

THE

# Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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## RESUMPTION OF LABOUR.

THE time is at hand when the majority of our Lodges will be once again in the full swing of work, and the moment seems not inopportune for offering a few words of advice. We may imagine that we are about entering on a new year, and in such case a review of the past, as well as a close scrutiny of the prospect before us is desirable. We do not for one moment suppose we shall be in a position to offer much, if anything, in the way of novelty. One Masonic year is remarkably like another, and it is only occasionally that anything happens of a very distinctive character. It is almost certain, therefore, that what we say in this instance we have said again and again in former articles. Still, at the risk of being thought tautologous, we must traverse the same route again, and it may be that our remarks will meet the eye of sundry who have not had any previous opportunity of studying our views. And, after all, we shall not be singular in this matter; indeed, our most learned authorities find themselves under the necessity of repeating many times the advice it is their duty to offer, and therefore we need not be ashamed that we labour under the same necessity as they do. Were we to compare the addresses which a consecrating officer feels it his duty to make when constituting this and that new Lodge, we should notice in them all a strong family likeness. There would be the same impressive advice to the Master and his Officers to be circumspect in the discharge of their duty, the same caution to brethren generally to be careful whom they admit into the Fraternity, and the same urgent recommendation of our noble Charitable Institutions to the hearty support of Craftsmen. Points of this description lose none of their importance because it is found necessary to urge them again and again; at all events, it is far better to indulge in this repetition of the practical than to pen learned essays on the abstruser portion of Masonic study. But let us address ourselves without further preface to the duty of the moment. We have said that in a short time most of our Lodges will be once again in full working order. It will be admitted on all hands that in order to ensure a continuance of that prosperity which has attended most of our Lodges, and especially during the last half dozen years, those only should be appointed to rule and govern them who are willing and anxious to discharