and Chapter meetings are held, there the brethren should dine, but owing to various circumstances many members prefer to seek elsewhere the accommodation that is lacking at Freemasons' Hall. This has always been a defect, more or less, of the establishment. It cannot be altogether the result of want of room and convenience. There is something inherent in the spirit of management which either despises competition or refuses to enter into it. It may arise from a sense of monopoly; if so, then that feeling ought to have disappeared long ago. Fresh places are rising up which offer a tempting welcome to Lodges, and the tendency at the present time is to patronise these homes both of work and refreshment.

It is obvious, from what we have stated, that Grand Lodge cannot stand still. To advance one step now, and to have to retrace a dozen a few years hence, would not be the policy of prudent men. There seems little chance of the scheme submitted by the Special Building Committee going further than the Report and its entry on the minutes. Under these conflicting circumstances, it becomes difficult to know what to do. If we were sure that the same objections that are now urged against the erection of a building with its adjuncts worthy of the Masonic body of England would not be reproduced five years hence, we might be disposed to give the preference to delay. If a distinct pledge were given that the necessities of the whole case should be dealt with in a generous spirit, we should be tempted to warmly recommend delay. But experience proves that it is dangerous to discount the present by drawing upon the future, and that it is better "to bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of." First of all, it is necessary to ascertain whether any and what property can be obtained west of the present building. That decided, all the possibilities would be before the Grand Lodge. The

EPPS'S (GRATEFUL COMFORTING) COCOA.

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next step would be to decide upon requirements, and these should include an enlarged Temple, proper accommodation for members and officials, and a library and museum. The changes decided upon, there would be no difficulty in carrying them out. We are quite certain there would be no lack of funds, and the spirit that caused the erection of the parent building would revive in an even more vigorous degree in order to erect a Temple worthy of the noble Craft of Freemasonry, and a home fitted for the greatly increased number of brethren who now find it necessary to use it for ceremonial and business purposes.

The question as to the status of Past Masters stands in a somewhat different position to that of the rebuilding of the Temple. Specific action has already been taken in the former case, and the issue now is—shall that action stand, be modified, or reversed? We believe the majority of the brethren will decline to confirm the minutes, and if the counsel of the indifferent prevail, all the time that has been devoted to the consideration of the subject will be thrown away, and a spirit of resentment will be aroused. The vote of August was wrong, and the motion in its present form is objectionable, but it was the outcome of a grievance which was strongly felt by many brethren who are entitled to respect. They were in possession of what had been already done by alterations in the rules, and still felt something more was required, hence the action subsequently taken. To suppose, therefore, that what failed to stop them from pursuing their purpose is likely to induce them quietly to resign the fruits of their victory, is to imagine a vain thing. Men are not used to surrender at discretion what they have succeeded in obtaining as the spoils of war; they are the more likely to cling to them, and the best thing to do is to satisfy all reasonable demands, which if done in a manly, generous spirit, will ensure a willing obedience to what Grand Lodge shall determine. Our views are well known on the subject. Custom has always prescribed the remedy for any difficulty that may arise as to the status of a Past Master, and all that is required to be done is to give private Lodges the power to make bye-laws for the purpose of converting custom into legal and recognised action. Were this done, the necessities of the whole case would be met, all cause for ill-feeling would be swept away, and the indifferent would be rebuked. The time will soon arrive for action, and we trust that prudent counsels will prevail. We are convinced that delay in settling the Temple question will only breed further trouble, and we are certain that to reverse the vote of last August, and leave matters where they were with regard to the status of Past Masters would end in discontent, and a large crop of difficulties in the time to come.

A QUESTION THAT AGITATES MASONRY.

RIVAL CLAIMS OF TWO SO-CALLED SUPREME GRAND COUNCILS.

THE question which is the Simon-pure, original and legitimate Supreme Grand Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry in this country, which has vexed high-grade Freemasons for more than half a century, is about to be precipitated for answer upon the Supreme Grand Council of France. An adjudication of the rival claims of the so-called Gourgas and Cerneau Councils is not impending, for there is no tribunal in existence having jurisdiction, both these American bodies claiming equal power with the sister council that is now to be fretted with the old controversy. At the request of the Supreme Grand Council of which William H. Peckham is the Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander, Claudius F. Beatty, Grand Marshal General, is about to visit Paris for the purpose of asking recognition from the Supreme Grand Council of France as the representative of the only legitimate supreme body of the Scottish Rite in the United States. The representatives of the rival body will also be there, and it is believed that the showing of proofs and the presentation of facts and arguments will be such that the French Council, from which the present Cerneau Council claims original authorisation, will speak in a manner that will heal the distraction in which many Masonic Craftsmen have long been held. Mr. Beatty is a Past Grand Officer of the Knights Templars of the United States, and will sail day after to-morrow, on the City of Rome, with the Apollo Commandery, which will then start on a two months' pilgrimage to Europe.

Touching the controversy, which has developed evolutions that give the lay mind pause, like the question as to who is the original Bowery hatter, Mr. Peckham said yesterday to a *Tribune* reporter:—

"In the United States there are two Grand Councils that claim to exercise the privilege of conferring the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry. One is known as the Cerneau Council, and was founded in New York City on 27th October 1807; the other is the Gourgas Council or Northern Jurisdiction, founded in New York City in 1813 by Emanuel de la Motta, and resuscitated, after thirty years of extinction, in the Northern States by J. J. J. Gourgas, formerly a clerk of De la Motta. In 1863 the Gourgas Council was split in two parts, one of which was known as the Raymond Council and the other as the Van Rensselaer Council. Both parties excommunicated and expelled each other. The Cerneau Council, then under the government of Edmund B. Hayes, united with the Raymond branch of the Gourgas Council, the number of Officers being doubled, so that all the nine Officers of the two Councils were retained. Under this union, which was known as the Supreme Grand Council of the United States, the Southern Jurisdiction under Albert Pike, the Confederate General, and the Van Rensselaer Council, were entirely ignored. When the war was over Pike objected to what had been done, and the consolidation was dissolved, the Raymond Council joining with the Van Rensselaer. The Cerneau Council left the Raymond Council, and both Supreme Grand Councils continued to work as they had done previous to 1863. We are now fighting for the position we held previous to that time, Gourgas and Pike men are coming over to us in large numbers, and expulsions, red letter documents, and a flow of printer's ink are following them.

"We claim that we have had an unbroken succession of legitimate Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commanders since 1807, when Joseph Cerneau established the Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Consistory with De Witt Clinton, Cadwallader D. Colden, Martin Hoffman, and other distinguished New York men as his inferior Officers. We claim to be governed by the Constitutions of 1762 and 1862, while the Southern and Northern Jurisdictions are governed by the so-called Constitutions of 1762. These Constitutions are impudent and baseless forgeries which made their appearance about 1801 at Charleston. They profess to have been signed by Frederick the Great at an alleged Convention of high-grade Masons in Berlin; but for years previous to 1762 Frederick the Great was a hopeless paralytic at Sans Souci. Besides, he was opposed to high-grade Masonry, and Masonic history is silent concerning such a conference. We propose now to have our rights established on the Continent of Europe as they have always been recognised. We want our rivals and traducers to come over and be healed. We were a body in this city in 1807, recognised by France and brought here by France, and our territory was invaded in 1813. We shall ask that we alone be recognised."—*New York Daily Tribune.*

AN OLD MASONIC ORATION.

THE following curious old oration was transcribed by me from the original manuscript in the possession of Bro. J. C. Robinson P.M., of the Cestrian Lodge, Chester. It was delivered before the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cheshire some time towards the close of the last or beginning of the present century, by Brother the Rev. Thomas Crane, who was Rector of St. Olave's Church from 1778 to his death, in 1820, at the age of 82, and who was Provincial Grand Chaplain. Unfortunately, the date of his chaplaincy is uncertain.

T. B. WHYTEHEAD.

BRETHREN,—As the Most Worshipful Grand Master of this Province has solemnly convened us that we may cement affection and connect the chain of friendship among the Lodges, I shall beg your attention for a moment on the subject of Freemasonry.

The man who is a Mason has the honour to belong to a very antient and illustrious Society; a Society which has been patronised by many of the most distinguished characters which have adorned the historic page; a Society which will probably descend to the latest ages of the

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world, secure of the approbation of heaven, if Masons adhere to Masonic principles.

There cannot possibly be more than three degrees in Masonry: those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow-Craft, and the Master Mason.

All Masons seem to be agreed in the manner of opening the Lodge of the Apprentice and of the Fellow-Craft, but we are not unanimously of opinion which is the best method of conducting a Masters' Lodge.

Much may be said in favour of the English method, which is certainly very antient, but perhaps borders too much on the marvellous.

Some will have Templar Masonry to be real Master Masonry. This is that sort of Masonry which was adopted by the Knights Templar, who were all Master Masons; whose Order flourished one hundred and ninety-four years, till it was suddenly dissolved in the year one thousand three hundred and twelve, for several pretended crimes: but the real crime was the Templars were very rich, and the Kings of Europe thought them well worth plundering. There is something very improper in the manner in which Holy Scripture is attended in this part of Masonry, which can only be defended by considering the usage was introduced in a barbarous age. Templar Masonry ought not to be recommended unless the exceptionable part of the ceremony be omitted. In the flourishing state of the Order, the exhibition to which I allude was always a wooden machinery, splendidly adorned with silver and gold.

The same objection does not lie against Royal Arch Masonry, as does against Templar Masonry. The Royal Arch Lodge consists entirely of Master Masons, and with very little improvement would be unexceptionable.

The modern manner of lecturing in the Lodge I have taken occasion more than once to reprehend, because it deviates too much from real Masonry, which is founded on Architecture and Geometry. The Lecturer should by no means dwell on anything foreign to the royal art. He should carefully avoid . . . . which has been the ruin of true Masonry in many Lodges.

Our greatest care should be to reject those who apply for admission among us whose character will not bear the strictest scrutiny. And when we do admit a Brother, we should not confer his degrees rapidly, but wait a competent time till it be known whether he be worthy of advancement. If men of bad morals be found among us the Craft will fall into contempt, and if brethren be hurried through every degree, they will know nothing perfectly in any.

Take heed, brethren, that you at all times deport yourselves as worthy members of this ancient and honourable society, and let the clothing with which you are invested, which is an emblem of perfect innocence, induce you to attain that purity of heart, which is the distinguishing mark of a good Mason, and a good Christian. Then will you be as burning and shining lights amidst the gloom of an evil world. Then will the popular world entertain a good opinion of Masonry, when they perceive no blot in the morals of Masons.

I recommend to your patronage, the fund of Charity, lately established by the United Lodges in this city. The regulations of this fund are now printed for the inspection of the brethren, and if the scheme be carried on with wisdom and discretion, it may have the happiest effect.

May that Adorable Being, to whose holy name the Grand Foundation Stone at first was laid, bless, preserve and keep you now and for ever.

SUPREME GRAND CHAPTER.

A LARGER number than usual of the Companions attended the Quarterly Convocation of Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday evening. The offices were filled as follow:—Bros. J. M. Montague as M.E.Z., the Hon. Mr. Justice H. T. Princeps as H., Col. Creaton P.G. Treasurer as J., Col. Shadwell H. Clerke G.S.E., Rev. F. Robinson as G.S.N., Rev. A. F. A. Woodford P.S., Robert Grey 1st Assist. S., Dr. Gooding 2nd Assist. S. The minutes of the Grand Chapter held in August were read and confirmed, and the Report of the Committee of General Purposes was entered upon the minutes. The accounts of the quarter showed no feature of interest. The following petitions were granted: a Chapter to be attached to John Miller Lodge, No. 1906 Madras, to be called the Madras Chapter, and to meet at Royapoorum; a Chapter to be attached to the Lodge of Loyalty, No. 1553 Marlborough, to be called the Methuen Chapter, and to meet at the Masonic Hall, Marlborough; a Chapter to be attached to the Royal Gloucestershire Lodge, No. 839 Gloucester, to be called the Royal Gloucestershire Chapter, and to meet at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester. A Charter was granted to the Chapter of Unanimity, No. 42 Bury Lancashire, authorising the Companions to wear a Centenary Jewel, the Chapter having had an uninterrupted existence for over one hundred years. A brother P.M., late of the Wanderers' Lodge, No. 1604 London, and P.M. and Treasurer of the Wayfarers' Lodge, No. 1926 Malta, also of the Melita Chapter, No. 349 Malta, having been expelled by the District Grand Lodge of Malta for having been guilty of defalcation of his Lodge accounts, was declared expelled from the Order of Royal Arch Masons. It was resolved—"That the Grand Chapter of Portugal be henceforth recognised by the Supreme Grand Chapter," it having been previously intimated by the Grand Orient of Portugal that they had authorised the formation of a Royal Arch Grand Chapter for that country, with Chapters working in accordance with the English Ritual. The motion for granting £2,000 in aid of the proposed rebuilding of the Temple was postponed, as Grand Lodge had not yet decided upon a scheme.

The monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held on Saturday last, at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. Edgar Bowyer, Grand Standard Bearer, presided, and he was supported by the following brethren:—G. P. Britten, Joyce Murray, William Roebuck, Charles Frederick Hogard, Alfred Williams, Donald M. Dewar, John L. Mather, Frederick Adlard, W. Mann, H. B. Marshall, H. Venn, H. S. Goodall, Rev. Dr. Morris (Head Master), J. Seex, Thomas Cubitt, C. H. Webb, G. P. Festa, G. Motion, W. Maple, G. P. Gillard, H. Massey, A. F. Godson, and F. Binckes Secretary. A discussion arose upon the refusal of the Audit Committee to pass an item of £9, the hire for half a year of an omnibus employed to convey the Committee to Wood Green. Some doubt was expressed as to the duties of Auditors, and it was ultimately resolved to refer the matter to the House Committee, with a view of considering whether the use of the omnibus shall be continued after the 31st December. Cheques were signed for payment of the sums passed by the Audit Committee, including one for £9 for the omnibus. The report read by Bro. Binckes showed a clear balance in hand of £3,978 4s 8d. The sum of £2,000 was ordered to be invested to the account of the Preparatory School Fund, making the total £11,000. It having been resolved to transfer £500 to the Sustentation Fund, and to grant £5 each to three former pupils of the Institution for outfits, Bro. C. H. Webb called attention to the case of the boy Herring. He said he was informed that the boy would be entitled, when 21 years of age, to £1,800. Bro. Binckes said the boy's eligibility had been determined, after full discussion at a Quarterly Court, by 28 votes to 23. Bro. Webb gave notice of motion to the effect that further inquiry should be made at the Quarterly Court in January as to whether the boy was a proper subject for admission to the Institution.

The Earl of Mar and Kellie, Grand Master of Scotland, will consecrate the new Masonic Lodge of Rothsay St. John's, on Thursday, 13th December.

In our report, last week, of the Prudent Brethren Lodge, No. 145, the candidate who was passed should have been given as Bro. William Lloyd, not Bro. Capt. W. T. P. Moore.

Obituary.

—:o:—

THE LATE BROTHER RICHARDS.

IT is our painful duty to record the death of Bro. Joseph Richards, I.P.M. of the Sphinx Lodge 1329, which occurred on Wednesday afternoon, at his residence, 247 New Cross-road, at the age of fifty-eight. Bro. P.M. Richards, who had but recently withdrawn from the duties of an active and useful life—duties which he had discharged efficiently and praiseworthily—devoted his leisure moments to the furtherance of Freemasonry. As the Master of the Sphinx Lodge, he endeared himself to all the brethren thereof by his sociability and genial manners. But few have passed the chair with more credit than he. In addition, he attended as late as Thursday sen'night at the Rose Lodge of Instruction, No. 1622, and on Saturday evening he was present at the yearly audit of his own Lodge, apparently in the possession of good health and excellent spirits. On Wednesday afternoon, however, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, which struck him down, and although Bro. Dr. Bull was called in and applied every possible remedy, his patient never rallied, but quietly passed away to rest and peace in the presence of those near and dear to him. He leaves a name which will be long cherished as an example worthy of emulation. He had "troops of friends," and therefore this unexpected event has plunged many persons into deep sorrow, more especially the brethren of the Sphinx, Rose, and Peckham Lodges. We understand that he will be interred in Forest Hill Cemetery, which is almost abutting on the Honor Oak Station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. There will be a general muster of the local brethren on the melancholy occasion, and doubtless a gathering of his local friends will be present.

The actions of the just smell sweet,
And blossom in the dust.

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—:o:—

INSTALLATION CONCERTS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—So far as essential principles are involved in the discussion as to the wisdom or otherwise of professional concerts at installation banquets, your article, entitled "Dangerous Tendencies," answers "J. G.'s" letter that appeared in the same issue. There are points, however, that may be briefly dealt with, if only to show how real the dangers are of the besetting sin of the pride of the purse. "J. G." is evidently sore at the remarks you were pleased to make in connection with the proceedings at the installation banquet of St. Martin's Lodge, and in his anger he is somewhat reckless. He sneers at myself and your other correspondent "R. L. X." for taking a fortnight to muster up "boldness" to support your views, but he forgets that editors are sometimes compelled to postpone the appearance of letters and other matter to make room for more pressing claims. I presume that is the explanation of the delay of the appearance of my own letter at least. But suppose it were otherwise, how does the question of time affect the matter at issue? Not at all, and the reference to it by "J. G." only serves as a peg on which to hang an unworthy suspicion. It required no boldness on my part to attack an evil that is only too apparent, and I may add that my courage, unlike that of Bob Acres, is not in danger of oozing out of the palms of my hands. The boldness, even unto rashness, seems to me to lie with "J. G.," who assumes so much and proves so little. He regards his own experience as conclusive, and poses in the character of "Sir Oracle" with more assurance than characterises wise and modest men. Referring to myself and "R. L. X.," he says our "effusions appear . . . full of contradictions and beside the question at issue," and that he did not propose to dilate upon them; yet he proceeds to do the very thing he promised not to do. This contradiction might be passed over had he dealt fairly with the views he appears to hold in contempt. No one questions the desirability of arranging the business proceedings of a banquet, and to assume that I hold a contrary opinion, and the contrast "J. G." has instituted in the second paragraph of his letter, is simply begging the whole question. It does not follow that no provision is made by members of a Lodge because professional singers are not engaged, and how business can be expedited by lengthening the proceedings passes my comprehension. I question "J. G.'s" judgment as to the relative value of the entertaining powers of members of, and visitors to, Lodges and professional artistes. I do not desire to disparage the skill of trained musicians, but Lodge banquets are not the occasions for its exercise. Rivers ceased to flow and mountains danced to the piping of Orpheus, but there came a time when circumstances were more powerful than the god's charms. Music, no doubt, is beautiful of itself, but there are times when it is not desirable, or when its use would interfere with the performance of necessary duties. Set concerts and Masonic banquets do not agree; they are objectionable because they prolong proceedings, sometimes prevent the full and free exchange of those courtesies which brethren and visitors have a right to expect, stop the friendly chat, limit the action of the W.M., and give an unnatural and strained tone to everything around. In fact, they are the survival of the unfittest, and would not be tolerated for a moment were the members generally heard as to the arrangements, especially if they had to bear the expense. What is more pleasant than the fraternal greetings of the brethren, and where can they be so well exchanged as at the banquet table? What affords more fun than joking a brother about his harmless eccentricities of speech or song? All this is impossible where professional artistes are engaged; stiffness and formality prevail where all should be free and joyous. The W.M. feels that he must get through the programme if only to secure his money's worth; all is hurry and very often confusion. There is no real pleasure except to a few musical enthusiasts, and probably to the author of the extravagance, who may pride himself upon the show he has made, in the end to discover that he has been following a "Will-o'-the-wisp," the phantom of respect and not the reality.

"J. G." is as much in fault in his inferences as in his assumptions. He takes strange liberties with his opponents. I am not in favour of anything in Masonry being done by "hook or by crook." The idea is one of "J. G.'s" fictions. I believe in good men and true being appointed to fill the chair of K.S., but I object to the creation of inequalities which are the result of a lavish, or, if the term is preferred, generous expenditure of money. Social distinctions exist outside the Lodge, not within, and he who contributes to their formation violates the fundamental principles of the Craft and sets up a false and artificial standard. Freemasonry should make the poor brother richer because of his brotherhood, and the rich brother is certainly made poorer when he indulges in show and sets up as a cash-proud Pharisee. Every brother is entitled to equal respect unless found unworthy, and the possession of riches count as nothing in pure Freemasonry. Money is needed to carry on the work of charity; it is necessary for the usual expenses of the Lodge. Beyond these wants all else is show and fanfaronade, shoddy, the vice of prosperity, and the curse of unlawful ambition. It is unmanly to point the finger of scorn at a poor brother; it is an outrage upon the principles of the Order. Each Lodge judges as to the fitness of a member before he is initiated; once admitted he stands primarily on the same footing as any other member. Work, attention to duty, and the cultivation of Masonic virtues alone are the passports to office and to fame, and whatever militates against their exercise is injurious to the Craft. The Lodge invariably marks the honour done to a brother when he is promoted to the chair by providing a special banquet according to the funds at its disposal, which renders it unnecessary for any additional outlay by the W.M. The "extra five-pound note," therefore, is not required, but if the W.M., in the fullness of his joy, "on one of the most auspicious occasions of his life," wishes to make a money-offering, there is his own Lodge Benevolent Fund, or should be, and the several Charities open to receive it. No Lodge acts niggardly that provides according to its means, and if a member, because he happens to be the W.M. for the time being, takes upon himself to supplement the arrangements out of his private purse, he insults the Lodge, sets an example which his successor may not be able or willing to follow, and creates a distinction that is opposed to the truths of Freemasonry.

Yours fraternally,

I.P.M.

"POOR CANDIDATES AND THE VOTING SYSTEM."

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I dare say many, like myself, have read the letter of "The Mother of a Candidate," that appeared in your last issue, with mingled feelings of compassion and regret. The writer has passed through the ordeal of canvass and voting in connection with one of our Charities, and she knows by experience the difficulties that have to be encountered, especially by those of limited means, and who have but few influential friends to back their efforts. The task is indeed hard, and, I fear, often impossible to accomplish, owing to the lack of a sum of money absolutely necessary to make known their claims to those who can sustain them. The poor, struggling widow demands compassion, but the regret is that so little can be done for her by any general legislation. I quite agree with the suggestions you made in your article under the above heading, and which appeared in the CHRONICLE of the 27th ult. It occurs to me that those who take especial interest in cases should assure themselves that the applicants have the necessary means to put their claims fully and fairly before the subscribers. They should do this in justice to themselves, but more particularly out of compassion for claimants of limited means, who otherwise might be tempted to spend their little all upon one child, and incur liabilities that would perhaps weigh them down for years. It should not be forgotten that the extent of their poverty is the measure of their necessity, and that to help the poorest is even better than to help the poor. I wish all applicants could be successful, but as that cannot be, it surely is right to give the preference to those who need help the most. The arguments that apply to individuals are equally applicable to Lodges, with this difference, that the latter could, in nearly all cases, better afford the inevitable outlay consequent upon contests than the former.

I do not approve of the new plan of election your correspondent has sketched out. Were it feasible, I do not think it would be prudent to issue presentations to any one, much less to Her Majesty and to the Prince of Wales. The holders of presentations would be subject to pressure from friends, and the carrying out of the scheme would entail an amount of attention and labour that neither the Queen nor the Prince of Wales ought to be expected to undertake. The selection of candidates would be limited in an arbitrary manner, and might be so exercised as unwittingly to exclude deserving cases. As it is at present, all candidates who comply with the necessary regulations which experience has proved to be essential, can have a chance, and if the precautions I have pointed out as to means are taken, there is no reason why the poorest case should not have an equal if not a better chance than any other.

"The Mother of a Candidate" is strong when dealing with the difficulties of canvass, but her remedy, I fear, would but intensify the evils that unfortunately exist. It is a knotty problem to solve, and while I differ from your fair correspondent, I sincerely respect the motive and courage that have prompted her to offer a solution. She has evidently pondered over the matter, and if others would do the same and send the results to you, perhaps some method might be devised that would be welcome to the great body of subscribers, more hopeful for the candidates, and better calculated to secure the noble ends of charity. I trust the question will receive attention at the hands of those who have had experience in charity voting especially in connection with our own institutions.

Yours fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

OH! FREDERIC, HOW MANY FRAUDS HAVE MASONS COMMITTED IN THY NAME?

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Every reader of your paper has doubtless heard or read about the forged charter at Charleston, South Carolina, upon which the high degree luminaries have erected their superstructure of the so-called "Ancient and Accepted Rite," but very few know that numerous Masonic forged letters have been printed, signed "Fredric." Here is one of these I copied about four months ago from the *Keystone*, Philadelphia.

FREDERIC THE GREAT AND FREEMASONRY.

The Freemasons' Lodge at Aashen, which had been defunct for some time, was resuscitated and newly installed by her mother Lodge, at Wetzlui, in the year 1778.

The Lector Greinesman, of the Dominihuner cloister at Aashen and

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Sahuff, priest of the Kapurziner, excited in the cathedral the populace against the Freemasons.

When Frederic the Great received knowledge of the fanatic behaviour which threatened the public safety, he wrote the following letter, dated 7th February 1773, to these public instigators:—

"My very Rev. Fathers,—Several reports, confirmed through the press, have brought to my knowledge with what zeal you endeavoured to whet the sword of fanaticism against quiet, virtuous and respected people called Freemasons.

"As a former honour-bearer of this respected Fraternity I must, as much as in my power, hurl back this slander with which you affront them, and endeavour to draw aside the dark veil which presents you the Temple which we have erected for all nations, as the place of meeting of all vices.

"Now my very Rev. Fathers, would you bring back those centuries of ignorance and barbarism which have been so long a disgrace to human intellect? Those times of fanaticism, to which the eye of human reason can only look back with horror; those times when hypocrisy was sitting between superstition and humility on the throne of despotism; put shackles on progress, and without distinction burned all those at the stake who were able to read.

"You give the Freemasons not only the odious name of sorcerers, but you accuse them of being thieves and lawless people, the forerunners of anti-Christ, and you exhort a whole nation to exterminate that damned race.

"Thieves, my very Rev. Fathers, do not make it their duty, as we do, to assist the poor and orphans. Thieves, on the contrary, very often rob them of their inheritance, and fatten themselves on their spoils, in the lap of idleness and hypocrisy.

"A Freemason, when he returns from his place of labour, where he receives lessons for the benefit of mankind only, becomes a better husband in his family circle. Forerunners of anti-Christ would, most likely, endeavour to destroy the laws of the Most High, but Freemasons could not do this without destroying their own structure, and how could those be a damned race who seek their glory in the indefatigable propagation of all virtues which make an honest man.

"FREDERIC."

The *Keystone* quotes this from the *Canadian Craftsman*.

To my surprise, in the last issue of the *Keystone*, I found the identical Fredric letter again, but this time it is credited to the *Masonic Chronicle*. Now it is well known, that upon one special point the worthy editor of the *Keystone* is afflicted with a repeating chronic mania. I believe that since 1874 the *Grand Mother Philadelphia question* has appeared in the *Keystone* and elsewhere upon an average three or four times a year. The reappearance of the Fredric letter after so short a period indicates that his chronic mania for repeating is extending to other points of the Masonic compass. Well, then, in order to stop the reappearance of the Fredric letter, I beg to inform you that I sent a copy of the said letter to Bro. Findel, and in his reply, dated 20th September 1883, he says, "Concerning the letter of Fredric the Great, I must tell you that it is a humbug." He further informs me that the Handbuch der F.M. is of the same opinion, or to use his own words "it is an error that Fredric is the author of any of these writings" and that in 1860 Bro. Schetter enumerated (as I understand it) more than 50 of such spurious documents, and Bro. Findel adds, "You are therefore quite right to doubt the genuineness of that letter." Thanks to Bro. Findel for the explosion of the Fredric Masonic bubble.

Yours fraternally,

Boston, U.S. JACOB NORTON.
22nd October 1883.

INFORMATION SOLICITED.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I should feel greatly obliged if you would allow any Brother to inform me if it be customary for a Master of a Lodge to appoint as his Junior Warden a member who has held no office therein save and except that of being Secretary? I may add, that the J.W. is only a joining member. In addition, I may add, that the I.G., J.D. and S.D. are all able to hold office, over whose head this preferment has been made.

If there be analagous cases, I should be thankful to learn under what circumstances such appointments have been made.

As the S.D. is ousted from office, what position does he now hold in his Lodge, and when will he reach the chair? Is there no appeal against such favouritism? Must those thus passed over remain *quiescent* under these circumstances?

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

9th November 1883. JUSTICE

[A W.M. is all-powerful in his Lodge, and has a perfect right to select his officers. He is responsible for the working and honour of the Lodge, and his action in the choice of officers cannot be questioned. We know of no more irksome and onerous office than that of Secretary. The brother chosen for the post is generally one skilled in the Craft, and who has gained the confidence of the members of his Lodge. No brother has less chance of honour than he, and not only is it the Master's prerogative to take a Secretary from his post, and place him in one of the Warden's chairs, but in our opinion it is simply an act of justice.—ED. F.C.]

RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

WE trust Bro. Sadler has met with the portraits of the eminent members of the Craft whose features were limned in oil, which a few months ago looked down from the walls of the now ruined Temple. When last we referred to the subject, Bro. Sadler had obtained a fair measure of success, and we shall be glad to learn that he has succeeded still further. Writing to a contemporary, "Macunium" calls attention to some steel engravings which were sent to him among papers belonging to a Lodge, which are portraits of eminent Masons. He gives a list of them, but they only contain portraits of two out of the eight brethren mentioned by Bro. Sadler. No doubt it is desirable to obtain the best pictures possible of the old Grand Masters, but there is no reason why the portraits of other brethren eminent in the Craft should not find a place on the walls of Grand Lodge. Now that inquiry has been set on foot, why not carry it on, in the hope of forming a Masonic portrait gallery, which shall honour many a noble feature, and form a charming link, connecting the past with the present? In a magazine published over a quarter of a century ago, we saw a notice of a portrait of Bro. the Earl of Zetland by Bro. Shenton. It is a half-length figure, and is surrounded with Masonic emblems. This engraving may be known to Bro. Sadler; it may perhaps be found in many places: if not, it is worth while to make inquiry respecting it Even if Grand Lodge possesses a portrait of that old nobleman and Mason, Bro. the Earl of Zetland, a duplicate would not be unwelcome. We should very much like to see this matter of portrait hunting carried on with spirit, and if the brethren would include books in their search, and send samples of both to Grand Lodge, the question of the establishment of a library and museum would soon receive a practical solution.

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We have no desire to discuss what are termed the higher grades of Freemasonry. We are content with Craft Masonry, and in its teaching is found all that is essential for the development of the intellect, for the improvement of morals, and for the cultivation of the best impulses of the heart. Let others seek fresh fields and pastures new—richer they may be in colour and dress, but not more satisfying to the soul. While being content ourselves, we by no means wish to cast contempt upon those who have other aspirations. What we do desire is, that Craft Masonry should stand first as the foundation upon which all else rests, and when that claim is accorded, we are content to let the question as to the relative value of the several rival rites be determined by individuals according to their bent.

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We have been much struck with some remarks made by Bro. Longley at the proceedings of the Sovereign Sanctuary of Royal and Oriental Freemasonry 33°, 96°, 90°, held at Ottawa, Canada, in July last. Bro. Longley, who is styled Most Worthy Grand Master General, in his address, used the following language:

> Permit me, brethren, to remind you that it is to Craft Masonry, the mother and foundation of all rites, that our best allegiance is due; and that in comparison with the Blue Lodge, and the genuine and practical Masonry therein taught, all Rites and so-called High Grades sink into insignificance. It has been frequently urged, as a matter of reproach against the High Grades, that by their multiplicity of degrees and elaborate ritual, they cause in the minds of many of the brethren a distaste for and a neglect of the more simple ceremonies of the three Craft degrees. I trust that this reproach may never be brought, with justice, against the members of our Rite, but that we may, one and all, plainly show that our love and reverence for the Blue Lodge, the nursing mother of all practical Masonry, is as it ought to be—pure, fervent, and of undiminished zeal.

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Bro. Longley's plain speaking does not end with the foregoing. Here is a further acknowledgment, couched in no less vigorous language, which we deem worthy of being recorded. He says:

> For my part, I have taken every opportunity, both by voice and by pen, to assert that before all high-sounding titles, or mysterious numbers, or ornamental appendages, I esteem and value most the simple title of a Master Mason.

Having vindicated the kingship of the Craft, Bro. Longley rebukes the pretensions of some members of the ruling bodies of other rites who "elevate themselves to an equality with the genuine rulers of Masonry . . . the officers and members of the Craft Grand Lodge." He

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regards such "vaulting ambition" as ridiculous and injurious, and warns the members of the body of which he is the head against any pretensions of sovereignty in Masonry. The spirit of the whole address is excellent, and whatever may be the claims of the rites he and his followers favour, there cannot be a doubt that those of the Craft are still held in greater reverence.

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Litigation between Freemasons would be simply impossible were its tenets properly understood and acted upon. We believe there are few instances in which brethren have sought the law to settle their money disputes. At any rate the cases have not made much noise in the world, and the enemies of the Craft, ever eager to seize upon scandal, have not been able to point the finger of scorn in this particular direction. No doubt there have been cases, indeed, we referred to one a short time since, which was terminated before it had gone further than the porch, or it may be the corridor of the Canadian law courts. In looking over a foreign Masonic paper a few days ago, we came across the following incident, which was recorded in an Irish newspaper at the time. We give it upon the authority of the author of "From Lights and Shadows of the Mystic Tie," who says:

In the summer of 1835, the schooner Vigilant, Captain Berquin, from Dunkirk, arrived in Lacwick Harbour, with the loss of sails and other damage. The captain procured an agent, with whom he agreed for the necessary repairs, which were soon effected, and the vessel declared ready for sea.

A misunderstanding arose, summary legal proceedings were taken, and the captain was being marched off to prison. The writer proceeds to add:

As the captain understood the English language but very imperfectly, I proferred my services in his forlorn state. After the burst of indignation which naturally followed had subsided, he earnestly requested that a Freemason might be sent to him. I was acquainted with several gentlemen reputed to be of the Order, and to whom I made his case known. The agent who procured the warrant, the judge who signed it, and the captain who suffered by it, were all Freemasons. Instant justice was rendered, and the captain immediately liberated.

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Three years ago we felt it to be our duty to protest against the election of a boy named Collingwood to the Boys' Institution, on the ground that his mother inherited something like £9,000 from her deceased husband. On that occasion our efforts were successful, and the boy was removed. In March last we drew attention to a similar case, in which a boy named Frank A. Herring was concerned. We took considerable trouble over the matter, in order to place the real facts before the brethren. Briefly stated, they were: Bros. Thomas H. Herring was initiated in a Lodge at Preston in 1869, and died in 1882, leaving issue three children, but no will. His brother administered to the estate, which resulted in the nett sum of £1,665 14s 7d being left after payment of all outstanding claims. This gave £554 4s 10d for each child, and, as we observed, would yield a total of over £1,000 to the boy if left to accumulate until he was tweaty-one years of age. We held that the possession of the capital sum was a bar to the boy's claim, and the matter was discussed by the authorities more than once, with the result that it was admitted by 28 for, to 24 against. The boy was not successful in the April election, but fared differently in October. The interest that was awakened months ago has not died out; indeed, it has been revived, and is likely to cause a good deal of discussion. A meeting of the General Committee of the Boys' Institution was held on Saturday last, when Bro. C. H. Webb referred to Herring's case, and although he was informed by Bro. Binckes that the case had been fully inquired into by the Quarterly Court who had decided that the boy was eligible, he gave notice of motion that further investigation should take place at the next Quarterly Court, to be holden in January.

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With the precedent of the boy Collingwood before them, we cannot see how the Quarterly Court can do otherwise than follow it in the case of Herring. The two cases run on all fours, except in one particular feature, and that adverse to Herring. It was argued by one correspondent that the partial deprivation of wealth was painful to those who had hitherto enjoyed position, and who, although they could not be said to be poor, felt keenly their altered circumstances. As was shown at the time, the argument was fallacious as applied to the widow Collingwood and her children. Even if it had been otherwise, surely it cannot be contended for one moment that the poor candidate should fail while one amply provided for otherwise should be the recipient of charity. The argument, however, does not apply to the boy Herring, as both parents are dead, and he is too young to feel any pang at the loss of social station, if there be any loss at all, which we very much doubt. We cannot now go into the whole question, but we may say, that while so many necessitous cases are waiting admission, it seems little less than cruel to retain this boy in the Institution.

THEN YOU ARE A MASON.

From the Voice of Masonry.

MASONIC tradition informs us that there was employed in the construction of King Solomon's Temple, in addition to our Three Ancient Grand Masters, 3,300 Masters or Overseers of the Work, 80,000 Fellow Crafts and 70,000 Entered Apprentices, and that this vast army of workmen was so classed and arranged, by the wisdom of Solomon, that envy and discord were unknown among them. I wonder whether it ever occurred to Grand Lecturers, what a barefaced misrepresentation this tradition is, in view of the revelations in the succeeding degrees! Where were the Mark, Most Excellent, Select, Royal, and other kind of Masters? What a wonderful substance Masonic tradition is made of, as many Masons would have us believe! Its expansibility excels a child's rubber balloon a thousandfold. All one has to do is to expand it a little more, apply the microscope, and a new tradition is discovered. But, like the rubber balloon, it may not stretch for ever, and the next attempt to distend it may shiver it into innumerable fragments.

The boast of American political life is, that every voter is the peer of every other voter, regardless of wealth, eminence or influence; Vanderbilt and the humblest grease-wiper in his employ go to the polls on the *level*; and the boast of Freemasonry is, that *we* meet on the level, but in practice the levels vary as they do in canals; one must lock through the various bodies to get to the top levels; and they are continually increasing in number. Freemasonry's primitive, actual level is the sea level, where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours; the sea-level of a Master Mason of three degrees, and not the level of a Knight Templar or 33°. As Master Masons only can we meet on the level; it cannot be done elsewhere.

I am not opposed to *les hautes grades* as such. I am a member of some of them; hold official positions in them, and devote much of my time, often at personal inconvenience, to their development, but I am opposed to the manner of their dissemination, and disgusted at the arrogance of many of their members; particularly at the disrespect manifested by *some* of the aforesaid members for the Masonic mother that bore them, and gave them the *opportunity* of decorating themselves in gaudy apparel and styling themselves Knights and Princes. There is not a sincere lover of Freemasonry who has not heard one of these superficial craftsmen express himself about as follows respecting the Lodge: "No doubt, mother, you once were beautiful, and graceful, and attractive, but now you are old, and plain, and sedate; notwithstanding your age, you are hale and active, and seem to enjoy the drudgery of visiting the sick and burying the dead; attending to the poor and relieving their necessities; you are a really good, kind-hearted old lady, but you must not expect us to devote our time to your society; you have not a particle of style about you, and you know style is everything now-a-days."

I have no idea that one of the class of Masons I refer to will ever read this; it would be ridiculous to imagine it; they never read anything about Freemasonry but the invitations to celebrations, and the bills of fare; they go in crowds, like the oysters they are continually in search of, and gain admission, not by tests, but acquaintance, and I must, therefore, content myself with hoping to enlist the favourable opinion of the three degree Masons; those who prefer the simple brother to any high-sounding title.

When Freemasonry took its present speculative form, in 1717, it had not its present organization. It consisted of *one* degree, and the rank of Fellow Craft and Master could only be obtained at Grand Lodge. Gradually the body of the Craft became Masters, and the Grand Lodge authorized the Lodges to confer the three degrees now known as the Blue or Symbolic. It was not long after the speculation science was put into a system that degrees were added by talented men, who saw an opportunity of earning an honest penny without work. The schism in England, on account of the Royal Arch degree and its subsequent adoption as a legitimate degree, in 1813, is familiar to the well-informed brother. It is well to enquire what the early Masons considered legitimate. In the "Articles of Union," adopted by the two English Grand Lodges, "It is declared and pronounced that *pure* Ancient Masonry consists of *three degrees*, and *no more*, viz.: those of the Entered Apprentice, the Fellow Craft, and the Master Mason, including the Supreme Order of the Holy Royal Arch. But this article is not intended to prevent the Lodge or Chapter from holding a meeting in any of the degrees of the Orders of Chivalry, according to the Constitutions of the said Orders." It will be observed that there are only *three degrees* recognized.

In Scotland the Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees as Masonic but the *three* symbolic, and the *Mark*, although the latter recognition is of recent occurrence. In Germany there are six Grand Lodges, but there is no step or degree recognized as Masonic beyond that of Master. In Norway a rite of *nine* degrees is worked, but the brethren there are now considering its abandonment and the adoption of the pure, *ancient* Masonry of three degrees. In

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Switzerland and Hungary the Craft know nothing about any degrees beyond that of Master Mason. These instances are sufficient to show that *les hautes grades* are not the acme of Freemasonry.

In America the Lodges maintained their right, under the English Constitutions, of conferring the Royal Arch degree and the Order of the Temple, until Thomas Smith Webb taught differently, and originated degrees in sufficient numbers to make separate organizations, and to him the American Mason is indebted for our Chapter and Commandery. With these established, peddlers came around with the Royal and Select degrees, and they, too, became incorporated into the American System, and by the Council organization the honorary degree of Super-Excellent Master has been recognized in some jurisdictions.

We have in America at this time two rites, the so-called York, or American, and the Scottish. A Master Mason is eligible to either. The majority flock to the former, and many of them are members of both; but we occasionally meet a Scottish Rite Mason who is not a Templar There are whisperings now of a change in this respect, which is to make it prerequisite for the fourth degree of the Scottish Rite that a candidate shall be a Templar. As the latter is now the ninth degree, the 33° will become the 42°. In addition to these recognized degrees there are unrecognized ones that are seeking Masonic sanction just as the Cryptic degrees secured it. We have the Royal Order of Scotland, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Rosicrucians, Order of the Palm and Shell, and—the Masonic Collectors' Association. When these, all but the last, become widely disseminated, why will they not be recognized as others have been? It is irrational to think so? And when they are, what is to follow? Where will be our Freemasonry?

Recently some of our jurisdiction have been invaded by the Rite of Memphis, with 96°, and any number of glorious titles. Can any one show how the Lodge is benefitted by them? Do they not, on the contrary, do us harm? harm, in that they invade our sanctuary and seduce, under the promise of more light in Masonry, the young Craftsman to come up higher (?), and before we can commence to make a Mason out of him he is occupied in taking degrees and, like Oliver Twist, continually crying for more. I would have the Lodge assert its supremacy, its authority as the all in all of Freemasonry, and in a manner so emphatic as to leave no doubt as to its meaning.

In 1874 a certain populous jurisdiction enacted a law that it was un-Masonic for a Lodge of Master Masons to attend the funeral of a brother where the same was not under the control of a Lodge of Master Masons and conducted by it. At the Grand Conclave of the State succeeding the Grand Commander of the Templars so cut and slashed at the "ignorant and narrow-minded bigots" who framed it, that the Grand Lodge graciously revoked its action, and consented to allow the Master Masons to attend a Templar funeral, provided they could enjoy the privilege of depositing in the grave the emblem of immortality and explaining its significance according to the Lodge ritual. "On what meat hath this our Cæsar fed that he hath grown so great?" The Grand Lodge acted as it thought best to maintain harmony, but even the peaceful Quaker will fight when he is required, and it seems to me the time has arrived when the Lodge ought to stand for its rights and dignity. It is now almost impossible for a Lodge to hold a purely Masonic celebration on the natal days of our Patron Saints; the plumed Knights attend the Lodge and vote themselves an invitation to attend, and then monopolize the occasion; a Master Mason sinks into insignificance, and drags himself home, hungry and disgusted, with a vow registered never to be so silly as to act in a similar manner again, but to join the Commandery, where he will receive some civility. The consequence is that as a Master Mason he is seen and known no more.

A circumstance of recent occurrence will serve to show why it is necessary for the Blue Lodge to act for self-preservation. A few years ago I attended the constitution of a Commandery in a city where a prosperous Lodge was the owner of a commodious building. The Orders were eagerly sought after, or to put it differently, the petitions for them were numerous, and the Knights soon held a controlling vote in the lodge. The improvement of the building was then suggested and agreed upon, and the conveniences for the Orders were most prominent in the plans, but when the rental was adjusted the Knightly vote put the expense on the Lodge.

I have seen Sir Knights who were suspended in Lodge and Chapter in the ranks of parading Commanderies, and one Commandery attended the Triennial in Chicago, in 1880, whose Captain General was suspended in one of the lower (?) bodies, which fact the Commandery well knew, but excused its action on the plea that it had received no *official* notice of the suspension.

It is the invariable practice of Masonic law that a suspension from the Lodge works a suspension in all the succeeding degrees. Masonic intercourse with a suspended Mason is forbidden, and Templar law forbids it. Why is it not enforced? It is not the Order of the Temple that is at fault, but the lax discipline that prevails in its ranks. The Orders are common, easy to obtain, and lightly valued in consequence. The Lodge cannot regulate Masonic chivalry, but it can say we will not hold you in Masonic recognition. A Grand Lodge can specify certain degrees that are Masonic, and can lay down a code for the government of its members. It cannot prevent them from becoming Royal Arch Masons, nor from affiliating with any of the numerous Societies of the country, but it can say you must not *disclose to any of them* anything of a Masonic character, because none others are Masonic than those designated by us, and any intercourse, as Masons, with any other is positively forbidden.

Is it necessary for the good of the Fraternity that we should have more degrees than the English system recognizes? Of what utility are any more? Do they render the mass of the Fraternity any better Masons? Why should the Lodge, by recognizing these appendages stultify itself with the acknowledgment that it is simply the veriest entrance into the Institution? Chapters, Councils, Commanderies and the Scottish Rite bodies, are all esteemed legitimate, and confer an aggregate of 39 degrees. The Lodge admits that it can give but three, and says to the world, the other 36 can be had elsewhere. The bulk of the Fraternity, not only in America but Europe, is of the three degrees. Why not have Freemasonry uniform, and permit the other degrees, except the Royal Arch, to live or die without Masonic sanction? No landmark *of the Craft* would be removed; no Masonic pledges violated, and I cannot discern why Master Masons should concern themselves with what affects alone some other organization.

The Masonic pen has been quite active of late in discussing the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts respecting the Rite of Memphis; some of the speakers before the Grand Lodge, as well as writers in the Magazines and Correspondence Reports, have suggested that it were consistent for Master Masons to be silent on the subject, and the advice appears to be sensible. A prominent Grand Lodge, some years ago, passed an order which still exists, that the Eastern Star and all other so-called side degrees were illegitimate and should not be conferred in Masonic Halls. *Now*, in the metropolis of this same Grand Jurisdiction the Templars and Princes meet in the Masonic Temple and welcome caravans of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, who have come from distant points in the desert to witness the conferring of this new side degree. It may be contended that this Ancient (?) Arabic Order is not a Masonic degree; be it or not, the fact is no one is eligible to receive it unless he be a Templar or 32°; and the Grand Lodge of this same State has, in its constitution, forbidden its Lodges to meet in a room in which a non-Masonic body holds its meetings.

The fact is, Master Masons have been persuaded by the top-lofty ones into giving them recognition and standing; these secured, they ignore all regulations of the Craft that do not suit them, and, if necessary, pack the Grand Lodge and mould the legislation. Why should this state of affairs continue? Why should not the Lodge assert its *equality*, at least with these outgrowths and cause them to respect its authority as PARENT?

ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.

A PROVINCIAL Grand Lodge and Chapter of this Order was held on Saturday, the 3rd of November, at the Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Present—Brothers R. H. Hutchinson Prov.G.M., J. Gibb Smith D.P.G.M., C. F. Matier P.D.P.G.M, G. P. Brockbank P.D.P.G.M and P.G.Treas., J. F. Hoffgaard P.S.G.W., John Chadwick P.G.Sec., W. J. Thomson P.G.S.B., T. C. Thorburn P.G.M., W. Nichol P.G.C., J. M. Bentley P.G.O., J. D. Murray P.G.G., J. M. Kerr P.G.S., Hugh Macintosh, James Wilson, C. L. Lane, Robert Mc D. Smith P.P.S.G.W. P.P.G.S.B., G. McKay P.P.S.G.W., G. W. Weldon P.P.G.P., W. J. Cunliffe, Edwards, Cairns, Jefferies, W. Jaffrey, Sly Guarder. Grand Lodge and Chapter opened in due form, after which a ballot was taken for Bro. Charles Letch Mason P.G. Mark Mason of West Yorkshire, who was declared duly elected. Apologies were received from several officers and other members. The ceremony of advancement to the degree of H.R.M. and promotion to the R.S.Y.C.S. was rehearsed by the D.P.G. Master and the P.G. Wardens, ably assisted by their old colleague Bro. C. F. Matier, who was very cordially welcomed on his re-appearance amongst the brethren, his engagements having prevented his attending several of the recent meetings. Arrangements were made for holding the next meeting, and the Grand Lodge and Chapter was closed in peace and harmony.

THE ITALIAN FREEMASONS AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

DURING the recent visit of Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., to Italy, a Deputation of Freemasons, headed by Count Braniforti, waited upon him, at Milan, to present him with an address from their Brotherhood, congratulating him upon the success of his labours, at various times, on the Continent of Europe, to popularise the movement for International Arbitration. In the address they described this pacific reform as "the most pure manifestation of the Masonic idea," and added that "human brotherhood, which is the true protector of justice, constitutes for you, as for us, a part of the religion to which we have dedicated our life." Mr. Richard gratefully acknowledged, in his reply to the Deputation, his sense of the value of the very important co-operation of such a powerful body as the Freemasons, both in Italy and other lands, in the great cause of International Arbitration and Peace. The active sympathy of such an influential Brotherhood was in the highest degree encouraging to himself and his colleagues of the English Peace Society.

A meeting of the Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, No. 382, will be held on Monday next, the 12th inst., at the Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. There will be some special business brought before the meeting on this occasion, and the Installation ceremony will be rehearsed by Bro. C. Andrews P.M. 77, 299, 615, 1464.

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No. 256.

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1st Section	... ...	By Bro. F. T. Bennett 211.
2nd ,,	... ...	J. T. Tanqueray S.W. 1965.
3rd ,,	... ...	A. Marvin W.M. 1768.
4th ,,	... ...	J. J. Black 1564.
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HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

(Continued from page 281.)

AMONG the instances cited of the *Concours*, is that which occurred in Marseilles in 1808, between the locksmiths (Sons of Jacques) and the locksmiths (Sons of Solomon). The former entrusted their c use to a *Dauphiné*, the latter to a *Lyonnais*, who were locked up in their several rooms under the guardianship of their rivals, having nothing else passed into them but their food and the necessary implements. After the lapse of several months, the competitors were released, when the *Dauphiné's* lock was found to be beautiful, and the key still more so, while the *Lyonnais* was found to have devoted his time to the manufacture of the several implements for fashioning a most complicated lock, but the lock itself had not even been commenced. The latter was accused of treachery, left the town, and was never heard of afterwards. Of the other method of settling the *Concours*, namely, by a fight, we are told the most memorable instance is the battle fought on the plains of La Crau, between Arles and Salon, in Provence, between the Sons of Solomon on the one part, and the Sons of Jacques and Soubise on the other, the original parties to the quarrel being the stonemasons, joiners, and locksmiths only. Even firearms were used; the number of killed was very large, and the military had the greatest difficulty in restoring order. As to other matters, we are told that the Sons of Solomon admit workmen of every religious creed to the Companionage,

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while those of Jacques and Soubise restrict membership to Roman Catholics. It further appears that in the case of the last two, a Companion on becoming a Master resigns his membership, a general assembly, at which a demit or certificate of honourable conduct during membership is granted, being held, but the Sons of Solomon never resign membership. This completes the sketch of the features, distinctive or in common, of the several sub-divisions of the Companionage, as derived by Bro. Gould principally from the work of Perdiguier. That it is a most interesting sketch even those who have been at the pains of following us will admit.

In subsequent pages we have described to us some idea of the ceremonies of the societies of Maître Jacques, for which, it seems, we are indebted to the apostasy of the Shoemakers, which took place between 1648 and 1651, or rather prior to the former of the two years mentioned, the climax of the apostasy belonging to the period itself. A Companion Shoemaker, of a religious turn of mind, took offence at some of the more questionable practices of his fellows, and abjured them. He next instituted a body of lay brothers, composed of journeymen shoemakers, adopted a particular dress, and enjoined on his fellows to enter the various shops of the craft, and, by instruction and good example, to reform the manners of their folk. They called themselves Brothers of St. Crispin, and obtained ecclesiastical authority for their proceedings. The result of all this was, that in 1648 the Municipality of Paris interdicted the assemblies. The ecclesiastical law was also brought to bear upon the Companionage Societies, and more revelations, followed by renewed attacks from the clergy, were the consequence. The *Bailli* of the Temple, a separate jurisdiction, in which in 1648 they had taken refuge, expelled them, in consequence of a riot they caused, and though many of the Societies refused to follow the example thus set, others were less scrupulous, and divulged their secrets. The proceedings, ceremonies, and the views of the Church on the question, as delineated in Bro. Gould's work, are derived "from three documents attached to an agreement, made the 21st September 1571, between the Shoemakers and Cobblers of Rheims," the date of the documents being, however, much more recent than that of the agreement. The first of the three gives a "Summary of the impious, sacrilegious, and superstitious practices which take place among the Companions—Sadlers, Shoemakers, Tailors, Cutlers, and Hatters, when they admit one a Companion of the Charge (*du devoir*), as they call it." For the details of this Summary we must refer our readers to the pages of the work itself. The second of the three documents contains the "Resolutions of the Doctors on the above questions," and is to the following effect:—"We, the undersigned doctors in the sacred faculty of theology at Paris, are of opinion—1st. That these practices combine the sins of sacrilege, impurity, and blasphemy against the mysteries of our religion. 2d. That the oath which they take, not to reveal these practices, even in confession, is neither good nor valid, and is not obligatory on them; on the contrary, they are bound to accuse themselves of these crimes, and of this oath, at confession. 3d. In case this evil continues, and they are not otherwise able to remedy it, they are bound in conscience to declare these practices to the ecclesiastical judges, and even, if need be, to the secular, who will be able to remedy it. 4th. That the Companions who cause themselves to be received in the above form may not, without mortal sin, use the watch-word, in order to recognise each other as Companions, and engage in the evil practices of this Companionage. 5th. That those who are of the Companionage are not in surety of conscience so long as they are desirous of continuing their bad practices, which they ought to renounce. 6th. That the journeymen who are not of the Companionage cannot enter it without mortal sin. Deliberated at Paris the 14th day of March, 1655. Signed. I. Charton, Morel, N. Cornet, J. Quoquerel, M. Grandin, Grenet, C. Gobinet, I. Peron, Chamillard, M. Chamillard." The third of the documents is headed "Observations on the above Practices and Resolutions," but is given in part only. Enough, however, is quoted for the purposes of the reader.

In the next section of this Chapter, Bro. Gould, after referring to the charcoal burners, and having enumerated certain postulates, with a view to ascertaining if it is possible to form an independent judgment, goes on to hazard sundry conjectures, which, however, when taken together, he is careful to point out, though not constituting an "unassailable" theory, make one which is in agreement with the facts that have come down to us. As to the Hiramic legend, he combats the statement by Perdiguier, that the Companionage derived it from Freemasonry. Perdiguier says—"As to this history of Hiram's, I regard it as a mere fable, ingenious enough, but of which the consequences are horrible; for it tends to separate those who take it seriously. The Bible—the only book of any real authority concerning the constructors of Solomon's Temple—says nothing about Hiram's murder; and, for my part, I do not believe it. The *Compagnons étrangers* and those of Liberty have no authentic details of this fable, which is quite new to them, and I fancy that the Companions of the other Societies are not more advanced. I look upon it, therefore, in the light of a Masonic invention, introduced into the Companionage by persons initiated into both of these Secret Societies. Freemasonry, according to the most zealous historians—and M. Bazot is of the number—was only introduced into France in 1715. The Companionage is indisputably anterior; nevertheless, from the day it was introduced into this country, our Companions frequented it, and found in its bosom useful truths, but also numerous errors." As regards the view thus expressed, we agree with Bro. Gould that Perdiguier, though generally worthy of credence, has jumped to an illogical conclusion; for the grounds on which he bases this belief, we refer our readers to pp 242-3, as well as for the supposed affinity between our Masonic term Lewis and the Companionage use of the nickname "Wolf"—*loup*, a Companion's sons being called *Louveteaux*, or little wolves. All this will be found most interesting, as well as what follows respecting the personality of Maître Jacques. So, too, are the coincidences traceable both in the Masonic and Companionage systems, which are as follow, and which, as the author suggests, are well worthy of attention:

"1. 'Sons of Solomon' certainly reminds us in general terms of our own fraternity. 2. *Compagnons de Liberté*, *free* companions of *Free*masons. 3. *Devoir* is a literal translation of our English *Charge*, and the documents appear to be very similar in form. 4. 'General Assembly' is a term common to both societies. 5. Accepted Companion and Initiated Companion sound strangely familiar. 6. Passed Companion presents a remarkable coincidence with our own expression. 7. The identity of idea and expression between the Lewis and the *Louveteau* can scarcely be a mere chance coincidence.

"The above are similarities of expression and phraseology; let us now pass on to those of procedure preparatory to initiation. In both societies we find—

"8. A previous inquiry into the candidate's character. 9. An absence of compulsion, and a perfect freedom of choice. 10. A preliminary exposition of the general tendency of the Society. 11. Perfect liberty to withdraw up to the last possible moment. 12. Sponsors, represented in Freemasonry by the proposer and seconder.

"As regards the government of the societies, it will have been observed that—

"13. Each particular society was thoroughly independent, but welded into uniformity with the other societies by the various charges. Previously to 1717 this was generally the status of Freemasonry. 14. Each society exercised the powers of petty justice over its own members.

"15. Punishments took the form of fines, and, in grave cases, of expulsion.

"16. Amongst the Sons of Solomon there was a perfect equality of membership. 17. All the members took part in the election of officers. 18. Every Companion was eligible for office.

"19. The officers were a president, elders, and secretary. If we regard the president as Master, and the elders as Wardens, the exact counterpart is met with in the three principal officers of a Freemason's Lodge. The *Steinmetzen* had only one Warden, the Companions evidently had more."

Other coincidences are pointed out in respect of "the acknowledged principles of the two institutions," "the Ceremonies," &c., &c., which it would occupy too much space to reproduce, more especially as they appear to us to be of secondary importance compared with those we have quoted. But without pausing to weigh the comparative merits of the different coincidences which Bro. Gould has noted, and having given them our best consideration, we are unable to lean towards the opinion which has evidently found favour with him, that Freemasonry is, in any way, indebted for its origin to the Companionage. The coincidences are most remarkable, but a large number of them

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are common to all societies, while the others are most probably fortuitous. We concede that Bro. Gould did quite right to include a study of the *Compagnonnage* in the introductory portion of his history, but as yet we have, in spite of his searching inquisition, failed to trace a connection between it and the Craft of Masonry. At a events, the completion of this Chapter brings us to the close of the First Volume of his able work, and for the present, therefore, we may claim leave to rest from the labour of further reviewing the volumes that have been already published.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:o:—

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—A meeting was held on Thursday, 8th instant, at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford. Bros. J. W. Freeman W.M., Banks S.W., H. C. Freeman J.W., S. R. Speight P.M. Secretary, Penrose J. D., Ingram I.G.; P.M.'s Hutchings (Preceptor), Geo. Bolton, and Bros. Sanderson and Williams. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of previous meeting were confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was then rehearsed, Bro. Penrose personating the candidate. Lodge was opened in the second, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed, Bro. Sanderson being the candidate. Lodge was further advanced, and the ceremony of the third degree was rehearsed, Bro Williams candidate. The whole of the ceremonies were effectively rendered by the W.M. Bro. Freeman will have to undertake the same work in his mother Lodge on Wednesday next, the 14th inst. Brethren residing in the neighbourhood are most cordially invited to attend this Lodge of Instruction.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—On Friday, 2nd inst., at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. Present—Bros. C. Andrews Preceptor W.M., Maton S.W., F. Botley J.W., C. E. Botley S.D., Moxon J.D., Sperring I.G.; also Bros. Sugg P.M., Gunner W.M. 780, S. Blasby, Treadaway, F. Smee (Camden Lodge, No. 704). After full observance of ceremonial, the ceremony of the third degree was rehearsed, Bro. Sugg being candidate. Closed in the third, and resumed to the first degree, when the W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Gunner, who rehearsed the ceremony of initiation, Bro. S. Blasby candidate. The W.M. then resumed the chair. The Secretary announced that Bro. James Terry, Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, had consented to rehearse the ceremonies of consecration and installation, on 23rd of November. It was afterwards decided to hold the annual dinner on 16th November. Bro. C. Maton was elected W.M. for the next meeting. Lodge was then closed, and adjourned until the 9th inst., at eight o'clock.

Eccleston Lodge of Instruction, No. 1624.—On Saturday evening, 3rd inst., Bro. James Stevens P.M. P.Z., &c. gave his highly interesting and instructive lecture on the First Degree in Freemasonry, at the King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, to a large assemblage of brethren, in this popular Lodge of Instruction. The Chair of W.M. was occupied by Bro. D. H. McLeod P.M. 1624, Preceptor of the Lodge, supported by Bro. Edward Powell P.M. 1624 as S.W., and Bro. R. Bottle J.W. 1624 as J.W. The Lodge having been duly opened in the first degree, the W.M. in a few words introduced Bro. James Stevens to the brethren. After some introductory remarks on the desirability of unity of working the ceremonials of the Craft, and referring to efforts which had been made during a number of years for the attainment of that end, Bro. Stevens proceeded with his lecture. Commencing with the opening of the Lodge, he continued through the whole ceremony of initiation, explaining in a clear and lucid manner many points of interest, showing divergencies in various rituals as practised by Lodges in different parts of the country, and giving good and substantial reasons for correcting fallacies therein. The able and eloquent lecturer was listened to with rapt attention for a space of two hours by an appreciative and delighted audience. At the conclusion of the lecture Bro. J. C. Flattely P.M. 1624 proposed a most cordial vote of thanks to Bro. James Stevens for his interesting lecture, and that he be elected an honorary member of the Lodge of Instruction. In doing so he expressed the satisfaction and delight of the brethren in listening to the lecture. He was happy to find that the working of Eccleston Lodge was very little at variance with the lecturer's ideas, but only in minor matters of detail, to which serious importance could not be attached. Bro. W. Vincent P.M. 1624 seconded the resolution, expressing a general concurrence in the remarks of the proposer. The resolution having been carried by acclamation, the W.M. took occasion to thank Bro. Stevens, on behalf of all the brethren, for his services. As Preceptor of the Lodge he was gratified to find that the Eccleston working was so near perfection in the eyes of such a distinguished brother. Although he could not fall in with all his views on minor points, yet he was prepared to give consideration to such as would certainly tend to correct fallacies that may have crept in, without radically affecting the system of working that had been adopted by the Lodge since its foundation. Bro. Stevens briefly thanked the brethren for their attention during the lecture, and the compliments paid him by the foregoing speakers, and expressed his willingness to repeat the lecture in any Lodge or Lodge of Instruction, whether in or out of London, to any desirous of hearing it. This Lodge meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the King's Head, Ebury Bridge; brethren are invited.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—A meeting was held on Wednesday last, at Bro. Baker's, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N. Bros. Trick W.M., Western S.W., Galer J.W., Collingridge Sec., Dixie S.D., Brock J.D., Cusworth P.M. Acting Preceptor, Treadwell I.G., and other brethren. The work comprised the rehearsal of the ceremony of initiation, Bro. Rhodes acting as candidate. Bro. Goddard, candidate for passing, anawered the usual questions. The Lodge was opened in the second, and the ceremony was rehearsed. Lodge was closed and adjourned till Monday, 22nd Nov., at 8·30.

New Finsbury Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1695.—At the weekly meeting on Tuesday, the 6th instant, Bros. Follett W.M., Hare S.W., Hilditch J.W., Berry Secretary, Davies Preceptor, Smethurst S.D., Haynes I.G.; also Bros. Stead, Mallett, Morris, Russell, Lewis, and Fetch. After preliminaries, the ceremony of raising was rehearsed. The first section of the third lecture was then worked by Bro. G. Morris. Bro. Hall having been elected W.M. for the next meeting, and all business being ended, the Lodge was closed in perfect harmony.

Brixton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1949.—The usual weekly meeting was held on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., at the Prince Regent Hotel (Bro. Monk's), Dulwich-road, East Brixton, when there was a good attendance of brethren to witness the ceremony of installation rehearsed by the worthy and esteemed Preceptor Bro. E. A. Francis. Bro. Francis as W.M. was supported by the following brethren—Bros. C. H. Phillips S.W., G. W. Knight J.W., Thos. Poore P.M. as I.P.M., Henry M. Williams Secretary, A. E. Albert S.D., A. Jones J.D., G. C. Banks I.G.; also Bros. James Stevens P.M. 1426, Henry Lovegrove P.M. 1949, A. Storr P.M. 1618, H. Hooper, Rd. Poore, P. M. Hakim, S. Richardson, F. Hill, W. Millen, H. Taylor, G. Brotheridge. Lodge was opened in due form, and the Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting which were unanimously confirmed. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Richard Poore, as Master of the Ceremonies, presented Bro. Richardson as Worshipful Master elect, and Bro. Francis as Installing Master proceeded with and completed the ceremony of Installation (excepting that portion relating to the Board of Installed Masters). Bro. Richardson W.M. appointed as his Officers the brethren before mentioned. Bro. Williams Sec. efficiently acted as Organist, accompanying the various portions of the evening's work with very appropriate harmonies. A cordial vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Bro. Francis for the very efficient manner in which he had rehearsed the Installation ceremony, and further for his valuable services to the lodge as Preceptor. Bro. Francis thanked the brethren for the vote of thanks, and said their regular attendance showed their appreciation of his work as Preceptor, and it was a great source of satisfaction to him, and most encouraging to the permanent Officers of the Lodge. Bro. Phillips was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and appointed officers in rotation. After "hearty good wishes" from the brethren, Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned to the following Tuesday at 8 o'clock p.m.

This being the 1st Tuesday of the month, the monthly meeting of the Benevolent Association was held, after the Lodge of Instruction as above was closed. The President (Bro. Francis) in the chair, the Secretary (Bro. Hooper) read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were duly passed. Bro. Richardson Treasurer announced he had funds in hand to provide for three Ballots of £5 5s each. These were afterwards taken by Bros. W. Hopekirk W.M. 1986, H. Taylor 177, G. Manning 177. A vote of thanks to the President closed the proceedings. With the above £15 15s the Association has sent up to the Masonic Charities £105 in about six months. This is surely an example, which it is desirable many other Lodges of Instruction should follow, to say nothing of regular Craft Lodges and Chapters. By a small regular payment weekly or monthly, all Masons might become, in a few years, Life Subscribers or Governors of all, or at least one, of our Charities, and almost without any special effort or material detriment to their other responsibilities.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 10th NOVEMBER.

108—London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
173—Phœnix, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1328—Granite, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1426—The Great City, Cannon Street Hotel
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, Bridge House Hotel, Battersea
1584—Loyalty and Charity, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
1607—Loyalty, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1686—Paxton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1743—Perseverance, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1964—Clerkenwell, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green
M.M. 234—Brixton, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
R.C. 43—Eureka, Masonic Rooms, Pavilion, Brighton

MONDAY, 12th NOVEMBER.

5—St. George's and Corner Stone, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
58—Felicity, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
59—Royal Naval, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
90—St. John, Albion, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
193—Confidence, Anderton's Fleet-street, E.C.
223—St. Andrews, 101 Queen Victoria-street
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1237—Enfield, Market-place, Enfield
1366—Highgate, Gatehouse Hotel, Highgate
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1571—Leopold, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey
1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds, Putney, at 8. (Instruction)
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst).
1657—Aldersgate, Castle and Falcon, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
1670—Adelphi, 4 Adelphi Terrace, Strand
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Masonic Hall, Air-street, W.
1805—Bromley St. Leonard, Vestry Hall, Bow-road, Bromley
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 720—Panmure, Horns Tavern, Kennington
R.A. 862—Whittington, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1537—St. Peter Westminster, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
K.T. 140—Studholme, Masonic Hall, Golden-square

40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings
61—Probity, Freemason's Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth
104—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport
151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
262—Salopian, the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury
264—Nelson of the Nile, Freemasons' Hall, Batley
292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln
302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
408—Three Graces, Private Rooms, Haworth
411—Commercial, Flying Horse Hotel, Nottingham
467—Tudor, Red Lion Hotel, Oldham
481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
502—Rectitude, Town Hall, Rugby
587—Howe, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
589—Druids of Love and Liberality, Masonic Hall, Redruth
613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Southport
665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis
721—Independence, Masonic Chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth
893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall
949—Williamson, St. Stephen School, Monkwearmouth, Durham
1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness
1069—United Brothers, Castle Hotel, Southsea
1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
1253—Travellers, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
1360—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1436—Sandgate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
1542—Legiolium, Masonic Hall, Carlton-street, Castleford
1575—Clive, Corbet Arms, Market Drayton
1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds
1611—Eboracum, Queen's Hotel, Micklegate, York
1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea
1790—Old England, Masonic Hall, New Thornton Heath
R.A. 89—Royal Cheshire, Ashley's Arms, Eukinfield
R.A. 100—Friendship Crown and Cushion, Great Yarmouth
R.A. 118—Elias Ashmole, Chapter Rooms, Warrington
R.A. 306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
R.A. 379—Trente, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
R.A. 422—All Saint's, Masonic Hall, Gainsborough
R.A. 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
R.A. 1258—Kennard, Masonic Hall, George Street, Pontypool
M.M.—Egerton, Royal Rock Hotel, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
M.M. 9—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, South Molton, Devon
R.C.—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

TUESDAY, 13th NOVEMBER.

15—Kent, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street
46—Old Union, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
96—Burlington, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate street
131—Faith, Queen Anne's Restaurant, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park Station, at 8. (Instruction)
177—Doffiatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
180—St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall, W.C
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
198—Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
211—St. Michael, Albion, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
228—United Strength, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, City
235—Nine Muses, Willis's Rooms, St. James's
548—Wellington, White Swan, Deptford
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
783—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
880—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
917—Cosmopolitan, Cannon-street Hotel
933—Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst).
1196—Urban, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7. (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1593—Royal Naval College, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1614—Covent Garden, Criterion, Piccadilly
1635—Canterbury, 33 Golden Square, W.
1668—Samson, Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, W.
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1769—Clarendon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
1969—Waldeck, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 255—Iris, Greyhound, Richmond
M.M. 22—Southwark, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark

93—Social, 23 St. Giles Street, Norwich
126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Truro
184—United Chatham of Benevolence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
272—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Main Ridge, Boston
284—Shakespeare, Masonic Rooms, High-street, Warwick
373—Socrates, George Hotel, High-street, Huntingdon
403—Hertford, Town Hall, Hertford
406—Northern Counties, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle (Instruct)
473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, Wakefield
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidenhead
603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Checkheaton
624—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent
626—Lansdowne of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham
666—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Wednesbury
726—Staffordshire Knot, North Western Hotel, Stafford
892—Royal Edward, Royal Oak Hotel, Leominster
897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens, Lancashire
903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport
986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston
1120—St. Milburga, Tontine Hotel, Ironbridge
1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Caledonia-road, Batley
1250—Gilbert, Masonic Rooms, Sankey Greenhall, Street, Warrington
1314—Acacia, Bell Hotel, Bromley, Kent
1325—Stanley, 214 Great Homer-street, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
1347—Lorne, Greyhound Hotel, Cuckfield, Surrey
1414—Knole, Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks
1465—Ockenden, Talbot Hotel, Sutton, Sussex
1509—Madoc, Queen's Hotel, Portmadoc
1545—Baildon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baildon
1678—Tonbridge, Masonic Hall, Tonbridge
1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool
R.A. 70—St John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princes Street, Plymouth
R.A. 111—Vigilance, Masonic Hall, Archer Street, Darlington
R.A. 265—Juden, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
R.A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
R.A. 537—Zion, 9 Hamilton Street, Birkenhead
R.A. 660—King Edwin, Freemasons' Hall, Yorkergate, New Walton
R.A. 1055—Derby, Masonic Rooms, Bedford Street, Cheetham, Lancashire
M.M. 6—Adams, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
M.M. 15—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Gandy Street, Exeter
M.M. 75—Royal Sussex, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
M.M. 152—Dover and Cinque Ports, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover

WEDNESDAY, 14th NOVEMBER.

Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3
3—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
11—Enoch, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
13—Union, Waterloo, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich
15—Kent, King and Queen, No. 8 Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth
147—Justice, White Swan, High-street, Deptford
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
224—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
749—Belgrave, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E.
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1306—Lodge of St. John, City Arms Tavern, St. Mary Axe
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 416 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer-st, Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds Hotel, Up. Richmond-rd. S. W
1682—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1694—Imperial, Cadogan Hotel, Sloane street, Chelsea
1718—Centurion, Imperial Hotel, Holborn-viaduct
1781—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
1956—Honor Oak, Moore Park Hotel, near Honor Oak Station
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 1260—John Hervey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 1305—St. Marylebone, Langham Hotel, W.
M.M. (T.I.)—Old Kent, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, at 8 (Instruction)
M.M. 284—High Cross, Seven Sisters Hotel, Tottenham
R.C. 67—Studholme, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square

54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale
125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Hythe, Kent
128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
210—Duke of Athol, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton

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225—St. Luke's, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich
258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
274—Tranquillity, Boar's Head Inn, Newchurch, near Manchester
277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
281—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster
288—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley, near Leeds
387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
483—Sympathy, Old Falcon Hotel, Gravesend
567—Unity, Globe Hotel, Warwick
580—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
606—Segontium, The Castle, Carnarvon
625—Devonshire, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop
666—Benevolence, Private Rooms, Prince Town, Dartmoor
755—St. Tudno, Freemasons's Hall, Llandudno
758—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 7.30. (Instruction)
851—Worthing of Friendship, Steyne Hotel, Worthing
852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford
854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
1031—Fletcher, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Church-street, Tamworth
1084—Borough, Bull Hotel, Burnley
1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1101—Grey Friars, Masonic Hall, Reading
1209—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
1248—Denison, Grand Hotel, Scarborough
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1342—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
1398—Baldwin, Dalton Castle, Dalton-in-Furness
1424—Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham
1434—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham
1503—Francis Burdett, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1520—Earl Shrewsbury, Public, Rooms, Cannock, Stafford
1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1582—Llanidloes, Trewythen Arms, Llanidloes
1638—Brownrigg, Sun Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 8. (Instruction)
1643—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hebburn-on-Tyne.
1645—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Slaithwaite
1797—Southdown, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex
1947—Stamford, Town Hall, Hove
R.A. 20—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham
R.A. 24—De Swinburne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
R.A. 280—St. Wulstans, Masonic Hall, 95 High Street, Worcester
R.A. 298—Unity, 23 Ann Street, Rochdale
R.A. 333—Royal Preston, Preston
R.A. 409—Stortford, Chequers Inn, Bishop's Stortford

THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
23—Globe, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
49—Gibon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
55—Constitutional, Inns of Court Hotel, Fleet-street, W.C.
63—St. Mary, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
169—Temperance, White Swan, High-street, Deptford
179—Manchester, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
181—Universal, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
733—Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. Johns Wood
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1139—South Norwood, Public Hall, South Norwood
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park
1287—Great Northern, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1321—Emblematic, Horns Tavern, Kennington
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Clapton
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1475—Peckham, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1613—Cripplegate, Albion, Aldersgate-street
1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up. St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
1623—West Smithfield, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct).
1728—Temple Bar, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich.
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1963—Duke of Albany, Masonic Hall, Shaftesbury Park, Lavender Hill
R.A. 507—United Pilgrim, Horns Tavern, Kennington
R.A. 742—Crystal Palace, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
R.A. 743—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 834—Andrew, Bell and Anchor Hotel, Hammersmith Road
R.A. 1216—Macdonald, Head-quarters 1st Surrey Rifles, Camberwell
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 7. (Instruction)
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)
R.C. 79—Orpheus, 33 Golden Square, W

42—Relief, Albion Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
56—Howard, High-street, Arundel
98—St. Martin, Town Hall, Burslem
100—Friendship, Crown and Anchor, Great Yarmouth
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
215—Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingden
268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street, Ashton-under-Lyne
343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
346—United Brethren, Royal Oak Inn, Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn
350—Charity, Grapes Inn, Stonecliough, near Manchester
367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
369—Limestone Rock, Masonic Hall, Church-street, Clitheroe
432—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton
449—Cecil, Sun Hotel, Hitchin
456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter
462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
524—John of Gaunt, Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester
600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
605—Combermere, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead
663—Wiltshire Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Devizes.
971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial Street, Batley
1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
1125—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Tiverton, Devon
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1184—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Battle
1299—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby, near Liverpool
1327—King Harold, Britannia Hotel, Waltham New Town
1332—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon
1432—Fitzalan, Wynstay Arms, Oswestry
1512—Hemming, Red Lion Hotel, Hampton
1514—Thornhill, Masonic Room, Dearn House, Lindley
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1587—St. Giles, Royal Oak Hotel, Cheadle
1872—St. Margaret's, St. Mark's School, Surbiton
1892—Wallington, Public Hall, Carshalton
R.A. 97—Strict Benevolence, Masonic Hall, Park Terrace, Sunderland
R.A. 107—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, King's Lynn
R.A. 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
R.A. 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 283—Wisdom, Swan Inn, Haslingden
R.A. 337—Confidence, Masonic Hall, Brownhill Vale, Upper Mill
M.M.—Canynges, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol

FRIDAY, 16th NOVEMBER.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.
143—Middlesex, Albion, Aldersgate-street.
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
201—Jordan, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
975—Rose of Denmark, Greyhound, Richmond
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1118—University, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1704—Anchor, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
1962—London Rifle Brigade, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 92—Moira, The Albion, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
K.T. 45—Temple Cressing, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
K.T. 44—Kemeys Tynte, 33 Golden Square, W.

127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate
152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
271—Royal Clarence, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
347—Noah's Ark, Wagon and Horses Hotel, Tipton
401—Royal Forest, Hark to Bounty Inn, Slaidburn
404—Watford, Freemasons' Hall, Watford
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
490—Sutherland of Unity, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme
516—Phœnix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
541—De Lorraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
652—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth
993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme
1034—Eccleshill, Freemasons' Hall, Eccleshill
1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Easthorpe, Mirfield
1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George street, Leeds
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1773—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Pendleton
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
R.A. 31—Bertha, Masonic Hall, St. Peter's Street, Canterbury
R.A. 355—Wiltshire, Masonic Hall, Victoria Street, Swindon
R.A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield
R.A. 622—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Winborne
R.A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
M.M. 65—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
M.M. 123—Callender, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
R.C.—Talbot, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

SATURDAY, 17th NOVEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
715—Panmure, Canaon-street Hotel, E.C.
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1364—Earl of Zetland, Old Town Hall, Mare-street, Hackney
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1732—King's Cross, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
1767—Kensington, Courtfield Hotel, Earl's Court, S.W.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 1706—Orpheus, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
1556—Addiscombe, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon.
R.A. 69—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

—:o:—

TRINITY COLLEGE LODGE, No. 1765.

THE installation meeting of this excellent working Lodge, whose members are principally associated with the musical profession, was held on the 1st inst., at Trinity College, No. 13 Mandeville-place, W., under the presidency of the W.M. the Rev. Bonavia Hunt (Mus. Bach., Oxon). Bros. J. Stedman S.W., E. J. Hoare J.W., Biddlecombe Treas., J. A. Hammond P.M. Sec., B. Turner S.D., G. Hammond J.D., C. Tayler I.G., Lane Organist, P.M. Stark. The brethren were honoured by the presence of Bro. Col. Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary, and many distinguished brethren. Visitors—Col. Shadwell Clerke, F. Philbrick, Q.C., D.P.G.M. Essex, R. Clowes P.G.S.W. Essex, Somers 568, J. W. Thompson I.P.M. 1695, H. Massey P.M. 619, 1928, G. F. Smith 1839, J. B. Abbess 43, Albert, F. Hare 172, Ward S.W. 1541, A. E. Gladwell P.M. 172, Cox 1563, H. M. Levy P.M. 188. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The Auditors' report was received and adopted, it showed the Lodge, although but a short time in existence, is in a flourishing condition. A Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. John Stedman W.M. elect was presented to the Lodge and duly installed into the chair by the retiring W.M. Rev. Bro. Bonavia Hunt, in manner alike perfect and impressive, which called forth manifestations of approval from all who were present. On the re-admission of the brethren the customary salutes were given. The

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W.M., in appropriate terms, appointed and invested his Officers:—Bros. Rev. H. G. Bonavia Hunt I.P.M., E. J. Hoare S.W., B. Turner J.W., Rev. Bonavia Hunt Treasurer, J. A. Hammond P.M. Secretary (re-appointed), G. Hammond S.D., C. Tayler J.D., A. Howard I.G., Smith P.M. Org., Gabriel M.C., P. Martin W.S., Harrison Tyler. Bro. J. A. Hammond P.M. efficiently acted as M.C. The selection of Officers made by Bro. Stedman met with warm approval from the brethren, who freely gave utterance to their applause. After routine work, hearty good wishes were tendered, and Lodge was closed until the first Thursday in February. The brethren, over fifty in number, then sat down to a sumptuous banquet and dessert, provided by Bros. Withers and Englefield. Grace, "These and all Thy mercies," was sung by Bro. Stedman's choir boys. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Queen and the Craft. The National Anthem was sung, Master Herbert Townsend singing the solo verses. Herr Pollitzer played a solo on the violin (Reverie), that elicited loud and long applause; Bro. Stark P.M. accompanying on the piano. The toast of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales M.W.G.M. was given in eulogistic terms, and Bro. Stanley Smith sang "'Tis Jolly to Hunt." The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Earl of Carnarvon and the rest of the Grand Officers. We all know their good qualities; the Grand Officers are chosen from the devotion they show to Masonry. Some Grand Officers have come among us this evening. Bro. Col. Shadwell Clerke, Grand Secretary; we are proud in being honoured by his presence. At any time where a Mason requires information he has only to refer to the G. Secretary. We have also Bro. Philbrick R.W. Deputy Prov. G. Master for Essex. With the names of these brethren he would beg leave to couple the toast. The Grand Secretary, in reply, said it was a great pleasure to respond to the toast of the Grand Officers, who have done good suit and service for the good of the Order. Personally, he thanked the brethren. It was five years since he consecrated this Lodge, and he had watched it very carefully. He was pleased it was flourishing, and congratulated the W.M. on his proud position; he thanked the brethren on his own behalf. Bro. Philbrick followed; he fully endorsed the Grand Secretary's remarks; five years had passed; they had seen what the Lodge had done in its infancy. Now, what would it do when it attained its majority? If one could judge by the present, what might we not augur for the future. We may hold up to other Lodges what the Trinity College Lodge has done, and what, under such able management, they could yet do. The W.M. then proposed the health of the Visitors from the Province of Essex, who had honoured the Lodge by their presence. They had Bros. Philbrick, and Clowes Provincial Grand Warden; the latter brother had come a very long distance to be present, and he would ask him to respond. In the course of his reply, Bro. Clowes expressed his gratification at the way the work of the day had been conducted, and assured any of the members of the Lodge they should receive a hearty welcome if they came on a visit to any of the Lodges in the Province of Essex. Bro. the Rev. Bonavia Hunt I.P.M. said, after the oratorical treat they had but just listened to, little remained for him to say; but he rose to discharge a very pleasing duty; that was to propose the health of the W.M. Bro. Stedman is one of the seven Founders of the Lodge, and he asked the brethren to drink with enthusiasm the toast of the Worshipful Master. In reply, the W.M. thanked the I.P.M. for his kind expressions, and the brethren for the manner in which they had received the toast. It was a proud position to be Master of any Lodge, but to be Master of such a Lodge as the Trinity College was one that any Mason might be satisfied with. He (the W.M.) had been much impressed, and would look back on the day's proceedings with pleasure. He should always be ready to make a sacrifice for the advantage of the brethren; and on leaving the chair he hoped he might be greeted with the same cordiality as on this the night of his installation. Bro. Herr Pollitzer delighted the brethren with another violin solo, and the W.M. then proposed the toast of the Visitors. In addition to the two brethren from the Province of Essex he had already referred to, he was pleased to see Bros. A. E. Gladwell P.M. 172, Tomkins 568, and Thompson 1695. Bro. A. E. Gladwell responded, and was followed by Bro. Tomkins. The lads comprising the W.M.'s choir sang "O'er the hills and vales," and then the W.M. proposed the health of the I.P.M. Bro. Hunt, the Installing Officer of the day. In the course of his remarks, Bro. Stedman referred to the energy Bro. Hunt had displayed in the formation of the Trinity College of Music, which he trusted would be the means of raising the musical standard of this country. With respect to Bro. Hunt's more immediate association with their Lodge, he (the W.M.) had now a pleasing duty to perform; to place on his breast a jewel, which all thought he had nobly earned. It was presented by the brethren in recognition of his services. Doubtless Bro. Hunt would appreciate the gift, and would treasure it as a token from loving brethren. Bro. Hunt, in reply, said that after the excellent speech of the W.M. he could hardly find words to express his gratitude. He must say, and that with truth, that he looked with pride on their social gatherings. Whatever he had achieved in the past he would strive to sustain in the future. He felt it a compliment to have some of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of England present; he had experienced great pleasure in installing his worthy friend Bro. Stedman into the chair of the Lodge, and he thanked him for placing the distinguishing badge he now wore on his breast. The W.M. next proposed the toast of the Past Masters, and Bros. Stark and Hammond acknowledged the compliment. The Officers were next complimented, and Bro. Stark played the overture "Poet and Peasant," on the organ. This was listened to with rapt attention. Shortly afterwards the Tyler's toast was given.

ANCHOR AND HOPE LODGE, No. 37.

THE monthly meeting was held on Monday, 5th inst., at the Swan Hotel, Bolton, at six o'clock in the evening. Bros. G. P. Brockbank P.Prov. G.S.D. and Grand Steward of Scotland W.M., E. M. Garstang I.P.M., John Booth S.W., F. W. Pacey P. Prov. G. Org. Berks and Bucks J.W., J. H. Gibbon Chaplain, Jas. Poynts S.D., W. H. Lomax I.G., J. W. Boiley Tyler; P.M.'s Johnson Mills, Rooke Pennington, John Morris; also Bros. W. M. Musgrave, R. Nightingale, Wm. Golding, Marshall Robinson, W. Gillibrand, Jas. Naylor, Thos. Higson. Visitor—Peter Bradburn J.W. 221. The minutes of last meeting having been confirmed, Bros. Robinson and Gillibrand passed a satisfactory examination as Entered Apprentices, and were accordingly entrusted, and retired. Lodge proceeded to the second degree, when the candidates were duly raised by the W.M., and the working tools explained by the Senior Warden (Bro. Booth). Lodge was closed to the first degree. Bro. Pacey (Mus. Bac., Oxon) Junior Warden, to whose kindness the Lodge is indebted for several ornamental additions to its furniture, presented an oak frame, to enclose the four illuminated addresses which were presented to the Lodge on the occasion of the Sesqui Centennial Festival in October last. The workmanship is entirely from the hands of the donor, and executed by him when not actively engaged in his arduous professional duties. A very hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Bro. Pacey, on the motion of Bro. Freeman P.M., seconded by Bro. Rooke Pennington Past Master, cordially supported by the Worshipful Master. The wood of the frame is three inches wide, with a flange half of an inch outside, surmounted by a pediment in which is the sacred symbol on rays of glory, in carved fretwork; at the top of the frame proper, extending from one side to the other, is a conventional scroll in fretwork, laid on, with a medallion in the centre, having the Master's jewel carved on it, encircled by an imitation of rope; on the right and left of the frame are fluted Ionic columns, carved out of the solid, with lighted candles at the tops, the bases being cut into medallions similar to the one above, but having the jewels of the Senior Warden on the left, and Junior on the right; the bottom of the frame is carved to represent the square pavement. Across the frame, from side to side and from top to bottom, are bars of fretwork, composed of a repetition of a simple volute in a border, joined in the centre by a medallion, having carved on it the number of the Lodge (37), thus dividing the picture into four compartments, one for each address. The whole is of solid oak, designed and personally executed by Bro. F. W. Pacey P.P.G.O. Berks and Bucks J.W. 37. A portion of the Ancient Rules and Charges was read by the Senior Warden, and the Lodge closed in peace and harmony at 7·30 p.m.

Lodge of Joppa, No. 188.—The regular meeting was held at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Monday. Bro. Benjamin W.M., Martin S.W., Bean J.W., Albert P.G.P. Sec., Lyon Treas., Watt J.D., Wynmann I.G., P. E. Van Noorden Org., Dodson P.M. M.C.; P.M.'s O. Roberts, L. Lazarus, I. Abrahams, H. M. Levy. After preliminaries, Bro A. Van Stavern was raised. With respect to the notice of motion given by Bro. L. Alexander P.M., to devote the proceeds of all initiation fees to the Benevolent Fund and the Masonic Charities, Bro. Alexander not being present, the question was not entertained. Bro. S. Heilbuth proposed and Bro. Joseph Davis seconded a resolution to the effect that the Lodge of Joppa sends its hearty congratulations to its esteemed Bro. Sir Moses Montefiore on his attaining his 99th Birthday. The brethren also trust he may by spared for many years yet to shed lustre on the Craft, and to alleviate the distress of suffering humanity. This was supported in a very eloquent speech by Bro. Abrahams P.M., and the Secetary was instructed to forward the same to the worthy Baronet, and to express the esteem of the brethren of the Joppa Lodge. Lodge was then closed and the brethren sat down to a very excellent supper provided by Messrs. Spiers and Pond (Limited). The customary toasts were afterwards done full justice to.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Held at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate Road, N., on 3rd inst. Bros. Parkes W.M., Jones S.W., Liebman J.W., Gribbell S.D., Gillen J.D., Gildersleve I.G., Pearcy Preceptor, and Galer Sec.; also Bros. Sparrow, Fenner, Coker, Powell and Bullock. Lodge was opened in due form and minutes confirmed. Bro. Bullock having offered himself as candidate, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed. Lodge opened in second and third degrees; Brother Parkes vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Sparrow, who rehearsed the ceremony of installation in a very efficient manner. Votes of thanks were unanimously accorded to Bro. Parkes for his able working in the chair, it being his first attempt; and to Bro. Sparrow for his kindness in rehearsing the installation ceremony. Nothing further having offered for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed in ancient form and adjourned to Saturday, 10th November.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, No. 507.—Meeting held at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E., on Friday, 2nd November, at 7.30. There were present amongst others Brothers Bate W.M., Payne S.W., Richardson J.W., Stevens P.M. and Preceptor, Poore Secretary, Axford S.D., Chamberlain J.D., Tomkins I.G.; also Bros. Style, Crouch, Bradley, Eldridge, Johnson, Hakim P.M., Goodyear, Phillips, Thomas Poore P.M., &c. The Lodge having been duly opened, the first section was worked by the brethren, and the ceremony of initiation was ably rehearsed by the W.M., who then delivered the charge and instructed the candidate for probation. Question time was occupied by explanations by the Preceptor on sundry points of ritual. Brother Stevens also delivered a portion of the lecture on the tracing board in the first degree. A short interval was devoted to entry drill, the Lodge being called off for that purpose. On resuming labour Bro. A. Crouch was selected as W.M. for the ensuing week, and Officers were appointed in rotation. Lodge was then closed and adjourned.

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. and 80 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

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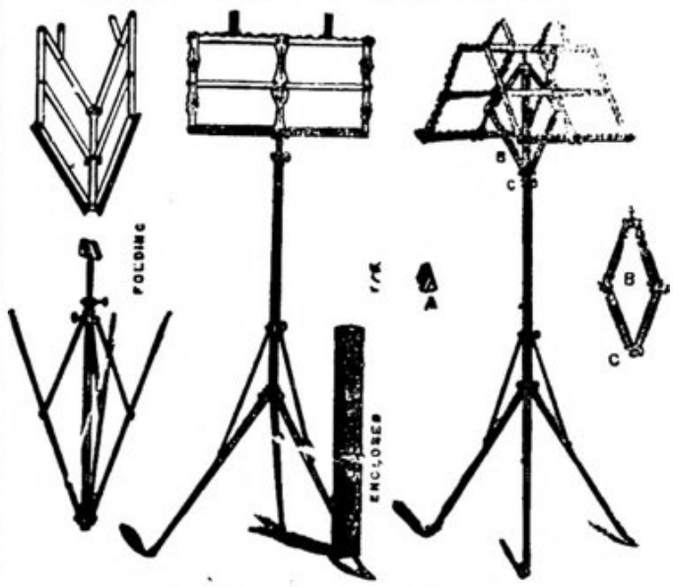

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A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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TIME'S CHANGES.

THERE is always a risk of charitable institutions changing their character in the course of time, even beyond the necessary modifications that circumstances demand. The history of the Charity Commissioners is full of instances of the transference of funds left for specific purposes to other uses. It might be advanced with perfect truth that in some cases the spirit of the bequest has been violated, and doubts have arisen as to the future disposal of the gifts of donors. This uncertainty is calculated to have a deterrent effect upon the cause of charity, unless care is taken in the disposal of funds left for clearly defined objects. On the other hand, it must be admitted that many abuses have grown up with time that needed reform in accordance with the spirit of the age. Where these changes have been carried out in a reverent manner no one has a right to complain. Where, however, they have led to money that was left for one class being devoted to another, suspicion has been aroused and dissatisfaction expressed. Popular opinion has often been urged against the present method of the administration of Christ's Hospital, in the City of London. It is alleged that it has become a foundation school for the sons of the comparatively well-to-do, and that only those, or chiefly those, who could otherwise afford to educate their children, reap the advantage. How far that accusation is sustained it is not necessary now to consider; it exists, and forms a very important factor in considering the whole question. It is true that time and circumstances have developed a middle class in this country for whom little or no provision has been made when misfortune has overtaken them. This condition of things has been assigned as a reason for diverting funds left for educational purposes, but which had hitherto been devoted to the use of the very poor alone. The Church of England for many years past, and the Government of late years, have done a great deal to supersede the necessity of private benevolence in the matter of the education of the poor, and this fact has been taken into account in dealing with the charitable bequests of olden time. Admitting all that can be advanced in this respect, there is danger in disturbing the evident intentions of donors, unless it can be proved that abuses have so altered them as to demand reform.

Looking back to the time when Masonic Charities began to take a concrete form, it is quite clear that the knowledge of the poverty of some of the brethren was the mainspring of the action of the promoters, and their zeal was directed in making provision for those who were helpless. In 1812, Grand Lodge passed a resolution, providing for contributions, in the shape of a registration fee for every newly-made brother of five shillings in Lodges in London and Westminster, and of "two-and-sixpence in country, foreign, and military Lodges," in aid of the "Institution for clothing and educating the sons of deceased and *indigent* Ancient Freemasons." About five years after the union of the "Ancients" and "Moderns," the two funds devoted to the help of boys that had previously existed apart were amalgamated, and in a letter announcing that fact, dated 29th May 1817," and signed "F. C. Daniel," occurs the following very significant passage: "There are now upwards of forty promising boys imploring protection, and I am sorry to say some without a shoe; what is still more distressing, that unless we provide for them, they must remain in ignorance, linger through a life of wretchedness, without education or decent clothing, and exposed to the mercies of a wide world." These references indicate the character of the foundation of the Boys' Institution, and they should be borne in mind in dealing with its present condition. There is danger of forgetting old landmarks, of violating the spirit of the Charity. It is right that altered circumstances should be taken into account, and it may also be admitted that it is wise and prudent to move with the spirit of the times. But no change is warranted that is calculated to lessen the value of a fundamental principle. The Institution was founded for the poor, the indigent, the waifs, and the ignorant, and these still have the first claim. The qualifications of candidates, as laid down in the laws, are fenced round with protections more or less in consonance with the foundation of the Institution. It is almost superfluous to insist upon a certificate from a Lodge to which a brother belonged to the effect that at the time of his enrolment he was in a position to warrant such a step. His admission was proof that the Lodge was satisfied as to his means, and it is hardly likely that they would express a contrary opinion, to their own discredit, especially in a case where an object of Charity was involved. There is real force in the obligation that a Lodge shall certify that a brother's position has so changed in a pecuniary sense, or if dead, that his family are so reduced in circumstances, as to render his child a suitable candidate for the benefits of the Charity. Even this condition is wide, and is open to a very liberal interpretation; still, it goes upon the original lines, and recognises the broad fact that a candidate must need help before he can be admitted. The character of the claim, the degree of necessity, is left an open question, and an opportunity is afforded of bringing forward candidates who are not exactly poor, or without means, but whose claims rest upon the broad grounds that their fathers fulfilled all the conditions of the Craft, and that they or their friends, or both, were supporters of the Charities of the Order. Membership and subscription do not confer a right to any one of the Institutions of the Fraternity. One is a necessary condition, the other gives power and moral influence. The right to relief is based upon poverty, and those who are poor have the first claim, according to their necessities. That ground is unassailable, and when departed from charity loses its strength and beauty. When rules of admission were framed, the fact that there were degrees of claims was duly noted. There is a provision for admitting a candidate upon the payment of a fixed sum, supposing room can be conveniently found. This rule conclusively establishes the theory of preferential claims, and the basis of preference is beyond doubt.

Last week reference was made to two cases, one of a boy named Collingwood, who had been admitted to the School, and subsequently removed after protest against his election on the ground that his mother was in possession of a considerable sum of money; the other of a boy

EPPS'S (GRATEFUL COMFORTING) COCOA.

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named Herring, who was elected last month, who, it is represented, will be entitled to receive at the age of twenty-one over £1000, some state £1800. The same objections that were forthcoming with regard to Collingwood are urged in the case of Herring, and it is difficult to see upon what grounds they can be satisfactorily met. Bro. Herring, the father of the boy, may have been all that a Freemason should be; his friends may have been liberal supporters of the Charities. All this may be perfectly true, and yet it does not justify appropriating a place in the Boys' School to one who is provided for in another way, who can afford and ought to pay for his own food, clothing and education. If a home is sought for the lad, and the Freemasons' School is considered the best, let application be made for admission upon payment, according to the rules, and the case will be dealt with as circumstances permit. The Quarterly Court would have to retrace their steps and to admit that they had made a mistake. No doubt it will be difficult to get them to do this, but it is a duty incumbent upon them. Their course is clear, they have no alternative but to declare the election void. The spirit of the Institution, of charity itself, rebels against their judgment in the case of the boy Herring, and common sense as well as common justice demand reparation. It is not easy to understand people who would accept crutches when they can walk alone, and it does not speak well for the friends of this boy who would use a charity while wealth belonging to him is allowed to accumulate. Such a feeling arises from a perverted sense of claim, an assumption that something is bought when subscriptions are paid, and that what is required is to obtain a certain number of votes, and then all conditions have been satisfied. The whole difficulty has arisen out of this mistaken idea. The admission of the boy as a candidate in the first instance was a blunder; it was felt to have been such, and the question was raised at the Quarterly Court, when out of a Board of over fifty brethren there was only a very small majority in favour of the motion for admission. The existence of such a difference of opinion is suggestive of doubt, and when the whole facts are considered, the action of the minority will command the assent of all who desire the righteous and intelligent application of charity. Let the case be put fairly and its nakedness becomes not only apparent but startling. Here is a boy with something like £600 at the present time, most likely more, entirely in his own right, with no claims present or prospective upon it; here is another one, it may be of a large family, with only a poor widowed mother to look to. Both are sons of worthy Masons: the Dives of the case is admitted to the fruits of charity, while the poor dispirited Lazarus is sent empty away. This is no exaggerated picture; it is true to life and experience. It is no answer to say that both had the same chance so far as the body of selection was concerned, and that inequalities arise out of circumstances which neither they nor any one else can control. While this is true in letter, it is false in spirit. Both were admitted apparently upon equal conditions, but how can two persons be said to be equal in a contest in which money is essential, when one is rich and the other poor? Yet that is just the equality upon which the boy Herring was admitted in the struggle as compared with some who have failed. No doubt the inequalities of this world are great and inexplicable, but that is a reason why the utmost care should be taken not to increase or intensify them. Herring's case ought never to have been brought forward at all, and it was a gross abuse of true charity to admit him as a candidate. He has been elected upon a wrong issue, and justice, nay humanity, demands that he should be removed and his place filled by a real object of charity.

HOW MASONIC HISTORY IS TAUGHT.

WE have remarked on more than one occasion, that one of the most serious evils with which the Craft of Freemasonry is afflicted is the extraordinary facility evinced by many of its most devoted adherents in seriously regarding the personages and events of the ages long gone as constituting a very important part of its history. Grave and reverend authors have not hesitated to make its origin coëval with the origin of Time itself, while all, or nearly all, the most illustrious personages of antiquity have had assigned to them the chief places in its development. To a certain extent, perhaps, there is no very grave objection to this course. As a system of morality, intended to elevate and improve mankind, to unite together all sorts and conditions of men by the sacred bonds of love, Freemasonry may, without any serious strain on the imagination, be said to have existed from the very beginning. When men began to form themselves into communities, a certain code of morals, by which the conduct of each member towards his fellow members should be regulated, became a necessity. The principles on which this code was established were pretty much the same as those which constitute our system of Freemasonry; and those who had a hand in formulating or amending, from time to time, this moral code may be said to have been imbued with the principles which we brethren of the mystic tie are bound to profess. It is in this sense, but in no other, that the founders and exponents of the different schools of philosophy, be they of eastern or western origin, may be said to have had a hand in establishing and propounding our Masonic system. Their systems of philosophy were in fact so many systems of morality, and we are justified, therefore, in claiming them as of us, but in general terms only. To go further, and assign to them severally some particular *rôle* in the erection of our Masonic structure is to involve ourselves in endless and well-merited ridicule, and it is because so many of our writers on Freemasonry have adopted this course that the world laughs so mercilessly at our claims to immemorial antiquity.

We confess to having experienced the hope that with the more matter-of-fact researches of these latter years, we had seen the last of this highly imaginative style of dealing with the history of the Craft. It seems, however, that we have been somewhat too hopeful in our anticipations. We have before us a pamphlet by Bro. John Yarker, on "Speculative Freemasonry," which he describes as an "Historical Lecture upon the origin of Craft and High Grade Freemasonry, and showing the great antiquity of the combined system." As an illustration of the extent to which an intelligent man may allow his imagination to run riot, this pamphlet is certainly a curiosity; as an effort at historical exposition it must be set down as one of the most conspicuous of failures. The writer begins by lamenting "the sad want of authentic knowledge which exists amongst brethren of all ranks and degrees;" but when he adds, a little further on, that "if in Masonry there is one thing more certain than another, it is that these so-called Higher Mysteries," to which in the interval he has referred, "which a Craft Grand Lodge has no knowledge of, and cannot, therefore, be requested to patronise by recognition—have a better and more authentic history than Craft Masonry," we must take the liberty of assuring him, with all due deference, that he is even more conspicuous by his "sad want of authentic knowledge" than the brethren to whose ignorance he began by so plaintively referring.

Having gravely delivered himself of this preamble, Bro. Yarker at once addresses himself to the subject matter of his lecture, and tells the audience before whom it was delivered, that he will "indicate" to them "first, the history of Operative Masonry, and deal tenderly with it; second, the descent of the High Grades, and show their immense antiquity; third, the cause of the amalgamation of the two systems, and the period of its occurrence; constituting in effect the derivation and descent of Freemasonry as we now have it." It will be imagined that, having thus formally stated the points he is desirous of "indicating," Bro. Yarker at once sets himself to the task of demonstrating their truth by means of arguments based on premisses which are beyond dispute. He does nothing of the kind. In "dealing tenderly" with the history of Operative Masonry he begins by saying—"I do not entirely hold with those good brethren who express this opinion"—namely "that Craft Masonry as a ceremonial system had no existence before the year 1722, and that it is practising certain mysteries on the erroneous assumption that they are very ancient"—but he adds, "I do assert that our existing Craft and High Grade Mysteries, as a matter of antiquity, must stand or fall together, and it is actually the Superior Mysteries which have at various times during the last 5,000 years given off and organised numerous Craft Associations." This is nothing else than assertion, plain and unequivocal, but what the reader, who is not content with a mere superficial exposition of the subject he is interested in, requires, is some sort of reasonable argument in favour of the proposition, and this argument is not forthcoming.

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Passing on a little further we light upon the following passage: "But the great middle-age builders were the Society of Knights Templar; another High Grade secret system of the middle or warrior caste, preserved in the degrees of our Senate. It is not very improbable, on the face of what I shall advance to you, that these, in or about the 12th century, gave off the Craft organisation of the Operative Masonry claiming from Solomon's Temple. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the Templars, in A.D. 1118, acquired the site of Solomon's Temple, and that adjacent thereto existed a High Grade rite of Mohammedan warriors who sought occult knowledge, with an organised system of seven secret degrees, afterwards increased to nine, under the prestige of King Solomon, of whose magical powers they have astonishing legends. I allude to the secret doctrine of the House of Wisdom, which originated the somewhat unenviable society of Assassins, corresponding in its doctrines to the 'Elu' degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, which we have rejected as immoral and unworthy of our own." This passage contains sundry assertions, as for instance that "the great middle-age builders were the Society of Knights Templar," which was "another High Grade secret system of the middle or warrior caste"; that "the Templars, in A.D. 1118, acquired the site of Solomon's Temple"; that adjacent thereto existed "a High Grade Rite of Mahommedan Warriors," but nothing whatever is advanced from which we may judge of their value. However, this matters but little, as one at least of them is, to the best of knowledge and belief, capable of disproof. It is *not* a fact—so at least, we have always understood—that "the Templars, in A.D. 1118, acquired the site of Solomon's Temple." The year in question, or the next to it, is held to be the year in which the Order of the Temple was founded, and Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, assigned the Knights a part of his palace for their quarters, to which the Abbot and Canons of the Church and Convent of the Temple, which stood adjoining, added another building for keeping their arms, and hence their name of Templars. Shall we venture so far as to say, quoting Latin by way of variety, "*ex uno disce omnes.*" At all events, even Brother Yarker, with all his audacity of assumption, does not seem quite at his ease in respect of his statements. He begins his next paragraph with the highly significant words, "At any rate," which we take to imply, whether the middle-age builders were or were not Knights Templar; whether they did or did not "give off the Craft organisation of the Operative Masonry claiming from Solomon's Temple"; whether they did or did not in A.D. 1118 "acquire the site of Solomon's Temple"; and whether there did or did not exist adjacent thereto—that is the site of the Temple—"a High Grade Rite of Mahommedan Warriors," "at any rate," that is, whether these are or are not facts, "from this period there came down the stream of centuries such a Society as Operative Freemasonry was before the year 1700; but its ceremonies, even in the same country, were not uniform," a statement he illustrates by the Companionage in France, while as regards Britain, he suggests the probability of our Craft Masonry having had "the legend of the Hiram system in a much more meagre and unpolished form than now exists" before the year 1723. And he sums up the case of Operative Masonry thus curtly: "In other words, the British Operative or Craft Masons have left no record that they had an esoteric Mystery before the formation of the Grand Lodge at London. So much, for better or worse, is all that can be said for Craft Masonry." It is, in one sense, to be regretted that Bro. Yarker exhausted his powers of exposition as regards this branch of his subject in the course of a few paragraphs, but our regret is the less distressing, because, owing no doubt to the limited time at his disposal, he has been able to do little else than advance statements wholly unsupported by evidence of any kind whatsoever, much less by evidence possessing anything like trustworthiness.

In dealing with the second portion of his lecture, Bro. Yarker displays the same qualities. He boldly tells his audience that "in all the most ancient nations—Chinese, Babylonian, Egyptian, Indian, Persian—there existed, and still exists, a certain secret School of Wisdom, which in all lands had certain degrees, with obligations of secresy, and ceremonial rites with tokens and words; they were either of seven or nine degrees, and the members, then and still, affiliate with distant Rites;" the latter point he illustrates in his own case as having, like "many modern Craft Freemasons," become "connected with the Oriental Societies." But will Bro. Yarker condescend to tell us something more than that there "existed, and still exists, a certain secret School of Wisdom" in the most ancient nations—China, Egypt, India, Persia—we will excuse him in respect of Babylon, which no longer exists: and something more than that "they"—whatever "they" may be—we reeither of "seven or nine degrees?" We never miss, if we can help it, an opportunity of gaining even the slightest insight into knowledge of so mysterious a character. We shall be only too glad to learn, if Bro. Yarker will graciously undertake the *rôle* of instructor, and shall be only too thankful for the minutest crumbs of information, provided, of course, there is any chance of their being supported by something like evidence. Then, as to the Oriental Societies with which Bro. Yarker has become connected, he tells us—and he ought to speak with some authority—"that they have many points in common with the secret Cabala of the Jews, which probably derives from the Schools of the Prophets, of which we find mention in the Jewish writings. They sought 10,000 years ago by arduous toil—and found it—the basis of religion, philosophy, and art; their faith was that of the proved religion, in which all the learned men of antiquity agreed." Further on we learn that "primitively, the first adepts were men profoundly versed in arts, science, and spiritual knowledge, who proceeded to enlarge their numbers by the admission of neophytes from neighbouring tribes. As their numbers increased they emigrated far and wide, and established Colleges amongst all nations, which, on the model of the first, went on increasing their numbers. Originally celibates, some of them married and returned to the world, and had progeny, who founded the left-handed system, or sorcery. They were the 'Sons of God who took to themselves wives of the daughters of men.'" And again, "there is a record at Rome which states that the Eleusinian Mysteries of Ceres and Dionysos had been established in Britain. Various communities of monks and fraternities of knights continued the practice of the Mysteries, and even at this day the Madonna of Rome is an exact copy of the much more ancient Isis of Egypt." Bro. Yarker says also, "That our present ceremonies are those of the ancients is proved by the paintings in Egyptian temples and tombs. That the ancient Mysteries had our Rose Croix ceremonies is proved by the language of the Sybils of the Temple, preserved in the Sybilline Oracles." Here again we have a series of assertions, and without being so bold as to contradict Bro. Yarker, we venture to ask him in all simplicity for something like proofs of the verity of his statements. We shall be content to believe in the antiquity of the so-called High Grade Mysteries when it is demonstrated to us beyond the possibility of doubt that they have not been fashioned so as to resemble the Mysteries which were practised in bygone ages. It is one thing to say that the High Grade ceremonies are the same with those of the Egyptian or any other ancient cult; it is another to affirm that they have been regularly carried down "the stream of centuries" from those who originated them to those who now possess and practise them. As belonging to the old school, we have the utmost veneration and respect for whatever can justly lay claim to an immemorial antiquity of origin, but we have a right to expect that the claim shall rest on justice. We do not want to be told that a Rite, which is, as it were, of yesterday's creation, is the direct lineal representative of those rites which were practised in the earliest ages and of which the world has some degree of knowledge. What we are desirous of learning is, how the lineal descent is traceable, so that we may be in a position to appraise the value of the claim which Bro. Yarker so energetically advances.

(To be continued.)

The ceremonies of Consecration and Installation will be rehearsed at the Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780, Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge, by Bro. James Terry P.P.S.G. Warden Norths and Hunts, P.P.G.J.W. Herts, P.M. 228 1278 1366, Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, on Friday, 23rd instant, at 7·30 p.m. The musical arrangements will be under the direction of Bro. E. H. Sugg P.P.G.O. Surrey Secretary 1996. Craft Clothing to be worn. Brethren are invited to attend.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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MUSIC AND FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Jupiter has spoken, and all that comes after is as the stage substitute for the awful thunder of nature. Henceforth be it known, upon the authority of an inspired article in your contemporary, that music is the sixth of the seven sciences "included in the curriculum of Masonry," and therefore, a professional concert on Installation, and even on other occasions, is the proper thing. The information is volunteered that the toast list is nearly always the same, and nothing fresh can be said either for or in reply to the toasts, therefore, professional artistes are required to hide the weakness of the brainless, the ignorant, and the garrulous, and to make three or four hours association endurable. Then the question is put—why should the rich man be debarred of his pleasures because the poor man may be tempted to follow his example? And, as a climax, this staggering query is advanced—what will become of the purveyors of luxuries if the rich do not buy them? This is a poser, and I give it up. I might humbly observe, however, that the purveyors in question are well able to take care of themselves. That is their business, for myself I may say that I am so struck with the wisdom of this modern Solon that my feelings are divided between admiration and shame—admiration, at the wonderful learning displayed, and shame, to think that I have dared to express my belief that the brethren of and visitors to a Lodge almost invariably possess sufficient musical talent to satisfy all reasonable requirements. I am so hardened as still to urge that it is not necessary to engage professional talent at all in order to secure an efficient and pleasant programme, which can be varied and altered to meet circumstances without the risk of giving offence to these gentlemen, some of whom stand up for their order with a pertinacity and insolence not pleasant to endure. It is not long since that a professional pianist refused to accompany a brother in the Entered Apprentice song, because of some slight he imagined had been put upon his professional brethren. My object is not to run a muck at professional musicians; as a rule they are jolly fellows, whose company I have very much enjoyed, and hope to enjoy again, under circumstances more favourable than usually prevail at Lodge banquets.

I deny the postulate, that a Master of a Lodge has a right, even at his own expense, to indulge in costly luxuries; and I affirm that he commits an offence against both the letter and spirit of the Order when he permits the Lodge funds to be used for such a purpose, unless the members have a voice in determining the matter. Even then I contend that the indulgence in luxuries, especially of totally unnecessary ones, is forbidden by the genius of Freemasonry; it excites an unworthy desire of emulation; and gives rise to spurious pretensions and unjust inequalities when the expenditure comes wholly or partly out of the pocket of the Worshipful Master. Set and elaborate concerts waste time as well as substance. I believe I am within the mark when I say that the entertainment that gave rise to this discussion involved an outlay of at least £20, and as about one hundred brethren were present, that was four shillings a head for music. The concert was dear at the price; besides, it prevented friendly chat, strangled speeches, and obstructed the full exercise of those courtesies that ought to form so pleasant a part of the proceedings. In fact, it was a luxurious debauch, a wanton waste, and an exhibition of the pride of the purse.

In the article to which I am referring occurs the following sentence: "It is not the man of large fortune who is to be condemned for spending freely of his superfluous moneys, but the man who pinches or impoverishes himself in order to make a display." As an abstract theory this is very true; in practice it is a failure. Take any ordinary Lodge, and it will be found that while the few have an excess of means, the many are limited by prudence and circumstances to a modest outlay. One of the former, when he comes to the chair, gets up a grand display, to which he invites a number of friends. He creates a favourable impression altogether independent of his Lodge work or character as a Mason, and it may be in defiance of both. Show in the world often goes for real worth, and I have yet to learn that it has lost its effect even in Freemasonry. The successor of the rich brother may be a poor man. He has the example of his predecessor before him; the prestige (?) of the Lodge must be kept up; and, in fact, he must walk in the path made for him whether he likes it or not. Cases like this are constantly occurring, and the only alternative a poor brother has is either to assert the superiority of good working, vindicate the moral teaching of the Craft, and as a consequence be accounted mean; or he must "pinch or impoverish himself in order to make a display." The force of example for good or evil cannot be questioned, and it is as effective in Masonry as in anything else.

Then we are treated to the following trite and specious argument: "The rigid economist may urge that all expenditure which is not absolutely necessary is a mistake, because it affords a direct encouragement to luxury on the part of those who are unable to afford it. In other words, A, who has £2,000 a year, is not to buy the luxuries he can afford because B, with an income of £500, may outrun the constable." It is not what a man can, but what he ought, to afford. A member of the Masonic body is bound by its teaching, and this is all in favour of prudence, temperance, and charity. It distinctly enforces the lesson of the responsibility of one brother to another, and emphatically condemns anything that would be calculated to injure him. But take the worldly view of the subject, and the position is not improved. Supposing two men were placed thus—one with £2,000 a year and the other with nothing, would the former be justified in indulging in luxuries while the latter was virtually starving? Such contrasts are too common, and I put the matter in an extreme form because it is the logical outcome of the reasoning referred to. It will not do to say—oh! but such a case could not happen. It is one of the most striking and lamentable facts in history that one of the chief causes of revolution has been the neglect of the poor by the rich, who were doing "what they liked with their own," only to store up a host of troubles that were sure to overwhelm them at some time or other. It is equally true that one of the main causes of the decay of nations is luxury. I am not a Socialist, and only introduce these facts to show the responsibility of men of wealth. They cannot shirk the obligations that the possession of wealth imposes with impunity, and certainly they cannot abjure the teaching of the Craft, and ought not to introduce practices that are very likely to prove stumbling-blocks to others.

It does not follow because of the views I have advanced that there should be no enjoyment of luxuries. They play their part in the economy of life, and where reasonably indulged in, no just complaint can be urged. To assume, as the writer of the article referred to does, that because I object to luxurious expenditure in Lodges, therefore I am hostile to all luxuries, is simply begging the question, and is one of those tricks of argument calculated to catch the ear of the groundling. I protest against any such assumption, and I believe I have made out good reasons for the belief I hold.

One word as to the application of charity. It is a good thing to establish Schools and an Asylum, it is right to extend the help thus afforded for some who cannot go into either. I have not one word to say against these Institutions; on the contrary, I wish them God speed. But there are other means for the exercise of the spirit of brotherly kindness, and other needs that these Institutions furnish. How many brethren are there seeking employment, who would be glad of a helping hand, and how little in this respect is done by the Brotherhood? How many brethren are warmly recognised in Lodge and passed by in the streets with absolute indifference? To make use of the fact of your being a Mason when seeking assistance or employment is regarded as "bad form," and to resent the distinction that is set up between brethren in and out of the Lodge, especially in cases where the length of the purse alone constitutes the difference, is looked upon as an impertinence. If the rich brother wants work, if his heart beats true to the demands that can fairly be made upon him, there are plenty of ways of spending his money without wasting it upon professional singers and sumptuous banquets, and one of these is the luxury of doing good.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

I.P.M.

"POOR CANDIDATES AND THE VOTING SYSTEM."

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—May I ask the favour of your thanking WATCHMAN for his kind and courteous criticism of my letter, but with regard to the remedy suggested, respecting the Voting System, judging from his reply, I fancy that I cannot have expressed myself with sufficient clearness. My idea was that all the cases should, as now, first pass before the School Committee, and secondly before a Committee composed of a representative of Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales and those of Vice-Patrons or Vice-Presidents, or of both, who had time to devote to the subject, to consider upon, and select from the candidates chosen by the School Committee, the number corresponding to vacancies, of those cases considered most urgent; and thirdly the cases of these secondly selected candidates to be submitted, through balloting papers, to all subscribers, &c., for their votes. All canvassing, except by private friends, and borrowing, to be prohibited, and a fair proportion of the expense which would have been incurred in public canvassing, &c. to be given as an entrance fee to the Institution. Candidates not chosen to stand over for next Election. This would, I think, produce a concentration of votes for candidates in most immediate want of aid, and also spare the remaining candidates the anxiety, loss of time, and expense consequent upon competing at so many elections.

I do not comprehend how any private influence could be brought to bear upon those having the Presentations under this system, any more than is at present the case, for it is evident that admission now depends much on the exertions of influential friends. I do not offer this explanation as a recommendation of my plan, because, as I before remarked, I do not understand the working of the matter, but simply because WATCHMAN appears to have misunderstood my idea. Thanking you for your kindness in bringing the subject before the numerous readers of your valuable paper.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly and obliged,

THE MOTHER OF A CANDIDATE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism and Rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application; but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes, for rendering their attack less frequent and less vigorous, and for repressing the sour perspirations and soothing the nerves. In many cases Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessings in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout which had assailed persons previously and at the prime of life.

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INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

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POLISH NATIONAL LODGE, No. 534.

THE first meeting for the present season of this old-established Lodge took place on Thursday, 8th November, at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, with Bro. E. T. Smith as W.M., who was supported by the following Officers:—Bros. J. J. Rantz S.W., J. Bieling J.W., Bryant S.D., Tongue J.D., F. Gosden I.G., and Banks Tyler; Bros. Lancaster I.P.M. and P.M.'s Dr. Jagielski, Dr. Jackson, Rath, Paas Secretary, and Nowakowski Treasurer. The business of the evening consisted in receiving the report of the Committee which had been appointed to consult upon certain matters respecting the welfare of the Lodge. The W.M. performed the ceremony of raising in favour of three brethren, and passed Bro. Davenport to the second, in a most impressive manner. Two gentlemen were proposed in open Lodge as candidates for the next meeting. All other business being ended, Lodge was closed in the usual manner, and the brethren retired to the banqueting room, where, after due attention had been paid to the fourth degree, grace was sung, and the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts received attention. The W.M. proposed the health of the Visitors, namely, Bros. John Grist Eccleston 1624, W. Saegert P.M. Wellington 548, James Phillips Union 127, J. H. Hudepohl Royal Leopold 1669, and Thomas Gittens P.M. Foochow, Grand Lodge China. The latter brother in responding said it afforded him very great pleasure to be again at the Polish National Lodge on his return from China; he had been present at Lodges held in China, New Zealand, and Australia, but he had not seen the work better performed in these than it had been done by the W.M. on the present occasion. The Officers had also done well. Bro. Gittens also thanked the members for the hospitality that had been shown to him, and hoped he might be enabled to pay them another visit on a future occasion. Bro. Saegert also replied: he alluded to the masterly manner in which the W.M. had performed his duties. Bro. Lancaster I.P.M. then proposed the health of the W.M., who on rising to respond was received with continued cheering. Bro. Smith returned thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which he had been received, and also for the very hearty manner in which the toast of his health had been responded to. It had always appeared to him to be hard work to conduct a Lodge meeting properly; but now he was in the chair it appeared to be doubly so. However, he assured the brethren he had done his best, and if they were satisfied his greatest ambition had been attained. He would always use every endeavour to keep up the prestige of the Polish National Lodge, but he felt he could only carry that out with assistance from his Officers. He hoped they would continue to do their duty in the same satisfactory manner. Graceful allusion was also made to the P.M.'s who were present, and the toast having been responded to, the brethren separated, after having spent a very pleasant and instructive evening.

ARBORETUM LODGE, DERBY, No. 731.

THIS Lodge held an emergency meeting on Thursday, 8th November, the only business set forth on the Circular being "A Lecture by Bro. James Stevens P.M. P.Z., London, Explanatory of the Ritual and Ceremonies of the First Degree." Lodge was called for six p.m. at the Masonic Hall, and was opened by the W.M. The following brethren, amongst others, were present, viz.: Bros. J. Bland W.M., C. Webster S.W., James Copestick J.W., Edgar Horne M.D., A. Woodiwiss jun. J.D., J. W. Brigg Organist, Thomas Day M.C., Severn Taylor I.G., John Walker Steward, E. Holden Tyler; P.M.'s G. T. Wright, J. C. Merry, J. Brown, A. Frayer, W. Whittaker Treasurer, J. Taylor; Willie Helps, A. Tyler, W. Forman, J. Melrose, W. Knight, J. Ascott, &c. The Visitors were Bros. E. R. Ward P.M. 253, A. Ogden 787, E. Belfield W.M. 802, W. Butterfield W.M. C. D. Hart S.W. 1085, and James Stevens 720, 1216, 1426 P.M. P.Z. The Acting Secretary read the Circular convening the Emergency Meeting, after which the W.M. in a few words introduced Bro. Stevens to the brethren assembled, and called upon him to proceed with his lecture. Judging by the close attention paid to the lecturer, it was evident the Visitors and brethren of the Lodge were deeply interested, and all seemed surprised that the time had sped so quickly, when Bro. Stevens brought his admirable lecture to a close. The Senior Past Master, Bro. G. T. Wright, on rising to propose a vote of thanks to Bro. Stevens, expressed the great gratification he had received, and he had no doubt the brethren of the Arboretum Lodge would take heed of the various differences and discrepancies which had been pointed out by the lecturer, and adopt such alterations as might be deemed the best. He was glad, however, to note that their working ran very closely to that which had been so ably explained by Bro. Stevens. The proposition was seconded by Bro. John Brown P.M., who, as Preceptor of the Lodge of Instruction, said he had no doubt the brethren would discuss the various differences at the next meeting of that Lodge. The Worshipful Master supported the vote of thanks, which on being put was carried unanimously. Bro. Stevens, in reply, assured the W.M. and brethren of the pleasure it had given him to meet so prosperous a Lodge as 731, and to deliver his lecture at Derby. He thought that clever and distinguished as the London brethren might be, and were, some of them might learn useful lessons by visiting Provincial Lodges. Refreshment followed labour, and the W.M., on rising to give the first toast, thought it advisable to depart from the usual custom and announce that a formal toast list would be dispensed with. He, therefore, gave the Queen and the Craft, and, in a few words, the health of their distinguished visitor Bro. James Stevens, which was suitably responded to. The only other toasts were the Worshipful Master by Bro. Stevens, and the Visitors by Bro. W. Whitaker P.M. Treasurer, to which the W.M. briefly replied, as did also Bros. E. R. Ward P.M. 253 and Bro. Ogden 787. There being a large number of musical brethren present, a most enjoyable evening was spent, Bro. Stevens causing great pleasure by reciting "The Three Great Lights," and "The Level and the Square," The brethren then separated, well satisfied with the entire proceedings.

LODGE OF ASAPH, No. 1319.

THE installation meeting of this Lodge was held on the 5th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, and was numerously attended by members and Visitors. The chairs were filled as follows:—Bros. John Maclean W.M., F. Delavante S.W., C. E. Tinney J.W., C. Coote Treas., J. M. Chamberlain P.M. Secretary, H. Ashley S.D., Kent J.D., Lestocq M.C., H. Tinney I.G., Egerton Organist, W. Smith Steward, Meyer Lutz I.P.M.; P.M.'s E. Swanborough, Jekyll P.G.O., J. Weaver, Wellard, G. Buckland. Amongst the Visitors were Bros. Col. Shadwell Clerke G. Secretary, W. Day 1949, P. T. Duffy 33, Dr. Dunn 39, T. Squire 1633, Randolph 1373, Stevens 901, H. Massey P.M. 1928, E. Garden 949, A. Edwards 1328, E. Stanislaus 721, Lindsay 1531, C. Stevens S.W. 1793, Adams 738, R. Cumming 1677, Stone 704, C. Bere 211, Hobby 1531, E. J. Rawle 765, Brander 1563, Goodchild 1984, Smith 1567, Fitzgerald 1364, C. May P.M. 780, H. M. Harris W.M. 205, Brown 1672, Draper P.M. 1305, Maloney 25, A. Roberts 733, Wentworth 1760, Leon 186 and 780, A. G. Taylor P.P.G.S.W. Surrey, Linder P.M. 1642, Brocklehaus 862, Jas. Willing, Casson 1706, Davis 188, Wilson 101, Wilson 1366, Stohwasser P.M. 569, Bishop 231, Purkiss P.M. 145, H. M. Levy P.M. 188, Newingham 1706, Dewar 515. Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed. The reports of the Audit Committee and the Benevolent Fund were read and adopted. The former showed a balance in favour of the Lodge of £241 18s 6d while the Benevolent Fund had a credit of £560 8s 9d. A Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. F. Delevante S.W. and W.M. elect was presented to the Lodge and duly installed in the chair by the retiring W.M. (Bro. John Maclean), who conducted the ceremony in a manner that it was a pleasure to listen to. There were seventeen W.M.'s and P.M.'s present. The Worshipful Master having been saluted, appointed and invested his Officers as follow:—Bros. Maclean I.P.M., C. Tinney S.W., H. Ashley J.W., C. Coote Treasurer, Chamberlain P.M. Secretary, Kent S.D., H. Tinney J.D., L. Wooldridge I.G., W. Smith M.C., Hamilton Organist, Hutchinson and Fairchild Stewards, Gilbert P.G.T. Middlesex Tyler. Bro. Meyer Lutz P.M. efficiently acted as M.C. The resignation of a member was accepted, with regret, and a candidate was proposed for initiation at the next meeting. Hearty good wishes were tendered by the visitors, and the brethren, 123 in number, sat down to a sumptuous and récherché banquet, supplied by Messrs. Spiers and Pond (Limited), in the large hall, and superintended by Bro. Dawkins. Grace having been sung, the W.M. in a terse and able manner proposed the loyal toast—the Queen and the Craft. The National Anthem was sung by Madame Worrell and Madame Florence Winne, and then the toast of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was given, and received with enthusiasm. The Prov. G.M., the Deputy G.M., and the rest of the Grand Officers of the G. Lodge of England came next on the list, and Bro. Col. Shadwell H. Clerke was called on to respond. Before Col. Clerke rose, Bro. Maclean gave a capital recitation, entitled "A Villainous Ambition," which elicited loud and long applause. The piece in question, we may mention here, was written by the late lamented H. S. Leigh. In reply to the toast, Col. Clerke assured the brethren it was a great pleasure to return thanks for the Grand Officers. The Prov. G.M. and the Deputy G.M. have always done good suit and service for the Craft; while the names of the other Grand Officers were always received with enthusiasm. He hoped to be present at this Lodge on many future occasions. Personally, he wished the W.M. and the Lodge of Asaph every success in the future. Here Bro. H. Tinney J.D. gave a pianoforte solo—"Reisbilder"—which he played most artistically. Bro. J. Maclean now said it devolved on him to propose the health of the W.M., whose ability and qualities for good fellowship needed no recommendation from him. Bro. Delevante had been suffering for some years from a failing of eyesight. It was satisfactory to know their W.M. had now partially recovered this inestimable blessing, and he (Bro. Maclean) hoped he might perfectly succeed in recovering the blessing of material light, a boon so conducive to success in this life. The W.M. said it was a great pleasure, and he might say it had been the aim of the best part of his life-time, to attain the position he now held. This was his mother Lodge; it was only on one occasion that he had been absent since his initiation. He had worked through every office, from that of Organist. He looked upon this Lodge as a means of cementing friendships; there was a genial good feeling prevailing amongst its members. He hoped at the end of his year of office the brethren would not regret having placed him in the chair. Before rising from his seat he would, with the permission of the brethren, propose the health of the I.P.M. All know what Brother Maclean has done in the Lodge of Asaph; he has been a pattern of courtesy, a man moulded of good honest material. He is one of the pillars of the Lodge, and all hope he may long be spared to remain an ornament to it. Before, however, the brethren did that honour to the toast which he felt assured they would give it, he had a duty to perform; to present Bro. Maclean with the Past Master's jewel of the Lodge. This had been unanimously voted, and in placing it on his breast, he (Bro. Delevante) trusted he might wear it for many years as a token of the respect entertained for him by the brethren of the Asaph Lodge. Miss Florence Winne here favoured the brethren with an excellent song. On rising, Bro. Maclean said the first thing he had to do was to thank the W.M. and brethren for their kind reception; he had also to thank them for the jewel. He hoped he had deserved it; in the future he should be proud to wear it. He had especially to thank Bro. Frewin who had so kindly proposed the gift. The Officers had been diligent and conscientious in their work, and had materially helped him to carry out his duties; particularly to the P.M.'s his more especial thanks were due; no service was re-

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quired of them but they were ever ready to undertake it. Bro. Chamberlin P.M. and Secretary responded to the toast of the Past Masters; Bro. Leon for the Visitors, and took the opportunity of preferring a request that his friend Bro. Swanborough would propose him as a joining member of the Lodge. The Officers were next complimented, and shortly afterwards the Tyler gave the parting toast. The evening was enlivened by some capital songs, &c.

DOMATIC LODGE, No. 177.

AN event of considerable importance to all concerned in the welfare of this old Lodge took place on the occasion of its last regular meeting, which was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C., on Friday, 9th inst., a testimonial being that evening presented to its worthy Treasurer and P.M. Bro. George Everett. The Lodge was presided over by Bro. Wm. Herbage W.M., who was supported by Bros. W. M. Foxcroft S.W., P. Pierpoint J.W., Geo. Everett P.M. Treas., Thomas Morris Sec., H. Bowman Spink P.M., W. J. Ferguson P.M., J. R. Foulger P.M., Isaac Buscall P.M., E. White P.M., Frederic Kent P.M., Harry Price S.D., A. Simner J.D., Robert Montague I.G., Richard Harvey Steward, and the following visitors:—H. Wootton 1986, H. M. Appleton S.W. 1381, H. Massey P.M. 619, 1928, C. H. Everett 1987, G. Coles 1381, H. Stiles I.P.M. 1507, W. T. Buxton 1881, E. Ayling W.M. 975, R. T. Whitley P.M. 946 P.P.G.D.C. Middlesex, T. H. Pulsford P.M. 1158, R. J. Vincent W.M. 1963, J. W. Batton S.D. 1613, W. E. Greaves 1744, W. Mann P.M. 186, T. H. Hartley 1068, W. H. Baker I.G. 1446, C. W. Blake 1185, W. P. Webb P.M. 1381, G. A. Potter J.W. 1964, H. Share 1558, W. H. Coubran 1657, Robert H. Clemow J.D. 1589, F. H. Clemow P.M. 1744, &c. The business of the evening comprised the raising of Brother H. M. Emerson, the passing of Brother E. J. Cook, and the initiation of Mr. Carlo Torriani and Mr. William Haines, all three of the ceremonies being worked in a very efficient manner. The special business of the evening—the presentation to Bro. Everett P.M.—occupied the attention of the W.M. as soon as the other business had been disposed of. In the course of an address which the Master delivered, he remarked that when he was installed as W.M. of the Domatic Lodge he referred to the especial pleasure he had felt in investing Brother Everett with the collar of Treasurer, as he was then convinced that the Lodge would be pleased to retain him in the office, and he felt that the way in which the testimonial about to be presented had been subscribed to was ample proof that he was not wrong in his surmise. Brother Everett carried out the work of his office efficiently and well, and in saying so he bore in mind that the office was no sinecure; no office of such a character could be in so large a Lodge as the Domatic. No matter on what branch of Lodge affairs they wanted advice, they always benefitted from an appeal to the Treasurer, who, of all the Officers, was most worthy of compliment. It might be there were brethren in the Lodge who considered some of the officers did not quite come up to the standard, but he thought there was only one opinion in regard to Bro. Everett, who was universally admitted to be all that could be desired. It had made a very great impression on his (the speaker's) mind when Bro. Everett first presided as W.M. in the Domatic Lodge. He then explained the true principles of Freemasonry most ably, and so long as he had known him he had always acted up to its teachings. The W.M. hoped Bro. Everett would long live to act for the welfare of the Lodge, and adorn the office he now so ably filled. He then begged Bro. Everett's acceptance of the testimonial which the brethren offered, as an expression of their goodwill towards him, it consisted of a silver tea and coffee service, an engrossed souvenir with list of subscribers, and a gold brooch and earrings for Mrs. Everett. The brethren hoped that the articles would long be used by Bro. Everett and his wife, and that they would, in years to come, remain in the family, as a token of the esteem in which Bro. Everett and his wife were held. The W.M. concluded by wishing them long life, health, and prosperity. The silver tea caddy bore the following inscription:—

Presented, with a Silver Tea and Coffee Service, to
Bro. GEORGE EVERETT,
P.M. 177, 1381, and P.Z. 177, 1381,
As a token of esteem and respect, by the Brethren and Friends of the
Domatic Lodge, No. 177.
November 1883.

The scroll, on which is inscribed the names of the subscribers, is of quite a novel kind, from a design by Bro. Harry Price, S.D. of the Lodge, and beautifully painted by Miss Chargois, daughter of Bro. P. Chargois, of the Atlingworth Lodge, Brighton; the border being composed of lilies and pomegranates. At the top, forming a centre, is a column surmounted by a globe with a veil thrown over it, the whole forming a very pretty representation of net work, lily work, and pomegranates. It is nicely framed in oak, and forms a very handsome souvenir of the occasion. It reads as follows:—

Domatic Lodge, No. 177,
Bro. W. HERBAGE W.M.
Presented, with a Silver Tea and Coffee Service,
in open Lodge,
To Bro. GEORGE EVERETT, P.M. and Treasurer,
As a mark of esteem and respect, by the Lodge, and the following
members and friends.
Also a Gold Brooch and Earrings for Mrs. GEORGE EVERETT, as a
souvenir of the occasion.

Here follows a list of the subscribers to the testimonial—98 names in all—and at the foot the following signatures:—

Isaac Buscall P.M. Hon. Treasurer.
Harry Price S.D. } Joint
Richard Harvey W.S. } Hon. Secs.

9th November 1883.

Bro. Everett rose for the purpose of acknowledging the gift. He was not usually at a loss, he said, for something to say, but the occasion was such an exceptional one that he must ask for the consideration of the brethren. The expressions, "the present is one of the happiest moments of my life," or "my heart is too full to allow me to find words to thank you," stereotyped phrases though they were, most truly represented his feelings. He was really too much affected to properly express himself. The movement, which had terminated in the gift of the handsome articles he saw before him, had been of so spontaneous and popular a character as to show that the gift was the gift of the general body of members of the Lodge. He further prized the Testimonial because he found on the list of subscribers to it, not only the names of members who had been associated with him in the Lodge during the past few years, but also old members, as well as members who had but recently joined them. It contained the names of the oldest Past Masters, notably Bro. Baker P.M. and Father of the Lodge, Bro. J. Brett, also a P.M. of the Lodge, and a brother to whose kindly encouragement he owed his present position in Freemasonry; Bro. Foulger, another of the oldest P.M.'s; Bro. Ferguson, a Mason to whom he was particularly obliged, as it was to him he looked for any assistance he might require at the present, when, in consequence of absence or other causes, he was unable to attend personally to the work of his office. But it was invidious for him to enumerate the names of the numerous subscribers—all were equally kind, and he was equally indebted to all. He considered it indeed a kindness that they had thought of his wife. She was one who thought much better of Freemasonry than many Masons' wives did, and he felt she would prize very highly the gift the brethren had made her at his hands. If he had failed in thanking the brethren as he ought to have done, they must consider it was from want of power rather than from want of intention. He expressed his thanks to the officials of the Testimonial Committee, to whose kindly services he considered much of the success was due, and concluded by again tendering his acknowledgments to all concerned; he should ever esteem the gift as a very dear one, and trusted that those who should come after him would see in it the expression of the kindly feelings entertained towards him by the members of the Domatic Lodge. The W.M. then proceeded to close the Lodge, before doing which, however, he suggested that a telegram should be sent to H.R.H. the M.W.G.M. congratulating him on his birthday. This was agreed to with acclamation, was despatched, and later on most graciously acknowledged by the Prince of Wales. At the close of the labours of the evening the brethren partook of a banquet, which was presided over by the W.M., who in due course proposed the customary toasts. The brethren had particular pleasure in wishing their Grand Master long life, health, and prosperity on his natal day. His Royal Highness was a great acquisition to Freemasonry, shedding lustre on the Order, and devoting great attention to its welfare. Bro. Ferguson P.M. proposed the health of the W.M. It was at all times a pleasure to propose this toast. The W.M. had that night had a heavy amount of work, and had acquitted himself most ably. The W.M. expressed his thanks; Bro. Ferguson had stated that the Lodge was proud of its Master, he (the speaker) could assure the brethren that he was most sincerely proud of his Lodge. It was his endeavour to afford enjoyment and to give pleasure to each member. He then proposed the health of the Initiates, which toast was warmly received, and acknowledged by the two newly admitted brethren. The visitors were next complimented. This was always a popular toast in the Domatic; much could be said in support of it, but it was perhaps sufficient to acknowledge the honour the guests had conferred by visiting the Lodge. The W.M. hoped they had enjoyed themselves, and were satisfied with what had been done for them that night. Several of the visitors having replied, the toast of the P.M.'s was given from the chair, and this Bro. Foulger acknowledged. He regretted that he had been kept away for some time past from this, his mother Lodge. He was glad to see that the members had that day done honour to one who really deserved honouring. He was proud to be associated, as he had been for years past, with Bro. Everett, and gratified to see what the brethren had that evening done for him. The services Bro. Everett had been called upon to perform had been faithfully and zealously carried out, and he hoped that both he and his wife might live long to continue their interest in the welfare of the Lodge, and to utilize the testimonial presented them. The toasts of the Treasurer, the Secretary, and the Officers of the Lodge were severally proposed, and having been acknowledged, the proceedings were brought to a conclusion.

EARL OF CARNARVON LODGE, No. 1642.

THE annual visits which our official duties call upon us to make to those Lodges with which we have been intimately associated during the whole, or the greater part, of the time the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE has been in existence, seem to act on our mind in much the same way as milestones do which we meet while journeying along a country road. They also serve forcibly to impress us with the rapid flight of time, and, as each one is reached, call up memories of those which have preceded it. We live through the events of years gone by, and opportunity is afforded us of comparing the present with the past. The FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE has recorded the consecration of many a Lodge during the nine years it has been before the Masonic world, some of which have fulfilled the expectations of their founders; others have taken a course different to what was proposed at the outset; while others again, we are forced to admit, are far from what their founders intended they should be. It has been the custom in many cases, when a new Lodge has been proposed, to give some special reason for its promotion beyond the mere desire to advance the general welfare of the Order, almost as though a special excuse were necessary to account for the application for a warrant being made. The support of the Charities has been given as the *raison d'être* in many instances; the desire for a Lodge limited to the

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members of some particular art, profession, or science has called many others into being; while the peculiar ideas of various sects have also been urged as sufficient excuse for the promotion of new Lodges. We do not remember whether either of these reasons were urged when the Earl of Carnarvon Lodge was proposed, but we do know that from its commencement the promotion of our Charities' welfare has been among its watchwords, and that right nobly have its members worked to uphold that worthy desire. We have now arrived at the period in the existence of this Lodge when its founders have the opportunity of proving to the Masonic world that the confidence reposed in them years back, when the Warrant was issued, was not misplaced. The first initiates and joining members of the Lodge are now coming to the fore, and they bid fair to uphold the high reputation which the founders, who so far have occupied the chief positions, have secured to it. The regular installation meeting this year witnesses the retirement to the rank of P.M. of the brother first on the Lodge Register outside the actual founders, while his successor is another of those who joined the Lodge at its first regular meeting. Thus far the founders have every reason to be proud of their earlier selection. Bro. S. Smout jun., the I.P.M. of the Lodge, has proved himself to be a brother worthy of every respect, while Bro. F. C. Frye, the present W.M., displayed such talent on the night of his installation as to prove that he also is likely to add to the lustre already attached to his Lodge. Two of the first initiates, brethren who were also admitted at the first regular meeting of the Lodge, we now find occupying the position of Wardens, with every prospect of promotion, and so on right through the offices; the earlier members having regularly been invested with the several collars. This year's annual meeting took place on Thursday, the 8th instant, at the Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, and was presided over by Bro. S. Smout jun. W.M., who was supported by the following Officers:—Bros. Fred. C. Frye S.W., James Bartle J.W., Samuel H. Parkhouse P.M. Treasurer, W. J. Murlis P.M. Secretary, G. Penn P.M., E. M. Lander P.M., S. Smout sen. P.M., W. Stephens Hon. P.M., J. Woodmason S.D., W. W. Buckland J.D., Rev. P. M. Holden Chaplain, F. Delevante Organist, Robert Whitaker Steward, J. H. Wood I.G., Robert Schofield P.M. Tyler, and others. The minutes of last Lodge having been confirmed, Bro. Richard Truine was regularly passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and the W.M. elect (Bro. Frye) was installed into the chair. Having invested his Officers, the ceremony of installation was completed. The Auditors' Report was presented and adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to the Auditors for their services. A notice of motion was then given, that the sum of fifty guineas should be voted to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, to be placed on the list of the I.P.M., and several other matters of business having been disposed of, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren proceeded to the banquet hall, where a first-rate dinner, provided by Bro. J. Linscott, was enjoyed. At the conclusion of the repast the W.M. proceeded to give the customary toasts. "The Queen and the Craft" having been honoured, that of the health of the Prince of Wales, M.W.G.M., followed. Our Grand Master was, the W.M. said, always foremost in doing anything to further the interests of the Craft, in the welfare of which he appeared to take great interest. His recent advancement to the degree of Mark Master clearly proved that his interest in the Order was not dying out. The toast of the Earl of Carnarvon came next, and from the intimate association of his lordship's name with the Lodge met with a hearty reception. The W.M. regretted they had never had the honour of a visit from the Pro G.M., and hoped they might some day have that pleasure, when they would have an opportunity of proving to their sponsor that they did not discredit him in bearing his name. The Earl of Lathom and the Grand Officers Present and Past was next given. The Lodge was greatly honoured in the promotion of one of its earliest members—Bro. W. Stephens—to office in Grand Lodge, and now had great pleasure in congratulating him on his good fortune in securing the appointment of Assistant Grand Pursuivant. They were also honoured with the presence of Bro. Thomas Cubitt, a Past Officer of Grand Lodge, and also a brother well worthy of the distinction which had been conferred on him. Bro. Stephens expressed thanks on behalf of Lord Lathom and the Grand Officers generally. Personally he thanked the members of the Earl of Carnarvon Lodge very much, as he had been associated with it from its infancy. He was pleased to see the progress the Lodge had made. Every member of Grand Lodge endeavoured to do his duty, and he believed it was to the fact of his having always endeavoured to act on that principle that he in great measure owed his selection for Grand honours. He urged on those who were eligible to attend regularly the Quarterly Communications of Grand Lodge, in order that the welfare of the Order and of their respective Lodges might be looked after. He was gratified to find that no less a sum than £2,200 had been sent up to the Charities from the Earl of Carnarvon Lodge during its seven years' existence, and felt sure that its present position must be subject for gratification to the nobleman whose name they bore. Brother Cubitt followed, he particularly referred to the Masonic ability of the Deputy Grand Master; who was equally at home in Grand Lodge, in his Provincial Lodge, or at a Private Lodge. In all he was able to fulfil any duty which might be required of him. The Past Grand Officers had set an example which the present and future officers would do well to imitate. Bro. Smout the I.P.M. proposed the health of the W.M. This he considered was the toast of the evening, and he hoped the brethren would give it a hearty welcome. The members wished their new Master a very happy and successful year of office. Bro. Frye tendered his sincere thanks. If anything could dispel the diffidence he felt in the position he had that night been advanced to, it was the reception he had just met with. He was gratified to see so large an assembly to welcome him on his first appearance as W. Master of the Earl of Carnarvon Lodge, and more so at the way in which they had expressed their welcome. He looked upon it as an augury of future benefit to the Lodge; he felt that every brother associated with it would do his utmost to advance its interest and make his year of office a success. He had never regretted associating himself with the members of the Lodge, at whose hands he had always received that kindly reception which was so truly Masonic. He very highly esteemed the confidence reposed in him. He hoped to perform his duties in such a manner as to merit the approval of the brethren and their kindly support. He next proposed the toast of the visitors, expressing the pleasure he and the members generally felt at the presence of so many guests. He hoped all had enjoyed themselves, and that their experience of the Earl of Carnarvon Lodge had equalled their expectations. Bro. Jordan P.M. No. 4 and W.M. G. Stewards' Lodge, replied. He had never heard a more gratifying statement than that which had been made in reference to the Lodge's support of the Charities. That a Lodge so young should have done so much, reflected the greatest credit on all who were associated with; it he felt he could hardly find words to express his feelings on this point. He could not help feeling ashamed of what his own Lodge had done in face of such a record as was attached to the Lodge of which he was then a guest. Bros. Gold, Harding and Isaacs followed. The latter felt that nowhere was true and good Freemasonry more fully exemplified than in the Earl of Carnarvon Lodge, the Past Masters of which were a credit to the Order. The W.M. next proposed the toast of the Installing Master, a toast which, although omitted from their printed list, could on no account be omitted from their evening's programme. The work which the I.P.M. had that day been called upon to perform had been carried through most efficiently. The W.M. desired personally to thank Bro. Smout for the way in which he had performed his work, and he felt he might also thank him on behalf of the members generally. He had great pleasure in presenting Bro. Smout with the Past Master's jewel, which had been voted him at the last Lodge meeting, and hoped he might long live to enjoy the esteem of his brother Masons. The jewel bore the following inscription:

Presented by
The Earl of Carnarvon Lodge, No. 1642,
to Bro. Samuel Smout jun.
in recognition of his services as W.M.
1882-83.

Bro. Smout tendered his thanks for being so highly complimented on performing what was really nothing more than his duty. When he was elected to the office of Master he made up his mind to carry out the duties of the office to the best of his ability, and to endeavour to give satisfaction. He was pleased beyond measure that his efforts had met with such approval as was evidenced in the kindly expressions and handsome present accorded him. The health of the Treasurer and Secretary followed, the W.M. paying the highest compliments to the two brethren who filled those positions. Bro. Murlis tendered his hearty thanks, as also did Bro. Parkhouse. The W.M. proposed the health of Bro. Truine. They had not had the pleasure of initiating any one that day, but on the last occasion they received into their midst a gentleman they were pleased now to welcome. They had not had an opportunity of drinking his health on the day of his initiation, and as he (the Worshipful Master) considered that the customary welcome should, in such cases, be given at the first available opportunity, he now had the pleasure to propose his health, and to tender him a hearty welcome. Bro. Truine having replied, the health of the Past Masters was given, and that having in turn been replied to, the proceedings were brought to a conclusion with the customary closing toast. An entertaining musical programme was carried through by Miss Pushman and Messrs. H. Linscott and Louis Stephens. Amongst the Visitors were—Bros. C. Webster S.D. 1637, George Amos Duke 1608, R. A. Fraser I.G. 1567, Robert Fairclough I.P.M. 155, J. M. Jefferson 1637, W. Hucks 834, J. Shipley W.M. 30, A. G. Gold 1615, Henry Gold 1615, Henry Walter Gilbey 25, J. Jordan P.M. 4 W.M. G. S. Lodge, J. N. Frye 195, J. H. Watson 1641, W. Weaver W.M. 1238, J. H. Pearson P.M. 1567, G. C. Harding P.M. 1238, G. D. Unite 55, Sir C. W. Dilke 834, J. E. C. Bodley P.P.G. Sec. Oxon, T. Fisher 733, F. G. Baker P.M. 753, C. W. Keep I.G. 195, Thomas Cubitt P.G.P., Samuel Dyer W.M. 1612, W. C. Williams J.D. 1585, Charles Davey P.M. 30, David Hughes S.W. 901, John Hughes W.M. 901, H. Dehane I.P.M. 1543 P.P.G.S.D. Middlesex, T. Hastings Miller P.M. 907 W.M. 1964 P.P.G.D. Essex, Canon Holden, H. Massey P.M. 619 1928, W. Laugridge Treasurer 1425, Lewis H. Isaacs P.M. 873, George Davis P.M. 167, A. Nicols W.M. 1974, S. Elborn P.M. 511, J. W. Cuff P.M. 1608.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Held at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., on Saturday, 10th inst. Present—Bros. Jones W.M., Liebman S.W., Gribbell J.W., Gellen S.D., Aston I.G., Pearcy Preceptor, Galer Secretary; also Bros. Weeden, Dixie, Cohen, Ferrar, O'Donnell, Parker, Robinson, Gildersleen, Richardson, Glass, Fenner, Ridder, R. Pearcy, Moss, Wright and Anney. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Glass having offered himself as candidate, was examined and entrusted. Lodge was opened in the second, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed. Bro. Cohen worked the first section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was closed in the second degree. Bro. Liebman was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Bro. Fenner was elected Treasurer in the place of Bro. C. Lorkin, resigned. Nothing further having offered for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed in ancient form, and adjourned to Saturday, the 17th instant. The business on this occasion was completed earlier than usual in order to elect Officers and a Committee for a Masonic Charities Association. The first meeting will be held on Saturday, the 24th inst., and after that date, on the last Saturday in every month. The subscriptions will be 1s per week, payable monthly; and as often as sufficient funds are in hand a Life Governorship for one of the Masonic Institutions will be hallotted for. Any Brother wishing to join can do so by forwarding his name and address and No. of Lodge, to the Secretary, Bro. R. W. Galer, 12 Green Lanes, N., who will be pleased to afford any further information that may be required.

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Emulation Lodge of Improvement.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE LODGE OF UNIONS.

No. 256.

Stewards:

***Bro. THOMAS FENN P.G.D. Treasurer.**

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J. R. Anderson J.W. 18
J. J. Black 1564
G. Brown P.M. 140
H. Bue J.W. 1620 Sec. 1965
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Col. S. H. Clerke G. Secretary
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G. Drysdale P.M. 223
H. J. P. Dumas P.G.D.
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W. G. Kentish P.M. 1293
C. Lowthers Kemp 63 and S.W. 1924
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A. Marvin W.M. 1768
E. M. Money J.W. 28
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S. W. Shaw W.M. 1965
W. Smallpeice P.M. 1395
J. T. Tanqueray S.W. 1965
E. L. Walford 905
S. B. Wilson P.M. 69

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL

OF THE LODGE WILL TAKE PLACE AT

FREEMASONS' HALL,

On Friday Evening, 23rd November 1883,

ON WHICH OCCASION

R.W. Bro. The Hon. Mr. Justice Prinsep,
DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BENGAL,
Has kindly consented to preside.

THE LODGE WILL BE OPENED AT SIX O'CLOCK P.M. PRECISELY.

The second lecture will be worked :—

1st Section	... ...	By Bro. F. T. Bennett 211.
2nd "	... ...	J. T. Tanqueray S.W. 1965.
3rd "	... ...	A. Marvin W.M. 1768.
4th "	... ...	J. J. Black 1564.
5th "	... ...	G. F. Marshall S.D. 69

TICKETS for the SUPPER, 4s each, may be had of the STEWARDS, or of the SECRETARY.

F. R. SPAULL, Secretary,
29 Hammersmith Road, W.

N.B.—The Emulation Lodge of Improvement meets at Freemasons' Hall, on every Friday evening throughout the year, at seven o'clock.



PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER OF WEST YORKSHIRE.

AT a Provincial Grand Chapter, holden in the Masonic Hall, Long-causeway, Dewsbury, on Wednesday, 7th November 1883, at 4 o'clock p.m., under the Banner of Three Grand Principles Chapter, No. 208.

The Chapter was opened by the Principals and Companions of Three Grand Principles Chapter, No. 208, at 3·45, and at 4·15 the M.E. Comp. Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., C.B., D.L., Prov. Grand Superintendent, entered, and Prov. G. Chapter was opened in due form. After the usual salutation, the Prov. G. Superintendent delivered the following address :—

Excellent Companions,—May I express to you my gratification at finding myself once more able to occupy this chair as your Provincial Grand Superintendent, this being the thirty-ninth meeting since this Provincial Grand Chapter was formed here in Dewsbury, on the 5th day of May 1858, and my obligations are due to the Companions of the Three Grand Principles Chapter, No. 208, for permission to assemble in their Temple.

I am glad to tell you that Holme Valley Chapter, No. 652, was consecrated on the 23rd April 1883, and that a Charter has been granted, but not yet received, for Nelson of the Nile Chapter, No. 264, Batley. I congratulate the Convocation on these evidences of prosperity of this symbolical degree. Perhaps I may be permitted once more to express my acknowledgments to the Companions and Masons of this province for the noble way in which they made holiday and left their various employments and businesses, and filled the Huddersfield Town Hall (so kindly placed at the disposal of the Craft by the Mayor, Bro. J. F. Brigg) on the occasion of the presentation of a Masonic Address of welcome to H.R.H. the Prov. Grand Master of Oxfordshire. I was delighted beyond measure with the marvellous manner the ceremonial and procession were carried out, and the splendid manner, without barricades, you kept the ground in front of the railway station until the departure of their Royal High-

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nesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany for London, and your march back to the Town Hall to close the Provincial Grand Lodge. The Duke of Albany, through his Secretary, has expressed to my Deputy that H.R.H. was greatly pleased with the reception the Masons gave him, and desired him to take an opportunity of telling them so, and that he would gladly sign his name in the books of the five Huddersfield Lodges.

On this fête day our Boys' Election was being conducted in the Freemasons' Hall, London, and our representatives were debarred from being present at Huddersfield. Both our boys were elected, sixteenth and nineteenth on the list of successful candidates. After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of the previous Quarterly Court, a letter was read from the widow of our late Bro. John Wordsworth, in which she expressed her thanks for the vote of sympathy which had been forwarded to her; and was ordered to be recorded on the minutes of that Court. I mention this because it shews in what respect our late brother was held in London, and to which his munificent contributions to the Charities justly entitled him. £11,000 has been funded in respect of the Preparatory Boys' School Building Fund; and a motion was carried that every donor of 200 guineas should be a Patron of the Institution, and have 80 votes at each election, with the addition that Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen, should be styled "Grand Patron" instead of as now "Patron."

I trust our Charity Subscription List for 1884 may be as handsome in amount as the one now closed, viz. £2,566 2s. I appeal to your liberality to augment our voting power, sadly reduced by the deaths of generous brethren. At our meeting at Ripon on the 3rd October, at which I was unable to be present, being in Germany at the time, Companion Tew called the attention of the Craft to a report of the Special Committe appointed to report to Grand Lodge on the subject of the Masonic Temple, recently seriously injured by fire, the carrying out of which scheme would involve an expenditure of some £40,000 or £50,000; and the granting of an extension of Messrs. Spiers and Pond's (Limited) lease to 50 years.

Our Prov. Grand Lodge passed certain resolutions thereon, differing from the proposals of the Special Committee. I have approved that almost identical resolutions be entered on the Agenda paper of this Grand Chapter, which, if carried, might give weight to the discussions in Grand Lodge when this extravagant proposal will be debated. I have also approved that Prov. Grand Lodge resolutions be sent to each Prov. Grand Secretary of every province, and also to Grand Lodge and to the Board of General Purposes. I hope, Companions, you will be there present in goodly numbers on the 5th December to support our Registrar and other provinces in the adoption of our resolutions, our opinion being that the Temple at Freemasons' Hall should be permanently preserved and re-instated at a moderate cost, to be provided out of the funds received from the Insurance Offices.

A Petition will be presented for your charitable consideration. It is a most exceptionable application from the Companions of the Marquis of Ripon Chapter, No. 837. Companions, we are commanded in Leviticus that "If our brother be waxen poor and fallen into decay with us, then we shall relieve him that he may again live with us." In this spirit the appeal will be made.

Companions, again let me reiterate that this beautiful degree is worthy of support, and how anxious I am that every Master Mason should become a Companion of the Royal Arch Degree, and I ask the First Principals of all the Chapters to use their influence to make this degree popular in the province.

I again thank you for attending here in such goodly numbers, and for the support you have accorded me as successor in this office to the late Dr. Fearnley, who was here installed on 5th May 1858, and to the late Comp. Bentley Shaw, installed 10th November 1875, in this very Temple.

The Roll of Chapters was called.

The Roll of Present and Past Prov. G. Officers was called.

The Minutes of Meeting held at Pontefract on Thursday, 10th May 1883, were confirmed.

The Prov. G.S.E. read the following letter from the Widow of the late Captain Wordsworth:

"3 Blenheim Mount, Manningham, Bradford,
"Gentlemen, 12th June 1883.

"Allow me to return my most sincere thanks to all the members of the Provincial Grand Chapter of West Yorkshire for their kind expressions of sympathy and condolence in the very heavy loss I have sustained. I cannot refrain from saying that the high esteem in which the Freemasons have held my dear husband will ever be a source of comfort and satisfaction to me and my children. In conclusion, allow me to add that I shall always continue to take an interest in the prosperity of your Institutions, to which my dear husband was so greatly attached.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
C. E. WORDSWORTH."

"To Henry Smith, Esq., St. John's Wakefield."

It was resolved "That the above letter be entered on the minutes."

The Prov. G.S.E. read the Petition for relief of Dr. W.P., P.Z. 837.

E. Comp. J.K. Ibberson moved, and E. Comp. J. Wordsworth seconded, and it was resolved:

"That the Prov. G. Superintendent be requested to suspend Bye-law 11;" he having complied,

"E. Comp. H. C. Pickersgill, J. 837, moved, and M.E. Comp. the Prov. G. Superintendent seconded, and it was resolved:

"That the sum of £25 be granted for the relief of Dr. W. P. out of the funds of Prov. G. Chapter."

PROPOSED REBUILDING OF GRAND LODGE.

E. Comp. Robert I. Critchley, Prov. G.H., pursuant to notice, moved, and the M.E. Prov. G. Superintendent seconded, and it was resolved:

I. "That this Prov. G. Chapter of West Yorkshire, whilst fully appreciating the services of the Special Committee appointed to report to Grand Lodge on the subject of the Masonic Temple recently seriously damaged by Fire, regards with surprise and alarm the Report of such Committee, which contemplates the purchase of the unexpired term of 5½ years lease, with furniture, of Bacon's Hotel for £6,000 (annual rent £360), and the granting of an extension of Messrs. Spiers and Pond's lease to 50 years.

That this Provincial Grand Chapter is of opinion that the leasing of any property of Grand Lodge, except for a very limited period, is, under any circumstances, highly objectionable, and may prove, as in the cases of the three leases now existing, extremely inconvenient, and that the question of rent is quite a secondary consideration compared with the retention of full control of the premises and the tenants of Grand Lodge."

2. "And this Provincial Grand Chapter would strongly recommend that the Antient Temple in Great Queen-street be preserved, and that it be immediately restored, the cost to be paid out of the funds received from the Fire Insurance Offices,—and further that no extensive building operations be undertaken until the expiration of the lease on Bacon's Hotel—which will afford a favourable opportunity for the consideration of a comprehensive scheme for an additional Hall, and the re-arrangement of the premises of Grand Lodge.

"A most hearty vote of thanks was given to the M.E.Z. and Companions of Three Grand Principles, Chapter No. 208, for their excellent arrangements, and for their hospitality."

There was no application for entertaining Prov. G. Chapter in May 1884.

This being all the business, Prov. G. Chapter was closed in due form at 5·45 p.m.

HENRY SMITH, Prov. G.S.E.

About 80 Companions afterwards partook of Thé *à-la-fourchette* E. Comp. Tew, in the absence of the Prov. G. Superintendent, presiding.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.

LONDON is much better off now in the matter of hotel accommodation than it was even twenty years ago, and it is possible for visitors from the country to obtain comfortable apartments and provender at moderate charges. Moreover, many of the new hostelries are conveniently situated either close to the most important railway termini or else in central places whence access to the theatres and other places of amusement, and indeed to all parts of the metropolis, is both easy and frequent. The Imperial Hotel, which, though almost adjoining the Viaduct Railway Station, is entirely distinct from the Viaduct Hotel, is among the latest additions to the hotel comfort and convenience of London. No pains have been spared to adapt it to the requirements of every class of guest. To speak in general terms, the furniture and fittings throughout are greatly to be admired, evincing as they do, a marked degree of taste on the part of those who superintended and carried out the upholstery arrangements, while nothing can well exceed the comfort which is so noticeable in every room in the building. In this respect, perhaps, the bedrooms show to the greatest advantage. They are marvels of cosiness, and are furnished with every possible convenience, even writing materials for those who prefer attending to their correspondence in private rather than in the rooms which are set apart for that and other purposes among the general body of visitors. The sitting rooms are also well furnished, and sufficiently large to allow of visitors receiving and entertaining their friends. For general use there are smoking and lounge rooms well supplied with the current literature of the day, a lofty coffee room, and a most elegantly appointed drawing-room, in which is an Erard's grand pianoforte, so that ladies staying here will be at no loss to make their leisure time pass agreeably. As to the lavatory accommodation, it is ample and most conveniently arranged, every floor being sufficiently provided in this respect, and the same may be said in respect of baths and bath rooms, which are likewise numerous and easily accessible. But we have by no means exhausted our remarks in respect of this hotel, the proprietors of which might well have inscribed over their entrance hall the doggrel lines which, we believe, are or were to be seen on the walls of an inn in the Low Countries.

In questa casa troverete
Toutes les choses que vous souhaitez—
Vinum bonum, costas et carnes,
Neat postchaise, horse, and harness.

The commissariat department is well managed, and the tariff of prices most reasonable, as indeed are the charges under each head of service. There is an experienced *chef* who presides over the cuisine, and we are well assured that, whether it be a plain but substantial meal, or an elaborate one of several courses, the guests who partake of it will be equally well satisfied. Moreover, the wines and spirits are of the best quality, most of them being imported direct from the proprietors. There are, however, one or two features in connection with this department to which it is only right we should call special attention. In the first place there is a hot meat luncheon provided daily from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., at the moderate charge per head of half-a-crown, and there is also a table d'hôte in the grand dining room, consisting of six courses and dessert, between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 p.m., the charge being 4s 6d per head. This is a most sensible arrangement, as it enables the guest to comfortably fit in his lunch and dinner hours so as to accord with his business or other engagements, and it is far preferable to a lunch or dinner at a fixed hour, which it may not be always possible or convenient to attend. It only remains for us to add that every possible precaution is taken against fire, there being hydrants in all convenient directions throughout the building, while the entire establishment is under the able and experienced superintendence of Bro. Begbie, who has been connected with the hotel for the last six years and is, therefore, in a position to meet, if not always to anticipate, the requirements of his customers. One other feature we may notice. The brethren of the Mystic Tie will find every requirement provided for Lodge meetings.

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CONCERNING MASONS WHO ARE UNTRUE TO FREEMASONRY.

HOW the profane press delights to expose the weaknesses and shortcomings of individual Freemasons who chance to "go wrong!" Is Smith Brown charged with being a defaulter? It is not announced that this highly esteemed and trusted *merchant* has been guilty of fraud, but that a "high Mason" has ignored the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*. Is the Rev. Brown Johnson arrested for appropriating his neighbour's wife? It is not published as the act of a *clergyman* of the church, so much as a deed of a "high Mason." Is Robinson Smith, who is an Odd Fellow, a St. George's Society man, and a member of many other organisations of a highly respectable character, charged with a heinous offence, all of his individual and society characteristics are swallowed up in his Masonry, and it is lovingly announced that another "high Mason" has covered himself and the Craft of which he is a member with dishonour. This is not fair, it is not just. A man's Masonry does not obscure all of his other relations. He is primarily a man, and a member of society; secondarily a merchant (or physician, or lawyer, as the case may be) and probably a church member; and last of all, he is a Freemason; and yet when he breaks the laws of man or God, or both, he is held up to obloquy solely as a Mason.

There are some men whom no obligations seem competent to restrain. They are innately depraved, and all the gloss of good they wear is the merest veneering, to be put on for convenience, and cast off at pleasure. Such men cannot be surely known. Even the searching examination made by a Committee of Inquiry into their character, when they petition to be received and initiated into our Fraternity, often fails to disclose their secret selves. Then again, they may be respected by all their companions for years, and yield to temptation long after they have been honoured with initiation, as in the case of the traitor General Benedict Arnold. He was made a Mason on 10th April 1765, in Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, Conn., at which time he was an esteemed bookseller and druggist in that town. It was not until fifteen years later, in 1780, that he betrayed his country. Was Masonry responsible in any degree for that dastardly deed? Was it the act of a "high Mason?"

While deprecating this unjust and improper assailing of the Fraternity of Freemasons, through the individual acts of its members, who are at the same time esteemed citizens, business men, and often church members, as well as Freemasons, we do not desire to shield our brethren from the just punishment due them on account of their breach of the laws of society and of the State. We owe a duty to ourselves in this matter, and it is concerning this that we shall now speak. Having rapped the profane press over the knuckles for its habit of blaming Masonry for all the ills that flesh is heir to, we shall now rap the knuckles of some of the brethren for their thoughtless and injurious conduct. Here we beg to say (in the language of Bro. Nisbet), we intend no "carping criticism," but only a fair and fraternal correction of an evil that ought not to be allowed to exist in any Masonic body. Let us suppose a case. A widely-known Mason "goes wrong," very wrong, exceedingly wrong—so wrong that he escapes justice only by flight; or, standing his ground, is tried and condemned. Such a man is no longer a pillar of beauty, an ornament of Masonry, but he is a blot upon the fair escutcheon of the Craft. *No false considerations of mercy should prevent such a brother from being tried, and if found guilty, suspended or expelled from Freemasonry.* Charity should be extended to *worthy* brethren, *not* to *false* brethren. While Freemasonry is not a religion, it is "the handmaid of religion," it is "a beautiful system of morality," and he who openly breaks the laws of God and man, and continues to be acknowledged by his brethren as a Freemason in good standing, is a false beacon-light, whose influence will continually be to lure others of his brethren to destruction. We cannot afford, we ought not to afford, to carry such "dead wood." Whoever openly and grossly forgets his character for honesty, sobriety and chastity in the community, is no longer entitled to the fellowship of Masonry. "Good men and true" only are knowingly received into the Craft, and "good men and true" only should be knowingly permitted to remain in it. To retain the other class is to repel from us some of the best men among the profane, to lower the esteem in which Freemasonry has ever been held, and to misrepresent the true character of our Fraternity. Unwittingly bad men sometimes will obtain admission to our society; men good on their admission will sometimes become bad; and for either of these classes we are not directly responsible—unless we adopt them *after* their disreputable character has been exposed, and then we make them doubly our own, once by reception, and now again by adoption. Let no false views of Brotherhood shield such unworthy brethren. Let them be promptly banished from the Craft, either by suspension or expulsion.—*Keystone.*

ROYAL ARCH.

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PATRIOTIC CHAPTER, No. 51.

THE annual installation meeting of this Chapter took place on Thursday, 8th November, when the following were installed as Principals for the ensuing year, the ceremony being most ably and impressively performed by Ex. Comp. James Terry P.Z. 174, Sec. R.M.B.I.; Ex. Comps. E. Hennemayer Z., J. E. Wiseman H., W. Sowman J. The Officers of the Chapter were invested as follows: Comps. Thos. J. Balling I.P.Z. Prov. G.S.E. S.E., C. D. Mashall S.N., W. P. Lewis P.Z. Treas., John J. C. Turner P.S., R. Clowes 1st Assist. Soj., H. G. Everard 2nd Asst. Soj., S. Munson Janitor. The Exaltation of a candidate followed, the chair of Z. being ably filled by Comp. Terry, and the newly-appointed Officers admirably executing their portion of the work. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Comp. Terry for his kindness in attending. The Companions afterwards dined together at the Cups Hotel. Among those present, besides those already mentioned, were Ex. Comps. A. Welch P.Z., J. Street P.Z., N. Tracy P.Z. 276, S. R. Anness H. 876, H. J. Wright J. 876, W. S. Ling, R. D. Poppleton, M. L. Sanders, George Harrison, J. T. Bailey, R. Little, J. G. Renshaw, and B. Barber.

PANMURE CHAPTER, No. 720.

A REGULAR convocation of this Chapter was holden at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Monday evening, the 12th inst. Chapter was opened at 6 p.m., when there were present—Ex. Comps. B. R. Bryant M.E.Z., J. S. Terry H., J. W. Watts J., James Stevens P.Z., R. N. Field P.Z., M. S. Larlham P.Z. and Treasurer, T. Poore P.Z. and Scribe E., H. Baldwin Scribe N., Charles Holcroft as P.S., H. C. Jeffreys Asst. Soj., G. Harrison Janitor, W. H. Beckley and others. Bro. Henry Aubrey Woodwell of the Confidence Lodge, No. 193, was the only candidate for exaltation on this occasion. The work of all the Officers concerned in the rendering of the beautiful ceremony of the Royal Arch was most perfect, and left nothing to be desired. Especially may be noticed the admirable work of Companion Holcroft as P.S., in which he was letter perfect, although but three months advanced in the Order. A notice of motion having been made for changing the date of the Summer Convocation from August to July, the Chapter was closed, and the Companions adjourned to banquet, which was provided and served by the host, Bro. Buxton, in excellent style. A most enjoyable evening was spent, under the genial presidency of Companion Bryant the M.E.Z., and the proceedings closed in perfect harmony.

At the Chapter of Improvement, at the Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, on Thursday, the 15th inst, Comp. Dean occupied the Chair of Z., R. Bird H., Ferguson J., Knight S.N., Hubbard P.S. The various duties were sustained by the respective officers in an admirable manner. This Chapter of Improvements meets under the able Preceptorship of Comp. T. C. Edmonds.

Bro. James Stevens P.M. P.Z. has accepted the invitation of the Highgate Lodge of Instruction, to deliver his interesting Lecture on the "Ritual and Ceremonies of the First Degree," at the Boston Hotel, Junction Road, Upper Holloway, on Thursday evening, the 29th inst., when a large gathering of members and visitors is expected.

The *Civil Service Candidate* is the title of a new publication, issued weekly by the Civil Service Department of King's College, London. As its name implies, it is intended for the use of those who purpose becoming Candidates for appointments in the Civil branches of the public Service, and from the character of the information it contains, which is both ample and trustworthy, we have no hesitation in saying that it will meet a long-felt public want, the knowledge heretofore obtainable as to vacant Civil Service appointments, the dates and schemes of examination, and other particulars relating to age, health, character, &c., having been of the most meagre character. The issue of the *Civil Service Candidate* has changed all this, and those who are desirous of becoming Civil Servants of the Crown have only to consult its pages in order to possess themselves of the requisite information. The price of the Circular is one penny weekly.

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NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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BEACONSFIELD LODGE, No. 1662.

THE installation meeting of this Lodge was held at the Chequers Hotel, Walthamstow, on Tuesday, 6th inst., under the presidency of Bro. Jas. Pinder W.M. Bros. C. B. Carter S.W., J. B. Burnard J.W., T. Franklin P.M. Treasurer, F. Hallows P.M. Sec., J. Edwards S.D., J. H. Wildash J.D., H. F. Inman I.G., D. Paterson Organist, T. Upward Immediate Past Master, W. Groome P.M.; also Bros. Lancaster, W. G. Hallows, T. Probert and C. Avison. Visitors—Bros. C. W. Parkes W.M. 861, J. R. Tolliss W.M. 1185, W. Serjeant W.M. 1227, J. A. Jones W.M. 1766, G. W. Preston P.M. 861, C. Patrick S.D. 1227, E. Thomas 5, C. Carter 45, F. Tyler 59, J. Pash 569, J. H. Harling 1365, W. Futcher 1365, Stuart Futcher 1365, &c. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. The Auditors' report was received and adopted, it showed the Lodge in a very flourishing condition, after voting a Life Governorship to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, to be placed on the list of the Treasurer, Bro. P.M. Franklin, who will represent this Lodge at the next Festival. A Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. Charles Benjamin Carter W.M. elect was presented to the Lodge and duly installed into the chair in an able and masterly manner by the Secretary (Bro. F. Hallows P.M.), the final Charge being delivered by the outgoing Master Bro. J. Pinder. The newly-installed Master then appointed his Officers as follow:—Bro. J. Pinder I.P.M., J. B. Burnard S.W., J. Edwards J.W., T. Franklin P.M. Treasurer, F. Hallows P.M. Secretary, J. H. Wildash S.D., H. F. Inman J.D., C. Clemens I.G., D. Paterson Org., T. Probert M.C., W. Groome P.M. W.S., C. Thomas Tyler. After three alterations in the Bye-laws had been agreed to, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to a sumptuous banquet and dessert, excellently provided by the host, Bro. W. G. Hallows P.M. 861. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were admirably given, and duly honoured.

COBORN LODGE, No. 1804.

THE regular meeting of this Lodge was held in the Vestry Hall, Bow, on Thursday evening, the 8th instant. In consequence of the lamented death of Bro. the Rev. R. H. Atherton S.W. and Chaplain, the members appeared in Masonic mourning. The event cast a gloom over the proceedings of the evening, more especially as the election of W.M. took place at this meeting, when in all probability Bro. Atherton would have been unanimously elected W.M. After the customary formal business, the W.M. raised Bros. Paterson and Hobbs to the sublime degree of M.M. Bro. R. Logan J.W. (the first initiate of the Lodge) was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, and Bro. Edinger P.M. and Treasurer was re-elected. It was then resolved, on the proposition of the W.M., that a vote of condolence with the widow of the late Bro. S.W. and Chaplain, in her bereavement, be entered on the minutes of the Lodge, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to Mrs. Atherton. It was further resolved that the Secretary be empowered to obtain a floral wreath to be placed upon the coffin of the deceased brother at the expense of the Lodge. The funeral took place on Saturday at the church of St. Matthew. There was a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8·30 a.m. by the Rev. A. R. Goodacre, vicar of St. Mark's, Cambers well. The first part of the Burial Service was read in the above church by the Rev. J. F. Kitto, M.A., rector of Stepney and Rural Dean, Bro. Grout Org. 1716 presiding at the organ. The church was densely crowded by members of the congregation and other friends, all of whom were attired in deep mourning. Amongst those present were Bros. Logan W.M. elect, F. J. Hunt P.M., Tijon Secretary, Wheatley Steward, and Parnell (all of Coborn Lodge 1804); also, of 1716, Bros. Hennett W.M., J. Howe I.P.M. and Scribe N., and J. H. Coleman P.M. and P.Z. The coffin was covered with floral wreaths and crosses, amongst which was a large wreath of camelias and other white flowers, supporting a double triangle of violets, the offering of the Coborn Lodge. The body was interred in Highgate Cemetery, where the concluding portion of the Service was read by the Rev. W. Donne, M.A., Rector of Limehouse. The service was choral, the choir of St. Mark's, Camberwell, assisting. The Craft was represented at the grave by Bros. House, Coleman, Tijon, and Wheatley, who, at the conclusion of the service, strewed sprigs of acacia upon the coffin.

Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, No. 65.—The annual supper was held at the Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, on 13th inst. Bros. G. Schadler 65 W.M., Rich 65 S.W., Hayes J.W., Bugins S.D., Dyson J.D., Bourne I.G., Moss 1275 Preceptor, W. Walker 65 Secretary; also Bros. Roberts I.P.M. 65, Daniels P.M. 65, Harris 65. Hill 65, Muggleton 65, East 65, Wall 65, Herold 65, Stone 65, Martin 65, Ruse 65, Sainte 193, Weil 35, Schweitzer 1420. Lodge was formed, and after the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, was closed. The brethren then adjourned to supper, provided by Bro. Maidwell in his usual bountiful manner. The Loyal and Masonic toasts were done full justice to, and the proceedings were interspersed with some excellent songs and music. Prosperity to the Lodge of Instruction was proposed by the W.M., and responded to by Bro. D. Moss Preceptor. The health of Bro. Maidwell as Treasurer, and Bro. Walker as Secretary, was warmly received. The W.M. then proposed the health of the worthy host; this being responded to, the evening was brought to a very pleasant termination.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—A meeting was held on Monday, 12th November, at Bro. Baker's, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N. Present—Bros. Alford W.M., Clark W.M. 141 S.W., Treadwell J.W., Collingridge Secretary, Turner S.D., Crosbie W.M. 1693 J.D., Forge P.M. 1696 Act. Preceptor, Defries I.G.; also Bro. Jordan S.W. 141, and several others. Lodge was opened in due form and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Brother Turner acting as candidate. Two new members, initiates in the Mother Lodge, Bros. Turner and Younghusband, answered the questions leading to the second degree. Lodge was called off for refreshment, resumed, and closed in due form, and adjourned till Monday 19th November, when Bro. Clark W.M. 1693 will occupy the chair, having been duly elected. On Monday, 26th November, Brother P. Forge P.M. 1950 has consented to rehearse the ceremony of installation.

MASONIC BALL AT SOUTHSEA.

THE members of the Masonic "At Home" gave a highly successful ball at Cawte's Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, 7th inst., when about 250 guests accepted invitations. The arrangements, which were complete in every particular, were carried out by the following Committee:—Messrs. J. Arnold (Chairman), G. W. Ash (Vice-Chairman), G. Dean (Treasurer), J. Willmott, T. Baskett, T. P. Hall, J. Biden, G. Barnden, and E. S. Main and J. H. Corke (Honorary Secretaries). The programme included twenty items, the music being admirably rendered by Mr. F. Wilton's band. The top of the ball-room was decorated, under the direction of Mr. H. Cawte, with potted chrysanthemums, and some choice maiden-hair ferns and palms were also utilised with pleasing effect in the withdrawing and supper rooms. The M.C.'s were Messrs. G. Dean, J. Arnold, A. J. Wright, J. H. Corke, T. Baskett, and T. P. Hall.

The Montefiore Lodge, No. 1,017, which was named after Sir Moses Montefiore, yesterday week voted to the venerable brother an address congratulating him on his entering on his hundredth year, and praying the Almighty to preserve his faculties, give him strength, and bless him with peace. The address was moved by Bro. S. V. Abraham Past Master, and seconded by Bro. Lewis Jacobs Treasurer, and signed by all the members of the Lodge.—*Evening News.*

Bro. Chas. W. Cox P.P.G.D.C. Berks and Bucks, P.M. 1566, M.E.Z. Windsor Castle Chapter 771, was on the 9th inst. elected Mayor of the Borough of Maidenhead. Bro. Joseph Cox 813 1766, proprietor of the *Hackney Express*, is the eldest brother of the newly-elected Mayor.

We are compelled to hold over several reports and other items of interest.

Brother Charles Du Val will next week present his hundredth performance in London of his very successful entertainment. In the New Drawing Room of the St James's Hall he has made arrangements to continue his entertainment, giving extra day performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. These have been largely attended. He has added to his already successful programme some new impersonations, the speaking likenesses of Col. Burnaby, Lord Wolseley, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Irving, and Number One, are to receive an addition in the person of the senior member for Northampton, which should be a "Truthful" likeness.

The Church of England Temperance Society, whose headquarters are at 9 Bridge-street, Westminster, celebrates its Twenty-first Anniversary this year. All the Bishops, several thousands of the Clergy, and 432,672 Members are now enrolled. The Anniversary arrangements consist of a Festival Service at Westminster Abbey on Monday, 19th November, with Sermon by the Ven. Archdeacon Farrar; a Breakfast at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, 20th Nov.; and a conference upon the Evils of Grocers' Licenses, and a Great Mass Meeting of Working People at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, 21st November, under the presidency of the Bishop of Bedford. The Council are now endeavouring to raise a sum of £25,000 as a Thank-offering, to carry Temperance work into each Parish, to appoint special agents for Railway, Agricultural, Army, and Police Court rescue work. As this admirable Society unites both the Temperance and Total Abstinence branches, it deserves the hearty support of all sections of the Church.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 17th NOVEMBER.

196—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8.
715—Panmure, Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1364—Earl of Zetland, Old Town Hall, Mare-street, Hackney
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1733—King's Cross, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
1767—Kensington, Courtfield Hotel, Earl's Court, S.W.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 1706—Orpheus, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
1556—Addiscombe, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon.
R.A. 68—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

MONDAY, 19th NOVEMBER.

8—British, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
21—Emulation, Albion, Aldersgate-street
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Exercise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street. at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
185—Tranquillity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
862—Whittington, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
901—City of London, Gresham-street, E.C.
907—Royal Albert, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1506—White Horse of Kent, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1537—St. Peter Westminster, Criterion, W.
1795—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds, Putney, at 8. (Instruction)
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst).
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
1910—Shadwell Clerke, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill
R.A. 12—Prudence, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1593—Trafalgar, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
K.T. 131—Holy Sanctuary, 33 Golden-square, W

77—Freedom, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend
236—York, Masonic Hall, York
331—Phœnix Public Room, Truro
359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge
424—Borough, Half Moon Hotel, Gateshead
466—Merit, George Hotel, Stamford Baron, Northampton
622—St. Cuthbergs, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
725—Stoneleigh, King's Arms Hotel, Kenilworth
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
925—Bedford Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
934—Merit, Derby Hotel, Whitefield
985—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Holbeach.
1030—Egerton, George Hotel, Wellington Road, Heaton Norris, near Stockport
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland
1141—Mid Sussex, King's Arms Hotel, Horsham
1170—St. George, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1199—Agriculture, Honey Hall, Congresbury
1208—Corinthian, Royal Hotel, Pier, Dover
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1477—Sir Watkin, Masonic Hall, Mold
1502—Israel, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1909—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
R.A. 32—Jerusalem, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
R.A. 40—Emulation, Castle Hotel, Hastings
R.A. 120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford
R.A. 128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bury, Lancashire
R.A. 139—Paradise, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
R.A. 277—Tudor, Freemasons' Hall, Union Street, Oldham
R.A. 302—Charity, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
R.A. 734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Driffield
R.A. 1051—Rowley, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster
R.A. 1284—Brent, Masonic Hall, Topsham
K.T. 39—Fearnley, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury

TUESDAY, 20th NOVEMBER.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
30—United Mariners, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
95—Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
141—Faith, Queen Anne's Restaurant, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park Station, at 8. (Instruction)
162—Cadogan, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
194—St. Paul, Cannon-street Hotel,
435—Salisbury, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
704—Camden, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
857—St. Mark, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
840—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Penwall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst).
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersea Old Bridge
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7, (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Londesborough Tavern, Fenchurch Street
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 933—Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
R.A. 1385—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
M.M. 238—Prince Leopold, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
R.C. 45—Oxford and Cambridge, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden Square

213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
249—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
384—St. David, Masonic Rooms, Bangor.
414—Union, Masonic Hall, Reading
418—Menturia, Mechanics' Institute, Hanley
468—St. James, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
468—Light, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham
510—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Liskeard.
651—Brecknock, Castle Hotel, Brecon
667—Alliance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
1006—Tregullow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall
1052—Callender, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1089—De Shurland, Fountain Hotel, Sheerness.
1113—Anglesea, Bull Hotel, Llangefni
1276—Warren, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead, Cheshire
1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 8 (Instruction)
1534—Concord, George Hotel, Prestwich
1551—Charity, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1570—Prince Arthur, 140 North Hill Street, Liverpool
1726—Gordon, Assembly Room, Bognor
1764—Eleanor Cross, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton
1941—St. Augustine's, Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, Rugeley
R.A. 41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
R.A. 105—Fortitude, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
R.A. 340—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Alfred Street, Oxford
R.A. 446—Avalon, Town Hall, Wells, Somerset
R.A. 460—Perseverance, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyne
R.A. 694—Oakley, Masonic Hall Church Street, Basingstoke
R.A. 764—Fawcett, Freemasons' Hall, West Hartlepool
R.A. 804—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant
M.M.—York, Masonic Hall, Duncombe Street, York
M.M. 166—East Sussex, Castle Hotel, Hastings
M.M. 266—Amherst, Masonic Hall, Sandgate

WEDNESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.

General Committee of Grand Lodge and Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons Hall, at 6
Grand Stewards, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
140—St. George, Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich
174—Sincerity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
190—Oak, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
700—Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction
969—Maybury, Inns of Court Hotel, W.C.
1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Wandsworth
1150—Buckingham and Chandos, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1349—Friars, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
1382—Corinthian, George Inn, Glengall Road, Cubitt Town
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1507—Metropolitan, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1624—Eccleston, Criterion, Piccadilly
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1673—Langton, Viaduct Hotel, Holborn
1677—Crusaders, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1803—Cornhill, King's Head, Fenchurch-street
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-st. et, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 1593—Ley Spring, Red Lion, Leytonstone
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)
M.M. 181—Francis Burdett, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Town Hall, Shoreditch

20—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham
131—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance
175—East Medina, Masonic Hall, John-street, Ryde, I.W.
178—Antiquity Royal Hotel, Wigan
200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Globe-street, Scarborough
221—St. John, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton
246—Royal Union, Freemasons Hall, Cheltenham.
311—South Saxon, Freemasons' Hall, Lewes
325—St. John's Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
342—Royal Susex, Freemasons' Hall, 79 Commercial Road, Landport
363—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth.
423—Sincerity, Angel Inn, Northwich, Cheshire
451—Sutherland, Town Hall, Burslem
537—Zetland, 9 Hamilton-street, Birkenhead.
581—Faith, Drover's Inn, Openshaw
591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury
592—Cotteswold, King's Head Hotel, Cirencester
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
633—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
683—Isca, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
750—Friendship, Freemason' Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton
758—Ellesmere, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
816—Royd, Spring Gardens Inn, Wardle, near Rochdale
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
874—Holmesdale, Royal Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells
889—Dobie, Griffin Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames
938—Grosvenor, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
962—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Driffield, Yorks
1086—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
1129—St. Chad, Roebuck Hotel, Rochdale
1161—De Grey and Ripon, Brunswick Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
1246—Holte, Holte Hotel, Aston
1301—Brighouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighouse
1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton
1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenæum, Lancaster

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1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst)
1403—West Lancashire, Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk
1443—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, Hull.
1536—United Military, Masonic Hall, Plumstead
1634—Starkie, Railway Hotel, Ramsbottom
R.A. 261—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Taunton
R.A. 284—Shakespeare, Masonic Room, 9 High Street, Warwick
R.A. 288—Loyal Todmorden, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
R.A. 417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
R.A. 48—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
R.A. 632—Harmony, Trowbridge
R.A. 1000—Priory, Terminus Hotel, Southend
R.A. 1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Tamworth
R.A. 1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 1375—Architect, Didsbury Hotel, Didsbury
M.M.—Newstead, Masonic Hall, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham

THURSDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER.

House Committee Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
34—Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
66—Prosperity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
66—Grenadiers', Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
766—William Preston, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, E.C.
858—South Middlesex, Beaufort House, North End, Fulham
861—Finsbury, London Tavern, Fenchurch-street
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cook Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1563—The City of Westminster, Regent Masonic Hall, Air Street, W.
1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up. St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
1658—Skelmersdale, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct).
1816—Victoria Park, Queen's Hotel, Victoria Park Road
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1974—St. Mary Abbotts, Town Hall, Kensington
R.A. 5—St. George's, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 177—Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
R.A. 657—Canonbury, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1601—Ravensbourne, Board of Works Office, Catford

49—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead. (Instruction)
51—Angel, Three Cups, Colchester
78—Imperial George, Assheton Arms Hotel, Middleton, Lancashire
208—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
348—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
804—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
935—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
1235—Stanley, 214 Gt. Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1459—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, Hyde-road, West Gorton, nr Manchester
1505—Emulation, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1636—Hotspur, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
R.A. 292—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 304—Concord, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton
R.A. 732—Royal Sussex, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
K.T. 8—Plains of Mamre, Bull Hotel, Burnley

FRIDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER.

House Committee Boys' School, Wood Green, at 4
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
197—Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
569—Fitzroy, Head Quarters, Hon. Artillery Company, E.C.
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1366—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1385—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Agricultural Hall, N.
1643—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 1159—Marquis of Dalhousie, 33 Golden-square, W.
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1621—Castle, Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth
1713—St. John, Freemasons Hall, Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
1821—Atlingworth, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 153—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
R.A. 1096—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
K.T. 30—Royal Kent, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle

SATURDAY, 24th NOVEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1679—Henry Muggeridge, Masons' Hall Tavern, E.C.
1706—Orpheus, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 176—Cavesc, Albion, Aldersgate Street

1463—Wharncliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone
1464—Erasmus Wilson, Pier Hotel, Greenhithe
1966—Eastes, Pariah Rooms, Bromley, Kent
R.A. 178—Harmony, Royal Hotel, Wigan.

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. and 30 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

The Great City Lodge, No. 1426.—The monthly meeting of this Lodge, the second one of the present season, was held on Saturday evening, 10th November, at the Cannon-street Hotel, but was very thinly attended. Bro. Keeble W.M. presided. Bros. Baber S.W., Fendick J.W., Potter S.D., Headon P.M. Treasurer, Blackie P.M. Secretary, and several members. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Lodge was then opened in the second degree, when Brother Henry Dottridge, having previously undergone an examination, was passed to the degree of F.C., the ceremony being well performed by the W. Master. The ceremony was afterwards repeated, by request of the W. Master of the Lebanon Lodge, No. 1326, and Bro. Gosler received his second step in Freemasonry. On the resumption of the Lodge to the first degree Bro. Hamer P.M. said he wished to bring under the notice of the Lodge the melancholy and sudden death of an eminent City man, a brother Mason, and one who had been a visitor to their Lodge on several occasions. Bro. Felton had occupied the position of chairman of the Commissioners of Sewers of the Corporation of London, and at the termination of his year of office had retired with the respect of every one of its members; he also had held other important offices in the City. He was a Past Master of the Cripplegate Lodge, No. 1613, and of the Victoria Lodge, No. 1056, and was highly esteemed by all. His death was a very sudden one, for he was well and hearty in business one day in the City, and the next he was no more. His funeral had been attended by many of his City associates, and also by members of the Lodges to which he belonged, and he thought that as Bro. Felton was well known to the members of The Great City Lodge, they would agree with him in paying a tribute of respect to his memory. He proposed:—"The members of The Great City Lodge, assembled on Saturday, the 10th of November 1883, desire to express their personal sympathy with the brethren of the Cripplegate Lodge, No. 1613, and the Victoria Lodge, No. 1056, on the great loss they have sustained by the death of their respected Past Master Bro. George Matthew Felton, C.C., who was so well known and held in such high esteem in the City, and that this resolution be entered on the minutes of the Lodge and that a copy of it be sent to the two Lodges respectively." Bro. N. B. Headon P.M. and Treasurer seconded the motion, which was put and unanimously agreed to. The case of a distressed brother was brought under the notice of the Lodge, and a very liberal sum was voted to him. The case of a widow of a deceased brother was also brought forward, which was deferred for further consideration. The Worshipful Master announced his intention of representing the Lodge at the next Festival for the Boys' School, and asked the members to support him upon that occasion. There being no further business, the Lodge was closed and adjourned until the second Saturday in December.

William Preston Lodge of Instruction, No 766.—This Lodge met as usual, on Friday evening, 9th inst., at the St. Andrews', George-street, Baker-street, W. Present—Bros. F. Smith W.M., Halliday S.W., R. E. Cursons J.W., G. Tribble P.M. S.D., Robinson J.D., Filon I.G., G. Coop Preceptor; also Bros. Artand, Simpson, and others. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Artand answered the questions, and was entrusted. Lodge was opened in the second, and the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of passing. Lodge was again advanced, and the Preceptor worked the first section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. On resuming, Bro. Halliday was elected W.M. for Friday, 23rd inst. The Preceptor will occupy the chair on Friday next, for the purpose of working the sections of the second and third lectures; he will be assisted by Bros. Tribble, R. D. Smith, Wood, Dairy, F. Smith, Cursons and Coop. The Preceptor then called the attention of the brethren to the fact that this was the birthday of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, and suggested that it be recognised with Masonic honours. This was enthusiastically done by the brethren. Lodge was then closed in ancient form.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—On Friday, 9th inst., at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. Present—Bros. B. Blasby W.M., F. Botley S.W., C. E. Botley J.W., Gunner S.D., Tucker J.D., Goss I.G., Andrews Preceptor; Bros. Gomm P.M., Sperring, Maton, Weeden, Turner, Gillett. After preliminaries, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Maton candidate. Lodge opened in the second and third, and resumed to the second degree, when Bro. Weeden answered the questions leading to the third degree, was entrusted, and retired. Lodge having been resumed, the ceremony of the third degree was rehearsed, Bro. Weeden candidate. Bro. Monson was elected W.M. for the 16th inst., when the annual dinner will take place. Lodge was then closed, and adjourned until that date, at 7 o'clock p.m.

St. Leonard Lodge, No. 1766.—The usual monthly meeting of this Lodge was held at the Town Hall, Shoreditch, on 7th inst., Bro. J. A. Jones W.M. presided, with Bros. L. Stean P.M., C. F. Barham P.M., A. A. Clements S.W., J. Funston J.W., E. Walker S.D., R. Drysdale I.G., H. J. Thrower M.C., and other Officers and Brethren. The Lodge having been opened, and minutes read, Bro. A. J. Heard was duly passed to the F.C. degree. A ballot having taken place for W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. A. A. Clements S.W. was elected to that high honour. Bro. D. King was unanimously re-elected Treasurer of the Lodge, and Bro. J. Very Tyler. It was then resolved to present Bro. J. A. Jones W.M. with a Past Master's jewel on his retirement from the chair, as an expression of the warm esteem of the brethren, and in acknowledgment of the valuable services he has rendered to the Lodge. The time for the audit of the accounts having been fixed, the Lodge was closed, and the proceedings terminated.

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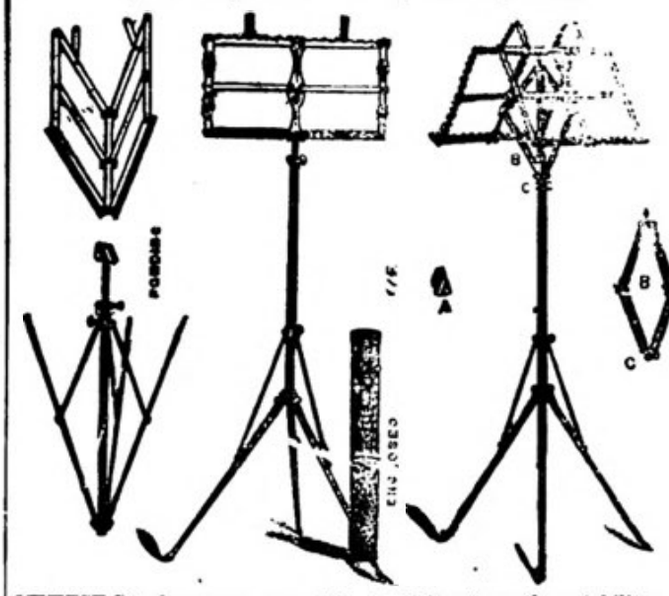

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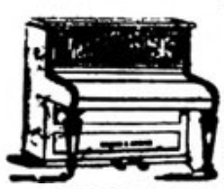

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A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

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HOW MASONIC HISTORY IS TAUGHT.

(Concluded from page 307).

IN dealing with the third branch of Bro. Yarker's lecture, namely, "the cause of the amalgamation of the two systems and the periods of its occurrence: constituting in effect the derivation and descent of Freemasonry as we now have it," we shall endeavour to observe the same principles of tenderness which influenced us in our treatment of the first and second branches. But the difficulties which face us are incomparably more serious, and should it unfortunately happen that, in our criticisms, we overstep the limits we have marked out, not ours the fault, say we, but Bro. Yarker's.

We have drawn attention to the marvellous fertility of imagination heretofore exhibited by the lecturer in his gentle treatment of operative Masonry, and his remrks on the High Grades and their immense antiquity. It will be seen that this fertility of imagination plays a far more conspicuous part in the portion of the lecture we are now about to examine. It must be conceded that Bro. Yarker begins well as an exponent of Masonic history: "As various branches of Craft Masons in olden times," says he, "were instituted by various High Caste or professedly Theosophic systems, so they possessed more or less of their One learning." It will be seen that this statement is made unreservedly, as though he knew his audience were so well acquainted with the proofs in support of it as to require no arguments in its favour. A little further on we are told that, "in England, as early as the year 1663," the system of the operative Masons "had become nearly extinct as a trade system, and lost its operative character by the admission of Rosicrucians, Geometricians, Alchemists, Theosophists, Knights of Malta, and other learned men and gentlemen of position. These, naturally, in their Lodge attendance, brought into Craft Masonry the various dogmas and ceremonies with which they were acquainted (Rosicrucianism and Templary), out of which—by uniting, adapting, and amending—about the year 1686, sprang the Rite called Ancient Masonry, of seven degrees: virtually, three Craft degrees and three High degrees." We admit this reads prettily enough, and that the several clauses have been so blended together as to apparently produce towards the close of the Seventeenth century a so-called system of Masonry which had no existence in fact till one-half of the Eighteenth century had passed away. We further learn that "at this time the leading spirit both in Craft Masonry and in Rosicrucianism was Elias Ashmole, and he kept a diary, from which we gather that Father Backhouse was his teacher, and that both societies fell into decay together, and both revived together in 1682." As a matter of fact, we learn from Ashmole's diary—at least as regards Masonry—that he was received a member of a Lodge of Freemasons at Warrington in 1646, and that five and thirty years later he attended a Masonic Lodge in London, when several gentlemen were admitted as members. As to the alleged decay and subsequent revival of the Society in 1682, we shall but too gladly welcome any evidence which Bro. Yarker may be able to adduce.

The statement which next claims our attention is the following: "It can be proved that there was (*sic*) in existence, in 1717, certain Craft Lodges which had no participation in the formation of the Grand Lodge of London, and even the Grand Master was prohibited from visiting these Lodges; and in 1738 the two systems—one of which recognised three degrees, called Modern Masonry, and the other seven degrees, called Ancient Masonry—came to wordy quarrels, leading to the establishment of a second London Grand Lodge." Leon Hyneman is quoted as the authority for the existence of the other Lodges which had no part in the establishment of the 1717 Grand Lodge, and which "even the Grand Ma.ter was prohibited from visiting;" but we have yet to learn that Hyneman's authority is more than a kind of peg on which Bro. Yarker finds it convenient to hang his pet theory of the exemplary character and presumed antiquity of the A. and P. Rito. If we search the pages of the most trustworthy Masonic historians, we shall look in vain for the Lodges which are said to have held aloof when the Grand Lodge of London was established, and many years afterwards to have set up the rival Grand Lodge of so-called "Ancient" Masons. As far as our knowledge goes, the founders of this latter Grand Lodge were seceders fron the Grand Lodge of 1717, while the terms "Ancients" and "Moderns" are misnomers, the true "Moderns" being the secessionists, and the true "Ancients" those from whom they seceded. Unfortunately, we labour under the very serious disadvantage of not being able to expand our knowledge by the aid of the inventive faculty which is so marked a characteristic of Bro. Yarker.

The very next sentence to the one we have just quoted is eminently calculated to excite the interest of the curious. It reads thus: "The Grand Lodge of All England, at York, took the part of the Ancients, and themselves practised the seven degree system; and there is a printed work of 1744 mentioning this fact." We have read in Findel that the York Grand Lodge was more than once in friendly correspondence with the London Grand Lodge, and on the first occasion before the so-called "Ancient" Grand Lodge was dreamt of. We have read also that when Preston and other members of the Lodge of Antiquity seceded from the original G. Lodge, London, they applied to the York Grand Lodge for, and obtained, its sanction for the establishment of a fourth G. Lodge of England, which assumed the style and title of "the Grand Lodge of England South of the Trent." This, we believe, is pretty well all that is known of the relations between the York and London Grand Lodges, while as to the rite practised by the former, we are in the position of most other people who have heard of the so-called York Rite of Masonry, but never learned its character, we are in the profoundest ignorance and must so remain until we can see with the eyes of Bro. Yarker and read history as he is in the habit of reading it.

What shall we say of the following:—"In 1743, there existed in London a body claiming to date from time immemorial as a chapter of Heredom—Rosy Cross or Templar. It had three grades: Arch, or Knight of the East, Rose Cross, and Mystic Point. The same degrees are minuted in 1746 as being practised in Durham." And again:—

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"The Chevalier Ramsay, in France, was an active member of the Seven Degree Rite from 1728 to 1738. In 1736, according to Folger, but probably from 1725, the Grand Lodge of France had appended to their Craft Warrant obtained in 1725 from the 1717 Grand Lodge of London the three grades of H.R.M., R.S.Y., C.S.S.; to which they added others; and Prince Charles Edward Stuart introduced them at Bordeaux in 1744, and gave a charter from the Rosy Cross to Arras in 1747 as Hereditary Grand Master, stating that previous to the misfortunes of his family it had been styled Knight of the Eagle and Pelican—our own badge, and the banner of his father in 1715." These two sentences contain so many statements, made with such absolute freedom from reservation, as to be tantamount to an equal number of distinct declarations of fact, that we find ourselves in a state of utter amazement—*obstupuimus steteruntque comæ*, &c. Heredom in 1743; the Chevalier Ramsay in 1728-38; the Grand Lodge of France in 1725 with its Craft Warrant and High Grade appendages; Prince Charles Edward in 1744 and his charter for the Rosy Cross in 1747—where to begin and where, having begun, it will be necessary we should leave off, are questions which it is beyond our feeble intellectual capacity to solve. In these circumstances we believe we shall be acting with a becoming spirit of humility if we abandon all thoughts of saying anything, and for the self-same reason attributed to Burleigh in the *Critic*, in excuse for his silence—because we are so deeply engaged in thinking; and the more we think, the less capable do we seem to grasp the full force of Bro. Yarker's astounding revelations. We will content ourselves, therefore, with expressing our surprise that, after these statements and others which immediately follow, Bro. Yarker should have the boldness to contend that "in England a High Grade Rite of seven degrees existed prior to the establishment of any Grand Lodge, and that such degrees were derived from the occult Rosicrucian School; that this system, in 1730, was known in England as Templars; in France, as Rosy Cross; in Sweden, as Royal Secret; and in Germany, as Rosicrucians." We are very far from being desirous of speaking in terms at all disrespectful of any system of Freemasonry, and least of all of this High Grade Rite of seven degrees which existed in England long before the establishment of any Grand Lodge; yet even this feeling of anxiety will not preclude us from asking Bro. Yarker if he will kindly produce some evidence in support of his theses.

In the concluding portion of the lecture, in which he gives "some information" in regard to the origin of the A. and P. Rite, "with other particulars with reference to it and to Freemasonry generally," Bro. Yarker tenaciously observes the same line of exposition as in the body of his essay. We must content ourselves, however, with the following illustration of his method of teaching Masonic History. Having traced the origin of the A. and P. Rite to the Rite of the Primitive Philalethes—or Primitive Philadelphes, for it is not clear which is intended, though, the two being identical, the point is immaterial—he goes on to observe as follows: "It is believed that the Ancient Mysteries are yet practised in Egypt by certain Dervishes, and Napoleon the Great and Kleber, who were French Masons, received affiliation to the Egyptian by investure (*sic*) with a ring by an old Egyptian Sage, at the Great Pyramid of Cheops. Napoleon and the officers of his army, upon this, in 1798, established European Freemasonry with a Grand Lodge at Cairo, and, having initiated a brother named Samuel Honis, he reconveyed the present Rite of Memphis to France. It was in 1815 that certain travelled initiates, Frenchmen and Egyptians, of this Rite (Gabriel Matthieu Marconis de Negre, Grand Master and Hierophant; the Baron Dumas, the Marquis de Laroque, Samuel Honis, of Cairo, &c.) reconstituted a Grand Orient of it at Montauban, called Disciples of Memphis. The Egyptian Rite of Memphis continued to prosper, and when Mehemet Ali Pasha obtained the direction of affairs in Egypt he gave his patronage to the Lodges on Egyptian soil; they continued a correspondence by means of cyphers, yet preserved to us, with their confreres in Europe and the rest of the world. After the death of the Great Pasha, the Rite of Memphis sank for awhile—perhaps in consequence of their meddling with politics—as it is asserted that in his time Greek and Arab women were members of the Lodges. The son of the first French Grand Hierophant, Jacques Etienne Marconis, a man of great learning and strict morals, and in every way an honour to Masonry, supported by his father, carried our Rite to Brussels in 1838, and to Paris in 1839, when he founded the Grand Lodge of Osiris, whence it spread again to Egypt, Italy, Roumania and America. The Grand Orient, or Craft Grand Lodge of France, at that time the highest authority on High Grade Masonry in the world, secured the control of it in 1862, and we derive our own origin from them in that year. It is probably the only High Grade Rite which ever had its Charter ratified by a Grand Lodge of Symbolical or Craft Masons, and we can, therefore, ask Craft Masons to admit that we are the most legitimate of all existing Rites." Shall we be venturing too far into the field of logic if we affirm, on the strength of this very prolonged statement and on the supposition that it is proof against the most determined assaults of the sceptical, that it follows as a reasonable deduction from Bro. Yarker's premisses that Napoleon the Great and Kleber were the founders of the A. and P. Rite. We are so accustomed to hear of people propounding the most extraordinary theories that we confess to being surprised at nothing. But there is something exquisitely ludicrous in the proposition that Napoleon the Great, who spent the greater part of his life in overthrowing or attempting to overthrow empires and kingdoms, played a principal part in the establishment of a comparatively unknown and worthless so-called Masonic Rite. The brilliant general, the author of the Code Napoleon, transformed into a pedlar of Masonic wares is a picture on which we do not care to dwell. We have no objection to Adam or Noah, or even Beelzebub, being adopted as the father of the A. and P. Rite; but the memory of one of the greatest men the world has ever seen should be held sacred from the silly, if harmless, pleasantries of a Masonic dreamer.

We have little more to say. Bro. Yarker, by his recent historical effort, has achieved notoriety, if not fame. To him unquestionably belongs the honour of having compressed within the limits of a sixteen-page pamphlet a greater number of the most astounding fictions than we ever remember to have seen gathered together within the compass even of a goodly-sized volume. His enthusiasm has run away with his common sense. It is just possible his lecture may have satisfied his audience. On the spur of the moment men are often led astray by magniloquent phrases and high-sounding titles, and readily accept what they do not understand. But this is rarely done in cold blood, when the listener of yesterday becomes the reader of to-day, and, natural curiosity being aroused, he endeavours to fathom the mysteries that have been referred to. Then it is that the flippant use of a loud-sounding terminology is exposed, and the astounding theory which was built on a foundation of sand comes toppling to the ground. It would have been better had Bro. Yarker remained satisfied with the applause vouchsafed him in the lecture-room by an audience whose ignorance was doubtless on a par with its enthusiasam and good nature. In appealing to the deliberate judgment of the Masonic world as to the value of his extravagant theories, he has merely brought himself more prominently than before into ridicule. As a would-be Masonic historiographer, he is the laughing-stock of his brother Masons.

At the monthly meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence, which met on Wednesday, at Freemasons' Hall, there was a very numerous attendance. Bro. Joshua Nunn President occupied the President's chair; and Bro. James Brett, the Senior Vice-President, was in his place, while the Rev. W. Oswell Thompson, Grand Chaplain, occupied the chair of Junior Vice-President. The agenda paper of the next Grand Lodge was submitted to the Board of Masters, and the Lodge then proceeded with the list of cases before it. The brethren confirmed the recommendations of grants at the October meeting, to the extent of £365. There was a very long list of new cases, consisting of no less than forty-five petitioners who made appeals. During a sitting of nearly four hours and a half the Lodge relieved forty of these, with a total sum of £1,060. Five cases were deferred, the usual requisites not having been complied with.

At the Meeting of the Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 34, held on Thursday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Brother R. A. Meyer was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year.

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. and 30 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

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REMINISCENCES OF A SECRETARY.

THE summons to attend the funeral of a deceased Brother is always more or less shocking to the recipient, but to the Secretary who issues the summons it is even more, for he must generally go to the house of mourning to ascertain the particulars, and there at once finds himself in the midst of great grief, and he should use great discretion to save and respect the feelings of the bereaved family and also protect the interests of his Lodge.

I remember on one occasion our Master was away on business in an Eastern city, when I received a very laconic missive from a member that "Bro. Condin had just died—see to it." Bro. Condin lived on First avenue near Sixteenth street, in a densely populated tenement district. He occupied part of a floor on the fifth story back. He had been a bricklayer, was often out of work, and recently had fallen from a scaffolding, from which injury he never fully recovered, and finally succumbed, leaving a widow with a large family to look after; leaving them, too, with his debts to pay; leaving them alone to continue the fierce battle, and struggle for existence. And such an existence! Five persons in three little rooms, with three more families on the same floor. I counted twenty-seven persons in that little hive, and ascertained that over three hundred human beings were "sardined" into this big trap. I ascertained, however, which concerned me more closely, that we would have to take entire charge of Bro. Condin's funeral, as well as of his family. The only inheritance they had from the husband and father was his excellent reputation and good name—that, of course, was very good; but it does not buy any bread or pay rent.

I had hastened to an undertaker, who took charge of the remains, and then to the Senior Warden, and called upon a Past Master, and it was arranged that the funeral should take place the following Sunday—that gave me two days to issue my summonses, and have everything in readiness. Meantime the family had to be seen to, and through the kindness of some of our Brethren and their good wishes, this was accomplished easier than I at first anticipated. The ladies took charge of the female portion of the family, and with great delicacy *loaned* them the regulation mourning apparel, and we also provided them with the immediate necessities, and several of the members called at intervals to help and cheer and console the bereaved family.

When I had made all the arrangements for the funeral, and the day and hour had been agreed upon, I hurried home to write out the proper notices. I had hardly got through the list of names when a telegram was brought to me, signed by a Brother of the Lodge, saying that Bro. Walter B. Clarendon "had just died—please call at the house at once."

Bro Clarendon lived at No.— Madison avenue, and when I arrived at the brownstone mansion I found the stylish and highly varnished wagon of an undertaker already before the door. I was not permitted to ring the bell, a liveried servant was stationed at the elegant vestibule to prevent any noise from disturbing the deathly stillness that prevailed. I made myself known to the person in charge, who referred me to the undertaker, who, being a Mason, understood my motive in insisting to see Mrs. Clarendon at once. I was shown up stairs, where I found several females busily engaged among a heap of mourning goods—cutting, sewing and fitting the stuff—as I supposed, to have it ready for the coming funeral. I saw the beloved widow, bowed down with grief and sorrow, surrounded by her little ones; she, too, was left alone with four orphaned children; but what a contrast to the scene I had witnessed in the morning. True, both women deeply felt their affliction, and felt their lonely condition; but the poor, sorrowing one in the fifth story back had, beside the bleeding wound of her loss, the fearful pangs of hunger and want to bear. She could see nothing in the near future but trouble, struggle, and a desperate fight for a bare living for herself and children, while the widow in the Madison avenue mansion was at least spared that horror—she knew that her husband had left her well provided with this world's goods.

I finally made the arrangements here, too, and as it was the express wish of Mrs. Clarendon to have the funeral take place on Sunday, I had to bestir myself and again summon the Lodge for this second funeral on the same day. We were to meet in the Lodge room altogether, and then divide—one party, headed by the Senior Warden, to go to one house, while another party, with the Junior Warden, to go to the other—each section to be accompanied by some of the Past Masters.

I confess I watched with a great deal of cynical interest to see who among the Brethren would choose to go to the Madison avenue mansion, and who would prefer the tenement house funeral, and to the credit of Masonry in general, and our Lodge in particular, be it said, that a very large majority thought the poor woman in the fifth story back needed more of our countenance and our presence than the Madison avenue lady—for, argued most of the Brethren, the rich lady on Madison avenue no doubt has many friends to-day; even if they do not mean it they will show their pretended respect by their presence; but poor Mrs. Condin will be more neglected than ever, and we must show her that with us, at least, her poverty makes no difference, and that we think as much of her, and as much of the one dead Brother in the tenement house as of the one in the brownstone front. And so we divided ourselves into two parties, but by far the larger of the two repaired to the First avenue mansion, while the other went to the Madison avenue house. At the latter place ample preparations had been made, coaches were provided for everybody, and all the members of the Lodge rode from the house to Greenwood Cemetery; while the other "section" walked a short distance from the house, then by street cars to the ferry, thence again in cars to the same destination.

Both the funeral services were performed by our Past Masters, surrounded by the Brethren and grief-stricken families, and when the coffins were lowered into the ground, the earth looked the same over both graves, as there all ranks are levelled, all distinctions obliterated.—*Keystone.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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MASONIC PORTRAITS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The loss of the valuable and life-like portraits which had for so long a period adorned our famous Old Hall was, I need not say, a severe blow to one who, from long and close association with them, had become as familiar with every feature as though they had been living and very dear friends.

The originals being, as I feared, past restoration, I resolved that no effort should be wanting on my part to replace them, and I at once set about endeavouring to ascertain whether any of them had ever been engraved or copied. A few days after the fire Bro. H. W. Longhurst, of the Canonbury Tavern, Islington, presented to the Grand Lodge a full length engraving of the late Earl of Zetland, an exact copy of the one destroyed, and, as I now fear, the only one of the series that has been engraved in its entirety, although the Craft are much indebted to Bro. R. S. Warrington P.G.S., of Garrick Street, and Bro. Whytehead, of York, for two very fine half-length engravings of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, the latter bearing H.R. Highness's well-known autograph, it having been presented by him to Bro. Warrington's uncle.

Having carefully searched the Records of Grand Lodge, and made inquiries in other directions, with no satisfactory result, I thought it possible that the Masonic Press might assist me, hence my letter of the 13th ult., which, as no doubt you will have observed, only refers to copies of the identical portraits destroyed by the fire.

Owing to the publicity and support so readily given to my endeavours, by yourself and your contemporaries, I have received several letters from brethren (one from Gibraltar), offering portraits for the purpose of being copied. To these I have replied privately, as in most cases they referred to pictures already in the possession of Grand Lodge, and I presume the subject of copying will have due consideration by the authorities on the completion of the New Temple. You will be glad to learn that, in addition to the large engravings I have mentioned, we have now smaller ones of all the noblemen mentioned in my former letter, with the exception of the Duke of Athol. As in your issue of the 10th inst. you were good enough to suggest contributions to the Grand Lodge Library and proposed Museum, you will no doubt be equally pleased to know that some of our brethren are not unmindful of the importance of having a Masonic Museum at the headquarters of English Masonry. Unfortunately, the donations at present are very few in number, but I feel sure that now the Masonic Press has taken the matter in hand, and with the assistance of such well known and energetic Masonic scholars as Bros. the Rev. Woodford P.G.C. and Bro. Geo. Lambert, F.S.A., P.G. Sword Bearer, we shall soon see a very different state of things. These brethren have already contributed several very rare and curious masonic engravings, &c., and the last named has been good enough to permit me to say that the inauguration of a Museum would have his warmest support, and that he has several other scarce Masonic relics which he would have much pleasure in presenting if he found that the Craft in general evinced some interest in the undertaking. I have no recollection of having seen the portrait you mention of the Earl of Zetland, and shall be glad of further information regarding it. I very recently availed myself of the kind permission of Bro. H. Thompson to inspect the portrait of the Earl of Moira, mentioned in his letter to you of the 20th ult.; which, though not a copy of the one that was destroyed, certainly merits every word he said in its favour. The picture is quite new to me, although there is one in the Grand Lodge Library very similar, probably executed about the same period, but by another artist, plainly evincing the well deserved popularity of the distinguished original.

Yours fraternally,

H. SADLER P.M.

A Convocation of the North London Chapter of Improvement was held at the Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, on Thursday, 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock. Comps. Gregory Z., Dean H., Sheffield J., Radcliffe S.N., Knight P.S. The first section of the Royal Arch Lecture was worked by Comp. Preceptor Edmonds, and afforded much instruction to the R.A. Masons present.

The Winter Number of *Society* for this year will be called *Round The Fireside*, and will contain several complete stories by such well known authors as Richard Dowling, Godfrey Turner, J. Palgrave Simpson, Ernest Warren, William Mackay, C. C. Rhys, &c., and will be illustrated by Frank Feller, Rudolf Blind, Frederick Waddy, &c. The price is to be sixpence, and the number will be ready on 8th December.

"Heath's Fern Portfolio" is the general title of a series of life-size reproductions of ferns in which the author of the "Fern World" will give what has never before been attempted, namely, absolute facsimiles, in form, colour, and venation, of these beautiful plants, together with letter-press descriptions on the same plates. Mr. Heath's new serial will be published monthly by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston and Co.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

WE are not surprised at the pleasure that was felt by Brother the Duke of Albany at the reception he received at the hands of the brethren of West Yorkshire on the occasion of his recent visit to Huddersfield. It was a right loyal welcome, carried out with becoming spirit. Formal recognition of the reception was given at the time, but we now learn that intimation has been conveyed to Brother Sir Henry Edwards, R.W. Provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire, that his Royal Highness will gladly sign the books of the five Lodges in Huddersfield as a memento and a record of his visit. Bro. the Duke of Albany takes this opportunity to renew the expression of pleasure he felt at the reception he met with, the details of which were arranged and carried out by the five Lodges in question. The signature of our noble brother in the Lodge books will be highly prized by the brethren of the Huddersfield Lodges, and will be taken as a great compliment by the whole of the Craft in the province.

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Judging from the expression of opinion on all hands, the resolution arrived at in August last relative to the status of joining Past Masters will not be confirmed at the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, to be held on 5th December. It is not so easy to predict the precise course that will be taken, nor is it necessary to prophecy. The suggestion of an influential section of the brethren to let matters rest where certain of the new rules leave them, has rather lost than gained favour, and the disposition seems to tend in the direction of doing something to meet the wishes of those who still think they have a grievance, and who were powerful enough to carry Grand Lodge with them in August. The views we have expressed from time to time are now being warmly esponsed, and we can see no better way of preserving the dignity of Grand Lodge and of satisfying all reasonable demands, than by leaving the decision as to the status of a joining Past Master in the hands of the members of the Lodge he joins. It will only be recognising a custom that already prevails to some extent, and will permit private Lodges to exercise that discretion which naturally belongs to them, and which it is no part of the duty of Grand Lodge to define. It is purely a local question, and should be determined locally. It is one thing to give a Lodge choice of action, and another to force the members into a precise method, or to have recourse to the painful and objectionable practice of blackballing. There is no necessity for Grand Lodge to act in a matter that in no way affects them or the principles of the Craft, and if they simply make legal what custom now sanctions, they will get rid of a troublesome matter in a very dignified manner, and do all that can fairly be asked of them.

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There is a lull in the discussion anent the rebuilding of the Temple, which is not to be wondered at, seeing that there is yet a good deal to be learned about what is possible. More information is needed before a basis of action can be arrived at, and as time does not seem to be of the first consideration, it is as well that the production of plans should be postponed until it is known what Grand Lodge and the Craft at large desire. The plan of the Special Building Committee has met with little favour, not altogether because of its general demerits as a plan, but because of its costliness in certain directions. We have already expressed our views on this matter, and shall not now further allude to them than to say that, whatever is done we hope the library and museum question will not be forgotten.

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It is pleasant to notice that with one exception Bro. Sadler's appeal has been successful in obtaining likenesses, of one sort or the other, of the noble brethren whose portraits were destroyed by the late fire. The missing one is that of the Duke of Athole, which we trust will be secured. We are glad to find that an interest has been awakened in the matter, and hope that the outcome will be the formation of a gallery of Masonic portraits which shall either find space in the new Temple, or in the library that is to be. We have a home for work and social enjoyment, we ought to have a place where the mind can be stored and the taste cultivated. Looking at the features of a noted Mason may suggest inquiry as to the history of the Craft, and the more that is known of the early workers and of the past struggles and successes of the Order the better for all.

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Though late, we may be permitted to add our testimony to the worth of the late Bro. Edward M. Hubbuck P.G.S. He was only 64 when he died, on the 12th inst., but his whole life has been one record of kindness. His hospitality at his beautiful home at Catford, Kent, is well known to many who enjoyed it, while his benevolent disposition led him to perform continuous acts of charity. As a Mason of twenty-five years standing, he will be remembered as a correct and painstaking worker upon the plan so ably sustained by the Stability Lodge of Improvement, whose proceedings he at one time conducted, in the absence of Bro. Muggeridge, and as a liberal contributor to various Masonic Charities. Bro. Hubbuck was rather of a retiring disposition, and never sought distinction in the Craft; but he was greatly revered in his mother Lodge, the Felicity, No. 58. We remember meeting him at St. George's Lodge of Instruction, No. 140, on a festive occasion, and was much impressed with his genial courtesy and kindliness. He was a great favourite with the St. George's Lodge, of which he was a member, and also with the Blackheath Lodge, No 1320, which he helped to found. He will be missed by many. His remains lie in Lee Cemetery.

MARK MASONRY.

Porchester Lodge, No. 27.—A numerously attended meeting of the members of this Lodge was held on Friday evening, at the Temperance Hall, Newbury, under the presidency of the Wor. Master, Brother F. H. Lyon, M.D., P.G.S.O. The principal item on the agenda was the choice of a Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year, and a ballot having been taken, the W.M. announced that the Senior Warden Bro. George J. Cosburn, P.P.G. Standard Bearer, had been unanimously elected to preside over the Lodge during the coming year. The W.M. elect having thanked the Officers and brethren for the honour conferred upon him, the members unanimously re-elected Brother Head to the office of Treasurer, and Brother Dodd was re-appointed Tyler. The installation Lodge will be held towards the close of January.

Brixton Lodge, No. 234.—Bro. G. J. Dunkly was installed W.M. of this prosperous Lodge of Mark Master Masons on Saturday, 10th inst., at Anderton's Hotel. Bro. G. Clarke performed the ceremony in a splendid and most impressive mannner; there was a large gathering. After the ceremony the brethren sat down to a good banquet, and with some excellent singing, by Bro. Halliday and the W.M., the evening passed off in a most delightful way, the W.M. receiving sincere good wishes from all the brethren. We have no doubt a prosperous and happy year will be the outcome of Brother Dunkly's Mastership.

ROSICRUCIAN SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Lancashire College was convened for Saturday, 10th instant, at the Masonic Hall, Wigan, when the following Fratres formed the M.C.:—Right Wor. G. P. Brookbank 9° Chief Adept, V.W. Robert Harwood Suffragan, J. D. Murray Celebrant, H. T. Byrom 1st Ancient, A. H. Crossley 2nd Ancient, W. W. Wylde Secretary; W. J. Thomson, Thos. Morris, E. Bielby, T. C. Thornburn, J. M. Kerr and W. Wall. The minutes of the preceding meeting having been confirmed, the degree of Zelator was conferred on Bros. T. H. Glendinning, 1055, and Wm. Newsome, 86 and 1384. Letters of apology were read from Fratres Wood, Huet, Young, Campbell and Middleton. The following were appointed as Officers of the College for the ensuing year:—Fratres Jas. Horrocks Celebrant, J. Hoffgard Deputy Celebrant, A. Middleton 4th Ancient, H. T. Byrom 3rd Ancient, A. H. Crossley 2nd Ancient, W. M. Wylde 1st Ancient, H. B. Seddon Secretary, Thos. Morris Treasurer, Reginald Young Precentor, James Dunbar Organist, J. Barrett Conductor of N., T. T. Richardson Herald, W. Nicholl Guardian of T., W. J. Thomson Torch Bearer, W. D. Dean Medallist. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Frater J. D. Murray, for the efficient manner in which he had conducted the business of the College as Celebrant during the past year; and, after a suitably reply, the M.C. was dissolved, and the Fratres adjourned to banquet.

A New Masonic Hall was opened at Woolston on Monday, 19th inst., in connection with the Clausentum Lodge No. 1461, the tenth anniversary of which was at the same time celebrated. The ceremony of dedication of the building was performed by Brother W. W. B. Beach, Esq. M.P., Prov. G. Master., who was assisted by the D.P.G.M. and several P.G. Officers, in presence of upwards of one hundred of the brethren of the province. The W.M. of the Lodge, Bro. Methven, presided at the banquet which followed the ceremony.

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CONSECRATION OF THE CHISWICK LODGE, No. 2012.

BRANCHING out of the main road leading from Hammersmith to Kew Bridge, and a short distance on the left before reaching Turnham Green Church, there is an estate called the Glebe, out of which a new town has been fashioned. In the midst of a net-work of streets is the Bolton Hotel, in the Duke's Road, the only building of the kind, we believe, on the estate. Here, on Friday afternoon, the 16th inst., a number of the brethren, some of them distinguished in the Craft, and all apparently earnest Masons, assembled on the occasion of the Consecration of a new Lodge, very appropriately called the "Chiswick." What the birth of a son and heir is to a father, so is the consecration of a new Lodge to those who assist at its nativity, especially to the Master, who is to act as parent during the most delicate and infantile period of its existence, and those who are to perform the disciplinary work necessary for growth and strength. Before proceeding to describe the details of the ceremonies of Consecration and Installation, we may state that the Lodge room forms a pretty, and by no means inconvenient, little Temple. Cowans can be carefully excluded, while the necessary approach for the free and enlightened is open during work. Other means of access are available when the brethren seek refreshment. The Tyler is provided with a suitable room for the discharge of his duties, and candidates for initiation have been considered in the arrangements. The Temple is also the banquetting room, but as far as possible any inconvenience that might arise in consequence has been anticipated or provided against. For instance, there is a large billiard saloon, containing two tables and well supplied with lounges. There is plenty of space to move about, and adjoining is an ante-room, so that the comfort and convenience of guests have been thoughtfully considered. The difficulties that arose on the night we are referring to were exceptional, and only likely to recur on rare occasions. Such a banquet as was then provided will not be given again for some time to come, and conversion from Temple to refreshment hall will be an easy task in the future. On Friday night the Temple was filled with brethren during the hours of work; at one time the odour of "sweet incense" pervaded the room: these and the fumes of gas contributed to impair the atmosphere, at any rate to deprive it of that freshness so essential to the development of a good appetite and the gratification of it afterwards. The interval that took place between work and refreshment happened to be a long one, which gave time for the admission of fresh air and the purification of the atmosphere. No real inconvenience was felt, and we shall be suprised indeed if the brethren do not find the "Bolton" a cosy and very pleasant home.

In accordance with arrangement, the V.W. Bro. Col. Shadwell H. Clerke P.G.D., Grand Secretary England, took the chair of King Solomon, and performed the ceremonies of Consecration and Installation in an easy, graceful manner. He was assisted by W. Bro. Dr. Ralph Gooding G.S.D. as Senior Warden, W. Bro. Edgar Bowyer G.S.B. as Junior Warden, V.W. Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford P.G.C. as Chaplain, W. Bro. Frank Richardson P.G.D. as Director of Ceremonies, Bro. T. C. Walls P.G.D. Middlesex as I.G. There were also present: Bro. J. M. P. Montagu Deputy G.M. Dorset, Bro. H. Sadler G.T., and Bros. J. Welch 3, Thos. Wright P.M. 22, W. Herbage W.M. and W. J. Ferguson P.M. 177, J. M. Levy W.S. 185, A. Louis Chapman 255, Henry Whittick P.M. 511, W. Fieldson I.P.M. 548, H. Massey P.M. 619 and 1928, W. Gomm jun. 780, G. A. Payne P.M. 933, W. E. Harrison 946, W. H. Makins 969, Wm. Rippon 1158, W. P. Webb W.M. and H. M. Appleton S.W. 1381, Geo. Aldred 1507, S. Brooks P.M. and T. H. R. Hartley 1608, Geo. S. Wright 1612. Bro. Seymour Smith, assisted by Brothers Collins and G. T. Carter, very efficiently carried out the musical portion of the service. In addressing the assembled brethren, the W.M. explained the motive of the meeting, and proceeded to say that the number of Lodges in London had pretty well reached the limit. New neighbourhoods were the exception, and in this instance there was no Lodge in the locality; the facts of the case had been represented by several brethren of repute, and Grand Lodge had granted a warrant for a new Lodge. He would advise the brethren not to be in a hurry to build up a Lodge; it was a common fault to hasten to make up a good list of members, to the danger of admitting those who where not suitable. The outside world took more interest now than heretofore in Freemasonry, and the fame of the Institutions and the munificent Charities of the Order was a powerful attraction to many to join, who afterwards found themselves in a false position. Care should be exercised in the admission of members, and time should be taken in order to select those who were really capable of appreciating the Craft. A good beginning had been made in the selection of the W.M. designate, whose experience would be valuable, and through whom high hopes might be formed of the future of the Lodge. The petition and warrant were read in due course. The former was signed by the following brethren: Geo. Everett P.M. 177 and 1381, 1608, Chas. H. Everett 1507, 1987, G. Gardner 177, W. D. Scott P.P.G.D. Surrey and P.M. 410, W. Mann P.M. 186, James Ford 1507, Jno. H. Rutherglen 1612, Adam Pringle jun. I.G. 92, Harry Oliver Smith 1974, Frederick Lawrence P.M. 255. The petition was recommended by the Loyalty and Charity Lodge 1584, meeting at the Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, through its Officers as follow: Brothers G. E. Mortimer W.M., T. Drew Bear S.W., D. Francis Williams J.W. The oration by Bro. Woodford, which followed, was an able composition, and dealt chiefly with certain points of interest in connection with the Fraternity. It was declaimed with the author's accustomed energy and was warmly approved. In alluding to the Brotherhood of the Craft, Bro. Woodford remarked that they had hoped to have had one among them that day who could have given them his experience of the working of Freemasonry amongst various sections of peoples living in India. He was not, however, present, but the fact was well known, that Parsees, Brahmins, Mahommedans, and Christians, widely separated as they were by creeds, and some by lands and seas, were yet united in one common work of humanity, held and bound together by principles that all could understand and appreciate. After dwelling upon the spirit and practice of toleration which the Craft inculcated, Bro. Woodford closed his oration with an eloquent tribute to charity as exemplified by the Order. The ceremony of Consecration was then proceeded with and carried on in that graceful and reverent manner so characteristic of Bro. Shadwell Clerke. Long practice has made him familiar with the work, and knowledge and experience has given him confidence. He was happy, too, in having intelligent assistance, especially in the Master of the Ceremonies, Bro. Frank Richardson, who discharged his duties "as if to the manner born." Bro. Woodford was equally successful as officiating priest. He was zealous and fervent, and wafted the censer with skill. The fumes of the incense mingled with the impressive language of this part of the ceremony, affecting the senses and appealing to the soul. After the final benediction, the W.M. designate, Bro. George Everett, was duly installed into the chair by Bro. Shadwell Clerke, who omitted a small portion of the service, as the W.M. had already passed through the ordeal on two previous occasions. Everything essential, however, was done to make the work complete and impressive. After the usual salutes had been made and addresses delivered, Bro. Chas. H. Everett was appointed S.W., Bro. Gardner J.W., and Bro. Dr. F. Lawrence Treasurer. Each officer was invested and instructed in his duty by the W.M., and all were warmly applauded as they were led to their respective positions. The other offices were left open until the next meeting, when they will be filled up by brethren already selected. We may say that Bro. J. Daly was the Tyler. No fewer than twelve names were handed in by the Secretary *pro tem*, Bro. H. O. Smith, as joining members, and the names of four gentlemen were given who were anxious to become enlightened. After some remarks by the W.M., in which he modestly referred to his position, he moved that a very special vote of thanks be given to the Consecrating Officer for his services that day, and to those who had so ably assisted him, which was seconded by the S.W. and carried unanimously. Bro. Col. Shadwell Clerke responded, and after the usual greetings, the Lodge was closed in the customary form.

Some delay, for reasons we have already given, took place before the brethren sat down to the banquet. In the meantime refreshments had been provided in another room, and all that hospitality could suggest and accommodation furnish was forthcoming for the comfort of those present. The banquet itself was excellent, but somewhat slowly served. This was a drawback, as time was far advanced when the middle of a well-selected musical programme had been reached. The toast list had been carefully prepared, and it was certainly of modest though of ample proportions. The musical programme was equally modest, yet it was found to be too full, for several brethren had to depart without having the opportunity of enjoying it. The first toast, of course, was the Queen and the Craft, followed by the M.W. the Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Justice was done to both by the W.M. and those present. The Earl of Carnarvon Pro Grand Master, the Earl of Lathom Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Officers Present and Past, brought up Bro. Woodford in reply, who acknowledged the honour, and said that both he and those who had acted with him that day, were always glad to assist in the grand ceremony of Consecration, and for himself he might add that he was willing at all times to accompany the Grand Secretary in his pilgrimages. During his forty years' experience of Masonry he could say that he had formed the best and dearest friendships of his life, and the longer he lived the more he became attached to the Craft. Bro. Shadwell Clerke then proposed the health of the W.M., the prime mover of their meeting that night. He congratulated the brethren upon the selection they had made; they had acted wisely in securing a brother to preside over them who had already filled the chair in two other Lodges. In addition to his valuable experience, Bro. Everett had secured a large measure of esteem among the brethren generally. Only a week before the Domatic Lodge, of which Bro. Everett was Treasurer, had presented him with a very handsome testimonial. All this showed the estimation in which he was held, the success that had followed his labours, and now that he had a child of his own, the same good fortune would he hoped attend him. The toast was received with enthusiasm. In replying, the W.M. thanked the Grand Secretary for the kind and handsome manner in which he had proposed the toast, and the brethren for the reception they had given to it. A year ago he felt that, after twenty-five years' service, he had earned his retirement, especially as he was at times the victim of attacks of rheumatic gout. Some brethren, however, thought there was good work to be done in the locality in which they then were, and he was induced to get into harness once more. Having accepted office again, he should do his best to make the Lodge a prosperous one. The Grand Secretary had kindly alluded to the presentation made to him, the W.M., on the previous Friday, by the Domatic Lodge; this would encourage him, and he hoped the new Lodge would be very successful and very prosperous. The W.M. proposed the Consecrating Officers, and alluded in complimentary terms to the Grand Secretary and others who had done such yeoman service that day. Bro. Col. H. Shadwell Clerke responded. Bros. Montagu and Herbage responded for the Visitors, Bro. Lawrence for the Treasurer and Secretary, and Bro. Chas. H. Everett S.W. for the Officers. The catering was excellent, and great praise is due to Bro. Harry Price who acted as Wine Steward and looked after the comforts of the brethren. The whole proceedings were highly successful, and the W.M. starts with a prospect full of promise.

The ceremony of Installation will be rehearsed by Bro. Simon J. Byng (424 S.C.) P.M. 902, on Friday, 30th November, at 8 p.m., at the Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction, No. 1298, held at Bro. T. Meekham's, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury. Bro. G. H. Hunter P.M. 1298 is the Hon. Secretary of this Lodge of Instruction.

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INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

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ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 221, BOLTON.

THE monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at the Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton. Bros. John Isherwood W.M., J. Boothroyd I.P.M., E. Melrose S.W., P. Bradburn J.W., G. P. Brockbank Treasurer, C. Crompton S.D., James Walker J.D., W. Siddon as I.G., H. J. Briscoe Organist, R. Cuerden Steward, T. Higson Tyler; and Bros. Forrest, Swanbrick, Makin, J. P. Fletcher, Bradley, and T. Morris P.M. Visitors—Bros. W. Cooper P.M. 146, Skelton J.W. 146. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Bros. Fletcher and Bradley, having passed a satisfactory examination as Fellow Crafts, were severally entrusted, and thereupon retired. Lodge opened in the third degree, when the candidates were re-admitted, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason by the W.M. (Bro. Isherwood) and Bro. Boothroyd I.P.M.; the working tools of the degree were explained to them. Lodge closed to the second, when Brother Swarbrick (who had been previously entrusted with a test of merit) was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Lodge closed to the first, when Mr. W. Crompton, of Bolton, decorator, who had been proposed at the last regular meeting as a candidate, was ballotted for, elected, and initiated into Masonry by the W.M., the working tools of the degree being presented by the Junior Warden, and the customary charge delivered by Bro. Brockbank, Senior Past Master. A letter was read from the Provincial Grand Secretary, desiring the duly qualified brethren to attend the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, when the proceedings of the last meeting will be submitted for confirmation. A gentleman was proposed for initiation, and a portion of the rules and charges read by the Senior Warden. Lodge was then closed in peace and harmony, at nine o'clock.

ST. MARY LODGE, No. 1312.

THE annual festival of this Lodge was held at the White Hart Hotel, Bocking, on Tuesday, 13th November, when Bro. R. Guy Kellett S.W. was duly installed as W.M. for the ensuing year, the ceremony being ably performed by Bro. Vero W. Taylor P.M. P.P.G.S.W. The following were invested as Officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. J. J. Cavill P.G.J.D. I.P.M., F. Lake P.M. S.W., J. Clayden J.W., W. N. Tufnell P.M. P.P.G.S.W. Treas., Thomas Malyn P.M. Sec., J. Fuller S.D., E. Copus J.D., J. Coates I.G., Metson Tyler. In reference to the appointment of Secretary, the W.M. announced with great regret that Bro. Portway P.M., who had served them so long and so faithfully, had been compelled, owing to continued ill-health, to resign. The W.M. further stated that he considered the services Bro. Portway had rendered had been so distinguished that they deserved some substantial recognition at their hands. He therefore proposed that a Committee be at once formed with a view of collecting subscriptions to present to Bro. Portway some suitable testimonial of their esteem and regard. This having been seconded and carried unanimously, it was decided that the Committee for carrying out the proposal should consist of the W.M., Wardens, Treasurer, and Secretary. At the conclusion of the ceremony of installation, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Vero Taylor for his kindness in attending, and so ably carrying out the duty. The brethren afterwards dined together at the White Hart Hotel, an elegant banquet being served by the host, Bro. Coates. During dinner, an interchange of congratulatory telegrams took place between the new Worshipful Master and the Worshipful Master of the Walden Lodge, who had that day been installed to his office at Saffron Walden. The usual toasts were drunk, and several brethren contributed to the harmony of the evening by some excellent songs. Among the brethren present, in addition to those already mentioned, were—Bros. Joshua Nunn P.M. P.G.S.B., President of the Lodge of Benevolence, Thomas J. Ralling P.M. and Sec. 51 P.G. Sec., E. H. Inman P.M. 1312, J. Panton 1312, A. B. Collis 1312, W. Newton 1312, &c.

ST. CECILIA LODGE, No. 1336.

AT the last regular meeting, after routine business, Bro. J. Eboral presented the W.M., Bro. W. H. Gibson, with a very elegant christening cup for his infant daughter, who had been born during his year of office. Our worthy brother Gibson has lately been suffering from severe illness; but, thanks to the G.A.O.T.U., was able to be present. Bro. J. H. Scott, Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Sussex, said, in years to come Bro. Gibson would look on the gift as a pleasing remembrance that he was once Master of the St. Cecilia Lodge, and that during his Masonic reign little "Edith Clara" was born. All present wished him renewed health and strength, and long life and happiness with his amiable wife, family, and infant daughter. The cup bore an appropriate inscription. The names of the subscribers were written on vellum.

ROTHESAY LODGE, No. 1687.

THE first regular meeting since the installation was held on the 7th instant, at the Inns of Court Hotel, under the presidency of the W.M. Bro. B. E. Duret; Bros. Green S.W., E. Valeriani J.W., L. Beck P.P.G.O. Middlesex Treasurer, W. C. Parsons P.M. Secretary, Green jun. S.D., Adams I.G.; Bros. Leigh, Culpepper. After preliminaries, Bro. Beroni was raised to the third degree. The W.M., who is a foreigner, impressively rendered the ceremony. A ballot was taken for the admission of Mr. Ernest Maldick, and was unanimously in his favour. This gentleman will be initiated at the next regular meeting. A candidate was also proposed. Lodge was then closed, and the brethren separated.

EBORACUM LODGE, YORK, No. 1611.

THE installation of Master of this Lodge took place on Monday, the 12th instant, at the Queen's Hotel, in the presence of a large assemblage of brethren and visitors. The W.M. elect was Bro. Blenkin. The Lodge was opened by Bro. Millington, the outgoing W.M., who was supported by Bros. Whytehead, Cumberland, Meek, Rooke, Middleton, Lee, Morton, Pickersgill, McGachen, Kirby, Rymer, Cumberland, Strachan, Lukis, Marshall, Binckes, Balmford, Seller, Simpson, and others. Bro. J. S. Cumberland then assumed the gavel and proceeded to open the Lodge in the second degree, Bro. T. B. Whytehead acting as S.W., and Bro. C. Balmford as J.W. In due course a Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. Blenkin was placed in the chair with the customary ceremonies. Having lowered the Lodge and received the usual salutations, the W.M. proceeded to invest his Officers as follow:—Bros. M. Millington I.P.M., Sir F. G. Milner, Bart., S.W., A. T. B. Turner J.W., Rev. J. Metcalfe, M.A., Chaplain, G. Balmford P.M. Treasurer, James Kay Secretary, W. Brown S.D., G. Chapman J.D., W. G. Penty M.C., W. S. Child Org., S. J. Dalton I.G., P. Pearson Tyler, W. Lackenby and W. Stephenson Stewards. The W.M. also appointed Bros. T. B. Whytehead, and J. S. Cumberland P.M. to the respective posts of Lecture Master and Preceptor. After the close of the Lodge, the brethren met at a banquet in the Queen's Hotel, when the newly installed W.M. presided. There was a short toast list, and the evening was enlivened by songs and glees performed admirably by the Lodge glee party, assisted by Bros. J. S. Cumberland, J. E. Wilkinson, W. S. Child, J. Watson, and J. Wilson. The toast list was, as usual, a work of art, and contained many new features. The speeches were also very much to the point, and that of Bro. F. Binckes was, as might be expected, very eloquent. The massive and ancient flagon used as the Loving Cup occupied a conspicuous place on the tables, and was emptied to the prosperity of the Lodge.

COVENT GARDEN LODGE, No. 1614.

THE regular meeting was held on the 13th instant at the Criterion, Piccadilly, under the presidency of Bro. E. Jacobs, who acted in the absence of the Worshipful Master, Bro. Gulliford, Bros. G. Coleman S.W., J. Jacobs J.W., E. Jacobs P.M. Treasurer, Bourne P.M. Secretary, Kedgeley S.D. Dixon J.D., B. Solomon I.G., Figgis W.S., Bassett A.W.S., P.M. S. Jacobs. Visitors—J. Robins P.M. 25, W. B. Gulliford 1017, Belsham 733, Harvey Jackson No. 8, Cork, Thompson 169, Valentine 185, C. Greenwood P.G.S.B., Ruf P.M. 12, E. Steers 179, H. Salmon 1558, H. M. Levy P.M. 188. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last meeting were confirmed. Bro. J. Napper was raised, and Bros. W. Cousins and S. Hewitt were passed. Ballots were taken for the admission of Messrs. Frank Gulliford (a Lewis), son of the Worshipful Master, G. H. Reynolds, G. A. Holditch, C. J. Shannon, David Mordecai, and C. E. Joy. Each was unanimous in favour. The first five named were duly initiated into the Order by the W.M., who conducted the duties in a manner that reflected great credit on him. Bro. C. B. Rolph, No. 1421, was unanimously elected a joining member. A telegram was received from the Worshipful Master, thanking Bro. E. Jacobs for taking upon himself the duties of the chair, and tendering hearty good wishes to the brethren. The Lodge was shortly afterwards closed, and the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet and dessert, provided by Messrs. Spiers and Pond (Limited), and superintended by Bro. Madell. Forty-nine guests were present. Grace having been said, the acting W.M., in eloquent terms, proposed the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts. In speaking of the Right Worshipful the Earl of Lathom Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Grand Officers, Bro. Jacobs said he was pleased to say they were honoured by the presence of Bro. C. Greenwood P.G.S.B. England, Prov. Grand Secretary Surrey. The brethren were gratified at seeing him in Grand Lodge. Bro. Greenwood, in reply, said all knew that His Royal Highness the Most Worshipful Grand Master and each Officer of Grand Lodge were ready and willing to render service when it was required of them. He was very pleased to see how ably and impressively the acting W.M. had performed the ceremonies. Bro. S. Jacob Senior P.M. said he regretted the W.M. was absent; he, however, had to propose the health of the one who had so ably acted as his representative. Bro. Jacobs was one whom they one and all respected. He had great pleasure in proposing the toast. This having been suitably acknowledged, the health of the Initiates was given, and Bro. Mordecai responded. For the Visitors, who were next complimented, Bro. H. M. Levy P.M. 188, Robins P.M. 25, and Ruf P.M. 12, severally responded. For the P.M.'s Bros. S. Jacobs and Bourne replied, while for the Wardens and Officers Bro. Coleman S.W. was called on. The Tyler shortly afterwards gave the parting toast.

William Preston Lodge of Instruction, No. 766.—On the 16th inst., at the St. Andrew, George-street, Manchester-square, W. Present—Bros. G. Coop Preceptor, W. M. Wood S.W., G. Tribble J.W., F. Smith S.D., R. E. Cursons J D., Perry I.G., Artaud Acting Secretary; also Bros. Robinson, Simpson, Wilson, Cox, Wilson, Dairy P.M., T. Sedgwick P.M., and several other brethren. After preliminaries the W.M. worked the sections of the second lecture, assisted by Bros. Tribble P.M., Cox, Coop, Wood, and Dairy P.M. The Lodge was opened in the third, and the sections of that lecture were worked by the W.M., assisted by Bros. Cursons, Smith, and Sedgwick. Lodge was resumed to the first, and Bro. Perry was elected a member. A special vote of thanks, proposed by Bro. Cursons and seconded by Bro. Tribble, was ordered to be recorded on the minutes to the W.M. for the manner in which he had worked the sections. This was responded to. The W.M. intimated to the brethren that the support of the members would be thankfully received for his Stewardship for the Aged Masons.

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Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, No. 65.—At the Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday, Bros. Schadler W.M., Rich S.W., Rose J.W., Wall S.D., Wilkinson J.D., Weil I.G.; also Bros. Roberts, Moss Preceptor, Dyson, Sainte, Schweitzer, Muggleton. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Dyson candidate. Bro. Sainte answered the questions leading to the second, and was duly passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Lodge closed in the second degree. The following brethren were unanimously elected to the offices:—Maidwell Treasurer, Moss Preceptor, and Walker Secretary, this being the first night of the Prosperity Lodge of Instruction's new year. Bro. Rich was elected as W.M. for the ensuing week. Bro. Wilkinson, of No. 65, was elected a member. There being no further business, Lodge was closed.

Faith Lodge of Instruction, No. 141.—The weekly meeting was held on Tuesday last, at the Queen Anne's Restaurant, St. James's Park Station. The business was ably conducted by Bro. Swain W.M., assisted by Bros. Masefield S.W., Forsentt J.W., Mount S.D., Lovegrove J.D., Mason I.G., Cottebrune P.G.P. Preceptor. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Collens candidate. The Worshiptul Master then vacated his chair in favour of Bro. Collens, who went through the investiture of Officers. Bro. Swain resumed his position as W.M., and Bros. Orpe 1328, Balchin 1604, Power 1604, Hardy 201 were unanimously elected members of the Lodge. All Masonic business being ended, Lodge was closed in perfect harmony. The total number of members present was twenty-five. After the Lodge was closed, the Subscribers of the Masonic Charities' Association met, and passed the rules of the Association. Bros. Cottebrune was elected President, Collens Vice President, Bassington Treasurer, Croft Secretary; while Bros. Hunt, Dairy, Green, Mason, and Levegrove were successful in gaining the ballot to act as the Committee. It was determined the first payments should be made on Tuesday, 27th November.

Tranquillity Lodge, 185.—The usual meeting was held at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street, E.C., on Monday, the 19th inst. Bro. Stailey, the W.M. presided, assisted by Brother T. W. C. Bush I.P.M. A number of brethren attended, although it was what is termed an "off night." Two gentlemen were initiated. A case of severe distress having been made known, by Bro. John Ross P.M., the W.M. exercised his prerogative by ordering £3 3s to be paid to the applicant. Very ample refreshment having been partaken of, the usual toasts were given, and were received most cordially, especially the one referring to the W.M., which was submitted by the I.P.M. Bro. T. W. C. Bush. The W.M. has reason to be proud of his popularity in the Lodge, this was made sufficiently clear by enthusiastic cheering when his name was mentioned. These "off nights" are very much appreciated, as is evidenced by the sparkling flow of conversation and the bright faces round the table. The etiquette and observances which prevail on banquet nights are wisely omitted, and a certain amount of genial laxity permitted by the authorities. A collection among the brethren produced £10 10s in as many minutes, to add to the £3 3s ordered by the W.M.

Lodge of Union, No. 414.—The monthly meeting of this old-established Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Reading, on Tuesday last. Bros. Ferguson W.M., Wheeler junior S.W., Withers J.W., Mount I.P.M. Treasurer, Parry Secretary, Witherington S.D., Blackwell J.D., Martin M.C., Tirbutt Organist, Butler I.G., Webb and Hawkes Stewards, Hemmings Tyler; P.M. Bradley. Bros. Tench, Ld. L. Simonds, A. Simonds, Wellings, Sherwood, Stubington, Wellman, Armstrong, Millar. Visitors—Bros. Luckee P.D.P.G.M. Herefordshire, &c., Coleman, "Cartoon," Penns., U.S.A., 32°, &c., Dowsett I.P.M. 401. The Lodge was opened and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Lodge was opened in the second degree. Bros. Ld. L. and Arthur Simonds, and Wellings, candidates for raising, gave satisfactory proof of their proficiency and were entrusted. Lodge was opened in the third degree; Bros. Simonds' and Wellings were re-admitted and raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The W.M. performed the ceremony admirably. The traditional history was recited by Brother Mount, with his usual correctness; the working tools and closing parts of the ceremony were rendered by the W.M., whom we congratulate on this his first attempt to perform what has been rightly termed the climax of Craft Masonry. Lodge was resumed to the first degree, when several ballots were taken for joiners and initiates, resulting in the approval of the candidates. The sum of two guineas was voted to the widow of a brother who died rather suddenly, but was not a member of either of the Reading Lodges. Proposals for joiners and initiates were seconded, and, after the customary ceremonies, Lodge was closed and adjourned.

New Finsbury Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1695.—At the weekly meeting, held at Hornsey Wood Tavern, on Tuesday, the 13th instant. Bros. Hall W.M., H. Morris S.W., Bolt J.W., Davies Preceptor, Berry Secretary, Smethurst S.D., Haynes J.D., Moon I.G., and Bros. Fenner, Follett, Scott, Fitch, Oldis, Flack, and Lewin. The work comprised the rehearsal of the ceremonies of initiation and passing, Bro. Oldis candidate. The first and second sections of the first lecture were ably worked by Bro. H. Morris. Bro. Morris having been unanimously elected W.M. for next meeting, and all business being ended, the Lodge was closed in perfect harmony.

On Tuesday evening last, Bros. H. Morris W.M., Gush as Preceptor, Bolt S.W., Smethurst J.W., Berry Sec., Scott S.D., Moon J.D., Haynes I.G., and Bros. Fenner, Hall, Follett, Fetch, Oldis, Knight, Lewin, Flack, Snelling, Gregory and Hoare. All formalities observed, the first section of the third lecture was worked by Bro. Fenner. The ceremony of raising was then rehearsed, Bro. Snelling candidate. The second and third sections of the lecture were worked by Bro. Fenner. Bro. Bolt was elected to fill the chair at the next meeting. A vote of thanks to Bro. Morris for his able conduct in the chair was then proposed and carried.

Tredegar Lodge of Instruction, No. 1625.—On Monday, 12th inst., at the Royal Hotel, Mile End Road, Bros. Hubbert W.M., Brown S.W., West J.W., B. Stewart Secretary, Eastland S.D., C. Kendall J.D., Allen I.G.; also Bro. Hill. After preliminaries, the ceremonies of initiation and passing were rehearsed, Bro. Eastland candidate. Bro. Hill 1625 was elected a member, and Bro. Brown appointed W.M. for next meeting.

UNITED BROTHERS LODGE, No. 1069.

ON Monday last there was a large gathering of the members of the Masonic body at the Grosvenor Hotel, Southsea, on the occasion of the installation of Brother C. J. E. Munby as the Worshipful Master of this Lodge. The ceremony was impressively conducted by Bro. Frost P.G. Senior Warden, and at its conclusion the newly-invested Worshipful Master appointed and invested his Officers as follows:—Brothers W. E. Atkins I.P.M., H. Cook S.W., W. T. Dupree J.W., Reverend P. H. Good Chaplain, Richard James Rastrick Treasurer, G. Whitehall Secretary, German S.D., Lawrence J.D., Lobb M.C., House I.G., Moses and Smith Stewards, Exell and Smith Tylers. A very chaste P.M.'s jewel (supplied by Messrs. Moses, of The Hard), and subscribed for by the members of the Lodge, was presented to the retiring W.M. by Bro. W. E. Atkins, in recognition of his services to the Lodge during the past year. The brethren afterwards sat down to a banquet supplied in récherché style by Bro. T. W. Scaddan, the proprietor of the hotel.

LANDPORT LODGE, No. 1776.

BRO. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., P.G.M. Hampshire and Isle of Wight, attended, with the Officers of Provincial Grand Lodge, at the Freemason's Hall, Landport, on Thursday, 15th inst., to conduct the ceremony of installing the W.M. of the Lodge for the ensuing year (Bro. J. G. Niven). There was an unusually large attendance. After the ceremony the W.M. appointed the following as his Officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. T. H. Williams I.P.M., W. Miles S.W., Foster J.W., A. H. Ancox Treasurer, T. A. Bramston and Barnden Secs., T. H. Casey S.D., W. Marshallsay J.D., Bucknell M.C., C. F. Brown I.G., Gilbert Organist, G. Buckler and G. Brookland Stewards. The Lodge having been closed, the brethren, numbering upwards of 100, repaired to the dining hall, where the newly-installed W.M. presided at the banquet, which was served in a manner reflecting the highest credit on the *cuisine* of the Club. A special vote of thanks was passed to Bro. T. H. Williams, the retiring W.M., whose services during the two years he has filled the chair, were highly eulogised. Bro. Williams was also presented with a very handsome set of silver fish knives and forks, subscribed for by members of the Lodge, in recognition of the great zeal he has exhibited in the interest of the Craft. Among the brethren present were the following Provincial Officers:—Bros. W. Hickman D.P.G.M., M. E. Frost P.G.S.W., H. Martin Green P.G.J.W., R. J. Rastrick P.G. Treas., J. E. Le Feuvre P.G. Sec., J. S. Hickley P.G.S.D., W. B. Edgeler P.G. Supt. Wks., J. S. Pearce P.G.D.C., H. Croucher P.G.A.D.C., J. Woodhouse P.G.S.B., and Rosoman P.G.S. There were also present Bros. Murrell, Court, Goldsmith, Loveland, Cousins, Cudlipp, Cawte, Ellis, Askew, Travess, Beale, Townsend, Knott, Brown, Main, Atkins, Kent, Threadingham, Outridge, Page, Branwin, Mumby, Knight, Pike, Loader, Grant, Hall, Chamberlain, Cosser, Ash, Cunningham, Dean, Backler, Westerman, Brookland, Sanders, Emanuel, Drake, Poad, Murch, Guyatt, Maybour, Corke, Hann, Earwicker, &c.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—On Monday last, at the Cock Tavern, Highbury, N. Present—Bros. Clark W.M., Jordan S.W., Galer J.W., Collingridge Secretary, Dixie S.D., Rhodes J.D., Treadwell I.G., Cusworth P.M. Preceptor. Lodge opened in due form, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Brock candidate. Lodge was called off and on. Bros. Turner and Youngbusband answered the questions leading to the second degree. Two new members were elected—Bros. E. Kearney I.G. No. 1541, Hurdle W.M. 1348; and Brother Jordan was appointed W.M. for Monday, 3rd December. Brother P. Forge P.M. 1950 will rehearse the installation ceremony on Monday next, the 26th instant.

Bro. J. Stevens P.M. P.Z. will deliver his Lecture, explanatory of the Rituals and Ceremonies of the First Degree, before the members of the Highgate Lodge of Instruction, No. 1366, at the Boston Hotel, Junction Road, on Thursday evening, 29th inst., at 7·30 p.m.

The following banquets have been held at the Freemasons' Tavern during the week ending 23rd November:—

Monday—British Lodge, Whittington Lodge; Tuesday—Cadogan Lodge, Salisbury Lodge, Wanderers' Chapter; Wednesday—Grand Stewards' Lodge, Buckingham and Chandos Lodge, Oak Lodge, Social and Political Education League, Permanent Committee of Royal York Lodge; Thursday—Grenadiers' Lodge, Mount Moriah Lodge, St. George's Chapter; Friday—Jerusalem Lodge, Emulation Lodge, Duke of Cornwall Chapter.

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PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF WILTSHIRE.

THE annual meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Chippenham, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, the receiving Lodge being the Lansdowne of Unity, No. 626, of that town. The Provincial Grand Master Lord Methuen presided, and was supported by a goodly number of the Wiltshire brethren, comprising Bros. Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart., M.P., D.P.G.M., Lord H. F. Thynne, M.P., P.G.W. England P.P.S.G.W. and P.G. Superintendent (Royal Arch) Wilts, Colonel Randle Ford P.J.G.W., Rev. Canon Millar P.G. Chaplain, F. H. Goldney P.G. Treasurer, T. Ponting P.G. Registrar, Henry C. Tombs P.G.D. England P.G. Secretary, G. L. Lopes P.S.G.D., John Chandler P.P.S.G.W. P.G.D.C., Thomas H. Chandler P.P.G.S.W., C. F. Marshall P.P.S.G.W., William Nott P.P.J.G.W. Prov. Char. Sec., Rev. G. E. Gardiner P.P. Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. A. Lloyd P.P. Grand Chaplain, J. V. Toone P.P.S.G.D., R. S. Edmonds P.P.S.G.D., E. B. Merriman P.P. Grand Supt. of Works P.P.G.D.C., D. A. Gibbs P.P.G.A.D.C., James Sparks P.P.G. Sword Bearer, S. Badham P.P.G.O., A. J. Beaven P.P.G.P., G. W. Collen P.P.G.P., H. E. Bishop P.P.G.P., Edwin Eyres P.P.G.P., Viscount Dangan, &c. Amongst the Visitors were Bros. S. G. Homfray D.P.G.M. Monmouth, and George J. McKay P.G. Sec. Cumberland and Westmoreland.

The roll of the various Lodges was called, and all were found to be duly represented.

The minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Swindon, of which minutes a printed copy had been issued with the Grand Lodge Summons, were taken as read and duly confirmed.

The Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. Henry C. Tombs, then read the minutes of the meeting of the Provincial Charity Committee, held that morning, from which it appeared that Bro. Edwin Eyres P.M. 626 P.P.G.P. W.M. was recommended by the Committee to represent the Province as Steward at the forthcoming Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and Bro. Thomas Ponting P.M. 1478 Provincial Grand Registrar to fill a similar office as regards the Girls' School, with contributions from the Province to their respective lists of 20 guineas to the Benevolent Institution, and 10 guineas to the Girls' School. These recommendations were, on the proposition of Lord H. F. Thynne, seconded by Sir Gabriel Goldney, duly adopted.

The Provincial Grand Treasurer, Bro. F. H. Goldney, read an abstract of his accounts which had been duly audited, and which shewed a balance in his hands on the Provincial Charity Account of £81 8s 9d (in addition to £101 17s 6d invested in New Three per Cents.), on the Benevolent Fund Account of £42 19s 10d (in addition to £178 3s 6d invested in Consols), and on the General Account £12 10s.

The Provincial Grand Registrar, Bro. Thos. Ponting, read his usual report, shewing that the number of members in the Province was 440, being substantially the same as in the previous year, but he stated that he was unable, owing to certain circumstances in connection with the returns from one of the Lodges, to render the usual abstract of the accounts of the various Lodges in the Province.

The Secretary to the Provincial Benevolent Fund and Charity Organisation Committee, Bro. William Nott, presented the Report of that Committee, as follows:—Report of Provincial Charity Organisation and Benevolent Fund Committee, to be presented to the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Chippenham, 13th November 1883.

On behalf of the Committee I now as usual lay before the Prov. Grand Lodge an account of the past year's work, both as regards the Benevolent Fund and the Charity Organization.

As to the Benevolent Fund, there is little to report save that the Fund is steadily increasing. The account for the year 1882 shews net receipts for that year of £74 3s, whilst the subsequent receipts were, from Lodges £34 15s, and from the Prov. G. Royal Arch Chapter £5, the latter sum completing the qualification of the Provincial Grand Superintendent for the time being as a Life Governor of this Fund. The sum of £75, covering the balance shewn on last year's account, has been invested in the purchase of £73 1s Consols, making a total of £178 3s 6d of that stock, and in addition thereto there is at present a cash balance in the Treasurer's hands of £42 19s 10d.

Seven out of the ten Lodges in the Province are now regular contributors to this fund, and of the remaining three two are young Lodges, that will doubtless in good time see their way to support it.

No application for assistance from this fund has yet been received, so that the whole of the income has been available for investment.

As to the Charity Organisation, I have to report that at the School elections in April last the votes of this Province were applied in conjunction with those of the other Provinces with which Wiltshire is allied in securing the election of two girls, one each for Somerset and Leicester, and of one boy for Somerset; whilst at the elections for the Benevolent Institution, in May, the associated Provinces were successful in carrying the three widows they had on the list of candidates, viz.: one each for the Provinces of Worcester, Bristol, and Monmouth.

Your Committee, at its meeting in March last, adopted the case of Harold Richard Humphries, grandson of the late Bro. Richard Gane, of Trowbridge, to be supported by this Province as a candidate for the Boys' School, and it was accordingly placed upon the list of candidates for the October election. It was not intended to actually carry this case until April next, but your Secretary, who attended the election, found that he could readily obtain sufficient votes to then ensure success, and accordingly, as authorised by the Committee, he borrowed them, and pledged this Province to their future repayment. The result was that the case was carried, being twentieth (and the very last) on the list of successful candidates; another candidate for the Eastern Division of South Wales (another of the associated Provinces) succeeded in attaining the eighteenth place.

Your Charity Secretary desires to express his appreciation of the co-operation of the other Provinces, and to say that the Provincial Grand Lodge on this occasion is more especially indebted to Bros. Capt. S. G. Homfray Deputy Provincial Grand Master Monmouth; R. C. Else Deputy Provincial Grand Master Somerset; W. H. Bowden Bristol; and R. V. Vassar-Smith Gloucester, who personally attended the election.

Your Committee has further adopted the case of Henry Maurice Jarvis, son of the late Bro. Henry Jarvis—a member of the Marlborough Lodge, but formerly of Bath,—to be supported at a future election, in conjunction with the Province of Somerset, as a candidate for the Boys' School, and has engaged that when the case shall be taken up by the last-named Province, Wiltshire shall contribute its proportion of the votes which will be required.

It will be readily understood, therefore, that not only on account of the votes already borrowed for the Wiltshire case elected last month, but also to fulfil the engagements thus entered into for the future, the resources of this Province will be taxed to the utmost for the next two or three elections.

The votes the Committee has had placed at its disposal during the last three years by and in connection with the various Lodges in the Province have been as follows:

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys ...	407	475	498
Do. do. Girls ...	372	356	370
Do. Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons ...	219	235	242
Do. do. Widows	119	153	171
	1117	1219	1281

being 62 more votes this year than in 1882, and showing a constant and steady increase.

The Wiltshire recipients of the Masonic Charities are at present as follows:

Benevolent Institution.—The same as last year, namely, 3 widows receiving annuities of £32 each, or a total of £96 per annum; one (whose husband belonged to the Trowbridge Lodge, 632) having been in receipt thereof for seven years, another (Devizes, 663) for five years, and the other (Chippenham, 626) for one year.

The Masonic Schools.—The children from Wiltshire, with the reports of the Governess or Master of the School—as the case may be—with reference to them, are specified in the following list:—

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

M. J. F. (Trowbridge 632), age 16; elected 1877.—"Left the School in July 1883; is teaching in a family at Hilton Farm, near Trowbridge."

A. M. C. (Old Swindon 355), age 14; elected 1879, leaves the School 1885.—"Is a good girl and making fair progress: is in the third class."

A. L. W. (New Swindon 1295), age 14; elected 1879, leaves 1885.—"Is only in the fourth class, though 14 years of age, but being now stronger, is making more progress: is a good girl."

E. M. G. (Salisbury 586), age 12; elected 1879, leaves 1886.—"Is now in the fourth class, and making more progress: is a good girl.

F. J. N. (Old Swindon 355), age 12; elected 1880, leaves 1887.—Is making good progress; she is in the fourth class, and likely to pass to the third after Christmas: is a good girl."

G. E. B. (Old Swindon 355), age 12; elected 1880, leaves 1886.—"Is in the fourth class, and making fair progress: is a good girl."

G. M. S. (Old Swindon 358), age 10; admitted 1882, leaves 1889.—"Is still in the junior School, but is much improved since last year, having been very backward when she entered the School. She is a good little girl."

L. M. S. S. (Trowbridge, 632), age 11; admitted 1882, leaves 1882.—"Has just entered the senior School, of which she is in the sixth class, but seems likely to make progress: she is a good girl."

BOYS' SCHOOL.

H. F. N. B. S. (Trowbridge, 632), age 13; elected 1877, leaves 1886.—"In the third class (first is the highest), conduct satisfactory, progress improved, diligence improved. Place in class of 27 boys, 5th. Sept. 22nd 1883."

H. R. H. G. (Trowbridge, 632), age 9; elected 1883, leaves 1890 (not yet actually admitted into the School).

It will thus be seen that there are 3 widows and 9 children from Wiltshire enjoying the benefits from these noble Institutions, which benefits may be measured by an annual value of something like £500 or £600.

Stewardships for the Charities.—During the year the following amounts have been taken up to the Festivals of the different Masonic Institutions by Stewards from this Province:

Bro. Dr. Ringer, Benevolent Institution	50	1	0
Bro. James Sparks, Boys' School	135	9	0
	£185	10	0

WILLIAM KNOTT,
Prov. Char. Sec.

Devizes, 17th Oct. 1883.

Bro. Dr. Theobald Ringer 1533 P.M. 1308 was then called up by the R.W. P.G.M. and presented on behalf of the Provincial Grand Lodge with a Charity bar and ribbon in respect of his third Stewardship as representative of this Province to the Masonic Charities.

The Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. Henry C. Tombs, on behalf

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of the Committee, as to the new Book of Constitutions, called the attention of the Provincial Grand Lodge to the fact that the subject would come before the next Grand Lodge, to be held on Wednesday, the 5th December, and he reminded the brethren that at the same Grand Lodge the question of rebuilding the Masonic Temple, recently damaged by fire, would also be considered. Some discussion took place, and the feeling seemed to be strongly against any part of the property of Grand Lodge being let on lease for such a long term—fifty years—as had been recommended by the Special Grand Lodge Committee on the subject. No formal resolution was taken, but the Provincial Grand Master Lord Methuen expressed the hope that every Wiltshire member of Grand Lodge who could possibly attend on the occasion would do so in order to be able to record his vote on the questions indicated after having heard the arguments that might be brought forward.

Lord Methuen then declared all offices vacant, and proposed the re-election as Treasurer of Bro. F. H. Goldney. This was seconded by Lord H. F. Thynne, and carried by acclamation. The Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year were then appointed and invested, the list being headed by the Lord Mayor of London (who is a member of the Chippenham Lodge, but was unfortunately unable to be present on this occasion) as S.W.

The following is the list:

Bro. R. N. Fowler (Lord Mayor) 626 ...	Senior Warden
H. Blackmore 586	Junior Warden
Rev. C. H. Awdry 626	Chaplain
F. H. Goldney (re-elected) 626 ...	Treasurer
Thos. Ponting (re-appointed) 1478 ...	Registrar
Henry C. Tombs (re-appointed) 355	Secretary
B. H. Watts 335, 626	Senior Deacon
Viscount Dangan 626	Junior Deacon
Jas. Sparks 1295	Supt. of Works
John Chandler (re-appointed) 355 ...	Dir. of Ceremonies
Dr. T. Ringer 1533	A. Dir. of Ceremonies
H. C. Bishop 632	Sword Bearer
E. S. Mackrell 1478	Organist
H. Merrick 1271	Pursuivant
W. Jenkins 355	A. Pursuivant
John Savoy (re-elected) 355 ...	Tyler

This ended the business of the meeting, and the Provincial Grand Lodge was duly closed, Lord Methuen expressing his regret that, owing to a slight misunderstanding, a previous engagement clashed with the day fixed for the Provincial Grand Lodge; this, he was sorry to say, compelled him at once to leave for his home and rendered him unable to stay to the banquet.

The brethren subsequently dined together at the Angel Hotel, under the presidency of the D.P.G.M. Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart.

PROVINCIAL GRAND MARK LODGE OF NORTH AND EAST YORKSHIRE.

ON Tuesday, the 13th inst., this body met in the Masonic Hall, York, by invitation of the York Mark Lodge (T.I.) The entertaining Lodge was opened at 1·45 by the W.M., Bro. C. G. Padel, and at two o'clock the Prov. Grand Master, Bro. J. W. Woodall, entered with his Prov. Grand Officers, was saluted, and assumed the chair. Prov. Grand Lodge was then opened, the following officers being in their places:—Bros. Hon. W. T. Orde-Powlett Deputy Prov. G.M., Sir Jas. Meek P.P.G.W. as S.W., H. A. Williamson P.P.G.W. as J.W., T. Thompson Prov. G.M.O., M. G. Collingwood Prov. G.S.O., S. Chadwick Prov. G.J.O., Rev. W. C. Lukis Prov. G. Chaplain, J. M. Meek Prov. G. Reg., T. B. Whytehead Prov. G. Sec., J. Marshall Prov. G.D., S. Middleton Prov. G.D. of C., A. P. Wilson as Prov. G.I.G., and J. Verity Prov. G. Tyler. Letters of apology for absence were read from Bros. J. S. Cumberland Prov. G.S.W., and other brethren, as also from a number of visitors who were unable to accept invitations to be present. The Prov. G. Treasurer's balance-sheet was read and adopted, the roll of Lodges called, and Brother J. Todd P.M. was re-elected Prov. G. Treasurer. The appointment of Prov. G. Officers was then made as follows:—

Bro. W. T. Orde-Powlett	Dep. G.M.
W. H. Cowper	Senior Warden
T. Thompson	Junior Warden
C. G. Padel	Master Overseer
V. Fowler	S. Overseer
E. Bryan	J. Overseer
Rev. W. C. Chilman	Chaplain
M. M. Reynard	Reg. of Marks
T. B. Whytehead	Secretary
M. Millington	Senior Deacon
J. Hogg	Junior Deacon
J. Dunn	Inspector of Works
J. B. Nicholls	Sword Bearer
J. S. Cumberland	Dir. of Cers.
J. T. Seller	Inner Guard
A. F. B. Turner	Organist
J. Verity	Tyler

Bros. Sir. Jas. Meek, Rev. W. C. Lukis, A. P. Wilson, and J. Marshall were elected on the Board of General Purposes. Bros. G. Balmford and C. G. Padel were re-elected Auditors. The question of inviting the Grand Mark Lodge to York was mooted, and it was resolved that the Grand Master be invited to hold a moveable Grand Lodge in York next June. The Prov. Grand Master then addressed the brethren, congratulating them upon the condition of the province. He said he had hoped before that date to see the two strong Lodges at Hull join the province, and so form one of the best provinces in England. He hoped that this would soon be the case, and in the meantime that all the Lodges would work together harmoniously. Bros. J. Sutcliffe R.W.P.G.M. Lincolnshire, and T. Y. Strachan D.P.G.M. Northumberland, who was present, also addressed the brethren, after which Bro. F. Binckes, Grand Sec., congratulated the province upon its condition and the manner in which it was worked. He alluded to the fact of the Prince of Wales having lately been made a Mark Mason and accepting the rank of Past Grand Master. He described the progress of the Order and its present strength, and urged the brethren to maintain the dignity of the degree.

The Prov. G.M. having signified his wish to hold the next annual meeting at Middlesborough, Prov. G. Lodge was closed, and after the retirement of its officers, the York Lodge was closed.

A banquet was afterwards held at the Queen's Hotel, at which the Prov. Grand Master presided.

SCOTLAND.

ST. ANDREW'S ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 83.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above-named Chapter was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, on Friday, 16th instant, under the direction of Commander G. Dickson M.E.Z. Dr. Walter Scott Carmichall H., James Mercer S.N., Colin Campbell McFarlane S.E., Allen Roliston J. Visitors—Dr. Corrie Jackson, P.S. Polish National Chapter, 534, England, and Capt. J. Ward, Royal Navy. There being no candidate for exaltation, the business of the evening merely consisted in the usual routine of confirming the previous minutes. A very interesting discussion took place as to the differences existing between the English and Scottish ritual, the English ritual being given by Comp. Jackson. After the usual hearty good wishes had been given, the Companions retired to refreshment, and a very pleasant time was spent, several of the Companions adding to the harmony of the evening.

TESTIMONIAL TO MISS BERRIE STEPHENS.

THIS young lady, whose musical ability has frequently been referred to in these columns, was, a few evenings since, made the recipient of a handsome testimonial in the shape of a chamber organ. The Rev. J. W. Horne in making the presentation said, the company had assembled there that evening to congratulate Miss Berrie Stephens on her talent and many good qualities, and to mark their respect and esteem in a substantial manner. He did not intend to make a speech, they had not gathered there to listen to speeches, but rather to spend a pleasant evening. They wished to mark their friendly appreciation of the pluck and perseverance of Miss Stephens, and he hoped that as she struck the chords of the organ, she would ever remember the chords of friendship that had prompted the gift. He had great pleasure in handing over to Miss Berrie Stephens the organ and the accompanying testimonial, and, in addition, a purse of sovereigns with which to purchase music. He then called upon Mr. Turpin to open the organ. After a "Fantasia" on a theme by Weber, arranged by Mr. Turpin himself, had been most beautifully rendered, Mr. Laing in a most able and praiseworthy speech, returned thanks on behalf of his niece, Miss Stephens, who was visibly affected. A letter was read from Miss Mary Davies, expressing regret that an engagement at Brighton prevented her being present to congratulate her pupil and friend, but as she herself had been unable to be with them, she had sent her photograph, elegantly framed in crimson plush. The instrument is in a handsome case of black and gold, with bright metal pipes, mounted by a beautifully engraved plate, constructed by Mr. Eustace Ingram, of Eden Grove, Holloway, from designs by Mr. H. Turpin. We would add our congratulations to those of her many friends and admirers, and hope that the musical career of Miss Stephens, already so successful, may become brighter with each year of her life.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Leicestershire and Rutland will be held next Wednesday, at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, under the Presidency of Earl Ferrers, Provincial Gand Master. The Commercial Lodge, No. 1391, will be the entertaining Lodge. The New Provincial Grand Officers will be appointed at this meeting. The balance sheet to be presented to the Provincial Grand Lodge is encouraging, showing a balance of £92 4s 3d in the Treasurer's hands. The Charity Fund of the Province is also in a prosperous state, for, after gifts of £31 10s to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, a subscription to the Masonic Charity Association, £8 8s to two poor women, and the expenses of the Fund for the year, there is a balance of £23 15s 4d in hand.—*Evening News.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the natural exhalations of the skin an alterative is required to expel them entirely from the body through some other channel. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest, and safest means of attaining this desirable end without weakening the most delicate or incommoding the most feeble. When from frequent chills or impure air the blood becomes foul and the secretions vitiated, these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleansing the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary proceeding disease is arrested at its outset, its pains and inconveniences averted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects entailed upon them by an illness.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PRINCE OF WALES LODGE E.C., SYDNEY.

THE Installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday evening, 25th September, a very numerous assemblage being present, including a number of District Grand Lodge Officers Past and Present, in their private capacity. We noticed 25 P.M.'s on the dais. Wor. Bro. Francis B. Davidson presided. The usual routine business as regards minutes, &c., having been performed, one candidate for initiation was balloted for and accepted; the W.M. Elect Bro. A. Percival Bedford S.W. was presented and ultimately obligated and duly inducted in the chair by the W.M. P.M. Davidson, in such a manner as might have been anticipated from this Masonic veteran. The following Officers were invested for ensuing year: Francis Barnard Davidson I.P.M.; Brothers C. B. Airey Senior Warden, Kelso King Junior Warden, E. L. Hitchens P.M. Treasurer, J. Pope P.M. Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Moore White P.M. Chaplain, N. Thallon Secretary, J. Bryant Organist, Chatfield S.D., White J.D., Pyman, Hogg, Kyngdon and Butler Stewards, Shaw I.G., Stainer O.G. P.M. E. L. Hitchens acted as Master of Ceremonies, although the duties of that Officer were considerably curtailed. The W.M. was saluted in the several degrees. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Wardens approached the dais, bearing a very handsome blue satin cushion with fringes, on which reclined a massive silver gavel, beautifully engraved, with a handle of carved ivory, which was presented to P.M. Francis B. Davidson, in recognition and appreciation of his services to the Lodge. On one side of the gavel is the monogram of the recipient, on the reverse the Prince of Wales feathers, while on the top is the following inscription:—"Presented to Wor. Bro. Francis B. Davidson, P.D.G.D.C., Past Master Prince of Wales Lodge 1653 E.C., in testimony of the fraternal esteem and respect of the brethren, 25th September, A.L. 5883, A.D. 1883." P.M. Davidson feelingly returned thanks for the token of their appreciation of his efforts, and said if he had done so well in the past such a testimonial as he had just received should prove an incentive to still further endeavours to promote the best interests of the Prince of Wales Lodge. After two Auditors had been appointed, and all business being at an end, Lodge was closed, and the brethren sat down to banquet. The supper rooms were tastefully decorated with twenty-four shields, evergreens, trophies, &c., and draped with flags. Grace was said by the Rev. W. Moore White, LL.D., Chaplain; after which the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly proposed and received. Bro. E. O. Smith spoke at some length; he stated that although for reasons probably better known than he need explain, he did not come amongst the brethren as frequently as he formerly did, but he could assure them that his interest in the Craft was as warm as ever; he further intimated that they might shortly expect a distinguished visitor, the King of Hawaii, who recently visited Europe; he is a Mason of high degree, and will doubtless receive a fitting welcome from the Masonic body. Bro. H. Hughes returned thanks for the youngest Lodge, the Rose of Sharon, "only eight days old." Among the various speakers, Bro. E. L. Hitchens P.M. reminded visitors that the Old Samaritan Lodge, once so prosperous, after certain trials and tribulations, Phœnix-like, had arisen, and now was identical with the Lodge they that night were enjoying the hospitality of. The D.G. Chaplain, S.C., who had been attached to the Irish Grand Lodge at Woolwich, Kent, England, in 1846, made an admirable speech in which he stated that the distinguishing trait in Masonry was charity. Letters of apology for the absence of upwards of forty invited guests were received, although about eighty remained to partake of the repast, interspersed by some excellent music, causing a most enjoyable evening to be spent. The Prince of Wales Lodge is now in a flourishing position, its rapid advancement being particularly noticeable during the past twelve months.—*From the Sydney Freemason's Chronicle, 1st October* 1883.

Last Tuesday evening there was a Masonic banquet in connection with the Prince of Wales Lodge, E.C., held at the Freemasons' Hall, which was very handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, &c., in a tolerably gorgeous style. The ceremonies were of unusual importance, inasmuch as the occasion witnessed the retirement of Bro. Francis B. Davidson from the position of W.M., in which he had been succeeded by Bro. Arthur Percival Bedford. In connection with Bro. Davidson's retirement, a number of that gentleman's friends belonging to the noble Order took the opportunity of making a presentation of a gavel and cushion. The gavel head is of pure silver, brightly burnished and elaborately ornamented in an extremely artistic manner, and coming as it does from the *atelier* of Messrs. T. T. Jones and Co., of George-street, it may be regarded as a very fine specimen of colonial art. The inscription on the head of the gavel is as follows:—"Presented to Wor. Bro. Francis B. Davidson P.D.G.D.C., Past Master Prince of Wales Lodge 1653, E.C., Sydney, N.S.W., in testimony of the fraternal esteem and respect of the brethren, 25th September, A.L. 5883, A.D. 1883." On each side of the gavel head are the "Prince of Wales' feathers," emblematical of the Lodge, and at the end are Bro. Davidson's initials. The handle is of ivory, and the accompanying cushion is of blue quilted satin fringed with silver filagree work, and having large silver tassels at each corner.—*From the Sydney Daily Telegraph, 29th September* 1883.

At the meeting of the Prince of Wales (E.C.) Lodge, held in the Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday, the 25th September, a presentation of a very elegant silver gavel was made to Past Master Bro. Francis B. Davidson P.D.G.D.C. The gavel is of the orthodox shape and size, and has an ivory handle. It rests upon a blue satin cushion trimmed with silver cord, and is enclosed in a large glass shade. The article, which is chased in an exquisite manner, was obtained from the establishment of Messrs. T. T. Jones and Son, George Street. The gavel bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Worshipful Brother Francis B. Davidson P.D.G.D.C., Past Master Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1653, E.C., Sydney, N.S.W., in testimony of the fraternal esteem and respect of the brethren. 25th September A.L. 5883, A.D. 1883."—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

THE MASTER OF HORSE TO THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

BRO. Alexander Gamble, a member of Mother Lodge Kilwinning, Scotland, was Master of Horse to the Emperor Napoleon III. His history, which was quite romantic, is related by our friend, Bro. Robert Wylie, J.P., in a communication to the Ardrossan *Herald* of 17th Aug. last, from which we extract the following interesting particulars: Bro. Gamble was born at Saltcoats, Scotland, in 1817. In 1845 he entered the service of Prince Louis Napoleon, in London, and soon became, not only his servant, but his attached friend. When Napoleon was elected President of the National Assembly, in 1848, Bro. Gamble, who had meanwhile been left in charge of his London establishment, received orders to join the Prince at the Elysée in Paris. It is worthy of note, in passing, that the house which Napoleon occupied in King Street, St. James's, London, now bears the following inscription on an oval plate: "Napoleon the Third lived here in 1848." It may well be imagined that it was a happy moment in Bro. Gamble's life when, on reaching Paris, the Prince told him that he wished to appoint him Master of the Horse—a situation he held at first, however, not without a good deal of jealousy on the part of some of the French courtiers. He industriously set to work to acquire a knowledge of the French language, and soon after was able to speak it almost as fluently as a native. To find a Scotsman Master of the Horse at the Tuileries was a surprise to not a few of the many visitors to the Emperor's stud—the finest in the world. It is worthy of note that, several years after Louis Napoleon had ascended the throne of France, the Earl of Eglinton paid the Emperor his long-promised visit, and, during his stay, he accompanied his guest of the Tournament to the Imperial Stables, who introduced him to Bro. Gamble, saying: "Allow me, Lord Eglinton, to introduce you to a countryman of your own." Bro. Gamble added; "Sire, not only a countryman, but also, I might say, a townsman." Naturally his lordship was surprised, and was still more so when Bro. Gamble told him that he was present when the youthful Scottish nobleman had gained the captaincy of Kilwinning Papingo. A horse named "Sir Walter Scott" was the favourite horse of Napoleon for twenty-two years, and it was a special favour to get a hair out of its tail. Bro. Gamble received valuable presents from most of the Crowned Heads of Europe when visiting Paris, including Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. Bro. Wylie remembers being present at St. Cloud when he was presented with a handsome and valuable snuff-box by the representatives of the London Press, for his attention to them during the Queen's visit, in August of 1855. In the war with Austria, in 1859, Bro. Gamble accompanied the Emperor through the short but brilliant victories of the Italian campaign. He was in the thick of the battles of Magenta and Solferino, and held the Emperor's horse in charge while the treaty of Villafranca was being signed. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out in 1870 he left St. Cloud with the Emperor and the Prince Imperial for Metz, and was at Saarbruck when "Louis received his baptism of fire." The bullets and balls "whistled and hummed" over him and around him, and thudded on the ground underneath his horse on the battle-field of Sedan. Only once in his life did he disobey the orders of his Imperial master, and that was when he told him to shelter himself from this "storm of bullets." Bro. Gamble was at hand when that memorable interview took place between the Emperor of Napoleon and Bismarck at the wayside house, near Donchery; and Bismarck, who chatted with him afterwards, was surprised to find a Scotsman in charge of the Emperor's war horse. Among other things, he asked him, "How he liked this game?" Bro. Gamble, confessed, however, that his "balls were too peppery for him." Bro. Gamble, after the Emperor's surrender, went with him to his place of captivity at Wilhelmshöhe. He next came to Chislehurst, and remained the faithful and devoted attendant of the Emperor, Empress, and the Prince Imperial. In one of his letters, of date 5th December 1871, he mentions that he spent the summer in Leamington; but having nothing to do, he got into a low, reflective state of mind. He returned to Chislehurst, and saw his old friend and master. He told him that he could not stay away from him; and in his own kind way, the Emperor said, "Gamble, come and amuse yourself with a few horses I have left." The death of the Emperor, and then of the Prince Imperial, to whom he was equally warmly attached, deeply affected him, as one may well imagine and believe, and it is not too much to say that it hastened his own end. He died at Chislehurst, after a brief illness, in the quiet of a Sabbath morning, on the 15th August 1880.—*Keystone.*

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR

MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858 in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 699, Christchurch, New Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Ross, New Zealand; subsequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer North Island, New Zealand.

Votes thankfully received by

Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by
Bro. C. J. PERCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thurloe Place, S.W.

The Revised Book of Constitutions; Critically Considered, and Compared with the Old Edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 4 Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. Sent on receipt of stamps. One Shilling, by W. W. Morgan, Freemason's Chronicle Office, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.—(ADVT).

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 24th NOVEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1679—Henry Muggeridge, Masons' Hall Tavern, E.C.
1706—Orpheus, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 176—Caveac, Albion, Aldersgate Street

1462—Wharncliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone
1464—Erasmus Wilson, Pier Hotel, Greenhithe
1965—Eastes, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent
R.A. 178—Harmony, Royal Hotel, Wigan.

MONDAY, 26th NOVEMBER.

Grand Mark Masters, Masonic Hall, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
4—Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
26—Castle Lodge of Harmony, Willis's Rooms, St. James's
28—Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
79—Pythagorean, Ship Tavern, Greenwich
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
183—Unity, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
905—De Grey and Ripon, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds, Putney, at 8. (Instruction)
1606—Kilburn, Queen's Arms Hotel, Kilburn
1606—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1615—Bayard, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst).
1632—Stuart, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1745—Farringdon, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
1828—Shepherds Bush, Athenæum, Goldhawk-road, W.
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 188—Joppa, The Albion, Aldersgate Street
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1201—Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
M.M. 5—Mallet and Chisel, Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge

48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead
62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
148—Lights, Masonic Rooms, Warrington
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
990—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1110—Tyrian, Gildredge Hotel, Eastbourne
1177—Tenby, Tenby, Pembroke
1448—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1894—Herschell, Masonic Rooms, Slough
R.A. 219—Justice, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
R.A. 241—Friendship, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 321—Faith, Crewe Arms Hotel, Crewe
R.A. 411—Commercial, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
R.A. 448—Regularity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
R.A. 1045—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham
M.M.—The Old York, Masonic Hall, Bradford
M.M. 146—Moore, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster

TUESDAY, 27th NOVEMBER.

14—Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C.
65—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
92—Moira, Albion, Aldersgate-street
141—Faith, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
141—Faith, Queen Anne's Restaurant, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park Station, at 8. (Instruction)
145—Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
165—Honour and Generosity, Inns of Court Hotel
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
205—Israel, Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.
259—Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James's
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)

820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst).
1158—Southern Star, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
1348—Ebury, Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, W.
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1441—Ivy, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7, (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1744—Royal Savoy, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dalwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 21—Cyrus, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street
R.A. 180—St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 228—United Strength, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street
R.A. 548—Wellington, White Swan Hotel, Deptford
R.A. 890—Hornsey, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
R.A. 1275—Star, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
R.A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton
R.C. 29—Palatine, 33 Golden Square, W.

24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle, 7.30 (In)
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
253—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford
310—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle
357—Apollo University, Masonic Hall, Oxford
573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen
1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Plaignton
1479—Halsey, Town Hall, St. Albans
1566—Ellington, Town Hall, Maidenhead
1609—Dramatic, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1636—St. Cecilia, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
1675—Antient Briton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 74—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn Street, Birmingham
R.A. 103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 124—Concord, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham
R.A. 168—Adam, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
R.A. 175—East Medina, Masonic Hall, John Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight
R.A. 510—St Martin's, Masonic Hall, Liskeard
R.A. 721—Grosvenor, Masonic-chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester
R.A. 815—Blair, Town Hall, Hulme, Manchester
R.A. 1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.

WEDNESDAY, 28th NOVEMBER.

2—Antiquity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
212—Euphrates, Masonic Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street, E.C.
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction
871—Royal Oak, White Swan, Deptford
898—Temperance in the East, 6 Newby Place, Poplar
1017—Montefiore, Regent Masonic Hall, Air Street, W.
1056—Victoria, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1589—St. Dunstan's, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1768—Progress, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1818—Clapham, Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria Station
1820—Sir Thomas White, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 157—Bedford, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 907—Royal Albert, White Hart Tavern, Abchurch Lane
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)
R.C.—St. Andrew, Cafe Royal, Regent Street, W

32—St. George, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
117—Salopian of Charity, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury
163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
439—Scientific, Masonic Room, Bingley
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
996—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk
1039—St John, George Hotel, Lichfield
1083—Townley Parker, Mosley Hotel, Beswick, near Manchester
1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby (Instruction)
1119—St. Bede, Mechanics' Institute, Jarrow
1219—Strangeways, Empire Hotel, Strangeways, Manchester
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1283—Ryburn, Central-buildings, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge
1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, Stanley-street, Bury, Lancashire
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1633—Avon, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1638—Brownrigg, Sun Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 8. (Instruction)
1723—St. George, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall-square, Bolton
1953—Prudence and Industry, George Hotel, Chard, Somersetshire
1967—Beacon Court, Ghuznee Fort Hotel, New Brompton, Kent
R.A. 42—Unanimity, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
R.A. 258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
R.A. 322—Hope, Vernon Arms Hotel, Stockport
R.A. 328—St. John's, Masonic Hall, Torquay, Devon
R.A. 329—Brotherly Love, Choughs Hotel, Yeovil
R.A. 357—Apollo Universary, Apollo Universary Hall, Oxford
R.A. 376—Royal Sussex of Perfect Friendship, Masonic Hall, Ipswich
R.A. 503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidstone
R.A. 533—Warren, Freemasons' Hall, Congleton, Cheshire
M.M.—Howe, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
M.M.—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
M.M. 19—Fowke, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester
M.M. 178—Wiltshire Keystone, Town Hall, Devizes
R.C.—Philips, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster

THURSDAY, 29th NOVEMBER.

General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
22—Neptune, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 395 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Conch and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up. St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct).
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 7. (Instruction)

111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Archer-street, Darlington
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
286—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup
807—Cabbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
934—Phœnix, Ship Hotel, Rotherham
966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Stafford
1313—Fermor, Masonic Hall, Southport, Lancashire
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Hull
R.A. 303—Benevolent, Holland's Road East, Teignmouth

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R.A. 360—Northampton, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton
R.A. 1395—Weyside, Masonic Hall, Woking
M.M. 32—Union, Freemason's Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
K.T. 34—Albert, Masonic Rooms, 23 Ann-street, Rochdale

FRIDAY, 30th NOVEMBER.

House Committee, Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Croydon, at 3
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1643—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 134—Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
K.T. 26—Faith and Fidelity, Cannon Street Hotel, E.C.

463—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton
1305—Pelham, Freemasons' Hall, Lewes
1365—Gladsmuir, Red Lion, Barnet
1391—Commercial, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 343—Magdalen, Guildhall, Doncaster
R.A. 471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock Street, Newport, Monmouthshire
R.A. 897—Loyalty, Masonic Buildings, Hall Street, St. Helens
R.A. 945—Abbey, Abbey Council Chambers, Abingdon

SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
142—St. Thomas, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1550—New Cross, New Cross Hall, New Cross
1572—Carnarvon, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
1622—Rose, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1634—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1949—Brixton, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 975—Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge

1262—Royal Albert Edward, Market Hall, Redhill
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
1466—Hova Ecclesia; Old Ship Hotel, Brighton
R.A. 811—Yarborough, Old Ship Hotel Brighton

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:o:—

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—A meeting was held on Thursday, 15th instant, at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford. Bros. B. R. Banks W.M., Dixon S.W., Stringer J.W., S. R. Speight P.M. Secretary, Ingram S.D., Penrose J.D., J. Bedford Williams I.G.; P.M. Hutchins Preceptor. After due observance of formalities, the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Penrose candidate. Lodge was then called off, and on resuming was closed to the first degree. Bro. Dixon was elected W.M. for the second Thursday in December, and Bro. R. T. Stringer, J.W. of the Royal Oak Lodge, was unanimously elected a member. Lodge was then closed in due form. Brethren residing in the neighbourhood are most cordially invited to attend.

On Thursday, 22nd November, Bros. Hutchings Preceptor W.M., H. C. Freeman S.W., Penrose J.W., Speight P.M. Secretary, J. W. Freeman S.D., Williams J.D., Ingram P.M. I.G.; P.M.'s Bros. G. Bolton and H. Bartlett; and Bros. Pitt, Emblin, and several other members. Lodge was opened in the first degree, and the minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed, after which the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed. Lodge was called off, and on resuming the chair was vacated by Bro. Hutchings, and occupied by Bro. J. W. Freeman (W.M. of the Lodge of Justice). Lodge opened in the second, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Williams candidate. Lodge was then advanced to the third, and closed to the first degree; and, after some formal matters were disposed of, was closed in due form.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Meeting held at Bro. Langdale's, the Jolly Farmers, Southgate Road, N., on Saturday, 17th inst. Present—Bros. Gribbell W.M., Gellen S.W., Ashton J.W., Capstick S.D., Rhodes J.D., Flack I.G., Pearoy Preceptor, Galer Secretary; also Bros. Cohen, Gush, Gildersleve, J. A. Jones, Dixie, Weeden, Robinson, Oldis, Fenner, Powell, Mass, Manger, Hall. With due observance of preliminaries, the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Gush candidate. Bro. Cohen worked the first, second and third sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was resumed, and Bros. Flack, of the St. John's Lodge, and Oldis, of Finsbury Park Lodge, were elected members. Bro. Gellen was unanimously appointed W.M. for the ensuing week. A letter was read from Bro. D. Hatch, Provincial Grand Master of Nicaragua, South America, tendering his sincere thanks to the Preceptor and brethren for the instruction he had received in the Percy Lodge of Instruction during his recent stay in London. Nothing further having offered for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed in ancient form, and adjourned to Saturday, 24th inst, on which evening will be held the first monthly meeting of the Masonic Association which has been formed in connection with this Lodge of Instruction. This promises to be a great success. Brethren wishing to support the Masonic Charities and qualify themselves as Life Governors should kindly forward names and addresses to the Secretary, R. W. Galer, at the above address. Bro. Galer will be happy to supply particulars. Bro. Gush has kindly accepted an invitation to rehearse the installation ceremony on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., at eight o'clock.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, No. 507.—Meeting at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road, S.E., on Friday evening, 16th instant. Bros. A. J. Style W.M., C. J. Axford S.W., J. N. Bate Treasurer J.W., G. H. Chapman S.D., H. Baldwin J.D., Smith I.G.; also Bros. James Stevens P.M. and Preceptor, A. Pooler, Innes, and others. The Lodge was opened by the W.M. in the three degrees. The ceremony of raising was rehearsed, and the charge in the third degree delivered to the candidate. The W.M. having closed to the first degree, entry drill was practised. Some interesting explanations of certain portions of ceremonial were given by the Preceptor, in response to questions from several brethren present. Bro. C. J. Axford was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and Officers having been appointed in rotation, the Lodge was closed in perfect harmony.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—The annual dinner was held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge, on Friday, 16th inst., under the presidency of Bro. F. Botley, when a most enjoyable evening was spent, the catering of Bro. Brill being much appreciated. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts having been honoured, Prosperity to the Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction was given by the Worshipful Master, and replied to by Bro. C. Andrews P.M. Preceptor. To the toast of the Secretaries, Bro. C. E. Botley responded, and gave a résumé of the year's work, showing that thirty-four meetings had been held, that the ceremony of initiation had been worked nineteen times, that of passing ten, and raising ten, while thirty-four sections had been worked on twenty evenings. The total number of members on the books is eighty-eight. Bro. Secretary concluded by urging an increased attendance. Bro. F. Botley was re-elected W.M. for the next meeting. During the evening a number of songs were given by Bros. Gillett, Gunner, C. E. Botley, F. Botley, Clarke, &c., Bro. Sugg presiding at the pianoforte. The Lodge will meet on Friday, 23rd inst., at 7.30 p.m., when Bro. J. Terry will rehearse the ceremonies of consecration and installation.

Royal Military Lodge of Instruction, No 1449.—At the weekly meeting, held on Monday, 5th instant, at the Masonic Hall, Canterbury, Bros. Carter W.M., Davies S.W., Hammond J.W., Pakenham S.D., Webb J.D., Beardsley I.G. and Hon. Sec., Dareline Steward; also Bros. Cookersell, Blamires, Abbs, Caddington, Tomblings, Rix P.M. 398 Royal Standard, Vautier I.P.M. 1449, Plant P.M. 31. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Caddington candidate. Bro. P.M. Rix delivered the lecture on the tracing board, in a very impressive manner. Lodge was then closed, and adjourned.

On the 19th inst., Bros. H. Hammond W.M., H. Webb S.W., R. Geddes J.W., T. Blamires Treasurer, W. Beardsley Secretary, A. Abbs S.D., W. Carter J.D., W. Carter M.C., F. Addison Steward, A. Develin I.G.; also Bros. Cookersell, Caddington, Clements. The work done comprised the delivery of the charge in the first degree by Bro. Blamires to Bro. Clements, an E.A. The questions leading from the first to the second degree were answered by the W.M. The working tools were explained. The Lodge was called from labour to refreshment, and again brought on from refreshment to labour. Nothing further being offered for the benefit of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed.

The Annual Banquet of the Faith Lodge of Instruction will take place on Wednesday next, at the Queen Anne's Mansions. Tickets may be had of the Secretary, Brother T. Cross, 13 Bessborough Gardens, S.W.

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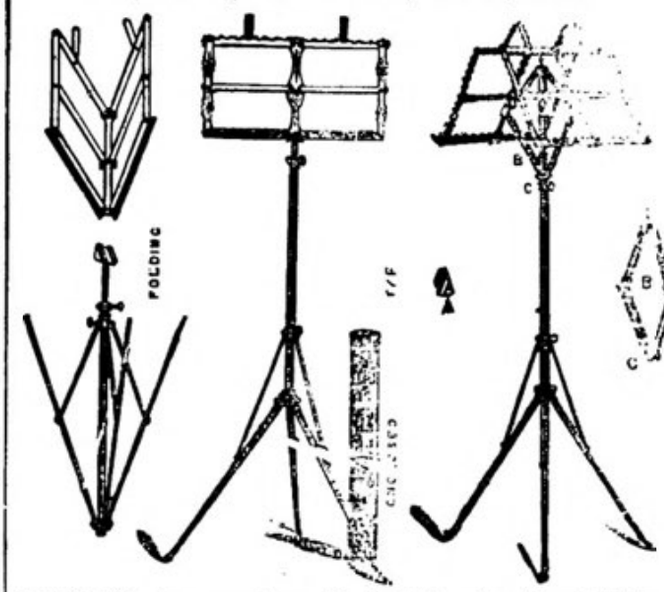

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SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Vol. XVIII.—No. 464. SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1883. [PRICE THREEPENCE. 13s 6d per annum, post free.

THE QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION OF GRAND LODGE.

THE agenda of business to be transacted at the December meeting of the Grand Lodge, to be held on Wednesday next, presents no new features of importance to the general body of English Freemasons; indeed, the greater part of the programme of proceedings has reference to the nomination and election of next year's officers of Grand Lodge, other matters of detail usual at this period of the year, and the settlement of various points in connection with the restoration of the Masonic Temple and the Revision of the Book of Constitutions.

Items 1 and 2 relate to the confirmation of minutes; first come those of the last Quarterly Communication (held on the 5th September), and then those of the two Special Grand Lodges of 29th June and 8th August, deferred from the last Grand Lodge. This latter really means much more than mere confirmation; it is not unlikely that many of the points referred to in the minutes will actually be rediscussed, and it is not wholly improbable that the confirmation may be again delayed. Item No. 3 is the nomination of a Grand Master for the ensuing year, and although it is a foregone conclusion who will be nominated, this yet forms one of the most important features in the Masonic year's work. We trust that our present M.W. Grand Master will again honour the brethren of England by allowing himself to be nominated, and that being the case, we have little doubt but that his election will again be of that unanimous character which has marked it in previous years. There is not much doubt on the point, and yet this annual nomination and election is necessary; if only to periodically show the respect entertained by the Craft for the Prince of Wales, who we hope may long continue to occupy the position of Grand Master. The appointment of a President of the Lodge of Benevolence comes next, and then the election of Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents. Bro. James Brett P.G.P. being the only brother nominated for the position of Senior Vice-President, he will, in due course, be again appointed to the post he has already filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Craft. The post of Junior Vice-Presi- is sought by three brethren—Henry Garrod P.M. 749, James H. Matthews P.M. 143, and Charles A. Cottebrune P.G.P. When the choice of Grand Lodge between these three has been settled, the formal election of the twelve Past Masters (Bros. Britten, Cull, Dairy, Garrod, Gillard, Hogard, Mann, McPherson, Noble, Perryman, Spaull and Storr), nominated to serve on the Lodge of Benevolence will take place, and then item No. 7 will call for attention: this is the report of the Lodge of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for ten different grants, amounting in the aggregate to £645, and comprising one of £150, one of £100, one of £75, six of £50, and one of £20, this latter being an amount already paid to a brother, since deceased, on account of a recommended grant of £150, and which in consequence of his death has now lapsed. The report of the Board of General Purposes, next on the list, contains a record of two minor cases of irregularity which have been dealt with by the Board, and the usual statement of Grand Lodge accounts. Item No. 9 is another matter deferred from the last Communication—the Report of the Special Building Committee in reference to the restoration of the Temple. We may fairly expect a lengthy discussion on this subject, which, as is well known, has occupied the attention of the Craft for some time past, and in nearly every portion of the country. A body, styling itself the "Grand Lodge of Victoria, Australia," requests recognition by the United Grand Lodge of England, and their right to have it, or otherwise, will next be decided. An appeal from the Reunion Lodge, No. 1956, New Zealand, against certain comments made by the Colonial Board, relative to the conduct of a member of the Lodge, will need attention, and then the various motions of which notice has been given will be brought forward. The first four of these notices have reference to the reconstruction of the Temple, the fifth is the usual proposal by Lieut.-Colonel Creaton, that the sum of £70 be given from the Fund of General Purposes to supply the inmates of the Institution at Croydon with coals during the winter season, while the ten remainder have reference to the Revision of the Book of Constitutions. We give these in detail in another part of our present issue, and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to repeat them here.

We can but urge on every brother who is eligible to do his best to attend, and give his attention to the day's programme, as many of the points, although they have been before the Craft for some time past, are most essential, as affecting its future welfare.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET—WAS HE A MASON?

BROTHER G. W. SPETH has a keen scent for all matters Masonic, and he appears never to lose a chance of laying hold of any fact that is likely to lead to the confirmation of what all true students of Freemasonry desire to believe, namely, the remote origin of the Craft. The faith in the antiquity of the Fraternity is remarkably strong and general, but the grounds upon which this faith is founded are not so capable of demonstration as a mathematical problem, nor are they altogether satisfactory to those who are in the habit of weighing facts and testing conclusions. Tradition has always some modicum of truth in it; it can be relied upon when it relates to some general principle or custom. Words and phrases, songs and folk lore may be handed down by oral communication from generation to generation, but specific facts are exposed to great danger of being misunderstood and misinterpreted. Tradition, for instance, could be trusted if it related the existence of an ancient bard, although little or nothing remained of anything he did to indicate his style or genius. His labours would be widely known and popular, but the same could not be said of an individual, who lived a retired life, who was known only to a comparatively few. It is necessary, therefore, to be careful about facts in forming conclusions. Two cases in point have recently

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arisen—one with regard to Sir Christopher Wren, and the other with regard to Richard Plantagenet, so-called. With the former we shall not now deal, but confine our remarks to the latter.

A short time ago, the rector of St. Edmund's, Lombard Street, City of London, delivered a lecture at Margate, on the "Historical Memorials of Kent," and in the course of his remarks he referred to an entry in the church registry at Eastwell, where the death is recorded of "Richard Plantagenet" in December 1550. The lecturer stated that this Richard Plantagenet worked at Eastwell "as a mason for his living." Bro. Speth's mind was at once exercised on the matter, and he wanted to know who this Richard was, and the authority for the statement as to his occupation. He says: "Let us prove this statement and we shall indeed have one royal brother at least previous to the revival." The Rev. Mr. Benham very courteously responded to Bro. Speth's desire for more information, but his reply is more suggestive than explanatory, although he contributes some interesting facts. He states that his immediate reminder was Murray's "Handbook of Kent," which he had lent since the lecture, and could not therefore refer to it; to Hasted's "History of Kent," which he had sent to the binder. He also alludes to the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1767, in which appeared, he says, "a full account of the discovery of the man's personality." According to *Drake's Eboracum*, Richard "was sixteen years old at the time of his father's death, and had been knighted by him at York." Mr. Benham records two or three other particulars, and adds: "My authority for using the word mason is an old history of England, which makes no mention of Eastwell, but merely says that 'King Richard left a natural son, who, after his father's death, supported himself as a mason.'" Just previously Mr. Benham had said: "I think, but am not sure, that Murray calls him a bricklayer." That is just what Murray does not do. The passage will be found on page 192 of the "Handbook for Kent and Sussex," from which we take the following:

> Eastwell Church, in which is buried the "last of the Plantagenets," Richard, a natural son of Richard III., is said to have fled hither immediately after the battle of Bosworth, and to have supported himself as a mason, until discovered by Sir Thomas Moyle, who allowed him to build a small house adjoining Eastwell Place, in which he lived and died (1550). The parish register of burial contains the following entry, copied, of course, from an earlier book:
>
> "V Rychard, Plantagenet, Desember 22nd, 1550."
>
> The letter V marking persons of noble birth throughout the register. A tomb in the chancel, without inscription and deprived of its brasses, is said to belong to this offset of the White Rose (but the Earl of Winchilsea told Dr. Brett, in 1720, that it was unknown whether he was buried in the church or churchyard. See Dr. Brett's letter in *Peck's Desiderata Curiosa*.) The house in which Plantagenet lived was destroyed toward the end of the 17th cent.; a modern building marks the site. Near it is a spring called "Plantagenet's Well."

The author of *Desiderata Curiosa* was the Rev. Francis Peck, M.A., Rector of Godeby, near Melton, Leicestershire. The letter written by Thomas Brett, LL.D., to William Warren, LL.D., president of Trinity Hall, dated the 1st September 1733, in which the facts relating to Richard Plantagenet are set forth, is given in full on page 249 in the work referred to, together with several notes. The story reads like a romance of chivalry, and was thought, by Mr. Charles Knight, worthy of a place in that excellent work, "Half Hours with the Best Authors," now published by Warne and Co., Bedford Street, Strand. The paper is too long to transfer to our pages, but the following brief summary will give a fair idea of the interesting events recorded in Dr. Brett's letter.

Sir Thomas Moyle built the house called Eastwell-place, and Richard Plantagenet is called his "chief bricklayer." This Richard was observed to be fond of reading a particular book, a circumstance that excited the curiosity of his employer. The latter surprised Richard one day while engrossed in his study, and rudely snatched the book from him. Another account states that Sir Thomas, on one occasion found Richard asleep, and quietly removed the book from under his arm. At any rate, Sir Thomas discovered that the book was in Latin, and he examined Richard in the language. His answers suggested other questions, and by this means the real character of Richard was discovered, although he wished to keep his story a secret. It appears that he was boarded with a Latin schoolmaster, without knowing who his parents were. In a note the Rev. Mr. Peck makes Richard to say: "I was brought up at my nurse's house (whom I took for my mother) till I was seven years old. Then a gentleman, whom I did not know, took me from thence, and carried me to a private school in Leicestershire." Afterwards Richard was taken by a strange gentleman to a fine house, where he had an interview with "a man, finely dressed, with a star and garter," who gave him money and dismissed him back to school. A note puts words into Richard's mouth as follows. Referring to the interview with the gentleman with the star and garter, who no doubt was the king, he says: "Who examined me narrowly, and felt my limbs and joints, and gave me ten pieces of gold, viz., crown gold, which was the current money then, and worth ten shillings apiece." We do not know Peck's authority for this detailed statement. He is precise, while Brett is general. The latter got his information from the Earl of Winchilsea, a member of the family that succeeded to Sir Thomas Moyle's estate, and simply repeats it to an intimate friend without apparently taking any trouble to confirm the facts. Peck, on the other hand, seems to have bestowed some pains upon the matter. He gives results and not authorities. Resuming the thread of the main story, it is recorded that Richard was favoured with a second visit from the same gentleman while at school. On this occasion he was furnished with a horse and accoutrements, and taken to the King's tent on Bosworth field. The King embraced him, told him where to meet him if successful in the battle, when he would own and provide for him; if defeated, Richard was told to shift for himself. The King then gave him a purse of gold and dismissed him. A note gives fuller particulars of this meeting, but both statements substantially agree. We shall take Peck's note as to what followed in preference to the original story. Richard says: "After the battle was over, I set out accordingly for London. And just as I came into Leicester, I saw a dead body brought to town upon an horse. And upon looking stedfastly upon it, I found it to be my father, I then went forward to town. And (my genius leading me to architecture), as I was looking on a fine house which was building there, one of the workmen employed me about something, and finding me very handy, took me to his house and taught me the trade which now occupies me." Brett also has it that Richard "put himself apprentice to a bricklayer." After Sir Thomas had heard Richard's story, he offered him the run of the house, but his "chief bricklayer" preferred to live retired, as he hitherto had done. He therefore craved a piece of ground, on which he built a house, where he lived and died. The close of the story, as given by Brett, is important, we therefore transcribe it literally:

> I have been computing the age of this Richard Plantagenet when he died, and find it to be about 81. For Richard III. was killed August 23 1485, which subtracted from 1550, there remains 65, to which add 16 (for the age of Richard Plantagenet at that time), and it makes 81. But, though he lived to that age, he could scarcely enjoy his retirement in his little house above two or three years, or a little more. For I find by Philpot that Sir Thomas Moyle did not purchase the estate of Eastwell till about the year 1543 or 44. We may, therefore, reasonably suppose that upon his building a new house on his purchase, he could not come to live in it till 1546, but that his workmen were continued to build the walls about his gardens, and other conveniences off from the house. And till he came to live in the house he could not well have an opportunity of observing how Richard Plantagenet retired with his book. So that it was probably towards the latter end of the year 1546 when Richard and Sir Thomas had the forementioned dialogue together. Consequently, Richard could not build his house, and have it dry enough for him to live in till the year 1547. So that he must be 77 or 78 years of age before he had his writ of ease.

It will be seen from the foregoing that Murray and Brett do not agree. The former says that Richard fled to Eastwell after the battle of Bosworth, and there supported himself as a mason; the latter, we think, relates the more probable story, because it accounts for Richard's knowledge of a handicraft, although its precise character is disputed. Whether a mason or a bricklayer, the "last of the Plantagenets" was a builder; that is certain, if there is any truth at all in the whole story. If Brett's authority is to be relied upon, the whereabouts and the life of Richard from 1485 to 1543 are involved in obscurity. It is true that he went to London, and Peck makes him to say that he had a genius for architecture, and Brett agrees with Peck in stating that Richard learned the art of bricklaying. What was the life of our hero during the long interregnum between his apprenticeship and his connection with Eastwell, there is nothing to show at present. Peck, in a note, states that at the interview at Bosworth the King gave his natural son "twelve hundred of the same (crown) pieces," so that Richard had a considerable sum of money wherewith to apprentice himself. The account, however,

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he gives of his engagement in London favours the idea that a certain bricklayer took compassion upon him, put him to do humble work, and finding him handy, taught him the trade of a bricklayer. That he attained skill in his trade is affirmed by Brett, who says that he was Sir Thomas Moyle's "chief bricklayer." But the question arises—Was he a mason, a member of a guild, and can he be claimed as a member of the Craft which was first operative and afterwards became speculative? These are questions to be considered, and at this point we leave the subject at present.

THE HUGHAN TESTIMONIAL.

IT has become so frequent a practice of late years to recognise in a more or less substantial form the services which a brother may have rendered to his Lodge, to his Province, or to some other section of the Craft, that many on the impulse of the moment are inclined to look askance at testimonials as though, in the ordinary run of cases, they possessed little more than a nominal value, that is, of course, speaking extrinsically, if we may so phrase it. When every successive occupant of the chair of a Lodge is voted a Past Master's jewel on his retirement from office, many people are inclined to look upon the presentation as a compliment certainly, yet as a compliment which is paid as a matter of course. There is no very grave objection to the practice. A man who has fulfilled a particular duty well, or even fairly well, is apt to think that some slight is intended if his services, trivial though they may have been, are allowed to pass unrecognised; and, undoubtedly, having regard to the regularity with which P.M.'s jewels are voted, the omission to pay such a compliment would be a slur upon a man's character well nigh intolerable. In fact the P.M.'s jewel must be looked upon as the ornamental outward and visible sign that a brother has once occupied the chair of K.S., not that he has achieved any special distinction when so placed. So with many other classes of testimonials, they are evidences that a man has occupied a particular position, or discharged a particular duty, rather than that he has done anything out of the common run of achievements. There are of course exceptions, as when a man has occupied a position of great trust and responsibility, or involving, by the onerous nature of the duties attached to it, the sacrifice of much time. In those cases, any testimonial that may be presented in recognition of such labours becomes a real recognition of undoubted merit or of more or less considerable but special sacrifices made by the recipient. The testimonial which is being raised on behalf of Brother W. J. Hughan will serve admirably to illustrate our meaning. That worthy brother has already received many tokens of regard from his brethren, but in this respect he is only one of a very large number of estimable Craftsmen who have been made the recipients of similar tokens of regard. Quite recently, when on the point of leaving the Province with which his name had been so long associated, and for which he had laboured with so much enthusiasm and so successfully, his brethren of the said Province considered they would not be doing their duty unless they paid him some special compliment, and they did so. Yet even as the recipient of this higher, because more limited kind of distinction, Bro. Hughan by no means stands alone. There are many others who have been thought worthy of being placed in the same category with him. But the testimonial which it is now in contemplation to present him with, and which has been vigorously taken in hand by a Committee, which is strongly representative of the Mason Craft in the United Kingdom, is one that could only be proposed in the case of a brother who has rendered services to Freemasonry of a very exceptional character; services which must mark him out as the possessor of qualities of an unusually high order; services which have been productive of great and enduring advantages to the Fraternity. Herein lies the special significance of the Hughan Testimonial. He has done for the Craft at large, without hope or expectation of reward, but not without a heavy expenditure of time and means, and the exhibition of conspicuous ability, what no other living Mason has done; what it is within the capacity of very few to equal; and what, speaking with even great assurance, we may confidently affirm that none will surpass. The sphere of his labour has not been outwardly impressive. Considering the amount of time he must have devoted to the work of his choice, there is, perhaps, and speaking, of course, comparatively, but little to show for it; but that little is of sterling value, and for generations to come will form the basis of far more showy productions. He has done the lion's share of laying the foundations of the trustworthy history of Freemasonry which has yet to be written, and it is well that he should be honoured while he is yet in the full vigour of his mental powers. Moreover, there is a certain fitness in the form which it is proposed the testimonial should take. He has already been honoured with the purple, by him alone who had the right to confer such honour. He has long enjoyed the respect of his brother Masons, and this to a far greater extent than would otherwise have been the case, because it is universally acknowledged that his literary labours have been something less than pecuniarily productive; they have cost him money, as well as time and thought, and we feel that the Craft would not be doing their duty if, with such valuable evidence before them of his great ability as a writer, and his untiring energy as an investigator of abstruse historical problems, they did not make some return to him, of extrinsic as well as intrinsic value, for what he has done so unselfishly. For these reasons we commend the Hughan Testimonial to the favourable notice of our readers. We trust that all who can will contribute their mite, and having regard to the many influential names on the Committee, we are not without hopes that the testimonial, when complete, will be as worthy of the donors as it must be of the recipient.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." So think the House Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. The first of a series of entertainments to be given during the winter months took place on Monday, the 26th ult., at the Institution, Wood Green. The pupils took part in the concert that was given on the occasion, and were aided by Bros. John Hodges, Hanson, and Edward Wharton. Bro. Charles E. Tinney (Musical Director) wielded the baton, and rendered general and efficient service throughout. The programme was a pleasing one, and was well executed. The concert was organised by Bro. J. Murray, Vice-Patron and member of the House Committee, and gave general satisfaction. Among those present were Bro and Mrs. Edgar Bowyer and party, Bro. Joyce Murray, Bro. and Mrs. H. S. Goodall and party, Bro. and Mrs. Matier and party, Bro. G. J. Row and party, Bro. R. W. Stewart, Bro. W. Willey, Mrs. Jno. Constable and party, Bro. Cubitt and party, Bro. Dr. Morris (Head Master), Mrs. Hogard and party, with several other friends, and Bro. F. Binckes (Secretary). Votes of thanks were given to those who had in any way contributed to a most enjoyable gathering.

Bro. Col. Creaton P.G.T. presided at the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, held at the Freemasons' Hall on Thursday afternoon. There were also present Bros. Richardson P.G.D., Col. Peters G S.B., Parkhouse, H. Massey, Matthews, Finney, Tattershall, Letchworth, Kingston, Gladwell, Berry, Grey P.G.D., Webb, Bateman, Graveley, Caseley, Mason, Mickley, Spooner, Rudderforth, Hedges Secretary. The House Committee having unanimously recommended that the salary of Miss Redgrave, first assistant governess, should be raised from £75 to £90 a-year, Bro. Richardson moved a resolution in accordance therewith, observing that, during the six months' absence, through illness, of the head-mistress, Miss Davis, Miss Redgrave so ably discharged her duties that Miss Davis's presence was hardly missed. He meant no reflection upon the latter, but as a matter of justice to Miss Redgrave he was bound to mention the fact. Bro. A. E. Gladwell seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. Notice was given that, at the next meeting, it is intended to move that the Secretary's salary be increased. After approving of two petitions of candidates for next election, and postponing a third, the Committee adjourned.

On Tuesday evening, 27th ult., Brother John G. Horsey Past Prov. G.D. of Ceremonies Surrey, P.M. 1619, P.M. 1892, was unanimously elected W.M. of the Industry Lodge, No. 186. Our esteemed Brother Horsey was initiated in this Lodge, and has worked through every office, from the door. We congratulate him on having been elected to the chair of this his mother Lodge.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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THE HIGH GRADES OF ANTIENT AND PRIMITIVE MASONRY.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As a rule I neither reply to reviews nor criticisms of our Rite, but I feel constrained to ask from you, in all justice, a little space in which I may reply to the critic who has so plentifully bespattered my recent lecture on the High Grades with abuse. He has altogether passed beyond the limits of civility, and no one can blame me in case I fall into the same vein. Some writer has observed that there are only two styles of criticism, namely, the slash and the puff. It is scarcely possible to suppose that this slasher of yours expects a serious answer to his criticism; and if I rightly recognise the style, it may be said of his writings, as Jack Johnson said of his friend, "Not such a fool as he looks." It is the fashion of all Masonic journals to praise in the most fulsome manner all those puerilities which the rest of the world laughs heartily at; and hence I was quite unprepared for the fall of this thunderbolt of the Press on my devoted head. Under the magic steel pen of Slasher my very nature seems to myself to be changed. Grave and hoary as I now am I do not recollect that my most intimate friends have ever attributed to me the faculty of a developed imagination, and I am equally certain that I do not possess that vice which Disraeli described in Parliamentary language as "drawing upon his imagination for his facts." Can I therefore believe otherwise than that your brief to the reviewer bore on its outside,—"No case; abuse plaintiff's attorney."

I beg you, therefore, in the first place to notice that you give your readers to understand that my lecture was intended to enlighten the darkness of the Craft. I said no such thing, and it was far from being the spirit of my lecture, in pointing out that the Antient and Primitive Rite of Masonry was the source to which the uninstructed Craft should look for light as to the history of Masonry and development of those hidden mysteries of Nature and Science which the Craftsmen so much neglect. Nevertheless, I flatter myself that I have tested my ground pretty well in my thirty years' acquaintance with all grades in Freemasonry, and that I know it better than your slashing critic.

Great offence seems to be taken with my statement that it could not be proved that Craft Masonry had any esoteric mystery before about 1722. You admit at the same time that I expressed my belief that they had from remote times ceremonies similar to those now in use. But I cannot prove it, nor can any one else. The very fact of my stating that various High Grade Rites during the last 5,000 years had given off Craft Associations is evidence of my own belief, and, if admitted, the best evidence we can get that Craft Masonry had its peculiar ceremonies in all time. But is your slashing critic so far prejudiced in favour of the Craft as to believe that it is the parent of the religious Mysteries? This we know has been a favourite dogma with some writers of the imaginative period, but is not likely to find any favour with writers of sound judgment. Craft Masonry for some centuries was nothing more than an operative trade union; and I say that the Sacerdotal Colleges or Fraternities instituted them. The most ancient Constitution traces the origin of the Craft to Euclid's Lodge of Geometricians at Alexandria. But the Sacerdotal Colleges and Brotherhoods were thousands of years older than this, and almost all the Greeks who taught the Arts and Sciences (Socrates excepted) obtained their learning as initiates of the religious Mysteries. If you, on the other hand, derive our Craft guilds from the Roman Colleges of Artificers, we shall be equally obliged to admit that the Sacerdotal preceded and constituted them. The founder of the Roman Colleges of Artificers was Norma Pompilius, and ancient tradition informs us that he was an initiate of the Etruscan Priests. I even quoted a case in India, of a Sudra Yogam of Artizans, who assert that they are contemporaneous in antiquity with the Yogams of the Brahmins, but this equal antiquity is very improbable, for reasons which will strike any student of Indian literature. Again, in case we assign to Craft Masonry a middle age origin we are equally impelled to the conclusion that the system sprang from the Monastic Fraternities. This is all that it is necessary to say in regard to the preference of date which I have given to the Sacerdotal Colleges.

But there are several circumstances which lend countenance to the supposition that the Templars gave off our Craft Masonry, or the Hiram system, as distinct from the other systems of operative Masonry practised of old in France, and it may be even in Britain, amongst the followers of Maitre Jacques, Father Soubise, and perhaps others now extinct. We may go further in search of a father, and fare very much worse. 1. The Templars had a similar secret organization of their own, with mystic and secret ceremonies. 2. They built very largely in Europe. 3. They brought their system from the East. 4. They actually styled themselves "Knights of the Temple of Solomon." 5. The present Templar and Craft ceremonies are equally as old as the Grand Lodge. 6. Von Hammer, the Oriental scholar, has shewn that the "Syrian House of Wisdom" used identical symbols in common with both the Templars and modern Freemasons, and we may add also the old Rosicrucians.

And here I may say, that my account of the Mahommedan House of Wisdom was taken from Von Hammer, who informs us that it consisted of nine degrees, which were obtained by Hakim B'Mir Ella from the Colleges in Egypt. You have already extracted so largely from Bro. R. F. Gould's work in respect to the French Compagnionages that I need say little here. They are not all likely to have had an identical origin with the rival system of Hiramite Masonry, but, where not modern, would spring as a matter of necessity from the Monkish fraternities. But such reasoning is not imagination as you term such things; it is logical deduction acquired from, and by a knowledge of, history.

As to Bro. Ashmole's diary, I can only say that your slashing critic must have read it very indifferently if he failed to notice that the last Masonic meeting mentioned by Ashmole in London terminated at the same time as the last Rosicrucian meeting, and that the two societies, after a long slumber, revived together, or nearly so. But why try to enlighten a brother whose sole object seems to be to use my lecture as a convenient means of gratifying some grudge against the writer? I will therefore only answer some of his critisims by asking him questions, leaving him to find the answers as a means of increasing his Masonic knowledge.

1. Your slashing critic, does he not know that "Long Livers" had a dedication to the G.L. in 1721, in which High Grades are mentioned in Rosicrucian language? (Bro. Gould proved that this work was actually printed in 1722, and was by Robert Samber).

2. Does he not know of any evidence that shews that there were other Lodges in existence in the South than those of which G.L. was composed (Even the learned brother "MASONIC STUDENT" admits this).

3. Does he not know that G.M. Payne was censured by G.L., and was requested not to attend their so-called irregular meetings.

4. Does he not know that the so-called James III., when he invaded England in 1715, had embroidered on his banner the Eagle and Pelican? (our Rose Croix Badge).

5. Does he not know that Ramsay did propagate a Rite of 7° between 1728 and 1738, and that it differed in some respects from either the English Rite of 7° or the Rosy-Cross Rite of 7°.

6. Does he not know that D'Assigny states that the Arch degree of 3 steps was practised at York in 1743?

7. Does he not know that the York Masons supported and acknowledged the Athol or Ancient Masons?

8. Does he not know that the G.L. of York acknowledged the degrees of Past Master, Arch, Templar, and Priest?

9. Does he not know that Prince Charles Edward Stewart did actually charter a High Grade body at Arras as Hereditary Grand Master, which the Grand Orient yet preserves (or did a few years ago) as the Rite of Kilwinning; and that it was neither Ramsay's Rite or that of our Ancient Masons?

10. Does he not know that there are records of various bodies in London of Heredom Rosy-Cross, said records then, in 1743, claiming immemorial date?

If he is unacquainted with all these things the sooner he qualifies himself to write upon Masonry, by studying Masonic history, the better for the "CHRONICLE'S" reputation. What an ingenious logician! "Modern" really means "Ancient," and "Ancient" means "Modern;" that is what he gravely calls upon us to believe.

I have already shewn in my Lecture how the "Ancient and Primitive Rite of Masonry" may claim to represent the ancient mysteries, and need, therefore, only allude here to the first establishment of our Masonic Rite in Egypt. Various authorities have noticed the fact that Buonaparte's army established a Grand Lodge in Egypt. The account I gave in my Lecture will be found to agree with that in "Heckthorn's Secret Societies" (John Hogg). The statement that Napoleon and Kleber, as Masons, received investiture with a ring from an Egyptian sage at the Great Pyramid of Cheops, is taken from a recent pamphlet by the Illustrious Bro. S. A. Zola, Past Grand Master of Egypt, but I remember seeing some mention of it about twenty years ago. The previous G.M., Marquis de Bauregard, 33°.97°, asserted that the Dervishes were actual Masons, in an Official Bulletin of the Grand Orient of Egypt, and the present G.M., Bro. Ralph Borg, had a newspaper article, in which it is alleged that he was allowed, at the request of a friend, to visit one of the Dervish Lodges: he was led blindfolded when nearing the locality, and vouches for the similarity to our Institution. I could give other proof as to the Constantinople Dervishes, but my obligations prohibit me.

Having replied to the more Masonic matter, I will touch, as briefly as I can, upon the Oriental Societies. I know of several such, and am entitled to a fifth degree of the ancient wide-spread Buddhistic order of nine degrees. I am aware that this admission will be turned against me, but our Rite has met with such great injustice from the Unitarian or "Christian Degrees," that I would even renounce Christianity if I thought it was at all likely that I should meet with such societies in the next life. But the fact is of little import, as the base or esoteric stand-point of all religions is the same. But none of the Oriental Societies will give information to outsiders. I could put any deserving Mason in the way of getting some little information by degrees from the Lodge of a Modern Rite in London, but even that would depend upon his capabilities. No English Freemason could make any great progress in the Old Societies, as, besides the monkish vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, they require abstinence from wine, animal flesh, and all sensual indulgence.

Any true initiate of the East knows well what the Ancient Mysteries were, and in the secret archives of their Orders are preserved untold treasures of ancient wisdom, and no one is likely to accuse the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE of knowing what is hidden even from the Sanscrit scholars of the West. I do happen to know, however, that the colleges of adepts for the instruction of initiates have transmitted their history, from the most remote times, upon parchment and tablets of precious stones, and that in proof of this, their history, they point to ruins of ancient temples and caves where their Mysteries were practised. Very recently the scion of one of our great families (and I mention this only because I know how prone London Masons are to fall down and worship the golden calf) submitted evidence to Professor Huxley, who pronounced very favourably as to the probability of its authenticity. That the Societies of ninth degree are

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now existing and claim the most remote descent is known to me with all the certainty of my own existence.

Your slashing critic has been especially sarcastic upon my account of the Primitive Adepts, a passage which, for reasons of his own, he has divorced from the context. I said that the Vedas specifically exact the death penalty against all initiates who reveal the secrets of the third to the second degree, or of the second to the first degree; and the account I gave is the commentary of an initiate upon a passage in the Vedas which is used in a part of one of our A. and P. ceremonies, and moreover agrees pretty well with our own Bible. There are many curious coincidences between the esoteric interpretation of the Cabalists and the Colleges of the East. Both seem to teach that the first man created by the Elohim, or creative powers, was bi-sexual, and spiritual, whilst the Second or Adamic race, created by the Lord Jehovah (or Brahma) was material and constituted of earth, air, fire and water, and needed a female help. The Biblical "Sons of God" are, in the Vedas, the Brahmans, who were celibates until Brahma, or the Lord God, gave to them wives, daughters of the fourth race or giants. It is only as to the account of the giants that the Biblical tradition differs from the Vedaic records.

It is generally believed that the Ethiopians derived their instruction from the Indian Adepts, and communicated it to the Egyptians. Our A. and P. ceremonies specially state it, but there is a very ancient Indian historian who says that Mani (Menes, the first King of Egypt), abandoned by the Brahmins, led his army from old India, through places recognised as Ethiopian, to the land of Mizraim. Whether this is an exact historical account is of little moment here, for the Vedas are the oldest books in the world (much older than the West believes, and curiously correspond in number with the Hermetic books of Egypt), and all the Ancient Colleges of Adepts taught the same esoteric doctrine. India has maintained to our day amongst the few her old esoteric Secret Wisdom; but Cambyses and other foreigners scattered the Egyptian. That Plato was an Egyptian Initiate is certain, and to his works must we look with an understanding mind to discover the teaching of the Adepts, and it will be found identical with the Indian. Champollion observes of Plato:—"It was the dream of his life to write a work, and record in it the doctrines taught by the Egyptian Hierophants; he often talked of it, but found himself compelled to abstain on account of his solemn oath." In his "Phœdrus," Plato says that it is only by "Constantly perfecting himself in perfect mysteries, that a man becomes truly perfect." That the late Neo-Platonists of Alexandria, as well as the Essenes of Syria, were a branch of the Ancient Mysteries, admits of no manner of doubt to those who know the history of Occultism. I have already observed, on the testimony of Von Hammer, that it was at Alexandria that Hakim B'Mir Ella obtained the 9° of his Syrian House of Wisdom, and from these the Druzes are derived. I know the nature of the Druze ceremonies, on the testimony of actual Initiates, and pronounce them a continuation of the Mysteries. But the doctrine, degrees, and systems of other Secret Societies yet existing among ancient nations, also correspond with the remote Colleges of Wisdom, and we are logically justified in asserting, as I have done, that the present Societies have truly descended from the most ancient times. The Indian will one day prove this.

The rest must be discovered by your slashing critic, by the aid of his own great intellect, for I do not intend again to write on the subject. I have neither time, inclination, nor money for it, as what he wants from me is a book of 1000 pages. If he is disposed to investigate the matter for himself, he must first discover what the dogmas of the ancient Hierophants were, and trace the same *cultes* in the Secret Societies of all ages and times. He may either ascend or descend the stream of time. Wherever he finds these special dogmas, he will equally find secret oaths and ceremonies, and must of necessity arrive at the same point that I reached in my Lecture. I have traced more by dogmas as, if these are identical, the landmarks of initiatory ceremonies must have been identical.

I do not want to advertise my own works, but to save loss of time in letter writing, I desire to mention that in my larger work on "Speculative Freemasonry" (John Hogg), I have shown clearly enough, on contemporary evidence, that the High Grades were derived from the Rosicrucians; moreover, these Rosicrucians asserted, in the seventeenth century that their association was organised in degrees, in a similar way to the Indian Societies. Now, as we know that these latter have been uninterruptedly continued from ancient times, and as the Druzes, Dervishes, and Indians, equally with the Rosicrucians and many middle-age Societies, possess a system identical in Dogma with the ancient Sacerdotal Colleges, or Hermetic Associations, are we not justified in claiming the uninterrupted descent of all these modern societies from those of antiquity? I assert emphatically that we are, and that any Freemason may prove the thing for himself by diligent study; and if he will not undertake it, he does not deserve the "Gnosis." The royal road thereto is the Ancient and Primitive Rite of Masonry, but even there the indolent student will fail to discover all that he ought to know.

The closing lines or parting stroke of your slashing critic was evidently intended by him to be the hardest hit, and most telling paragraph. Therefore let me tell him plainly, that it is a matter of the utmost indifference whether "my brother Masons," which of course means the learned critic and his particular friends, laugh at my lecture or cry over it. If one may judge of the rest by this sample, their Masonic knowledge is confined to a few pot-house scrapings and comic songs. It is my intention shortly to again trespass upon their risibility, but I scarcely think that you will quote so largely from my next lecture.

With great respect, and in perfect good nature,

I remain,

Your obedient Servant and Brother,

JOHN YARKER, 33°, 96°, 90°.

MUSIC, MASONRY, AND CHARITY.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Jupiter thundering is a sight for the gods, but Jupiter maudlin is—I hardly like to say what I think—well, not a pretty object. I have already dealt with the thunder, but the air is not yet cleared. I am not quite sure that there are not two modern Masonic Jupiters, some say three—two who air their eloquence in one print, and a third relieves himself of a little bile in a paper that is eagerly scanned by Freemasons once a week. I propose to let the latter roam at pleasure, for the present. His lucubrations are comparatively harmless and of one type—strictly orthodox, narrow, and respectable. The other two I shall deal with as one, for if Jupiter major will permit Jupiter minor to assume the reins now and again he must not be surprised if he has to follow where his *alter ego* leads him. Before following out my main purpose, I may, perhaps, be allowed to summarise the position taken up by the three brethren I have alluded to. No. 1 is sentimental, and earnest over the cause of charity. No. 2 thinks that professional concerts and banquets do not affect the good of the Masonic Institutions—are permissible pleasures; and No. 3 is of opinion, "as a general principle that it is far better to lay out money in honest labour than to encourage pauperism by enriching charities." Aye, but does No. 3 mean that our Masonic Institutions are encouraging pauperism? If so, then "charity is outrage," and he is bound to strive after a remedy; if not, then his remark has no relevance. But I forgot, I promised not to deal with this writer at present.

Once for all, let me clear the ground. I have no unkind thought towards any of whom I write; I would not willingly wound their feelings; but I am earnest in my contentions, and I believe that although plain speaking may cause temporary irritation, that it will ultimately win its way to the conviction of all who desire that truth and justice may prevail. As an artist attains effect by striking contrasts, so I humbly seek to follow his example by bringing my thoughts into relief without violating the canons of good taste, and certainly without any desire or intention of being personally offensive. I prefer to let the blow go straight from the shoulder, and if in the counter I get a facer, I must take my punishment in good temper. I want a free stage and no favour, and when the bout is over I shall hope to shake hands with my opponents as if nothing had occurred to ruffle our feelings.

My contention all through this controversy has been—not that there should be no music or banquets, but that both should be used with moderation; not that no arrangements should be made on special occasions, but that these should be effected with the aid of members and visitors, who, almost without an exception, are well able to furnish all the musical entertainment needed. I do not pretend to set up a precise standard, nor do I wish to limit personal discretion and generosity to the verge of a narrow utilitarian creed, or to the stinginess of a miser. I am content to abide by the broad and conclusive teachings inculcated by Freemasonry, and I hold very strongly that much of the money now spent in music and feasting could be much better employed. I am not bound to any particular plan of utilising the money that would be saved by moderation in selfish indulgence. If the coffers of the present Charities are full to repletion, then other means can easily be found for the use of surplus cash. But have our Charities arrived at that point when further efforts are not needed? Is their income placed on such a sure footing as to supersede the necessity of consideration when the engagement of professional artistes and the providing of luxurious banquets are contemplated? I think not, and therefore it is that I urge reflection and greater economy in the indulgence in those matters that minister to the lusts of the flesh.

Now, your contemporary speaks with two voices. One says it is right to enjoy in full the pleasures of the table; that the well-to-do Master is justified in spending of his substance in providing a professional musical entertainment on special occasions. My impression of the meaning of this voice is, that enough is being done for the Charities, and that the whole question as to music and banquets resolves itself into one of personal discretion. I have advanced reasons already against this conclusion, and shall not now repeat them. The other voice is of a very different character. Speaking of the lack of Stewards for the Annual Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, your contemporary in its last issue says, "At the approach of our winter season, our thoughts naturally revert to old friends and old age, and the feeling that any old brother Masons whom we once knew, and sat by happily and genially in Lodge, or their widows, are wanting sometimes the very necessaries of life, must dispose our hearts to relieve their distresses and succour their necessities in fraternal goodwill and true-hearted Masonic sympathy." Bro. James Terry, Secretary of the Benevolent Institution, had been lamenting the lack of Stewards, and your contemporary urges the pressing claims of the Charity upon us all. Might not professional artistes be dispensed with on a particular occasion, and could not the brethren do without some of the costly luxuries of the table, in order to help in some degree to meet these "very pressing claims?" Who or what would suffer by such self-sacrifices? We have seen who would benefit by the help thus sought.

Let us look a further on in the same issue. Referring to the possibility of the House Committee of the Boys' School enlarging "the scope of their original ideas and proposals," with regard to the "Junior School for Boys," your contemporary says: "We deprecate a lavish expenditure on our buildings for little boys as a hardship on those remaining candidates who are in a state of the greatest misery and distress, who are often hardly able to "keep body and soul together, and who cannot be taken into the Boys' School because there is no possible room for them." If this be a true state of things, and I have no reason to doubt the faithfulness of the deplorable picture, then I say boldly that to indulge in costly music and the abnormal pleasures of the table is a monstrous sin, and must work injury to the Fraternity. It is too late to talk about care in admitting persons into the Craft. The mischief has been done, and the

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consequences are before us. Due care may not always have been observed in the admission of candidates, but I question very much whether the temptation to enter has arisen so much from the nature and extent of the Charities, as from the social enjoyment that was anticipated, and which anticipations the festive doings of some Lodges are calculated to foster. It might fairly be asked—Has there been such an absence of care in the admission of candidates as to warrant the conclusion that any appreciable number of those who have sought, or are now seeking relief, ought never to have been permitted to enter the Order? It would be exceedingly difficult to adduce proof of such a contention. It is really one of those assumptions that passes current and is accepted without thought. My experience leads me to conclude that the want of care in the admission of candidates applies more to their mental and moral unfitness than to their social position. Men too often enter Freemasonry without duly appreciating its spiritual character; indeed, the inner life, the glory and strength of the Craft, is rarely thought of, and I do not think I am uncharitable when I say that social enjoyment, and not the cultivation of the mental and moral faculties, is the leading motive in the minds of most of the brethren. If I am right, then it is time to define what true Masonry is, and in this labour I confidently claim that voice in your contemporary which has proclaimed the pitiable condition of many now looking for that help which shall rescue them from starvation, and which only a few days ago made known the fact that the Craft "seeks to set before the world at large at all times, and in all places, reverence for God and love for man."

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

I.P.M.

REBUILDING.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I was much interested some weeks back by your elaborate description of the Old Freemasons' Hall, and am somewhat surprised that amongst your many able correspondents no one seems to have thought it worth while making an effort to prevent the "wiping out" of a structure so unique in itself, and so replete with Masonic reminiscences. Is it not possible to re-construct the Temple on the present lines, and yet give increased accommodation for the members of G. Lodge? I think it is; what has become of the galleries, "capable of containing 300 spectators exclusive of the band of music?" Could they not be restored and be made available on extraordinary occasions? According to the report of the Special Building Committee the present hall would hold about 750 persons; surely that should be amply sufficient for the purposes of legislation, not to mention the increased accommodation to be derived from the galleries. I am no advocate for the "patching up" policy so strongly urged by some of the Provincial Grand Lodges, nor can I support the unnecessary and very costly alterations suggested by the Special Building Committee, but, having given the subject my serious consideration, I am firmly convinced that the best course is, to rebuild the Temple on the old lines or nearly so, making use of all available space for seating accommodation, give increased facilities for entrance and exit, do away with all adjoining flues, and render the building as nearly as possible fireproof.

Yours fraternally,

E. P. W., P.M.

THE PRESTONIAN LECTURES.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I read in the *Freemasons' Calendar and Pocket Book*, published "under the sanction of the United Grand Lodge of England, and by command of the M.W. Grand Master," under the head of "Remarkable Occurrences in Freemasonry," that in 1819 Brother William Preston, of the Lodge of Antiquity, author of the "Illustrations of Masonry," bequeathed, amongst other Masonic gifts, £500 Consols to the Fund of Benevolence, and £300 Consols for the Prestonian Lecture. Now, Sir, I believe it is about twenty years since the Prestonian Lecture was delivered; the last time by Bro. Henry G. Warren. Can any of your readers inform me what, if anything, is done with the principal or interest on the £300 Consols, which must have been accruing for so long a period? It would also be worth while to know what has become of the MSS. of the lecture or lectures as they were given in the three Craft degrees. For many years these lectures were delivered annually, but for a long period they appear to have been altogether forgotten. I have listened to them with great pleasure, and I have no doubt many of our younger brethren would do the same if they had the opportunity of doing so.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

26th November 1883. P.M.

THE PERCY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In a late number of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, I noticed that some doubts were expressed as to whether the late Bro. Stephen Barton Wilson was a member of the Percy Lodge of Instruction. Now I can unhesitatingly answer the question in the affirmative, that he was not only a member, but its able and talented Preceptor and Instructor. The Lodge used to meet at the Falcon Tavern, Fetter-lane, every Saturday night, where Bro. Barton Wilson was always present, and often have I listened with greatest interest and pleasure to that information and explanation of different parts of our ritual which he was so eminently qualified to afford. As one who profited by his teaching, I have great satisfaction in now rendering my humble tribute of respect to his memory.

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours truly and fraternally,

H. THOMPSON 1426, and P.M. 177 and 1158.

INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

—:o:—

STOUR VALLEY LODGE, No. 1224.

THE fifteenth anniversary and installation meeting of this Lodge, which now numbers sixty-three members on its books, was held at the Lodge room, Masonic Hall, Sudbury, on Friday, the 16th ult. Present—Bros. Ardley W.M., Jennings S.W., Grimwood J.W., Rev. Wilkinson Chaplain, Hill P.P.G.J.W. Suffolk Treasurer, Wheeler P.P.G. Reg. Suffolk P.M. Secretary, Alston S.D., B. H. Hirst Organist, Platt I.G., J. George Steward, W. H. Smith I.P.M., Emmerson P.M., Rev. C. J. Martyn D.P.G.M. Suffolk, Brothers Joslin, Wells, Reid, Revolta, Murrells, Lilley, Fenn, Havard-Jones, Whittle, Row, Kilpack, Mauldon, Aprile, Sewell, Mason, Wells, Joslin, Walford, and Sholl. Visiting Brothers—George J. Paine W.M. 1008, J. G. Oliver I.P.M. 1008, A. E. Smith W.M. 1983, R. Titlow 1983, J. Oakley Green 388, P. N. Canova 1983, J. G. Mills I.P.M. 697 P.G.P. Essex, E. W. Moore 388, A. Norman 697, W. J. Browne 1983, H. Cullum 1663, J. M. Canova P.G.S.W. Suffolk P.M. 1983, F. Grimwood I.G. 114, George Thompson P.M. 1008. The Lodge was opened in the three degrees, and Bros. Wells and Sewell were raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being performed by the W.M. The Installing Master the Rev. C. J. Martyn D.P.G.M. took the chair, and after explaining the second portion of the traditional history and working tools to the newly made M.M.'s, Bro. Jennings S.W. was presented by the W.M. as Wor. Master elect. He having taken the customary obligation, a Board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. Jennings was duly installed into the chair of K.S., the ceremony being most ably rendered by the D.P.G.M. The W.M. then appointed his Officers as follow:—Bros. Grimwood S.W., Alston J.W., Pratt S.D., Tilley J.D., Mason I.G., Hills Treas., Wheeler Sec., Rev. J. F. Wilkinson Chap., Hurst Organist, George Steward, Maceldon M.C., Sholl Tyler. Bro. Wm. Inglis Mason, M.D., I.G., who had recently presented to the Lodge a very beautiful organ, in a handsome rosewood case, with gilt pipes, which had rendered goodly service during the recent ceremony, and whose rich tones had been much appreciated, was then presented, by Bro. Martyn, with a beautifully illuminated vote of thanks on vellum, signed by the Officers and members of the Lodge, and framed in a rich gilt frame, with Masonic emblems. Bro. Martyn, in making the presentation, said the heartfelt thanks and gratitude of the Lodge were due to Brother Mason for the handsome and most useful present of the beautiful organ which he had so kindly and generously given to the Lodge. After this very gratifying ceremony, the newly-installed W.M. presented to the Lodge a beautifully painted banner on silk. The D.P.G.M. then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Bro. Colonel Shadwell Clerke G.S. and Capt. Phillips P.G.D., for the kind support and assistance they rendered in securing the election to the Boys' School of the son of the late esteemed Bro. Orlando Steed. This was seconded by the W.M., and carried unanimously. The Charity Column having been passed round, it produced £1 5s 6d. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned, to the number of about forty, to the Rose and Crown Hotel, and partook of a most sumptuous banquet provided by the host, Bro. George, the W.M. occupying the chair, supported by the Installing Master, Rev. C. J. Martyn, Thompson P.M. 1008, &c. Conspicuous among the Visitors were several members of the Martyn Lodge, 1983, Southwold. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly given and honoured; some excellent songs were sung, accompanied on the piano by the Organist Bro. Hurst. Some good recitations were also contributed. After spending a most enjoyable evening the brethren separated, at 11 o'clock.

CASTLE LODGE, No. 1621.

A REGULAR meeting of the members of this Lodge was held at the Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth, on Friday, 23rd November 1883. Present—Bros. T. Whitefoot jun. W.M., W. L. Southwell S.W., J. H. Cooksey J.W., H. E. Roberts Secretary, T. F. Nock S.D., W. Wescott J.D., Rev. R. T. H. Lucas Chaplain, J. Sewell Organist, H. J. Skelding and A. Bethell Stewards, G. Westcott I.G., W. Simms P.M., T. Pratt P.M., E. J. Chittey P.M. P.P.A.G.D.C., A. Pitt, A. S. Trevor, Thomas Whitefoot, J. Galley Secretary 823, and H. Goodall Tyler. The Lodge having been opened, and the minutes of last regular Lodge and Lodge of Emergency, held 26th October, confirmed, Bro. Dr. Lucas was duly proved in proficiency previous to being passed to the degree of F.C., and he withdrew. Lodge was advanced, and the ceremony of passing Bro. Dr. Lucas was performed and Lodge reduced. Mr. Thomas Bromwich, of Bridgnorth, photographer, who had previously been unanimously elected by ballot, was then admitted and initiated. The W.M. then proposed that Bro. P.M. Joseph Stokes P.P.G.R. be elected an honorary member of the Lodge, as a mark of the esteem of the brethren, and in recognition of the essential services rendered by him as the Founder of the Lodge and its first Master. In doing so he commented upon the great

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services rendered to Freemasonry in the district by Bro. Stokes, but especially to the Castle Lodge, and he was sure the brethren felt gratitude beyond expression to Bro. Stokes for having not only been mainly instrumental in founding the Lodge, but in carefully nursing it during its tender years and developing it into a well grounded Institution. Although Bro. Stokes had resided at Dudley, between which and Bridgnorth the railway communication was very difficult, often necessitating a long drive in cold weather, he was regular in his attendance, and had acted as Installing Master until this year. It was a heavy cloud which seemed to overshadow the brethren when they thought on the cause of his absence, and although the health of Bro. Stokes had failed so much that he could not now be expected to attend the duties of the Castle Lodge, the hearty desire of the brethren was that he might be spared as a blessing to his family and friends. The motion was very ably supported by P.M.'s Chittey, Pratt and Simms, and carried unanimously, after which Lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned for refreshment.

CRUSADERS LODGE, No. 1677.

A REGULAR meeting of the above Lodge took place on Wednesday, 21st November, at the Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct, under the presidency of Bro. F. Rothschild P.M. acting W.M. The business before the Lodge consisted of a passing and a raising, both ceremonies being rendered in a most masterly and impressive manner by Brother Rothschild. A large muster of the members of the Lodge were present, who with the visitors adjourned to a banquet, excellently and expeditionsly served by Bro. Begbie. The W.M. was brief with the toasts, enabling a long musical evening to be spent. Bro. Collings, Organist 1693, kindly officiated at the piano, and gave two selections, which were much applauded. Songs were given by Bros. Hopper, Casely, Woodman, Cummings and others. The following visitors were present—Bros. W. Rest W.M. 1288, E. Woodman J.W. 1950, and J. A. Collings Organist 1693.

HONOR OAK LODGE, No. 1986.

THIS Lodge held a regular meeting on Wednesday, the 14th ult., at the Moore Park Hotel, Honor Oak. The W.M., Bro. Walter Hopekirk P.M. was supported by the following officers and members: Bros. Darch P.M. acting I.P.M., John Hammond P.P.G.D. Middx., S.W., Phillips J.W., Bye sen. Treas., Williams Sec., Hartley J.D. acting S.D., Knight W.S. acting J.D., Hooper I.G., Johnston Org., Aldwinckle Assist. Sec.; Bros. Crofts jun., France, Morday, Cox, Simons, Wootton, Hakim P.M., Longhurst. Visitors—Bros. Cranch W.M. 1669, Williams P.M. 104, Coe P.M. 1339, Harper P.M. 1616, Gunner M.M. 720, Baldwin J.W. 1949, Richardson S.D. 183, Francis 1658, Tear 72, Tucker 1273, J. H. W. Tear Org. 72. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed. Bro. C. Longhurst, a candidate for passing, was questioned, and having proved his proficiency satisfactorily, was entrusted and passed. On the agenda was given the name of a brother who was to have been raised; he had, however, been suddenly called away from town, the work of the evening was consequently somewhat curtailed. Several letters of apology for non-attendance having been read, and a proposal for initiation given in, hearty good wishes were expressed, and the Lodge was closed. After dinner (on the cloth being removed) the W.M. proceeded to give the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts. That of the Visitors was received by the brethren of the Lodge with enthusiasm. All expressed their thanks for the hospitality and kindness of the Lodge, and admiration at the working of the officers. Bro. Williams said that he had never entered a Lodge room more perfect in its appointments, and where the embellishments were in more perfect taste. Bro. J. Hammond, in responding for the Masonic Charities, referred to the support already given by the members of this Lodge on the occasion of the W.M. going up as Steward at the last Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. This was especially creditable, as but a few months had passed since the consecration of the Lodge. He (Bro. Hammond) hoped to represent the Lodge as a Steward at the next Festival for the "Old Folks;" he trusted to be as well supported by the brethren as the W.M. had been in his year of office. The other toasts comprised the acting I.P.M., the Treasurer and Secretary, and the Officers. The Tyler's toast brought a pleasant meeting to a close. During the evening some beautiful music was excellently rendered by the following brethren:—Bros. Cranch, Cropp, Johnston, Simons, G. I. Tear and J. H. W. Tear. Bro. J. H. W. Tear most efficiently acted as accompanyist.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—On Thursday, 29th ult., at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford. Bros. J. W. Freeman W.M., Good S.W., J. Bedford Williams J.W., S. R. Speight P.M. Secretary, Penrose S.D., Ingram P.M. I.G., Hutchings P.M. Preceptor, and several other brethren. The work comprised the rehearsal of the ceremony of initiation, Bro. Penrose personating the candidate. Lodge was then advanced to the third degree, and closed to the first. After other business had been disposed of, Lodge was closed in due form.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—On Friday, 23rd ultimo, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. Bros. James Terry P.P.G.S.W. Norths and Hurts, &c. W.M., C. Andrews P.M. S.W., B. Blasby P.M. J.W., Tucker W.M. 1612 Treasurer, C. E. Botley Secretary, Hodges 199 S.D., Hirsch J.D., Sperring I.G., Gunner W.M. 780 I.P.M., and about forty other brethren, including twenty visitors. Lodge having been opened in the usual manner, and the minutes of the previous meeting read, confirmed, and signed, was advanced to the second and third degree, Bro. Terry then proceeded with the rehearsal of the ceremony of consecrating a Lodge, in his usual impressive manner, which was much aided by the musical arrangements of the Organist. The Installation ceremony was next proceeded with, and the brethren below the chair having retired, a Board of Installed Masters was formed. The brethren were then re-admitted in order. Bro. Gunner, who had been placed in the chair, appointed his Officers. The following brethren were elected members:—Bros. H. Howard Hodges 1996 P.P.G.S.W. Berks and Bucks, A. H. Strong 1585, W. H. Causton S.W. 1726, J. E. Terry 1764, J. Edwards 1662, H. S. Benison 1702, F. J. Tyler 59. Lodge was then closed and adjourned until the 30th November, when Bro. F. Botley will occupy the chair.

Hyde Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1425.—A meeting was held on Monday evening last, the 26th ult., at the Fountain Abbey Hotel, 111 Praed-street, Paddington, W., when were present Bros. W. A. Vincent W.M 1139 W.M., J. Lawrence S.W., W. H. Chalfont W.M. 1425 J.W., H. Dehane P.M. 1543 S.D., J. J. Humfries J.D., W. Middlewick I.G., C. S. Mote Steward; Past Masters James Stevens 720, 1216, 1426; M. S. Spiegel 188, and S. Smout 1642; also Bros. E. F. Ferris, W. Percy, R. Cullen, A. Hardy, F. Chandler, J. C. Rhind, C. Horton, W. J. Mason, G. Dickenson, J. J. Thomas, J. Reid, W. Mathews, J. Murch, H. Robinson, C. J. Morse, G. Simpson; and Visitor, Bro. S. Barnett S.W. 185. The Lodge was opened in due form and with solemn prayer, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Lodge was called off, and the brethren were instructed by Bro. Stevens in entry drill. The Lodge was called on and opened in the second degree. The ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Hardy as candidate. The lecture on the second tracing board, preceded by the delivery of the second section, was given by Bro. Stevens. The Lodge was opened in the third degree, and then closed in due course to the first. Bro. Barnett was elected a member. Bro. Lawrence was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. A cordial vote of thanks was given to Bro. Stevens for his services during the evening; and it was announced that, at the meeting on Monday next, that brother would give, for the first time, and in this Lodge, a lecture explanatory of the ceremonial of the second degree. The report of the Auditors of this prosperous Lodge of Instruction was read and received, and thanks voted to the Auditors for their services. After a full business evening, which gave great satisfaction to all present, the Lodge was closed in perfect harmony, and the meeting adjourned to the 3rd December.

United Military Lodge of Instruction, No. 1449.—A meeting was held on Monday, 26th ult., at the Masonic Temple, Canterbury. Bros. Webb W.M., Geddes S.W., Abbs J.W., Blamires Treasurer, Develin S.D., Beardsley (Sec.) J.D., Carter M.C., Clements (E.A.) Steward, Caddington I.G., Ewell Tyler, and Tomblings. Lodge was opened in the first degree. The minutes of last Lodge of Instruction were read and confirmed. The tools of an E.A. were explained by Bro. Webb, and repeated by several brethren. The charge of this degree was given to Brother Caddington by Brother Blamires. The Lodge was called off, and again brought on for Masonic work. The questions leading from first to second degree were put to the brethren present. Nothing further having been offered for the benefit of Freemasonry in general or this Lodge of Instruction in particular, the same was closed in ancient form.

New Finsbury Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1695.—At Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, on Tuesday, 27th ult. Bros. Bolt W.M., Scott S.W., Oldis J.W., Berry Secretary, Follett as Preceptor, Fetch S.D., Moon J.D., Stead I.G., and Bros. Kingston, Richards, Eldridge, Gribble, Smethurst, Amoy, Hildreth, Hall, and Morris. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last meeting having been confirmed, the chair was taken by Bro. Berry, and the ceremonies of initiation and raising were rehearsed. The chair was then resumed by Bro. Bolt, and Bro. Scott was elected to fill the office of W.M. at the next meeting, after which the Lodge was closed, and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening next at eight o'clock.

We must again crave indulgence from our friends. Several Lodge reports are unavoidably held over.

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR

MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858 in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 669, Christchurch, New Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Ross, New Zealand; subsequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer North Island, New Zealand.

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GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES
AND THE
COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH CROWN.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD HENNIKER,
MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KINTORE,
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

THE WINTER HALF-YEARLY COMMUNICATION OF THIS Grand Lodge will be held in the Large Hall, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Tuesday, the 4th December 1883, when and where all Grand Officers (Past and Present), W. Masters, Past Masters, Wardens, and Overseers of private Lodges, are hereby summoned to attend, and at which, by permission, all regularly registered Mark Master Masons may be present.

Grand Lodge will be opened at Five o'clock p.m.

A MEETING OF EMERGENCY
WILL BE HELD
On SATURDAY, 8th DECEMBER 1883,
At 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely,
AT
FREEMASONS' TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON,

By Special Dispensation from the M.W. Grand Mark Master Mason:—
TO CONFER ON
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Who has signified his intention to be present,
THE RANK OF
MOST WORSHIPFUL PAST GRAND MASTER.

Morning Dress.

By command of the M.W. Grand Master,
FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G.J.W.)
Grand Secretary.

Office:—8a Red Lion Square, London, W.C.
26th November 1883.

N.B.—After the Meeting of Emergency a Banquet will be provided at
THE HOLBORN RESTAURANT, VENETIAN ROOM,
at Half-past Four o'clock. Tickets 17s/6d each, inclusive of wine. Seats will be reserved for those only who apply, with requisition duly signed, to the Grand Secretary, not later than Thursday, 6th December.

THE BOLTON HOTEL,

DUKE ROAD, CHISWICK,

A few Minutes from three Railway Stations—the Chiswick and Hammersmith on the North London; the Chiswick, on the South Western; and the Metropolitan, Turnham Green.

ACCOMMODATION for MASONIC LODGE MEETINGS and BANQUETS; PAROCHIAL DINNERS; RIFLE, CRICKET, and FOOTBALL GATHERINGS, &c.

The Chiswick Lodge holds its Meetings here. "The 'Bolton' is a cosy and very pleasant home."—Vide Masonic Press.

Tariff and particulars promptly supplied.

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TESTIMONIAL TO BRO. W. J. HUGHAN, P.G.D.

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THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ZETLAND,
Provincial Grand Master of North and East Yorkshire.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

ROYALTY and Freemasonry have become so linked together in this country that we feel no surprise at any fresh interest that may be taken by the sons of the Queen, especially by the Heir Apparent, in matters connected with the Fraternity. As the M.W. Grand Master of Masons in England, the Prince of Wales has earned the gratitude and secured the respect and admiration of the whole Craft. He has done more than any other man living to forward the Order; under his auspices Freemasonry has grown and flourished as it never did before. The Charities promoted by the body are unequalled in the world; and although the wants of the poor brethren have not yet been altogether compassed, sufficient has been and is being done to show a vast amount of good work accomplished and noble and glorious ends attained. There is evidence, too, of the growth of an inquiring spirit, of the desire to know more of the inward character of the Craft, to sound the depths of history, in order to prove, not only the antiquity of the Institution, but also its universality. We should be glad to see this feeling still more developed, so that the ethics of Freemasonry shall be regarded as a duty as well as a pride and a privilege.

—:o:—

Although Mark Masonry has not received official sanction in the same sense that the Royal Arch Chapter has, the fact of so many brethren of "light and leading" joining the Mark degree is proof enough that it is regarded by them as an adjunct to Craft Masonry, and well worthy of their recognition. It is not so very long since that H.R.H. Bro. the Duke of Albany had conferred upon him the rank of Past Grand Mark Master Mason, and only about a month ago he had the great and distinguished pleasure of performing the ceremony of advancing H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at a special meeting of Mark Grand Lodge held for the purpose. Now the announcement is made that on Saturday next our M.W.G.M. (Craft) will be invested with the rank of Most Worshipful Past Grand Mark Master, with seniority next in order to the Grand Master, Bro. Lord Henniker. A Grand Lodge meeting is called for that day, at the Freemasons' Hall, when Bro. the Prince of Wales will be present to receive the honour, for which a special dispensation has been granted. The gathering will be a memorable one, and is looked forward to with intense interest. The event will mark an epoch in the annals of Mark Masonry, the effect of which cannot at present be realised, although it must tend to the advantage of this branch of the Masonic family. If the Mark degree did not possess inherent qualities of excellence those noble members of the Craft who now belong to it would never have lent it their countenance; but now that it has received the recognition of the most notable Freemason in the world, it must be admitted that the Mark degree will henceforth be regarded as a part of that Trinity in unity, independent of itself, yet forming a section of a complete whole. Saturday will be a proud day for Mark Masons, for then will be performed an act that shall crown the labours of years. The brethren of this degree have worked their way in a quiet, unostentatious manner, and it may truly be said of them that they have used no fictitious arts to secure adherents, but that the intrinsic merits of the Order alone have drawn men unto them. We cannot but hope and expect that good will result from the proceedings of next Saturday.

—:o:—

Bro. Sadler's letter in last week's issue has given us great satisfaction. His efforts to secure substitutes for the destroyed portraits of eminent brethren that once adorned the ruined Temple have met with almost complete success. The portrait of the Duke of Athol is still wanting, and if the Craft cannot furnish a copy, it will become a question whether the family of the noble duke should not be appealed to. They might have something that would satisfy Grand Lodge; at any rate, they doubtless possess some memorial of their distinguished ancestor, and might assist in getting a copy made. This question of copying will form an important matter for consideration, especially if the subject of a portrait gallery, museum, and library is taken up in a spirit worthy of the Craft. We are glad to find that such a movement has the sanction and the promise of support of such good Masons as Bro. Woodford and Bro. Lambert. Already something has been done, an earnest has been offered, and if the brethren at large only rise to the occasion, we shall ere long have an artistic, antiquarian, and intellectual side of Freemasonry worthy of the members of the present day, and, which shall, in however small a degree, recognise the esoteric genius of the Order. We shall be glad to aid any movement tending to such an end to the utmost of our power. We are justly proud of our Charities, the Craft stands in the foremost rank in making provision for their poor, and we desire to have a home worthy of our position, furnished in a manner that shall gratify the eye, minister to the taste and to antiquarian proclivities, and stimulate and satisfy the highest intellectual cravings.

—:o:—

We are afraid we cannot add much, if anything, more to the information already furnished relative to the portrait of Brother the Earl of Zetland mentioned in a former issue. The facts we have mentioned were taken from the *Freemasons' Magazine* and *Masonic Mirror* of April 1857. The paragraph is as follows:

Portrait of the Grand Master.—A beautiful half length portrait of the Right Honourable the Earl of Zetland, M.W.G.M., drawn and engraved by Bro. H. C. Shenton P.M. No. 40, has just been published. It is admirably executed in the most finished style of line engraving, is an excellent likeness, and reflects the greatest credit on our worthy Bro. Shenton. A limited number of proofs on India paper will be issued, and doubtless there will be a ready demand for them by the brethren. The portrait is enclosed in an appropriate Masonic border.

Doubtless Bro Sadler will know how to take up the clue, if he deems further search necessary.

—:o:—

In the same Magazine for April 1856, under the heading "Fine Arts," are two other references to portraits. The first paragraph alludes to a visit to the studio of Bro. Howell, a member of several Lodges, and who, as far as we can gather, resided at Richmond, Surrey. He had painted life-size portraits of the R.W. Prov. Grand Master the Earl of Mexborough, and his Deputy, Bro. Chas. Lee, and they are described as being eminently successful. It is stated that as many brethren had expressed a desire to have copies of the portraits, arrangements had been made to have them engraved in *mezzo-tinto*, the issue to be limited to the number of copies actually subscribed for, after supplying which the plates were to be destroyed.

—:o:—

The second reference is more important, and offers up a rather extensive field of research. We give the paragraph just as it stands. It runs thus:

Portrait of the late M.W.G.M. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.—A most splendid picture by Lonsdale is in the possession of a family, the head of which was a Freemason, and celebrated for his conversance with the artists and famous productions of the last generation. The survivors wish to dispose of this magnificent painting to some Lodge, and we have great pleasure in making their wishes known to the Craft, some of whom will we trust, confer the double benefit of serving a Brother's children, and preserving so fine a memorial of our late Grand Master by purchasing it for the Fraternity.

Where is this painting now? Can its career be traced, and would it be desirable, if possible, to obtain it?

—:o:—

In looking over some old advertisements we observed one that awakened memories of a very mixed character. The announcement we refer to stated that the members of the Stability Lodge of Instruction would hold their anniversary at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, on the 25th April 1856, when the Lodge would be opened by Bro. Muggeridge W.M., and the banquet presided over by Bro. John Havers P.S.G.D. What changes have taken place since then. Bro. Muggeridge is little heard of, and only a short time since one who aided him when engaged in active Masonic work, Bro. Hubbuck, paid the debt of nature. Bro. Havers is still among us, somewhat the worse for wear and ill-health, but now we trust strong enough to occasionally attend Grand Lodge. His great knowledge

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and wide experience are valuable, and we should hail his return to strength and renewed interest in the Craft with pleasure. Few men, if any, have a better right to be heard than Bro. Havers, and if his health will permit, and his disposition to work for the Craft is equal to his capacity, the brethren generally will have good reason to welcome his return among them.

—:o:—

A circular, signed by Bro. Frank Richardson P.G.D. and others, has been issued, setting forth sundry reasons why Bro. J. D. Allcroft should be re-elected Grand Treasurer in March next. We have no word of disparagement of Bro. Allcroft to offer, nor do we desire to "split up the Craft," a consequence pointed out by the circular if the practice is followed out of electing a new Grand Treasurer every year. We question the prudence of the action taken by Bro. Richardson and his friends of Golden Square, and it appears to us that they are actually resorting to the very means of agitation they profess to view with disgust. The post of Grand Treasurer is one of honour chiefly, and is just one of those offices that can be utilised for the purpose of recognising merit, and of conferring distinction upon any brother who has made himself conspicuous by his work. There are certain conditions, of course, that are indispensable, such as character and financial solvency. When these requirements have been complied with, it is open to Grand Lodge to appoint whom they please to be their Treasurer. We go further, and say that the right to select a new Treasurer each year has been asserted in the election of Bro. Allcroft, who succeeded one who had held the office for some years. It was not because Bro. Col. Creaton was ineligible that he was superseded by Bro. Allcroft, but that it was necessary to assert the principle that the office should be annually at the disposal of Grand Lodge, in order that they might diffuse the honour and not confine it to a comparative few. We trust the brethren will pause before they respond to Bro. Richardson's circular.

—:o:—

We regret that owing to indisposition we were unable to be present at the annual Festival of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement that took place on Friday evening, the 23rd ult., at the Freemasons' Tavern. From information received we are glad to say that the whole proceedings passed off in a very pleasant and satisfactory manner. As is usual on these occasions, some work was done, we presume upon the principle that labour should precede refreshment, and that opportunity should be taken of the presence of non-members of the Lodge to exhibit the working for which the Lodge is famous. After opening in the three degrees, the second lecture was admirably worked, and in justice to the brethren who took part we give their names in the order in which they performed their repective duties. First section—Bro. F. T. Bennett 211. Second—Bro. J. T. Tanqueray S.W. 1965. Third—Bro. A. Marvin W.M. 1768. Fourth—Bro. J. J. Black 1564. Fifth—Bro. F. F. Marshall S.D. 69. Bro. T. Fenn P.G.D. acted as W.M., and acknowledged the vote of thanks passed to the workers of the lecture. After the Lodge had been duly closed, the brethren adjourned to a capital supper, provided by Messrs. Spiers and Pond, and served under the superintendence of Bro. Dawkins. Bro. the Hon. Justice Prinsep presided at the banquet, and as he was supported by several other members distinguished in the Craft, the speeches were more than usually interesting. The attendance was large, and many brethren took the opportunity to join the Lodge. Altogether, the Festival was very successful.

His Royal Highness the Most Worshipful Grand Master has granted a warrant for a new Lodge, to be called the Queen's Westminster, No. 2021. This Lodge will derive its name from the celebrated corps the 23rd Middlesex. Bro. George Lambert Past Grand Sword Bearer is the W.M. designate; Bro. Captain Probyn S.W. designate, and Bro. Payne P.M. J.W. designate. The Consecration will take place this month.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The infirmities of our nature almost necessitate disease. Impurity of the blood, functional disturbances and loose living constantly give rise to despondency, debility, or distempers. In the above named remedies, the community can, and do have, at a little cost, the safe and certain means of preventing or checking, and curing both outward ailments, and inward maladies. Ample, plainly printed and very intelligible directions accompany every package of both Ointment and Pills, which only require attentive study to enable every invalid to be his or her own medical adviser. The earlier these powerful remedies are employed after discovery of the disease, the more rapid will be their action in expelling from the system all noxious matter and restoring health.

QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION OF UNITED GRAND LODGE.

THE following is the business to be transacted in Grand Lodge on Wednesday, 5th December 1883 :—

1. The Minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 5th September 1883 for confirmation.

2. The Minutes of the two Special Grand Lodges of 29th June and 8th August, deferred from the last Grand Lodge, for confirmation.

3. Nomination of a Grand Master for the ensuing year.

4. Appointment of a President of the Lodge of Benevolence.

5. Election of a Senior and a Junior Vice-President of the Lodge of Benevolence.

6. Election of twelve Past Masters to serve on the Lodge of Benevolence for the year ensuing.

7. Report of the Lodge of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz. :—

A Brother of the Derwent Lodge, No. 40, Hastings -	£50	0	0
A Brother of the Castle Lodge of Harmony, N. 26, London, £150 - - -

value, to be subsequently determined, be offered for the three most approved designs."

(2). By V.W. Sir JOHN B. MONCKTON, President of Board of General Purposes :—

"That so much of the Report of the Building Committee as refers to the enlargement of the Temple, and the arrangements consequent thereon, be adopted, and that on such adoption and the confirmation thereof at the next succeeding Quarterly Communication, it be referred to a Committee of twelve to carry the same into execution, and that such Committee consist of the eight members of the recently appointed Building Committee, and four additional members, to be appointed by Grand Lodge.

(3) By Brother GEORGE EDWARD WEBSTER P.M. No. 139. To move as an amendment to the report of the Special Building Committee :—

"That the Antient Temple be re-instated out of the funds received from the Insurance Companies, and that no extensive building operations be undertaken until the expiration of the lease of Bacon's Hotel. And that no part of the premises of Grand Lodge be leased for a longer period than seven years."

(4) By Brother HENRY SMITH P.M. No. 387 :—

"That this Grand Lodge is of opinion that the leasing of any property of Grand Lodge, except for a very limited period, is, under any circumstances, highly objectionable, and may prove, as in the cases of the three leases now existing extremely inconvenient, and that the question of rent is quite a secondary consideration compared with the retention of full control of the premises and the tenants of Grand Lodge. And this Grand Lodge decides on the preservation of the Antient Temple in Great Queen Street, and that it be immediately restored, the cost to be paid out of the funds received from the Fire Insurance Offices: and further, that no extensive building operations be undertaken until the expiration of the lease on Bacon's Hotel—which will afford a favourable opportunity for the consideration of a comprehensive scheme for an additional Hall, and the re-arrangement of the premises of Grand Lodge."

(5) By V.W. Brother Lieut.-Col. JOHN CREATON, Past Grand Treasurer :—

"That the sum of £70 be given from the Fund of General Purposes; that the money be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the 'Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution of Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons,' to supply the inmates of the Institution at Croydon with coals during the winter season."

(6) By Brother EDWIN T. BUDDEN, P.M. No. 622 :—

In the event of Article 80 of Revise of Book of Constitutions not being confirmed, to move that the Article shall stand as follows:—"80.—A Provincial or District Grand Lodge consists of the Provincial or District Grand Master, the Present and Past Provincial or District Grand Officers; the Provincial or District Grand Stewards for the year; the Master, Past Masters and Wardens of all Lodges in the Province or District; and Past Masters of any Lodge under the English Constitution, if Members of Grand Lodge. But no Brother can be a Member of a Provincial or District Grand Lodge unless he is a subscribing Member of a Lodge within such Province or District."

(7) By Brother JOHN E. LE FEUVRE P.M. No. 130 :—

To move that in Article 119 of the Revision of Book of Constitutions the following words be added in brackets after the words "Regular Lodge," viz.:—

"This qualification is only essential in the case of a petition for a new Lodge in England."

(8) By V.W. Brother Rev. CHARLES WILLIAM ARNOLD, P.G. Chaplain :—

In the event of Article 186 of the Revision of the Book of Constitutions not being confirmed, to move that the following words, "Every such Member, if an installed Master, may, by a vote of the Lodge, have a position assigned to him amongst the Past Masters of the Lodge, provided that he has not ceased subscribing to a Lodge for twelve months," be substituted for the words, "Every such joining Member, if a Past Master, shall have the rank of a Past Master of the Lodge, ranking next after the then Junior Past Master and the Worshipful Master of such Lodge, provided that he has not ceased subscribing to a Lodge for twelve months," and that the paragraph do now stand as so amended.

(9) By W. Brother HENRY C. TOMBS, P.G.D. :—

In the event of Article 130 of the Revision of Book of Constitutions not being confirmed, to move, to omit clause added by Special Grand Lodge in June, to follow the words "antient usage," and instead thereof to insert the following:—"If in any Lodge it should become impossible to hold either or both of such meetings upon the day named in the Bye Laws for that purpose, the Grand Master, and in Provinces and Districts the Provincial and District Grand Master, may grant a dispensation for the holding of such meetings, or either of them, upon a day not more than seven days before or after that fixed by the Bye Laws, which day shall for all purposes be deemed the regular day of meeting," and that the paragraph do now stand as so amended.

(10). By R.W. Brother The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PRINSEP D.G.M. Bengal :—

To move that in Article 190 the following words be added after the word "Fees," viz.—"in England, nor for less than three guineas, exclusive of Registration and Certificate fees, abroad."

(11). By V.W. Sir JOHN B. MONCKTON President Board General Purposes :—

To move—"That in any case where an amendment to any rule provided for in the Revise of the Book of Constitutions shall have been carried at the Special Meetings of Grand Lodge in June and August last, but shall not be confirmed at a subsequent meeting of Grand Lodge, the law shall stand as proposed in the Revised Book of Constitutions and without such amendment."

(12). By Brother EDWIN T. BUDDEN P.M. No. 622 :—

To move—"That the regulations as to Masonic Funerals contained in page 136 of the present edition Book of Constitutions (1873) stand part of the Revised Edition."

(13). By W. Brother THOMAS W. TEW S.G.D. :—

To move—That in Art. 129 of the Revise of the Book of Constitutions the following words be added at the end of the paragraph:—"Except that of Treasurer."

(14). By V.W. Brother Rev. JOHN STUDHOLME BROWNRIGG P.G.C. :

To move—To omit in Article 186, Revise of the Book of Constitutions, the words "ranking next" to end, and to insert "but junior to all who at that time shall have" or at any future time may be installed in the Chair of that Lodge."

(15). By V.W. Brother Rev. HERBERT G. MORSE G.C. :—

To move—To insert in Article 146, Revise of the Book of Constitutions, before the word "present" the words "past or."

Name of Brother nominated for Election to the Office of Senior Vice-President of the Lodge of Benevolence.

Brother JAMES BRETT P.G.P.

Names of the Brethren nominated for Election to the Office of Junior Vice-President of the Lodge of Benevolence.

Brother HENRY GARROD P.M. 749.
JAMES H. MATTHEWS P.M. 143.
CHARLES ALEXANDER COTTEBRUNE P.G.P.

Names of Twelve Past Masters nominated to serve on the Lodge of Benevolence.

Brother GEORGE POLE BRITTEN	183
THOMAS CULL	1446
CHARLES DAIRY	141
HENRY GARROD	749
GEORGE P. GILLARD	657
CHARLES F. HOGARD	205
WILLIAM MANN	186
HENRY McPHERSON	890
JOHN NOBLE	975
WILLIAM H. PERRYMAN	3
FREDERICK R. SPAULL	1768
EDWARD FRANCIS STORR	22

And none others were nominated.

List of Lodges for which Warrants have been granted by the M.W. Grand Master since the last Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge :—

No. 2016.—The Shalden Lodge, Alton, Hants.
2017.—The Duke of Portland Lodge, Nottingham.
2018.—The Nipal Lodge, Gorakhpur, Bengal.
2019.—The Crook Lodge, Crook, Durham.
2020.—The St. Botolph's Lodge, Aldersgate Street.
2021.—The Queen's Westminster Lodge, 8A Red Lion Square.
2022.—The Haven Lodge, Ealing.

The "Freemasons' Calendar and Pocket Book" for 1884 is now ready, and can be had at the Grand Secretary's Office, Freemasons' Hall, London, price 2s, bound in roan.

The regular Convocation of the North London Chapter of Improvement was held at the Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, on Thursday, 29th ult., at eight o'clock. Comps. Gregory occupied the chair of Z., R. Bird H., Sparrow J., Radcliffe S.N., Knight P.S. This Chapter is being well attended by R. A. Masons from all parts of London and its surroundings.

FUNERALS.
Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON,
COFFIN MAKERS & UNDERTAKERS,
17 NEWCASTLE STREET, STRAND, W.C.
And at 30 FOREST HILL ROAD, PECKHAM RYE, S.E.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 1st DECEMBER.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
142—St. Thomas, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1559—New Cross, New Cross Hall, New Cross
1572—Carnarvon, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
1622—Rose, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1949—Brixton, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
R.A. 975—Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge

1382—Royal Albert Edward, Market Hall, Rothill
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
1466—Hova Ecclesia, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton
R.A. 811—Yarborough, Old Ship Hotel Brighton

MONDAY, 3rd DECEMBER.

12—Fortitude and Old Cumberland, 129 Leadenhall-street
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
25—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
69—Unity, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincolns Inn Fields
72—Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
83—United Lodge of Prudence, Albion, Aldersgate-street
144—St. Luke, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
188—Joppa, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
256—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1319—Asaph, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds, Putney, at 8. (Instruction)
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road
1669—Royal Leopold, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 91—Regularity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1056—Victoria, Masons' Hall, Mason'-avenue
M.M. 224—Menatschin, Criterion, Piccadilly

37—Anchor and Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Church Institute, Bolton-le-Moors
53—Royal Sussex, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard-street, Bath
119—Sun, Square, and Compasses, Freemasons' Hall, College-st., Whitehaven
133—Harmony, Ship Hotel, Faversham
154—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
156—Harmony, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
199—Peace and Harmony, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover
236—York, Masonic Hall, York
338—Vitruvian, Royal Hotel, Ross, Herefordshire
381—Harmony and Industry, Smalley's Hotel, Market street, Over Darwen
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
395—Guy, Crown Hotel, Leamington Priors
431—St. George, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, N. Shields
441—Three Grand Principles, Red Lion Hotel, Potty Curry, Cambridge
478—Churchhill, Masonic Hall, Oxford
482—St. James's, Masonic Rooms, Wretham Road, Handsworth, Staffordshire
507—St. Cybi, Town Hal, Holyhead
822—St. Cuthbergs, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
850—St. Oswald, Town Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire
1009—Shakspeare, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
1045—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham, Cheshire
1050—Gundulph, King's Head Hotel, Rochester
1051—Rowley, Athenæum, Lancaster
1077—Wilton, Red Lion Inn, Blackley, Lancashire
1108—Royal Wharfedale, Private Room, Boroughgate, Otley, Yorks
1124—St. Oswald, Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Oswestry
1180—Forward, Masonic Rooms, New Hall-street, Birmingham
1211—Goderich, Masonic Hall, Gt. George-street, Leeds
1239—Wentworth, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1302—De Warren, Masonic Hall, White Swan Hotel, Halifax
1380—Skelmersdale, Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, Liverpool
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1519—Albert Edward, Albion Hotel, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington
1573—Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Caer-street, Swansea
1578—Merlin, New Inn Hotel, Pontypridd, South Wales
1676—St. Nicholas, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
1798—Zion, Hulme Town Hall, Manchester
R.A. 106—Sun, Royal Beacon Hotel, Exmouth
R.A. 312—Britannia, Masonic Hall, John Street, West Cliff, Whitby
R.A. 380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley
R.A. 904—Watford, Freemasons' Hall, Watford
R.A. 874—Holmesdale, Royal Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells
M.M. 2—Phœnix, 110 High Street, Portsmouth
R.C.—Skelmersdale, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

TUESDAY, 4th DECEMBER.

Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
7—Royal York of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
9—Albion, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
18—Old Dundee, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst.)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
101—Temple, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
141—Faith, Queen Anne's Restaurant, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park Station, at 8. (Instruction)
166—Union, Criterion, W.
172—Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
217—Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
765—St. James, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
869—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst).
1257—Grosvenor, Freemasons' Hall, Gt. Queen-street, W.C.
1259—Duke of Edinburgh, Cape of Good Hope Tavern, Commercial Road
1261—Golden Rule, Café Royal, Regent-street, W
1298—Royal Standard, Club, Upper-street, Islington
1419—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1490—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1581—Kennington, Horns Tavern, Kennington
1583—Friends in Council, 33 Golden-square
1597—Anerley, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
1144—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7, (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, Woolwich
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Walthamstow
1693—Kingsland, Old Cock Tavern, Highbury-corner, Islington
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 169—Temperance, White Swan Tavern, Deptford
R.A. 1305—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)

70—St. John, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymou
103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.
124—Marquis of Granby, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham
158—Adams, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
209—Etonian, Masonic Hall, Windsor
226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
265—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
315—Royal York, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
364—Cambrian, Masonic Hall, Neath.
393—St. David, Masons' Hall, The Parade, Berwick
493—Royal Lebanon, Spread Eagle, Gloucester
558—Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone.
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
685—Northumberland, Assembly Rooms, Westgate-road, Newcastl
702—Sherborne, Subscription Rooms, Stroud, Gloucestershire
734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Bridlington Quay.
794—Warden, Royal Hotel, Sutton Coldfield
804—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant.
847—Fortescue, Manor House, Honiton, Devon.
948—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
995—Furness, Masonic Hall, Ulverston.
1002—Skiddaw, Lodge Room, Market-place, Cockermouth.
1134—Newall, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
1244—Marwood, Freemasons' Hall, Redcar.
1322—Waverley, Caledonia Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1336—Square and Compass, Corn Exchange, Wrexham.
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 6. (Instruction.)
1488—St. Eleth, Castle Hotel, Amlwch, Anglesea
1674—Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Bank Buildings, Sussax Street, Rhyl
1750—Coleridge, Sandringham House, Clevedon.
R.A. 203—St. John of Jerusalem, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
R.A. 600—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
R.A. 645—Humphrey Cheetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper Street, Manchester
R.A. 903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, Gosport
R.A. 1031—Fletcher, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
R.A. 1611—Eboracum, Queen's Hotel, York
M.M. 11—Joppa, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead
M.M. 69—United Service, Assembly Rooms, Brompton, Chatham.
M.M. 115—Bedford, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
M.M. 161—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

WEDNESDAY, 5th DECEMBER.

Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, Freemasons' Hall
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
224—United Strength, Prince Alfred, Pelhamdale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
511—Zetland, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, D'an Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Barlett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds Hotel, Up. Richmond-rd. S.W.
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palace St. Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1687—The Rothesay, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's Inn Fields
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 1569—St. Dunstan's, Anderton's Hotel, E.C.
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

74—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
298—Harmony, Masonic Rooms, Ann-street, Rochdale
326—Moira, Freemasons' Hall, Park-street, Bristol
327—Wigton St. John, Lion and Lamb, Wigton
406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
429—Royal Navy, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
611—Marches, Old Rectory, Ludlow
645—Humphrey Cheetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
674—Earl Ellesmere, Church Hotel, Kersley, Farnworth, near Bolton.
838—Franklin, Peacock and Royal Hotel, Boston
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
992—St. Thomas, Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton
1010—Kingston, Masonic Hall, Worship-street, Hull
1013—Royal Victoria, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland. (Instruction.)
1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Green-street, Derby
1091—Erme, Erme House, Ivybridge, Devon
1167—Alnwick, Masonic Hall, Clayport-street, Alnwick
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
1274—Earl of Durham, Freemasons' Hall, Chester-le-Street
1323—Talbot, Masonic Rooms, Wind-street, Swansea
1335—Lindsay, 20 King-street, Wigan
1351—Marquis of Lorne, Masonic Rooms, Leigh, Lancashire
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst)
1363—Tyndall, Town Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester
1431—St. Alphege, George Hotel, Solihull
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hall (Instruction)
1620—Marlborough, Derby Hall, The Brook, Liverpool
1842—St. Leonards, Clarence Rooms, St. Leonard's-on-Sea
1903—Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
R.A. 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George Street, Leeds
R.A. 360—Limestone Rock, Swan and Royal Hotel, Clitheroe

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R.A. 477—Fidelity, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead
R.A. 1248—Denison, Grand Hotel, Scarborough
M.M. 38—Furness, Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness
M.M. 56—Temperance, Masonic Hall, Todmorden

THURSDAY, 6th DECEMBER.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Lewlenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street.
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
192—Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street
227—Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street
231—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
538—La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Couch and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
822—Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1178—Perfect Ashlar, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1351—St. Clement Danes, 265 Strand
1361—United Service, Greyhound, Richmond
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up. St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
1672—Mornington, London Tavern, Fenchurch-street
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct).
1772—Pimlico, Morpeth Arms Tavern, Millbank
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 2—St. James's, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 9—Moriah, The Albion, Aldersgate Street
R.A. 174—Sincerity, Cheshire Cheese Tavern, Crutched Friars
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 1716—All Saints, Vestry Hall, Fairfield Road, Bow
M.M. 197—Studholme, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)

24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle.
31—United Industrious, Masonic Room, Canterbury
38—Union, Council Chamber, Chichester
41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard-street, Bath
50—Knights of Malta, George Hotel, Hinckley, Leicestershire
123—Lennox, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
254—Trinity, Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry
266—Naphtali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood
269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn
289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
294—Constitutional, Assembly Rooms, Beverley, Yorks
295—Combermere Union, Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield
300—Minerva, Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne
309—Harmony, Red Lion, Fareham
317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
360—Pomert, Abington Street, Northampton.
419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel Wolverhampton.
425—Cestrian, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester
446—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.
509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton, Durham.
637—Portland, Masonic Rooms, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Ballring-lane, Great Grimsby
913—Pattison, Lord Raglan Tavern, Plumstead
974—Pentalpha, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
1012—Prince of Wales, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
1063—Malling Abbey, Bear Inn, West Malling, Kent
1074—Underley, Masonic Room, Market-place, Kirkby Lonsdale
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1231—Savile, Royal Hotel, Elland
1282—Ancholme, Foresters' Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire
1284—Brent, Globe Hotel, Topsham, Devonshire
1304—Olive Union, Masonic Hall, Horncastle, Lincolnshire
1367—Beaminster Manor, White Hart Hotel, Beaminster
1384—Equity, Alfords Chambers, Widnes
1473—Bootle, Town Hall, Bootle, Lancashire
1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich
1504—Red Rose of Lancaster, Starkie's Arms Hotel, Padiham, near Burnley
1513—Friendly, King's Head Hotel, Barnsley
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1639—Watling-street, Cock Hotel, Stoney Stratford, Bucks
1807—Loyal Wye, Builth, Breconshire
1829—Burrell, George Hotel, Shoreham
R.A. 187—Charity, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 384—St. John, Bulls Head Inn, Bolton
R.A. 429—Thanet, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
R.A. 581—Rectitude, Corporation Hotel, Tipping-st., Ardwick, Openshaw, Man
R.A. 758—Bridgwater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
R.A. 998—Welchpool, Board Room, Railway Station, Welchpool
M.M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

FRIDAY, 7th DECEMBER.

Metropolitan Masonic Benevolent Association, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 8.30.
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
706—Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
890—Hornsey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
1288—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Metropolitan Societies Asylum, Balls Pond Road
1627—Royal Kensington, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1815—Penge, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 10—Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Lewlenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 259—Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
M.M. 8—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.

44—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
81—Doric, Private Room, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate
219—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.
242—St. George, Guildhall, Doncaster.
306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
443—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Peterborough
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.
539—St. Matthew, Dragon Hotel, Walsall.
574—Loyal Berkshire of Hope, White Hart Hotel, Newbury
601—St. John, Wrekin Hotel, Wellington, Salop
680—Sefton, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
709—Invicta, Bank-street Hall, Ashford
837—De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
839—Royal Gloucestershire, Bell Hotel, Gloucester
998—Welchpool, Railway Station, Welchpool
1086—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
1333—Athelstan, Town Hall, Atherstone, Warwick.
1387—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton Cum Hardy
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1528—Fort, Masonic Hall, Newquay, Cornwall.
1557—Albert Edward, Bush Hotel, Hexham.
1561—Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Edward-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.
1648—Prince of Wales, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.
1694—Gosforth, Freemasons' Hall, High street, Gosforth
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
R.A. 170—All Souls', Masonic Hall, Weymouth
R.A. 359—Peace, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton

SATURDAY, 8th DECEMBER.

108—London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
174—Phœnix, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
176—Caveac, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1426—The Great City, Cannon Street Hotel
1612—West Middlesex, The Institute, Ealing
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1671—Mizpah, Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street
1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1928—Gallery, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton
1964—Clerkenwell, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8

308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
R.A. 1235—Phœnix of St. Ann, Court Hotel, Buxton

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Meeting held at Bro. Langdale's, the Jolly Farmer's, Southgate-road, N., on Saturday the 24th ult. Present—Bros. Gush W.M., Gellen S.W., Glass J.W., Parkes S.D., Ashton J.D., Flack I.G., Pearcy Preceptor, Galer Secretary, Fenner Treasurer; also Bros. Bullock, Dixie, Houghton, Schwabe, Chant, Williams, Weedon, Robinson, Pearcy, Moss, Ferrar, Manger, Jones, Wright, O'Donnell. The usual ceremonies were observed in opening the Lodge, and the minutes were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Schwabe being the candidate. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and the ceremony of installation rehearsed in a very excellent manner by Bro. Gush. Bro. Schwabe, of the Stanhope Lodge, No. 1269, was elected a member. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Bro. Gush for presiding in so efficient a manner. A widow of a deceased brother was relieved to the extent of £1 1s ont of the Lodge funds. This gift was supplemented by a considerable amount contributed by the brethren. Bro. Gellen will preside at the meeting this (Saturday) evening. Lodge was then closed and adjourned.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—Held at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, on 27th ult. Bros. Stewart W.M., C. Lorkin S.W., Brasted J.W., Robinson S.D., Olley J.D., Smyth I.G., F. Carr Secretary, Wallington Preceptor; also Bros. Cushing, Hunt, Little, Banister, T. Clark, Allen, Baker, Watkinson, Webb, Barlow, Creasey, Catling, Baveystock and others. Lodge was opened in due form. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was opened in the second and third degrees, and resumed the first, when the following brethren assisted the W.M. to work the Fifteen Sections. First Lecture—Bros. Watkinson, Robinson, Catlin, T. Clark. Christian, Lorkin, Stewart. Second Lecture—Bros. Smyth, Webb, Brasted, C. Lorkin, E. J. Allen. Third Lecture—Bros. F. Carr, Catling, Wallington. Bros. Barlow, Baveystock and Creasey, of the Loyalty Lodge, No. 1607, were elected members, and honorary membership of the Lodge was conferred on Bro. Stewart for presiding on the occasion. Lodge was then closed and adjourned.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—On Monday, at Bro. Baker's, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N. Present—Bros. Forge P.M. 1950 W.M. 619 W.M., Hurdell W.M. 1348 S.W., Western J.W., Collingridge Secretary, Defriez Senior Deacon, Goddard J.D., Trewinnard P.M. Preceptor, Treadwell I.G.; also Past Masters T. J. Casworth, Osborn, and several other brethren. After preliminaries the ceremony of installation was rehearsed by Bro. Forge, Bro. Hurdell acting as candidate. After the ceremony the newly-installed Master was saluted, and he invested his Officers. Bro. Forge delivered the various charges exceedingly well, and a cordial vote of thanks to him was ordered to be recorded on the minutes. Lodge was closed, and adjourned till Monday, 3rd December, when Bro. Jordan will preside.

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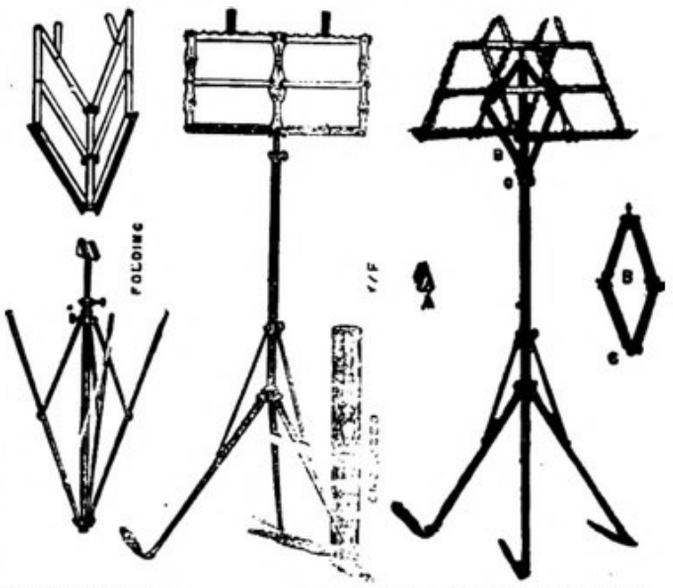

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THE QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION OF GRAND LODGE.

IT is fortunate that Grand Lodge meetings are rarely so well attended as was the one held on Wednesday night, at Freemasons' Hall, or a grave scandal would arise. To cram 1200 brethren into a space calculated to hold about half the number, was beyond the skill of the executive, the result being a crowded room, discomfort, and a somewhat maimed ceremonial. Not only was the great banquetting hall crammed, but the gallery over the entrance was filled, as well as rooms adjoining the improvised Temple. This large room really belongs to the hotel, and there were many signs that it either had been, or was about to be, used for a Scottish gathering. Over the main entrance door was a banner, on which was inscribed, "Welcome to the Marquis of Lorne," and on the walls were bannerets, containing shields, bearing the devices of Scottish noblemen. There was little to suggest the purpose to which the hall was to be devoted on Wednesday night until the brethren began to assemble, which they did very early, and then the character of the meeting was put beyond doubt, and the scene soon became animated and interesting. The doors of Grand Lodge were closed long before the time appointed for the commencement of business, and those who had no special right to admission had to be content with a seat up aloft or in an adjoining room. It was with difficulty that a passage was made for the procession of Grand Officers to the platform. On the appearance of the Pro Grand Master Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon, a cheer went up, which was renewed when he took the Grand Master's chair. He was supported by Bro. the Earl of Limerick as Deputy Grand Master, by Bro. W. W. B. Beach, Prov. G.M. Hants., Bro. General J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., Prov. G.M. Surrey, and a host of eminent brethren, who filled the dais. Bro. the Earl of Milltown, Senior Grand Warden, occupied his appointed chair, and Bro. the Right Hon. Col. Stanley, Grand Junior Warden, presided in the south. The Pro Grand Master took in the situation at a glance, and his experience and thoughtfulness enabled him to meet the difficulty that presented itself at the outset. Order followed the sound of the gavel, and the Pro Grand Master, in a clear voice, welcomed the brethren, especially those who had come from a distance to take part in the proceedings. This reference to the country brethren had an excellent effect upon them, and his after remarks put the whole assembly in good humour, and satisfied their sense of justice. He reminded them that it was impossible to accommodate all who had assembled on that occasion within the four walls of the Temple, and that exceptional circumstances needed exceptional treatment. The brethren who had come to record their votes were not to be deprived of their privileges nor denied the opportunity of satisfying their consciences; he had, therefore, arranged that overflow gatherings should be held in other rooms, to whom would be submitted the resolutions discussed and agreed upon in Grand Lodge, and the collective vote would determine what resolutions should be carried. There would be no discussion allowed out of Grand Lodge, but effect would be given to all motions as if the brethren had met in one room. That was the best arrangement that could be made on the spur of the moment for a difficulty for which he was in no way responsible. The remarks of the Pro Grand Master were received with great satisfaction, and business proceeded with less friction than might fairly have been anticipated.

The minutes of the Quarterly Communication, held on the 5th September, having been read and confirmed, the first conflict of the evening began in real earnest. On the motion of Bro. the Earl of Limerick, the minutes of the two Special Grand Lodges held on the 29th June and 8th August respectively, were taken as read. The motion for the confirmation of the minutes in their entirety was rejected by an overwhelming majority, and the points of objection were taken in detail. We do not intend to go fully into all the matters discussed; it is not necessary if our readers will refer to the agenda paper that appeared in last week's issue, and follow the results as now recorded. Bro. Budden succeeded in getting Article 80 of the Revised Rules nonconfirmed, and in carrying the one he had substituted. Bros. Le Feuvre and Tombs were equally successful with their motions. The same was the case with the resolutions that stood in the names of Bros. the Hon. Mr. Justice Prinseps, Sir John B. Monckton (No. 11), and Rev. Herbert G. Morse. Bro. Prinseps had no difficulty in convincing Grand Lodge that if English Freemasonry is to hold its own in India, the fees must not be in excess of those charged under other jurisdictions. Bro. Budden's resolution (No. 12) was lost, as was also Bro. Tew's (No. 13.) The tug of war came after Article 18 of the Revised Rules, referring to the status of Past Masters, had been nonconfirmed. Bro. the Rev. C. W. Arnold moved the resolution standing in his name, to the effect that a joining Past Master may, by a vote of the Lodge, have a position assigned to him among the Past Masters of the Lodge, provided he has complied with the usual conditions as to subscriptions. He set forth the arguments with which the brethren are now familiar in a clear, forcible, and very temperate speech. The motion was vigorously assailed by Bro. Sir John B. Monckton, and, after a sharp but short debate, it was put and lost by a very large majority, whereat there was a great shout. The Pro Grand Master stated that in consequence of the vote just taken, the resolution, notice of which had been given by Bro. Rev. J. S. Brownrigg, could not be put. Thus ended the long fight over the question of the status of Past Masters, which at one time threatened to become a serious cause of disturbance. We are not sure now that mischief will not arise out of the course that has been adopted. We presume the question stands just where it did in the old Book of Constitutions, and that some Lodges will continue the doubtful practice of giving honour to joining Past Masters, taking it for granted that what is not expressly forbidden is tacitly permitted. It seems almost impossible that those provincial brethren, who fought so ardently, and at one time so successfully, for their view of the question, will be content with the present aspect of matters, but we trust that, as loyal Masons, they will accept the decision that has been arrived at, and bide their time when a more favourable opportunity may arise for them. Although defeated on this question, they had their success later on. Bro. Fenn

EPPS'S (GRATEFUL COMFORTING) COCOA

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moved that Article 209, referring to the responsibility of a Lodge for the arrears of a joining member due to the Lodge from which he had been excluded, be nonconfirmed, on the ground that other rules met the case. The motion was lost. Bro. H. H. Riach, S.W. 1118, moved the nonconfirmation of Article 297, carried at the instance of Bro. Lord Holmesdale, and which provided that the blue collars should be worn under the Provincial Grand Collars. Bro. Riach contended for the priority of the light blue collar, and Grand Lodge, by a very large vote, endorsed his view. Bro. Sir John Monckton then moved that the Revised Book of Constitutions be confirmed as a whole, which was carried amid strong manifestations of approval. The Pro Grand Master remarked that he had the satisfaction to state that the vote had been carried without contradiction, meaning that the new rules had received the unanimous assent of the brethren present.

Bro. Major Harding, P.M. 231, nominated H.R.H. Bro. the Prince of Wales as Grand Master for the ensuing year, and gave notice that he should formally move his re-appointment at the next Quarterly Court of Communication. The brief remarks of Bro. Harding were cordially received, and the fate of his motion is not only a foregone conclusion, but a most agreeable anticipation.

Bros. John Derby Allcroft and Horace Brooks Marshall were nominated for the office of Grand Treasurer. Some doubt was felt whether the nominations could be made at that meeting, but the Pro Grand Master observed that, as the new rules had been passed, he was of opinion that they were in order. We presume it will be competent to nominate any other brother for this post of honour between this and the next Quarterly Communication, but probably the better plan would be to limit the contest to two brethren—that is, if the friends of Bro. Allcroft persist in running him,—one being the present holder of the office, and the other a brother equally eligible, such as we take Bro. Marshall to be. We cannot help feeling that the promotors of Bro. Allcroft's candidature are taking an unwise course in setting up a claim to the monopoly of an honorary office, against an understanding well understood, if not expressed, in a formal manner.

Bro. James Brett P.G.P. having been nominated Senior Vice-President of the Lodge of Benevolence, he was elected unopposed. There was a contest for the post of Junior Vice-President, which resulted as follows: Brother C. A. Cottebrune P.G.P.—322, Bro. J. H. Matthews P.M. 143—237, Bro. H. Garrod P.M. 749—207, Bro. Cottebrune was therefore elected. The names of the Twelve Past Masters elected to serve on the Lodge of Benevolence will be found in the Agenda paper already referred to. The grants recommended, amounting to £645, were confirmed.

The report of the Board of General Purposes was taken as read, was received and entered on the minutes, and the action recommended agreed to.

The despatch of business, considering the crowded state of the Hall and the many inconveniences attendant thereon, had been excellent up to this period, thanks to the tact and good management of the Pro G. Master, nor was it now to be hindered by any unseemly wrangling or opposition. Nevertheless, the subject of the re-building of the Temple was approached with some apprehension, nor was this feeling lessened by the speech Bro. Sir John Monckton made in moving the resolution (No. 2) which stood in his name. Virtually it proposed to embody in action the report of the Special Building Committee, and although this view was challenged, it was generally accepted that the mover, as Chairman of that Committee, had at least the courage of his convictions, and was prepared to recommend that the costly scheme suggested by the Committee should be carried out. Bro. Sir John Monckton claimed to act in his own personality, and not as a member of the Committee, which was defunct. He referred in detail to what had been done, and in the course of his remarks observed that Messrs. Spiers and Pond, so far from seeking any alteration, desired nothing better than to be left alone. Brother Raynham Stewart seconded the motion. Then Bro. G. E. Webster moved the amendment (No. 3) that stood in his name. He made a temperate and well-argued speech, and was received with such approval as to make it an augury of success. Bro. Havers seconded the amendment in a speech that completely settled the fate of the motion. Without being personally offensive, it was as strong a rebuke as could well be administered. He pointed out that Grand Lodge were asked to lay out £30,000 from which the Craft was to get no advantage. He alluded to the recommendations of the Special Building Committee, such as the enlarging of the Temple, the building of a new banquetting hall, removing the kitchen to the top of the building, converting the present kitchen into a supper room, and the purchase of Bacon's Hotel, and observed that although they would get an increased rental of £800 per annum, they would lose £350 received from Mr. Bacon, thus reducing the total increase per annum to £450, being about one and a quarter per cent. upon the outlay. He ventured to say that no business man in the City would enter upon such a speculation. He was well acquainted with the cost of Freemasons' Hall, from experience. The original outlay was £27,000, and in exchange they got £5,000 premium, which reduced the capital cost to £22,000. At first they received £1,200 a year rental, afterwards increased to £1,800, but subsequently reduced to the original sum; why he did not know. They got then seven per cent. for their outlay, and now it was proposed to lay out £30,000 for no real advantage, to say the least, with the prospect of getting one and a quarter per cent. for their money. Bro. Havers objected to granting a lease for fifty years, and said that all experience was against erecting immense halls in which people could not hear. The old Temple was large enough for all ordinary purposes, and he hoped that the brethren would pause before sanctioning an outlay, the extent of which was only problematical. Those familiar with building operations did not need to be told that estimates were generally exceeded, and if the outlay of £30,000 was sanctioned Grand Lodge might find that it was necessary to supplement it with nearly as much again. There was no answer to this speech, and Bro. Webster's amendment, with the exception of the last sentence referring to the leasing of property belonging to Grand Lodge, which was withdrawn, was carried with loud cheers. This was looked upon as a victory for the country members, who have worked so assiduously in this matter, and may be regarded as a set-off to their defeat with regard to the status of Past Masters' question. Bro. Havers then moved that the Special Building Committee be re-appointed to carry out the resolution arrived at, and that the following brethren be added to the Committee:—Bro. T. W. Tew S.G.D. Dep. G.M. West Riding of Yorkshire, Bro. Clement Royds, and Bro. Sir Jabez Goldney, M.P., Dep. P.G.M. Wiltshire. We believe this motion was agreed to; if so, it was *sub silentio*, for it certainly was not put, although there could be no doubt as to its acceptance. The proposition was well received, especially by the Provincial members, who could see in it a further recognition of themselves as an important factor in Masonic affairs. Bro. Stevens' motion (No. 1) was rejected by an overwhelming majority, and Bro. Smith withdrew his resolution, although he was informed that it could not be put, as ten o'clock had arrived and no fresh business could then be entered upon. There was a motion by Bro. Lieut.-Colonel Creaton relative to the granting of £70 for providing the Institution at Croydon with coals during the winter, but it was not put. We presume the money will be taken from the Fund of General Purposes, and an indemnity asked for at a future meeting.

As will be seen from the foregoing, the business transacted was of a very onerous character, and although we have already called attention to the tact and judgment displayed by the Pro Grand Master, we cannot refrain from again saying that but for his courtesy and firmness, his knowledge of the conduct of public business, and his unwearied exertions, it would have been impossible to get through the work. Notwithstanding the inconvenience endured by most of those present, good feeling prevailed, and a disposition existed to overcome the difficulties that presented themselves. In this matter, too, the officers exerted their influence with praiseworthy diligence, and deserve all credit for their courtesy and efficiency.

Our space is filled, and we cannot enter upon the question of the reinstatement of the Temple in its details. The course is somewhat cleared by the action already determined upon, but there yet remain matters of interest that ought not to be overlooked. There is the library and museum question, the portrait gallery, and improvements in the Temple. We fear that these things will be overlooked, and that simple rebuilding will be entered upon only. At present, however, we must defer further reference.

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THE MASONIC ELECTIONS.

IN the Masonic as in the profane world the largest throngs of individuals are congregated at an election season. It would seem, at first thought, as though in Masonry it ought to be otherwise; that the current business of the Craft, and the frequent specially interesting proceedings, should attract a large proportion of the membership at the various meetings prior to "election night"; but when we reflect that, after all, the most weighty consideration is, Who shall rule the Fraternity, in its various Masonic bodies? it seems right and proper that the December meeting should draw together the largest number of members. There is no reason, of course, why they should remain away in January, and thereafter, but there is every reason why they should be present in December. The officers of a Masonic body to a large degree stand for the body itself; it is judged by their conduct, it is measured by their ability. If the W.M. be a thoroughly competent and estimable Freemason, he ensures for the Lodge over which he presides a year of concord and prosperity. Brethren should remember this before they determine how they shall cast their votes. The question should not so much be, will my *friend* be elected? as, will one be elected who will be an *honour* to the Lodge, a credit to the Fraternity, a capable worker, and a generally efficient officer.

For better or worse, "election night" is one that draws out many of the stay-at-homes. They come in throngs. Sometimes they are so little known as to require introduction all around—the Secretary and a few of the older members only knowing them. These brethren should be *very* careful how they vote. Some of them go at the request of personal friends, who expect their votes; others go on general principles, to observe once a year what is doing in the Lodge, and to vote for "the best man" for Junior Warden. After all, to the majority, this is the vital question "Who shall be Junior Warden?" Here, we submit, they beg the question. The most important consideration is, "who shall be W.M.?" The J.W. is only a prospective W.M., and until he becomes such, rarely takes part in the government of the Lodge. The fact should never be lost sight of that the Lodge is a microcosm—a little world, *imperium in imperio;* and most important of all is that it should be wisely and ably governed. The Master should have a governing head and a governing hand, be able to think, decide, and act promptly, be skilled in ruling men as well as making Masons. If such a brother has been presiding over you during the present Masonic year, you cannot do better, nor so well, as to re-elect him for the succeeding term. In the Grand Lodge it has long been customary to have the Grand Officers each serve for two terms in their respective stations, and it would be well for subordinate Lodges to adopt the custom in every case in which their officers have served them diligently, faithfully and skilfully. Ordinarily a W.M. goes out of office just as he has become thoroughly fitted for exercising the prerogatives of his station for the best advantage of the Fraternity. The practised worker and presiding officer must step down, as soon as he has qualified himself for the most skilful performance of his duties. This ought not to be. We trust to see the day come, and it will be a fortunate one for Freemasonry, when the *rule* shall be that the officers of a subordinate Lodge shall be re-elected, where they have proved efficient in their respective stations. Rotation in office when pushed to an extreme becomes injudicious. At an early period, in this jurisdiction, and generally also in other jurisdictions, all the officers of a Lodge were elected *twice a year*, prior to each St. John's Day. How absurd was this paltry six months service! How little did the practice thus attained qualify the officers for the best service of the Craft! A year's service does but little more, while two years' service, in meritorious cases, would redound in every way to the benefit of the Fraternity. Brethren, make a break in the present custom, for it is more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

But, supposing a *new* J.W. is to be selected, whom shall he be? He should be a brother who not only promises well, but has been seen to perform well. He should have already served his Lodge in a subordinate capacity. While exercising the duties of his place, he should have displayed that manliness, energy, whole-heartedness, and manifest ability to do something better in a more responsible position, so as to at once indicate to his brethren that he is worthy of promotion. Then again it sometimes happens that an old member, who has often served the Lodge, in and out of season, but who modestly has kept himself always in the background at the election season, deserves to be honoured. Whoever it is, let his merit speak for him, let his manifest ability command your votes. Above all, see to it that you do not elevate one whose electioneering skill is his predominant ability. Of course every brother may acquaint his personal friends with his willingness to serve as an officer, but this is a very different matter from making a canvass of all the voters, by himself or his friends. Again and again has electioneering been decided to be un-masonic. The most competent, high-minded brethren will not resort to it. When a comparative stranger solicits your vote, it is always safe to say no, and vote against him. He has yet to learn a radical truth in Masonry, that merit is the only passport to official station. We trust that such care will be exercised in the choice of officers in all our Masonic bodies at this season, that the ensuing year shall prove one of unalloyed prosperity.—*Keystone.*

THE OLD AND NEW.

ONE of the divinest qualities in man is his ability to love the old and the new. The Athenians whom Paul met, and who spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or hear some new thing, lived in the days of Athenian decay and ruin, and do not stand as fair specimens of the human family. That marvellous pageant of learning and art which passes before us at the mention of the name of that city, had marched along and had disappeared almost five hundred years before the Apostle walked the streets, which had once rumbled with the chariots of heroes, or had been marked with the steps of orators and philosophers. Paul knew Athens in its faded age. It had groups of idlers on each corner, and on the steps of each temple, and they loved to say and hear nothing except the sensation of the day. Had the Apostle lived when Socrates and Pericles and Xenophon, and thousands of great men and great women were living for every form of knowledge and for every art, he would have left us a different estimate of Athenian taste and customs. Perhaps in other lands and other times the desire to hear and to tell only some new thing may be a sign of a decaying country.

But was it not, and is it not, a mental merit to be eager for something new? Is not progress itself the fruit of this anxiety to meet with a new fact, or a new idea, or a new emotion? The negative answer is the better one to be given to such inquiries, for that is only a half-mind or a half-heart which looks to the new alone. All narrowness of thought and sentiment must be reckoned among the defects of man rather than among his virtues. To watch for only new appearances is to leave half of the spiritual sky unseen. It is as though one had hope and no memory. To seek ever to hear, or see, or possess some new thing is to make the soul undergo a great reduction of resources and happiness. The evil of the last days of Athens is the evil of our country, as truly, but not as widely. We have a limited number of citizens and strangers always who demand that each day bring them some new excitement. Not some new good or new duty, but the delight of something that had not hitherto come to pass. To these a day would be heavy as lead should it come only in the quiet dress of remembrance, or in the common toilet of simple time—time destitute of conflagration, or murder, or romance, or war, or calamity, public or private. Existence alone is not sweet—they ask for something startling. Could we reach some correct conviction as to this chase after the new, how ardent that chase should be; we should, beyond doubt, be able to lead lives of more scope and of less vicissitude. It is a rather dreadful thing to have our happiness or activity dependent upon a procession of startling events. This is a form of intemperance. Each year more novelties are demanded by this kind of demoralized soul. As the glutton, by his long devotion to his low appetite, increases his capacity and his hunger, and becomes at last as voracious as a carnivorous beast, so the mind can seek and love the new until half the days in the year are made dead days by the absence of amazing events. The gluttonous soul almost wishes some calamity would come, to somebody else, so as to disturb the becalmed

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sea of its life. To all these we can say: "Behold men gluttonous and wine-bibbers over things new."

Let us discuss our theme only in its relation to things spiritual. Let all else illustrate only the mingling of the new and old that must take place in the temple of worship. In the economy of earth the old and new are inseparable partners. Memory and hope are parts of one chain. The old doctrines are not something to be moved away from as society moves away from ignorance, and as famishing people move away from an exhausted country, but they are like old friends or old jewels, unaffected by time. The old truth must enter into the accumulated capital of each heart and seem to be always increasing by a high spiritual interest. The reason why so many clergymen are not to-day preaching the doctrines you heard in early life is because they assume that you are perfectly familiar with them and the arguments upon which they rest. The world of thought is so immense, so many questions are thrown upon society by its peculiar times, that pulpit and pew alike are borne onward by the current and discuss the topics of the hour, because there are not hours enough for a perpetual review of both the present and the past.

When a man plans a new house he does not give his thoughts to the earth which is to hold his home, and the heavens which are over it. He already has the globe and the sky, and now his mind turns towards a simple dwelling-house. He is not tired of earth and sky; he simply forgets them, so full of assurance on that point is his heart. The former pulpit, when building up its house each Sunday morning, assumed nothing, but always went back to the creation of all things from nothing, and having accounted for the existence of the world and the human race, it at last built up a little residence upon a few square feet of this terrestrial sphere. It revealed its affection for the past by going back to it each Sunday. But in those years creation was not far away. Science may have done us all a favour by placing the origin of things so far back that we clergymen are less willing to make a pilgrimage each sermon to a date so remote. But the fact of the creation is not the less noble or sublime because it is not made a perpetual starting point. The old, old story lies before the mind, the greatest in all record or dream. What can be more thrilling than that far-off horizon which was seen by the first man as marked out by the primeval forest or the primeval ocean? For there was a first ocean and a first wood and a first blue sky. And they appeared in company. For when our burning planet cooled off to such a degree that steam and vapours could condense, then soon came ocean and dews and rains; and then came vegetable life, and then came clear blue sky above. Thus, in rich companionship came the grand landscape of our world, made up of sky and cloud and water and hills and trees. And if you will look closely at the old picture you will see man appear and gaze at all in a spirit of joy and wonder. Some choose to note man as coming up from some inferior creature, but there seems little ground for such a marring of the old spectacle. The lowest forms of life known, the *protozoa*, the sponges, are the same to-day they were a million years ago; the roaches which ran and the snails which crawled in the far-off cycles of time are the roaches and snails which now run and crawl. A distinguished geologist of Montreal alludes with irony to the jump which the evolutions must make to produce from their monad the whale of the sea.

Reading all the recent arguments against evolution, many, once halting between two opinions, are giving up that theory as hopelessly lost. But passing by all variations of mode, and simply assuming a Creator, and at once there lies before us that sublime scene—the making of our world. No vision before man, unless it be the open gates of Paradise, can equal that old event—the rising up of this beautiful earth. With eyes thus turned toward the past, all the love of the new, such as moved the later Athenians, dies out in the heart, and the soul, lost in wonder, does not know which is the deeper mystery—the realm before the cradle of man, or the realm after his grave.—*Masonic Review.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Chest and Stomach Complaints.—The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison, and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component of the blood, and rendering the fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons in town and country. The directions for use enable every one to regulate the operations of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, valetudinarians, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

DOMATIC CHAPTER, No, 177.

THE usual meeting of this flourishing Chapter took place on Thursday, 22nd November, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, under the direction of Comp. F. Harrison M.E.Z., supported by Comp. T. Cubitt P.Z. as H., J. T. Briggs P.Z. as J., C. A. Cottebrune P.Z. S.E., T. Noton S.N., C. Buckhurst P.S., A. Hubbard 1st A.S., F. C. Austin 2nd A.S., and the well known and highly respected Comp. H. G. Buss P.Z. Treasurer. The business of the evening comprised the reading and confirming the minutes of the last convocation; Bro. H. Woods I.G. Acacia Lodge, No. 1309, Sheffield Club, Sheffield, proposed by Comp. T. Noton S.E., seconded by Comp. J. R. R. Lawrence P.Z.; Bros. W. Thomas 103 Talbot-road, Bayswater, W., J. H. Lewis 22 Great Portland-street, W., T. C. Thomas Osborne Villa Broughton-road, Acton, W., all of the Caxton Lodge, No. 1853, proposed by Comp. G. H. Hill P.Z., and seconded by Comp. C. A. Cottebrune P.Z. and S.E., were then balloted for, elected, and duly exalted into Royal Arch Masonry. After this lengthy business had been completed the Chapter was closed in the usual solemn manner, and the brethren retired to a sumptuous repast, which had been prepared in the well known manner of this favourite hostel. After the usual Loyal and Royal Arch toasts had been disposed of, the I.P.Z. rose to propose the health of the M.E.Z., to whose illness he alluded in a most sympathising manner, hoping the Comps. would overlook any little falling off in the working, as the M.E.Z. had hardly recovered his usual strength and vigour. The M.E.Z. in returning thanks said he was much obliged for the kindly feeling of the Comps., and hoped on a future occasion that no lapse should occur. He was very proud to say that in the Domatic Chapter there were no cliques, and that all was peace and good feeling. He next proposed, in a few suitable words, the health of the exaltees, and hoped that they would prove useful additions to the Chapter. Comp. Thomas who returned thanks for the honour done to himself and the other Comps. who were brethren of the Caxton Lodge, alluded to the feelings which he had first experienced when made an E.A., but how much more had he been impressed with the grandeur of the ceremony he had witnessed that evening; he should always endeavour to do everything to add to the lustre of the Chapter to which he had the honour of being elected. Several Comps. added to the harmony of the evening. The following visitors were present—Comp. T. C. Walls P.P.G.D.C. Middlesex, Comp. the Prov. G.J. East Lancashire, and Comp. Dr. Corrie Jackson P.S. Polish National Chapter, No. 534.

JOPPA CHAPTER, No. 188.

THE regular convocation and installation meeting of this Chapter, so justly celebrated for its perfect working, was held on the 26th ult., at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Comps. H. P. Isaac Z., S. M. Lazarus as H., A. Henochsberg J., M. J. Emanuel P.Z. S.E., Dewsnap S.N., J. Lazarus P.Z. Treasurer; P.Z.'s M. Lazarus, E. P. Albert, L. Lazarus, H. M. Levy, W. Littaur, P. Dickinson. Visitors—J. E. Sheffield 733, B. Lyons 733, G. A. Gattley 174, M. Emanuel P.Z. late 188, F. Eastwood 1257, Round 1839, Eckstein 1196. The Chapter was opened and minutes of last Convocation confirmed. Bro. H. J. Phillips P.M. 205 was exalted in R.A. Masonry. The working of the M.E.Z. and Officers was perfect. A Board of Installed Principals was now opened, and Comp. L. Lazarus P.Z. was inducted into the chair of M.E.Z. Comp. A. Henochsberg was installed as H., and Comp. W. Littaur P.Z. was installed as J. On re-admission of the Companions, the Z. invested his Officers: Comps. M. J. Emanuel P.Z. S.E., Da Silva S.N., J. Lazarus P.Z. Treasurer, J. Dewsnap P.S., Meiter 1st Assistant, Fearn 2nd Assistant, Goddard Janitor. The resignation of three Companions was accepted with regret, and a letter of apology was read from Comp. Ald. Isaacs, regretting his inability to be present at the installation of the M.E.Z. The Chapter was then closed, and the company sat down to a sumptuous banquet and dessert, provided by Comp. Jennings, and superintended by Comp. M. Silver. Grace having been said, the M.E.Z., in brief and appropriate terms, proposed the usual Loyal and R.A toasts. The M.E.Z. next rose, with great pleasure, to propose the toast of the Exaltee; he had had the pleasure of knowing Comp. Phillips from his youth; he is a Past Master of Lodge No. 205, and had conducted the duties of the chair so satisfactorily that he (Comp. Isaac) was sure he would be a credit to the Joppa Chapter. In the course of events he would doubtless be appointed to office, where he would carry out all duties required of him. Comp. Phillips, in a brief and appropriate speech, responded. Comp. H. P. Isaac I.P.M., in proposing the toast of the M.E.Z., said he had a pleasing duty to perform—to ask them to drink health and prosperity to Comp. Lazarus, who had so ably fulfilled the duties before, and the Companions were assured he would do so again. The M.E.Z. thanked the Companions for having placed him in so proud a position for the second time; he hoped that he might have many opportunities during his year of raising exaltees; he was convinced their prestige for good work would not fall off during his year of office. The toast of the Visitors came next on the list. The Companions were all pleased to see Companion M. Emanuel P.Z., late of the Chapter, as well as the other guests. Comp. Emanuel responded, and said he was much pleased with the working he had seen; he did not think it could be excelled. He was followed by Comp. Eckstein and the rest of the visiting Companions. The M.E.Z. then proposed the toast of the P.Z.'s, who had rendered important services to the Chapter; he hoped the Companions would give the toast a hearty reception; he would couple with it the name of Comp. H. P. Isaac. After the toast had been ably responded to, the H. and J., and the Junior Officers were complimented, and Companions Henochsberg and Dewsnap responded. The Janitor's toast concluded the proceedings. Companions Dickinson P.Z. and Eckstein contributed to the harmony of the evening.

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ST. PETER'S CHAPTER, ROSE CROIX, BOLTON.

A MEETING of this Chapter was held on Saturday, the 24th November, at the Commercial Hotel, Town Hall-square, Bolton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Present—Ill. Bro. W. J. Thomson (30) M.W.S.; Bros. Arthur Middleton 1st Gen., J. M. Sinclair 2nd Gen.; Ill. Bro. G. P. Brockbank (32) Treasurer; Bros. J. D. Murray Grand Marshal, T. H. Glendinning Dir. of Ceremonies, A. H. Jafferis Capt. of Guard, John E. Lees Organist, W. M. Wylde, R. H. Swindlehurst Stewards, J. M. Kerr, John Barrett; Past M.W.S.'s Ill. Bros. Rob. Harwood (30), J. W. Taylor (30), and Thos. Morris; Ill. Bros. C. J. Bannister (33) S.G.J.G. North Eastern District, C. R. N. Beswicke-Royds (33) S.G.J.G. North Western District. Visitors—Ill. Bros. Thos. C. Thorburn (M.W.S.) Liverpool Chapter, H. Krauss Past M.W.S. Leeson Chapter. The Chapter was opened in due form, after which the Inspectors-General of the two Northern Districts were received under the arch of steel. Four candidates were balloted for and unanimously elected, and three of them—viz., John W. Edwards of the Affability Lodge, Edwin Eveleigh of the Strangeways, and William Joseph Cunliffe of the Affability, having presented themselves, were duly perfected as Rose Croix Masons, Ill. Bros. G. P. Brockbank (32) presiding at the 1st point, Rob. Harwood (30) at the 2nd point; the duties of Raphael and Grand Marshal being ably conducted by Bro. J. D. Murray. The entire ceremony was quietly and decorously worked, the officers having taken considerable pains to perfect themselves in their respective parts. The older members were much gratified to notice the steady progress of the juniors, whose working was faultless. Letters of apology were read from several of the members, who were unable to attend from sickness and other causes. The brethren were pleased to be again visited by their veteran friend and former Inspector-General, and a resolution was proposed by Bro. Brockbank, seconded by the M.W.S., welcoming the illustrious brother on his return home after a tour in Canada, and expressing gratification at meeting him again in their Chapter, in whose progress and prosperity he has always evinced the warmest interest. Ill. Bro. Bannister suitably replied. Ill. Bro. Royds, Inspector-General of the District, invested the newly obligated brethren, explained to them the symbols of the Order, and completed the ceremony of perfecting the candidates. Considerable structural alterations and additions have been made to and in the house where the meetings of the Chapter are held, and much pleasure was evinced on this occasion to find that greater accommodation had been given for working the beautiful ceremony of this Order, and as the Chapter is one which has always been distinguished for its good working and its neat and appropriate furniture and general appointments, it may be fairly considered one of the most useful and harmonious Chapters in the Northern District. Shortly before dinner a telegram was received by Ill. Bro. Brockbank from Ill. Bro. C. F. Matier (31), Secretary to the Shadwell Clerke Lodge, Holborn Restaurant, London, conveying the hearty good wishes of Colonel Clerke and all the brethren of that Lodge then assembled to the M.W.S. and members of the St. Peter's Chapter at Bolton. This expression of fraternal good will was much appreciated by the brethren, and a return message was sent, reciprocating the kindly sentiments conveyed in the message from the Lodge. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the best way of showing their appreciation of the manner in which Bro. Bannister has discharged the duties of Inspector-General since his appointment to that office, made a report to the brethren, and it was agreed, as the proposal made would be in full accord with the feelings of Bro. Bannister, that the same should be adopted, and the presentation made on a suitable occasion at an early period. Hearty salutations having been given from the visiting brethren, the Chapter was closed at 6 o'clock and the Companions adjourned to banquet.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER LODGE, No. 1563.

THE installation meeting of this excellent working and flourishing Lodge was held on the 22nd ultimo, at the Masonic Rooms, Air-street, Regent-street. Bros. J. A. Hammond W.M., T. W. Eastgate S.W., G. P. Jones J.W., J. E. Shand P.M. as Secretary, H. S. Lee S.D., W. C. Smith J.D., F. Hill I.G., E. H. Hoare Organist, Waugh P.M. Visitors—Bros. T. Smith 1656, J. Hooper 1515, Meliger 1855, R. Pinstead 84, W. S. Cutler W.M. 715, Fitzgerald W.M. 1364, J. H. Scott 1765, S. Dicketts 193, W. Land P.M. 742, De Leliva 1426, E. C. Massey P.M. 1397, C. F. Matier P.S.W. Greece, Stedman W.M. 1765, G. F. Smith 1839, Smith P.M. 1839, Nowakowsky P.M. 534, Rev. Bonavia Hunt P.M. 1765, E. Andrews P.G.O. Cheshire, H. M. Levy P.M. 188. Lodge was opened, and minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Ballots were taken for the admission of Messrs. Hicatt, Christo Jonnadis, and G. Lefort, who were duly initiated into the Order. Bro. H. J. Smith was raised to the third degree. Both ceremonies were very ably rendered by the W.M. The Report of the Audit Committee was read; it showed the Lodge was in a flourishing condition. The Benevolent Fund had in hand a balance of £55 15s 2d. A Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. Eastgate W.M. elect was presented, and in the presence of sixteen Worshipful Masters and Past Masters duly installed in the chair by the retiring Worshipful Master, Bro. Hammond, who did his work in a perfect and impressive manner, that well warranted the encomiums passed on him at the conclusion of the ceremony. Bro. Farwig P.M. 180 acted efficiently as M.C. On readmission of the brethren, the customary salutations were given. The W.M. appointed and invested his Officers, as follow :—Bros. Jones S.W., Lee J.W., Hammond I.P.M. Treasurer, Shand P.M. Secretary, Smith S.D., Hill J.D., Cox I.G., Hoare Organist, Durant M.C., Brander W.S., Potter P.M. Tyler. The selection met with unanimous approval. Two gentlemen were proposed for initiation at next meeting. A letter was received from the Right Worshipful Bro. Colonel Sir Francis Burdett P.G.M. Middlesex, regretting his inability to be present. Hearty good wishes were given, and Lodge was closed. The brethren sat down to a very sumptuous and récherché banquet, provided by Bro. Nicols, and superintended by Bro. Eugene Delacoste; this gave every satisfaction. The W.M. most genially presided, and proposed the usual Loyal toasts. Bro. Hammond I.P.M., in proposing the health of his successor, said the W.M. was an Institution in this Lodge. Bro. Eastgate was perfectly competent to take the chair, to which he had been unanimously elected at the last meeting; the members were all pleased to see him in his present position. Here Bro. John Stedman W.M. 765 sang "Good Company." The W.M. then rose to reply; he could not control the diffidence he felt in responding; he hoped by his deeds, not words, to show he was worthy of the office they had elected him to. The health of the Installing Master, Bro. J. A. Hammond, was next proposed by the W.M.; he felt he need not remind the brethren of the excellent way in which Bro. Hammond had conducted the duties of the chair; by great exertions he had won the respect and esteem of all. He had now to place a jewel on his breast, which he thought might be considered worthy of his acceptance. Might he live long to wear it, and be among them for many years yet to come. Bro. Andrews P.G.O. Cheshire played a selection on the piano,—a march of his own composition. Bro. J. A. Hammond I.P.M., in responding, said it was a great satisfaction to him, after going out of the chair of a Lodge like the one he had had the honour of presiding over, to know his efforts had been appreciated. In wearing the jewel, gratitude for their gift would predominate. On any occasion the Lodge should require his services they would always be at its command. He thanked the Officers for their assistance; and he now left them in the hands of the W.M., feeling assured no better could be found. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the initiate, whom they were pleased to see among them. He was sure when they had passed the other degrees they would show their appreciation of our noble Institution. Bro. Hammond I.P.M. then sang the E.A. Song. Brothers Hicatt and Jonnadis severally responded. The toast of the Visitors was next given. As there were so many present the W.M. would call on the three Masters of Lodges, Bros. G. Seymour Cutler W.M. 715, Fitzgerald W.M. 1366, and Stedman W.M. 1765, to respond. Brother Polt having favoured with a very excellent song, Brother Cutler in an eloquent speech responded. He was followed by Bros. Fitzgerald, and E. Farwig P.M. 180. Bros. Rev. Bonavia Hunt, Andrews, and Matier also severally paid just compliments to Brother J. A. Hammond I.P.M. for his admirable working, and fully recognised the able and genial manner in which the Worshipful Master had presided. Brother Hoare then, with great humour, sang "The Little Fat Grey Man." The P.M.'s were next complimented. There were not many present; the brethren knew their capabilities, and he (the Worshipful Master) was sure he could rely on them on every occasion. Brother Hammond I.P.M. said the Past Masters were getting smaller by degrees and beautifully less. However, those who were left were always ready to do their duty. Brother J. E. Shand P.M. followed; he was the senior member of the Lodge; he was present at its consecration, and he had never missed a meeting. The Past Masters would strive to sustain the prestige of the Lodge. He earnestly desired the Lodge might be a success, and he thought he might say it had been while he had had anything to do with it. The toast of the Treasurer and Secretary was next given. In the present Treasurer they had secured an Officer who would have the interest of the Lodge at heart. To Brother Shand especial thanks were due; he is well qualified to fill the office. Bros. Hammond Treasurer and Shand Secretary responded; the former Brother said he and his colleague had always worked amicably together, and they would continue to do so; he hoped for many years, and for the benefit of the Lodge. The toasts of the Wardens and the rest of the Officers came next, and Brother W. C. Smith S.D. eloquently responded. Brother Hammond sang "In Cellar Cool" splendidly, and then the Tyler's toast was given, and a very agreeable evening was brought to a close. Bros. Durant and Brander paid every attention to the comfort of the Brethren and Visitors.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, 1723, BOLTON.

THE last meeting of this Lodge prior to the vacation was held on Wednesday evening, the 28th November, at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton, at 5.30. Present—Bros. Robt. Latham W.M., Wm. Court I.P.M., John Barratt S.W., E. G. Harwood J.W., Nathaniel Nicholson P.M. Secretary, Geo. Ferguson Prov. G. Supt. of Works Treasurer, Alex. Cosgrave S.D., Thos. B. Tong J.D., J. E. Smith Organist, W. E. Bardsley I.G., J. W. Roiley Tyler, Naylor and Derham Stewards; P.M.'s Thos. Morris, G. R. Brockbank P.P.S.G.D., J. W. Heywood, Job H. Greenhalgh; Fogg, Bolton, Whitaker, Morris, Goulburn, Kershaw, Parkinson, Arden, Brierley, Miles Settle, Joel Settle, Hall, Priestley, W. Newell. Visitors—Bros. W. Forrest 221, Siddorn 221, T. Alfred Martin 678, Naylor 37, Higson 348. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Edwin Kershaw passed a satisfactory examination as to his proficiency as an Entered Apprentice, and being thereon entrusted, retired. The Lodge proceeded to second degree, when Bros. Joel Settle and Robert Gorranlock were examined as to their proficiency as Fellow Craft Masons, and the same being satisfactory, were likewise entrusted, and they also retired. The Lodge opened in third degree, when Bro. Joel Settle was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason by Bro. Jas. Heywood P.M.; Bro. Gorranlock also received the third degree at the hands of Bro. G. P. Brockbank Grand Steward of Scotland, and the working tools of the degree were explained to the candidates. The Lodge closed to the second, when Bro. Kershaw was re-admitted and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, by Bro. Latham, Worshipful Master of the Lodge. Bro. Miles Settle, who recently had a narrow escape from an untimely death by reason of an accident which occurred at the colliery at which he is the managing partner, in Staffordshire, received the hearty congratula-

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tions of the brethren on his return home and to his Lodge, and deep sympathy for his sufferings during the illness which ensued therefrom. Bro. Matthew Fielding, formerly of Lodge Affability, was elected a joining member. It was announced that the W.M. (Bro. Latham,) the S.W. (Bro. Barrett,) and the J.W. (Bro. Harwood,) with Bro. Jas Heywood P.M., had agreed to serve as Stewards at the forthcoming Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and their Widows. A circular was read from the Prov. Grand Secretary requesting the attendance of the duly qualified brethren at the Grand Lodge meeting, to be held on the 5th December. Hearty good wishes were expressed by the visiting brethren, and the Lodge closed in peace and harmony at 8 p.m.

ALBERT EDWARD LODGE, No. 1714.

ON Wednesday, 28th ult., the ceremony of installing the newly-elected Master of the Albert Edward Lodge, No. 1614, took place at the Cambridge Hotel; there was a large attendance of brethren. After the ordinary business of the Lodge had been gone through, the Worshipful Master (Bro. E. Nichols), was duly installed according to ancient custom. The Installing Master was Bro. T. J. Pulley P.M., and it is scarcely necessary to say that what he had to do he did in admirable style. After the ceremony of installation, the Worshipful Master invested his Officers, amongst whom were the following:—Bros. W. Lindars S.W., A. Higgerty J.W., T. J. Pulley Treasurer, Bunce Secretary, R. Nichols S.D., J. Linney J.D., Serjt.-Maj. Bunting I.G., Serjt.-Maj. Lindrin and W. T. Price M.C.'s, Serjt. Lee and G. Tice Stewards. One of the pleasing incidents of the meeting was the presentation of a very handsome jewel to the Immediate Past Master, Bro. J. F. Latham. After the proceedings in Lodge had been cleared, the brethren adjourned to the banquetting-room, where a capital dinner was served by Mrs. E. S. Hallett, the proprietress of the hotel. Amongst those present were Bros. the Rev. C. W. Arnold D.P.G.M. P.G.C., H. Hacker, G. Westall, W. W. Ridley, S. Bradley, G. Payne, J. Howson, J. Hickley, R. J. Lapham, J. Dean, G. Nichols, H. Nichols, S. Nichols, J. Olds, W. Dupree, J. Dormor, W. Collins, W. Bayliss, E. Pope, R. McLaughlin, R. Tozer, W. Kelsey, &c.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH LODGE, No. 1828.

THE members of this popular little Lodge celebrated their annual meeting on Monday, the 26th ultimo, when the fifth year of the Lodge's existence was entered upon with very agreeable anticipations for a continued flow of that prosperity which has hitherto attended it. The W.M. of the past year, Bro. R. Pierpoint, opened his Lodge at the "Athenæum," Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, at 4 p.m., and during the evening he was supported by the following brethren:—P.M.'s L. Bryett, A. B. Baker, G. Harrison, W. Game (Treasurer), A. C. Alais (Secretary); R. Josey S.W. (W.M. elect), P. Burton J.W., W. Williams S.D., C. Breitbart J.D., &c. Amongst the Visitors were Bros. S. W. Sharler 1567, J. Tidmarsh Org. 1636, W. C. Williams J.D. 1585, H. Shaw P.M. 834, J. J. Lewis W.M. 1477, T. J. Ralling P.G. Sec. Essex, J. F. Maidment 1685, R. Fraser I.G. 1705, G. J. Symons P.M. 45, J. Baker Org. 571, D. F. Gillion P.M. 1425, J. R. Walter P.M. 1158, G. Whittaker 1792, William Cubitt J.W. 193, A. Love 1387, H. Philipps 1642, W. H. Hobbiss 858, Geo. Read P.M. 511, J. Hepburn W.M. 1702, G. Hazell 697, W. Crowhurst J.W. 1894, A. Turner M.C. 1894, L. Lichtwitz 1642, G. Gardner J.W. 2012, J. R. Roberts 1642, W. W. Morgan S.W. 211. After the minutes of last meeting had been read and confirmed, the Auditors' report was received and adopted. Bro. Weinell was then raised to the sublime degree of M.M. There were two candidates who desired to be enlightened; one, Mr. Hill, was ballotted for and approved at the last meeting of the Lodge; the other, Mr. James Rossdale, was proposed by Bro. Vandyk, seconded by Bro. Alais P.M. and Hon. Secretary. In this case the ballot was favourable, and both gentlemen having been announced, they were admitted and received the benefit of Masonic light, the W.M. giving a very careful rendering of the ceremony. The W.M. elect was now introduced, and the ceremony of installation was proceeded with. The Board of Installed Masters in due course completed their portion of the work of the day, and the brethren below the degree of I.M. were re-admitted, and the Worshipful Master was formally saluted in the three degrees. Bro. Baker acted throughout as Master of Ceremonies, while the Father of the Lodge, Brother L. Bryett, presented the working tools. The Officers were appointed as follows:—Bros. Burton S.W., Williams J.W., Game P.M. Treasurer, Alais P.M. Secretary, Braitbart S.D., Fisher (named as) J.D., House M.C., Paul I.G., Wyatt Senior Steward, White Junior Steward, Schofield P.M. Tyler. The address to the Worshipful Master was given by Brother Baker; that to the Wardens by Brother Harrison; while Brother Bryett gave the one to the members with intense fervour and with admirable effect. The Past Master's jewel of the Lodge was now presented to Bro. Pierpoint; this had been voted by the brethren at last meeting. Bro. Josey, who made the presentation, complimented Bro. Pierpoint on the way he had carried out his duties. In acknowledgment Bro. Pierpoint said, if he had given satisfaction he felt amply repaid. He had striven to the best of his ability, and it was gratifying to know his efforts had been appreciated. He hoped to be associated for many years with the brethren of the Lodge. Bro. Harrison offered his services as Steward for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and it was proposed by Bro. Baker that ten guineas be voted from Lodge funds to be placed on Bro. Harrison's list. This was seconded by Bro. Pierpoint and carried unanimously. Bro. Clarke P.G.P. thanked the Lodge on behalf of Bro. Terry, who, he stated, was prevented by another important engagement from being present. Lodge was shortly afterwards closed. A very elaborate banquet was provided by Brother Ward, who is the recognised caterer for this Lodge. Brother Ward brings considerable experience to bear on the proper carrying out of his arrangements, but on the present occasion we cannot compliment him; the time taken up by the service sadly marred the enjoyment we look for in the after proceedings. On the removal of the cloth Brother Josey, however, lost no time; the preliminary toasts were dismissed with a few but very pertinent remarks. Brother Clarke P.G.P. replied to the toast of the Grand Officers, and made allusion to what may be termed the burning question of the day, and which he reminded would come on for settlement at approaching meeting of Grand Lodge. Brother Pierpoint proposed the health of the Worshipful Master. All the brethren were well acquainted with Brother Josey's genial qualities. He was fully capable of undertaking all the duties required of a Master of a Lodge. Personally he (Brother Pierpoint) felt assured that at the end of his year the brethren would have full cause to compliment Brother Josey on the result of his labours. In reply the W.M. said he was grateful to Bro. Pierpoint for the kindness he had shown in proposing the toast, and he thanked one and all for the reception they had given it. After a song by Brother Pierpoint—We yet may meet again—which was enthusiastically encored, the health of the Initiates was proposed by the W.M. and the E.A. Song was given by Bro. Bryett. Bro. Rossdale sincerely thanked all for the cordial way in which they had received the toast. Bro. Hill assured the brethren he had fully appreciated the reception he had met with; he trusted he might long be associated with the Lodge and the members present. The W.M. proposed the toast of the Visitors, and after Bro. Reynolds had given a capital recital, Bro. Ralling replied; he fully appreciated the kindness of the W.M. in calling on him to respond first for the Visitors. Bro. Lewis was the next who responded, it was only a short time since he himself was installed. He was gratified at seeing the prosperity of the Shepherds Bush Lodge, Brother Reed and Brother J. Tidmarsh also acknowledged the toast. The health of the I.P.M. was next on the list. The members were much indebted to Bro. Pierpoint, and he (the W.M.) felt they could not possibly have had a better Master. Bro. Baker here sang a capital song, in which he was accompanied on the pianoforte by Bro. Hobbis. In reply Bro. Pierpoint said he had found his yoke easy and his burden light. However, the result to him had been a most agreeable one. He had received the undivided support and assistance of the brethren. He felt, if he might be allowed to say so, it was with great regret he left the chair. He tendered his thanks to all, especially for the testimony of the regard shown for him by the members. In replying for the Past Masters Brother Bryett said this was the fourth anniversary of the consecration, and he felt he could recommend what had been done to the notice of members of many other Lodges. There was a spirit of good feeling existing that made everything pleasant and agreeable. All did the best they could for the advancement of the Lodge. Brother Baker was always present at the meetings, in fact all take a part, and might be described as a working staff of Past Masters. Brother Harrison also replied; he made an urgent appeal for the Institutions, and recounted how at the last Elections so many deserving candidates were left out in the cold. Brother Harrison's remarks were eloquently supplemented by Brother Bryett, who, in proposing Prosperity to the Masonic Institutions, forcibly described the good work being done. Brother Clarke replied to the toast, again regretting the absence of Brother Terry. Several other toasts followed, but the late hour to which the proceedings had been prolonged, necessitated the departure of many who had trains to catch. We tender our congratulations to the brethren on the progress this popular Lodge is making.

Wandsworth Lodge of Instruction, No. 1044.—Bro. James Stevens P.M. P.Z. delivered his interesting lecture, "Knobs and Excrescences," explanatory of the rituals and ceremonial of the First Degree, to a large assemblage of brethren, members and visitors, in the above Lodge of Instruction, on Tuesday, the 20th ult. Amongst those present were Bros. G. J. Jones W.M., F. Knipler S.W., H. Lee J.W., J. Carter P.M. and Preceptor, Higerty Secretary, Harman S.D., Ellis S.D., Cowley I.G., Foot, Cleaver, Black, Joyce P.M., Bain, Hardiman, Shearman, W. Carter P.M., Marshall, Hurn, G. R. Smith, Bate, R. Bell, W. H. Jones, C. Tarry 1790, F. J. Cuthbert 1815, H. Ackermann 1815, Montague Shearman 1146, H. Kendrick 1044, &c. Lodge was opened at 7.30 and minutes were read, after which the W.M. introduced Bro. Stevens, whose able lecture gave the greatest satisfaction to all present. For upwards of two hours the brethren gave earnest attention to the remarks of the lecturer, frequently expressing their cordial agreement therewith, and, at its conclusion, Bro. Stevens resumed his seat amidst loud applause. Bro. Carter P.M. and Preceptor proposed that a vote of thanks and honorary membership should be accorded to the worthy lecturer, at the same time expressing his decided opinion that the lecture should be heard by all those who desired a clearer insight into Masonic working than they at present enjoyed. Bro. Knipler S.W. seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Bro. Stevens, in returning thanks, stated his readiness to repeat the lecture whenever and wherever invited to do so. Bro. Montague Shearman 1146 and Kendrick 1044 were elected members, and the Lodge was closed in due form.

NORTH LONDON MASONIC BENEVOLENT BALL.

A COMMITTEE has been formed, who announce to their friends that a ball will take place at Myddelton Hall, Upper-street, Islington, on Tuesday, 8th January 1884, in aid of the Masonic Charitable Institutions. The tickets, which will admit either lady or gentleman, 6s each, will include refreshments throughout the evening. Bro. T. Meekham P.M. 619, 1288, and Bro. P. Forge W.M. 619, P.M. 1950, will officiate as M.C.'s on the occasion, while Bros. S. Price P.M. 1288, H. Sprake 813, J. Baker 1471, C. Dearing 1602, C. F. Snook 1693, H. Huggins 1288, and H. Harding 1471 will act as Stewards. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock. Bro. C. Hammond 820, 1471, Upper-street, Islington, N., has undertaken the duties of Treasurer, and Bro. E. Woodman J.W. 1950, 50 Marquess-road, Canonbury, will act as Secretary.

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THE HIGH GRADES OF ANTIENT AND PRIMITIVE MASONRY.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have no intention of embarking in a controversy with Bro. Yarker; it would serve no useful purpose. I have fulfilled the task you entrusted me with, of reviewing his "Historical Lecture," and your readers are in a position to form their own opinion of my work. I have carefully looked through the two articles I devoted to his pamphlet, and nowhere do I find that I have overstepped the limits of civility. The brief I received from you did not contain on its outside, "no case; abuse the plaintiff's attorney,"—I should have written "defendant's attorney," but it matters not,—your one suggestion being, that there was no need to parade the writer's titles. It is impossible I could have any grudge against a man I had neither seen nor spoken to, while I take no credit to myself for not having disgraced my review by an uncalled-for reference to "pot-house scrapings and comic songs,"—that is the style of writing in which innately vulgar people delight.

I will, however, claim your indulgence while I make a few remarks. The effect of Bro. Yarker's letter—as long almost as his lecture—has been to confirm me in my opinion as to the utter worthlessness of what he has been attempting to palm off on a few deluded brethren as Masonic history. It strikes me, he is very much like the man who is said to have written an essay on "Chinese Metaphysics," having previously studied all the articles he could find in Encyclopædias and elsewhere on "China" and "Metaphysics" respectively, and then jumbled them up together. If I may judge Bro. Yarker by his own estimate of himself, his reading must have been various and extensive; if I judge him by the result of such reading—knowledge—I find it a curious compound of propositions either long since exploded, or never worth the paper on which they were printed.

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

YOUR REVIEWER.

BRO. YARKER AND GRAND MASTER PAYNE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Bro. Yarker, in his pamphlet reviewed in recent issues of your paper, says, on p 10—"It can be proved that there was in existence in 1717 certain Craft Lodges which had no participation in the formation of the Grand Lodge of London, and even the Grand Master was prohibited from visiting these Lodges." In a foot note he gives as his authority for this statement, or a part of the statement—which part he does not indicate—Leon Hyneman's "Ancient York and London Grand Lodges," published at Philadelphia in 1872. Your Reviewer seems to cast doubt upon the value of that authority, but that I pass by. Bro. Yarker, in last week's CHRONICLE, asks the following, among other questions: "Does he [Reviewer] not know that G.M. Payne was censured by G.L., and was requested not to attend their so-called Lodges?" meaning, of course, other Lodges than those of which G.L. was composed. Now I do not wish to enter into a contest with Bro. Yarker, nor do I desire to impart any heat into a dispute sufficiently strained already. I venture to point out, however, that in Bro. Gould's "Four Old Lodges," p 34, there is the following: "In 1730, Anthony Sayer, the Premier Grand Master, was publicly admonished and well-nigh expelled for taking part in illegal assemblies of dissatisfied Masons, who were seeking to undermine the authority of the Society they and others had so recently constituted." Has Bro. Yarker confounded Bro. Payne's name with Bro. Sayer's? If so, foot notes to the paragraph from which I have quoted in Bro. Gould's work partly prove the offence, which does not bear out Bro. Yarker's contention, for which Brother Sayer was censured, and as a friend reminds me that, as the matter occurred "in 1730, there were then no 'Ancients' in existence."

Yours fraternally,

S. J. B.

With one exception the meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, held at Freemason's Hall, on Saturday last, was of a formal character. Permission was given in the case of a boy, whose times expires in January next, to remain until June 1884, owing to his unavoidable absence for a year, during which time he was under medical treatment for an accident, caused by no fault of his own. The usual outfit of £5 was granted to three late pupils of the Institution. The case of the boy Herring was again brought on, and Bro. Binckes said, from a letter he had received from Bro. H. S. Alpass, Grand Sword Bearer, he could state the lad, one of three children, would be entitled, when he attained the age of twenty-one years, to a third share of £1,598. From this it will be seen that the former statement as to the amount was not true, and Bro. C. H. Webb now apologised for any share he might have had in spreading an exaggerated report. He still felt, however, that the case ought never to have been entertained, and gave notice of motion as follows: "1st. That the resolution of the Quarterly Court of April last be rescinded, so far as relates to the candidature of Frank Alexander Herring. 2nd. That Frank Alexander Herring be ineligible for the benefits of this Institution (except by purchase), and that his election in October be declared void. 3rd. Subject to the above being carried, that the highest unsuccessful candidate at the election in October last be declared elected." Brother C. H. Webb also gave notice of the following motion:—"That the General Committee have power to place to the credit of every accepted fatherless candidate at each election any number of votes, not exceeding the number the father was entitled to at the time of his death, multiplied by the number of years he had been so qualified."

CREMATION IN DORSET.

THE first full Masonic funeral ceremony that has occurred in England for nearly a century took place at Manston, near Sturminster-Newton, Dorset, on Tuesday afternoon, when the remains of the late Captain Hanham were deposited in the family mausoleum to await the cremation he in his will provided for. The invocations were read, and addresses were delivered by Provincial Grand Master Montague Guest, M.P. There was a very large attendance of Masons and the public generally.

The remains of the late Captain Thomas Barnabas Hanham, who died last week, aged fifty-eight, were cremated at Manston on Tuesday night last, in the furnace or "cremator" built close to the deceased's house, immediately on the banks of the river Stour, partially from the designs of Captain Hanham, in whose lifetime the building was commenced. When the late Mrs. Hanham, the wife of the deceased, was cremated, more than a year ago, a great deal of iron was used in the furnace; but on account of the warping and partial fusion on that occasion, metal was in the present proceedings only employed where absolutely necessary. The masonry of the furnace is very solid, the exterior being of common brick, and all parts exposed to the flames being composed of firebrick. The place in which the coffin was deposited was some four or five feet from the base of the brickwork, and in the clear was 7 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches wide. The coffin rested on firebrick bars 10 inches thick and 9½ inches apart. These bars had sloping sides, down which the ashes and remains fell on the firebrick plates or pockets. These plates slanted from a central ridge to the sides of the brickwork, and were so arranged that although the fire could play all round the coffin not a particle of the ashes or other burnt remains of the body could escape. The height of the recess containing the coffin was 2 feet 3 inches from the arched roof to the bars before mentioned, and in the roof were three apertures, having a chamber from which the smoke escaped in a low, square chimney. There were four peep-holes ranged at regular intervals round the recess, so that the medical men could, when necessary, watch the process. The brickwork at the back of the recess was twenty-two inches thick, and in the front fourteen inches. A short distance above and below the coffin chamber the brickwork was strengthened by thick angle-shaped iron. There were three fire-boxes a short distance from the ground, the ash-pans of which were level with the ground.

The coffin, which had been placed in the mausoleum near the house with Masonic ceremonies during the afternoon, was removed to the "cremator" soon after seven o'clock in the evening, and having been placed in position, under the directions of Dr. Comyns Leach, the front of the chamber was closed with thick firebrick slabs or doors, which, together with the peep-holes, before mentioned, were made air-tight with mortar.

Everything having been got ready, the fires were lighted at exactly twenty minutes to eight, in the presence of Mr. J. C. S. Hanham, Dr. Comyns Leach, of Stourminster Newton, Mr. Montague Guest, M.P., Colonel C. J. Hambro, Mr. Bennett Stanford, Dr. C. Parkinson, of Wimborne, Dr. Tarzewell, of Stourminster-Newton, Mr. E. T. Budden, of Wimborne, and a few privileged friends of the deceased. The dense volume of smoke which followed the immediate lighting of the fires was soon succeeded by flames from the top of the chimney, spreading a glare around which could be seen for a considerable distance. The flames, however, at no time reached a very great height, owing to excellent arrangements made for internal combustion.

The best Forest of Dean coal was used, and in a very short time the thick firebrick slabs in front of the coffin chamber were red hot. At twenty minutes to ten the peep-holes before referred to were opened alternately by Dr. Comyns Leach, who pronounced cremation even then to have been to all practical purposes completed. Nothing of the coffin remained excepting the handles and screws and small pieces of white hot charcoal. The limb bones had fallen apart and had become highly calcined, but as some carbon still remained to be consumed, the peep-holes were accordingly reclosed. The fires still burnt with unabated vigour, but the brickwork was so solid that little of the heat was felt under the awning by which it was covered. So far the proceedings had been perfectly successful. Not the least offensive smell could be detected, and so far as sanitation was concerned nothing further could be desired. The fires were kept up till nearly eleven o'clock, by which time the cremation may be said to have been completed, and that very satisfactorily.

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PROV. GRAND LODGE OF LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

THE Annual Meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., under the auspices of the Commercial Lodge, No. 1391.

In the absence of the R.W. Provincial Grand Master the Right Hon. the Earl Ferrers, the R.W. Past Prov. Grand Master Brother William Kelly, F.S.A., F.R. Hist. Soc., occupied the chair, and was supported by W. Bro. George Toller jun., P.G.S.B. England, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and a large number of Provincial Grand Officers, amongst whom were W. Bros. C. E. Stretton P.S.G.W., M. J. Walker P.P.J.W., Revs. J. Bird and A. P. Dawson P.G. Chaplains, R. Waite P.G. Treasurer, S. S. Partridge P.G. Sec., J. Halford and J. O. Law P.G.D.'s, R. Bradshaw Smith P.G. Supt. of Works, J. Young P.G.D.C., E. Taylor P.G.A.D.C., G. Oliver and J. Hassall P.G. Pursuivants, C. Oliver, E. Jeeves, B. A. Smith, R. R. Cole, and R. Michie, P.G. Stewards, and Bros. Dunn and Tanser P.G. Tylers, also W. Bros. Rev. W. Langley and W. B. Smith P.P.G.S.W.'s, J. T. Thorp P.P.J.G.W., Revs. F. H. Richardson and C. Henton Wood P.P.G. Chaplains, W. S. Allen and F. J. Baines P.P.G.D.'s, S. Clever P.P.G.A.D.C., Captain J. G. F. Richardson P.P.G.S.B., H. Nicholson and W. Vial P.P.G. Organists, M. H. Lewin and C. J. Wilkinson P.P.G.P.'s, C. Gurden P.P.G.S.B., E. Watson W.M. 1391, D. Challis W.M. 523, F. Griffith W.M. 1265, J. Wiggins W.M. 1330, A. H. Burgess I.P.M. 1560, R. S. Toller W.M. 1560, and many others. Amongst the visitors were W. Brothers J. Terry Secretary R.M.B.I., J. S. Cumberland P.P.J.G.W. N. and E. Yorkshire, and John Featherston W.M. 1656.

The Rolls of Lodges and of Provincial Grand Officers having been called and duly responded to, the minutes of the previous annual meeting of P.G. Lodge, which had been previously printed and circulated amongst the members, were taken as read, and were confirmed.

The Prov. Grand Secretary read the Report of the Provincial Committee of General Purposes, which presented a very satisfactory account of the condition of Masonry in the Province, and alluded particularly to the great interest shown in Masonic matters in the county town, to the rapid increase in the number of members during the past few years, and to the consequent want of additional Lodges in order to satisfy the claims of the many competent deserving brethren aspiring to take office. At the present time Leicester, having a population of somewhere about 130,000, only numbers four Lodges. The Report after dealing with some other local matters, referred specially to the Revision of the Book of Constitutions and to the desirable alterations and additions which have been made in the interests of the Provinces, and urged upon the brethren to support to the utmost those alterations and additions when they came before Grand Lodge at the December Quarterly Communication. An exception, however, was made in reference to the revised clause (No. 186), relating to the status of joining P.M.'s of Craft Lodges, the Committee, so far as their knowledge and experience in this Province extends, failing to perceive the existence of any hardship in the present position of such P.M.'s, and it was therefore considered that failing any reasonable compromise the present amendment ought not to be confirmed.

The Report was, on the motion of Bro. Langley, seconded by Bro. C. E. Stretton, duly adopted.

The following Report of the Provincial Charity Committee was read by Brother the Rev. W. Langley.

The Charity Committee are again glad, in presenting their Annual Report, to register the fact that their candidate, at the April election of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, Caroline Louisa Weare, was elected eighteenth on the successful list of 22. The number of votes polled by the Leicestershire Province was 1275, which may be thought by some to be largely in excess of the requirements of the case, seeing that one of those elected only polled 878; but upon examining the list it will be found that the lowest of the first 21 out of 22 polled 1208, and that No. 22 must consider herself exceptionally fortunate in securing election at a figure so very much lower than those well versed in the matter predicted it safe to stand at. The large number of 1275 polled by this Province was made up as follows, votes in hand 458, votes borrowed 748, votes given to the Secretary by W. Bro. Captain Homfray D.P.G.M. of Monmouthshire 65, and 4 polled by unknown subscribers. The debts of the Province at the present time are as follows:—Boys: To Derbyshire, 485; less owing to us, 70—total 415. Girls: To North Wales, 50: Derby, 108; Monmouth, 265—total, 423. The thanks of the Committee are due to Worshipful Brother Captain Homfray D.P.G.M. of Monmouthshire, and to Worshipful Brother William Nott, of Wilts, for kindly co-operating with their Secretary in securing the election of Bro. Weare's child. No brother having offered his services as Steward at the ensuing Festival for the Girls' School, the Committee propose that Bro. S. S. Partridge P.P.S.G.W. and Prov. Grand Secretary be nominated as Steward to represent this Province at the forthcoming Festival of the Benevolent Institution for Aged Masons and their Widows, and the Committee have voted the sum of £21 to be placed on his list for the Widows' Fund.

The Committee have great pleasure in commending the Charity Association to the brethren of the Province, and point to the large increase of voting power as the fruit of its successful working. They cannot close their Report without rendering their hearty thanks to Worshipful Bro. Captain Richardson, who so successfully represented the Province at the last Festival of the Boys, when the magnificent sum of £405 was given in as his list.

The accounts have been examined and duly audited, showing a sum of £53 15s 4d to the credit of the Committee.

(Signed) G. TOLLER jun., D.P.G.M.
Chairman.

Freemasons' Hall, Leicester,
6th November 1883.

The D.P.G.M., in moving the adoption of the Report, and of a vote of thanks to Bro. Langley referred, in eulogistic terms, to the services of that brother as Secretary to the Charity Committee, the skill with which he discharged the duties of the office, and the great amount of thought and labour which he brought to bear in carrying out the arrangements for, and bringing the election of the local candidate to, a successful issue. The motion and vote of thanks were seconded by Bro. Thorp, supported by Bro. Capt. Richardson, and carried unanimously, the latter taking the opportunity at the same time of referring to the grand result of his Stewardship for the Boys, and pointing out the absolute necessity for continued exertions in face of the increasing number of applicants year by year for admission to the various Masonic Charities. Bro. Richardson hoped that the brethren would not stem the tide of their benevolence in coming years, but would cheer the efforts of future Stewards by according to them at least an equal measure of support to that which it had been his good fortune and privilege to receive. It should be observed that Bro. Richardson's list for the Boys', which amounted to about £405, averaged, as nearly as possible, £1 per head on the total number of members in the Province, such number being 406, as shown by the last annual returns to P.G. Lodge.

Bro. S. S. Partridge P.G. Sec. was unanimously elected to represent Provincial Grand Lodge as Steward at the ensuing Festival for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

The P.G. Registrar's report was submitted, showing the number of members returned as 451, but which, after making allowances for members subscribing to more than one Lodge, was reduced to an actual membership of 406.

The Provincial Grand Treasurer's account, an abstract of which had been printed with the summons for P.G. Lodge, was submitted. The account showed a balance in hand on the General Fund of £92 4s 3d, and on the Charity Fund, £23 15s 4d. It was unanimously resolved that the account be passed, and the best thanks of the P.G. Lodge be given to Bro. R. Waite P.G. Treasurer for his services. Bro. R. Waite was then re-elected P.G. Treasurer.

The P.G. Officers for the ensuing year were appointed and invested as follows:—

Bro. J. T. Thorp P.M. 523	P.S.G.W.
W. S. Allen P.M. 779	P.J.G.W.
Rev. A. P. Dawson 1560	P.G. Chaplain
Robert Waite P.M.	P.G. Registrar
A. H. Burgess I.P.M.1 560	P.G. Treasurer
S. S. Partridge P.M. 523	P.G .Secetary
S. Cleaver P.M. 279	P.S.G.D.
E. Watson W.M. 1391	P.J.G.D.
F. Griffith W.M. 1265	P.G.S. of Works
J. Young P.M. 523	P.G.D.C.
C. Gurden W.M. 279	P.G.A.D.C.
J. Wiggins W.M. 1330	P.G. Sword Bearer
T. B. Laxton 1391	P.G. Organist
B. Wood P.M. 1007	P.G. Pursuivant
R. R. Cole 50	P.G.A. Pursuivant
D. Challis W.M. 523	P.G.S.B.
R. R. Bellamy 779, R. S. Clifford 1007, H. J. Goodall 1130, L. P. Chamberlain 1265, J. E. Beazeley 1391, J. B. Fowler 1560	G. Stewards
T. Dunn 523	G. Tyler
J. Tanser 279	

A Report of the Leicester Freemasons' Hall Committee, on the subject of certain proposed additions to the Hall, was then brought up, and after a very long discussion was referred back to the Committee for reconsideration, with a recommendation that an alternative scheme for an entire reconstruction of the Hall premises or the erection of a new building on another site should be submitted for the approval of Provincial Grand Lodge.

The valuable services of Bro. C. C. Stretton P.P.S.G.W., as Honorary Secretary to the Leicester Freemasons' Hall Committee, were duly recognised by a cordial and unanimous vote of thanks to him, which was proposed by the Right Worshipful Grand Master, and seconded by Bro. M. J. Walker P.P.G.J.W.

Several communications were read, including letters from Bro. H. Smith Prov. Grand Secretary West Yorkshire, on the subject of Resolutions passed by the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire with reference to the proposed re-building or reinstating of the old Masonic Temple at Grand Lodge, and from Bro. T. B. Whytehead Prov. S.G.W. N. and E. Yorkshire, on the subject of the proposed testimonial to Bro. W. J. Hughan P.G.D.

On the proposition of Bro. S. S. Partridge, seconded by Bro. W. Kelly, it was resolved that Provincial Grand Lodge should contribute to the proposed testimonial to Bro. Hughan.

Letters of apology for absence having been read from Bros. W. J. Hughan P.G.D., W. Nott Secretary Wilts Charity Committee, Fred. Walters P.P.G.D. Middlesex, J. M. Moore P.P.G. Reg. Derby, and others, Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in form.

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. and 30 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

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GRAND MARK LODGE.

ON Tuesday evening the Half-yearly Communication of Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the Crown was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. Lord Henniker M.W.G.M.M.M., R.W. Bro. Rev. Thos. Robinson Prov. G.M. Kent acted as D.G.M.M., Colonel Gough, LL.D., Prov. G.M. Staffordshire as G.S.W., Hon W. T. Orde-Powlett P.G.M. North and East Yorkshire as G.J.W. There was a very large assemblage of the brethren, and the proceedings throughout were more than usually interesting. After the minutes of the last Half-yearly Communication of the 5th June, and of the Special Grand Lodge of 30th October, had been read and confirmed, Lord Henniker moved a resolution, of which due notice had been given, as follows:—"That the rank of Most Worshipful Grand Master be conferred upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and that the name of His Royal Highness be placed at the head of the list of Past Grand Masters of the Order." Lord Henniker congratulated the brethren on the accession of the Prince of Wales to their ranks, and thought it right that they should do the highest possible honour to him. The motion having been seconded, it was carried unanimously. Although His Royal Highness was unable to be present at that meeting, he has promised to be present to-day (Saturday), at three o'clock, to receive the rank of Past Grand Master which was agreed to be conferred upon him. The Earl of Kintore Dep. G.M. was elected Grand Master for the ensuing year. Upon the application of Bro. Woodall, of Scarborough, Prov. G.M. North and East Yorkshire, Lord Henniker said that he had fixed the next moveable Grand Mark Lodge to be held at York on some convenient day in May. Charity jewels were awarded to a number of brethren. From the report we gather that 694 certificates have been issued in the half-year ended 30th Sept., and that the total number of registered advancements was 18,165; warrants for four new Lodges have been granted during the same period. In the degree of Royal Ark Mariner 43 certificates have been issued, and the total registered elevations was 1393. The Fifteenth Anniversary Festival of the Mark Benevolent Fund, held at the Crystal Palace on 28th July, resulted in the sum of £729, the largest amount yet realised. The educational branch of the fund is increasing its benefits; at present nine boys and three girls are under its care, and fresh applications are being received; the election for two boys and two girls will shortly take place. The sum of £20 each was granted to two brethren of the Adams and Roberts Lodges. The balance-sheet records progress. The General Fund shows that during the half year £500 New Zealand Bonds have been purchased. The Benevolent Fund has been advancing; £305 has been transferred to the Educational Fund, and £100 Queensland Bonds have been purchased, leaving still a better balance at the bankers than was there in March. The invested funds are as follows:—General Fund £2,600, Benevolent Fund £1,800, Educational Fund £900. A further sum of £200 in each case has been ordered to be invested on behalf of the Benevolent and Educational Funds. After the closing of Grand Lodge, the brethren adjourned to banquet, and as Lord Henniker was unable to stay, the chair was taken by Bro. Binckes, who discharged the duties of the office in a very able manner.

Medina Lodge, No. 140.—The installation of the W.M. of this Lodge took place at the Masonic Hall, West Cowes, on Thursday, 29th ult., Brother T. W. Faulkner P.M. ably performed the ceremony of installing the W.M. elect, Bro. C. J. Airs S.W. The following officers were appointed by the W.M.—Bros. Faulkner I.P.M. and Treasurer, Mursell S.W., the Rev. G. Pickering J.W., Haxthausen Secretary and R.M., Roberton M.O., Rutland S.O., Sullivan J.O., Poland S.D., Horst J.D., Patch I.G., Lawrence Tyler. The brethren then sat down to an excellent banquet, provided by Brother W. Lawrence, and served in the banqueting-room.

The members of the Lodge of Prosperity, No. 65, announce that a ball in connection with their Lodge will be held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday, 9th January 1884. Tickets can be had of Bro. George T. Brown P.M. and P.Z, Hon. Sec., 4 Beaufort-street, Chelsea, S.W.; they will include supper and light refreshments during the evening. Double, to admit lady and gentleman, 21s; single, to admit gentleman, 15s; single, to admit lady, 10s 6d.

THE HUGHAN TESTIMONIAL.

ON Wednesday, 5th inst., a meeting was held at Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of appointing a Committee and transacting other business in connection with the proposed testimonial to Bro. W. J. Hughan P.G.D. Both London and the Provinces were influentially represented, and the utmost unanimity prevailed as to the object for which the meeting was convened. Bro. Rev. Thos. Robinson P.G. Chaplain occupied the chair, and, in introducing the subject to the meeting, spoke in the highest terms of the merits and claims of Bro. Hughan, and of the esteem and affection in which he was universally held. He called on Bro. Whytehead to explain what had been already done to further the objects they had in view, and the subsequent steps the promoters proposed to take.

Bro. Whytehead stated that the idea of a testimonial on an extensive scale had been suggested to him by the one that had been so successfully carried out in Cornwall. He felt that the merits of their worthy brother were as highly appreciated by Masons in different parts of the country, and in fact wherever English Masonry existed, as they were in the Province which had so largely benefited by his services, and the letter he forwarded to the *Freemason* suggesting that such a fund should be raised was a spontaneous act on his part, without consultation with any one, and with no idea of prominently putting himself forward as the leader of the movement. But in consequence of that letter he received personally a number of communications sympathising with the movement and volunteering help. He, therefore, willingly undertook the duties of Secretary until a meeting could be called to formally appoint a Committee, &c. He had much pleasure in proposing that a fund be opened for the purpose of presenting a suitable testimonial to Bro. W. J. Hughan P.G.D., in recognition of his literary and other services to the Craft.

This was seconded by Bro. J. McKay Prov. Grand Secretary for Cumberland and Westmorland, and carried unanimously.

The following resolutions were then proposed and carried.

Proposed by Bro. E. D. Anderton Prov. G. Sec. Cornwall, and seconded by Bro. J. S. Eastes D.P.G.M. Kent:—"That the brethren mentioned on the printed list which appeared in last week's *Freemason* be a Committee for carrying out the above suggestions."

Proposed by Bro. George Kenning, and seconded by Bro. Whytehead:—"That the Earl of Zetland Prov. G. Master of North and East Yorkshire be President, and Bro. J. D. Allcroft Grand Treasurer be Vice-President."

Proposed by Bro. E. D. Anderton, and seconded by Bro. McKay:—"That Bro. George Kenning be Treasurer, and Bros. T. B. Whytehead and W. Lake joint Honorary Secretaries."

Proposed by Bro. George Kenning, and seconded by Bro. Eastes:—"That in addition to those already published, the names of the following brethren be added to the Committee: Bros. Edgar Bowyer Grand Standard Bearer, N. B. Headon P.M. 1426, R. Muckle Past Grand Treasurer Penn., Capt. Colville P.G.S.W. Cornwall, J. S. Cumberland P.G.S.W. North and East Yorkshire, J. Todd P.P.G. Reg. North and East Yorkshire, Hon. F. J. Townshend, LL.D., K. of the Grand Chapter Ireland, Canon Tristram, D.C.L., Prov. G.M.M.M. Northumberland and Durham, R. C. Else D.P.G.M. Somersetshire, Colonel Adair P.G.D. Grand Supt. Somersetshire, E. D. Anderton P.G. Sec. Cornwall.

It was further resolved, after some discussion, that the subscription be not limited to one guinea, as had been first announced.

A petition is about to be presented to the Grand Master for a warrant for a new Lodge, to be styled "The Abbey Lodge," and to meet at the Town Hall, Westminster, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1882 by the Baroness Burdett Coutts. It is to be formed out of the parochial bodies meeting at that place, comprising the joint vestries of St. Margaret's and St. John, and District Board of Works for Westminster. The first Master recommended to the Grand Master is Bro. W. Burdett-Coutts, who was initiated in the Apollo University Lodge of Oxford; Bro. W. H. Baker to be the first Senior Warden, and Bro. Frederick Seager Hunt the first Junior Warden. Bro. J. E. Shand P.M. of the City of Westminster Lodge, No. 1563, is to be Secretary. The names of several highly influential brethren in Westminster are appended to the petition.

THE LONDON COTTAGE MISSION.—The new hall of this most deserving charity, at Salmon's Lane, Limehouse, was, on Wednesday last, filled again and again with hundreds of the miserable little children, with whom the East End of London swarms, and who stood outside shivering in the bitter northern blast and waiting their turn for their welcome weekly dinner of hot Irish stew. This is the second time there has been a "dinner Wednesday" this season, and it is sincerely to be hoped, for the sake of the hungry little folks of Limehouse, Stepney, and the neighbourhood, that the exertions being made to keep them going during the coming winter will be crowned with success. But for this to be so, funds are most urgently wanted, indeed, it has been already a task of no small difficulty to provide the Irish stew needful to send the crowd of ragged little urchins away full and happy for their one day in the week. To aid in such good work many a kindly heart will doubtless be willing, and all who would lend a helping hand can send in their contributions forthwith to the Bankers, the London and South Western Bank, 7 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; the Lady Superintendent, Miss Napton, 304 Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.; or Mr. Walter Austin, 44 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., who will thankfully receive and acknowledge all subscriptions and donations.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 8th DECEMBER.

108—London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
173—Phœnix, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
176—Caveac, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1426—The Great City, Cannon Street Hotel
1612—West Middlesex, The Institute, Ealing
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1671—Mixpah, Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street
1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1938—Gallery, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton
1964—Clerkenwell, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8

308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
R.A. 1235—Phœnix of St. Ann, Court Hotel, Buxton

MONDAY, 10th DECEMBER.

22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
29—St. Albans, Albion, Aldersgate-street
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
59—Royal Naval, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
90—St. John, Albion, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
136—Good Report, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln Inn Fields
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
193—Confidence, Anderton's Fleet-street, E.C.
223—St. Andrews, 101 Queen Victoria-street
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
967—Leigh, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1237—Enfield, Market-place, Enfield
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1571—Leopold, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey
1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds, Putney, at 8. (Instruction)
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst).
1670—Adelphi, 4 Adelphi Terrace, Strand
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1806—Bromley St. Leonard, Vestry Hall, Bow-road, Bromley
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's-court Hotel, West Kensington
R.A. 22—Mount Sion, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
R.A. 58—Felicity, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1118—University, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.C. 53—Holy Sanctuary, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square

40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings
61—Probity, Freemason's Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth
104—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport
151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
262—Salopian, the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury
264—Nelson of the Nile, Freemasons' Hall, Batley
292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
408—Three Graces, Private Rooms, Haworth
411—Commercial, Flying Horse Hotel, Nottingham
467—Tudor, Red Lion Hotel, Oldham
481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
502—Rectitude, Town Hall, Rugby
567—Howe, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
589—Druids of Love and Liberality, Masonic Hall, Redruth
613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Southport
665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis
721—Independence, Masonic Chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester
734—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth
893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall
949—Williamson, St. Stephen School, Monkwearmouth, Durham
1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness
1069—United Brothers, Castle Hotel, Southsea
1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
1231—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
1253—Travellers, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1436—Sandgate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
1542—Legiolium, Masonic Hall, Carlton-street, Castleford
1575—Clive, Corbet Arms, Market Drayton
1593—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds
1611—Eboracum, Queen's Hotel, Micklegate, York
1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea
1656—Wolsey, White Hart Hotel, Hampton Wick
1790—Old England, Masonic Hall, New Thornton Heath
R.A. 156—Harmony, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
R.A. 377—Hope and Charity, Masonic Hall, 128 Mill Street, Kidderminster
R.A. 379—Tyntc, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
R.A. 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
M.M. 9—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, South Molton, Devon
M.M. 171—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
K.T.—Jerusalem, Queens Hotel, Manchester
K.T. 56—Hugh de Payens, Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn
R.C. 22—Victoria, Ipswich

TUESDAY, 11th DECEMBER.

15—Kent, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst.)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
96—Burlington, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate street
141—Faith, Queen Anne's Restaurant, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park Station, at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
180—St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall, W.C
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
193—Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
211—St. Michael, Albion, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
228—United Strength, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, City
235—Nine Muses, Willis's Rooms, St. James's
548—Wellington, White Swan, Deptford
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Criterion, W.
890—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
933—Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst).
1196—Urban, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7, (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1593—Royal Naval College, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1614—Covent Garden, Criterion, Piccadilly
1668—Samson, Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, W.
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 145—Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 185—Jerusalem, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
R.C. 71—Bayard, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square

33—Social, 23 St. Giles Street, Norwich
126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Truro
184—United Chatham of Benevolence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
272—Harmony, Mason c Hall, Main Ridge, Boston
284—Shakespeare, Masonic Rooms, High-street, Warwick
373—Socrates, George Hotel, High-street, Huntingdon
406—Northern Counties, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle (Instruct)
473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, Wakefield
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidenhead
603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Checkheaton
624—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent
626—Lansdowne of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham
696—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Wednesbury
726—Staffordshire Knot, North Western Hotel, Stafford
779—Ferrers and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
892—Royal Edward, Royal Oak Hotel, Leominster
897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens, Lancashire
903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport
986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston
1120—St. Milburga, Tontine Hotel, Ironbridge
1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Caledonia-road, Batley
1250—Gilbert, Masonic Rooms, Sankey Greenhall, Street, Warrington
1325—Stanley, 214 Great Homer-street, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
1347—Lorne, Greyhound Hotel, Cuckfield, Surrey
1466—Ockenden, Talbot Hotel, Sutton, Sussex
1509—Madoc, Queen's Hotel, Portmadoc
1545—Baildon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baildon
1678—Tonbridge, Masonic Hall, Tonbridge
1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool
R.A. 43—Fortitude, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham
R.A. 70—St John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princes Street, Plymouth
R.A. 163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
R.A. 265—Judea, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
R.A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
R.A. 324—Reason, Wellington Inn, Caroline Street
R.A. 402—Royal Sussex, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
R.A. 537—Zion, 9 Hamilton Street, Birkenhead
R.A. 540—Stuart, Bedford
R.A. 991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
M.M. 15—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Gandy Street, Exeter
M.M. 152—Dover and Cinque Ports, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover
R.C.—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER.

3—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
11—Enoch, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
13—Union Waterloo, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth
147—Justice, White Swan, High-street, Deptford
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burlett-road, E.
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction
1260—John Hervey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1305—St. Marylebone, Langham Hotel, W.
1306—Lodge of St. John, City Arms Tavern, St. Mary Axe
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1534—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1538—St. Martin's-le-Grand, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street
1586—Upper Norwood, White Hart Hotel, Upper Norwood
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1610—Northern Bar, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1694—Imperial, Cadogan Hotel, Sloane-street, Chelsea
1718—Centurion, Imperial Hotel, Holborn-viaduct
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1900—Montague Guest, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's Inn-fields
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)
R.C. 1—Grand Metropolitan, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square

54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale
86—Loyalty, Masonic Hall, Prescot, Lancashire
125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Hythe, Kent
128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
210—Duke of Athol, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton
225—St. Luke's, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich
258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
281—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster
284—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley, near Leeds
387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
483—Sympathy, Old Falcon Hotel, Gravesend
567—Unity, Globe Hotel, Warwick
580—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
606—Segontium, The Castle, Carnarvon

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666—Benevolence, Private Rooms, Prince Town, Dartmoor
755—St. Tudno, Freemasons's Hall, Llandudno
758—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 7.30. (Instruction)
851—Worthing of Friendship, Steyne Hotel, Worthing
852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford
854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
1031—Fletcher, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Church-street, Tamworth
1064—Borough, Bull Hotel, Burnley
1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1101—Grey Friars, Masonic Hall, Reading
1209—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
1218—Prince Alfred, Commercial Hotel, Mossley, near Manchester
1248—Denison, Grand Hotel, Scarborough
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1342—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
1398—Baldwin, Dalton Castle, Dalton-in-Furness
1424—Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham
1434—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1520—Earl Shrewsbury, Public, Rooms, Cannock, Stafford
1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1582—Llanidloes, Trewythen Arms, Llanidloes
1638—Brownrigg, Sun Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 8. (Instruction)
1643—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hebburn-on-Tyne.
1645—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Slaithwaite
1797—Southdown, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex
1947—Stanford, Town Hall, Hove
R.A. 62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester
R.A. 88—Pythagoras, Red Lion Hotel, Cambridge
R.A. 251—Loyalty and Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Barnstaple
R.A. 350—Meribah, Grapes Inn, Stonecliough, near Manchester
R.A. 409—Stortford, Chequers Inn, Bishop's Stortford
R.A. 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 703—Clifton, Clifton Arms Hotel, Blackpool
R.A. 709—Invicta, Bank Street Hall, Ashford
M.M. 192—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, The Parade, Berwick

THURSDAY, 13th DECEMBER.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
19—Royal Athelstan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
206—Friendship, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
238—Pilgrim, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
263—Bank of England, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
534—Polish National, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
657—Canonbury, Albion, Aldersgate-street
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 306 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
879—Southwark, Southwark Park Tavern
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1076—Capper, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1216—Macdonald, Head Quarters 1st Surrey Rifles, Camberwell
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1425—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-road, Paddington
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1457—Bagshaw, Princes Hall, Princes-road, Buckhurst Hill
1558—Duke of Connaught, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up. St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct).
1708—Plucknett, Bald Faced Stag, East Finchley
1791—Creaton, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1987—Strand, Ashley's Hotel, Covent Garden
R.A. 72—Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)
M.M. 86—Samson and Lion, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C.
K.T. 117—New Temple, Inner Temple, London

35—Medina, 85 High-street, Cowes
97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Toward-road, Sunderland.
112—St. George, Masonic Hall, Fore-street Hill, Exeter
116—Royal Lancashire, Swan Hotel, Colne
139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury
216—Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
283—Amity, Swan Hotel, Market-place, Haslingden
333—Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston
337—Candour, New Masonic Rooms, Uppermill, Saddleworth
338—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith, Cumberland.
341—Wellington, Cinque Ports Hotel, Rye
344—Faith, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe, Lancashire
346—United Brethren, Royal Oak Inn, Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn
350—Charity, Grapes Inn, Stonecliough, near Manchester
369—Limestone Rock, Masonic Hall, Church-street, Clitheroe
456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter
462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
468—Hundred of Elloe, Masonic Rooms, London Road, Spalding.
477—Mersey, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead.
546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline-street, Longton, Stafford.
636—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Morpeth
659—Blagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blyth
732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.
739—Temperance, Masonic Room, New-street, Birmingham.
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
786—Croxteth United Service, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
945—Abbey, Abbey Council Chamber, Abingdon, Berks
991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.
1055—Derby, Knowsley's Hotel, Cheetham, Lancashire
1098—St. George, Private Room, Temperance Hotel, Tredegar, Mon.
1125—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Tiverton, Devon
1144—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne
1145—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington
1147—St. David, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. German's, Cornwall.
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1204—Royd, Imperial Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire.
1273—St. Michael, Free Church School-rooms, Sittingbourne
1369—Bala, Plasgoch Hotel, Bala
1416—Falcon, Masonic Hall, Castle Yard, Thirsk
1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon
1576—Dee, Union Hotel, Parkgate, Cheshire
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1583—Corbet, Corbet Arms, Towyn
1587—St. Giles, Royal Oak Hotel, Cheadle
1697—Hospitality, Royal Hotel, Waterfoot, near Manchester
1782—Machen, Swan Hotel, Coleshill
1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
1915—Graystone, Forester's Hall, Whitstable
R.A. 213—Perseverance, 3 St. Giles Street, Norwich
R.A. 275—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
R.A. 286—Strength, Green Man Hotel, Bacup.
M.M.—St. John's, Commercial Hotel, Bolton.
M.M. 16—Friendship, 2 St. Stephen's Street, Devonport

FRIDAY, 14th DECEMBER.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.
134—Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
157—Bedford, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
177—Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1201—Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 569—Fitzroy, Headquarters Hon. Artillery Company, City Road, E.C.
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary's-street, Cardiff.
155—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
401—Royal Forest, Hark to Bounty Inn, Slaidburn
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
458—Aire and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse-street, Goole.
460—Sutherland of Unity, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme
526—Honour, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton
652—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth
662—Dartmouth, Dartmouth Hotel, West Bromwich
697—United, George Hotel Colchester.
815—Blair, Town Hall, Stretford-road, Hulme
916—Hartington, Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne
1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Parliament-street, Harrogate
1034—Eccleshill, Freemasons' Hall, Eccleshill
1067—Beaudesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard
1143—Royal Denbigh, Council Room, Denbigh
1289—Rock, Royal Rock Hotel, Rock Ferry
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 355—Wiltshire, Masonic Hall, Victoria Street, Swindon
R.A. 406—De Sussex, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle

SATURDAY, 15th DECEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Old Town Hall, Mare-street, Hackney
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1641—Crichton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1732—King's Cross, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, No. 65.—Held at Bro. Maidwell's, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday last. Bros. Sainte W.M., Walker S.W., Ansbecker J.W., Valentine S.D., Dyson J.D., Buggins I.G., Moss Preceptor; also Bros. Daniel, Roberts, Harris, Mann, Rich, Posener, Schadler. Lodge opened in due form, and minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Harris candidate. Bro. Posener answered questions leading to second degree, and was entrusted. Lodge opened in second, when Bro. Sainte vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Rich, who rehearsed the ceremony. Bro. Sainte resumed the chair, and Lodge was closed in second degree. Later in the evening it was proposed by Bro. Moss, and seconded by Bro. Dyson, that one guinea be taken from the Lodge funds, and given to Bro. Daniel towards entertaining the Old Folks at Croydon during the Christmas time. Bro. Walker was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. A vote of thanks was ordered to be recorded on the minutes for the able and efficient way in which Bro. Sainte had performed the duties of W.M. for the first time in this Lodge. Bro. Schadler announced that he would rehearse the ceremony of installation on Tuesday, 18th December. Brethren are invited to attend.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—A meeting was held on Thursday, 6th December 1883, at the Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford. Bros. J. W. Freeman W.M., Banks S.W., Stringer J.W., S. R. Speight P.M. Sec., Good J.D., Ingram I.G., Hutchins P.M. Preceptor. After preliminaries had been duly observed, the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Good personating the candidate. Lodge was opened in the third degree and the ceremony of raising rehearsed, Lodge was resumed and after dues had been collected was closed in due form. Both ceremonies were ably worked; this will be the work to be performed in the regular Lodge on Wednesday the 12th inst. Brethren residing in the neighbourhood are most cordially invited to attend this Lodge of Instruction.

Lodge of Joppa, No. 188.—A regular meeting of this Lodge was held on the 3rd inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-

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street. Bros. L. Benjamin W.M., Martin S.W., G. Bean J.W., E. P. Albert P.G.P. Sec., G. S. Lyon Treas., A. Botibol S.D., L. Wall J.D., J. Dewsnap I.G., A. G. Dodson P.M. M.C., J. Wynmann Steward; P.M.'s L. Lazarus, A. Dodson, L. M. Myers, H. M. Levy, R. Baker, S. Hickman; Visitors—J. W. Smith W.M. 1839, A. J. Hands 1227, J. St. Gert 1744, W. S. Lyon 185, W. R. Davis S.D. 87, G. Smith I.P.M. 1839, Honey 1017. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed. The election for W.M. then took place, the result being in favour of Bro. Bean J.W. The Senior Warden, Bro. Martin, is the present Master of the Blackheath Lodge. Bro. J. S. Lyon was elected Treasurer, and Bro. Goddard P.M. Tyler. Five brethren were elected to serve on the Board of Management, and two as Auditors; while eight brethren were recommended to serve on the Benevolent Fund. Bro. M. Alexander P.M. proposed that the sum of five guineas be given from the funds of the Lodge as a nucleus for presenting the outgoing Master with a testimonial on his retiring from the chair, and a committee be formed for that purpose. This was seconded by Bro. L. M. Myers, and carried unanimously. Hearty good wishes were given, and the brethren then sat down to a very excellent supper provided by Messrs. Spiers and Pond (Limited).

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Held at Bro. Langdale's, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., on Saturday, 1st inst. Bros. Gellen W.M., Parkes S.W., Bullock J.W., Williams S.D., Ashton J.D., Gildersleve I.G., Fenner acting Preceptor, Galer Secretary; also Bros. Flack, Woolf, Williams sen., Weeden, Dixie, Chant, Shawbe and Gush. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of last Lodge meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Flack offered himself as candidate, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed. Bro. Fenner worked the first section, assisted by Bro. Ashton, and the second and third, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Parkes was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Gellen for the manner in which he had conducted the duties of the chair, it being the first time in this Lodge of Instruction. A letter was read from the widow of a deceased brother, thanking the members for their prompt assistance in his hour of need. Nothing further having offered for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed in ancient form, and adjourned to Saturday, the 8th inst., at eight o'clock.

Lodge of Israel, No. 205.—A numerous attendance of the brethren were present on the 27th ult., at the Cannon-street Hotel. They met under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. H. M. Harris; Gartley S.W., Norden J.W., A. M. Cohen P.M. Treasurer, C. F. Hogard P.M. Secretary, A. Henochsberg S.D., S. Jacobs J.D., Lonsdale I.G., H. J. Paton Organist, I. P. Cohen P.M. M.C.; P.M.'s A. Bassington, L. Norden, H. J. Phillips, M. J. Emmanuel, I. P. Cohen, S. M. Harris, W. Littaur. Visitors—Sidney Myers P.M. 130, G. L. Moore P.M. 169, M. J. Emanuel P.G.R. Hampshire, H. M. Levy P.M. 188. Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Ballots were taken for the admission of Messrs. S. London, M. A. Fischer and M. Brommett, who were duly initiated into the Order. Bros. H. and T. Hart were passed to the second degree; both the ceremonies being perfectly rendered. The election for W.M. then took place, and Bro. Gartley was unanimously chosen. Bro. A. M. Cohen P.M. was re-elected Treasurer, and Rawles Tyler. The election for President, Vice-President and four members of the Committee took place. Bro. A. M. Cohen was elected President, and the W.M. Bro. H. M. Harris Vice-President. Bro. J. Da Silva P.M. proposed, and Bro. I. P. Cohen P.M. seconded, a motion that a testimonial be presented to the retiring W.M.—£5 5s to be given from the Funds of the Lodge—as a mark of respect for the able manner in which Bro. Harris had discharged his duties during his year of office. A candidate was proposed for initiation at next meeting, and after hearty good wishes were tendered Lodge was closed, until the fourth Tuesday in January. The brethren sat down to a very excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Rand, and superintended by Bro. A. Cohen. The W.M. eloquently proposed the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts, in terms of the following sentiment—Loyalty to the Throne and Devotion to the Craft. Bro. J. Da Silva P.M. said, for the last time he claimed the prerogative of proposing the health of the W.M. Brother Harris's heart and soul had been in his work, and all wish him health and future happiness. The Worshipful Master, in reply, said he had done all in his power for the good of Freemasonry in general and this Lodge in particular; he had to thank each member for the way he had contributed to his success. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Initiates, and Brother London in a very able speech responded. Bros. Fischer and Brommett followed. The Worshipful Master then proposed the toast of the Worshipful Master elect, who, by his urbanity, had secured the good will of every member in the Lodge. The brethren might be sure of good working from the subject of their choice; all wish him a prosperous year of office. The Worshipful Master elect thanked the W.M. for his kind remarks; he hoped to have the assistance of the Past Masters; he would strive to do his duty, and trusted he might have candidates to shew how he could do the work required of him. The toast of the Visitors was replied to by Bro. M. Emanuel, late P.M. of this Lodge, P.G.R. Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The Worshipful Master in proposing the toast of the P.M.'s, said no better could be found; they were ready and willing to fulfil every duty, either as Deacons or anything else required of them. Brother A. M. Cohen P.M. and Treasurer responded to the toast. He referred to the ability of Brother C. F. Hogard P.M. and Secretary; no better worker or one more capable could be found in the Craft. The Worshipful Master in proposing the toast of the Wardens and Officers said, the brethren had seen their working; the Worshipful Master elect might congratulate himself on having efficient Masons to assist him. He (Brother Harris) begged to thank them for the valuable assistance they had given him. This toast having been responded to, the Tyler gave the signal for departure.

St. John's Lodge, No. 328.—On Monday evening last the election meeting of this old and prosperous Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was held at the Masonic Hall, Torquay, where there was a goodly muster of the brethren, under the presidency of Bro. H. Mortimer, Worshipful Master, who was supported by Bro. W. Taylor S.W., Bro. J. Grant J.W., and other Officers. There were several visitors present, including Bros. J. Lane P.M. 1406, Geo. Pepperell W.M. 1406, Dr. Searle, of Brixham, &c. Lodge having been opened in accordance with ancient rites, and some formal business transacted, the brethren proceeded to elect a Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, in succession to Bro. Mortimer. Their choice fell unanimously upon Bro. W. Taylor, who had well discharged the duties of the Senior Warden's chair during the past twelve months. Bro. C. J. Harland P.M. consented to retain his office as Treasurer for the year, and Bro. J. Newton was re-appointed Tyler. There was no other business on the agenda, and the brethren separated at an early hour. The installation meeting will take place on Thursday, the 27th inst. (St. John's Day), to be followed by the annual banquet at the Royal Hotel.

New Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 813.—The usual meeting was held on 28th ultimo, at the Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, when Bro. Glass occupied the chair, supported by Bros. Trick S.W., Weeden J.W., Dixie S.D., Ashton J.D., Lone I.G., P.M. Cusworth Preceptor, F. Perl Secretary; also Bros. Williams, Ockelford, Galer, R. M. Jones. The usual preliminaries having been observed, Lodge was advanced to the second degree, and Bro. O'Donnell answered the questions leading to the third, and retired, he not yet having gone beyond the degree of Fellow Craft. Lodge was opened in the third, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Jones acting as candidate. The W.M., in a very able manner, delivered the traditional history. Lodge was resumed, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Ockelford acting as candidate. Bro. Trick was in due course elected to occupy the chair at the ensuing meeting. Lodge was closed in perfect harmony, and adjourned until Wednesday, 5th December. The annual supper in connection with this Lodge of Instruction will be held at the Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, on the 12th December. Tickets, 4s each, can be had of the Secretary, 41 Durham-road, Manor Park, Ilford. This promises to be a success. Bro. Tiddiman W.M. 813 will preside. Bro. James Terry has also accepted an invite to attend.

On Wednesday last, Bro. Trick ably occupied the chair; he was supported by Bros. Ashton S.W., Galer J.W., P.M. Cusworth Preceptor, Perl Secretary, Dixie S.D., Weeden J.D., McMillan I.G.; also Bros. Gadsby, Ockelford, O'Donnell, Patten, and others. The usual preliminaries having been observed in opening, Lodge was advanced to the second degree, and Bro. O'Donnell having proved himself efficient to be raised, was entrusted. Lodge was then opened in the third degree, and the ceremony of raising ably rehearsed, Bro. O'Donnell acting as candidate. Lodge was afterwards resumed, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed. Bro. McMillan, of the Keith Lodge, was unanimously elected a member. Bro. Ashton was elected to preside on 19th December. Lodge was then closed in perfect harmony, and adjourned until that date.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—Held at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, on Tuesday last. Present—Bros. Robinson W.M., Watkinson S.W., Smyth J.W., Jenkins S.D., T. Clark J.D., Hunt I.G., F. Carr Secretary, Wallington Preceptor, also Bros. Wardell, Christian, Banister, Capers, East, Allen, Catlin, Brasted, Baker, &c. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Baker candidate. Lodge was called off, and resumed its Masonic duties by Bro. Christian working the first and Bro. Bristow the second section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bros. Capers and East, of Lodge 1524, were elected member. Bro. Watkinson was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Lodge was then closed, and adjourned.

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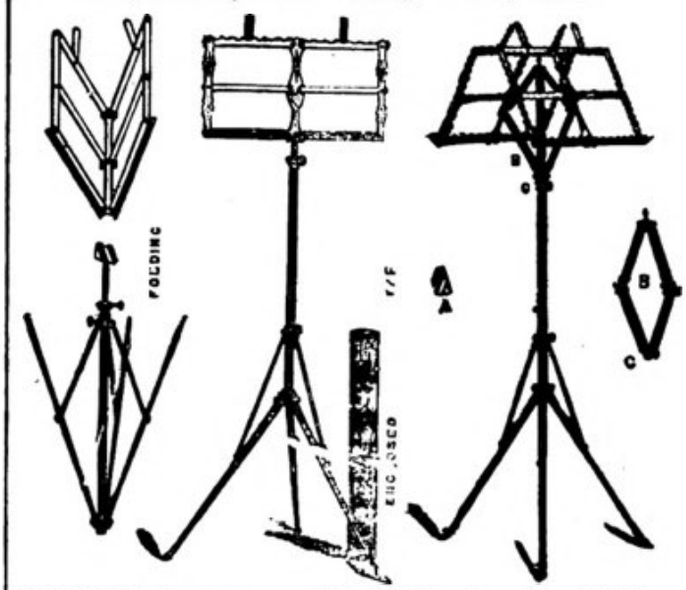

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THE PRINCE OF WALES P.G.M.M.M.

AFTER the lapse of little more than a month, the M.W.G.M. of the United Grand Lodge of England has made his second appearance in an assembly of Mark Master Masons. On the first occasion he was advanced to the Mark Degree, and subsequently installed Worshipful Master of a Lodge of Mark Master Masons. On Saturday last, he was installed M.W.G.M. of the Mark Grand Lodge, after which he was assigned and will henceforth hold a position at the head of the Past Grand Masters of the Order. We have already congratulated our Mark brethren on their good fortune in having His Royal Highness enrolled amongst them, and the consummation of the work that was begun so auspiciously on the 30th October last requires no further comment; save this, perhaps, that the 8th day of December will for the future be regarded by all members and admirers of the Mark as probably the reddest of red letter days in the annals of its Grand Lodge. We have likewise laid stress on the fact that the Prince of Wales's advancement to the degree, and his acceptance of the rank of a Past Grand Master, is not to be taken as indicative of any desire on the part of His Royal Highness to disturb the settlement effected at the Union in 1813, and the character of Antient, Free, and Accepted Masonry as then defined by the Constitutions of United Grand Lodge. It is months since the Prince anticipated any objection that was likely to be raised on this score, through his acceptance of the Mark Degree, by stating most emphatically that it was furthest from his thoughts to disturb the basis of English Craft Masonry, and every one is perfectly well aware that His Royal Highness has a perfect sense of the responsibility that attaches to his statements as M.W.G. Master of the Craft Grand Lodge. It is not his habit to commit himself idly to any proposition, neither does he shrink from the responsibility which belongs to his actions. Hence every one is thoroughly persuaded that, as it has been in the past, so it will be in the future. Heretofore there has been a line of demarcation separating Craft from Mark Masonry, and that line of demarcation will still remain. The only difference that is likely to follow in the relations between the two bodies will probably be that the Mark will find still greater favour in the eyes of members of Craft Masonry, but there need be no fear of any changes being introduced into the clauses of our Constitutions, which define so clearly the limits of Antient Craft Masonry. Why, indeed, should there be any such fears now, since the Prince has become a Mark Mason, than there was in the days when he was installed Grand Master of the Temple, or subsequently when he permitted himself to be received into the A. and A. Rite, and had conferred upon him by the Supreme Council of that body the dignity of Grand Patron? It is true that Templar and High Grade Masonry are very much further removed from Craft Masonry than is the Mark, if, indeed, they can be said to have more than an imaginary connection with it. It is likewise true that, in their case at all events, the question of amalgamating them with the Craft has never even been dreamt of, much less raised, while but little more than a quarter of a century since the question of introducing the Mark among the degrees of Craft Masonry was very fully discussed, and even at one time looked upon with considerable favour. But once the settlement of a grave Masonic question has been arrived at, there is but the very slightest chance of its ever being disturbed, and the fear of any such disturbance ever taking place is no greater now than it has been any time since 1856, when it was finally determined that the Mark had no place among our Craft degrees.

We have laid some stress upon the consideration of these matters, because we have heard it rumoured—whether with or without sufficient authority we cannot say—that the ceremony of Saturday last has seriously disturbed the equanimity of brethren in high places. Why they should allow themselves to be thus affected passeth all understanding. The Prince is free to join as he is free to abstain from joining any Masonic degree outside those which constitute Craft Masonry. It is assuredly no business even of the elect what course he adopts or what he does not adopt. He is not a minister that he must be held in leading strings by the Elders of his flock. He is free to choose the manner of his out-going and of his in-coming. He has, no doubt, a will of his own, which it will be as well, perhaps, that his self-constituted critics should treat with respect. It is very certain that, in all things reasonable and just, he will follow the bent of his own inclinations without troubling himself to summon the over-righteous to his counsels. And our advice to these over-righteous, a class of men who think the world will never come to an end if they have had no hand in arranging the crisis, our advice to them is, that they should—if possible—think less of themselves, so that others, whose good opinion is worth having, may be led to think of them more highly. Let them try and persuade themselves that their approval of another man's acts, or their good offices in his behalf, are not indispensable. The world has jogged on merrily enough without them in the past, and we are much mistaken if it will not jog along as merrily without them in the future. Day and night, spring, summer, autumn, and winter will go on succeeding each other without their intervention. So let them form a somewhat more modest estimate of their own importance. To be practical, let them think more of their own business and less of other people's; and if, as in this instance, it should happen that a Prince, who is Grand Master of Craft Masonry, looks favourably upon the Mark Degree, let it be just a wee bit possible for him to do so without being under the necessity of consulting them.

The following article from the *Times* has reference to the installation of the Prince of Wales as M.W.G.M.M.M., and will, no doubt, be read with interest by our friends, who must feel delighted that important Masonic events should now and again attract to themselves expressions of opinion on the part of the public press. An interesting article also appeared in the *Morning Post*. This letter shall appear in our next week's issue.

Saturday last will be a memorable day in the annals of Mark Masonry. The Prince of Wales who was already a Mark Mason, was then raised with due ceremony to the highest rank which the Mark Masons have it in their power to confer. The position of His

EPPS'S (GRATEFUL COMFORTING) COCOA.

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Royal Highness is now that of Senior Past Grand Master of Mark Masonry, and the brightest wishes of the Officers and promoters of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons have been at length realised to the full. We are warned, however, that the dignity of Craft Masonry is in no way endangered by the new importance to which Mark Masonry has risen. The Mark degree and the Craft degree are and will continue to be distinct. The inner world, which is acquainted with Masonic mysteries, will receive this announcement with the satisfaction it unquestionably demands. To outsiders its meaning will be less clear, and it will possibly be a trial of their faith to hold fast to the conviction that it means much or anything. They will be in no doubt, even so, that the adhesion of the Prince of Wales to Mark Masonry means a great deal, and that it will give a fresh stimulus to the growth of a Lodge which had become an important one before the Prince of Wales joined it. Freemasonry, in all its forms, is a very popular institution in this country. Its members have a pleasant sense that they belong to a secret order, that they can communicate with their fellows in some special way, and that they have therefore a claim of right to an acknowledged brotherhood with the highest and noblest in the land. To the uninitiated public, including the whole female sex, the whole thing is supposed to be a mystery, and, as such, an agreeable subject for speculation. Its secrets, it is true, have not been very closely kept. Indiscreet or treacherous brethren have revealed them to the world a dozen times over. The fullest information about them may be picked up for half a crown at almost any London book-stall. But the public prefers to be in the dark, and to go on guessing and speculating. If it really believed that Freemasonry is no more than what the Prince of Wales describes it to be—an order and an institution of charity and of usefulness—it would care much less for it. No one can be very curious about the private rules and regulations of a benefit society or an association for mutual help. Freemasonry must be more than these if it is to maintain itself in its present honour. There have been times and places at which it has been much more. On the Continent it has sometimes taken an anti-clerical bent, or has been used as a cover for revolutionary projects. In this country it exists, as it has always done, in a more innocent and more useful form. It raises dining to the rank of a religious function, and it has promoted the establishment of no small number of benevolent and educational funds, from which its poor members have benefited. These are its known merits, but they are small indeed if we compare them with its unknown. It is ever the unknown which is the magnificent, it is the unguessed riddle which the public seeks to pry into. Who would care much about the authorship of the letters of Junius or the personality of the Man in the Iron Mask if we could reach certainty about either of them? So it is with the hidden mysteries of Freemasonry. They attract attention as long as they are hidden. On these terms it is that the degrees of the Craft are willingly accepted by the world as patents of a high nobility, and that the insignia of a Grand Master are looked on on with a reverence as sincere as it is uninformed.

Whatever Freemasonry may be, for whatever objects it may exist and whatever by-ends it may be sometimes made to serve, there is one very real and tangible advantage which attaches to it in its international character. To become a Mason is to become the member of a society which ramifies over the whole world. Its signs and tokens are the same everywhere. The new Lodges which Mr. Broadley has been founding in Tunis and Malta and under the shadow of the Pyramids will admit their adherents to the universal Masonic brotherhood. Masonry exists everywhere. In the United States, in South America, in Asia, and in Africa its Lodges are to be found, and its signs pass current. The stranded Mason can claim and will receive help in every quarter of the world. He has only to reveal himself for what he is, and he is pretty sure to discover a friend and a brother among those with whom he has been cast. He will not always be safe even so, but at least his property and his person will have a better chance of being respected, or, if they are maltreated, of being let off on easier terms. We are not to suppose, however, that there is an equality of Masons among themselves, or that the same rank carries everywhere the same distinction. There is no small difference between one Lodge and another. To be a member of a good Lodge is as much of a privilege as to be a member of a good club. To become a member of some Lodge is no hard matter. Any seven Masons have a right to combine and establish a Lodge of their own, and admit members into it. A great Lodge may thus split off in a hundred directions, and grow like a polypus in every one of its parts. The new offshoots may be of a like dignity with their parent, or they may take rank above it or below it. It is a question very much of the social standing of its members. The Lodge which meets under the presidency of the local publican is none the less as truly a Masonic Lodge as any other. Its members, as Freemasons, share the full privileges of their Order, and may become acquainted with every secret of the Craft. More certain it is that they will keep up the traditions of the Masonic body by dining together and drinking together. Freemasonry has been defined or described as an excuse for a good dinner. It was in due course, therefore, that the proceedings on Saturday at the Mark Grand Lodge led up to a grand banquet at the Holborn Restaurant afterwards. To the traveller in distant lands Freemasonry may prove of service at a pinch. Its chief home use is less important, but more certain and possibly more attractive.—*Times*, 10th Dec. 1883.

The brethren of the Feltham Lodge, No. 1567, are about to do honour to Bro. John Mason, founder and Past Master of the Lodge, Collector to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, on the occasion of his silver wedding, which will be celebrated on Christmas Day next. A testimonial will be presented to commemorate the day. We tender our felicitations on the auspicious event.

Bro. Dr. Jabez Hogg P.G.D. presided at the usual monthly meeting of the Committee of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, held on Wednesday, at Freemasons' Hall. There was a good attendance, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed, the Secretary reported three deaths, one of an accepted candidate for next election, and two of the annuitants. In the Warden's report it was mentioned that Dr. Strong had procured tickets for those of the old people in the Asylum who were able to use them to see the procession when the Duke of Edinburgh visited Croydon. Through Dr. Strong's efforts, seats had been provided at Whitgift's Hospital. Bro. Strong was thanked for this kind service, as was also Bro. Layton for having contributed to the pleasure of the sick. The necessary cheques were ordered to be signed, and it was intimated that the usual New Year's Entertainment would be given to the inmates. The chief business of the meeting was the consideration of a motion proposed by Bro. C. H. Webb, V.P., P.M. 1607, to the effect that the Board should take into consideration what measures (if any) could be adopted to assist accepted candidates for election, according to the amount of money and length of time they had contributed to the funds of the Institution. Bro. Webb's idea is fully embodied in his resolution, and in moving it, he said his object was not to convert the Institution into a benefit society, nor did he think it would lead to that result. Some of those who were candidates, and who might become annuitants, had done little or nothing for the Institutions; he thought the time had arrived when something in the direction he pointed out should be done, that those who really did support the Institution when they were able should have some preference given to them when misfortune compelled them to seek aid. Bro. R. Turtle Pigott said the motion was calculated to create bogus votes; the most deserving cases were those who were too poor to give; many persons were admitted into Masonry without due inquiry having been made as to their means. Bros Murlis, Goodall, Newton, Brett, and Perceval having spoken, Dr. Hogg observed that the state of things they were now lamenting once existed in the Royal Medical Benevolent College, where it was found that the majority of candidates never assisted at all, and that the fathers of candidates, although in prosperous circumstances, had not subscribed. The Council passed a rule establishing a Committee of Examiners, whose duty it was to investigate every case, and the votes were given according to their report. Bro. Webb, in reply, said that in the Builders' Benevolent Institution they gave a candidate 10 votes for every guinea he had subscribed. The subject was considered of so much importance that its further discussion was adjourned. After placing thirteen petitioners on the list of candidates for next May election, the Committee separated.

The installation of the Prince of Wales on Saturday last as Grand Master of the Mark Degree, was followed by a grand banquet at the Holborn Restaurant, at which, however, His Royal Highness's engagements did not admit of his being present. But previous to the ceremony taking place, His Royal Highness took lunch there in company with a select gathering of Grand Officers, when he was pleased to express himself as being delighted with the surroundings, as well indeed he might, seeing there are few, if any, places of a similar character in London, where, in rooms so handsomely and artistically appointed, the comfort of the guests is so thoroughly considered, and their requirements so promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

The 6th Annual Masonic Ball in connection with the Eccleston Lodge and Chapter, No. 1624, will take place on Friday, the 11th of January, at the Westminster Town Hall, S.W., under the presidency of the W.M. Bro. C. Taylor, and an efficient band of Stewards. Single tickets, 10s 6d, double ditto 18s 6d, to include supper and light refreshments. A dispensation has been granted for the brethren to wear Masonic clothing. Tickets can be obtained of Bro. A. A. Johnson, Hon. Sec., 11 Cambridge Terrace, South Belgravia.

Bro. W. H. Russell S.W. 40 was unanimously elected, on Monday last, Worshipful Master of the Derwent Lodge. Bro. F. Rossiter P.M. was elected Treasurer.

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INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

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ST. LEONARD LODGE, No. 1766.

THIS prosperous young Lodge held its annual meeting on Wednesday, at the Town Hall, Shoreditch. Lodge was opened soon after 3 o'clock by the W.M., Bro. James Alfred Jones, who was supported by a very large gathering of Craftsmen, amongst whom we may mention Bros. Past Masters L. Stean, G. T. Barr, Elias Benjamin, Joseph Cox Sec., A. A. Clement S.W. and W.M. elect, the Officers of the Lodge, W. Clarke P.G.P. Hon. Member, and the following Visitors:—Bros. J. Smith W.M. 193, Thos. Fletcher 33, John Roberts 1816, A. Bradgate 55, E. Heard 95, C. Gooding 1329, Max Trenberg 1728, G. H. F. Rowe 1096, G. W. Danter 392, R. J. Saunders 861, G. T. Turner P.M. 183, R. R. Harper P.M. and Sec. 813, G. W. Mustoe 813, G. A. Christmas 27, G. Wade 1310, A. R. Trew 959, C. Lorkin W.M. 1524, C. Sims 861, H. Salter 861, F. Bruce P.M. 1976, C. W. Cox P.M. and Sec. 1566 (Mayor of Maidenhead), C. W. Smyth S.W. 1524, W. Idiens 925, J. Green 933, E. Wallace J.W. 907, J. E. Shand P.M. 1563, S. L. Barker W.M. 860, G. Heritage 860, D. M. Correll 193, J. A. Collings Org. 1693, A. Westerby 185, C. B. Carter W.M. 1662, W. Burroughs S.D. 1437, Thomas Price P.M. 946, H. Brett 1579, W. Clarke 1158, W. H. Baker S.W. 1641, G. Chant 813, R. Senecal P.M. 569, C. Corrick 101, H. G. Buss A.G. Sec., F. W. Terry J.W. 214, Thomas Hill 813, H. P. Matthews 569, T. M. Francis 55, A. Smeed 180, N. Hempstead 180, E. W. Symmons 1471, E. Sims P.M. Sir Hugh Myddelton, W. W. Morgan S.W. 211, &c. After the minutes of last meeting had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Mr. James Austin, who was proposed by Bro. Edgar T. Clark, seconded by Bro. J. W. Griffiths. The result was in favour of the candidate. Bro. A. J. Heard then underwent examination, and in due course was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The W.M. elect was presented for the benefits of installation, and the outgoing Master performed the ceremony in an eminently satisfactory manner. After the Board of Installed Masters had completed their portion of the work of the day, the members below the rank of I.M. were re-admitted, and they saluted the new Master in the three degrees. The following brethren were then appointed as Officers for the ensuing twelvemonths:—Bros. James Alfred Jones I.P.M., Jas. Funston S.W., E. Walker J.W., Rev. H. G. Henderson, M.A., Chaplain, Daniel King Treas., Joseph Cox Secretary, Frank Matthews S.D., R. Drysdale J.D., H. J. Thrower I.G., L. A. Harrison M.C., G. C. Young Organist, and E. T. Clark Steward. After the addresses had been delivered, the candidate named above—Mr. James Austin—was introduced and initiated into the Order, Bro. Clement performing the ceremony in a very creditable manner. A Past Master's jewel was presented to the outgoing Master, and graceful allusion made to the satisfactory way in which he had carried out the duties of his office. This compliment was suitably acknowledged, and Lodge closed. After a short interval, a capital banquet was served; the arrangements reflecting the highest credit upon Messrs. Humphreys and Devine, to whom the service had been entrusted. No time was lost, and each course was presented with every regard to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. On the removal of the cloth the W.M. briefly introduced the Loyal toasts—The Queen and the Craft, and the Health of H.R.H. the M.W. the Grand Master; the National Anthem and God Bless the Prince of Wales being sung with the customary amount of enthusiasm, Bros. Strickland and Meriton sustaining the solo parts. In speaking to the toast of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, the D.G.M. the Earl of Lathom and the rest of the Grand Officers Present and Past, the W.M. referred to the pains displayed by the Pro Grand Master at the last Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge to conduct the business in a complete and dignified manner. Bros. Buss (Assistant Grand Secretary) and Clarke (Past Grand Pursuivant) replied, and then the I.P.M. proposed the health of the Worshipful Master. He approached this pleasurable duty with all the cordiality and enthusiasm which should follow when a man is called upon to do honour to a consistent and successful Mason. Bro. Clement was one of the founders of the St. Leonard Lodge, and had worked his way up to the chair from the office of Inner Guard. He (Bro. Jones) had great pleasure in offering the toast for the acceptance of the brethren. After a song—the Powder Monkey—by Bro. T. Douglass, the W.M. replied. After thanking the brethren for the honour they had done him in responding to the toast so enthusiastically, he assured them his best services should be at the disposal of the Lodge. In speaking of the Installing Master the W.M. said: The ceremony of the day had been admirably rendered; personally he thanked Bro. Jones for the way in which he had carried it out. After a song by Bro. Strickland, Bro. Jones modestly acknowledged the compliment paid him, and assured the brethren of the gratification he experienced in the assurance he had received that his exertions were appreciated. Each of the Past Masters of the Lodge who were present acknowledged the toast proposed in their honour; Bro. Barr offering some well-considered remarks, that met with cordial endorsement. Our humorous friend and brother H. P. Matthews was next called upon for a song; this he gave so much to the liking of the brethren that an enthusiastic demand for a second ditty had to be complied with. As a matter of course the initiate was complimented, and after his toast had been responded to, the Masonic Institutions were brought under the notice of the members by the W.M., who called on Bros. Buss and Clarke to respond. The latter brother eloquently descanted on what was being done by the three Institutions connected with the Craft, and made a special appeal on behalf of the Benevolent Institution, with which he is associated more closely as a member of the Committee. For the Visitors Bros. Cox and Price replied. Reference was next made to the zeal displayed by the Officers of the Lodge, and after acknowledgment had been made, the Tyler gave the parting toast. In addition to the brethren we have already named, Bros. C. W. Cox and J. Cox contributed some capital songs.

ANCHOR AND HOPE LODGE, No. 37.

THE monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, the 2nd instant, at the Masonic Hall, Swan Hotel, Bolton, at six o'clock in the evening. Bros. G. P. Brockbank P. Prov. S.G.D. Grand Steward Scotland W.M., E. M. Garstang I.P.M., John Booth S.W., H. W. Pacey P. Prov. G. Org. Berks and Bucks J.W., James Newton P. Prov. S.G.D. Secretary, J. W. Poyntz S.D., R. Nightingale as J.D., J. M. Bentley, Mus. Doc., Organist, J. Naylor as I.G., Roiley Tyler, Higson Assistant Tyler; Past Masters Johnson Mills, D. K. Freeman, James Walker; Bros. Gillibrand, Robinson, Musgrave. Visitors—Bros. Geo. Taylor P.M. 146, Richard Duxbury W.M. 146, John Isherwood W.M. 221, Nathaniel Nicholson P.M. 1723, Jas. Heywood P.M. 1723, J. Duxbury W.M. 1335, Edward Barber P.M. 113, J. McAdam 381. The minutes having been confirmed, Lodge was advanced forthwith to the second degree, when Bros. Robinson and Gillibrand passed a satisfactory examination, and were entrusted. Lodge was opened in the third degree, when the candidates were readmitted, and severally raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason by the W.M. Bro. Brockbank, by whom the traditional history was given. The working tools, tokens, &c., were explained by Bros. Nicholson and Duxbury. Lodge was closed to the first degree. Mr. James William Mather, Solicitor, Bolton, who had been duly announced in the circular calling the meeting, having been proposed in open Lodge at the last regular meeting, was balloted for and elected. Brother John Booth Senior Warden was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. On the motion of Bro. Newton, seconded by the W.M., it was resolved to contribute one guinea to the "Hughan" Testimonial Fund. Bros. Naylor and Freeman were appointed to audit the accounts for the past year. It was agreed to hold the Annual Festival on the first Monday in January next. Hearty good wishes were expressed from the visiting brethren, after which the S.W. read a portion of the Ancient Rules and Charges. Lodge was then closed in peace and harmony, at 8 o'clock.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

DE-LA POLE CONCLAVE, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, No. 132.

A REGULAR meeting of this Conclave was held at the Masonic Rooms, Charlotte-street, Hull, on the 28th ult., under the presidency of E. Sir Kt. George Wilson M.P.S. Amongst other Sir Knights present there were Em. Sir Knights Preston and Ansdell; Sir Knights W. Gillett, A. P. Wilson, Wing, Cheesman, Wright, Cooper, Bevers, Highmoor, and Matthews. After the calling of the muster roll and confirmation of the minutes of the previous Conclaves, Worshipful Brother Geo. L. Shackles P.M. of the Alexandra Lodge No. 1151, and Bros. W. A. Bennett S.W. and J. Chappel I.G. of the De-la-Pole Lodge, No. 1605, who had been elected at previous Conclaves were duly installed and proclaimed as Knights of the Order. A College of Viceroys was subsequently opened, and Sir Knight A. P. Wilson V.E. elect, was duly installed and inducted into the office of Viceroy of the Conclave, the ceremony being rendered by Eminent Sir Knight James R. Ansdell P.S., after which, a Senate being called, Eminent Sir Knight W. Gillett M.P.S. elect was enthroned. The newly-installed M.P.S. stated that owing to the lateness of the hour the investiture of the Officers would be deferred until the following meeting, when the addresses to each Officer would be delivered by Eminent Sir Knight A. P. Wilson, the newly-elected Viceroy. The Conclave was closed in ancient form, after which the Companions adjourned to the refectory, where a substantial and enjoyable banquet was served, and the usual Red Cross toasts given and responded to.

YE ANTIENTE FRATERNITIE OF YE RAHERE ALMONERS."—SMOKING CONCERT.

THERE was a large gathering of members and friends of this Charitable Institution (amongst whom are numbered several well-known Freemasons), at the first of a series of Smoking Concerts, held at the Manchester Hotel, E.C., on Monday last. Amongst the general company were Bros. Joseph Young, A. E. Emdin, J. Deverall C.C., and many others. Amongst the vocalists were Bros. Theodore Distin, Chaplin Henry, Wakefield Reed, Seymour-Smith, G. S. Graham, Egbert Roberts, and others. The whole of the Officers of the Grand Council of the Fraternity were present, and their friends completely occupied all the available space, there being nearly 200 persons present. The entertainment was excellent, and the result very successful, the alms chest largely contributed to, and a large number of annual subscribers being enrolled. The Chairman, Bro. Stevens, and Mr. Sangster, the worthy Recorder (or Secretary), respectively addressed the company during a necessary interval, recounting the past good works of the Institution, and their remarks met with much appreciation. We are informed that the second of the series of these Concerts will be given on the 14th of January next, and we hope it may meet with a like success.

A Convocation was held of the North London Chapter of Improvement on Thursday evening, 6th inst., at the Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8 o'clock. Comps. H. Stiles Z., Hubbard H., Brasted J., Radcliffe S.N., Knight P.S. The attendances at this Chapter of Improvement have greatly increased now the winter has thoroughly set in.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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MASONS AND MASONIC DINING.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I presume I am right in assuming that the report that appeared in last Monday's daily newspapers of the doings of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of the previous Saturday is correct? It is recorded that they met at Freemasons' Hall to transact business, and afterwards adjourned to the Holborn Restaurant to dine. No doubt the latter place is worthy of the patonage Freemasons bestow upon it; I have no complaint to make against it; on the contrary, I believe it to be admirably adapted for all dining purposes. But what strikes me as very strange is, that with Messrs. Spiers and Pond at Freemasons' Hall for the express purpose of ministering to the inner man, it is considered necessary to go elsewhere so frequently to dine. What is the cause of this singular habit on the part of many brethren? I always thought that Freemasons' Hall was for Freemasons, and that they held it a first duty to patronise their own friends in preference to strangers. In this instance, not only are Messrs. Spiers and Pond friends, as understood in the ordinary sense of the term, but also, in a special degree, as tenants. Why, then, do so many seek in foreign quarters what they should be able to obtain quite as well in their own home? There must be a cause for this singular practice of migration. I believe there is no restaurant at the Hall, and yet when attending a recent election I and another brother were able to get a chop and necessary accompaniments. But I am informed that that was only a temporary arrangement, and by no means as perfect as it should have been. Personally I was well served, and have no fault to find. Then, I believe, there are no club facilities, such as are to be found at the Holborn Restaurant and elsewhere. If this is so, the fault may not be that of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, whose facilities may be limited. These considerations are, by the way; the main question is, why do some of our Lodges go from home to dine? It cannot be owing to lack of skill in management, for I believe Brother Dawkins is equal to any demands that might be made upon him in the way of catering. Is there a lack of accommodation, a want of enterprise, or the absence of desire to meet the wishes and wants of the Craft? It may be that some of the leading brethren are whimsical, and prefer strange to familiar haunts. Whatever may be the cause, I think it a grave scandal that so many leave Freemasons' Hall to go elsewhere to get necessary refreshments. If it is the fault of management, then an authoritative protest should be made; if it arises from prejudice and a hankering after novelty, then I would suggest that a kind of remonstrance should be made by those who, from age and experience, might speak without giving offence. Messrs. Spiers and Pond owe it to themselves to clear the matter up, and if they are wronged it is only just and right that the facts should be known and a remedy sought.

While on the question of the Tavern, I might point out that as balls take place in that part of the building devoted to general purposes, great care ought to be taken against fire. Such assemblies have often ended in serious conflagrations, and too much caution cannot be observed in providing against a similar catastrophe at Freemasons' Tavern.

Yours fraternally,

I.P.M.

No. 79 WAS UNDOUBTEDLY AN ENGLISH LODGE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—About seven years ago, we had a discussion about the origin of a legally constituted Grand Lodge in Philadelphia, and I have since then sent to your paper several communications upon the same subject, showing in each of my communications additional evidence that the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia in 1732 was constituted without authority from the Grand Lodge of England. Before, however, I proceed to submit some further evidence, permit me, for the information of your new readers, to state briefly the arguments upon which our Philadelphian brethren have based their theory.

1st. Dr. Franklin, in his newspaper of 8th December 1730, stated: "As there are several Lodges erected in this Province," &c. Now, as *there is not the slightest doubt that Franklin was not a Mason in* 1730, his statement may therefore be regarded either as an invention or an exaggeration. In short, nobody believes in the statement of "several Lodges," even in Philadelphia.

2nd. At the dedication of the Philadelphia Masonic Temple about ten years ago, the orator cited a fragment from a letter said to have been written 17th November 1754, by Henry Bell, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to Thomas Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, in which Bell claimed that he was one of the originators of a Lodge in Philadelphia in 1730, and that he and others subsequently obtained a charter from Daniel Coxe, who was appointed Prov. Grand Master in 1730, over New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. This letter is evidently an *imposition*, for the several papers and orations upon this question, which have appeared in the Philadelphia *Keystone* during the last two years, are minus of the Henry Bell letter, though all the other arguments were carefully repeated; and with regard to Coxe, there is no evidence whatever that either Franklin or any other prominent Philadelphia Mason, knew anything about Coxe, and there is no evidence that Coxe had ever done anything in Masonry, even in New Jersey, where he resided.

And 3rd. We have Rawlinson's Lodge list, which terminates with No. 115, constituted in July 1733, in which list No. 79 is *vacant*; that is, the number 79 is there, but the place of its meeting is omitted, signifying that the Lodge was extinct in 1733. We have Pine's official engraved Lodge list of 1734, in which No. 79 is blank, and we have likewise Smith's "Masonic Pocket Companion," printed in London in 1735, to which is appended a Lodge of 1734, in which No. 79 is again blank. Here we have the evidence of three English writers, some of whom undoubtedly had access to the Grand Lodge of England's archives, who all agree that Lodge No. 79 was for some reason erased from the English Register. But in a Dublin reprint of Smith's "Pocket Companion" in 1735, the blank to No. 79 is filled up, with "At the Hoop, Water Street, Philadelphia," and upon his evidence, our Philadelphian friends, and our English Bro. Hughan, claim that No. 79 was chartered in London for Philadelphia.

But that is not all. I have a London "Pocket Companion," to which is appended a Lodge list of 1737, in which list I find that No. 79 was then located at the Crown and Angel in Little St. Martin's Lane, in London. I therefore come to the conclusion that No. 79, after being dropped from the English Register for several years, was restored to its original number in the beginning of 1735. I say 1735, because, on the 24th of February 1735, the Grand Lodge of England passed a law that if a Lodge within the Bills of Mortality shall cease to meet for twelve months, its name shall be erased from the Grand Lodge book, and from the engraved Lodge list, viz., Pine's Lodge list already referred to; and if the brethren of an erased Lodge should petition for its revival, they cannot have their old number or precedency, and it is highly probable that this very petition for the restoration of Lodge No. 79 suggested the enactment of that law in 1735. These and many more arguments upon this subject are not new, but I shall now proceed to furnish evidence which will be fresh to our Philadelphia friends.

On page 50 of Bro. Gould's "Four Old Lodges," a Lodge list, or list of English Lodges, is thus prefaced.

LIST OF LODGES 1730-32.
(From the Minute Book of the Grand Lodge).

"This list seems to have been continued from 1730 to 1732, and is thus headed in the earliest Minute Book of the Grand Lodge.

"List of the names of the members of all the regular Lodges as they were returned in the year 1730." In the list following the above I find that No. 79 used to meet at that time at the "Castle, in Highgate." Now, I know where Highgate is located, near London, but I never heard that, in or near Philadelphia, there was a place called *Highgate* in 1730. No. 79 must therefore have been originally in 1730 in Highgate, near London, and not in Philadelphia. The record to which Bro. Gould refers I saw in 1880. Bro. Gould himself called my attention to it. It is not a Lodge list or a list of Lodges in the way lists of Lodges appear in the old Pocket Companions, or in the modern Masonic Calendars, but at the head of each page is written the number of a Lodge, with the name of the public-house where it held its meetings, and this is followed with the names of the members of the said Lodge. Now, the page on the record, to which I beg to call attention, is as follows:—

"79, *Castle, in Highgate.*"

Thos. Moore, Esq., Master.	Mr. Thos. Clypperton.
Mr. Thomas Crawford Warden.	Mr. Richard Busby.
Dr. Phillip Chandler Warden.	Claud Crespigny, Esq.
Alexr. Chocke, Esq.	Vinal Taverner, Esq.
Nathl. Blackerby, Esq.	— Shealwood, Esq.
James Smythe, Esq.	— Page, Esq.
John Pollex, Esq.	Mr. Richard Baugh.
John Bridges, Esq.	Mr. Harry Walthoe.
Mr. Edward Price.	Mr. Joshua Lewis.
Mr. Humphrey Primale.	Dr. Cotton.
Mr. John Plumert.	John Pawlet, Esq.
Mr. Henry Stone Street.	Mr. Lester King.
Mr. Thos. Jeffreys.	Mr. Peter Wright.

The lists of the names of the members of the Lodges in the said record were copied from reports made to the G.L. early in 1730, when Lord Lovel was G.M.

Here, then, is irrefutable evidence that Lodge No. 79, of 1730, held its earliest meetings at the Castle, in Highgate. Here are also the names of its officers and members as reported to Grand Lodge in 1732. And, what is more, several of those members held distinguished positions in the Grand Lodge of England. Thus Bro. Alexander Chocke was G.S.W. in 1726 and D.G.M. in 1727, Bro. Nathaniel Blakerby was S.G.W. in 1727, D.G.M. in 1729 and 1730, and G.T. from 1728 to 1737, James [Moore] Smythe was G.S. in 1732 and J.G.W. in 1733, Claud Crespigny was G.S. in 1732, Vinal Taverner was G.S. in 1732, Richard Baugh was G S. in 1733, Thomas Jeffreys was G.S. in 1733, and Thomas Moore was G.S. in 1731.

Now, with all these facts before us, I ask, in the name of common sense, how can a rational and conscientious man pretend to believe that Lodge No. 79 was located in Philadelphia in 1730?

Fraternally yours,

JACOB NORTON.

Boston, U.S., 27th Nov. 1883.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Sure Relief.—The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or fogs prevail. Neuralgia, gouty pangs, and rheumatic pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected and adjacent parts after they have been fomented with warm water. The Pills taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials, resulting from thoroughly assimilated food, wanting which the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

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MARK MASONRY.

GRAND CHAPTER OF QUEBEC AND THE MARK GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

NOTHING is more natural than that our brethren of the Mark degree should rejoice over the enrolment of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales among the magnates of this Order. It is well understood, of course, that this adhesion of His Royal Highness to a degree which does not come within the scope of Antient, Free, and Accepted Masonry, as defined by the Constitutions of the United Grand Lodge of England, is not to be taken as any evidence of a desire on the part of the Prince to bring about an amalgamation of Mark and Craft Masonry. Still, quite apart from this understanding, which has been fully recognised from the very first, there is, as we have more than once remarked, no doubt whatever that the Mark degree has had a great honour conferred upon it by the Prince's accession to its ranks. However, it may be as well to caution our friends of the Order against being too jubilant as to the additional prosperity that may be in store for them. It not unfrequently happens that an advance in one direction is necessarily followed by a strategic movement to the rear in another direction, and this would almost appear to be the case with the Mark Grand Lodge at this present juncture. It numbers the Prince of Wales amongst its Past Grand Masters, but it has also succeeded in bringing down upon itself the wrath of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Quebec, which about two months since set about anathematising it and all its belongings, with a heartiness and thoroughness which speaks volumes for the excommunicative abilities of Quebec Masons. In these circumstances, it may well happen at some period not very remote that the unhappy picture may be presented to us of the chiefs of this supreme body, the Heir-Apparent to the British Crown included, sitting miserably in sackcloth and ashes, and lamenting the sad chance which has brought them into conflict with that august body, the aforesaid Royal Arch Chapter of Quebec. The presence amongst them of the Prince of Wales will avail them nothing in their pitiable condition, nor is it reasonable to suppose there can be the slightest hope for them in the future, and unless they turn forthwith and repent of their grave iniquities. So, at least, thunders forth the Grand Z. of the said Grand Chapter, and who is there that is bold enough to question his dictum?

No doubt the poor English Mark Mason, even in the most terrible paroxysms of his agony, on hearing of the fate that is in store for him, will be anxious to learn what, in the name of all that is reasonable, he has done to have brought upon himself an amount of cursing, to which that recorded in the Ingoldsby Legend is but as a tinkling cymbal. To this reasonable inquiry answer will at once be made that his respected chief, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons has had the audacity to issue Warrants for the constitution of two new Mark Lodges in Montreal, and a patent to the Hon. W. Badgley, appointing him Prov. Grand Master of Quebec, of which Montreal is the capital. These Warrants of Constitution and this patent of appointment, it should be pointed out, are not intended to be encroachments on any of the rights and privileges possessed by the Grand Chapter of Quebec, but no doubt it will be unavailing to plead this in extenuation—"justification," in ordinary circumstances, would be perhaps a more comfortable word, were it not that we have before our eyes the towering wrath of the Quebec Grand Chapter. Neither will it avail us anything, if we allege in extenuation—or justification as the case may be—that, unless such Warrants are issued, many of our English Quebec Craft brethren must be denied the opportunity, should they desire it, of taking the Mark Degree. The Grand Chapter of Quebec, though, as ill-luck would have it, it was recognised a few years since by our Mark Grand Lodge—the Mark degree being a part of its curriculum—has never yet been recognised by the Supreme Grand Chapter of England. Hence our loyal brethren of the English Montreal Lodges and Chapters find themselves between the horns of a dilemma. Either they must take the Mark Degree, if they would become Mark Masters, in or rather under the auspices of Chapters which are not recognised by their own supreme authority; or they must forego the wish to take this degree altogether, and that notwithstanding it has been worked for a long course of years, and long before the Grand Chapter of Quebec was ever heard of. True, the working was somewhat informal, and the brethren who cultivated the degree did so without the sanction of any supreme authority. Still, as hundreds of Mark brethren in Montreal can testify, the Mark degree was a distinct entity in Anglo-Montreal Masonry, and members of the Quebec Constitution will have some difficulty in denying this fact.

We are well aware that in inflicting punishment it matters little as to the instrument selected, provided always that, in the opinion of those who use it, it is likely to prove efficacious. We are also aware that, when people have made up their minds to pick a quarrel, it is utterly useless for their opponents to attempt anything like argument to induce in them a better and more charitable frame of mind. So long as the leaders of Quebec Freemasonry can find an opportunity for lashing into their English brethren who resolutely decline to consort with them, it matters little with what instrument the lashing is inflicted. Similarly, there may be a hundred, or even a thousand, cogent reasons adducible in favour of the course that has been adopted by the Mark Grand Lodge. The reasons may be as plentiful as blackberries in season, but the Grand Lodge of Quebec will have none of them. It is a part, an essential part of its Masonic faith, that even a purely imaginary affront to its dignity must be resented, and hence this terrible decree of excommunication which was launched at the devoted heads of all our Mark brethren on the 13th October of the present year of civilisation and common sense by the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It may be as well, however, if we make one further remark. There are many reasons for doubting if the Masons holding under the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Quebec constitute a legal body, that is, whether they are really and truly exempted from the operation of certain Acts passed by the local legislature in respect of secret societies. We understand that our Anglo-Montreal brethren have made up their minds to bring this matter to a direct issue in a Court of law, and should this contention of our anathematised friends turn out to be correct, where then will be the Grand Chapter of Quebec and its bombastic proclamation? We shall look forward with no small amount of curiosity to the answer which in time no doubt will be forthcoming to this somewhat ticklish query.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE MARK DEGREE.

A SPECIAL Grand Lodge of the Mark Degree was held on Saturday afternoon last, at the Freemasons' Tavern, by dispensation from the Grand Master, Lord Henniker, for the purpose of conferring upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the rank of Grand Mark Master and Past Grand Mark Master. At the Grand Lodge last June Lord Henniker announced that the Prince of Wales was about to become a Mark Mason, but that His Royal Highness did not wish his taking that step should be construed into a desire that the Mark Degree should become amalgamated with the Craft Degree, or as an argument to be used by the brethren in favour of such a desire. His Lordship at the same time gave notice that at the following Grand Lodge in December he should move that the rank of Grand Master and Past Grand Master should be conferred upon His Royal Highness, and that his name should be placed at the head of the list of Past Grand Masters of the degree. His Lordship also referred to the fact of His Royal Highness's brother, the Duke of Albany, already holding that rank, and to the interest which various members of the reigning House of England took in the mystic craft. On Tuesday, 4th December, at the Half-Yearly Communication of Grand Mark Lodge, Lord Henniker moved the resolutions of which he had given notice, and they were seconded by Rev. Thomas Robinson, Deputy Provincial Grand Mark Master of Kent, and, of course, carried unanimously. On that occasion the Prince of Wales's numerous engagements prevented his attending to take the degree. The degree of Mark Mason was conferred on him on 30th October at a Lodge held at 33 Golden Square, when the Duke of Albany performed the ceremony, and the Prince of Wales was admitted into the Order. His Royal Highness appointed Saturday as a convenient day for his receiving the rank of Grand Master and Past Grand Master, and Lord Henniker called a special Grand Lodge for that purpose at three o'clock. Long, however, before that hour a large concourse of Mark Masons had assembled in the great hall of the Freemasons' Tavern to do honour to the head of English Freemasons. It was nearly half-past three before the Grand Lodge was opened, and at that time there could not have been less than 500 brethren present. Lord Henniker, the Grand Master, entered the hall with his Officers, who were under the direction of Bro. Robert Berridge, the Grand Director of Ceremonies. When Lord Henniker took his seat on the throne, he was supported on his right by the Earl of Kintore Deputy Grand Mark Master, and on his left by H.R.H. the Duke of Albany Past Grand Master. Brother General Brownrigg, C.B., acted as Grand Senior Warden, and the Hon. Major Henniker, the Grand Junior Warden of the year, took the seat of Grand Junior Warden. Included among the brethren present were Past Grand Masters the

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Earl of Limerick, W. W. B. Beach, M.P., and Rev. Canon Portal; Bros. T. Trollope, M.D., Rev. W. M. Heath, W. Kelly, F.S.A., Major J. W. Woodall, W. A. F. Powell, J.P., Rev. J. S. Brownrigg, R. C. Else, J.P., Major A. W. O. Saunders, Capt. C. Hunter, A. M. Broadley, Percy Leith, Captain N. G. Philips, T. F. Halsey, M.P., Lord Arthur Hill, Hon. W. P. Orde-Powlett, Charles F. Matier, Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, H. R. Hatherly, Colonel C. E. Bignold, S. G. Kirchhoffer, Capt. A. B. Cook, Magnus Obren, J. E. Le Feuvre, W. Roebuck, R. Eve, E. C. Mather, T. Cubitt, J. T. Tweedale, O. H. Pearson, R. J. Mure, Col. J. C. Hay, J. Stevens, Revs. F. J. C. de Crespigny, W. Stainton Moses, W. Randall, H. J. Hatch, C. J. Martyn, A. W. Hall; Frederic Davison, H. C. Levander, M.A., Frederick Binckes, D. M. Dewar, A. F. Dodson, C. Stephens, Col. J. R. Bramble, T. Y. Strachan, W. Hickman, Geo. B. Brodie, M.D., Geo. Cooper, T. J. Ralling, R. Harwood, S. Mattison, T. J. Pulley, Capt. T. Hargreaves, F. W. Ramsey, M.D., C. S. Lane, G. Lambert, G. J. McKay, A. Williams, R. W. Eddis, H. Lovegrove, C. H. Driver, S. B. Wilson, S. Rosenthal, C. Lacey, Controller S. G. Bake, G. W. Verry, T. C. Walls, W. Watkins, J. D. Murray, C. T. Sparks, E. M. Lott, W. Ganz, W. Belcher, J. H. Banks, C. Pullman, P. Wallis, W. March, G. Ker, H. Faija, T. Taylor, J. G. Marsh, J. S. Cumberland, C. Davies, W. C. Gilles, J. Barker, T. J. Armstrong, W. J. Meek, T. W. Murley, H. Massey, M. Mildred, J. H. Wynne, C. W. Duke, F. W. Koch, Maj. P. Dunbar, H. J. Lardner, R. P. Spice, C. E. Soppet, W. Stephens, J. E. Anderson, E. Gilbert, R. L. Loveland, W. W. Morgan, W. H. Gimingham, J. Manwaring, &c., &c.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from M.W. Bros. Right Hon. Lord Leigh, Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, Right Hon. Lord Holmesdale, Right Hon. Earl Percy, and Right Hon. Earl of Lathom; R.W. Bros. Lieut.-Col. J. Tanner Davy, Right Hon. Lord Egerton of Tatton, Rev. T. Robinson, Rev. C. R. Davy, J. Watson, J. Sutcliffe, Right Hon. Earl of Bective, Lieut.-Colonel Foster Gough, LL.D., W. J. Hughan, Dr. Hopkins, G. P. Brockbank, T. B. Whytehead, John Walker, Lieut.-Colonel F. Sowell, J. G. Podevin, R. N. Howard, S. G. Homfray, W. Newton, Rev. J. Marsden, T. C. Roden, Lieut.-Col. J. Randle Ford, J. L. Thomas, and A. Cracknell.

After the Grand Lodge had been opened, the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master (the latter of whom has been elected as Grand Master for the ensuing year) were saluted, according to ancient custom, and the minutes of Grand Lodge of the previous Tuesday, as far as they related to the conferring of the rank of Grand Master and Past Grand Master on the Prince of Wales, were read and confirmed. A deputation was then entrusted to proceed out of the Grand Lodge and conduct the Prince of Wales into the Grand Lodge. This deputation consisted of the Grand Stewards, the Grand Director of Ceremonies, the Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, the Grand Deacons, the Grand Chaplains, the Grand Secretary, the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Wardens, Captain N. G. Philips, Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke, the Provincial Grand Masters, and the Duke of Albany. On the deputation returning, Bro. Beach, M.P., and Bro. Rev. Canon Portal bore the cushion and regalia of the Past Grand Master to be worn by the Prince of Wales, while the Prince walked between the Duke of Albany and Lord Limerick. The Grand Organist, Bro. E. M. Lott, during the procession played the National Anthem, and the entrance of the procession was the signal for a loud burst of applause. The Duke of Albany presented the Prince of Wales to the Grand Master.

Lord Henniker then said: May it please your Royal Highness, it gives me very great pleasure to be able, as Grand Master, in the name of all the Mark Master Masons of England, to welcome you most heartily and warmly into our Grand Lodge. I think, sir, that the reception you met with when you entered Grand Lodge this evening justifies me in saying what I have said, that we heartily welcome you; and it would be idle, sir, for me to make a long address to you on an an occasion of this kind—you who are so well versed in everything connected with Freemasonry. But perhaps, sir, I may be allowed to say a very few words before I invest you. We congratulate ourselves on the fact that you have joined our Order. We know, sir, what many illustrious members of your family have done in the past for Freemasonry, and we all know what you yourself are doing now, and another member of the Royal House of England. We know this also—we know the value of the fact in itself of your joining our Order; but we know more than this, we know that in everything you do for the good of your countrymen, for the good of your brethren in Freemasonry, and for the good of this country, you do not do by halves, but you do it with all your might, and we think we may safely look with confidence that we shall have your aid to promote the best interests of this Order. Sir, we have gladly taken this opportunity of again showing our loyalty to the Crown of England, and we also take this opportunity of showing our high respect and great regard for your Royal Highness. We are very glad, sir, that you have accepted the compliment that we have ventured to offer to you, the compliment which was unanimously voted at the beginning of this week by Grand Lodge—the compliment of being Most Worshipful Past G. Master of our Order, and that your name shall be placed at the herd of the list of those who have occupied the throne on which I now sit. I can assure you, sir, that this compliment is no empty one; for those who have occupied this throne before myself are amongst the most distinguished and most earnest Masons of the present day. It has been said, sir, too, very often that the sun never sets on the British Empire. I think we may make the same boast on our Mark Lodges; and, sir, it is not in the name of this Grand Lodge of England alone of English Mark Masons, but it is in the name of Mark Masons throughout the world that we have ventured to confer on your Royal Highness the highest honour that it is in our power to give. Before I conclude, I would only say one word for myself. I will give place to no Grand Master that has gone before me in my desire to do all I can for Mark Masonry, and, sir, in the three happy years that have passed while I have ruled over this Order I never thought I should be able to look back with the satisfaction I do now to this event, which is one I am most proud of during my term of office of Master Mason—the having had the honour of welcoming you to Grand Lodge. Sir, we know that you have many engagements and many calls upon your time, but we hope that we may sometimes see you with us, and you may be sure that when you do visit us you will receive always a hearty and a loyal welcome.

The Prince of Wales thereupon went through the Masonic form necessary before being placed on the Throne of a Ruler in the Craft, and having been clothed with the badge of his office, he was duly installed amidst loud cheers, Lord Henniker standing on his immediate left, with the Duke of Albany next. His Royal Highness having been proclaimed by Bro. Berridge, the Grand Director of Ceremonies, was saluted in Mark form.

The Prince of Wales then rose and said: Brethren, I beg to return my warmest thanks to our Brother Lord Henniker, our most Worshipful Grand Master, and to you all, for the high honour and privilege you have conferred on me in making me a Past Grand Master of Mark Master Masons. It is a high compliment I assure you to have received this degree; it is now, I think, almost the last that I have to receive, and I look upon it as by no means the least. The interest in the Craft, brethren, which I hope you will give me credit for having evinced ever since I have been a member of it will, I assure you, not diminish. I only regret that, through the manifold duties which in the course of the year it falls to my lot to perform, I have not had time, unfortunately, to devote as much as I could wish to the interests of Freemasonry. But, brethren, you may be assured that I have your interests at heart, and as long as I live you may be convinced that I shall do all I can to uphold our ancient and honourable Order. As long, brethren, as Freemasonry remains as it is now—an Order and an Institution of charity and of usefulness—it will flourish as long as the world exists. Let us hope the time will never come when we may in any way be biassed by politics. Above all, brethren, let us remember that we must as a charitable body be religious. As long as religion remains engrafted in the hearts of the Craft of our country it is certain to flourish, and be assured of it, that when religion in it ceases, the Craft will also lose its power and its stability. I will not detain you longer, brethren, as I know many of you have travelled long distances and wish to return, but I must thank you once more for the high compliment paid to me to-day, and assure you of the pride I feel in having taken the chair of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons. I will now call upon Bro. Lord Henniker to preside.

Lord Henniker then resumed the chair, and closed the Grand Lodge in the usual form.

The Royal party were loudly cheered as they left the hall.

A grand banquet was afterwards partaken of at the Holborn Restaurant, after which the usual Mark Masonic toasts were proposed.

At the conclusion of the banquet, the usual list of Mark Masonic toasts was proposed by the chairman, Brother A. M. Broadley, Past District Grand Master of the Mediterranean, and were received with great cordiality by the company.

The Chairman gave first the Health of the Queen and the Success of Mark Masonry. He next proposed the Health of the Most Worshipful Grand Mark Master, Lord Henniker. In proposing the toast of the Most Worshipful Past Grand Masters, the Chairman said he thought they must go through the toast which came next upon the list, and which was one of solemnity. The first upon the list was His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He thought the adhesion of His Royal Highness to their body was an event which was second to none which had occurred in the quarter of a century that this Grand Lodge had existed. The adhesion of His Royal Highness meant a great deal. Before His Royal Highness joined the certificates issued exceeded 180,000, but the admission of the Grand Master would, he was sure, give an additional impetus to Mark Masonry in every part of the world. His Royal Highness had not joined them with any idea of merging Mark Masonry with Craft Masonry, which they knew must ever be a perfectly independent corporation. He could imagine what a satisfaction this day's work must be to those who had borne the burden and heat of the day. He thought Brother Binckes, who a quarter of a century ago associated himself with Mark Grand Lodge, must experience a rare satisfaction when he looked back through the vista of those twenty-five years, and saw his brightest wishes realised in seeing the Prince of Wales take the position of Senior Past Grand Master of Mark Masons.

The Chairman, in proposing the fourth toast, said that it was one which was not less important than that which preceded it. It was the health of the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Kintore, and the Grand Officers present and past. If, as he had said before, the Past Grand Masters of the Order had contributed to the well-being of Mark Masonry, he did not think they could have achieved what they had done if it had not been for the hearty co-operation of the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Officers, and while they were congratulating themselves on the success they had had they must not forget the services they had received from the Officers of the Grand Lodge. He did not think he need say anything more, because if the Grand Officers had not aided the Grand Masters in the way they had done they would not now be as a body in the proud position in which they found themselves. He thought it would be invidious to name any one in particular, but he should do injustice to himself if he did not say one word in respect to the exertions of their veteran Grand Secretary, Bro. Binckes. They all knew how much of their success was due to his exertions. There were also Bro. Davidson, their Treas., Bro. Levander their Grand Registrar, Bro. Dewar the Assistant Grand Secretary, and Bro. Berridge, all of whom it was necessary to name for the services they had rendered. He could associate with this toast the name of Bro. Percy Leith, Past District Grand Master Bombay, upon whom he would call to reply.

Bro. Percy Leith said he considered it a great compliment to have his name associated with the toast, but he was only a Past District Grand Officer of India, which was not equivalent to a Provincial Grand Mastership in this country. He went on to say that he had

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done his best while in India to bring native brethren into Mark Masonry.

Brother Binckes, the Grand Secretary, in response to a long-continued call, rose, and said that he was one of a large number whose names were associated with the toast who were quite content to trust the response to the very able hands of Brother Percy Leith, Past District Grand Master of Bombay, and he did not think that he could add anything to what he had said in returning thanks for the very kind manner in which the company had been pleased to receive the toast of the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Officers. But if he dare say a word, it was this—as to the allusion to his services in the past—he would say, and that without fear of contradiction, that when, 25 years ago, or thereabouts, he took his share as a responsible Officer of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, and engaged to do all he could to promote the interests of the Order that he thought deserved support, he never calculated that he should live to find—as he did find to-night—such a magnificent success. There were brethren there to-night, some of his old fellow labourers, who had with him worked with a stern determination, but they never thought that, with the hostility that was displayed towards them, they would after 25 years of hard work, find the Most Worshipful Grand Master of English Freemasons accepting the Senior Past Grand Mastership of Mark Master Masons. He had ventured to say to a distinguished brother to-night that Mark Masons did many extraordinary things, and he repeated it now. The word used in their order was "advancement," it was by progress, by advance that they went on from strength to strength, and he would undertake to say that Mark Grand Lodge had that night received within itself the surest keystone that could by any possibility be placed upon it. They would show to the Masonic world that they were an essential part of Masonry, and the Grand Lodge should know, if a day of grief ever came to it (which was not likely), that Mark Masonry was the best friend to Craft Masonry.

Bro. Dewar, Assistant Grand Secretary, also acknowledged the toast.

Bro. Stephens (of Reading) said he had been commissioned to propose the next toast, which was not the least important, that of—The Mark Benevolent Fund. And he would call upon a brother who could give particulars of the fund to reply. He would merely say that the Mark Benevolent Fund deserved the heartiest support, and he would associate the name of Bro. Binckes, while asking the company to drink to its continued success.

Bro. Binckes said it was a very hard task whenever he had an opportunity of addressing his brother Freemasons to be eternally called upon to say something in reference to practical Masonic Charity. There was no charm attaching to it; he simply had to endeavour to press upon every one he had the opportunity of addressing to do something for the support of the Masonic Charities. And what words could he use that should be conveyed in the shape of novelty? What words could he use that would have any charm whatever? It was simply the duty of asking them when they were enjoying themselves, as they were that evening, just to bear in mind that there were those who in the circumstances of life were not so happily situated as those who were then present; that there were the children also of those who had at one time been as happily situated as his hearers, and there were the Old People too. He had an occasion to say in Mark Lodge over and over again that one of the most eminent members of Grand Lodge—Bro. John Havers—had, in reference to the great success of Mark Masonry said to him, "Do not you think it is a great mistake to divert the money from the Charities of the Order for the purpose of fostering an ideal degree like the M.G. Lodge?" His (Bro. Binckes's) reply was, that wherever you meet—under whatever circumstances you meet, you will never find brethren who will not be disposed to do something in the shape of practical charity. What had they done in the Mark Degree? They had a certain amount of money, for their own Charities had been most successful. At two o'clock that afternoon His Royal Highness was partaking of their hospitality at a luncheon; at half-past three he was taking the proud position of Senior Past Grand Master. They would make this a red letter day. He placed his mark there; every one present placed his mark there. They had at the banquet table distinguished brethren from all parts of England. What was the result of their observation of the work of Mark Masonry? Why they knew, as all present knew, that the object of Mark Masters was to do all they possible could to cultivate and support the best interests of Freemasonry. They had nothing in the shape of hostility to the Grand Lodge of England. Would His Royal Highness have honoured them with his presence if he had thought he would violate the obligations he had taken? He (Bro. Binckes) wanted them to bear in mind that His Royal Highness laid it down as a distinct understanding that by his undertaking that position in Mark Grand Lodge it was not to be considered in any shape or way any justification for an appeal that the Mark was to be accepted as an integral portion of Freemasonry. He would tell them they did not wish for that; they were strong enough to hold their own; they had nine Past Masters, the most illustrious brethren in the Grand Lodge of England. A year ago they accepted and paid homage to the Duke of Albany as Past Grand Master, and to-night as they knew they had received, as Senior Past Grand Master, the Prince of Wales. The Craft Grand Lodge could not do that. The Mark word, however, was advancement—progress. Now, as to the Charity, his good friend Brother Havers had asked him, "do you not think it is a great mistake to divert the funds that are supporting Mark Masonry from supporting the Charities of the Order?" Now, what had they found by experience? why, that their Mark Lodges and Mark Grand Lodges had been and were the best supporters of all the great Charities annexed to Craft Masonry; and then they had gone outside and founded Charities of their own—a Benevolent Fund and an Educational Fund—by means of which both boys and girls were supported and educated; and he said, without fear of contradiction, that their Mark Grand Lodge was the best handmaid that the Craft Grand Lodge of England ever had in the world; and they were carrying out, on parallel lines, its great inestimable truths. Let them go on and prosper. Mark Masonry was recognised by every other body in the old world and in the new; but, as he had said before, they could do without affiliation, as they were strong enough to stand alone.

Bro. Matier said that he had been honoured by the Most Worshipful Master in the chair by being allowed to propose a toast was not in the official programme, and that toast was one he was sure that every Mark Master among them would honour, and revere and drink to with the heartiest enthusiasm. Although they had not been honoured that evening, through unavoidable circumstances, with the presence of the Most Worshipful Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master, they were honoured by the presence of a brother who had presided over them with the utmost ability and most gracious cordiality, and the most perfect manner, in every way in which a Chairman should behave. His Right Worshipful Brother Broadley had presided in the most perfect manner, and the thanks of all of them were due to him for the great ability he had displayed in the chair. He therefore asked them to drink with enthusiasm to the health of their chairman.

Bro. Broadley, in acknowledging the compliment said, that while he was in Tunis and Malta he had done his best to promote Mark Masonry; while in Egypt, though engaged for sixteen hours a day on very special business—the nature of which he need not particularly allude to—he contrived to found a Lodge under the shadow of the Pyramids: he understood that two others only awaited consecration.

Bro. Binckes, on rising to propose the concluding toast, that of the Visitors, said, there was a distinguished brother present for whom he (Bro. Binckes) had a very great regard, one who had done Mark Masonry service in many ways, and while they were pluming themselves on having achieved a large amount of success, he thought they must not lose sight of the fact that every member of Mark Grand Lodge was a member of the Craft Grand Lodge of England. They had amongst them that evening a brother who, while discharging his duties most faithfully in reference to the Grand Lodge of England, did not ignore other degrees outside that system. That brother's presence showed that he had a desire to support a degree not altogether recognised by the Grand Lodge of England. He proposed to them the toast of the Visitors, with which he would couple the name of the Grand Secretary Bro. Col. Shadwell H. Clerke.

Bro. Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke having acknowledged the compliment, the company separated.

At the banquet table the Senior Warden's chair was occupied by Bro. Dewar, while Bro. Berridge occupied that of Junior Warden.

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SECOND APPLICATION, April 1884.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

WERE we not fully alive to the erratic character of the *Times* we should feel disposed to resent its interference in Masonic matters; as it is, we smile and go on our way, feeling assured that the Craft is in no danger, even when assailed by the Thunderer. We should say, the Thunderer that was. The *Times* no longer holds the position that made its frown terrible or its praise glorious. It might cease to-morrow and the skies not fall. England would still exist were the Oracle of Printing House Square silent for ever. We do not desire the extinction of this once mighty journal. With all its peculiarities, its occasional inanities, its Vicar of Bray propensities, it is justly regarded as incorruptible. What Cæsar's wife was said to have been, the *Times* is—above suspicion; and it is this

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feature, more than anything else, that makes its name and fame. However much we may differ from some of its utterances, where it records facts within its own knowledge it can be relied upon implicitly.

—:o:—

It was hardly likely that such an important event as the raising of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the M.W. the Grand Master of Craft Masons under the English Constitution to the position of Senior Past Grand Master Mark Mason should pass without drawing forth opinions from the Press outside of the Order, especially as they published long reports of the Mark Masters' doings of Saturday last. The article in the *Times* of Tuesday is a curious production, like many another emanating from the same source. It opens in a bantering style, and casts doubts upon the secret character of the Order. It says "The fullest information about them [the secrets] may be picked up for half-a-crown at almost any London bookstall," but in order to escape from the flat contradiction given later on, it adds: "But the public prefers to be in the dark." Practically, then, Freemasonry is a secret organisation, notwithstanding that so much is supposed to be known. No doubt there is a charm about the mysterious, and that the disclosure of a name or a secret tends to destroy the interest in both. If this rule were applied to the *Times*, for instance, it might suffer in consequence. The writer asks: "Who would care much about the authorship of the letters of Junius or the personality of the Man in the Iron Mask if we could reach certainty about either of them?" We should say a great deal, for the power of the one and the circumstances surrounding the other are interwoven with our history, and will ever be regarded with interest. But according to the *Times*, Freemasonry is in a different position to either. Its secrets may become known, and yet the world prefers to remain in ignorance, and to believe that in the "unknown" lurks the "magnificent." We shall not quarrel with this view; we are content with what we ourselves know, and we are perfectly indifferent as to what the world chooses to believe of us, provided they let us alone, and mind their own business.

—:o:—

The *Times*, however, is fain to admit that there is an "international character" about Freemasony, that the society "ramifies over the whole world. Its signs and tokens are the same everywhere." It goes on to add: "The stranded Mason can and will receive help in every quarter of the world." Surely these admissions are opposed to the tone of ridicule adopted, and an answer to the assertion that the secrets of the Order are common property. When a scoffer pays such tribute as is here recorded, believers may well remain content.

—:o:—

Ever since Bro. Sadler raised the question of obtaining copies or substitutes of the pictures destroyed by the great fire at Freemasons' Hall in May last, we have heartily seconded his purpose. It will be remembered that Bro. Sadler, in his letter on this subject, mentioned eight portraits, copies of which were desired. These have now been obtained. Seven of them came readily enough, through various friendly sources, and it now remains for us to state that the missing link has been supplied. To ourselves belongs the credit of having discovered a fine portrait of the Duke of Atholl, through the medium of Bro. Dorling P.P.G. Sec. Suffolk, and P.M. 376, 957, 1799, and of having placed the picture in the hands of Grand Lodge. It is not a copy of the painting destroyed, but it is very much like it, and is justly regarded as a very excellent substitute. It is a full length portrait of the noble Duke, and has the following inscription attached:—

The Most Noble John, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Atholl, Marquis and Earl of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathtay and Strathardle, Viscount Balquidder, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Belveny and Gask, Baron Strange of England, Earl Strange and Baron of Knocking, &c. &c. &c., Lord of the Isle of Man, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Perth, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

The print was engraved by C. Knight, 1811, from a painting by John Hooper, R.A. The original was the fourth Duke of Atholl, and was Grand Master (Ancients) from 1791 to 1813, the last a memorable year in the annals of the Craft. The painting that was destroyed by fire was the work of Thomas Phillips, and executed three years after the date of the print now in possession of Grand Lodge.

—:o:—

As a matter of information and of interest, too, we quote the following from a letter received from Brother Yarker, dating 2nd December. He says:

Referring to article, p 345, the portrait of the Earl of Zetland was published with the *Freemasons' Magazine and Mirror*, that of Earl Dalhousie followed, and I have both in old frames. My Mother Lodge, the Integrity, Manchester, have an excellent portrait of the Duke of Sussex, in Masonic clothing, presented by P.M. Wm. Dossen Whitehead, about 35 years ago; it now hangs at Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester. I cannot say positively whether it is a copy of that of Freemasons' Hall, London, or not.

After all that has been done, and the interest that has been excited, shall this question of Masonic portraits be allowed to drop? We trust not. One way of inducing Grand Lodge to take action would be by pressing copies of portraits and other articles of interest upon them. We should like to see a Masonic fine art gallery, a museum, and a library worthy of the Craft.

—:o:—

Three fires in seven months ought to act as a warning. The consequences of the 3rd May last at Freemasons' Hall has not yet been realised, nor will their full effect be felt until the work of restoration is begun. The cause of the accident was attributed "to a huge beam, which ran athwart a flue communicating with the kitchen of the Tavern becoming ignited." A fortnight afterwards, there was another outbreak, arising, as far as we can gather, from the same cause, but which happily did little damage. A third is now recorded as having occurred early on Saturday morning last, when, according to the special Sunday edition of a weekly newspaper, "the Freemasons' Hall was once more the scene of a fire, but fortunately this time only of a minor character. It arose from the old cause—an overheated flue. The chief damage was done in cutting away some timber and brickwork in the old hall, in order to reach the seat of the fire." Without attaching too much importance to this report, there is evidently something seriously wrong in a portion of the structure of the building in Great Queen-street, and the sooner attention is given to the matter the better. The simple restoration of the Temple will not be enough under the circumstances, and possibly the committee will find that in order to do their work safely, they will have to consider the possibilities of the future, so far, at least, as protection from fire is concerned.

—:o:—

Bro. Webster's motion, carried in Grand Lodge last week, runs as follows:—"That the ancient Temple be reinstated out of the funds received from the Insurance Companies, and that no extensive building operations be undertaken until the expiration of the lease of Bacon's Hotel." A special Committee was afterwards appointed to carry out the terms of the motion, one of which is "that no *extensive* building operations" shall be undertaken until Bacon's lease falls in, some five years hence. Does this mean that some building operations, in addition to the rebuilding of the Temple, may be carried on, the term "extensive" to be determined by the Committee? If so, is the expenditure to be limited to the sum of £8,500 received from the Insurance Companies? This sum is made up of the following items:—Building £6,400, furniture (with return of damaged carpet) £1,050, statue £500, organ £100, pictures £500. Possibly some may consider little outlay will be necessary with regard to the statue and the pictures; the former is damaged, certainly, but not destroyed, but the latter must be replaced under any circumstances. An organ, worthy of the Craft, will cost considerably more than £100. Perhaps the cost of new furniture will be covered by the insurance money. There does not appear to be any margin for building operations apart from the Temple, and it may fairly be assumed that none will be attempted. If it is so, and Bro. Webster's resolution is to be regarded in the terms in which it is expressed, then when Bacon's lease falls in the whole question of alterations will be revived. We think this aspect of the matter has not been fully considered, it may be that this is no serious motion in reference to the future at all, and that contingencies were only mentioned to satisfy those who think considerable changes are necessary, but who are willing to be put off with wordy promises. If extensive alterations are to be effected when Bacon's lease ends, would it not be well to pause and consider whether the ex-

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penditure of over £8,000 now is desirable under the circumstances? If that view of the matter cannot be taken in consequence of the resolve of Grand Lodge, it is certainly worth while to see how far the plans of the present can be made to serve those that may be possible in the future, so that there shall be no waste of money. If it should be found, at the end of five years, that a great portion of the £8,000 had been sacrificed, the brethren would have just cause of complaint. Before it is too late, then, we hope that the question will be considered in all its bearings, and that due caution will be exercised within the meaning of Bro. Webster's motion, which seems to us wide enough to give scope to the Committee for the exercise of their skill and discretion.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:o:—

The Great City Lodge, No. 1426.—The monthly meeting of this Lodge was held on Saturday evening, 8th December, at the Cannon-street Hotel. Bros. F. T. C. Keeble W.M., Baber S.W., R. Fendick J.W., F. W. Potter S.D., J. K. Gwyn *pro tem* J.D., H. Durrant I.G., J. L. Hudd Steward, G. Jenkins Organist, N. B. Headon P.M. Treasurer, G. W. Blackie P.M. Secretary; P.M.'s T. Hamer, J. Stevens, W. Kibble and H. Thompson. Visitors—G. Taylor St. Clair 349, J. Lawrence Lebanon 1326, J. Goslin W.M. 1326, A. E. Staley Tranquillity 185, S. Stretch jun. W.M. Southgate 1950, E. T. Smith 534, T. O. Kelsey Dunedin 931, G. Taylor W.M. Surrey Masonic Hall 1539, A. Nicols W.M. St. Mary Abbotts P.D.G. Supt. Works Punjaub, T. Hanson Lewes 1785, C. H. E. Corelli W.M. Fitzroy 569, F. Cozens Royal Albert 907. Lodge having been duly opened, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was opened in the second and third degrees and Bros Dottridge and J. C. Goslen were severally raised to the sublime. degree. Lodge was lowered to the first degree, when the cases of two widows of deceased members were brought forward, and donations were voted to them from the Samaritan Fund. Bro. N. B. Headon P.M. Treasurer gave notice that at the next meeting he should move that the sum of twenty-five guineas should he placed on the Worshipful Master's list, who intended to represent the Lodge as Steward at the next Festival for the Boys' School; this would complete the list, and make the Lodge Vice-President of all the Masonic Institutions. Two gentleman were proposed for initiation at the next Lodge, and the meeting, in perfect harmony, was brought to a close. The brethren then adjourned to the dining hall, where a bountiful repast was provided. At its conclusion, and grace said, the Worshipful Master said the first toast he had to propose was the Queen, who lived in the hearts of her people. Then followed the National Anthem by the brethren, the solo parts by Bro. Cozens, who presided at the pianoforte. The Worshipful Master said the next toast he had to propose was the health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Most Worshipful Grand Master; he need say nothing in his praise, for since he had been connected with the Craft he had become the most popular man amongst Masons; proof of this was given when he was again re-nominated as Grand Master on Wednesday last. The proposition was received with loud and unanimous cheering. The toast was heartily responded to, and Bro. Cozens finely rendered Brinsley Richards's well-known ode, "God bless the Prince of Wales." The W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was "The Pro Grand Master the Earl of Carnarvon, the Deputy Grand Master the Earl of Lathom, and the rest of the Grand Officers Past and Present." As regarded the Earl of Carnarvon, he was always considered to be the right man in the right place, and all who were present at the Grand Lodge on Wednesday last would bear testimony to the skill and judgment with which he acted on that occasion, when hundreds of brethren were unable to obtain admission into the Temple. He there arranged that those who were unable to get admission, and they were principally Provincial brethren, should not go away without an opportunity being given to them to record their votes, and two rooms were set apart for them to meet in. The toast was well received. Bro. Kibble I.P.M. said he had a duty to perform, which to him was one of real pleasure, and that was to propose a toast of health and prosperity to the Worshipful Master; it was also with great pleasure that he saw Bro. Keeble in the position he occupied. They had seen how he had worked up through the various offices, until he had finally arrived at the chair. Although he unfortunately had that day had a fire on his premises, he was with them to do his duty that night. As to the manner in which he had raised two brethren, he need say nothing but praise, and he was sure the members would hardly expect him to say less. He gave them the health of the W.M., Bro. Keeble. The W.M. said he returned his sincere thanks for the manner in which the toast of his health had been proposed and received; he apologised for any defect in his working that night, and hoped in the future to go through it to their entire satisfaction. The W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was one The Great City Lodge took particular pride in, for from its foundation it was always pleased to receive visitors, to whom they gave a hearty welcome, and held out the right hand of fellowship. Having enumerated the names of those who were present, he said he should select Captain Nichols, who would shortly sail for the Punjaub, and to whom they wished "God speed," and also Bro. Thomas Kelsey, who was about to depart to Dunedin, to respond to the toast. Captain Nichols, on behalf of himself and the other visitors, begged to return his hearty thanks for the kind manner in which the brethren had responded to the toast, and in the presence of such an array of visitors who were truly cosmopolitan. Although the W.M. had not travelled abroad, he could tell them that Freemasonry was the same all over the world. He did not know why he should have been selected to respond to this toast, unless it was that he was a working man, and had done a good deal of work, and after dinner he had a warm heart. Bro. Kelsey was going to the other side of the Equator, and he was sure he would take with him good wishes to the other parts of the world. Bro. Kelsey thanked the brethren for the high honour they had conferred upon him in coupling his name with the toast; he trusted it would be so considered in the Southern Hemisphere, where a warm feeling of respect was entertained towards the Mother Country. He thanked them on the part of the Lodges of New Zealand for the brotherly love and friendship with which he had been received; these thanks came from the very bottom of his heart. Bros. Staley and Lawrence also returned thanks. The W.M. said the next toast he had to propose was the Masonic Charities; for this Bro. Staley responded In giving the toast of the Past Masters of the Lodge, the W.M. said it was the most important one of the evening, for the Past Masters might really be considered the pillars of the Lodge; they were always willing to instruct the younger members. As to the Immediate Past Master, whom they had the pleasure of hearing that evening, he had gone through his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the members; he was kind and courteous, and always able and willing to do his duty. As to Bro. Stevens, he did not know what they should do without him; and as to Bro. Headon, their Treasurer, he was always ready to help them in any way; Bro. Blackie was always, when travelling, attending to the business of The Great City Lodge. Bro. Hamer also deserved thanks. The toast was cordially received. Bro. Kibble I.P.M. said the kind expressions of the W.M. did not brook delay; he felt it to be his duty to reply at once to them, and acknowledge them in a becoming manner. When the Worshipful Master told him of his faults, in speaking of him, he could only say he believed that all he then said of him was true. Bro. Stevens also responded. Bro. Headon jocosely alluded to the reply at the former Lodge, by Brother Stevens, in Latin, and hoped that when next he made a short speech he would speak in a language that they could all understand. The Worshipful Master next gave the Treasurer and Secretary, Bros. Headon and Blackie. Bro. Headon, in responding, said there was one matter in which The Great City Lodge and all Freemasons took a deep interest, and which he was desirous of calling their attention to. Last year they took part in the election of Bro. Allcroft as Grand Treasurer in the place of Col. Creaton, who had held the office for five year. This being the only appointment to the purple which it was the privilege of the Craft to bestow it was expected that Bro. Allcroft would only hold it for one year. Bro. Tomkins held the office for a number of years, and it was then looked upon as a life office, but last year a number of the brethren broke down what they considered to be a monopoly, and elected Bro. Allcroft for the year; it now appeared that he had come forward and allowed himself to be put in nomination again. He therefore trusted that every member would use his influence, and every one who was able to attend Grand Lodge would give his vote, so that this office, the only one in their hands, should be annually conferred upon some brother who was worthy of the distinction. Bro. Blackie returned thanks as Secretary. Brother Thompson urged the members to persevere in the course which Bro. Headon had marked out, as they could not too rigidly guard the appointment to the only office that was open to the Craft in the Grand Lodge. The Worshipful Master next gave the Officers of the Lodge, to which they responded, and the Tyler's toast brought a very harmonious meeting to a close, which had been enlivened by songs and recitations, from Bros. Stevens, Cozens, and others.

Hyde Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1425.—A meeting was held on 3rd inst., at the Fountains' Abbey Hotel, 111 Praedstreet, Paddington, W., at which were present Bros. J. Lawrence W.M., W. H. Chalfont W.M. 1425 S.W., F. Swain J.W., G. Read P.M. 511 Preceptor, W. Dehane P.P.G.S.D. Essex Secretary, S. J. Humfress S.D., C. S. Mote J.D., F. Chandler I.G., J. C. Rhind Steward; P.M.'s James Stevens 720, 1216, 1426, M. S. Spiegel 188, W. Craig 1425, J. T. Michelburgh 1425, Capt. A. Nicols W.M. 1974 P.D.G.S. W. Punjab, C. Andrews 77, H. Povey 22; also Bros. M. J. Green, W. C. Hutton, C. R. Wickens, T. Artaud, R. Masefield, H. P. Fowler, A. Hardy, J. French, J. T. Thomas, G. F. Ferris, D. Shand, J. Collinson, W. G. Mason, C. J. Morse, R. E. Corsons, W. Death, M. S. Rodet, M. J. Daniel, H. Perdue, C. E. Botley, G. Dickenson, &c. Visitors—Bros. J. Dehane 1052, 902, W. Tomkin 1328, Captain F. Wilson 1356, S. Vandyck 1328, H. Wilkinson 733. Lodge was opened, minutes read, and passed to the F.C. Degree. In accordance with a long standing promise, Bro. J. Stevens was called upon to deliver, for the first time, his lecture explanatory of the ceremonial of the second degree, and this he proceeded to do. Although not by any means so lengthy as that he gives in the first degree, the lecture is quite as interesting, and the same close attention which the first lecture receives was given to this. We hope Bro. Stevens will be encouraged by the reception given him to hasten the preparation of the M.M. lecture, and thereby complete a series of addresses which cannot fail to be of great service to the Craft generally. We can strongly recommend other Lodges of Instruction to hear them, and believe the worthy lecturer is open to invitations for that purpose. At the conclusion of his lecture, Bro. Stevens most satisfactorily answered questions relating to disputed points in working, and a cordial vote of thanks was recorded on the minutes for the instruction afforded. Bro. Capt. Wilson 1356 was elected a member. A presentation of a Masonic regalia was made by Bros. Lawrence, Mason and Green, to whom hearty acknowledgments was given. Bro. W. H. Chalfont W.M. 1425 is to preside on the 10th inst. The Lodge was then closed in perfect harmony. Subsequently ballots were taken for the Masonic Charities, and soon afterwards the brethren separated.

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Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—A meeting was held on Friday, 30th November, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. Present—Bros. Weeden W.M., F. Botley S.W., C. E. Botley J.W., Tucker Treas., Hirst S.D., Turner I.G., Andrews Preceptor. The work comprised the rehearsal of the ceremony of raising, Bro. Tucker candidate. Bro. Hirst gave an address from the Installation ceremony, as also did Bro. Preceptor. Bro. F. Botley was elected W.M. for next meeting. After a vote of thanks to Bro. Weeden and to Bros. C. E. and F. Botley, joint Secs., and routine work, Lodge was closed.

Friday, 7th inst., at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. Bros. F. Botley W.M., C. E. Botley S.W., Gunner J.W., Andrews S.D., Turton J.D. There being but few brethren present, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the work consisted of opening the Lodge, reading the minutes, and working the first and second sections of the first lecture by the W.M. and Bro. Andrews. Bro. C. E. Botley was elected W.M. for 14th December. Lodge was then closed, and adjourned until 14th instant, at eight o'clock p.m.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—Held at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, on Tuesday last. Bros. Watkinson W.M., Smyth S.W., Jenkins J.W., T. Clark S.D., Baker J.D., Christian I.G., Wallington P.M. Preceptor, F. Carr Secretary; and Bros. Hunt, Wardell, Caperoe, East, Banister, Brasted, Catling, C. Lorkin, &c. After preliminaries, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Brasted candidate. Lodge was called off. On resuming Bro. C. Lorkin worked the third section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. The W.M. then vacated the chair in favour of Bro. F. Carr. Bros. Capero and East answered the questions leading to the second degree, and retired from the Lodge. Bro. C. Lorkin was entrusted. Lodge was then opened in the second degree, and the ceremony rehearsed, Bro. C. Lorkin candidate. Bro. Watkinson again took the chair, and resumed the Lodge in the first degree. The Auditors' report was received and adopted. The usual sum of one guinea was unanimously voted, through Bro. Wallington, in aid of the Christmas Festival of the Benevolent Institution. Bro. Smyth was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. This brother was also elected Treasurer, while Bro. F. Carr continues the duties of Secretary. Nothing further offering for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed and adjourned.

Highgate Lodge of Instruction, No. 1366.—On Thursday, 29th ult., Bro. James Stevens P.M. P.Z., gave his interesting lecture on the ceremonial of the first degree in Freemasonry to the members of this Lodge of Instruction, and a large gathering of influential brethren connected with the neighbouring Lodges, at the Boston Hotel, Junction-road, Kentish Town. Bro. Dellmar, of the Sir Hugh Myddelton Lodge, No. 1602, opened the Lodge at 7.30 p.m. Amongst the numerous assembly on this occasion were Bros. James Terry P.M. (Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution), Frost P.M. Preceptor 1366, Payne P.M., Lambert P.M. and many other distinguished members of the Craft. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, the W.M. introduced Brother Stevens, with a few appropriate observations. For rather more than two hours, during which period the most earnest attention was given to his remarks, the worthy lecturer expounded most eloquently the various points of interest contained in the working of the first degree. With but few exceptions, and those only in respect of least important divergencies, his conclusions met with ready acceptance; and it was generally agreed that a more perfect and instructive elucidation of the text of the ritual could not be otherwise obtained. At the conclusion of the lecture, Bro. Frost P.M. proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Bro. Stevens whom, he was glad to know, was associated with the Lodge of Instruction as an honorary member, and expressed his gratification with the interesting address he had listened to. This was seconded by Bro. James Terry P.M., who, whilst taking exception to some few of the opinions of the lecturer, desired, nevertheless, to express his sense of the important services rendered to the Craft generally by the repetition of his work in the several Lodges and Lodges of Instruction. The vote having been unaimously agreed to, Bro. Stevens, in reply, expressed his acknowledgments, thanking the brethren for their very patient attention, and stating his readiness to accept any invite he might receive from other Lodges of Instruction desirous of hearing the lecture. Several new members having been elected, Lodge was closed in harmony. The Highgate Lodge of Instruction meets every Thursday evening, at the Boston Hotel, at eight o'clock.

Royal Military Lodge of Instruction, No. 1449.—On Monday, 3rd inst., at the Masonic Temple, Canterbury. Bros. Carter W.M., Hammond S.W., Blamires J.W., Blamires Treasurer, Beardsley Secretary, Abbs S.D., Develin J.D., Vautier M.C., Geddes Steward, Beardsley I.G.; P.M. Beer. After preliminaries, the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Caddington candidate. Lodge was lowered to first degree and called off, and again brought on for Masonic work. After routine work, Lodge was closed in ancient form.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—On Monday 3rd, at Bro. Baker's, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N. Bros. Galer W.M., Trick S.W., Brock J.W., Killick P.M. 1693 Treasurer, J. H. Collingridge Secretary, Weeden S.D., Treadwell J.D., Trewinnard P.M. 1693 Preceptor, Elliott W.M. 1275 S.W. 749 I.G.; P.M. Crosbie W.M. 1693, and other brethren. After preliminaries, the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Collingridge acting as candidate. Lodge was resumed to first degree and ceremony of initiation rehearsed, Bro. Turner candidate. Lodge was closed in due form.

On 10th instant, Brothers. Trick W.M., Brock S.W., Weeden J.W., Killick Treasurer, Collingridge Secretary, Gibbs S.D., Rhodes J.D., Bagnall I.G.; also Bros. Clark, Jordan, Forge, Western, &c. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. Bro. Goddard as candidate for raising answered the questions, and the ceremony was rehearsed. Lodge was resumed to the first degree, and Bro. Galer and Younghusband answered the questions leading to the second, and in due course the second ceremony was rehearsed, Bro. Younghusband acting as candidate. Bro. Brock will preside on Monday next. The sum of one guinea having been unanimously voted for the Christmas Entertainment to the Old People, Lodge was closed.

The Fifteen Sections will be worked in the Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198, at the Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., this Saturday, 15th December. Bro. D. Moss will preside, and Bros. T. Cull and H. G. Gush will fill the Wardens' chairs, while Bro. R. Pearcy will act as Immediate Past Master. The following Craftsmen have undertaken to do the work:—Bros. Ashton, Gribbell, Pearcy, Fenner, Cull, Gush, Powell; Ferrer, Moss, Sparrow, Isaac, Weeden; Cohen, Galer, Strugnell. Lodge will be opened punctually at 7 p.m.; Bro. R. W. Galer J.D. 1365 is the Secretary.

A list of banquets, &c., held at the Freemasons' Tavern for the week ending 15th December 1883:—

Monday, 10th—City Ramblers' Cricket Club Ball, St. George's and Cornerstone Lodge, Leigh Lodge, University Chapter, Finsbury Conservative Association; 11th—Urban Lodge, St. James's Union Lodge, Jerusalem Chapter, Prudent Brethren Chapter, Coutts' Cricket Club; Wednesday, 12th—New Holborn Quadrilles, Amersham Hall Club, Enoch Lodge, Lodge of Fidelity; Thursday, 13th—Old Acquaintance Musical Society, Polish National Lodge, Caledonian Society, Creaton Lodge, Pilgrim Lodge; Friday, 14th—London Morayshire Club Ball, Bees' Cricket Club, Bedford Lodge, Eclectic Lodge; Saturday, 15th—Tottenham House Ball.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

MR. Jedediah Hubbell Dorwin died on Sunday, 10th November, at his residence, 1723 St. Katherine-street, Montreal. The deceased gentleman was born in New Haven, Vermont, on the 25th of May 1792, and was thus in his 92nd year. His grandfather was one of ten brothers who emigrated to the States from Kent, England; his mother was of Welsh descent. He was the last survivor of five children, his brother, Mr. Canfield Dorwin, a private banker of this city, having died in 1872. Mr. Dorwin married in 1817 Miss Williamson, of Albany, N.Y., who died fifteen years ago; he leaves one son besides his adopted daughter. Mr. Dorwin was out walking on Saturday, seeming in very good health; his final illness did not come upon him till Sunday morning.

The late Mr. Dorwin first came to Montreal in 1815, and settled here in the following year, taking a situation as a clerk. In 1817, on his marriage, he started a grocery store in the Quebec suburbs, but bad debts caused the failure of that business. In 1819 he contracted for, and accomplished, the removal of Citadel-hill from the present Dalhousie-square. Some of the earth went to fill up a neighbouring pond, and some was taken to the Champ de Mars. It was during that operation that Mr. Dorwin made the acquaintance of Mr. John (now Colonel) Dyde. About 1840 he entered the lumber trade with Mr. Peter McGill; he retired from business about 24 years ago, after the burning of his mills at Rawdon.

Mr. Dorwin is believed to have been the oldest Freemason but one in Canada. He was initiated in 1819 to one of the English regimental Lodges that came out in 1812. He was First Master of Union Lodge, First Past Master of St. George's Lodge 440 E.R., and First M.E.Z. of the Victoria Chapter of that Lodge, continuing an active member till his death.

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 15th DECEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Old Town Hall, Mare-street, Hackney
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1641—Crichton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1732—King's Cross, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

MONDAY, 17th DECEMBER.

1—Grand Masters', Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
8—British, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
21—Emulation, Albion, Aldersgate-street
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
185—Tranquillity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
862—Whittington, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1537—St. Peter Westminster, Criterion, W.
1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds, Putney, at 8. (Instruction)
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Clarence Hotel, Aldersgate Street, E.C. at 7 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst).
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
1910—Shadwell Clerke, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill
2021—Queen's Westminster, 8A Red Lion Square, W.C. (CONSECRATION)
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
R.A. 1319—Asaph, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
M.M. 173—Temple, Green Dragon Tavern, Stepney

77—Freedom, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend
236—York, Masonic Hall, York
331—Phœnix Public Room, Truro
359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
424—Borough, Half Moom Hotel, Gateshead
466—Merit, George Hotel, Stamford Baron, Northampton
622—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
725—Stoneleigh, King's Arms Hotel, Kenilworth
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
925—Bedford Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
934—Merit, Derby Hotel, Whitefield
985—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Holbeach.
1030—Egerton, George Hotel, Wellington Road, Heaton Norris, near Stockport
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland
1141—Mid Sussex, King's Arms Hotel, Horsham
1170—St. George, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1199—Agriculture, Honey Hall, Congresbury
1208—Corinthian, Royal Hotel, Pier, Dover
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1477—Sir Watkin, Masonic Hall, Mold
1502—Israel, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1909—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
R.A. 32—Jerusalem, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
R.A. 40—Emulation, Castle Hotel, Hastings
R.A. 296—Loyalty, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
R.A. 302—Charity, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
R.A. 345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn
R.A. 382—St. James, New Inn, Handsworth
R.A. 557—Valletort, Masonic Hall, Callington, Cornwall
R.A. 779—St. Augustine, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
M.M. 141—Skelmersdale, Pitt and Nelson Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne

TUESDAY, 18th DECEMBER.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
30—United Mariners, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst.)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
95—Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
141—Faith, Queen Anne's Restaurant, Queen Anne's Gate, St James's Park Station, at 8. (Instruction)
162—Cadogan, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
869—Dalhousie, Slaters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst).
1339—Stockwell, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1384—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersea Old Bridge
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7, (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 11—Enoch, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 19—Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
R.A. 1305—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)
M.M. 238—Prince Leopold, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.

213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
384—St. David, Masonic Rooms, Bangor.
402—Royal Sussex, George the Fourth, Nottingham
414—Union, Masonic Hall, Reading
418—Menturia, Mechanics' Institute, Hanley
448—St. James, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
468—Light, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham
510—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Liskeard.
651—Brecknock, Castle Hotel, Brecon
667—Alliance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
1008—Tregullow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall
1052—Callender, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1089—De Shurland, Fountain Hotel, Sheerness.
1113—Anglesea, Bull Hotel, Llangefni
1276—Warren, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead, Cheshire
1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 6 (Instruction)
1534—Concord, George Hotel, Prestwich
1551—Charity, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1570—Prince Arthur, 140 North Hill Street, Liverpool
1726—Gordon, Assembly Room, Bognor
1764—Eleanor Cross, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton
1941—St. Augustine's, Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, Rugeley
R.A. 41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
R.A. 80—St. John's, Masonic Hall, Park Terrace, Sunderland
R.A. 315—Royal Pavilion, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
R.A. 419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton
R.A. 782—Oliver, Masonic Hall, Osborne Street, Great Grimsby
R.A. 1151—Unity, Town Hall, Tywardreath, Cornwall
M.M.—Lebanon, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
M.M. 266—Amherst, Masonic Hall, Sandgate

WEDNESDAY, 19th DECEMBER.

Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, W.C., at 6
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
174—Sincerity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 343 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
700—Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction
969—Mayhury, Inns of Court Hotel, W.C.
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1284—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
1349—Friars, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
1382—Corinthian, George Inn, Glengall Road, Cubitt Town
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1507—Metropolitan, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1624—Eccleston, Criterion, Piccadilly
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1673—Langton, Viaduct Hotel, Holborn
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1803—Cornhill, King's Head, Fenchurch-street
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 1598—Ley Spring, Red Lion, Leytonstone
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)
M.M. 144—Grosvenor, Masonic Hall, Air Street, Regent Street

20—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham
121—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance
175—East Medina, Masonic Hall, John-street, Ryde, I.W
178—Antiquity Royal Hotel, Wigan
200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Globe-street, Scarborough
221—St. John, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton
246—Royal Union, Freemasons Hall, Cheltenham.
274—Tranquillity, Boar's Head Inn, Newchurch, near Manchester
290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
311—South Saxon, Freemasons' Hall, Lewes
325—St. John's Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
342—Royal Sussex, Freemasons' Hall, 79 Commercial Road, Landport
363—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth.
424—Sincerity, Angel Inn, Northwich, Cheshire
451—Sutherland, Town Hall, Burslem
537—Zetland, 9 Hamilton-street, Birkenhead.
581—Faith, Drover's Inn, Openshaw
592—Cotteswold, King's Head Hotel, Cirencester
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
625—Devonshire, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop
643—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
683—Isca, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
750—Friendship, Freemason' Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton
758—Ellesmere, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
816—Royal, Spring Gardens Inn, Wardle, near Rochdale
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
874—Holmesdale, Royal Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells
938—Grosvenor, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
962—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Driffield, Yorks
1096—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
1129—St. Chad, Rochuck Hotel, Rochdale
1161—De Grey and Ripon, Brunswick Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
1246—Holte, Holte Hotel, Aston
1255—Dundas, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
1301—Brighouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighouse
1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton
1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenæum, Lancaster
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 170 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst)
1403—West Lancashire, Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk
1443—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, Hull.
1546—United Military, Masonic Hall, Plumstead
1634—Starkie, Railway Hotel, Ramsbottom
R.A. 329—Integrity, Junction Inn, Mottram
R.A. 361—Industry, Norfolk Arms, Hyde
R.A. 591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury
R.A. 726—Royal Chartley of Fortitude, North Western Hotel, Stafford
R.A. 847—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, High Street, Honiton
R.A. 1387—Chorlton, Masonic Hall, High Lane, Chorlton-cum-Hardy

THURSDAY, 20th DECEMBER.

House Committee Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction
49—Gibon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
87—Vitruvius, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
169—Temperance, White Swan, High-street, Deptford

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179—Manchester, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst)
1139—South Norwood, Public Hall, South Norwood
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stamford, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1287—Great Northern, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1613—Cripplegate, Albion, Aldersgate-street
1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up. St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Regent Masonic Hall, Air Street, W.
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct).
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich.
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
R.A. 733—Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)
M.M.—Bon Accord, 8A Red Lion Square, W.C.
M.M. 7—Carnarvon, Café Royal, W.
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)

42—Relief, Albion Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead. (Instruction)
56—Howard, High-street, Arundel
98—St. Martin, Town Hall, Burslem
100—Friendship, Crown and Anchor, Great Yarmouth
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
215—Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingden
268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street, Ashton-under-Lyne
343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
432—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton
523—John of Gaunt, Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester
600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
605—Combermere, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead
663—Wiltshire Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Devizes.
971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial Street, Batley
1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1194—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Battle
1299—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby, near Liverpool
1432—Fitzalan, Wynnstay Arms, Oswestry
1514—Thornhill, Masonic Room, Dearn House, Lindley
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1672—St. Margaret's, St. Mark's School, Surbiton
R.A. 38—Cyrus, Council Chambers, North Street, Chichester
R.A. 317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper Street, Manchester
R.A. 771—Windsor Castle, Masonic Hall, St. Alban Street, Windsor
R.A. 1145—Equality, Red Lion, Accrington
M.M.—Canynges, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol
M.M. 17—Portsmouth, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
K.T.—William de la More, Masonic Rooms, St. Helens, Liverpool

FRIDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

House Committee Boys' School, Wood Green, at 4
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
6—Friendship, Willis's Rooms, St. James's
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
201—Jordan, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
1962—London Rifle Brigade, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
M.M. 176—Era, 8A Red Lion Square, W.C.
K.T. 6—St. George's, The Albion, Aldersgate Street
R.C. 10—Invicta, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square, W.C.

127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate
152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
271—Royal Clarence, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
347—Noah's Ark, Wagon and Horses Hotel, Tipton
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
516—Phœnix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
541—De Loraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme
1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield
1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George street, Leeds
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1773—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Pendleton
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
R.A. 52—Royal George, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich
R.A. 403—Hertford, Shire Hall, Hertford
R.A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield
R.A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
R.A. 1010—Kingston, Masonic Hall, Worship Street, Hull
M.M. 65—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

SATURDAY, 22nd DECEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
Sussi Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8

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Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, No. 65.—Held at Bro. Maidwell's, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday, 11th inst. Present—Bros. Walker (Sec.) W.M., Haynes S.W., Valentine J.W., Sainte S.D., Dyson J.D., Wall I.G., Moss Preceptor; also Bros. Rich, Schadler, Harris, Roberts, Bourne, Mann. Lodge opened in due form, and minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Rich candidate. The W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Moss. Lodge opened in second degree. Bro. Schadler answered the questions leading to the third, and was entrusted. Lodge opened in third degree, when Bro. Schadler, as candidate, was duly raised to the sublime degree. The W.M. during the rehearsal giving the traditional history very impressively. Bro. Walker then resumed the chair and Lodge was closed in second and third degrees. Bro. Haynes was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. It was also unanimously agreed that a vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes for the very able way in which the W.M. had presided, for the first time. Bro. Schadler, W.M. Prosperity, No. 65, will rehearse the ceremony of installation on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at seven o'clock.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—On Thursday, 13th inst., at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford. Present—Bros. S. R. Speight P.M. (Secretary) W.M., J. W. Freeman S.W., Pitt J.W., J. Bedford Williams S.D., Stringer J.D., Penrose I.G., Past Masters Bros. Hutchings Preceptor and Ingram, Bro. Emblem and several others. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Penrose personating the candidate, Bro. Ingram P.M. acting as I.G. The chair was then taken by Bro. B. R. Banks the W.M. elect of the Mother Lodge; he opened the Lodge in the second degree and rehearsed the ceremony of passing, Bro. Stringer being the candidate. Lodge was then advanced to the third, and called off; on resuming it was closed to the first degree, when Bro. J. W. Freeman was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing Thursday. Announcement was made of the death of Bro. H. B. Taylor, the Secretary of the Chislehurst Lodge. We regret to hear he leaves his widow in distressed circumstances. Lodge was then closed in due form.

New Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 813.—The Annual Supper in connection with this Lodge was held on Wednesday last, at the Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road. Bro. Tiddiman W.M. 813 presided; he was supported by Bro. P.M. Cusworth, Vice-President, Bros. Past Masters James Terry, George, Stiles, Gabb, Harper; Bros. Recknell, Whale, Glass, Galer, Trick, O'Donnell, Ashton, McMillan, Patten, Ockelford, Chubb, Wicks, Laughton, Western, Dixie, A. Perl, Pilley, Powell, Wright, Leoffler, Clark, Freund, F. Sillis, Scarrah, J. R. Smith, W. Potter, Stillwell, Ross, F. Perl Secretary. The brethren having partaken of a sumptuous repast,—the proprietor catering in a manner which did him credit, and fully deserving the praise accorded him,—the President, in eulogistic terms, proposed the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The toast, as usual among Freemasons, was most heartily received, and Bro. A. Perl gave the National Anthem. Then followed the toast of the Most Wor. Grand Master and the Grand Officers past and present. Bro. Powell followed with a song, "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The toast of the evening was next on the list, the President proposing it in terms most encouraging to the members. He recounted the good the Lodge had done in the past, and hoped it might go on successfully in the future. This was received most enthusiastically, the names of the Preceptor Bro. Cusworth and the Secretary Bro. Perl being coupled with the toast; both briefly responded. The next toast was that of the health of the President Bro. Tiddiman, proposed by the Vice-President, which also was most cordially received, and the President suitably acknowledged the compliment. One or two good songs were then indulged in, Bro. Glass rendering the "Ship's Carpenter" in a most amusing style. Bros. Sillis and Wicks each sang a good song, evoking loud applause. "The Charities" was next proposed, the President singling out that of the R.M.B.I., and, in the name of the Lodge, presenting to the Secretary, Bro. James Terry, the sum of £5 5s, as a donation. Bro. Terry's name was, of course, associated with the toast, and he very ably responded, making a most earnest appeal on behalf of the Institution for which he is Secretary. Bro. P.M. Stiles then followed with a song, and Bro. P.M. Cusworth with a recitation, "The Quack Doctor," one able to cure all diseases incidental to humanity. This brought forth a round of applause. The Visitors were next complimented, Bro. P.M. Stiles's name being coupled with the toast. He, with several others, responded. Bro. Terry's rendering of a recitation, entitled "Our Laws," was most amusing, and met with loud applause. A few more good songs followed, and the brethren dispersed after the usual seasonable greetings had been exchanged.

New Finsbury Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1695.—At the weekly meeting, held at Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, on Tuesday, the 11th December, Bros. Moon W.M., Bolt S.W., Oldis J.W., Davies Preceptor, Berry Secretary, Morris S.D., Haynes J.D., Frampton I.G.; Bros. Fenner, Gush, Gribbell, Eldridge, Cox, Fetch, Scott, Tremere, Knight, Hoare, Dixie, and Gregory. The Lodge opened in due form, and the minutes of last meeting having been confirmed, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Gribbell being the candidate. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Dixie having offered himself as candidate, the ceremony of passing was rehearsed. Bro. Bolt was elected W.M. for the next meeting, and all business being ended Lodge was closed and adjourned to Tuesday next at eight o'clock.

The consecration of the Queen's Westminster Lodge, No. 2021, will take place on Monday, at the Masonic Hall, 8A Red Lion Square, W.C. Bro. G. Lambert P.G.S.B. is the W.M. designate. A banquet will afterwards take place at the Holborn Restaurant.

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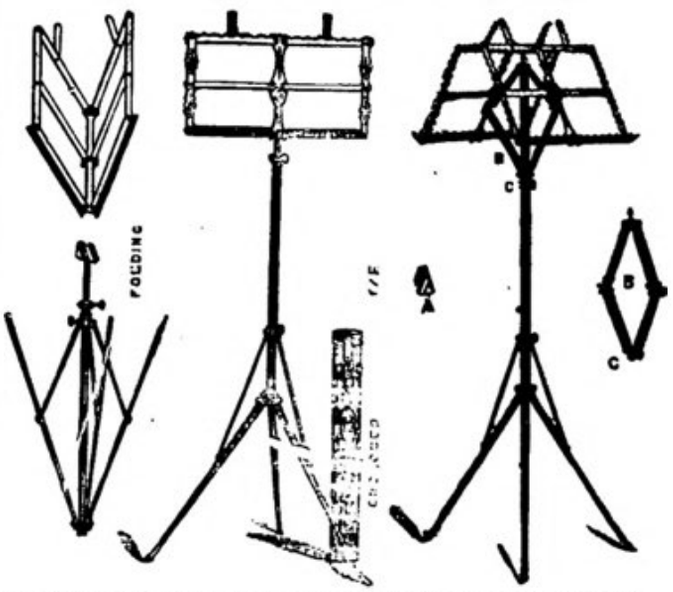

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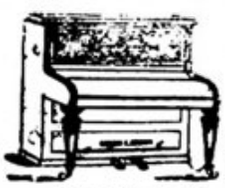

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A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 467. SATURDAY, 22nd DECEMBER 1883. [PRICE THREEPENCE. 13s 6d per annum, post free.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

THE teachings of Christmastide so far coincide with those of Freemasonry that it would be a difficult matter to write anything on the subject which Freemasons have not already been taught in some part of the beautiful ritual of the Order. Peace on earth, goodwill to men, is aptly rendered in our Masonic Principles,—Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth,—and he who thoroughly acts up to either, whether he be Freemason or not, acts in much the same way towards his fellow-creatures. Christmastide seems to be recognised as an annual period of reunion among those whose avocations take them apart during the remainder of the year; old friends meet, families congregate, and generally the spirit of festivity reigns supreme. Let us hope that such will be the case with every one of our readers, to one and all of whom we cordially tender the Compliments of the Season.

The position which an editor occupies in relation to his readers is a strange one. From continual intercourse with those nearest to him, and occasional visits and introductions to those further away, he in time becomes personally acquainted with a very large number of his constituents, and on such occasions as the present, of all others, memories of those he has met come most forcibly to his mind. At the present time we can picture the Masonic homes of friends in the North, East, South and West; homes where we have spent happy hours in the past, and enjoyed pleasures we would fain repeat. In all of them we can picture the hearty greetings of the brethren as they part for the last time ere Christmas comes upon them, and can even fancy ourselves side by side with many now far away, wending their way home to prepare for the festivities of the season. It is indeed difficult to express our feelings on the subject. A Merry Christmas appears too meagre an expression to convey all the good wishes we desire for our friends, and yet these few words have come to be recognised, in every part of the globe, as the heartiest desire one man can address to another. They are known to convey, not only a wish for actual merriment, but also every feeling of pleasure which life can afford; not mirth alone, but health, comfort, enjoyment, good feeling, and a freedom from anxiety with all its wearying surroundings. Our parting desire is, that all our readers may enjoy in the fullest sense

A Merry Christmas.

A YEAR'S WORK.

IT is pleasant at the close of the year to look back upon good work done, and to feel that if all that could be desired has not been accomplished, yet results show that labour has not been in vain. The Lodge formerly, now the Board of Benevolence, must regard their efforts with peculiar satisfaction at the end of the year; then the sum total, so far as figures can represent it, is before them, and they can realise in the concrete what has been effected in detail during the previous twelve months. A very interesting summary of the year's work of the Board of Benevolence is given in the Masonic Column of the *Evening News*, and to this statement we propose devoting a few remarks. In 1881 relief to the amount of £9813 was given in 328 cases. The amount in 1882 was £9637, and the number of cases 348. During the twelvemonths just ended the total grants reached £8675, and the cases numbered 334. It will be seen that while the amount voted in 1882 was nearly £200 less than that voted in 1881, the number of cases were 20 in excess. The difference between the present and last year is still more striking While the number of cases to which grants have been made are only 14 fewer this year than they were in 1882, the money voted is nearly £1000 less, showing that the Board have found it necessary to be less generous in their gifts than they formerly were. We do not mean to say that they went beyond the merits of any case, nor do we accuse them of want of caution in dealing with the funds of the Board. But in fact that they have been compelled to lower the amounts given to applicants is proof that the necessity for retrenchment has forced itself upon them. The invested capital has been drawn upon for at least the last three years, in order to meet the grants made, and although this fact may not of itself be sufficient to account for the reduction we have pointed out, no doubt it has operated as a check upon the more generous minds of the Board. We have so much faith in the generosity of the Craft that we believe no genuine appeal made on behalf of our Charities would fail in getting whatever sum might be required. At the same time it is well to remember the trite old saying—"easy come, easy go," and to revise the necessities of each case carefully. We have no sympathy with a haggling, huckstering spirit in the cause of charity, but there is a limit beyond which generosity becomes prodigality. We believe the Board of Benevolence have acted wisely in somewhat moderating their gifts, and taking the record of the year's work they seem to have carried out their duties systematically. There is not an exact correspondence between the number of cases and the amounts granted—that would be almost impossible; but there is a sufficient relation between the two to show that the sums granted bear reference to the number of applicants. For instance, the largest sum granted was in November, when there were 40 cases relieved to the extent of £1,060. In June there were 39 cases and the sum granted was £885. In September only twelve cases were presented, and these received grants to the amount of £370. In July and August there were 20 cases in each month, with grants of £570 and £650 respectively, while in January there were 24 cases and £685 voted. These examples exhibit the equable as well as the varied character of the work done. At the last meeting, held on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall, 34 cases were presented, but one was deferred. Most of them came from the country, and amongst them were two from the United States, two from India, and one each from China, New Brunswick, and Smyrna. With the change of name from Lodge to Board has come a change of formalities; we might say that the

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latter have been abolished. As a Lodge of Benevolence it was opened and closed according to ancient custom, now the members meet as a business body, and except the great fact that they are dispensing money subscribed by the Masonic body, there is no outward sign to show connection with the Craft. Whatever effect this change may have, we are certain that it will not detract from the interest the Board take in their labours.

MASONRY AND THE CIVIL LAW.

IT is creditable to Freemasons and Freemasonry that questions relating to the Craft have so rarely been brought before the civil courts for adjudication. In the vast majority of cases, practically as well as theoretically, Freemasonry has been a law unto itself. Brethren have very rarely appealed to the common or statutory law in support of their real or fancied rights, and profanes have seldom had occasion to cite a Masonic body into court. The facts being as stated, there are comparatively few judicial decisions bearing upon Masonic questions; but there have been some, and we propose referring to certain of the most important principles involved in and decided by them.

As a rule, Masonic bodies avoid incorporation. This is wise. A body corporate is a creature of the Commonwealth, and of the courts, and is directly amenable to the statutory law bearing upon corporations. No Lodge or Grand Lodge is wise that places itself in this position. Some Grand Masters have gone so far as to say that they would revoke the charter of a subordinate Lodge that sought incorporation. We entirely approve of the policy of keeping Freemasonry separate and distinct from legal entities of the State. Owe the State nothing; owe the courts nothing; save to be loyal to the one, and respectful to the other.

It has sometimes been mistakenly urged that a Masonic Lodge should be incorporated in order to protect its members from becoming individually liable as partners for the debts of the Lodge. The members of a Lodge are NOT partners. This has been decided, again and again. A voluntary association for social and charitable purposes stands upon an entirely different footing from a business association; members of the latter are partners, while members of the former are not. Suppose a Lodge builds a Masonic Hall, or resolves to become responsible in any manner for a moneyed expenditure, and that there are members of the Lodge—say nearly one-half of the membership—who are opposed to the proposed action. Were the Lodge a partnership, all would be individually bound; but, in fact, in case the Lodge funds are insufficient to pay the indebtedness, only those members can be personally and individually held liable who actively forwarded the plan, or assented to it, or ratified it—in other words, only those whose action it was. So if the officers of a Lodge borrow money on its account, and give a note officially for it, only those members who approved or ratified the making of the note can in any event be made personally responsible.

But while a society or association such as a Masonic Lodge can escape liability to the statutory laws of a State bearing upon corporations by avoiding incorporation, it cannot escape liability to a court of equity in case the property rights of its members become involved and a matter of litigation. Here, however, Freemasonry, by its very genius, is peculiarly free from liability even to the law of equity. No Freemason can *demand* any pecuniary benefit from the Craft. Its charities are all voluntary. Of right, a member cannot claim anything; as a matter of fraternal sympathy and good-will he may expect the most generous consideration from his brethren, who will give him, and freely give him, as long as they have anything that they themselves enjoy. And not only do Freemasons freely dispense their charity to their brethren; they occasionally go outside of themselves, and show that their charity is as broad as the world. In the largest and best sense of the term, Masonic Lodges and Grand Lodges are technical *charities* under the law, with no business whatever to conduct, and nothing to do with their means but to so invest and dispense them as to subserve the best interests, primarily of their own members, and secondarily of the most deserving and needy throughout the world. The outside world does not benefit oftener from Masonic charity simply because there are so many encircled by the Mystic Tie whose needs we feel in honour bound to supply first.

The question of the right of a civil court to reinstate an expelled member is not infrequently raised as to clubs and societies non-Masonic, but very rarely in the case of a Masonic Lodge. The law is, that where a society acts judicially its sentence is conclusive. A court will not review the merits of the case. The most that it will do in any case, and this only where *property* rights are involved, is to decide whether the ground for expulsion is well taken.

It seems scarcely necessary to add, that with the "mystery" of Freemasonry neither courts nor legislatures can have anything to do. The secrets of the Craft are inviolable. Wherever, under the bias of anti-Masonic fanaticism, the lever of legislative or judicial power has been employed to "torture" individual Freemasons into making a revelation of the "mystery" of our ancient and honourable Fraternity, it always has failed, and always must.

It is evident, from what has been stated above, that a Masonic Lodge is such a voluntarily charitable body as is looked upon with partiality by the civil law. In England there is statutory law directly in favour of Masonic bodies. In this country there is no direct legislation, but the general appreciation of the noble principles, humane character and charitable action of the Masonic Fraternity is so pronounced that the Craft is allowed to be a law unto itself. We doubt not it will continue to deserve the good opinion of all intelligent men, and perennially maintain the even tenour of its way, teaching the purest truth and exemplifying the noblest charity.—*Keystone.*

"CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR."

[CONTRIBUTED.]

APART from the religious origin of Christmas, about which we, as Freemasons, can form our own individual judgment, there is a fitness in the season for the exercise of that spirit of kindness and forgiveness which is the true sign of brotherhood. Rich and poor alike take advantage of this yearly festival to meet together, to bury feuds, to renew friendships, and to still further cement the affections of years. To an Englishman, it has a peculiar charm; no matter where he may be located—under an arctic sky or scorching sun, on sea or on land, he never fails to honour Christmas, and to rejoice according to his means. In this world of struggle and of strife, and in the race for wealth and pleasure; in the hungering after knowledge, and the thirst for fame, it is a great thing to know that at least once a year all can unbend, and join in festivities which are withheld from few, and ought not to be denied to any. So strong is the feeling of rejoicing exemplified at Christmas that the ordinary amenities of society are relaxed, and offences that would meet with punishment at normal times are passed by with a good-natured smile. The cold and phlegmatic melt before the beams of genial kindness that prevails, and even the miser's love of gold has been known to yield to the universal spirit of generosity that the advent of Christmas evokes. Then there are the happy release from school, the meeting of glad parents and children, the festivities of courtly hall and humble cot. The soberness of increasing years gives way to the sprightly spirit of the time, and even old age renews its youth, forgets for the moment all aches and pains, and only to remember the happy present. The young look forward to balls and parties, to pantomimes and fun. Jack Frost is eagerly looked for, and Santa Claus is regarded as a necessary visitor in every household. The poor are remembered; even the pauper is feasted and his lot lightened for the day. The sick are tended with a more affectionate care, if that be possible; the very animals are made partakers of the good things that always comes with Christmas. It is a time of high tide with the heart, and the overflow runs in streams of kindness and generosity. It is a period when unhappy thoughts are put aside, when difficulties are remitted to the limbo of forgetfulness. It is not less also the time for discounting wrongs, for forgetting grudges, and for the exercise of the noblest attributes of mankind.

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As Freemasons, we should not be lacking in the general feeling of rejoicing that reigns at Christmas. We know that the inmates of the several Masonic Institutions will be provided with all that can minister to their comfort and pleasure. Benevolent hearts will open in an especial sense at this festive period, and those who are the recipients of the provident care of others will find that they have been remembered with generous, even lavish affection. While those are cared for who are prominently before the managers and friends of the several Institutions, it should be borne in mind that there are others waiting with anxiety to receive that help of which they stand so much in need. The rejoicing of the present, the superabundance of liberality that flows for the hour, are good things in their way; but to be complete, to be satisfying to the conscience, to afford food for lasting and happy contemplation, the future of the poor must be considered and provided for. We would not intrude a single thought that would mar the happy present, but we believe that the present would be more blissful still were each one to strive to make help for the poorer brethren, who are still unprovided for, immediately possible. Let rejoicing, therefore, abound now, but in order that its effects may be lasting, we recommend a larger generosity to our charities, and a broader sympathy with the unfortunate.

ESSENTIAL LESSONS OF MASONRY.

MASONRY teaches us that the Holy Bible is the central luminary of the Order, while each member forms a satellite, revolving around and drawing his lustre from the great fountain of truth hidden within the depths of its sacred pages, which alone is capable of lighting his pathway through the many tangled mazes of this life. And yet, while we profess this faith in its sacred precepts, and acknowledge the ability it possesses to awaken within the soul of man aspirations for and thoughts concerning his true and noblest good, do we not often permit the dust of neglect to gather like a cloud and obscure its celestial radiance from our spiritual vision? And while we are repeatedly taught that this is the immortal mine from which every Mason is required to discover and bring to light, for his own personal benefit, the glorious material which the Divine Architect has stored away within its depths, out of which, by our own efforts and His assistance, we are to rear the temple of our Masonic manhood to its noblest perfection, is it not true of too many of us that we neither discover nor bring to light these important truths, but to us they still lay hidden away in their native depths? The result is that our Masonic building is imperfect; because the very blocks we most need to give it strength and beauty are wanting, for we have left them in the quarry untouched. With this lesson fully mastered, each Mason should constitute a column, rising with beauty and symmetry from the midst of the checkered *mosaic* of this life, which we learn to behold embordered with the manifold blessings which a bountiful providence strews around us along life's journey—whose foundation is laid in the wisdom of faith; whose tower is reared in the strength of hope; while charity, like a vine of beauty, winds its spiral wreaths around the whole from base to summit.

Each piece of material that is needed in this tower of our Masonic manhood is plainly drawn upon this divine *trestle-board* with its due proportions, shape and place in the building, so we need not be mistaken or go far astray.

The lesson Masonry teaches in regard to the proper adjustment of our time is worthy of universal attention. It is like a mantle of light which infolds God, our neighbour, and ourselves within the silken web of each day's experience, giving to each an equal part. He who but thinks a moment as this lesson opens before him can scarcely fail to learn the immense value of time; it is but warp and woof in the web of life. How few Masons remember and appreciate this lesson. And yet, it is one of the foundation principles of the Order; one of the first truths taught us as we cross the threshold at our entrance in the Grand Temple of Masonry. Does Masonry so impress this lesson upon our minds that we never mention the name of God but with that reverential awe which is due from a creature to his Creator? Alas! is it not lamentably true that often Masons may be found with the twenty-four inch gauge in their hands, who take that *Masonically* sacred name in vain?

Do we appreciate the fact that Masonry not only teaches, but absolutely requires that we shall do to our neighbour as we would he should do to us?

While we readily admit that all men are naturally selfish, would it not be well to inquire, are we selfish after a Masonic manner? so as to avoid all irregularities, both of intemperance or excess, which would in the least impair our faculties or render us incapable of arising to the highest point of that true and noble manhood which Masonry would have us aim at and possess. This is the selfishess that Masonry inculcates.

Here we have three great duties enjoined upon us, to God, our neighbour, and ourselves, forming the three chief apartments in the Mystic Temple of Masonry, which is supported by the three pillars of Wisdom, Strength and Beauty; while it is adorned with the three essential virtues, or graces, Faith, Hope and Charity,—a triple triad—denoting perfection; and yet we have only learned a few of the lessons of Masonry—have only plucked a few from the wilderness of flowers which bloom around the threshold of our Mystic Temple.—*Rev. W. H. Grim, in the Freemasons' Repository.*

The Jordan Lodge, No. 1402, Torquay, on the 11th instant, voted £5 5s to the Hughan Testimonial Fund. The Royal Cumberland Lodge, No. 41, Bath, have voted a like amount; and the Honour Lodge, No. 379, of the same place, have placed two guineas on the subscription list.

Bro. Alderman R. N. Fowler, M.P., the Lord Mayor, has been elected Master of Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1, and will be installed on 21st January.

On Wednesday evening, 12th December, Brother T. B. Whytehead, of York, gave a lecture before the brethren of Scarborough, under the auspices of the Denison Lodge, in their Lodge room, at the Grand Hotel, upon "Lodge Duties." Bro. H. J. Morton P.M. presided, and the brethren expressed themselves pleased with the manner in which the subject was treated.

A Convocation of the North London Chapter of Improvement was held on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 8 clock, at the Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury. Companion Briggs performed the duties of Z., Companions Hubbard H., Dean J., Radcliffe S.N., Knight P.S. The various offices were sustained in a creditable manner by the Companions who filled them.

On the 14th inst. a Lodge of Emergency of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire was held at Goole, when the W. Dep. P.G.M., Bro. T. W. Tew, J.P., dedicated a new Masonic Hall to Freemasonry. There was a large attendance of brethren from Bradford, Leeds, Wakefield, Sheffield, Pontefract, Howden, Hull, and several other towns in the West Riding. The new Hall is situated in the Booth Ferry-road.

OFFICIAL VISITATION.—Careful perusal of the reports of the transactions of the respective Grand Lodges, Grand Chapters, and Grand Commanderies, which we have received this year, has strengthened our opinion that official visitation and instruction of Lodges, Chapters and Commanderies is indispensible to their welfare and prosperity. We observe that wherever such work is faithfully and efficiently performed there good results follow, and that wherever it is neglected there lukewarmness, confusion and death prevail. Notably is this true in several Royal Arch jurisdictions, and therefrom the fact appears that the weak, discouraged and declining bodies are the ones which should receive the first and greatest attention. This work should be provided for by the Grand Bodies, and they should adequately pay for it. To this end we favour reduction of mileage rates wherever they prevail, and the increase of appropriations for official visitation and instruction. Upon this, we believe, largely depends the weal of the Fraternity.—*Voice of Masonry.*

The Revised Book of Constitutions; Critically Considered, and Compared with the Old Edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 4 Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. Sent on receipt of stamps, One Shilling, by W. W. Morgan, Freemason's Chronicle Office, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.—(ADVT).

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REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.

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How we defended Arabi and his Friends. A Story of Egypt and the Egyptians. By A. M. Broadley, Barrister-at-Law. Author of "Tunis Past and Present." Illustrated by Frederick Villiers, Special Correspondent of "The Graphic" in Egypt. London: Chapman and Hall (Limited). 1884.

As a rule, the British public is not given to concerning itself for any length of time about matters of foreign policy, and this is especially the case now, when events move so rapidly that what happened as it were but yesterday, to-day appears to have established a place for itself on the records of ancient history. But many circumstances have combined to make the Egyptian question an exception to this rule. Our shortest and most direct route to India lies through Egyptian territory. Very nearly one-half the shares of the Suez Canal Company are the property of the British nation. It is principally British shipping which provides the revenue of the Canal. For many years past we have taken a leading part in controlling the affairs of Egypt and the Khedive. Tewfik Pasha is our most obedient, humble servant. Recently, too, the disturbances brought about by the Mehdi in the Soudan and his defeat of the Egyptian forces under Hicks Pasha have again brought our connection with and interests in this country to the front. Hence Bro. Broadley's contribution to the history of the recent—we may almost say the present—Egyptian crisis is likely to prove unusually attractive, if, indeed, it does not exercise some influence in directing public opinion towards a clearer insight into the events of the past few months. We have, of course, no intention of offering any opinion on the politics of the Egyptian question—that is a matter which is altogether outside the province of a Masonic journal. But this need not prevent us from carefully laying them before our readers, as seen through Bro. Broadley's spectacles. We may, or may not, sympathise with his views, but we are under no compulsion to keep them hidden from the Masonic public. There is, indeed, one sufficient reason why, even at the risk of being thought sympathetic, we should go somewhat out of our way to give them some prominence. Much has been said and written about Egypt from the point of view opposed to Arabi and the movement of which he was the leader, but very little has been heard from that of Arabi himself. Therefore, in that spirit of fair play which induces Englishmen to hear both sides of a question before passing judgment on its merits, we feel it is only just that Bro. Broadley's advocacy of Arabi, albeit that of a client by his counsel, should be set forth, at all events as fully as the limited space at our command will permit. Nor do we think our readers will be dissatisfied with us for doing so. What Brother Broadley has to say is said in such agreeable fashion that, in placing it before our friends, even a slight, if unintentional, expression of sympathy with him and his client—should any such chance expression escape us—will stand a fair chance of being condoned.

Very early in his brief preface Bro. Broadley explains the purpose of his book. "The author," he writes, "who sees Egyptian things through Financial spectacles has had his say; a similar boon has been accorded to the wearers of the tinted glasses I will venture to describe as representing Politics, Diplomacy, French Influences, Vested Interests, Anglo-Egyptian ideas, and the various echoes of the historical verandah of Shepheard's Hotel at Cairo. All these gentlemen have had a patient hearing and a fair and open market for their wares. The tribune being for the moment vacant, I have, perhaps somewhat audaciously, stepped into the empty place, put on my Egyptian spectacles, and now invite the great and generous British Public to witness the panorama of Egyptian Nationalism, in which the principal characters will be sustained by my late clients." As far as we can, we purpose following the author in his very intelligent exposition.

Passing over the earlier chapters, in which the author tells us how he came to be retained as counsel for Arabi, what course of action had been followed by his brother-counsel, the Hon. Mark Napier, at the outset of his task, in a like capacity, and the state of public feeling, so far as the *habitués* of Shepheard's Hotel at Cairo may be taken to represent it, we come to what he describes as the "Preliminary Skirmishes," in which he makes the acquaintance of M. Borelli, the legal adviser of the Egyptian Minister of the Interior, with whom he sets about preparing the necessary understanding as to the mode of procedure to be followed at the trial. As will be seen from the book, the course of these negotiations did not always run very smoothly, especially at the later stages of the proceedings. But it was clearly to the advantage of the English counsel that they should have been invited to enter into them so early. It made it clear even to the fraternity of unbelievers, and those who thought that a "happy dispatch" was the best and shortest way of getting rid of Arabi and his fellow prisoners, that the British Government had no intention of permitting the latter to be tried without having the benefit of English counsel to defend them. Still the task was by no means an easy one. Egyptian Ministers had a knack of throwing obstacles in the way of settling the procedure and other matters, and it was only by repeated applications to British officials that Bros. Broadley and Napier were able to prosecute their work to an end. One thing they very soon learnt, namely, the charges on which Arabi and his associates were to be tried, and which were as follow:—

"1st. Of having hoisted the white flag at Alexandria on the morning of the 12th July, in violation of the laws of war and *jus gentium*, and at the same time of having withdrawn his troops and caused the burning and pillage of the said town.

"2nd. Of having excited the Egyptians to arm against the Khedive (a crime provided for by Article 5 of the Military Penal Code and Article 55 of the Ottoman Penal Code).

"3rd. Of having continued the war notwithstanding the news of peace (a crime provided for by Article 111 of the Ottoman Penal Code).

"4th. Of having excited civil war, and carried devastation, massacre, and pillage into Egyptian territory (a crime provided for by Articles 56 and 57 of the Ottoman Penal Code)."

Having learnt the charges, and settled and signed with M. Borelli the mode of procedure, their next task was to obtain access to Arabi, who was imprisoned in a house known as the Daira Saniga, and the necessary permit having been obtained from the Minister of the Interior, the party, consisting of Bros. Broadley, Napier, and Coe (the solicitor), with the interpreter, set out for the prison, and, meeting Sir Charles Wilson on the staircase, were by him ushered into the prisoner's cell, of which and its occupant we read as follows:—

"The only furniture of the room, when we arrived, was a handsome Shiraz rug, a mosquito curtain, a mattress and some pillows, an embroidered prayer-carpet, a *Kordn*, and some brass and earthenware vessels. I must not be understood as complaining, for an Oriental rarely wants more than this."

Of Arabi, we are told that "he wore a pair of undress military trowsers, with white shirt and jacket. He sometimes changed the latter for a black Stambouli or Turkish frock coat." As to his appearance, we read:—"In repose, an almost fixed frown and knitting of the brows can hardly fail to excite an impression of forbidding sullenness, but I soon found out that this was the effect of deep and candid thought rather than of moroseness or bad temper. Arabi's habit of perpetually thinking has gained him many enemies amongst those who judge by first appearances. When his countenance lights up with animation the change wrought in his expression is so wonderful that you would hardly recognise him as the same man. His eyes are full of intelligence, and his smile is peculiarly attractive. His complexion is lighter than that of his son."—with whom they had previously had an interview,—"but his nose is too flat and his lips are too thick to allow me to describe him as a handsome man. He is considerably over six feet in height and broad in proportion. During his imprisonment his appearance was materially changed by the growth of a grey beard. After the manner of the Felaheen, a blue band was tattooed round his wrist, and he rarely, if ever, loosed his grasp on a small black rosary he perpetually ran through his fingers when talking. The cloud of anxiety which seemed to overshadow him at first gradually lifted, and before his imprisonment was ended he became almost cheerful." And again, when Colonel Wilson had retired, Bro. Broadley presented to Arabi a letter from Mr. Blunt, which the latter asked permission to read, and during the reading of which he (Arabi) smiled, and, raised his hand to his forehead in token of gratitude and acquiescence. This habit of Arabi's, when perusing his correspondence, always struck me as singularly graceful. His peculiar courtesy of manner has rarely failed to impress those with whom he has come in contact." Subsequently, Bro. Broadley pressed him to give his full confidence and to speak unreservedly of his defence, on which we are told that, in reply:—

"He first observed that, at the end of the campaign (like many other unsuccessful generals had done before him) he had delivered his sword and his honour to General Lowe, and had done so in full confidence that his former opponents in the field, and not his political enemies, would be the judges of his deserts. He had maintained order, observed the usages of war in civilised countries, and acted towards his prisoners with humanity and kindness. Surely he could claim some better treatment from England than that which he had received at our hands? Was not our presence there to-day, in spite of his enemies, a sign that he was not altogether wrong? He had led the Egyptians in a struggle for freedom, and had achieved partial success, when our arms stopped his progress, and the very aspirations of which he was, by the will of the whole nation the exponent, were wrecked in the defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, and then hopelessly crushed out by the Turkish and Circassian cruelty which followed it. 'If you enquire,' said Arabi, 'you will discover and be able to prove that all Egypt was with me—the Khedivial family—the old men of Mehemet Ali's time, the Ulemas, the army, and the peasants, but in the presence of prison, arrest, torture and threats, who will own me now? Why, I should not be surprised if my very children denied me to my face before the Commission of Inquiry.' Arabi then gave a circumstantial account of his own troubles when in prison, and observed that if he was treated thus what could his more humble followers expect or hope for?' Then, as to his own conduct, he said he divided it into two parts:—what was done before the 11th July, and what happened afterwards. At no time could I be fairly called a rebel. The Khedive shared our opinion that we should return the British fire, and the Sultan expressed his satisfaction at my proceedings. Afterwards the Khedive became your prisoner, and I continued to follow the orders of the Council of Ministers, sanctioned and supported by the whole country, and still approved by the Sultan. If the Khedive and the Sultan are my superiors I may have been your enemy, but I was not a rebel towards them. All that I tell you I hope to be able to prove. I fear nothing, as I had no concern with the outbreak at Alexandria last June, or the incendiarism which followed the bombardment.

The next thing to be done was to recover Arabi's papers, and these at length were obtained and, for the sake of security, lodged at the British Consulate, where, at Bro. Broadley's request, they were translated by Mr. Ardern Beaman, a student interpreter doing duty with Sir Charles Wilson. Passing over Chapter X., which is entitled "A Digression from the Blue Books," and Chapter XI., in which the author makes acquaintance with more of his future clients, we enter upon a long account of the rise and progress of the National movement in Egypt, as set forth by Arabi himself in his instructions to his counsel. This account is extremely interesting, the following, in which he sketches his relations with the Sultan shortly before and after the outbreak of hostilities, being especially so:—

"Talát Pacha, the Circassian, was sent, in November 1881, on a mission to Constantinople on the part of the Khedive. He was instructed to represent to the Turkish Ministers and to the Sultan that Egypt

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was in a state of rebellion, that it was proposed to form an Arabian Empire, and that Ahmed Arabi and the British Government had come to an agreement on that point. These rumours, spread by Talát Pacha, began to gain ground at Constantinople—we had no special agent there to contradict these falsehoods. I was, therefore, obliged to have recourse to the learned and pious Sheikh Muhamed Zaffer, the Sultan's confident and spiritual adviser, whom I knew by fame, although I had never met him personally. I wrote to him, through Ali Rágheb, contradicting all the projects which had been attributed to us, and requesting him to explain to His Majesty the loyalty of my feelings, and my strong attachment to the fundamental principles of our sacred law, which make it a duty to obey the Ameer El Moumaneen (Commander of the Faithful).

"The Sheikh was pleased to answer through Ali Rágheb aforementioned; his letter, written in the Turkish language, stated that he had laid before His Majesty the contents of my communication, that the Sultan was satisfied with my loyalty, and commanded me to persevere in my obedience; but added that His Majesty desired me to defend the country at all costs from invasion, lest it should share the fate of Tunis, and that he cared neither for Ismail, Helim, or Tewfik, but for the man who should carry out his instructions. So, also, wrote Ahmed Rátib Pacha, with whom I had a long personal conference when he was in Egypt, and whose letters came along with that of Muhamed Zaffer.

"Shereef Ahmed Essád, who came to Cairo with Dervish Pasha, also concurred in these injunctions, and took charge of a petition to the Sultan on our behalf. He also wrote me, later on, a letter in a similar strain.

"During the early part of the hostilities I telegraphed several times to Constantinople. About the middle of August I telegraphed to Bessim Bey, one of the Sultan's chamberlains, stating what had taken place during the hostilities, and submitting that the law was a legitimate and legal one, that the Khedive had gone to the enemy, and was therefore in exactly the same position as the Bey of Tunis.

"On the 12th Ramadan 1299 (6th August 1882) I telegraphed to Bessim Bey, stating that Dervish Pasha, instead of advising the Khedive to remain with his people, had allowed him to join the enemy, and that the town of Alexandria had been delivered to the British Admiral.

"When the news reached me that the Porte proposed sending troops to Egypt, knowing that this would be injurious to the Egyptians, I telegraphed, on the 8th of Ramadan (2nd August 1882) to Bessim Bey, stating that Egypt was sufficiently provided with men, arms, and ammunition, to defend the country, and protect the Sultan's rights; and that we were unanimous in our decisions to stand by those rights.

"Never, during those negotiations or afterwards, up to the present time, has the Porte disapproved of our doings. The Sultan has both by act and letter often approved them. How can I then be a rebel? Is not the Sultan admitted by Englishmen to be Sovereign of Egypt?"

The description of the events preceding and during the bombardment of Alexandria, if they may be relied upon, show pretty conclusively, what Arabi had previously stated, that in the part he played he was acting under the orders of the Khedive, and, as just now pointed out, with the Sultan's approval. His version of the events that followed up to his surrender show likewise that in this part of his conduct, he acted under orders from the provisional Government appointed by the Council, held at Cairo, and attended "*by over five hundred persons of note.*" Of this Council, we read that it "made a minute examination into the Khedivial communications and orders, also into my own letters and telegrams to His Highness, and after a short debate it was agreed unanimously to disregard the Khedivial orders, and to prevent him from interfering in public affairs. At this Council a resolution was carried appointing me to the command of the army and to defend the country. This was signed by all those present at the Council, and a telegram to this effect was sent to His Majesty the Sultan, with the names of the most distinguished men who had assisted at the Council." As regards the Egyptian people, we are told they "made heavy sacrifices for the sake of securing to their country liberty, justice, and independence; some gave all they possessed, others the half, but all gave some mite to the national cause, as can be proved by numberless letters and telegrams. The war was supported both morally and materially, and nothing was wanting on the part of the Egyptians to defend their native land. They voluntarily offered themselves for enlistment *en masse* in the army; some individuals supplied as much as thirty horses and three thousand ardebs of grain. The telegrams and communications received at the Ministry of War from these benevolent patriots and from the governors of the various provinces fully testify to the truth of these statements; so much so, that within the space of thirty days an army of volunteers, numbering a hundred thousand men, with eight thousand horses, and four thousand mules, was supplied, the war stores filled with provisions, and considerable sums of money flowed into the War Treasury. Such spirit of patriotism and display of zeal on the part of the Egyptians has had no precedent in the history of Islam. Moreover, the Ulemas and notables of Cairo never ceased for a moment to give us their moral support and advice on all occasions." It is clear from this record of facts, as set forth by Arabi—if at least they are capable of proof—that, as he states, "it is quite evident that the Egyptian nation cannot be treated as insurrectionists acting from a spirit of fanaticism, but, on the contrary, as a nation seeking their liberty by justifiable means." What follows, however, is still more significant. "I may add, that a considerable quantity of cattle and fruits were supplied gratis to the various camps at Rosetta, Kafr-el-Dowar and Tel-el-Kebir. These supplies came principally from the chief Dawas at Cairo, from Riaz Pacha and Khian Pacha (notwithstanding their absence from Egypt), also from the various Dairas of the Khedive's family. The communication in cypher telegrams never ceased between Kafr-el-Dowar, Cairo, and Constantinople, until the telegraph wires were destroyed at the former place.'

With these one or two other excerpts from Arabi's enumeration of the measures which Arabi took for the maintenance of order and the preservation of the lives and property of Europeans we shall conclude this portion of our notice.

"The Government promptly took the necessary steps to arrest all the looters they could, and sent them to the Council with letters stating the nature of their crime and the quantity of loot in their possession, in order that they might be punished according to the laws of the country; and this is well known to one of the departments connected with the Ministry of War at Kafr-el-Dowar."

Again:—

"A short time before this incident"—the massacres at Tanlah, when Arabi took measures to restore order—I issued a circular to all the provinces, governors, and administrations, giving strict orders for the safety of all Europeans then remaining in the different localities, in conformity with the Moslem law, which enjoins us to shelter all those who live with us as brethren, even Englishmen when not carrying arms in the field against us; and thus gave help and protected all those desirous of leaving the country."

Also:—

"On another occasion we captured two officers, one doctor, and nine privates, Germans, who landed near Aboukir by mistake. On application being made by their Consul at Alexandria they were at once set at liberty, having been well treated. Two other officers were also taken prisoners near Salbein, and on them was found the sum of three hundred pounds; they were kindly treated and sent to Cairo with all care."

(To be continued).

MARK MASONRY.

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ST. JOHN'S MARK LODGE, BOLTON.

THE annual meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, the 13th instant, at the Commercial Hotel, at half-past five o'clock in the evening. Bros. William Cooper P. Prov. G.D. W.M., J. B. Taylor S.W., John Kenyon J.W., John Partington M.O., W. Wadeson S.O., N. Nicholson J.O., James Horrocks P.M. P. Prov. G.D. Registrar, Thomas Morris P.M. P. Prov. G.S.B. Secretary, W. Court Conductor, H. Tongue S.D., R. H. Phillips Steward, Thomas Higson Tyler; Past Masters John Alcock Past Provincial G.D., John Harwood Past Provincial G.D., Brothers James Eckersley, William Wood Thomas Naylor, Thomas Forrester, John Priestley, James Allen, Benjamin Topp, John Barrett, Robert Jones. Visitor—Bros. J. D. Murray P.M. 158 Grand Standard Bearer. Lodge was opened in due form by the W.M., and the ordinary business transacted. The following brethren were balloted for, and elected:—Bros. Henry Broughton Craft Lodge 146, Thomas Nightingale Craft Lodge 146, Enoch Hird Craft Lodge 146, Alfred Jones Craft Lodge 348. The three latter being in attendance, were advanced to the degree of Mark Master Mason by the W.M., who also instructed them in the working tools of the degree, and delivered the traditional history. The W.M. read a letter from the Right Worshipful Bro. G. P. Brockbank Senior P.M. of the Lodge and Past G.W. of England, regretting his inability to attend to conduct the installation of the Wor. Master elect, he having sustained a severe chill on his recent journey to London to attend Grand Lodge, and informing the brethren that Bro. J. D. Murray, P.M. of the daughter Lodge, Rose and Thistle, Wigan, and Grand Standard Bearer of England, had kindly consented to officiate in his stead. Bro. Murray accordingly assumed the chair, and the W.M. elect having been presented in due form, was forthwith installed, proclaimed, and saluted, and he proceeded to appoint his Officers for the ensuing year as under:—Bros. John Kenyon S.W., John Partington J.W., W. Wadeson M.O., Nath. Nicholson S.O., W. Court J.O., James Horrocks Registrar, Thomas Morris Secretary, Henry Tongue Conductor, John Barratt S.D., Thomas Forrester J.D., R. H. Phillips T.K., J. F. Shelton Organist, John Alcock M.C., John Eckersley Steward. Bro. G. P. Brockbank was re-elected Treasurer. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Bro. Murray for his kindness in coming to Bolton to assist in the business of the evening. Hearty good wishes were given from the Visitors, and the Lodge closed in peace and harmony at 7·30.

PROVINCE OF EAST ANGLIA.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of the newly-constituted Provincial Grand Mark Lodge of East Anglia was held in the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Tuesday evening, 18th inst. In the unavoidable absence of the R.W. P.G.M. (Lord Henniker G.M.M.) and the D.P.G.M. (V.W. Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn) Bro. Thomas J. Ralling J.G.D. England Prov. G.S.O. East Anglia, presided. The Bye-laws, which had been freely circulated throughout the Province, were considered *seriatim*, and eventually passed with one or two unimportant additions.

The following dinners were held at the Freemasons' Tavern during the week ending 22nd December 1883:—

Monday, 17th—Grand Masters' Lodge, British Lodge, Asaph Chapter; Tuesday, 18th—Enoch Chapter, Royal York Chapter, Caledonian Lodge, City Swiss Club; Wednesday, 19th—Commercial Travellers; Thursday, 20th—Great Northern Lodge, Linnæan Club, Globe Club. Friday, 21st—Jordan Lodge.

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. and 30 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

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CONSECRATION OF THE QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER LODGE, No. 2021.

IT is not to be supposed that because some Lodges have their origin in special bodies they are limited to the admission of one class of society. The spirit of Freemasonry is universal, and all Lodges under the English Constitution are bound by the same written and unwritten laws. There is no reason, however, why particular bodies of men should not enjoy special facilities for meeting together. There is the Gallery Lodge, for instance, the members of which are engaged in work during a part of the year which precludes them from enjoying Lodge association except on one night of the week. A Lodge therefore has been formed to meet the requirements of the Press men, and judging from experience they have succeeded admirably. The same reasons cannot be advanced with regard to Volunteer corps, yet they have a motive for desiring to be united in Masonry as well as in arms that deserves respect. This feeling has found exemplification in the Victoria Rifles, the Ranelagh, the South Middlesex, the Macdonald, and the London Rifle Brigade. To this list must now be added the Queen's Westminster. Bro. George Lambert is Captain of the D company of this Volunteer corps, and as he is a Mason of forty years' standing, a P.M. of several Lodges, a Past Grand Sword Bearer, and a liberal supporter of the Institutions connected with the Craft, it is natural that he should desire to have a Lodge bearing the title of the body of citizen soldiers to which he is so honourably attached. For the same reasons he was peculiarly fitted to promote such a union, and to be the first Master of such a Lodge. His experience gave him a claim upon Grand Lodge, and his reputation is a guarantee for the success of any undertaking he may embark in. The event we are about to chronicle was a most auspicious one. Over one hundred brethren assembled on Monday afternoon at, 8A Red Lion Square, the home of the new Lodge, on the occasion of its consecration. Brother Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary was the Consecrating Officer, and he was assisted by Bros. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., P.G.D. as S.W., Captain N. G. Philips P.G.D. as J.W., Rev. Ambrose W. Hall P.G.C. as Chaplain; Frank Richardson P.G.D. acted as Director of the Ceremonies, and Colonel James Peters Grand Sword Bearer as I.G. Among those present were:—Bros. F. Marx P.M. 957, T. Coulthard S.D. 1624, J. R. Wood 173, C. Jones 1420, P. Flatterly P.M. 1624, W. T. Woodruf J.W. 957, R. Rowell S.D. 1980, W. M. Bywater P.M. 19, J. Lavies P.M. 291, &c., B. L. Wilson J.W. 1366, T. McElmore (I.C.) 26, C. Brown J.W. 1962, F. Delevante W.M. 1319, A. W. Fenner P.M. 1693, J. Lewis Thomas P.A.G.D.C., D. H. McLeod P.M. 1624, H. Massey P.M. 619 and 1928, W. Hilton P.M. 1351, J. Grist 1624, G. D. Bundy 902, A. C. Treadaway 1298, G. C. Matthews W.M. 706, John Read P.M. 720, J. H. Bond W.M. 1314, P. Levy 1681, C. Tayler W.M. 1624, C. W. Fromholz J.W. 141, P. Goldney 1489, H. Tolson S.D. 1604, C. J. Lovett, J. L. Goode S.W. 1964, G. A. Potter J.W. 1904, C. J. Shoppee W.M. 382, R. Pearcy P.M. 228, W. H. Rose Chap. 1964, G. P. Brotheridge 1694, J. T. Rowe, F. Archard W.M. 198, A. Rule P.M. 263 (I.C), Watkin Brown 1612, W. Vincent 1194 G.S.B. Middlesex, T. Hastings Miller P.P.G. Org. Middlesex, G. A. Corderoy J.W. 19, H. M. Levy P.M. 188, G. Flint 558, E. Pole 125, C. Kempton J.W. 1287, G. T. K. Tribble P.M. 1287, J. Pearce 569, T. H. Fry 1815, F. T. Freeman 198, C. R. Chamberlain 1743, A. Barfield P.M. 35, E. J. Mills 1194, Edgar Bowyer G.St.B., E. J. Brown, W. Lake 131, Courtenay Wynne W.M. 25, H. J. Price 55, George Cowell P.M. 198, J. Carr S.W. 198, John Finch 173, T. B. Linscott P.M. 55, J. T. Woodstock P.M. 749, A. McDowall Past Prov. Grand Director of Cer. Berks and Bucks, W. W. Morgan S.W. 211, T. Fenn P.G.D., John S. Heine W.M. 538, Samuel Larcombe P.M. 788, F. Binckes P.G. Steward, W. Smallpeice W.M. 969, Henry Green W.M. 19, J. Terry P.P.G.S.W. Norths and Hants, Robert Croft P.M. 198, D. M. Dewar, &c., &c.

The Lodge having been formally opened, the Grand Secretary addressed the brethren. They were met that day on an occasion which would naturally be very interesting in all matters of Freemasonry—to consecrate a new Lodge, and to add one more name to that long roll which at present existed under the Grand Lodge of England, and under which there were at present more Lodges registered than was the case in any Grand Lodge in the world. The brethren were all aware that the Grand Lodge of England did not grant warrants for Lodges limiting them to the admission of any one class of society; but, at the same time, there was no doubt there were many Lodges which practically were instituted for some particular section of the community, and as in London they had among the volunteer forces a very large number of zealous and worthy members of the Masonic Order, it was only to be expected that they should have among themselves Lodges which were more particularly for their benefit and use—Lodges such as the Fitzroy, the Macdonald, and the City of London Rifle Brigade. It happened that among one of the most distinguished of the volunteer regiments were enrolled a great number of brethren of the Order, and it had occurred to some of them lately to endeavour to found a Lodge which should be, to a great extent, for their convenience and use. They had addressed a petition to the Grand Master, and he had been pleased to grant a Warrant for a Lodge, to be called the Queen's Westminster, and to meet at 8A Red Lion-square. It was for the purpose of consecrating this Lodge that they were now met together. The founders had very sensibly and wisely selected as their first Master a brother well known to every class in London for his zeal and energy in every walk of life, and who was most distinguished for his philanthropy and charitableness. The Mason he alluded to was Bro. George Lambert Past Grand Sword Bearer, and an old Past Master. He was sure that under Bro. Lambert and his skilled management the Lodge would progress in a very remarkable manner, and would speedily achieve a highly satisfactory position among the Lodges of the metropolis. The formal consecration of the Lodge was then proceeded with; the oration was given by Bro. the Rev. Ambrose W. Hall Past G. Chaplain, and was listened to with rapt attention. Col. Shadwell Clerke then concluded the ceremony with that due regard to detail which characterises his work. Bro. George Lambert was presented by the Grand Acting Director of Ceremonies, and he was formally installed as first Worshipful Master of the new Lodge. The following were the Officers appointed:—Bros. Captain Probyn P.M. S.W., Capt. Payne J.W., Bombadier Bellerby Treasurer, Serjeant George Coop Secretary, Herbert C. Lambert P.M. 198 P. Prov. G.P. Herts S.D., W. Jones P.M. J.D., Colour-Serj. Jones I.G., Lieut. Watkin Brown W.S., and Staff-Serjeant Bradley Tyler. Bro. G. Lambert was very happy in the selection of his remarks on investing the Officers. It is clear from what he said that the brethren who constitute the working staff have had experience of each others capabilities in another sphere, and doubtless will work well together in the one they have now entered upon. Bro. Colonel Shadwell Clerke then delivered the addresses. On the motion of the W.M., duly seconded, a vote of thanks was ordered to be recorded on the minutes of the Lodge to the Grand Secretary for consecrating the Lodge, and to the other Grand Officers who had assisted. The Lodge also elected these brethren honorary members. After these compliments had been acknowledged by Bro. Colonel Clerke, Lodge was closed. The customary banquet took place at the Holborn Restaurant, where a capital menu was provided by Bro. Hamp, the energetic manager of this popular establishment. On the cloth being cleared the W.M. introduced the Toasts. In proposing the toast of The Queen and the Craft, Freemasons, he said, were especially loyal, and in a Lodge composed of brethren who wore the Queen's uniform the toast should be received with greater warmth, if possible, than elsewhere. The second toast, the M.W. the Grand Master, having received full honours, the W.M. proposed the Pro G.M. the Earl of Carnarvon, the Deputy G.M. the Earl of Lathom, and the rest of the Grand Officers Past and Present, and called on Bro. F. A. Philbrick P.G.D. to reply. Bro. Philbrick said the estimation in which the W.M. of this Lodge, who was also a Grand Officer, was held was a guarantee, if guarantee were wanted, that the traditions of the Craft would be well and worthily upheld by the Queen's Westminster Lodge. With regard to the rest of the Grand Officers, he might assure those who were young Masons that the services of the Grand Officers had ever been at the disposition of the Craft, and had been ungrudgingly given, ofttimes at great cost of time. No efforts had been spared by those who had stood at the helm of the good ship Masonry to make her voyage prosperous. The estimation in which Masonry was held by the public showed that the efforts of the Grand Officers had not been unfavourable, and that its progress and success had not been altogether left to take care of itself, but had been most sedulously watched over, most anxiously guarded, and most devotedly served by those who had been placed in the position of Grand Officers. It was not every day which saw a fresh addition to the rank of Lodges on the roll of Grand Lodge of England, and among the additions it was not every addition that could be looked on as so full of promise as the Queen's Westminster. From the eloquent oration the brethren had listened to they had learned much of the secrets of Masonry's great success and continued prosperity; and, if he might venture to go one step beyond what the Grand Chaplain had said, it was by fidelity to the principles, and the consistency with which the Lodges upheld them, that the progress of Masonry was due. The W.M. was a skilled Mason, a tried veteran of the Craft, and as a Past Grand Officer was called upon to assume a most important and delicate position as Master of this Lodge. It was in the initial steps in the Lodge that the key was centered; it was by zealously guarding the entrance to the Lodge that they would best keep up the high reputation with which it started, and which as an honorary member he was proud it held. It would be a difficult task to an inexperienced Mason to set the standard as it ought to be set in the Lodge, and to keep it up so that the Queen's Westminster might be second to none in the respectability of its members, its excellent working, and its material success. But in the continuance of the great Masonic career of the W.M., which had endeared him to his friends in Masonry, lay the surest pledge that the first year of the Queen's Westminster would be a year of prosperity, which would set working the whole apparatus of the Lodge—a year which would be marked not only by its inauguration, but by the initiation into Masonry of many worthy comrades in arms. The Rev. Bro. Hall proposed the health of the Worshipful Master. In the Lodge he (Brother Hall) had had the high privilege to be allowed to speak on the duties of Masonry; he would now speak for a short time on the private duties that appertained to the Master of a Lodge. He said if it were necessary, because he felt assured that his excellent friend and coadjutor, as a Grand Officer, knew those duties so well that the prosperity of a Lodge could not have been entrusted to better hands, or to a brother who would bring more zeal and energy to the cause. The Lodge had done him (Brother Hall) the high honour to elect him an honorary member. This had been already acknowledged by Colonel Clerke; he now acknowledged it individually, because it gave him an opportunity of saying that his honorary membership would enable him to come again to the Lodge, and see the progress it would make. Although he regretted the absence from the banquet table of the Grand Secretary, who should have proposed the present toast, he did not regret it on his own account, because he was able to pay a tribute of homage to a good Mason, and a good man, and bid all the Officers and members God speed in their new work. He wished the Lodge a glorious career, and that it might take a high place on the roll of Lodges of England. He hardly knew how to say enough of the Wor. Master, or of his Lodge, but he knew, from the present Worshipful Master's long career in Masonry, everything would be done in order. In acknowledgment Bro. Lambert said he was fully impressed with the duties which devolved on a Master taking the chair in a Lodge that had been established for years, but he felt there was a more onerous task before him; to endeavour to conduct a new Lodge, and pilot it into a happy haven. Still, he would endeavour to do his best. In the Lodge, when he was called upon to say what he would do, and

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how he would carry out the duties, he had said that which he would now repeat—By God's help he would. He knew it was a difficult task to preside over a Lodge and to carry out the work to the full appreciation of every brother, but they must bear with everything that came before them, and therefore he would say that before coming to the chair there were little rocks ahead against which he must have been shipwrecked but for the assistance of the other founders, who were old Past Masters or instructers of Lodges. Therefore they had been enabled to surmount the difficulties and keep their head to the wind. That had been their intention, will, and desire, and no effort of his should be spared, either in Freemasonry or anything else, to carry out his duties to the fullest extent. He considered it a great compliment to have so many Grand Officers present. During 40 years association with Freemasons he had been in the chair several times, and he hoped and trusted his energy would not be diminished, and that he might be all the brethren desired. He should look for their cordial co-operation in bringing the Lodge well to the front. Bro. Frank Richardson P.G.D. responded to the toast of the Consecrating and Installing Officer. Those who had assisted in the consecration felt it a great honour to be elected honorary members of the Lodge. Several other toasts followed; the several speakers all agreeing as to the success which had attended the inauguration of the Lodge, which undoubtedly bids fair to be one of the most successful of those recently established.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

—:o:—

PROGRESS OF MARK MASONRY.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I read your account of the proceedings of the Special Grand Lodge of Mark Masons with peculiar interest. For the moment I thought you had caught the Mark fever, seeing that you devoted so much space to Mark Masonry in connection with the accession to its ranks of the Prince of Wales. Supposing that the caution so strongly enforced on all sides that this act of the Prince of Wales is not to be taken as the forerunner of an attempt at amalgamation with the Craft, is fully realised, I can perceive that not only will harm not arise, but there is every prospect of good coming out of it. Of the inherent value of the Mark degree I do not profess to speak; that it has received the sanction of the highest and best Masons in the land is enough to satisfy me, and, I should think most other people also, that it is a worthy adjunct of, though to be kept separate from, Craft Masonry.

I am not surprised to learn that Mark Masonry has received a great filip in consequence of its recognition by the Prince of Wales, and that Lodges are likely to spring up and the Order develope with great speed. You know the old proverb, Mr. Editor, "the more haste the less speed," and I would commend this lesson to the brethren who now enjoy what may be termed a distinguished position in the Masonic world. There will be no difficulty in multiplying Lodges now, but never was there a time when greater care was needed in the selection of proper candidates. The prosperity that has already been attained by the Mark Grand Lodge, and the still greater prosperity that in all probability will follow, will become a temptation to many to join the body, some it is to be feared with the distinct object of profiting thereby. I trust therefore that those who are members now will not be in too great a hurry to swell their numbers, and that they will carefully weigh the claims and position of every candidate before admitting him to the degree.

Yours fraternally,

MARK.

THE HIGH GRADES OF ANCIENT AND PRIMIMIVE MASONRY.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Absence from England has prevented my replying earlier to the letters of "YOUR REVIEWER" and "S. J. B." To the former I need only say that I am quite willing to accept his disclaimer of any intended offence, and express my hope that he will excuse anything similar in the warmth of my reply. I regret that he will not concede that others may perhaps have a knowledge of matters with which he may be unacquainted, as I wrote in a great measure from actual acquaintance with my subject, and did not touch cyclopædia literature. Whilst this correspondence has been going on, a gentleman from India, a non-Mason, called upon me with an introduction from the Theosophical Society, and, amongst other matters, mentioned to me how he had become acquainted with the existence of an old occult society in India consisting of several degrees. A Colonel —— had given him a recognised sign which led up to the subject. This Theosophical Society has a branch in London consisting of nine degrees, founded upon the plan of the ancient societies. With brethren of a certain class it is useless to discuss, as their forte is simply to try to crush out all that which the bent of their education does not enable them to comprehend.

With "S. J. B." it is different, and I am bound to admit a slip of the pen, as I have ought to have said G.M., or rather P.G.M., Sayer. There were also a few misprints in my first letter, of which I may here mention two, viz., Norma, should of course be Numa, and I wrote Trinitarian and not Unitarian.

Hyneman's book has several errors, but I quoted it for the sake of the numerous facts confirmatory of my statement. His idea is that the Grand Lodge of 1717 was a rebellious pretender against the authority of the Grand Lodge at York, and that the Ancient Masons were in reality true York Masons. It is certain that York Masonry and Ancient Masonry were identical. But, doubtless, Modern Masonry, as Craft Masonry, was truly the Ancient Craft system, and the so-called Ancient Masons could only claim that designation as a Rite having its existence prior to the establishment of G.L. This is a subject which it is very difficult to discuss without exciting a considerable amount of antagonism. But I adhere to the view propounded in my lecture. It was the practical policy of the G.L. of 1717 to ignore the mention of the G.L. of York, as well as its subordinates: this was politic, but not honest. In Anderson we find mention of only four old Lodges—that is, four assemblies of Masons meeting at four public-houses; but the author of "Multa Paucis" mentions six such, and there may have been many others at a time when such confederations were illegal and nothing written allowed. In 1719 we find it stated that "several old brethren who had neglected the Craft visited the Lodges." And if there were not other Lodges practising a system not recognised by the G.L. of 1717, to whom did Samber in "Long Livers" 1721, address himself on the High Grades, as the G.L. of 1717 repudiated all but the three degrees, and even conferred the last in their own body? It is evident that in 1721 there were Lodges, or at least a Lodge, which recognised certain High Grades, neither possessed or desired by the G.L. of 1717. There are frequent mentions of unrecognised Masons, and of those hailing from the Holy Lodge of St. John of Jerusalem, and it is to them that we are indebted for the Seven Degree Rite of the Ancient Masons. As those were not Modern Masons they were Ancient York Masons, and after 1739 simply Ancients: for the peculiarity of these Ancients was that their system was identical with that of the G.L. of All England at York. Several writers of the period allude to the Rosicrucian proclivities of this section, and old Ephraim Chambers says that "there are some Free Masons who have all the character of Rosicrucians."

As I said before, Hyneman claims that all the Schismatics denounced by G.L. were Ancient York Masons, and after 1739 simply Ancient Masons. That the variations between Anderson's 1723 and 1738 charges were made to conciliate the Ancients, and in this I perfectly agree. He shows, also, that the Lodge Lists of Anderson and Entick are irreconcilable, and one or both of them are false. That in 1717 there were 4 Lodges; in 1721, 12 to 20; in 1722, 24; and in 1723, 25; yet in 1723 there are only 10 known Lodges. Numerous were the schisms; in 1722 Wharton collected a few Masons irregularly and got himself elected G.M. In 1730 Sayer was reprimanded for attending schismatic Lodges. In 1734 resolutions were passed against what G.L. calls illegal conventions of Masons. These dissensions increased down to 1739, when Raymond ordered an inquiry. Then followed the erasure of about two-fifths of the Lodges. In 1742 there were 3 erased; in 1743, 7; in 1744, 2; in 1745, 20; in 1746, 4; in 1748, 4; in 1752, 3; in 1754, 21. In 1755 the Ancients had become well established, and for over 15 years there had been, according to Preston and others, bad blood between the G.L.'s of York and London. Fresh restrictions were passed against the Ancients in 1755, and it could have been no light matter occasioned all this turmoil against a body so highly patronised by noble personages as was the G.L. of 1717.

The facts indicate, however, that modern historians are correct in stating that the 1739 organisers of the Ancients were, chiefly, schismatics who had seceded from the G.L. of 1717, but for the remote origin of that schism I assert that we must advance to about the year 1686, when some Lodge, or Lodges, adopted a ritual of the Holy Lodge of St. John with certain high degrees. Last century this ritual claimed the year 1686 as the period of its revival, and inquiry is in favour of the record or tradition.

However, I am not anxious to discuss this matter any further, but have drafted certain heads for extended inquiry. I am not much interested in the question, as I have more important matters with which to occupy my time. It is a question of antiquarian examination only, and is in no way intended to hint a precedent action. My intention is to bespeak a conscientious tolerance for all rites outside the Craft equally, and without bias to any particular system. The Masonic feeling, at present, seems to me to be neither good, just or tolerant, and therefore I rather prefer to withdraw gradually from Masonry altogether. In the Antient and Primitive Rite of Masonry we are able to gratify the conscientious scruples of those Masons who desire high-grade instruction, and object to Christian Masonry on religious grounds. We are universalists, and admit all religions equally; we only desire to be left alone, we are quite indifferent whether we become a powerful organisation or a weak one, or whether our members are socially great or small. We rather prefer a small and compact organisation of kindred spirits to a large and heterogonous rite.

Yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN YARKER P.M. P.M.K.M. P.Z. &c.

Witherington, near Manchester,
14th December 1883.

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Votes thankfully received by
Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by
Bro. C. J. PERCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thurloe Place, S.W.

SECOND APPLICATION, April 1884.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

THE favour of the VOTES and INTEREST of the Governors and Subscribers is earnestly solicited on behalf of

LIONEL BLENKINSOP J. MANBY,

AGED 9 YEARS.

The Candidate's father, Bro. John G. Manby, was initiated in the Sincerity Lodge, No. 292, Liverpool, in 1859, and on his removal to London joined Prudent Brethren Lodge, No. 145, and the Chapter, and continued to be a subscribing member of the same until his death, which took place in January 1883. He leaves a widow and four young children very inadequately provided for.

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RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

THERE are not wanting signs of a sharp, if not of a bitter contest for the office of Grand Treasurer. Already the conflict has begun, and, as is very often the case, first principles are forgotten, if not deliberately avoided. An elective office necessarily involves the right of nomination and choice. If the election takes place yearly, there may be an annual change, unless circumstances and custom determine otherwise. For instance, the Most Worshipful Grand Master is elected yearly, but it would be perfect madness to propose a rival candidate to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. In some cases of elective offices, it may be the duties are of such a character as to require special knowledge and experience to discharge, and no one would think of changing the representatives more frequently than was absolutely necessary. Where, however, the office is chiefly of an honorary character, there is no reason why the holder thereof should not be changed every year. This principle was fairly established when Bro. Allcroft was elected, and although the brethren who now wish to appoint him for a second year are clearly within their abstract right, they are wrong in the face of the understanding expressed, or implied, arrived at last year.

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It is contended that the meeting held by the supporters of Bro. Horace Brooks Marshall was a challenge. To whom? Not, surely, to the supporters of Bro. Allcroft, who already fills the office of Grand Treasurer. As he

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represents the principle of a yearly change, it cannot with fairness be urged that his friends were bound to put him forward again. All this outcry about arousing bad feeling comes with an ill grace from those who unnecessarily take up a position that cannot be justified except upon the ground of unfitness of any other candidate. If the elective principle be admitted to its natural limit, there could be no impropriety in naming any suitable brother for the office of Grand Treasurer, even four or five months before the time of election. It should be remembered that Grand Lodge, except under peculiar circumstances, only meet once a quarter, and as the nominations were made only a fortnight ago, and the meeting in favour of Bro. Marsball preceded them by a very short time, it does not appear that any undue haste has been manifested. We confess we do not understand the brethren who issued the circular in favour of Bro. Allcroft. It was open to them to propose some other brother, and no one could reasonably object to such a course. In adopting Bro. Allcroft they have sown the seed of discord, that is, if discord is to come at all. They challenge the decision arrived at last year, and they are open to the suspicion of making the office of Grand Treasurer a sinecure in the hands of a self-elected Caucus. We have before said that we have no complaint to make against Bro. Allcroft, nor under ordinary circumstances should we object to his re-appointment. But if the elective right is anything but a name, if it is a reality and not a sham, then the yearly election of Grand Treasurer should be as free as it is possible to make an open contest.

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"Comparisons are odious"—or "odorous," as Mrs. Malaprop has it—and we approach them with diffidence. It is urged that Bro. Marshall is a very young Mason, and has not yet won his spurs. It would be difficult to set up a test of qualification for preferment that should satisfy all persons. We are not aware of any canon whereby judgment can be determined, and we certainly shall not enter upon the delicate question of personal fitness. It will be enough for our purpose if we take the broad facts. Bro. Allcroft is an old Mason, it is true; but for many years he ceased to take an active interest in the Craft. Practically, his standing is not older than that of Bro. Marshall. The argument as to age and experience at once fails, and what members of Grand Lodge have to consider are (1) the principle of yearly election, and the right it gives; and (2) the essential qualifications of the candidates before them. To our minds, Bro. Allcroft does not answer to the first condition, and, therefore, the second cannot be applied to him.

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Those who take pleasure in matters relating to the constitution, age, and locality of Lodges will be interested in Bro. Jacob Norton's letter that appeared in last week's CHRONICLE. Without traversing the facts of the special case he therein names, it is only just to him to state that he discovered a blunder in his copy, and sent the correction to us. By an oversight, the second letter was forgotten, and in consequence the mistake has appeared. We now desire to remedy the omission. Immediately following the list of names as belonging to the doubtful "79" Lodge, given in a record quoted, was the following paragraph:

> The lists of the names of the members of the Lodges in the said record were copied from reports made to the G.L. early in 1730, when Lord Lovel was G.M.

Now, instead of 1730, it should be 1731, for Lord Lovel was not the G.M. before the latter year. We apologise to Bro. Norton for the mistake that occurred, and trust the correction now given will make amends for our omission.

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Bro. Thomas Wright, of the Bolton Hotel, Duke Road, Chiswick, has sent us a copy of his Presentation Diary and Almanack for 1884. It is a very neat little pocket companion, and a novelty in style and arrangement. In addition to the diary and calendar, there is much useful information as well as something amusing. The prices current contains all that the public can desire in the shape of wines, spirits, and beer. Few establishments, we should think, can offer such a choice. It is not long since we referred to the fitting up and accommodation at this hotel, and we now find that Bro. Wright has framed a tariff of charges for dinners for large and small parties which cannot fail to meet all wants. We know by experience how well Bro. Wright can cater, and those who need a centre of meeting on any special occasion will find every requirement at the "Bolton."

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What is done so well in the West is not less efficiently carried out by Bro. Froud in the North. The conveniences at the Holly Bush, Hampstead, are on rather an extensive scale, but small as well as large parties can be served with all they desire. Bro. Froud's experience well fits him for the duties of caterer, and he is most ably supported by Mrs. Froud, who superintends the culinary department with all the skill of an adept in the art of management. The large assembly room at the Holly Bush is admirably adapted for balls and concerts, and having a separate carriage entrance, it is peculiarly fitted for any public or private purpose. A very old Lodge meets at this house, St. John's, No. 167. In looking over some records, we found that Bro. Samuel Aldrich, W.M. of the St. John's Lodge in 1856, lamented the financial condition of the Benevolent Institution, which precluded the possibility of admitting any annuitants on its funds during that year. He made a suggestion to meet the difficulty, and promised, in the name of St. John's Lodge, not only to support the Benevolent Institution, but also the other Charities, so that all should not be sent empty away. Bro. Aldrich made an earnest appeal, and we know that such a failure as he referred to in 1856 is scarcely possible now.

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We are not disposed to give undue prominence to American Freemasonry. In all essential points the English body stand in the first rank of the Craft. Still there are some things worthy of imitation, even in America, and one of them is the interest taken in the formation of Masonic libraries. The Grand Lodge of New York are, at the present time, devoting care and money to their library, and have just succeeded in adding some rare works to their stock. We should be glad to hear of a similar movement in this country. We have a library, it is true, but who knows anything about it? how, or under what circumstances it can be used? Until the brethren themselves take more interest in this matter, it is scarcely likely that anything substantial will be done either to extend the library or make it more accessible. The Craft have the future in their hands, and we should be glad to hear that they were bestirring themselves.

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Special arrangements have been made by the London and North Western Railway for the Christmas Holidays, and when the districts this line serves are considered, it will be found that the company offer no slight boon to the public. They run fast trains to such large centres as Birmingham, which is reached in three hours, and to Liverpool and Manchester in four and a half hours. Similar quick times are observed with regard to Edinburgh and Glasgow and the more northern parts of the same country. The company also provide omnibuses for family parties at very many of their stations, and undertake to deliver passengers' luggage under conditions highly convenient to travellers. Whether persons go from or come to London, they will find that the London and North Western Railway Company have met the wants that are likely to arise in a spirited and enterprising manner.

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Bro. James Willing jun. announces that, owing to the large increase of his business as a Government and General Newspaper Advertising Contractor, he has been compelled to remove to more extensive premises, situate at 125 Strand, W.C. (Corner of Savoy Street), exactly opposite the premises lately occupied by him. We congratulate our worthy brother on this evidence of his success, and we trust his energy will be still further rewarded.

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We understand it is intended to give a Masonic ball in Lancaster, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to a Masonic Charity. The Ex-Mayor and one of the oldest Town Councillors waited on the Mayor of Lancaster to ask for the use of the Town Hall (as a matter of course offering payment), but, we regret to learn, permission for the Hall being used for such a purpose was refused.

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We have been requested to state, that in future the meetings of the Emblematic Lodge of Instruction, No. 1321, will be held at the Rose Tavern, Jermyn Street. The day of meeting will henceforth be Tuesday. The brethren assemble at 8 o'clock.

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INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

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Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, No. 65.—At Bro. Maidwell's, Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday. Bros. Haynes W.M., Valentine S.W., Schadler J.W., Walker S.D. and Secretary, Buggins I.G., Moss Preceptor; also Bros. Roberts, Daniel, Maidwell, Fraser, Sainte. After preliminaries, the second degree was rehearsed, Bro. Roberts candidate. The W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Schadler, and the ceremony of installation was rehearsed; Bro. Moss was installed in the chair of K.S. Bro. Moss duly invested his Officers. Bro. Haynes resumed the chair, and Bro. Valentine was appointed W.M. for second Tuesday in January. A vote of thanks was recorded on the minutes for the excellent way in which Bro. Schadler had rehearsed the ceremony of installation. Lodge was then adjourned until the second Tuesday in January 1884.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Held at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., on 15th December. Bros. Moss W.M., Gush S.W., Godolphin J.W., Wright J.D., Gellen J.D., Ashton I.G., Pearcy Preceptor, Fenner Treasurer, Galer Secretary, and twenty-seven other brethren. Lodge was opened in due form, and minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Moss proceeded to work the sections of the lecture, assisted by Bros. Ashton, Galer, Prager, Fenner, Musto, Gush, and Powell. Lodge opened in the second degree, and the W.M. worked the sections of the second lecture, assisted by Bros. Musto jun., Musto sen., Weeden, Parnell, and Gush. Lodge was opened in the third, and the W.M. worked the sections of that lecture, assisted by Bros. Cohen, Galer, and Pearcy. Lodge was resumed, and Bro. Saunders, of the Stanhope Lodge; Bro. Harding, of the Temperance Lodge; Bros. Walmore and Turner, of the Kingsland; and Bro. Musto, of the Friars, were unanimously elected members. Cordial votes of thanks were accorded to Bro. Moss for his able working, and to the brethren who had assisted him. Nothing further offering for the good of Freemasonry, the Lodge was closed in ancient form, and adjourned to Saturday, the 22nd instant. Brethren are reminded that the second monthly meeting of the Masonic Association in connection with this Lodge of Instruction will be held on Saturday, the 29th instant, at the above address. Those who have not yet assisted the Charities should avail themselves of this easy method of making themselves Life Governors. For those who desire further information, we may add the Secretary's address is 12 Green Lanes, Stoke Newington, N.

St. Michael's Lodge, No. 211.—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the Albion, Aldersgate Street, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., when the W.M., Brother F. J. Hentsch, opened his Lodge at 6 p.m., supported by Bros. Past Masters Usher Back, Charles Greenwood Past Grand Sword Bearer (Treasurer), Alfred Green, Alfred Withers, William Radcliffe (Secretary); W. W. Morgan S.W., T. H. Peirce J.W., Henry Martin S.D., E. Thring J.D., Thomas Crapper I.G., Henry Lindfield, F. T. Bennett, Henry Green, A. Dixon, P. J. Burr, J. R. Maples, W. G. Aires, F. J. Goodall, &c. After the minutes of last regular meeting had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Mr. Arthur Walter Hartley, who was proposed by Brother Burr and seconded by Brother Martin S.D. The result was in favour of the candidate, who was introduced and initiated by the W.M., who conducted the ceremony in a careful and painstaking manner. The case of a distressed brother was brought under consideration, and he was assisted, the sum of two guineas being voted from Lodge funds. Several propositions for joining and initiations were handed in, and after routine work Lodge was closed. The brethren afterwards spent a social hour together.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, BOLTON, No. 221.

THE monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton, at half-past five o'clock in the evening. Bros. Isherwood W.M., Edwin Melrose S.W., Peter Bradburn J.W., G. P. Brockbank Treasurer, Charles Crompton S.D., James Walker J.D., H. J. Briscoe Organist, W. H. Chambers I.G., R. Cuerden and W. Siddon Stewards, Thomas Higson Tyler; Past Masters Boothroyd, Morris, Rutter P. Prov. Grand Steward, and Taylor P. Prov. Grand Organist; Bros. Haslam, Chirnside, Bradley, Fletcher, Makin, Swarbrick, Crompton, Sugden, Forrest. Visitors—R. Duxbury W.M. 146, E. G. Harwood J.W. 1723, R. H. Phillips S.D. 348, Greenhalgh 113, Crankshaw W.M. 348. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, Bro. Crompton passed a satisfactory examination as to his proficiency as an Entered Apprentice, and having been entrusted, retired. Lodge proceeded to the second degree, when Bros. Makin and Swarbrick passed a satisfactory examination as Craftsmen, and, after the usual forms, were separately introduced and respectively raised to the degree of Master Mason; the former by the W.M., and the latter by Bro. Boothroyd. The working tools of the degree were explained to them, and then Lodge closed to the second degree, and Bro. Crompton was passed by the W.M., the working tools of that degree being explained by the Senior Warden, Bro. Melrose. Later on, Bro. Melrose was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. Brockbank was re-elected Treasurer. Bros. Haslam and Chirnside were elected Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts. It was agreed to celebrate the Festival of St. John on the ordinary Lodge night, 16th January 1 84. The thanks of the Lodge were accorded to Bro. Isherwood for the able and energetic manner in which he had discharged the duties of W M. for the past year, and it was resolved that a Past Master's jewel be presented to him at the Festival. Bro. Brockbank reported that he had attended the last meeting of the G.L. of England, on the occasion of settling the draft of the newly-revised Book of Constitutions, which have now become law, and binding upon the members of the Craft. Hearty good wishes were expressed by the Visiting brethren, and the Lodge closed in peace and harmony at eight p.m.

LODGE OF GOOD FELLOWSHIP, No. 276.

THE annual meeting of the above Lodge was held at the Corn Exchange, Chelmsford, on Thursday, 13th inst. Lodge was opened at three o'clock, the chair being occupied by Bro. W. J. Upton W.M., who was supported by the following Officers, Past Masters, Members and Visitors:—Bros. E. Shedd I.P.M., Arthur Mead S.W., Rev. F. B. Shepherd P.M. P.P.G. Chap. Chaplain, F. Whitmore Treasurer, Andrew C. Durrant S.D., A. G. Maskell J.D., Wilson Metcalfe I.G., A. Durrant P.M. P.P.G.S.W. Prov. G. Treas. M.C., C. Williams Steward, Thos. S. Sarel Tyler; P.M.'s Bros. A. F. Ginn P.P.G.S.B., J. P. Lewin P.P.G. Supt. of Works, A. Goodchild P.P.G.D., J. S. Brown P.P.G.S.D. and E. Shedd; also Bros. J. W. Hair P.P.G.R., T. W. Smith, J. Tomlinson, J. Taylor, R. Smith, T. J. D. Cramphorn, W. Winhall, T. R. Jarvis, A. Haxell, F. H. Meggy, E. Durrant, J. C. Creswell and W. Wood. Visitors—Bros. T. J. Ralling Prov. G. Sec., R. Clowes P.M. Prov. G.S.W., E. Robbins P.M. 193 and 276, D. Liddall 157, C. Stuart Barker 1632, F. Bird I.P.M. 1024 Prov. G.P., M. Mildred 1719, J. A. Reed 1228, E. Gowers 1024 P.P.G.O., R. Smith J.W. 1977 Prov. G. Steward, H. Duke 417, T. J. D. Cramphorn W.M. 1024, T. J. Smith W.M. 194, G. A. Eustace W.M. 697, T. Eustace W.M. 1977 P.P.G.S.B., J. Taylor jun. S.W. 1817, H. G. Everard W.M. 650, S. Lord W.M. 433, J. E. Wiseman P.M. 433 P.P.G.A.D.C., J. C. Earles W.M. 214, C. Osmond W.M. 51 P.P.G.O., M. L. Sanders J.W. 650, &c. Lodge having been opened, the W.M. proceeded to raise Bro. F. H. Meggy, at the conclusion of which the W.M. vacated the chair, which was thereupon taken by Bro. E. Robbins P.M. 193 and 276, who acted as Installing Master, and who ably performed the impressive ceremony of installing the W.M. elect (Bro. Arthur Mead S.W.) into the chair. The newly-installed W.M. then appointed and invested the Officers of the Lodge for the ensuing year, as follows:—W. J. Upton I.P.M., F. P. Sutthery S.W., A. C. Durrant J.W., Rev. F. B. Shepherd Chap., F. Whitmore Treasurer, J. Nicholls P.M. P.P.G.J.W. Secretary, A. G. Maskell S.D., W. Metcalfe J.D., C. Williams I.G., A. Durrant M.C., T. Winniatt Smith Organist, W. Langham and T. R. Jervis Stewards, and T. S. Sarel Provincial G. Tyler Tyler. Bro. Fred. Whitmore then moved, and Bro. Goodchild seconded, the election of the W.M. as the representative of the Lodge on the Charity Committee of the Province. The motion having been carried and acknowledged, the Worshipful Master proposed that a cordial vote of thanks should be tendered to Bro. Robbins, and entered on the minutes, for the admirable manner in which he had that day discharged his onerous duties of Installing Master. The W.M. added that Bro. Robbins initiated him into Freemasonry. Bro. Goodchild seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation, and Bro. Robbins having briefly responded, the W.M. received the hearty good wishes, and the Lodge was closed. At six o'clock the brethren proceeded to the White Hart Hotel, where the annual banquet was thoroughly well served under the personal supervision of Bro. A. Haxell, who did his utmost for the comfort of his guests. Bro. Arthur Mead, the W.M., occupied the chair; and at the close of the repast, the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly proposed and honoured. Bro. A. Durrant, in proposing the health of the W.M., stated that since his initiation into Freemasonry Bro. Mead had scarcely if ever missed a Lodge meeting, and he had gone through the various offices leading up to the chair with great efficiency. The toast list was interspersed with an excellent programme of music, the performers being Bros. E. Gowers, J. P. Lewin, R. Clowes, C. Osmond, A. C. Durrant, J. A. Reed, T. Winniatt Smith, R.A.M., F. P. Sutthery, and W. Liddell. The menu was artistically illustrated with portraits of the Officers, by Mr. Tom Hunt, of Chelmsford.

POLISH NATIONAL LODGE, No. 534.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Lodge took place on Thursday 13th instant, at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Bros. E. T. Smith W.M., Lancaster I.P.M., Runtz S.W., Birling J.W., Tongue J.D., Jorden I.G.; P.M.'s W. Paas Secretary, Nowakowski Treasurer, Dr. Corrie Jackson and Dr. V. Jagielski. The business of the evening consisted in balloting for and initiating Mr. Thomas Potts Thompson, who was proposed by Bro. Beiling J.W. and seconded by Bro. Dr. Jagielski P.M. These gentlemen were elected and initiated into the Order. Bro. Davenport was then raised to the sublime degree in equally perfect manner; both the ceremonies were performed by the W.M. Other business having been transacted, Lodge was closed in the usual way, and the brethren retired for refreshment, when they spent a pleasant evening. The following Visitors were present—Bros. Saegert P.M. 548, Dalé 1613, Durrams 1305, Laker 1599, and Bradford Pierpoint 1452.

GREY FRIARS LODGE, No. 1101.

A REGULAR meeting of this Lodge, the first since the Installation meeting, was held on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Reading. Officers present—Bros. W. W. Ridley W.M., R. Dowsett I.P.M., J. S. Hawke S.W., R. C. Prickett J.W., J. T. Stransom Treasurer, W. P. Ivey P.M. Secretary, J. Greenaway Assist. Secretary, W. Ravenscroft S.D., H. Creed J.D., W. Hickie Organist, W. Cordrey I.G., M. Sands Steward, W. Hemmings Tyler; P.M.'s W. Ferguson, E. J. Blackwell, A. Welch, E. Margrett; Bros. Slaughter, Coates, Sparrow, Morris, Egginton, Parkes, Knight, James; Visitors—Bros. H. R. Lucker P.P.D.G.M. Herefordshire, P.P.G.S.W. Gloucestershire P.M. 702, 338, 1067, S. Wheeler S.W.

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414, F. J. Ferguson W.M. 414, Bunce Secretary 1714. Lodge was opened and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Messrs. Ernest W. Ridley, and Mr. S. Biggs, resulting in their approval. Bros. Hukins, Parkes, and Coates were elected on the Permanent Committee. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bros. Eggiuton and Morris gave satisfactory proof of their proficiency and were entrusted. After these brethren had retired Lodge was opened in the third degree. The candidates were re-admitted and raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The I.P.M. performed the ceremony in favour of the former, and P.M. Ferguson of the latter candidate. The address was given by the I.P.M., and the working tools presented by P.M. Ferguson. The ceremonies were admirably performed, the effect being heightened by instrumental and vocal music, under the direction of Bro. Hickie Organist. A joining member was proposed, the ballot to be taken at the next meeting, and, after the usual ceremonies, Lodge was closed. The brethren retired for refreshment to the Ship Hotel, where an excellent supper was provided by Bro. Bailey. A very agreeable evening resulted.

Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, No. 902.—This Lodge of Instruction held its usual weekly meeting at Bro. Austin's, Victoria Hotel, 25 Charterhouse-street, E.C. Present—Bros. Batty W.M., Frost P.M., &c. Preceptor, Salter S.W., Chretien J.W., Cross S.D., Fidler I.G., and several other brethren. The Lodge was opened in due form, and minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. Second and third degrees were rehearsed, and the traditional history given by the W.M. Bro. Salter was voted for W.M. at the next meeting, which takes place on Wednesday, 2nd January 1884, and a good attendance of brethren is expected.

Ravensbourne Lodge of Instruction, No. 1601.—This Lodge of Instruction held its weekly meeting on Tuesday, 18th inst., at Bro. Walter Smith, the George Inn, Lewisham. There were present Bros. Shaw P.M. and Preceptor W.M., Williams S.W., Lane J.W., Broadbridge S.D., Wadsworth I.G., Wright J.D., and several other brethren. The Lodge was opened in due form, and minutes of previous meeting confirmed. The ceremony of passing was rehearsed. Bro. Batty was elected W.M. for the next meeting, which will take place on Tuesday evening, the 1st January 1884, at 7·30.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—A meeting was held on Monday, 17th December, at Bro. Baker's, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N. Present—Bros. Brock W.M., Western S.W., Treadwell J.W., Defriez S.D., Collingridge Sec. J.D., Wheelock I.G., Cusworth P.M. acting Preceptor, and other brethren. After preliminaries the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Turner candidate. Bro. Brock delivered the charge very impressively. Bro. Turner answered the questions leading to the second degree, and in due course the ceremony of passing was rehearsed. Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned till 31st December, which, being the fifth Monday in the month, will be Officers' night.

W. Bro. Quartermaster-Sergeant Farr, R.E., was, on Friday sennight, presented, at the Cambridge Hotel, Shoeburyness, with the jewel of a Provincial Grand Sword Bearer, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1817, of which he is a Past Master. Bro. Farr, after being in the service twenty years, has just retired on a pension, and his genial presence will no doubt be greatly missed by the garrison officials, with whom he was very popular.

Bro. Charles Duval, whose Monologue is rapidly approaching its 150th representation, will appear on Boxing Day and the Christmas week in the Moore and Burgess Room, St. James's Hall, at two performances daily. Bro. Du Val's programme will receive the addition of some new "Speaking Likenesses," his "Five Act Drama," and a number of impersonations from his repertoire with which the London public have not yet become familiar. During the interim fresh ventilators and additional stalls will be placed in Bro. Du Val's St. James's Drawing Room.

A New Masonic Lodge was consecrated at Alton, on 13th inst., by the Prov. Grand Master, W. W. B. Beach, Esq., M.P., who was assisted by the Officers of the Province, including Bros. Hickman D.P.G.M., M. E. Frost P.G.S.W., Revs. Arnold and Barker P.G. Chaplains, R. J. Rastrick P.G Treasurer, J. G. Le Fouvre P.G. Sec., Hickley P.G.S.D., &c. There was a large attendance of brethren from Winchester and Farnham, and many Provincial Officers of Surrey. The new Lodge, which is designated the Shalden Lodge, is the first Lodge at Alton. Bro. Major William Shalden was installed as the W.M., Bro. H. Harbour being installed S.W., and Bro. T. G. Timbrell J.W.—*Portsmouth Times.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Cough, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza, the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respirations free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of saving suffering when any one is afflicted with cold, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which so many persons are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

WHICH SHALL GOVERN?

When men unite themselves together as a body, association, or society for any purpose, the first thing they do is to adopt a code of laws for their government. In all voluntary organizations of this sort the laws so formed are the express will of all those who are to be governed by them, whether voting for or against them, because they are bound to accept the will of a majority as their own. When so enacted they must be obeyed, not only by the majority who voted for them, but by the minority as well, for the same obligation rests upon the one as the other. Such laws, however, may be changed at any time in such manner as may be provided in them for alterations or amendments, or new ones enacted, should there be occasion for them.

Of course, all fundamental principles must be maintained inviolate, in order to preserve the institution in accordance with its original design.

It is a general rule of practice in all deliberative bodies, in the decision of all matters coming before them on which a vote is taken, that a majority shall govern. There may be a few exceptions requiring a two-thirds or three-fourths vote, or even unanimity, but unless so specially provided for, a majority decides all questions. Such is also the practice in Masonic bodies except so far as pertains to a secret ballot. A majority vote of the members present expresses the will of a Lodge, and after a vote has been taken, it is as much the duty of those who voted in a minority to sustain the action as if they had voted with the majority. This, we think, is sound Masonic doctrine, in accordance with the principles and teachings of Masonry, and as such is generally accepted by well informed Masons.

We have endeavoured to define our position clearly upon this point before copying a short article from the last number of the *Voice of Masonry*, to which we wish to reply briefly. The *Voice* says:—

"The *Masonic Advocate* has taken its place in the ranks of the *conquesting* theorists in forming Grand Lodges. It cannot see why minorities should have any rights, in such cases, that should be respected. It forgets that oft the one black cube is right and all the white balls wrong, and that it was Satan who ruined Paradise. We do not believe in any dissent when a Grand Lodge is to be formed, but, should there be any, we insist that it shall be overcome by *fraternal love*,—not by coercion and outlawry. We are right, and will not swerve from our duty."

Every Grand Lodge in the United States we believe, with one exception, has decided that it is the right of three or more Lodges, or a majority of them when more than three, working in the State or Territory in which no Grand Lodge has been established, to unite and form a Grand Lodge for such State or Territory, and when so formed it shall have exclusive jurisdiction within it. This we hold to be good Masonic law and practice, and for this opinion the *Advocate* is charged with being a "*conquesting* theorist" by the *Voice*, which holds to the doctrine that no Grand Lodge can thus be formed, should there be one Lodge unwilling to enter into the organisation. There may be five, ten or twenty Lodges in favour of it and only one opposed, but the *Voice* would have the one control all the rest. This is its idea of how the rights of the minority must be respected. We do not take any stock in such foolishness, and are happy to say there are but very few Masons who do.

But what can Bro. Brown mean when he says, "It forgets that oft the one black cube is right and all the white balls wrong, and that it was Satan who ruined Paradise." He says that he is right, and must therefore be the black cube among the white balls, but how about the balance of the quotation? We must confess our inability to discover the point Bro. Brown would make in his favour by representing the author of that little trouble that occurred way back in the honeymoon of Paradise. The illustration is too far-fetched for our comprehension. What a black cube among white balls, or Satan in Paradise, has to do in deciding the question whether a majority shall rule or not in forming a Grand Lodge is beyond our ken.

If they are to illustrate the respective rights or merits of majorities and minorities in general, we are willing to concede all their virtues to the minority. Our experience in Masonry is, that when there is but one black cube among the white balls, it is generally as far from being right as Satan was in Paradise. We have no desire to be represented by either of them in our connection with Masonry.

But to clinch the whole matter the *Voice* says: "we are right, and will not swerve from our duty." We like to see a man stand upon his convictions of right, but when we find ourself standing alone against the opinion and judgment of all others, it is hard to resist the conviction that we may possibly be wrong. At least the presumption is so strong in such cases that we are willing to abide the result, and let the responsibility rest upon the majority. This right we claim as a minority, and it is all we can ask.—*Masonic Advocate.*

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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 22nd DECEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8

MONDAY, 24th DECEMBER.

Grand Mark Masters, Masonic Hall, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds, Putney, at 8. (Instruction)
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Clarence Hotel, Aldersgate Street, E.C. at 7 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst).
1632—Stuart, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1691—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)

48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
734—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
999—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1894—Herschell, Masonic Rooms, Slough
R.A. 241—Friendship, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike

TUESDAY, 25th DECEMBER.

253—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford
310—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle
573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen
1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Plaignton
1506—Ellington, Town Hall, Maidenhead
1609—Dramatic, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1675—Antient Briton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
M.M. 168—Keystone, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton
K.T.—Plains of Tabor, Swan Hotel, Colne

WEDNESDAY, 26th DECEMBER.

507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
898—Temperance in the East, 6 Newby Place, Poplar
1017—Montefiore, Regent Masonic Hall, Air Street, W.
1056—Victoria, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
R.A. 13—Union Waterloo, Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood

32—St. George, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
117—Salopian of Charity, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury
163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
439—Scientific, Masonic Room, Bingley
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
996—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk
1039—St John, George Hotel, Lichfield
1083—Townley Parker, Mosley Hotel, Beswick, near Manchester
1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby (Instruction)
1219—Strangeways, Empire Hotel, Strangeways, Manchester
1283—Ryburn, Central-buildings, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge
1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, Stanley-street, Bury, Lancashire
1633—Avon, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1953—Prudence and Industry, George Hotel, Chard, Somersetshire
1967—Beacon Court, Ghuznee Fort Hotel, New Brompton, Kent
R.A. 225—St. Luke's, Freemasons' Hall, Soane Street, Ipswich
R.A. 226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough
R.A. 606—Segontium, Carnarvon Castle, Carnarvon
R.A. 1356—De Grey and Ripon, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
M.M.—Howe, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
M.M.—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
M.M. 174—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham

THURSDAY, 27th DECEMBER.

General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
10—Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1421—Langthorne, Swan Hotel, Stratford
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up. St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct.
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)
M.M. 118—Northumberland, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street

51—Angel, Three Cups, Colchester
78—Imperial George, Assheton Arms Hotel, Middleton, Lancashire
111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Archer-street, Darlington
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
286—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup
348—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
807—Cabbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
904—Phœnix, Ship Hotel, Rotherham
935—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Stafford
1313—Fermor, Masonic Hall, Southport, Lancashire
1325—Stanley, 214 Gt. Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1459—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, Hyde-road, West Gorton, nr Manchester
1505—Emulation, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1626—Hotspur, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
R.A. 57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Hull
R.A. 113—Unanimity, Bull Hotel, Church Street, Preston
R.A. 216—Sacred Delta, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 279—Fortitude, Freemasons' Hall, Halford Street, Leicester
R.A. 314—Royal Architect, Bull Hotel, Church Street, Preston
R.A. 394—Concord, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton
R.A. 431—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, North Shields
R.A. 442—St. Peter's, Masonic Hall, Boroughbury, Peterborough
R.A. 1037—Portland, Masonic Hall, Portland, Dorset
M.M. 34—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester

FRIDAY, 28th DECEMBER.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
569—Fitzroy, Head Quarters, Hon. Artillery Company, E.C.
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton
1303—Pelham, Freemasons' Hall, Lewes
1391—Commercial, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1621—Castle, Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth
1712—St. John, Freemasons Hall, Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 242—Magdalen, Guildhall, Doncaster
R.A. 680—Sefton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 1086—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

SATURDAY, 29th DECEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.

1462—Wharncliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone
1965—Eastos, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:o:—

FIDELITY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 3.

LODGES of Instruction—properly speaking, Masonic schools—abound in London. They are usually ably conducted, and afford opportunities to the neophyte to work up that are often wanting, or are but scantily supplied, in the provinces. One of the oldest and now most successful of these useful auxiliaries of the Craft is the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction, the anniversary of which was held on Tuesday night, at the Holborn Restaurant. Opportunity was taken on this occasion to recognise, in a substantial way, the good services rendered by the Secretary, Bro. F. Sillis. It is customary with some Lodges of Instruction to preface refreshment with labour, but in this case the brethren devoted themselves entirely to social intercourse. The banquet took place in the Queen's Room of the elegant establishment already referred to, and was worthy of the fame the catering there has obtained. Between fifty and sixty brethren partook of the many good things provided, under the genial presidency of Bro. W. M. Stiles W.M., P.Z., and W.M. Elect of the Savoy Lodge. The tables were so arranged as to admit of several Vice-Presidents being appointed, and the respective chairs were filled by the following much-esteemed members of the Order: Bros. J. W. Smith, W. A. Scurrah, R. Ross, H. Dickey, and G. Court. Bro. Stiles was supported right and left by Bro. Sillis, the guest of the evening, Bros. Scales P.M., J. C. Smith Assistant Preceptor, E. Storr, and others. Among the other brethren present were F. Marx P.M., T. Batland, Simner, Bryan, H. Sillis, Saunders, Ashton, Nadenick, Fletcher, Hamilton, Crane, Kauffman, Barling, Jagels, Ager, Lambourn, Barnett, Harrison, Ormiston, Holland, Emblin, W. Smith, W. Fieldson I.P.M. 548, Glynn, Sylvester J.D. 193. The business proceedings began with the toast—Loyalty to the Throne and devotion to the Craft, in which was included the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Carnarvon, and others holding eminent positions as rulers in Freemasonry. The toast was given from the chair in brief but suitable terms, was drank with heartiness, and was followed by a fire sharp, resonant, and precise, and a verse of the National Anthem. Permission to smoke was given, and after several challenges had been passed and responded to, Bro. Stiles gave what he described as "the toast of the evening,"—success to the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction. He referred with regret to the unavoidable absence, through illness, of Bro. Koester, their respected Preceptor, to whom the brethren owed much, as indeed they did to Bro. J. W. Smith Treasurer, Bro. J. C. Smith, who so ably filled the post of Preceptor in Bro. Koester's absence, and to their old friend Bro. Sillis Secretary. The Fidelity Lodge of Instruction was one of the oldest—goodness knew how long it had been established. It was warmly supported by the brethren

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of the Savoy Lodge, and through good working, it had been made one of the finest in the Craft. Many dear and lasting friendships were formed by means of these Lodges, and as one who took an interest in this particular Lodge, he had great pleasure in proposing the toast, coupling with it the names of Bros. J. W. and J. C. Smith. Bro. Sylvester here introduced one of "Helen's Babies" in a very quaint and humorous song, and several times during the evening he delighted those present with his grotesque musical sketches. Bro. J. W. Smith, in reply to the toast, referred to the pleasure it gave him to do anything for the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction. His heart was in Freemasonry, and his services were at the command of the Craft. Bro. J. C. Smith also observed that he was always ready to do what he could for Masonry, and the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction particularly, in any shape or form. This latter brother, as an old friend of Bro. Sillis, asked the President to be allowed to assume the chair for the next toast, a request that was readily granted. Bro. Smith then proposed the health of the Secretary. Bro. Sillis was one of the best members they had had the pleasure of meeting in the Craft; to enumerate his good qualities would take up too much time, but it might be said of him that his general demeanour, his kindness, and his uniform courtesy had endeared him to them all. At one time the Lodge met in small numbers, and it was feared it was dying out, but Bro. Sillis had brought it to the prosperous condition in which it was now placed. When it was realised how earnest he had been in the interest of the Lodge, it became their privilege and duty to show that they esteemed him and his work. On behalf of the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction, therefore, Bro. Smith, addressing Bro. Sillis, proceeded to say: I have great pleasure in presenting you with this chain, and I sincerely hope that you may live many years to wear it. The chain was of massive gold, and was admired by the brethren generally. We need scarcely say that the remarks of Bro. Smith were received with cheers, which were renewed when Bro. Sillis rose to reply. He remarked that he hardly knew how to thank the brethren, but he did thank them with deep emotion,—not only his dear old friend, Bro. Smith, for proposing the toast of his health, but also the brethren for the way in which they had received it. When he became Secretary, four years ago, the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction used to meet three or four at a time, now, thanks to the many gifts brethren had made of furniture and other articles, and persistent effort, their weekly gatherings numbered eighteen. This showed their success, of which he was proud, and not less so of the gift they had made him that night. He hardly knew how to express his feelings. He hoped, however, to be spared a few years longer to wear the chain he had received, and to work in the cause of the Craft. Bro. J. C. Smith next proposed the health of the President, Bro. Stiles. The toast was exceedingly well received, and was responded to in a very happy manner. Want of space will not permit of giving Bro. Stiles' remarks, nor of those of others who followed him; we can only mention the succeeding toasts, viz., the health of the Visitors, of the Vice-Presidents and Stewards, and of the members of sister Lodges of Instruction. Coupled with the first-mentioned toast were the names of Bros. Fieldson, H. Sillis, Thomas, Simner, Wall, Hamilton, Hyams, Kane, Frewin, and Marx. In replying for the Vice-Presidents, Bro. Scurrah observed, that although credit had been given to him for gifts he had made to the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction, it should be remembered that Bros. Field, Charles Knightley and Court had also been generous donors to the Fidelity Lodge. The following brethren were mentioned in connection with the last toast:—Ashton New Concord, Emblin Justice 147 and Star 1275, R. Ross Metropolitan 1507, Kauffmann King's Cross, and Cook past Secretary of the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction. In addition to those we have named, Bros. Ashton, Hyams, Court, and Hamilton sang some capital songs. The whole proceedings were highly successful and reflected credit upon the promoters, and especially upon the Chairman, who knows so well how to enjoy himself, and communicate pleasure to others.

MASONIC BALL AT SOUTHSEA.

THE Grand Masonic Ball, held at Cawte's Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., was a most enjoyable affair, efficient arrangements, a representative company, and a capital programme, all contributing to its success. It was in aid of the funds for securing for Portsmouth a Scholarship in the Royal College of Music. The Prince of Wales is at once the Founder of that Institution and the Chief of the Masonic Order, and the local members of the ancient Craft were consequently paying a graceful compliment to His Royal Highness, as well as helping forward a most praiseworthy movement, in arranging the ball. A Scholarship demands an endowment of three thousand pounds, and two-thirds of this sum was munificently given by Alderman J. G. Whitcombe. The remainder had to be raised by public subscription, or such other means as might be considered desirable, and with the proceeds of concerts, and other entertainments for which arrangements have been completed, there can be little doubt that the thousand pounds will be obtained. The ball, though held under the particular banner of the Phœnix Lodge, No. 257, was supported by all the local Lodges, and it was under the distinguished patronage of the Prince of Wales, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar, Admiral Sir G. T. Phipps and Lady Hornby, Prince Louis of Battenburg, and the Borough Members the Hon. T. C. Bruce and Sir H. Drummond Wolff. The company numbered nearly two hundred, and all the brethren wore their Masonic regalia, so that with the tasteful toilettes of the ladies the scene presented in the ballroom was not without its picturesque features. That room does not require any ornamentation, and indeed the only decorative additions made to it were the banners of the different Lodges, which, with that of the Phœnix in a central elevated position, were effectively displayed on the front of the gallery. The banners flanking the emblazoned scroll, "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales M.W.G.M.," were Phœnix Lodge, No. 257; Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 342; Adopted Brothers Lodge, No. 1069, Hampshire Lodge of Emulation, No. 1990; Duke of Connaught Lodge, No. 1834; and Landport Lodge, No. 1776, upon which was "Brotherly Love, Relief, Truth." Promenading and seating accommodation was afforded by the carpeted corridor facing the sea, and by the spacious coffee room, which is cosily furnished, while light refreshments were served in the room beyond, supper being also provided at midnight. The company began to arrive shortly before nine o'clock, and at that hour a well-arranged programme of twenty-two dances was commenced, the music being admirably played by Mr. Wilton's band. There were six waltzes, two schottisches, two polkas, five Lancers, three quadrilles, two Mazurkas, the Caledonians, and the Circassian circle. During the evening, too, a couple of waltzes were redemanded. The entire arrangements were in the hands of an influential committee, with Bro. Ernest Hall as the popular and courteous chairman, and Bros. S. R. Ellis and E. S. Main as the indefatigable Secretaries, while the M.C.'s, who showed no little judgment in the discharge of their important duties, were Bros. R. W. Beale, T.C., G. H. Dean, T.C., G. W. Burridge, E. Hall, W. E. Atkins, G. F. Brown, A. Jolliffe, and J. Mitchell. Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar had promised to attend the ball, but their Serene Highnesses were unavoidably absent through pressing engagements, which necessitated their presence in London. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., however, accompanied by Mr. G. Feltham, was present, and the hon. gentleman was cordially received by the principal members of the committee. Bro. H. Cawte had made complete preparations for the comfort and convenience of the company, and the floor was in splendid condition. Pale blue and cream were the colours most affected by the ladies, and probably the prettiest dresses in the room were those of cream brocaded satin, of white tulle with chenille spots, and of pale blue and cream satin with swansdown and other fancy trimmings. There were also some effective black costumes which toned down the more brilliant hues. The ball passed off without the least hitch, and as the Lodges had generously undertaken to defray all incidental expenses, it will doubtless have the result of substantially contributing to the fund which is so prominently identified with the name of Alderman Whitcombe.—*Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette.*

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—A meeting was held on Thursday last, at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford. Bros. B. R. Banks W.M., H. C. Freeman S.W., Penrose J.W., S. R. Speight P.M. Sec., W. E. Dilley S.D., J. Bedford Williams J.D., Ingram P.M. I.G.; P.M. Bro. Hutchings Preceptor. Visitors—Bros. Good, Catt. The Lodge was opened in the first degree, and after the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting, was advanced to the third, and the ceremony of raising rehearsed, in a very able manner by Bro. Banks, who is the W.M. elect of the Lodge of Justice. Lodge was then called off; on resuming, it was closed to the first degree. Bro. Catt, of the Connaught Lodge, was elected a member of this Lodge of Instruction, and an Audit Committee having been appointed, Lodge was closed in due form.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—A meeting was held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge, on Friday, 14th instant. Bros. C. E. Botley W.M., Gunner S.W., A. Turner J.W., Cannell S.D., Smee J.D., B. Blasby I.G., Andrews Preceptor, F. Botley Hon. Sec.; also Bro. Sperring, &c. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes read, confirmed, and signed. The ceremony of raising was rehearsed, including the traditional history and explanation of tracing board of the degree. Bro. F. Botley was the candidate. Lodge was closed in third and second. The third section of the first lecture was worked by Bro. Preceptor and the brethren. Notice of motion was given that after the meeting on 21st December, the Lodge adjourn until the second Friday in January 1884, on which occasion Bro. Gunner W.M. 780 will fill the chair.

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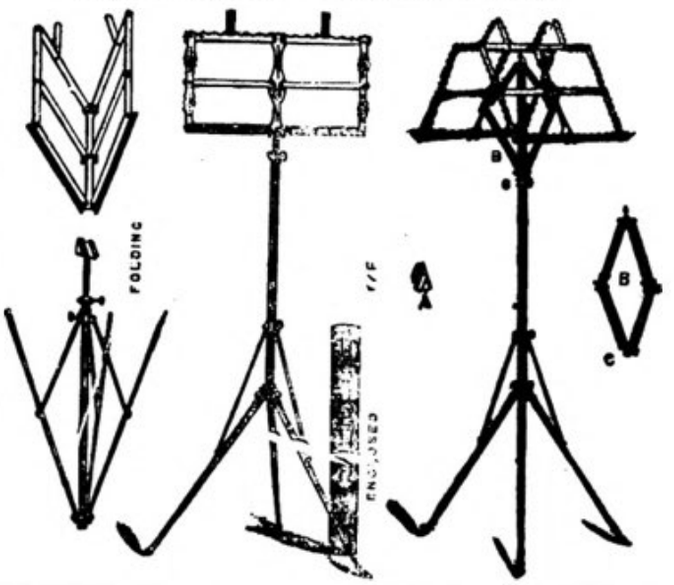

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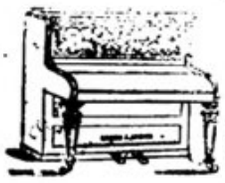

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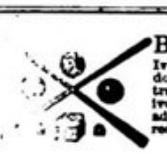

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THE YEAR 1883.

THERE are good reasons why we should be satisfied with the progress which Freemasonry has made during the year that is now on the eve of closing. It is true it has not been marked by anything especially eventful; it may be taken as a good sign that the number of new Lodges which have been placed on the roll is not excessive, while the strength of those previously constituted has been confirmed rather than extended. Indeed, from a numerical point of view, the present state of the Craft may be looked upon as being pretty much what it was twelve months ago. Again, though Death has removed from our midst several distinguished brethren, our losses in this respect have not been exceptionally severe either in point of numbers or merit. It is the sad fate of every one who takes a retrospect of the events which have happened during a particular period of time to miss many old and familiar faces, but on the present occasion our sorrow, if it is not less than usual, is certainly not greater. On the other hand, there is one feature connected with 1883 which stands out with unusual prominence. In the whole history of Masonry there never has been a year in which the sum raised by the voluntary subscriptions of brethren towards the support of our Charitable Institutions has reached so magnificent a total, while in the case of one of them—the Boys' School—its Anniversary Festival, in June last, proved vastly more productive than any similar celebration in behalf of any charitable Institution, whether Masonic or non-Masonic. It is possible, of course, in some measure to account for this by the exceptional attractions that were held out to brethren to contribute freely of their bounty; but we are not inclined to accept this explanation as in any wise detracting from the exceptional merit of the subscription. It was made clear that there was the need for a supreme effort to accomplish a particular purpose, and the supreme effort was made with a success which is unparalleled in the history of Charitable Festivals. No amount of explanation can deprive the brethren of the pleasure they must derive from this achievement. Then the work of revising the Book of Constitutions has been completed in the main satisfactorily. We know there are brethren who regret that some changes should have been made, as there are those who would have gladly welcomed others that have not been made; but, on the whole, it may be said that, as the result of the revision, nothing has been done by way either of commission or omission which has materially affected the characteristic features of our Constitutions. In their new, as in their old, form, they constitute on the whole a wise and politic code of laws for the government of the Craft in England, and more than this it would be unreasonable to expect.

Thus far we have spoken in general terms of the Masonic events of the year 1883, but, doubtless, our friends will be better satisfied if we enter somewhat into particulars, so that they may read and judge for themselves whether or not our notions of satisfaction with the twelve months' retrospect are in accordance with theirs. As regards the increase in the number of our Lodges and Chapters a comparison of the new Grand Lodge Calendar with that for 1883 will show that in the case of the former some thirty-seven fresh warrants have been granted, while in that of the latter there have been some seventeen. When it is remembered that these new bodies are distributed among the London District, the Provinces, and Abroad, it will be seen that our statement as to the numerical increase in our strength having been, speaking comparatively, of no appreciable extent is fully borne out by the circumstances on record. Then as to our personal losses by death they have been sufficiently numerous to excite a strong feeling of sorrow, but they have not been above the average of past years. Among them must be mentioned one Grand Officer, Bro. W. G. Harrison, Q.C., who died within a short time before completing his year of office. Of Past Grand Officers there have passed away Bro. John Deighton, a P.G.J.D. D.P.G.M. and Prov. G. Supt. of Cambridgeshire, and Bros. Jas. Mason, Duff-Filer, and Lucia, all P.G. Sword Bearers. Other deceased notabilities include Lord Sherborne Past Provincial Grand Master Gloucestershire, Captain Standish Deputy Gaand Master Victoria, Bro. J. Wordsworth P.G. Steward and P. Prov. G.J. Warden W. Yorkshire, and as well as G.M.M. Mason for the same Province, Captain Hanham, R.N., Past Prov. G.S.W. Dorsetshire, Bro. Dr. Wilson Iles D.P.G.M. Hertfordshire, Bro. Henry Murray P.Dist. G.M. China, &c. All these brethren were more or less conspicuous by their support of our Institutions. As to our Anniversary Festivals, that of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held on the 28th February. Bro. Gen. Brownrigg, C.B., Prov. G.M. Surrey, occupied the chair, and the total which Bro. Terry had the satisfaction of announcing in the course of the evening was in excess of £13,000. We sincerely hope that the result of the approaching anniversary will be to the full as productive, if not more so. The Festival of the Girls' School took place early in May, under the presidency of Bro. W. W. B. Beach, Prov. Grand Master of Hants and the Isle of Wight, the result being a total of subscriptions amounting to upwards of £10,500. The last of the three anniversaries came off at the Crystal Palace in June, the presiding genius for the occasion being Viscount Holmesdale Prov. G. Master of Kent. The total of the donations and subscriptions which it was the privilege of Bro. Binckes to announce on this ever-memorable occasion was about, in round figures, £22,500—increased by amounts subsequently received on account of outstanding and other lists to over £23,000—of which sum £15,000 were in respect of the General Fund and £7,500 for the Building Fund of the proposed Preparatory School. Thus, the three Festivals of 1883, taken together, yielded between £47,000 and £48,000 if we include sums subsequently received for the Girls' and Benevolent, while in no previous year has the aggregate been much in excess of from £37,000 to £38,000. It is unnecessary to enlarge on figures such as we have given: they tell their own tale.

Two other events of interest are connected with the year's record of Constitutional Masonry. On the 18th of July, the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of the English Craft, laid the foundation-stone of the new Institute for art, literature, and science in the ancient city of York. The occasion was a brilliant one, there being a large concourse of brethren not only from the Province of N. and E.

EPPS'S (GRATEFUL COMFORTING) COCOA.

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Yorkshire, of which York is Masonically the centre, but likewise from the adjoining Province of West Yorkshire, from London, and other districts. The other event is the installation of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany as Prov. Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons for Oxfordshire, which took place at Oxford during Commemoration week, when, as invariably is the case, there is an exceptionally large gathering of the brethren. On this particular occasion the meeting was numerous, beyond comparison with other meetings of a similar character, and Oxfordshire can now boast a ruler who in himself combines the important offices of Prov. Grand Master and Prov. Grand Superintendent.

One signal misfortune befel us this year. Before midnight on the 3rd May, there was an alarm of fire at Freemasons' Hall, and in a very short time it was discovered that the portion of the building known as the Temple had been attacked by the flames, and in spite of the efforts made by the Brigade, in a very few hours there was but little left beyond the bare walls of one of the handsomest structures of its kind in England. The catastrophe has been generally attributed to an overheated flue in the kitchen of the Tavern, which set fire to a massive beam that ran athwart it and was somehow connected with the Temple. At all events, the Hall with its magnificent roof, its handsome furniture, and its array of pictures of former Grand Masters, no longer exists, nothing of any considerable value having escaped except the marble statue of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, G.M. 1813-43, by Bro. Bailey, R.A., which is only slightly damaged by the heat and smoke. At the meeting of Grand Lodge immediately following, the question what course should be pursued was discussed at some length, and, in the end, a Committee was appointed to consider what steps should be taken. However, the arrangements proposed do not appear to have been acceptable to the brethren, and it has now been resolved to rebuild the Temple with the moneys due by the Insurance offices, the question of enlarged accommodation being left to be dealt with at some future time. We cannot, however, dismiss this subject without expressing our satisfaction that the loss caused by the destruction of the portraits of certain Grand Masters has been already to a certain extent repaired, so far, at least, as this, that other counterfeit presentments of these worthies have been obtained by G. Lodge, chiefly through the kind instrumentality of sundry brethren, we ourselves having the satisfaction of having been able to supply the one needed to complete the series. It should also be mentioned as a subject of congratulation that the regalia of Grand Lodge remain intact, the destruction caused by the fire having been confined entirely to the Temple, its furniture, and appointments, the Grand Master's and other chairs, which were carefully stowed away in another part of the building, being an exception.

Our further remarks will be limited to a brief sketch of Mark Masonry, which, from its extremely flourishing condition, and the interest its doings have so generally excited, may be said in a certain sense to have for the moment eclipsed the other branches of Freemasonry. It is well known that the Mark Degree has for many years past been rapidly increasing in favour among the brethren. At the time this journal was started there were considerably under two hundred Lodges ranged under the banner of the Mark Grand Lodge. There are now considerably over three hundred subordinate Lodges. Its financial condition is equally prosperous. Its invested moneys have been largely added to, and the Educational Fund, which is an offshoot from the Benevolent Fund, has for some time past been demonstrating its utility in a very practical fashion. The Festival of the Benevolent Fund, which was held in this instance under the auspices of Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart., P.G. Mark Master of South Wales, proved a far more successful gathering than any that had taken place in previous years, the aggregate of the subscriptions announced being over £710, the next highest amount being over £557, contributed in 1882. So considerable an advance must be accepted as an indubitable evidence of what we have already stated as to the increasing estimation in which the Degree is held among all classes of brethren. But the crowning illustration of this increase will be found in the advancement of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and his subsequent installation as a Past Grand Master of the Order at an especial Grand Lodge held at Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday, the 8th December. At the Summer Half Yearly Communication in June, Lord Henniker M.W.G.M. had the satisfaction of announcing that the Prince had expressed a desire to be received into the Order, though such reception was not to be taken as any indication on His Royal Highness's part of a wish to disturb the relations heretofore existing between Craft and Mark Masonry; or, in other words, that it was not his intention or desire to do anything to bring about an amalgamation of the two, as it was once proposed in the Craft Grand Lodge some quarter of a century since. The Prince's wish was received with acclamation by the brethren, and on the 30th October a Special Meeting of Grand Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, 33 Golden Square, when His Royal Highness was advanced to the degree, in accordance with the established ritual laid down, by his brother, H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, after which Lord Henniker installed him as Worshipful Master of a Lodge of Mark Master Masons. On the 8th December His Royal Highness was further installed as M.W. P.G.M.M.M., and assigned rank at the head of the distinguished brethren who have passed the chair of Grand Lodge. That an event so auspicious must exercise a beneficial influence on the future fortunes of the degree is more than probable, and as its influence is always being exercised on behalf of whatever gives lustre to Freemasonry, we feel sure the general body of Masons will cheerfully wish it God speed in all its undertakings.

MARTIN LUTHER.

1483. 10th NOVEMBER. 1883.

WE have just passed an anniversary which all through the intellectual world called to mind one of those great mortals who have, at intervals, appeared upon earth. Not all are born with great ability, nor amid those circumstances which help make or reveal all the high attributes, nor do all have greatness thrust upon them. As when diamonds are sought for in the rich sands the hard toilers wash out many a hundred and many ten thousand before they find one that is large and dear, fit for a Queen's crown, so these rare things from heaven—the human soul—pass along in mighty multitudes before the world can with one accord point toward one man who is high above the great throng in all that confers excellence! The days and weeks have led us gradually toward a point in the calendar made illustrious by him who at that place in time wept his way into this world. Martin Luther was born the 10th of November 1483. Four hundred years have passed since Margaret and Hans Luther looked upon the face of that infant, which was to become a turning point in the march of mankind.

Luther repeated history by being born in humble life. The wheels of youth rest or rust in riches; in poverty they all run. Wealth says, How shall I enjoy myself? Poverty says, What labour shall I perform? Out of the former come those who play; out of the latter those who work. But the scarcity of money must be joined to a great degree of sensibility and culture inherited from ancestors or found in the earliest surroundings of youth. For if poverty alone were able to make greatness, the African tribes and the Zulus should be supplying the world with statesmen, and the mud huts of New Mexico should be sending forth poetry. That hardness of childhood which grows mental force must be attached to an awakened mind—it must be a hardness like that of Shakspeare and Franklin and Lincoln in hearts surrounded by civilisation. There are women in India who have more sorrow than fell to the lot of the Bronte sisters, but in India the suffering is not joined to a cultured brain. Thus it is hardship and civilization combined that make the wheels of the brain go. The infant Luther enjoyed such a twofold impulse. Christ was indeed born in a manger, but that manger was carpeted with all the wisdom of the East, and canopied by the love of an enlightened mother, so that while the little body of Jesus was near the straw and hay, His soul was where Greek and Roman and Hebrew wisdom and taste combined to make a new air. Thus Franklin and Lincoln were born in poverty of money, but in the perfect splendour of liberty and education and hope. Luther was the son of a slate digger and cutter, but of a slate cutter who had refinement enough to desire to educate his little boy up to the highest standard of that period. When the child was only six months of age the parents moved to where there could be found in a few years the good of education. Thus the natural power of the child enjoyed that advantage found

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in the ambition of its father. If it was not heir to gold, it was born to an estate of parental solicitude and ambition. Much of German eminence among men has come from the devotion of father and mother to the care of each child. As each Hebrew mother had a remote suspicion that perhaps her boy was to be the Saviour of Israel, so each German parent easily reached the conclusion that the Nation had long been waiting for his son to appear; and so far as lay in their power the German fathers and mothers urged their offspring onward toward a dreamed of destiny. Stilling and Mozart and Beethoven and Goethe were not only born to great powers, but also were whipped into success by their fathers. All complain of the pitiless cruelty of their early surroundings. Stilling's father whipped him almost daily. To common cruelty the father of Beethoven added drunkenness; but yet so anxious was he that his son should become an extraordinary musician, that he falsified regarding the child's age that he might seem the more a prodigy. In keeping with this record Luther came to the task of life miserably flogged all through his first ten years. And what omission of the birchen switch may have occurred at home was fully atoned for by the zeal of the village schoolmaster, and between the home and the schoolhouse no lesson of duty or piety remained free from this barbarous mode of enforcement. In mature life Luther looked back with something of sorrow upon such treatment—sorrow for himself and sorrow for the mistakes of those whom he deeply loved. He wrote: "My parents treated me so cruelly that I became timid. They felt that they were sincerely right, but they had no discernment of character that would have enabled them to know when and upon whom, and how punishment should be inflicted." While our times have no sympathy with this brutality, it cannot but look with approval and delight upon that parental care and ambition which encompassed all these great children in their old German homes. In framing an explanation of many of the leading men of the whole past, we must find a part of the causes of things to rest in the culture and ambition of the father and mother. Cicero's father moved to Rome that he might educate his boy. Augustine's mother cared for her child with an infinite enthusiasm until he had reached almost middle life. She lived for him alone.

Thus out of a poor home as to money, but out of a home good as to judgment and ambition and piety, came upward the mind which was to turn the stream of the Western thought and life. In imagination we can picture this youth of fourteen leaving his home that he might attend a school that should prepare him for the university. He performed the journey on foot, and carried in a knapsack all his possessions. Rude as his home had been, the scene before him was so dreary that it made the cottage behind him seem an enchanted ground; and as he moved away from the charm of the one and toward the hardship of the other, the tears rolled down his cheeks. Once located at the school, he sang songs under the windows of the rich, and supported himself by what small coins fell at his feet. He performed this musical circuit twice each week. At last his voice, rich in itself, but made more touching by his poverty, won the sympathy of a woman of wealth, and out of these songs under a window came a woman's kindness, which paid for four years of education in that school, and for a home in the house won by his music. You can recall the picture. A boy singing in front of the quaint house of Dame Ursula Cotta. A kind face comes to the window and looks and listens. Weeks and months pass, and by degrees the dame begins to wish that the little Martin Luther would come again. Each week the coins the kind hand tosses out increase in size and number. At last the woman talks with the boy, and hears the simple story of his struggles and hopes. She at last says, "Well, you need not sing for money any more, I shall help thee onward."

Mark the quality of his studies in these formative years—grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and music. Upon such a course our age has not made much improvement. Our period offers more facts—those of science and of history—but it offers less of inspiration. Facts are a poor substitute with the young mind for rhetoric and poetry, because these are the wings of the soul, whereas facts can be acquired and retained by a man without soul. Either method is in itself defective. A perfect course would be that which should combine the acquisition of knowledge with the highest development of language and rhetoric and the imagination. It was the good fortune of this German youth, and of the world through him, that he became strong in music and poetry and language, for these helped him rise to an enthusiasm which was able to burn like an eternal fire. When the times needed impetuosity, Luther became impetuous; when inspiration was asked for, this man became inspired. Vast learning would have quieted that heart, which was needed not as a library, but as a burning torch. Toward such a restless zeal these studies all pointed. Poetry underlies more heroism than learning alone can boast. It only rises above the common things of the shop and market place, and perceives the immensity of human and divine affairs. The heart which could proceed to the city of Worms to meet perhaps death, was the heart which could the day before the journey began compose the words and the music of a hymn that seemed fully able to sustain its author. The poet was the hero.

"A tower safe our God is still,
A trusty shield and weapon;
He'll help us clear from all the ill,
That hath us overtaken."

Thirty-six such lines as these, sung in the outset and chanted in the choir of the soul, were the band of music for that march of one man against the potentates of the age. His prose was all ornamented like a wall covered with vines. Speaking of a tree covered with ripe fruit, he said: "Had Adam not sinned, we should have seen the beauty of these things; every bush and shrub would have seemed more lovely than though it were made of gold and silver. It is really more lovely, but we are as stupid as beasts. God's power and wisdom are shown in the smallest flowers. Painters can not rival their colour, nor perfumers their sweetness; green, yellow, crimson, blue and purple—all growing out of one earth. We trample upon lillies as though we were so many cows."

It was the design of the young man to study law. It is singular that neither Luther's father nor Calvin's held theology or the priesthood in much esteem. Each father was heartbroken over the religious drift of his son. A comment this, not upon the piety of the fathers, for they were deeply devout, but upon the condition of the clergy in those days. The vices of the age had made their black mark upon many of the monastics. Many of the monks who were not dissolute were simply lazy beggars. Luther, with all his lofty powers, was to take the path of the law. It offered some honour and some industry and money, and much less hypocrisy. Toward this the father pointed, and toward it the son turned his face.

For the law the youth at last had no heart. Pure and innocent himself, Luther saw the Church through a clear, divine air. Its music charmed him. And, moreover, there often come to young hearts melancholy years. It would seem that early life should produce nothing but smiles and laughter. Youth is thus pictured by painter and poet, and in general it is full of joy or peace; but from some unknown cause nature inserts a melancholy year between ten and twenty-five. Tears come easily. The heart is morbidly sensitive. It writes farewell notes to friends. The soul loves to creep into its corner and to distrust the voice of love. A few hearts thus in life's sweet morning wholly break, and suicide ends the scene. The wave of sadness rose high around this gifted youth. The storm may have come from injured health, but more probably it came from unseen recesses in the spirit. No path of duty seemed clearly defined. But as he walked in a field with a fellow student a bolt of lightning killed the companion in an instant and left Luther still in this world. Full of superstition the astonished youth fell on his knees and vowed all his powers to God. He entered a convent, and thus began the Reformation. It was kindled by a flash of lightning.

A fact must be mentioned here which will betray at once the need of an overthrow of the past. The cup of folly was full. The people had been long enough fed upon the marvellous stories of ascetics, and idlers and miracle-mongers. Luther went into the convent taking with him two books, the only books, perhaps, he possessed. What were they? Were they the Testaments, full of the simple god-like life of Jesus, and of the labours and teachings and glories of St. Paul and St. John, and the lofty strains of Job, and David and Isaiah? Oh, no! This educated youth of the sixteenth century took into the convent with him Virgil and Plautus! The secret of the Reformation is out. Luther had been reared to manhood in the Church without ever having seen the Bible. It was almost a lost volume. Where existing, it was in a foreign tongue.

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Custom of the monks had become the standard of morals and the basis of all doctrine.

All gifts of learning and genius would have been vain had not Luther possessed piety. His soul was purely religious. God and Jesus Christ were loved, and lived for and trusted. Christianity was not a form, but it was his joy and his hope. In fervour he was more like the Madam Guyon and Fénélon to come after him than like those who had passed before him. His hymns were not full of theology but of affection.

Thou Strong Defence, Thou Holy Light,
Teach us to know our God aright,
And call him Father from the heart;
The Word of Life and Truth impart
That we may love, not doctrines strange,
Nor e'er to other teachers range,
But Jesus for our Master own,
And put our trust in Him alone.
Hallelujah, Hallelujah!

Thou Sacred Ardour, Comfort Sweet,
Help us to wait with ready feet
And willing heart, at Thy command,
Nor trial fright us from Thy band;
Lord, make us ready with Thy powers,
Strengthen the flesh in weaker hours;
That, as good warriors, we may force
Through life and death to Thee our course.
Hallelujah, Hallelujah!

Such was the personal approach of Luther toward an unseen but vast work. His acquisition, his natural power, his honesty, his fervour, his stubborn will, and his unequalled courage, fitted him to be a leader from darkness to light. He was one of those whose life shines in history like a sun in the sky.—*Masonic Review.*

The New Year's Entertainment to the "Old People," resident at the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at Croydon, will take place on Wednesday next, the 2nd proximo.

Our readers will regret to learn that Brother James Stevens, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., met with a somewhat serious accident. In alighting from a tramcar, opposite his house, Bro. Stevens slipped, and received a severe scalp wound, which for some three hours bled so copiously as to create no small amount of alarm among the medical men in attendance. However, it is satisfactory to know that matters have since taken a favourable turn, and that Bro. Stevens is on a fair way to recovery. Bro. Dr. Eugene Cronin, of Clapham, is in charge of our zealous brother, who we trust will realise the necessity of strictly adhering to the injunctions laid down by his medical attendant,—"that he must keep quiet." We tender our best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Thomas Holloway, the well-known manufacturer of patent medicines, died of bronchitis, at his residence, Tittenhurst, near Sunningdale, Berks, on Wednesday night, at the advanced age of 84. The deceased gentleman's name will be long remembered for the munificence which he manifested in the closing years of his life. In 1873 he put aside a quarter of a million of money to erect, for the use of the middle classes, an asylum for the insane and hospitals for incurables and convalescents. This asylum has since been erected, at St. Ann's Hill, near Virginia Water, and forms a prominent object as seen from the surrounding country. A few years later he gave another quarter of a million, and promised £100,000 additional for endowment, for a building to be called the Holloway College for the Higher Education of Women. The first brick of this building was laid in September 1879, near Virginia Water, and its erection has since been proceeded with.

We have received a specimen copy of "Woods and Forests," a new illustrated journal devoted to tree planting in all its branches. Large areas of the poorer lands of the United Kingdom and of the hill and mountain country, of no agricultural value, are fitted for the profitable growth of timber. The landscape beauty of our country is owing mainly to the taste for planting long characteristic of the country gentleman. These interests may be deepened and the love of planting extended by this high class weekly journal, which will furnish to the planter useful information on every subject connected with tree culture. The offices for this journal are at 37 Southampton Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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GRAND MASTER SAYER.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your issue of 22nd instant, you published a letter from Brother Yarker in which he states that, "in 1730, Sayer (formerly Grand Master) was reprimanded for attending Schismatic Lodges." This may possibly have been another slip of Brother Yarker's pen, so, for his benefit, as well as for the information of your readers generally, I shall be obliged if you can find room for the following *particulars copied verbatim from the written minutes of the Grand Lodge of 28th August* 1730.

"A paper signed by the Master and Wardens of the Lodge at the Queens Head,* in Knaves Acre, was presented and read, complaining of great irregularities having been committed by Brother Anthony Sayer, notwithstanding the great favours† he hath lately received by order of the Grand Lodge.

"Ordered, that Bro. Sayer be summoned to attend at the next Quarterly Communication to answer the said complaint, and that the persons who signed the same do also attend at the same time."

15th December 1730.

"Brother Sayer likewise attended to answer the complaint made against him, and after hearing both parties, and some of the Brethren being of opinion that what he had done was clandestine, others that it was irregular. The question was put, whether what was done was clandestine or irregular only, and the Lodge was of opinion that it was irregular only.

"Whereupon the Deputy Grand Master told Brother Sayer that he *was acquitted of the charge against him*, and recommended him to do nothing so irregular for the future."

This is the only complaint recorded against Sayer, and as you will observe, there is not a word about attending schismatic Lodges; nor, in my opinion, anything likely to lead an impartial reader to that conclusion, and so far from being reprimanded, he was not even found guilty.

Unless Bro. Yarker can give us further and more reliable information, he will pardon me for preferring my own opinion as to the nature of the said complaint.

Yours fraternally,

H. SADLER P.M.

* Sayer was a member of this Lodge.—H. S.

† He was relieved in the preceding April with £15.—H. S.

BRO. JACOB NORTON AND No. "79."

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Brother Jacob Norton has a great deal of the stubbornness of John Bull in his nature. I sometimes fancy he follows the instincts of the animal which is supposed to be the type of Englishmen, and that he rushes wildly to conclusions. He seems to me, however, in this matter of the "79" Lodge to be on safer ground. I do not say he is right, but I am justified in saying that he has furnished proofs and reasons for his contention that will be hard to refute. He ventures into the realms of speculation, it is true, but the sober facts keep him tolerably safe to the main purpose. I hope some one better able than myself will take up this question raised by Bro. Jacob Norton. It is an interesting one, and just now in a rather exciting condition.

Yours very fraternally,

INQUIRER.

The approaching North London Masonic Benevolent Ball, to which we have already referred in these columns, bids fair to have a very successful result. It will take place on Tuesday, the 8th January, at Myddelton Hall, Upper Street, Islington. If any of our readers desire further information, the Hon. Secretary, Bro. Edwin Woodman, of 50 Marquess Road, Canonbury, will be happy to furnish it.

A fortnight since we had the pleasure of congratulating Bro. John Mason, collector of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, on the compliment proposed to be paid to him by the Feltham Lodge, No. 1567, on the occasion of his silver wedding. Since then fresh cause has arisen for congratulating him, a few of his friends having banded together, and presented to him by the hands of Bro. James Terry, the Secretary of the Institution, and one of their number, a handsome salver, bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented to Brother John Mason, by a few of his friends, on the occasion of his silver wedding. 25th December 1883."

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PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK MASONIC TEMPLE.

FROM THE KEYSTONE.

ON Saturday morning, 1st inst., when the Freemasons of Philadelphia read the telegraphic announcement on the bulletin boards of the newspapers that the New York Masonic Temple was on fire, the deepest sympathy was expressed for the loss of their brethren of the jurisdiction of New York, and the most earnest and anxious hope was voiced that the fire might be suppressed, and the Temple as a whole saved. Most fortunately this hope was realised, and although the moneyed loss is large, the main portions of the Temple are only damaged, not destroyed. The corner-stone of the New York Masonic Temple was laid in 1870, and the edifice was dedicated in 1875. It cost, with the ground on which it stands, about a million and a half dollars. The total damage is estimated at 140,000 dolls., which is covered by insurance, so far as the building is concerned, although it is said the loss on furniture may not be fully covered. Bro. James A. Rich has sent us the following letter with regard to the fire, which, with the accompanying description, we lay before our readers:

NEW YORK, 1st DEC. 1883.

EDITOR KEYSTONE,—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I enclose you the best account which I find of the fire this morning, at our Masonic Temple, as I know you feel interested. The ruins are a sad sight. The whole of the Commandery Asylum, which was handsomely fitted up, and the adjoining closets for the uniforms of the Sir Knights; also the "Austin Room," which was the handsomest room in the Temple, are destroyed. The entire building is water-soaked, and the damage by water will be very great. Fortunately, Palestine Commandery has saved its banners and the greater part of the uniforms and equipments of its members, and the loss will be very much less for No. 18 than the other Commanderies meeting there. Our Conclave was to have been held on Monday evening next, but we have engaged rooms over the Grand Opera House, where our members will meet. It will be a long while before we can again meet in the Temple.

Yours fraternally, JAS. A. RICH.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Saturday morning, 1st Dec. 1883, a dense volume of smoke was seen issuing from the dome of the Masonic Temple, corner of sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. Policeman Philips, of the Broadway squad, was standing on the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway at the time, and seeing the smoke, he ran down Twenty-third street for the purpose of sending out an alarm, but found that a citizen had anticipated him. The first alarm brought three engine companies and a hook and ladder company to the scene. Immediately on the arrival of Chief Gicquel with Engine Company No. 18, he sent out two other alarms, which speedily brought eight more companies. A number of firemen and policemen made their way to the top floor at once and found that the fire was making its way through the halls surrounding the large room at the eastern end of the building, known as the Commandery Room. The firemen and policemen, beside assisting in stretching a pipe line across this room, also went to work to remove the valuable paintings and furniture which it contained. Captain Williams was also at work directing the police in their operations.

While this was going on the fire was gaining and creeping along the roof. The smoke was so dense that the firemen had great difficulty in maintaining their positions. Suddenly there was a fearful noise, as of an explosion, and it was soon known that the glass in the dome had fallen in. With the falling in of the glass came a fierce gust of wind loaded with dust, smoke and cinders, that drove back firemen and policemen. The cry arose that there must be some persons buried under the débris, for three or four loud shrieks were heard.

Bravely the police and firemen re-entered the scene of the disaster to rescue the injured persons. In spite of the heat and suffocating smoke they succeeded in carrying out four men, the only ones that were badly injured. They were Patrick Tyrrell and Samuel Warren, of Engine Company No. 18, and James McManus and Patrick Carr, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. They were all injured about the head, shoulders and arms, besides being almost suffocated with smoke. They were removed to one of the Lodge Rooms on the northern side of the building, where every attention possible was paid to them. An ambulance was sent for, but the men preferred to be taken to their homes, which was done as soon as they had recovered sufficiently from the effect of the smoke. Fireman McGinn, of Engine No. 1, was struck by the pole of Engine No. 14, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, during the progress of the fire, and was severely injured. He was taken home.

During all this time the firemen were stretching up lines of hose through both the principal stairways on the Twenty-third Street side and the rear stairway on the Sixth avenue side. The water tower was placed on Twenty-third Street, directly opposite the main entrance, and it poured a steady stream through one of the top windows, which had a wonderful effect upon the flames. Considering the time which the fire was burning before an alarm was sent out or the engines arrived, it was soon got under control. The damage will be principally by water, with which the whole building, it might be said, was flooded.

The Assistant Grand Secretary, Bro. William H. Corsa, estimates the damage to furniture alone at about 40,000 dollars. The damage to the building will amount to 100,000 dollars, making the total damage probably not less than 140,000 dollars. The furniture and decorations in the Commandery Room were completely destroyed. They were valued at 20,000 dollars. The furniture in the Chapter Room was also greatly damaged by water principally. The fire itself was confined to the north-eastern part of the building, on the top floor, but the water thrown on it soaked through the ceilings as far down as the large hall on the second floor. The news of the fire seemed to have spread through the city in a very short time, for within an hour after it broke out numbers of members of the different Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies who occupy the building were at hand, and were working industriously removing valuable paintings, precious documents, and other articles to places of safety. It seemed to be a matter of surprise to many of them that a fire could have gained such headway in the Temple, as they considered it fireproof. Among the articles removed was a picture of the late Dr. Kane, which one of the members of Kane Lodge said could not be replaced at any price.

John W. Kelsey, the janitor of the building, said to a *Telegram* reporter: "I was in one of the stores on the ground floor when the fire broke out. It was first discovered by Mrs. Knight, who went up to the Commandery banquet rooms, on the top floor, to clean up the place, it having been used last night by the Mystic Shrine, who had a banquet there. On opening the door of the room she smelled smoke, and immediately hurried to our apartments, which are on the same floor, and notified my wife that the building was on fire. The latter called me up stairs, and I hurried to the passage-way outside of the banquet room, on the north-east corner of the floor. Here I saw fire in a portion of the wall, and immediately threw several buckets of water on it, putting it out. I noticed, however, the fire was also eating its way along another wall, toward the banquet room. I then sent a young man down into the street to send out an alarm. At the same time I called down to the man in charge of the boiler-rooms to fire up and to set the force-pumps at work. I then took the fire-hose, and as soon as I got the water I directed a stream on the burning wall. When the firemen arrived I yielded my post to them. As to the origin of the fire, I think it was caused by a defective flue. I am certain that it was not caused by the fire in the kitchen, as that is in the north-west corner of the floor and one hundred and forty feet from where the fire broke out."

Fire Marshal Sheldon, who was at the scene of the fire, said: "From the hasty investigation that I have so far been able to make, I am certain that the fire was caused by a steam radiator, as it broke out in the wall immediately back of one of them. The building itself is only fireproof up to where the Mansard roof begins—that is, up to the top floor, on which the fire originated. That floor, as well as the dome, is only a shell, though it is claimed that the walls are filled with fireproof brick."

Professor Van Cott, of the Fire Commissioners, said: "The fire was a very hard one to fight, though the men succeeded in keeping it at one end of the building. They met with great difficulty in getting to the spot where the fire was. They were compelled to carry up their lines of hose over the winding stairs, which was very difficult work. After they had got them up they could barely work, owing to the blinding and suffocating smoke. On the outside of the building, the same enormous difficulties had to be overcome. The only stream that could be thrown into the windows was from the new fire tower, and that barely reached them. The firemen were compelled to run hose up through the St. Omer Hotel, on Sixth avenue, and through No. 69 West Twenty-third street to the roof of those buildings. From there they had to use ladders to get to the roof of the Temple. In this roof they had to cut holes, through which they fought the flames. All this trouble would have been obviated if the owners of the building had complied with the department's suggestions in regard to having ladders on the outside of high buildings. If this had been done the firemen could have reached the fire easily, and there would have been very little loss."

The following is the official report of the fire: At 8 a.m. fire was discovered on the fifth floor of the Masonic Temple, in a hallway in the rear of Palestine Commandery room, also Austin Lodge Room, causing damage to the building and Lodge Room properties of 60,000 dollars. The loss to individual members will amount to 5,000 dollars. There is 200,000 dollars insurance on the building in ten companies, the names of which are unknown. During the fire James McManus, of Hook and Ladder Co., No. 3, and Samuel Warren and Patrick Lynch, of Engine Company, No. 18, were slightly injured by falling plaster.

The parlour of the Grand Master, the office of the Grand Secretary, and the fireproof archive rooms, which were damaged by to-day's fire, were handsomely furnished and decorated. The adornment of the Grand Master's Room was particularly choice. Heavy lambrequins depended from its windows. The bases of the walls were sheathed with black walnut in panels and their upper parts were painted a handsome dark shade of blue. The ceiling of the room was beautifully frescoed. On the eastern side of the corridor is the Grand Lodge Room, where the water from the fire tower played sad havoc. Over the central entrance to this apartment, imbedded in the wall, is a piece of an ashlar, or pedestal, said to have been a part of the substructure of the Temple of Solomon. In a panel surmounting this relic is the coat-of-arms of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. In a similar panel opposite is the coat-of-arms of the State of New York. The room is 92 by 85 feet and 28 feet high. It has seats for 1000 persons. Its architecture is of the Romanic-Ionic order, festoons being a prominent feature. A double row of columns adds largely to the beauty of the room. They support the enormous weight of the upper stories. In the eastern side of the room is a recess containing the Grand Master's throne. At the right of the throne are entrances to committee rooms, and on the left is the organ chamber. The ceiling and walls of the room were painted a lacklustre white and decorated in polychrome. At the northern end of the main corridor, beyond a light gate of bronze, is the main staircase. At the first half-ascent of the stairs is a niche where the marble statue of "Silence" is placed. In the mezzanine floor, over the Grand Master's Room, is the library of the Grand Lodge. The valuable books on Masonry and the paintings on its walls were seriously damaged by water. The entire fifth floor was devoted to the use of the Commanderies of Knights Templar and the A.A. Rite. It was considered the most completely arranged set of rooms in the world. A tiled corridor in white and black mosaic, six feet wide and eighteen feet long, leads directly from the main stairway to an octagonal room twenty feet in diameter and vaulted in a tent-like manner. The sides of this

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octagon contain doors leading to the various apartments. The main or eastern door opens into a promenade or passage seven feet wide and fourteen feet high, which bounds the asylum of the Temple. This asylum is seventy-eight feet long, — feet wide, twenty-one feet high, and is designed in the French-Gothic style of the fourteenth century. The canopied stalls along two of its sides, for the accommodation of the Sir Knights, were designed strictly after this fashion, and also with a view to comfort. They are constructed of black walnut, and elaborately carved in high relief, and upholstered in maroon leather. The stations of the Eminent Commander, Generalissimo and Prelate are surmounted by a lofty grained canopy of fine arches. The water did considerable damage in this part of the building.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Cough, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza, the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respirations free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of saving suffering when any one is afflicted with cold, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which so many persons are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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YARBOROUGH LODGE, No. 551.

ON Tuesday, 18th Dec., Bro. the Rev. James Jones was installed W.M. of the above Lodge for the ensuing year. There was a capital attendance of the brethren, including a number of visitors from Portsmouth, Ryde, Shanklin, and Sandown. The ceremony was performed by Bro. G. M. Burt P.M. P.J.G.D. in a most efficient manner. The W.M. invested his Officers as follow:—Bros. J. Webber S.W., P. Todham Jones J.W., W. J. Knight S.D., T. H. Clough J.D., Rev. J. A. Alloway Chaplain, G. M. Burt Treasurer, T. H. I. Petherick P.M. Secretary and Organist, G. Brockington I.G., F. M. Darwin and R. H. Tolman Stewards, and Jeffrey Tyler. The banquet took place at Cass's, Crab and Lobster Hotel, and was of the most récherché description. Between thirty and forty brethren sat down, and an enjoyable evening was spent. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and altogether the gathering was one of the most successful which the Lodge has held.

GREAT NORTHERN LODGE, No. 1287.

A REGULAL meeting of this excellent working Lodge was held on the 20th instant, at the Freemasons' Hall, W.C. Bros. T. Owen W.M., T. E. Bathard S.W., C. Kempton J.W., S. Webb P.M. Treasurer, T. H. Staton P.M. Secretary, Cane S.D., J. B. Lancaster J.D., J. Edgar I.G., Morant Organist, Hemming M.C.; P.M.'s Cleghorn, H. T. Reed, E. Lancaster. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Brother George was passed to the second degree, and Bros. Davis and Bulling were raised. Both ceremonies were perfectly and impressively rendered. The Bye-Laws were read. The election for W.M. then took place, and Brother C. Kempton J.W. was unanimously chosen. The S.W., Bro. T. E. Bathard, having signified a desire to retire for the present year. Brother Kempton, in a very neat and appropriate speech, returned thanks for the unexpected honour paid him by electing him W.M. Brother S. Webb P.M. was re-elected Treasurer, Bro. Rawles Tyler, and Bros. Jackson and Paul were elected Auditors. Bro. S. Webb P.M. proposed and Brother Lancaster P.M. seconded that the sum of ten guineas be given from the funds of the Lodge towards a testimonial to Brother T. H. Staton P.M. and Secretary. This was carried unanimously. Brother Cleghorn P.M. in supporting the motion said every credit was due to Brother Staton for his valuable services as Secretary, a post he had held for seven years, and wherein he had discharged the duties most satisfactorily. The W.M., in a very eloquent speech, said he was pleased to present the testimonial. Brother Staton had initiated him some nine years since, and he was now Master of the Lodge. During the time Bro. Staton had occupied the post of Secretary he had ably fulfilled his duties, and had also done noble work for the Charities. He hoped Bro. Staton might be spared for many years to be their Secretary, and now, in the name of the brethren, he presented him with a cheque for £60, which all agreed he well deserved. Brother Staton, in an eloquent speech, returned thanks. Fourteen years since he assisted in obtaining the warrant of their Lodge; his work since had been a labour of love, and while he had health and strength his services were at the command of the brethren. Brothers Lancaster P.M., Reed P.M., and S. Webb P.M. supported the remarks of the W.M., all agreed that the testimonial was one Brother Staton well deserved. Brother S. Webb then proposed that a Past Master's jewel, of the value of ten guineas, be supplied from the funds of the Lodge to the retiring Worshipful Master, for the able and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair, and in token of the respect he is held in by every member. Lodge was then closed and the brethren sat down to a very excellent supper provided by Messrs. Spiers and Pond (Limited), and superintended by Brother E. Dawkins. The Worshipful Master, who presided, proposed the Loyal and Masonic toasts. Brother Cleghorn I.P.M. proposed the health of the W.M.; this was the last time he would occupy the chair. Twelve months since he had predicted the W.M. would do credit to the office; that had been fully verified. All the brethren had seen how ably and efficiently every duty required of their W.M. had been accomplished. The W.M., in reply, thanked Brother Cleghorn for his kind remarks. On leaving the chair he trusted the brethren thought he had done his duty, and he thanked them very heartily for their kindness. The toast of the W.M. elect was next given; they had seen him work the three degrees in the Lodge of Instruction; he would uphold the dignity of the Lodge. He would ask them to drink to Bro. Kempton's health, and to a successful year of office for him. In reply, Bro. Kempton said a great responsibility had been thrown on him. The Great Northern Lodge is known as a good working Lodge; he would try and do his best to carry out every detail, and to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors; he hoped to have the co-operation of the Past Masters; this undoubtedly would render his office a success. In speaking to the toast of the P.M.'s, the W.M. said Bro. Cleghorn's good working is proverbial; Bro. Webb is one of the Founders; Bro. Staton, whom they all respect, and Bro. Reed were ever kind and genial; he would ask them to drink the toast with cordiality. Bro. Cleghorn, in reply, congratulated the brethren on their selection of a Master. Bro. Bathard had taken a consistent view of the situation, and wisely refused it. In the name of the Past Masters he thanked the members. The toast of the Junior Officers and the Tyler's toast was given. Bro. H. M. Levy P.M. 188 was present as a visitor. A special musical treat was afforded to the brethren, in the shape of some excellent songs, by Bros. S. Webb P.M., Adelman, Paul Doughty, Reid, Kempton, Lloyd, and Bulling, Bro. Morant Organist accompanying on the piano.

SANDOWN LODGE, No. 1869.

THE installation took place at the Masonic Hall, Sandown, on 20th inst., when Bro. J. Bunt jun., W.M. elect, was installed for the ensuing year. The attendance of brethren was large, amongst them were Bros. Francis Newman W.M. 1384 P.P.S.G.W., the Rev. P. G. W. Pickering P.G.C. and S.W. Medina 35, E. U. Cust Medina 35, W. Judd Sec. Chine 1384, Francis Cooper S.W. Chine 1384, F. Rayner I.G. Chine 1384, S. Wheeler W.M. elect Albany 151, E. H. Fradd Albany 151, T. Kentfield W.M. Albany 151, J. G. Cannon Lucknow 532, J. W. Give S.D. Harmony 309. The following Officers and brethren were present at the ceremony:—Bros. Latimer H. Saunders W.M. P.P.G.S., J. Bunt jun. W.M. elect, R. Dampier-Child J.W., F. W. Brown Secretary, A. Shaw Acting Secretary, A. J. Firth J.D., H. C. Rembridge M.C., W. Garland I.G., A. Callaway Tyler. R. H. Cole, J. W. Bignell, H. M. Barker, G. W. S. Withers, H. Pigeon jun., and H. Bunt. The ceremonies associated with the installation were performed by Bro. F. Newman P.P.S.G.W., &c., and on their completion the W.M., Bro. J. Bunt jun., appointed and invested his Officers as follow:—Bros. Latimer H. Saunders I.P.M., R. Dampier-Child S.W., A. J. Firth J.W., H. M. Barker Sec., A. Shaw S.D., H. Pigeon jun. J.D., Rembridge I.G., G. W. T. Withers Steward, and A. Callaway Tyler. Other business disposed of, the Lodge was declared duly closed, and the company repaired to the Sandown Hotel, where an excellent repast was prepared by Bro. W. Mew.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—A meeting was held on Thursday, at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford. Bros. B. R. Banks W.M., Ingram P.M. S.W., J. Bedford Williams J.W., S. R. Speight P.M. Secretary, W. E. Dilley S.D., Penrose J.D., Greener I.G. P.M.'s Hutchings Preceptor, J. W. Freeman, &c. The Lodge was opened, and after the confirmation of the minutes, the ceremonies of initiation and passing were rehearsed, Bro. J. W. Freeman personating the candidate. Lodge was then called off, and, on resuming, was closed to the first degree. Votes of thanks were then accorded to the Preceptor, Treasurer, and Secretary, for the able manner in which they had discharged their respective duties during the past year.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Meeting held at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., on Saturday, the 22nd instant. Bro. Gellen W.M., Ashton S.W., G. Ferrer J.W., A. Ferrer S.D., Gribbell J.D., Cross I.G., Pearcy Preceptor, Galer Secretary; also Bros. Cohen, Kidder, Powell, Turner, Mullord, &c. After preliminaries, Bro. Powell offered himself as candidate, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed. Bro. Pearcy worked the first, second, and third, and Bro. Cohen the fourth sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Cross, of the Burgoyne Lodge 902 was elected a joining member. Bro. Ashton was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Nothing further having offered for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed in ancient form, and adjourned to Saturday, the 29th instant.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—A meeting was held on Friday, 21st inst., at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. Present—Bros. Gunner W.M., B. Blasby S.W., Thomas J.W., C. E. Botley S.D., Maton J.D., F. Botley I.G., C. Andrews P.M. Preceptor. After formalities had been observed, Bro. C. E. Botley answered the questions leading to the 2nd degree, and the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony. Bro. Maton answered questions leading to the third, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed. Lodge was regularly closed and adjourned until 4th January 1884, when Brother B. Blasby will occupy the chair.

New Finsbury Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1695.—At the meeting held on the 18th inst., at the Horsey Wood Tavern—Present: Bros. Eldridge W.M., Morris S.W., Bolt J.W., Berry Secretary, Gush Preceptor, Hall S.D., Haynes J.D., Scott I.G.; also Bros. Fenner, Larchin, Tremere, Knights, Cox, Yeoman and Gregory. The Lodge was opened in due form, and minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Fenner offered himself as candidate, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed. The first

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and second sections of the first lecture were then worked by Bro. Larchin. Lodge was opened in the second and third degrees, and Bro. Hall having taken the chair, the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Tremere candidate. Lodge resumed, and the following alteration in the Bye-laws, proposed by Bro. Gush, was discussed and carried, viz.—"That the ceremonies of initiation, raising and passing be rehearsed on the first, second and third Tuesdays in the month respectively, and that the sections referring to such degrees be worked. That the business of the fourth Tuesday be at the discretion of the W.M. for the time being, and that when a fifth Tuesday occurs in any month it shall be the privilege of the Secretary to take the chair." Bro. Morris was then elected W.M. for the next meeting, and all business being ended, Lodge was closed in perfect harmony, and adjourned to Tuesday, the 8th January next, at eight o'clock.

YORK LODGE, No 236.

THE installation meeting of this Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Duncombe-place, York, on Monday, 17th inst. The W.M. Bro. George Kirby presided, and was supported by the whole of his Officers, there being also present amongst the large assembly the following Past Masters: Bros. Joseph Todd P.P.G.R., T. B. Whytehead Prov. G.S.W., Sir James Meek, J. S. Rymer (ex-sheriff of York), J. S. Cumberland, Captain Giffard, Mark Rook, Major McGachen, Major J. A. Barstow, A. Buckle, B.A., Qr.-Master Banks, G. Lee, Rev. J. J. Needham P.G. Chap. West Riding Yorkshire, McNay, G. Balmford, W. H. Gainforth, and John Blenkin W.M. elect 1611, amongst the other brethren being Sir F. Milner, M.P., and Alderman Terry, J.P.

ST. MARYLEBONE LODGE, No. 1305.

A REGULAR meeting of this Lodge was held on the 12th instant, at the Langham Hotel, Portland Place. Bros. E. White W.M., Draper P.M. as S.W., Hill J.W., J. Chaplin Treasurer, J. L. Baker P.M. Secretary, M. W. Halliday S.D., F. Smith J.D., Drake W.S., Kift Organist; P.M.'s B. Phillips, Pope, T. Foxall P.G.P., Ashwell. Visitors—W. Braham P.M. 720, Baylis P.M. Nine Muses, G. Everett P.M. 177. R. Andrews 35, J. Emanuel 15, A. Edmonds 1328, Purdue 834, Beckley P.M. 507, F. Higgins 280, B. L. Wilson 1366, Warner P.G.S., Cummings 188, Colonel Burgett, McCulloch, Scott, H. M. Levy P.M. 188, Grassi New Cross. After preliminaries, Brother C. M. Woolf answered the questions and was raised to the third degree. Mr. W. Smith, who had previously been balloted for, was initiated into the order. The Worshipful Master worked in both degrees with great ability. Brothers H. Rankin 89 (Antrim), and W. Braham P.M. 720, were unanimously elected joining members. The report of the Benevolent Committee was received and adopted. A distressed brother was assisted with the sum of £20. Hearty good wishes were given, and the brethren, fifty-nine in number, sat down to a sumptuous and récherché banquet and dessert, provided by Captain Gordon. The W.M. proposed the Loyal and Masonic toasts, which were received with enthusiasm. In speaking of the R.W. the Earl of Carnarvon Pro Grand Master, the W.M. referred to the way he had presided at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, and spoke of the difficulties attendant upon the circumstances of their being so numerous an assemblage. Brother White also spoke of the ability displayed by the Grand Officers at all times. They had a Past Grand Officer present, namely, Brother Foxall P.G.P., who he would call upon to respond. After a suitable reply had been made by Brother Foxall, Brother B. Phillips I.P.M. proposed the health of the W.M. The W.M. in reply said, while occupying the chair all his efforts were exercised for the good of the Lodge. He was pleased to see so large a muster of the members; he could assure them he would do all in his power for the welfare of the Lodge. The toast of the Initiate was next on the list, and Brother Smith acknowledged the compliment. For the Visitors, who were next toasted, Bros. Everett, Warner, Scott, and Grassi responded. The other toasts given were the Treasurer and Secretary, Bros. Chaplin and Baker, both acknowledging the toast; the Wardens and Officers, and then that of the Tyler. As is the custom at this Lodge, harmony was in the ascendant. Brother Raymond Curtis played an artistic melody on the concertina. Brother Grassi contributed a capital selection; Bro. Dr. Spurgin sang "Little Ben Lee;" and Brother Halliday S.D. "Good Company." Bro. Kift, the Organist of the Lodge, not only sang, but courteously accompanied the other brethren on the piano.

MARK MASONRY.

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JORDAN LODGE, No. 319.

THIS Mark Lodge assembled on Wednesday, the 19th inst., Bro. John Lane W.M. in the chair. There were also present Bros. W. J. Hughan P.G.W., A. T. Blamey S.W., Walter Bradnee J.W., and a number of visiting brethren, including Bro. Chapman P.M. 1402 P.P.G.D. Devon, who was proposed as a joining member. The W.M. advanced three candidates in a most pleasing manner, the ritual being exactly rendered, and the Officers doing their duties exceedingly well. Although it was only the third meeting of the Lodge, so thoroughly had Bro. Lane and his Officers perfected themselves, that there was not a hitch, and the Degree was done justice to. By desire of the W.M., an address on Mark Masonry was delivered by Bro. W. J. Hughan, and on concluding his short lecture, Bro. Lane proposed him as an honorary member, that the Lodge might have a right to Bro. Hughan's services. The S.W. seconded the proposition, and it was most heartily agreed to. This Lodge attained its majority of twenty-one Masters by the elections on the 19th, and bids fair to be one of the most prosperous and ably worked Lodges in the Province of Durham. Bro. Colonel Davy was unable to be present.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. E. DAWKINS.

A SELECT company of the Masonic and private friends of Bro. E. Dawkins, who for some years has been associated with the Freemasons' Tavern, met, on the 20th inst., at the Horse Shoe Tavern, Tottenham Court-road, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial, in token of their sincere respect for his uniform courtesy. A sumptuous collation and dessert was provided by Bro. Charles Best, that gave great satisfaction. Twenty-nine guests were present. Bro. Muir ably occupied the chair, and Bros. Palmer and Morley acted as Vice-Chairmen. In proposing the toast of the Queen, the Chairman said it was not his intention to make long speeches. After this toast had been honoured, Bro. Muir said he had now to speak of the purpose for which the company had met to-night. He (Bro. Muir) had been associated with Bro. Dawkins six years; many present had known him longer; but without flattery he could say Bro. Dawkins possessed great equanimity of temper, and all who know him respect him. Some short time since, a few of his friends conceived the idea of presenting him with some slight testimonial, and opportunity was now taken of his recent marriage to carry this out. He (the Chairman) might say that a hearty response had been made, and several letters had been received conveying sympathy with, and a desire to assist in, the movement. After several other speakers had testified their appreciation of his estimable business qualifications, Bro. Muir formally presented Bro. Dawkins and his wife (who with other ladies was present) with a handsome Salver and Tea and Coffee Service, also an illuminated vellum testimonial with the names of the subscribers to the fund. Bro. Dawkins, in acknowledging the gifts, said he could scarcely form words to express his feelings. The handsome present made to him and Mrs. Dawkins had taken him quite by surprise; he could only say from his heart he thanked them, as also did his wife. This kind mark of the kindness of their friends would never be forgotten by them. Several other toasts followed, and the proceedings throughout were enlivened by some capital songs and musical selections. Bros. Graham, Kift, Morley and others rendering goodly service. Bro. Bertram exhibited marvellous dexterity in some clever card tricks.

MASONIC SOIREE AND BALL.

ON the 20th inst. a soirée in connection with Lodges 43 and 258 was held in the Town Hall, Carrickfergus. About one hundred brethren and their friends sat down to tea at eight o'clock. Brother Stevens W.M. 43 presided during the evening. After tea, Bro. Dr. Taggart addressed the brethren on the subject of Freemasonry, and the advantages derivable therefrom. He was followed by Mr. John Jellie J.P., who, although not a brother, highly eulogised the Order and its principles, so far as they were known to him. Dancing was commenced about ten o'clock, and kept up with vigour till an advanced hour in the morning. The music was supplied by the band of the 2nd Brigade North Irish Division Royal Artillery. The following were the teamakers:—Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Thomas Feeney, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Larmour (Joymount), Miss Dorman and Miss Carnaghan. Stewards—Bros. J. Newton P.M., T. Patterson S.W., T. Feeney M.M., W. J. Morrison, R.A., W. Larmour Secretary, — Gillispie M.M., and — Higgins M.M.

ROYAL ARCH.

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ECCLESTON CHAPTER, No. 1624.

THE regular Convocation of this excellent working Chapter was held on the 26th instant, at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. Comps. W. Vincent P.Z. as M.E.Z., J. G. Fisher H., J. Wyer P.Z. J., Beckham S.E., Tayler S.N., Bond P.S., Coulthard 1st Assistant, Lee 2nd Assistant. Chapter was opened, and the minutes confirmed. The election for M.E.Z. was the principal feature. Comp. Fisher was unanimously elected M.E.Z., Wyer P.Z. H., and Tayler J., Beckham S.E., Bond S.N., Isaacs Treasurer, Flatterly P.S.; he appointed Comps. Coulthard and Lee as 1st and 2nd Assistants, and Shepherd Janitor. Bro. Purnell Creston Lodge was proposed for exaltation at the next meeting. The S.E. announced that a dispensation had been obtained from the M.E.G.Z. that R.A. clothing might be worn at the Eccleston Ball, on the 11th January 1884. The Chapter was then closed until the fourth Wednesday in March. There was no banquet.

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THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL,

TO BE HELD IN JUNE 1884.

The services of Brethren willing to act as Stewards are earnestly solicited and will be gratefully acknowledged.

FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G. Std.,)
Vice-Patron, Secretary.

Offices—6 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.
28th December 1883.

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR

MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858 in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 609, Christchurch, New Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Ross, New Zealand; subsequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer North Island, New Zealand.

Votes thankfully received by
Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by
Bro. C. J. PERCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thurloe Place, S.W.

SECOND APPLICATION, April 1884.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

THE favour of the VOTES and INTEREST of the Governors and Subscribers is earnestly solicited on behalf of

LIONEL BLENKINSOP J. MANBY,

AGED 9 YEARS.

The Candidate's father, Bro. John G. Manby, was initiated in the Sincerity Lodge, No. 293, Liverpool, in 1859, and on his removal to London joined Prudent Brethren Lodge, No. 145, and the Chapter, and continued to be a subscribing member of the same until his death, which took place in January 1883. He leaves a widow and four young children very inadequately provided for.

Proxies will be thankfully received by the widow, Mrs. MANBY, Ashwick Cottage, Oakhill, Bath.

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REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.

—:o:—

How we defended Arabi and his Friends. A Story of Egypt and the Egyptians. By A. M. Broadley, Barrister-at-Law. Author of "Tunis Past and Present." Illustrated by Frederick Villiers, Special Correspondent of "The Graphic" in Egypt. London: Chapman and Hall (Limited). 1884.

Not long after they had received their instructions from Arabi for his defence, the author and his learned brother in the law were retained as counsel for others among the prisoners, Yacoub Sami Pacha being one of the number. It became necessary, therefore, that they should have interviews with their new clients, and visits were accordingly paid to Toulba and Yacoub Sami Pachas, Ahmed Rifat Bey, &c. Of these Ahmed Rifat would seem to have been about the most conspicuous, and certainly the most distinguished personage, as well as the man of greatest culture. In his cell, we are told, were "books, embroidered cushions, a Persian carpet, a looking-glass, and elaborate mosquito curtains." At their first interview he gave his counsel

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something of his history. He told them his father was "Kani Pacha," who lived at Constantinople, had been more than once "Minister of Finances," and was spoken of as "the only honest Turk." He added, "I was educated at Paris, and went through the training necessary for the legal profession, but before I took my degree I returned home to marry the daughter of Kamil Pacha the Imperial Master of Ceremonies. I was next sent back to Paris as attaché at the Embassy, but I lost my post for visiting the exiles of the *jeune Turquie* party. Shortly afterwards I was appointed Director of European Correspondence at the Foreign Office of the Porte, but I resolved to seek my fortunes in Egypt. Ismail Pacha first employed me, and I gradually rose, till on the accession to office of Mahmoud Sami in February last I became Secretary of the Council of Ministers and Director of the Press Department." As a Turk, he pointed out, he had no motive to say what was not true, and he went on to speak of Arabi in the following terms, which certainly confirm the statements of his leader. "Arabi had on his side the sympathy of the whole of Egypt. He also gained mine. Arabi was the leader and spokesman of an enslaved and deeply-wronged people striving for freedom, and all Egypt was with him in his struggle. He was betrayed by the Khedive and deceived by the Sultan. The National cause is hopelessly broken now, and the Egyptians, like all oppressed people, are cowards, and cannot withstand the moral demoralisation of their complete defeat. Who can dare bear witness in our favour now? Even I trembled and faltered before the Commission of Inquiry, which only sought to force me to compromise my chiefs. In spite of all this, if we have a fair trial in the light of day, Europe will learn the true nature of Arabi's conduct, and the universality of his cause will, in spite of the power of our enemies, become apparent. Arabi need fear nothing then."

We are next introduced to a high personage very differently placed, namely Ismail Pacha Eyoub, President of the Court of Inquiry, described as "really a remarkable man," whose career had been a chequered one. "While undergoing banishment in the Soudan he somehow or other contrived to acquire a fair knowledge of English, French, and German. By one of those turns of fortune so common in oriental history he next became governor of the province which had been the scene of his exile, and succeeded in sending a satisfactory balance of revenue to Cairo. His enemies pretend he was not unfriendly to the Slave Trade, which contributed not a little to his financial success, but I never heard any proof advanced in favour of the assertion. Since his return to Cairo he has held several posts in a creditable manner, including the titular presidency of the International Tribunals, and the portfolio of Public Works in the Cherif Cabinet of 1881-82." This Ismail Eyoub, we further learn, "had joined the National cause, like everybody else, was even a member of the Council of Defence at Cairo, and took part in a famous congratulatory picnic held under the shade of Arabi's tent at Kafr-el-Dowar. Like a prudent man, he had not burned his ships, and contrived to come to terms with the successful Palace faction in the early days of the Restoration. As a sign of his complete submission, he had accepted the invidious task of helping to judge his fellow-rebels. His character presented a curious combination of uncommon intelligence and great weakness, and his endeavours to please everybody in the discharge of his duties were highly diverting. Between Riaz Pacha, Lord Dufferin, the Khedive, and the Counsel on both sides, he had a very difficult task to perform. His really sound judgment and good feeling generally pointed out the course he should take, but at the critical moment his moral courage failed him, and he often went hopelessly wrong. An ordinary spectator would have thought him prejudiced and arbitrary, while his experiments at speaking diplomatically certainly savoured strongly of deliberate prevarication." Such is the description given of the President of the Tribunal before which Arabi was to be examined; the other members, "selected almost entirely from the Turkish and Circassian parties," do not seem to have very favourably impressed Bro. Broadley with either their talents or impartiality. Thus, Ali Ghaleb Pacha and Yusef Choudy Pacha, both of whom were "Circassian memlouks," had "left the army with Osman Pacha Rifki, and the latter had been twice degraded and once exiled to the Soudan." Muhamed Zeki Pasha, "the creature of the Minister of the Interior Riaz," on succeeding Ismail Eyoub as President of the Commission, "did his utmost to harass the prisoners and ourselves. Although a near relative of the lady Aisha Hanem, he had endeavoured to gain favour by loudly applauding her deportation, and the escape of Arabi drove him nearly to frenzy. Every one of his decisions were reversed by the Ministry, and I am glad to say he did not even get a decoration when he went with his colleagues to give the Khedive an account of his stewardship." Saad-ed-Dine Bey, once Governor of the Behereh, "had gained credit by ill-treating some peculiarly obnoxious prisoners on their road to the Soudan." Muhamed Hamdy Bey was a Turk and brother-in-law of the prisoner Ahmed Rifat, "against whom he entertained a strong personal animosity. He has adroitly managed never to furnish the details of his administration of the late Mustapha Fazil Pacha's estate." It was this person who was told off to give out papers to our copyists, and at first was impertinent and disobliging, even going so far as to play a disreputable trick; which, however, was discovered. After Arabi's escape from death, his demeanour changed and he became "friendly and even servile." Others are described as "nonentities of the genus sea-lawyer," much given to browbeating prisoners and witnesses, so that the tribunal was far from being a brilliant one.

As to the testimony collected by the Commission against the prisoner, it is delared by the author to have been worthless, its gist being, however, very simple. "Everybody *now* thought Arabi a rebel and Tewfik a model Sovereign; the whole Egyptians nation had acted from a terror of Arabi and the Army; some persons *had heard* Arabi had burned Alexandria, and considered it *probable* that he had something to do with the massacres of June; nobody had any doubt now that Arabi deserved ill of his country, he had not succeeded, and should certainly be punished." It is added, "hardly a question had been asked which was not of the kind technically described as leading, and internal evidence of undue influence was afforded almost by every page. Whole days had been consumed in those humourous trivialities so congenial to the oriental mind; twenty witnesses had been examined to prove that the accused Mahmoud Sami had said, that 'the Khedive should pack up his portmanteau and go to Shepheard's hotel,' while one of the gravest items of accusation against some of the notables of the Sharkiya province was that of having 'shot at some dogs and cats dressed up as Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour!'"

In the Chapter headed "What Arabi's Papers contained," will be found many important documents, which are given in order to illustrate Bro. Broadley's views of Arabi's character and conduct, among them being the "firmans of rank" issued by the Sultan in Arabi's favour, the one giving him the dignity of a Pacha, and the other the first grade of the Order of the Medjidieh. There is also the following, written by Mr. Blunt, when publishing by authority six months before the war the programme of the Egytian Nationalists:—

"They acknowledge the Sultan Abd-el-Hamid Khan as their Suzerain and Lord, and as actual Caliph or Head of the Mussulman religion; nor do they propose, while his empire stands, to alter their relationship. They admit the right of the Porte to the tribute fixed by-law, and to military assistance in case of foreign war. At the same time they are forcibly determined to defend their national rights and privileges, and to oppose, by every means in their power, the attempts of those who would reduce Egypt again to the condition of a Turkish Pachalik. They trust in the protecting Powers of Europe, and especially in England, to continue their guarantee of Egypt's administrative independence."

But undoubtedly the most important of these documents is the judgment passed by the "great theological doctors of the El Azhar (a Moslem university almost as old as Islam itself) upon the Khedive Tewfik." It is too long to quote in full, but the following excerpt from the *istifta* or question is most significant.

"What say you of a Suzerain who, being named by the Prince of the Faithful to govern his subjects with justice, and to act according to the rules of God, has violated the compact, and sown dissensions among the Moslems, and has broken their staff of unity? This so-called Sovereign has gone so far as to prefer the government of the Infidels to that of the Faithful, and asked nations who are straying from the path of the true religion to establish their power in the Mussulman country over which he rules. . . . And when the Faithful counselled him to change his conduct, he refused, and stubbornly continued in disobedience to the Sultan and the Holy Law. Knowing this, can this sovereign legally continue to reign, to enable strangers to strengthem themselves in the country of Islam, or must he not be deposed and another appointed in his place, who will watch over and keep the law?"

And in the "Fetwa," or opinion, it is answered, "In this case he shall be cast out, and in his place shall be named one who will watch over the law and defend it, and respect the rights of the Prince of the Faithful, our Lord the Caliph, Successor of the Messenger of all men," the judgment being supported by several passages from Moslem holy writ.

In the chapter that follows we have a succinct and graphic account of the difficulties in which the English counsel found themselves placed as regards the "procedure rules." As these had long been settled, it might have been supposed that the settlement would have been allowed to pass unquestioned, but the Egyptian authorities thought lightly of evading or attempting to evade them, and it was as much as Bro. Broadley and those acting with him could do to get them observed even partially. However, as good luck would have it, Lord Dufferin arrived in Egypt just at this critical stage of the proceedings, an event which caused very great excitement, especially on the part of the Khedive and his ministers, who "knew full well that he had baffled the tortuous diplomacy of the Yildiz Kiosk," and awaited the result of his advent "with fear and trembling." Arabi's counsel very soon obtained audience of his lordship, and after that Bro. Broadley tells us he felt "perfectly convinced that the Nationalists need no longe despair of justice," an opinion which after events very soon confirmed. But, perhaps, it was as well that Lord Dufferin should have appeared upon the scene at this period, as Bros. Broadley and Napier once more had their patience severely taxed over the procedure rules, and were again compelled to have recourse to the strongest protests in order to maintain their ground, and this they were enabled to do, thanks to the intervention of British officials.

It is to be regretted that our space forbids us describing even in brief the versions given by Ahmed Rifat, Yacoub Sami, and Muhamed Abdu of the events which had then so recently occurred. They fully bore out Arabi's statement and justified him in the course he pursued before and during the war, while Chapter XX., in which is recorded the examination of Ahmed Rifat, is equally telling in the same direction, and serves likewise to give the reader an even better idea than he may possibly have formed from previous particulars of that personage's ability and tact. Rifat was more than a match for the Commission before which he appeared, so that his examination was, it is almost needless to say, not unnecessarily prolonged. In Chapter XXI. we learn all about Suleiman Sami, who turned approver in the hope that he might succeed in proving Arabi responsible for the burning of Alexandria, but who in the end was justly hanged, on his own confession, for having had a principal hand in the crime. In the course of this portion of his story, Bro. Broadley incidentally refers to Egyptian Freemasonry and its difference from Freemasonry as it is known in England, from the fact of its having in it a strong admixture of the political element. He also tells us that many letters reached him from persons evidently Masons, who appeared to take a great interest in the trial.

Of the trial itself little need be said. It was the result of a compromise, brought about chiefly by Lord Dufferin. Arabi and his principal coadjutors pleaded guilty to rebellion against the Khedive and received sentence of death, which was immediately commuted into one of perpetual banishment from Egypt and its dependencies. It was no

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doubt a happy settlement of a very serious difficulty, especially for the British Government, which stood committed to the cause of the Khedive, whose case, if we may judge from Bro. Broadley's narrative, appears to grow weaker as Arabi's defence is more developed. As to the rest of the work, it is undoubtedly interesting, but, after the length to which our review has run, we hardly think it necessary to enter into any details respecting it. The greater portion of it is subsidiary to the main narrative and as such is only of secondary value. But in saying this we must not be understood as wishing to underrate its merits. It is only thus briefly dismissed, firstly because it is not essential to the completeness of the story of Arabi's defence; and, secondly, because, if we did dwell upon it, we do not think it would serve to make more apparent the opinion we have already expressed of the whole work, to the effect that it is difficult to decide whether the matter it contains or the manner in which the author has set it forth is the more worthy of commendation.

The usual meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls took place on Thursday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Bro. Col. Creaton, Past Grand Treasurer, among the brethren present being Bros. Robert Grey P.G.D., F. Richardson P.G.D., Lt.-Col. James Peters Grand S. Bearer, C. F. Matier, J. H. Matthews, S. H. Parkhouse, H. Massey, and F. R W. Hedges Secretary. After the reading and confirmation of the minutes, Bro. Richardson, on behalf of Bro. J. A. Rucker P.G.D., brought forward the motion of which the latter had given notice, to the effect that the salary of the Secretary, Bro. Hedges, be increased by £50 a year, thus raising his total stipend to £500 per annum. The motion was seconded by Bro. Col. Peters, and supported by Col. Creaton, who attended expressly for that purpose, Bro. Massey, and others, and carried unanimously. Bro. Hedges, who had been absent from the room was hereupon recalled, and expressed his thanks to the brethren for their kind recognition of his past services, and assured them of his determination to use his utmost endeavours to promote the success of the Institution. Ten guineas having been voted towards the Twelfth Night Entertainment to be given to the pupils on Wednesday, the 9th January, Bro. Hedges read a letter he had received from Col. Leach, R.E., under whose superintendence the recent drainage works at the School had been carried out, in which that officer spoke in warm terms of commendation of the manner in which the drainage had been done by Messrs. Fish, Prestige and Co., and the plumbing by Bro. Thomas Crapper, and he expressed a strong opinion that the services of Mr. Prestige, and his liberality in reducing the amount of the firm's charges, as well as those of Dr. Corfield and Bro. Crapper, should not be allowed to pass unnoticed by the Committee. Col. Leach's letter is appended, but it should be mentioned that, acting on the suggestion, Bro. Gray gave notice of a motion to the effect that Bro. Prestige be elected an honorary Life Governor of the Institution, with eight votes; that letters of thanks be sent to Dr. Corfield, for his services in connection with the sanitary arrangements, and to Bro. Crapper, for the manner in which his firm had executed the plumber's work. The other business included the consideration of twelve petitions, of which five were accepted, one rejected, and six deferred, the number of candidates for the April Election being fixed at 35, and the number of vacancies 23. Notices of motions by Bros. Martin and Matier affecting the laws of the Institution were given, and on the proposition of Col. Creaton it was arranged that, as there was a balance of £1700 to the credit of the Sustentation Fund, while the interest on the said fund was slightly in excess of £293, £500 out of the former amount and £250 of the latter should be invested. The proceedings closed with the usual compliment to the Chairman. The following is the letter referred to:—

"3 St. James-square, S.W., 14th December 1883.

"Dear Mr. Hedges,—I enclose the accounts for the drainage and plumbing work at the Institution. Fish, Prestige and Co.'s accounts amount together to £696 2s 2d, of which £550 has already been paid. I have arranged with Mr. Prestige, who, from the long connection of his firm with the Institution, desires to act liberally towards it, that there shall be a discount of £46 2s 2d, or, in other words, that a further payment of £100 shall settle these accounts. Crapper's account amounts to £468 9s 11d, which, barring the odd shillings, will stand as sent in, deduction for the old lead having already been made. £400 has been paid to Mr. Crapper, on account. The total cost of the works has been: Fish and Co., £650; Crapper, £468; and Dr. Corfield, £25; total, £1143.

"The accounts include many things which could not have been originally foreseen, but which were found to be necessary during the progress of the work, as well as some other small items of work done to the house occupied by the younger children. I went over the Institution a short time back, after a year's trial and experience, and found everything working satisfactorily, and I was glad to hear from Dr. Howell that not only had there been no case of serious illness since the work was done, but that the tendency to sore throat, which was formerly prevalent even among the servants, has disappeared. I think, therefore, it may be considered that the expenditure, though large, has not been unprofitable. Contrasting the expenditure with previous estimates, and bearing in mind that they would have been considerably increased by the extra work, I think the expenditure cannot be considered otherwise than moderate, and I am sure it will be satisfactory to the Committee to be able to report that they have so material a saving in the money voted to them. I should be glad if some acknowledgment were made of the ready liberality with which Mr. Prestige met my views, and in sending Dr. Corfield's fee, if not already done, a few complimentary expressions of well-deserved thanks from the Committee would no doubt be agreeable to him.

"As Mr. Crapper did his work remarkably well, and well knows all connected with the plumbing work, and also has the pattern of the closet basins, which were made specially, I would venture to suggest that if anything material is required in that direction, he should be again employed.

"A short memorandum of what was done, and a complete plan of the drainage, as it now exists, would be useful for future reference, and I will have them prepared.

"If I can again assist the Committee in any matter connected with the building, I shall have pleasure in doing so.

"I am, Dear Mr. Hedges, yours truly,

"G. A. LEACH, R.E.

"F. R. W. Hedges, Esq."

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

WHY WE MASONS CELEBRATE IT.

THE New Year's Day of the Masonic Fraternity is rapidly drawing near, and will be appropriately observed by the universal Craft. In Pennsylvania (as our readers are aware) the officers of the subordinate Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters for the ensuing Masonic year are installed on or before St. John the Evangelist's Day, and the Grand Officers of both Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter are installed, the former at High Twelve on St. John's Day, and the latter in the evening of that day. It is evident, therefore, that St. John's is no ordinary day. With reference to it an esteemed Brother, and subscriber to the *Keystone*, has just written us the following inquiry:

I am anxious to learn the origin of St. John's day, what connection it has with Masonry, and whether 'Holy St. John' is supposed to have been a Mason?

We shall endeavour to throw some light on this subject, and to answer these inquiries as fully and satisfactorily as it is possible, perhaps, now to do.

Let us plant our feet at the outset upon the rock of Masonic history. There are certain FACTS that are incontestable, and to these we first advert. They are not new, but they are true.

There is no Masonic record superior to the Minute Book of a lawful Lodge. In Edinburgh, Scotland, there is at the present time the Lodge of Edinburgh (or Mary's Chapel), No. 1, which possesses its Minute Books back to the year 1598, *nearly three hundred years ago*. The minutes of date, 27th November, 1599, contain the following entry:

"Item, ordanis all wardenis to be chosen upoun Sanct Johneis day yearlie."

In the same year (1599) the Warden-General of the Lodges of St Andrew's, Dundee, Perth, &c., convened them at St. Andrew's, and made the following order:—

"XXVII November, 1599. *First*, it is ordainit that the haill Wardenis sal be chosen ilk yeir precislie at Sanct Ihoneis day, to-wit, the xxvii day of december; and thaireaftor the said Generall Warden be advertesit quha are chosen wardenis."

No record has been preserved of the action taken by this Masonic assembly (*History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, No.* 1, by D. Murray Lyon, Grand Secretary of Scotland. Edinburgh 1873). *Facsimiles* of both of these deeply interesting entries are given in the above-mentioned history. These are the earliest known historic references to an observance of St. John the Evangelist's Day as the day of election for Officers to serve the Craft. Thus, three hundred years ago, 27th December, was the Craft's New Year's Day. Bro. William Preston, in his famous "Illustrations of Masonry," gives what purports to be an historical relation of a Masonic occurrence, which was as follows:

"On the 27th December, 1663, a General Assembly was held at which Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, was elected Grand Master, who appointed Sir John Derham, Knight, his deputy, and

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Mr. (afterwards Sir) Christopher Wren and John Webb, his Wardens."

This assertion is unsupported by any valued authority, except Roberts's 1722 edition of the "Constitutions of Freemasonry." A part of the statement we feel confident is incorrect. Sir Christopher Wren was not made a Mason before 1691, so that he could not have been a Senior G. Warden in 1663. We set no especial value on this reference to a Masonic observance of St. John's Day. At all events it occurred subsequent to the Scottish observance of 1559.

The next Masonic reference, in order of time, is to *St. John the Baptist's Day*, 24th June. Both of the Sts. John's Days have been observed for at least several centuries by Freemasons. The Grand Lodge of England was "revived" on St. John the Baptist's Day, 24th June, 1717: and the brethren sat down to their Feast annually on that day until 1727, when they substituted for it St. John the Evangelist's Day, 27th December. The former is often called "Summer St. John's Day," and the latter "Winter St. John's Day," and Ancient Craft Masonry has been sometimes styled "St. John's Masonry," because of the prominence of the two "Holy Sts. John" as patron saints of the Craft.

St. John the Evangelist's Day was Masonically observed in 1726 by the "Grand Lodge of all England," at York, by "a speech delivered to the Worshipful and Ancient Society of Free and Ancient Masons by the Junior Grand Warden." This speech may be read in full in Bro. Hughan's "Masonic Sketches and Reprints" (New York, 1871). This is the earliest Grand Lodge address on St. John's Day, of which a complete record and report remains.

We may here allude to two references to St. John, carved in stone. One is on the ruined walls of Melrose Abbey, which was erected by the Mediæval Operative Masons, who have been proven to be our Masonic ancestors. The carving embodies a prayer, and reads as follows:

> And: sweet: St: John: keep: this: holy: kirk: fra: skaith:"
> "I: pray: to: God: and: Mary: baith:

"Thus early," says Bro. Fort, "St. John appears to have been a patron saint of Operative Masons." And in this connection he notices the fact that Bishop Henry, an architect as well as an ecclesiastic, when he erected the Wurzburg Cathedral, in the Eleventh century, dedicated it to "Saint John," and erected in front of it two "symbolic columns," which stand isolated, supporting no superstructure, being distant from the main wall, and by the side of a Gothic portal. Bro. Fort says: "There is every reason to believe that these columns were raised with a typical design by that Master Mason." (See Fort's *Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry*).

The Masonic observance of the Sts. John's Days is not confined to the Scotch, English and American Craft, but extends also to that on the Continent of Europe. Bro. Findel says of St. John the Baptist's Day:

> "This day is celebrated by all German Lodges, as the day of the anniversary of the Society of Freemasons. It is the high-noon of the year, the day of light and of roses, and it ought to be celebrated everywhere." (Findel's *History of Freemasonry*.)

The Festival of St. John the Baptist was kept by the Grand Lodge of Scotland until 1737, when the annual election was changed to St. Andrew's Day. The Grand Lodge of England practically now holds its annual Festival on St. George's Day. Both of these customs are departures from primitive practice; Masonry, has so far, been sacrificed to patriotism. In Pennsylvania, for many years (until about 1816) the subordinate Lodges elected their Masters twice a-year; one term of service beginning on St. John the Baptist's Day, and the other on St. John the Evangelist's Day. Thus were both of these days emphasised and utilised. In England, we believe, since the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813, Lodges are no longer dedicated to the Saints John, but only to "God and His service." This also was a departure from previous practice, doubtless made in order to avoid the appearance of sectarianism, but such exclusion of the Saints John was unwise, being a departure from long-established Masonic custom. These great names have been for too many centuries authoratively connected with Freemasonry to be thus cast aside. This action was probably in accordance with the "new day, new duty" theory, which we do not recognise as ever justifiable. We have commemorated the Saints John for at least three hundred years, so that they are, so to speak, now a part of the "body of Masonry." Let no one among us dare to attempt to dismember Masonry by following so bad a precedent as that occasionally adopted abroad.

Having thus stated and substantiated our opinion of the observance of the Sts. John's Days in Freemasonry, we will next consider the ORIGIN of the Sts. John's Days. As our readers are aware, traditionally Freemasonry antedates the Christian era, and therefore the period in which the Sts. John lived. If our traditions be true, the Craft observed festival days before those saints were born. Our readers are aware of the frequent references to the SUN in Masonry. Now it is quite a remarkable coincidence, that has been noted by Masonic writers, that the sun enters the zodiacal sign "Cancer," just before St. John the Baptist's Day, and "Capricorn" just before St. John the Evangelist's Day, when we have, respectively, the longest and shortest days in the year. Freemasonry being so full of symbolic allusions to the sun, it is not surprising that its festivals should have been observed at the two important heliacal periods, 24th June and 27th December; and it was quite natural, when the vast majority of Masons had become Christians, that they should have continued to observe their original festival seasons under the designation of the two Sts. John. St. John the Evangelist, especially, as the "Apostle of the mysteries," the Grand Hierophant of the religion up to which it seemed to them their own religion, that of Judaism, naturally led, and into which it merged, was regarded as worthy of all honour and praise.

Perhaps we should now be prepared to answer the question, Were the Holy Saints John, or either of them, Masons? But we are not. We have no historic information on the subject. Nothing but tradition. We do know that both of these "patron saints" were standard bearers of TRUTH, and heralds of good news to the world. St. John the Baptist's career was meteoric, illuminating darkness with Light. St. John the Evangelist was undoubtedly a mystic, a hierophant of the mysteries of the ever-living God, and champion of a Love that was faithful and boundless—just such sincere Love and Charity as Masonry teaches and practises. The Saints John were good men and true in fact, if not in Masonry, and our traditions lead us to believe that they were Freemasons.

Some brethren are exceedingly specific in their Masonic allusions to the Saints John, so that one might infer that they had a special revelation on the subject. For example: Bro. John Beach, in 1856, said: "The most excellent Masonic authority, our ancient worthy brother and Past Master, St. John the Evangelist, tells us that 'God is Love.'" (Morris's *Code of Masonic Law*, Louisville, 1856). Such allusions are a mistake. They assert too much, and thus weaken, and even tend to destroy, one's belief in the Masonic tradition on the subject.

We answer the question, Why do we celebrate St. John the Evangelist's Day? by saying, Because Freemasons for three centuries have observed it, as we learn from our Lodge records; and that it was observed in like manner during many prior centuries we are informed by Masonic tradition. We deeply revere the characters of both St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, and we trust the day will never dawn when the Craft shall cease to honour their names and commemorate their festivals.

Keystone.

We are pleased to find that that valuable publication, the *Civil Service Candidate*, whose appearance in the field of journalism we recently noted, is apparently making such progress that there is every chance of its becoming ere long a necessity with the class to whose needs it so ably ministers. We would especially draw attention to a very able article on "The Growth of Competition for Appointments in the Civil Service," which was brought to a conclusion last week, as well as to an important feature which has just been introduced, namely, a list of Text Books on the subjects of Civil Service Examinations. This list, so far as it goes, appears to contain most of the works which have been found serviceable by candidates for this class of appointment.

FUNERALS.
Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON,
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DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

—:o:—

SATURDAY, 29th DECEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.

1462—Wharncliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone
1965—Eastes, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent

MONDAY, 31st DECEMBER.

Grand Mark Masters, Masonic Hall, 8A Red Lion Square, W.C.
22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds, Putney, at 8. (Instruction)
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Clarence Hotel, Aldersgate Street, E.C. at 7 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst).
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)

63—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
148—Lights, Masonic Rooms, Warrington
383—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
1110—Tyrian, Gildredge Hotel, Eastbourne
1177—Tenby, Tenby, Pembroke
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)

TUESDAY, 1st JANUARY.

Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
9—Albion, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst).
101—Temple, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
141—Faith, Queen Anne's Restaurant, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park Station, at 8. (Instruction)
166—Union, Criterion, W.
172—Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
177—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
765—St. James, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at, 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst).
1298—Royal Standard, Club, Upper-street, Islington
1321—Emblematic, Rose, Jermyn Street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1381—Kennington, Horns Tavern, Kennington
1446—Mount Edgcumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7, (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, Woolwich
1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
1601—Ravenabourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30 (In)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction).
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
R.A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 1538—St. Martins-le-Grand, Goldhall Tavern, Gresham-street
M.M. 1—St. Mark's, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.

70—St. John, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.
124—Marquis of Granby, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham
158—Adams, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
209—Etonian, Masonic Hall, Windsor
226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon.
265—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
364—Cambrian, Masonic Hall, Neath.
393—St. David, Masons' Hall, The Parade, Berwick
493—Royal Lebanon, Spread Eagle, Gloucester
558—Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone.
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Bridlington Quay.
794—Warden, Royal Hotel, Sutton Coldfield
804—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant.
847—Fortescue, Manor House, Honiton, Devon.
948—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
995—Furness, Masonic Hall, Ulverston.
1002—Skiddaw, Lodge Room, Market-place, Cockermouth.
1134—Newall, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
1244—Marwood, Freemasons' Hall, Redcar.
1322—Waverley, Caledonia Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1336—Square and Compass, Corn Exchange, Wrexham.
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 6. (Instruction.)
1488—St. Eleth, Castle Hotel, Amlwch, Anglesea
1619—Sackville, Crown Hotel, East Grinstead
1674—Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Bank Buildings, Sussex Street, Rhyl
1750—Coleridge, Sandringham House, Clevedon.
R.A. 203—St. John of Jerusalem, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
M.M. 69—United Service, Assembly Rooms, Brompton, Chatham.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

Winter Entertainment to the "Old Folks," R.M.B.I. Asylum, Croydon
15—Kent, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst)
193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction
902—Burgoyne, 25 Charterhouse Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, E., at 8. (Inst.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1534—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1687—The Rothesay, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's Inn Fields
1707—Eleanor, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
1827—Alliance, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
R.A.—Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
R.A. 55—Constitutional, Private Rooms, Leytonstone
R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
R.A. 1328—Granite, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8 (Instruction)

74—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
298—Harmony, Masonic Rooms, Ann-street, Rochdale
326—Moira, Freemasons' Hall, Park-street, Bristol
327—Wigton St. John, Lion and Lamb, Wigton
406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
429—Royal Navy, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
611—Marches, Old Rectory, Ludlow
645—Humphrey Chetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
678—Earl Ellesmere, Church Hotel, Keraley, Farnworth, near Bolton.
838—Franklin, Peacock and Royal Hotel, Boston
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
992—St. Thomas, Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton
1010—Kingston, Masonic Hall, Worship-street, Hull
1013—Royal Victoria, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland. (Instruction.)
1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
1091—Erme, Erme House, Ivybridge, Devon
1167—Alnwick, Masonic Hall, Clayport-street, Alnwick
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
1274—Earl of Durham, Freemasons' Hall, Chester-le-Street
1323—Talbot, Masonic Rooms, Wind-street, Swansea
1335—Lindsay, 20 King-street, Wigan
1354—Marquis of Lorne, Masonic Rooms, Leigh, Lancashire
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst)
1363—Tyndall, Town Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester
1431—St. Alphege, George Hotel, Solihull
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
1620—Marlborough, Derby Hall, Tue Brook, Liverpool
1842—St. Leonards, Concert Rooms, St. Leonard's-on-Sea
1903—Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
R.A. 54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham Street, Rochdale
R.A. 200—Old Globe, Londesborough Rooms, Scarborough
R.A. 300—Perseverance, Pitt and Nelson Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne
R.A. 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George Street, Leeds
R.A. 342—Royal Sussex, Masonic, 79 Commercial Road, Portsea
R.A. 1125—St. Peters, Masonic Hall, Fore Street, Tiverton
M.M. 36—Furness, Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness

THURSDAY, 3rd JANUARY.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
45—Strong Man, Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street.
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
192—Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street
231—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
538—La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney
704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction
1360—Royal Arthur, Village Club Lecture Hall, Wimbledon
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1445—Prince Leopold, City Arms Tavern, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up. St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
1672—Mornington, London Tavern, Fenchurch-street
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct).
1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Taver n, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 1507—Metropolitan, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30 (Inst.)
M.M. 244—Trinity College, 13 Mandeville-place, W.

24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle.
31—United Industrious, Masonic Room, Canterbury
38—Union, Council Chamber, Chichester
41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard-street, Bath
50—Knights of Malta, George Hotel, Hinckley, Leicestershire
123—Lennox, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
254—Trinity, Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry
266—Napthali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood
269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn
289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
294—Constitutional, Assembly Rooms, Beverley, Yorks
295—Combermere Union, Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield
300—Minerva, Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne
309—Harmony, Red Lion, Fareham
317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel Wolverhampton.
425—Cestrian, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester
442—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Peterborough
446—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.
483—East Surrey of Concord, Greyhound, Croydon.
509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton, Durham.
637—Portland, Masonic Rooms, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Bullring-lane, Great Grimsby
913—Pattison, Lord Raglan Tavern, Plumstead
974—Pentalpha, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
1012—Prince of Wales, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
1074—Underley, Masonic Room, Market-place, Kirkby Lonsdale
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1231—Savile, Royal Hotel, Eland
1282—Aucholme, Foresters' Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire
1284—Brent, Globe Hotel, Topsham, Devonshire
1304—Olive Union, Masonic Hall, Horncastle, Lincolnshire
1344—Equity, Alforde Chambers, Widnes
1473—Bootle, Town Hall, Bootle, Lancashire
1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich
1504—Red Rose of Lancaster, Starkie's Arms Hotel, Padiham, near Burnley

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1513—Friendly, King's Head Hotel, Barnsley
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1594—Cedewain, Public Rooms, Newtown, Montgomeryshire
1639—Watling-street, Cock Hotel, Stoney Stratford, Bucks
1807—Loyal Wye, Builth, Breconshire
1829—Burrell, George Hotel, Shoreham
R.A. 187—Charity, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
R.A. 325—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
R.A. 758—Bridgwater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
R.A. 1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
R.A. 1074—Bective, Masonic Rooms, Kirkby, Lonsdale
R.A. 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
M.M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

FRIDAY, 4th JANUARY.

Metropolitan Masonic Benevolent Association, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 8.30.
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.
144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
706—Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1066—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1643—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
1815—Penge, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
R.A. 3—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 1469—Ezra, 90 Ball's Pond-road, N
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

44—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
81—Doric, Private Room, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate
319—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.
343—St. George, Guildhall, Doncaster.
306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
375—Lambton, Lambton Arms, Chester-le-street, Durham
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
531—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.
539—St. Matthew, Dragon Hotel, Walsall.
574—Loyal Berkshire of Hope, White Hart Hotel, Newbury
601—St. John, Wrekin Hotel, Wellington, Salop
680—Sefton, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
709—Invicta, Bank-street Hall, Ashford
837—De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
839—Royal Gloucestershire, Bell Hotel, Gloucester
1333—Athelstan, Town Hall, Atherstone, Warwick.
1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
1387—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton Cum Hardy
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
1528—Fort, Masonic Hall, Newquay, Cornwall.
1557—Albert Edward, Bush Hotel, Hexham.
1561—Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Edward-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.
1648—Prince of Wales, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.
1654—Gosforth, Freemasons' Hall, High-street, Gosforth
1735—Douglas, College Gateway, Maidstone
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
R.A. 359—Peace, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton

SATURDAY, 5th JANUARY.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1573—Carnarvon, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
1622—Rose, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1634—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8

308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
1362—Royal Albert Edward, Market Hall, Redhill
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
1466—Hova Ecclesia, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton

INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

—:o:—

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 348.

THE installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, 27th inst., at the Bull's Head Inn, Bolton, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Present—Bros. Wm. Crankshaw W.M., J. B. Taylor I.P.M., John Kenyon S.W., John Partington J.W., John Alcock P.M. Secretary, Thos. Raby P.M. Treasurer, R. H. Phillips S.D., M. Chadwick J.D., John Harwood P.M. Organist, Robert Jones I.G., Thos. Higson P.M. Tyler; P.M.'s Israel Albert Greenhalgh, James Horrocks P. Prov. G. Steward, Saml. Barrett, Hy. Greenwood P.Prov. G. Purst.; also Bros. Jas. Eckersley, G. Barnes, Jas. Mansell, Wm. Greenwood, Joseph Wood, Wm. Green, Alfred Jones, John Harmer, Jos. Calderbank, Jas. Allen, G. W. Dyson, Wm. Woods. Visitors—Bros. G. P. Brockbank W.M. 37 P. Prov. G.D. Grand Steward Scotland, R. Duxbury W.M. 146, Benjamin Taylor P. Prov. G.Tr., J. W. Taylor P. Prov. G. Org., Rooke Pennington P.M. 37, Wm. Heywood Org. 146, Joseph Sutton 484, Edwd. Bridge 986 Croston, Robert Latham W.M. 1723 (St. George's), E. G. Harwood J.W. 1723 (Mayor of Bolton), J. Priestley 1723, Nathaniel Nicholson P.M. Secretary 1723, Thos. Naylor Steward 1723, T. Barber 1250. Lodge having been opened, the minutes of preceding meeting were confirmed, and a Board of Installed Masters having been formed, under the presidency of Bro. John Alcock, the W.M. elect Bro. John Kenyon was introduced by Bros. Israel A. Greenhalgh P.M. and Henry Greenwood P. Prov. G. Purst., and installed, proclaimed and saluted in ancient form. Bro. Thomas Raby P.M. was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Jas. Horrocks re-elected Charity Representative to the Province. The following brethren were appointed to the several offices named:—Bros. John Partington S.W., R. H. Phillips J.W., Thomas Raby P.M. Treasurer, John Alcock P.M. Secretary, Wm. Chadwick S.D., R. Jones J.D., Jas. Eckersley I.G., A. Jones and G. W. Dyson Stewards, R. Harwood and John Harwood Masters of Cers., Thos. Higson Tyler. The addresses to the W.M. and Officers were delivered by Bro. John Alcock P.M., and the Officers were invested by Bro. John Harwood P.M. M. of Cers. Hearty good wishes were given by the visiting brethren, and the Lodge was closed in peace and harmony at 5.30, and adjourned to banquet.

PERFECT FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 376.

AT the anniversary meeting of this Lodge, held at the Freemasons' Hall, Ipswich, on the 19th instant, Brother E. Buckham was installed to the office of Worshipful Master. The installation ceremony was ably performed by Brother S. R. Anness. Bro. Buckham invested his Officers as follow:—Bros. J. W. B. King S.W., J. M. Franks J.W., W. P. Mills Treasurer, H. Sidney Secretary, J. Hunt S.D., F. A. Bales J.D., H. J. Wright M.C., C. Christopherson I.G., J. Snare S.S., H. Pettit J.S., Gould Tyler. Subsequently the commemoration festival was held in the banquet room. Bro. Buckham W.M. presided, and amongst the Visitors were—Bros. C. Carter 41, Thomas J. Ralling P.G.S. Essex P.M. and Secretary 51, R. K. Casley W.M. 114, B. P. Grimsey I.P.M. 114, H. Miller P.M. 114, R. Tidbury 114, George Elliston 114, Dr. J. E. Taylor, J. L. Brook W.M. 225, George Abbott P.M. 225, James Napier 225, A. Barber P.M. 225, W. Leathers 225, E. C. Smallman 332, Harry George Everard W.M. 650, E. Snow W.M. 959, D. D. Steele P.M. 959, &c. The Worshipful Master proposed the Queen, the M.W. Grand Master of England H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the R.W. Pro Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Past and Present Grand Officers, and the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, the V.W. Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and Past and Present Prov. Grand Officers. Brother B. P. Grimsey P.G.J.W., and Bro. J. B. Fraser P.P.G.J.W. responded. The Worshipful Master proposed the health of the Installing Master, and alluded to the solemn and dignified manner in which Brother Anness had installed him. Brother S. R. Anness responded, and proposed the Masonic Charities, to which Brother Tracy responded, stating that during the past year the Province of Suffolk had contributed over £600 to the Charities. The Worshipful Master proposed the I.P.M., Brother A. A. Bennett, who responded, and proposed the health of the Worshipful Master. In electing Brother Buckham to the Master's chair, he felt the Lodge had done well. Bro. Buckham held a very high position in the town, which he owed to his own exertions. He had secured the confidence and esteem of his masters, and they were rather numerous. A man who could gain the good-will of the Town Council was sure to have the good-will of his Lodge. The Worshipful Master in response said nothing could be more gratifying to him than the kindness he had received from every member of the Lodge since he first took office. He looked forward with confidence to the future because he knew that he should be supported by very efficient Officers, and with their assistance he hoped he should be able to preside over the Lodge to the satisfaction of the members. The W.M. proposed the Visitors, coupled with the names of Bros. Carter, Ralling, Casley, and Smallman, who responded. The W.M. proposed the Past Masters, to which Brother J. B. Fraser responded. The W.M. proposed the Officers of the Lodge, coupled with the names of Bros. Wright, J. W. B. King, and J. M. Franks, who responded. The Tyler's toast concluded the toast list.

The *East Anglian Daily Times* states that H.R.H. the Duke of Albany has been elected to, and has graciously accepted, the post of Worshipful Master of the Royal Clarence Lodge, at Clare, for the ensuing year. His Royal Highness has appointed Major-General Cecil Ives, of Moyns Park, as his Deputy.

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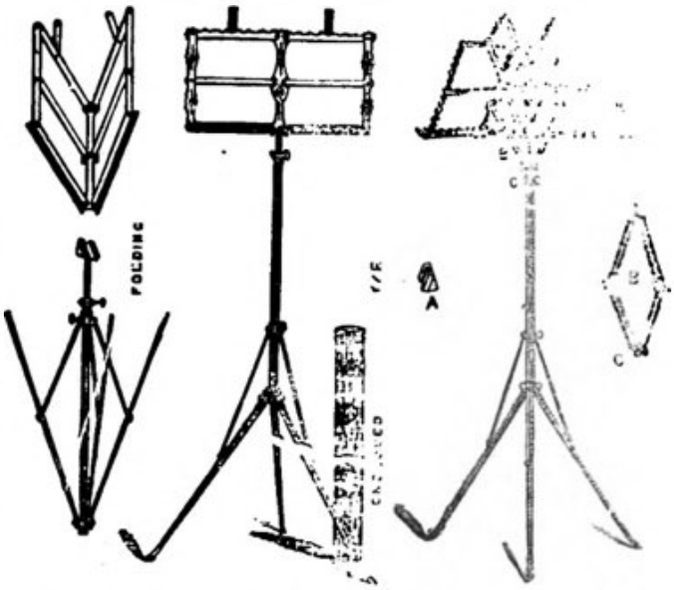

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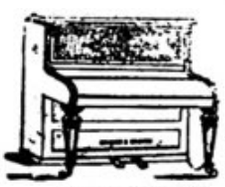

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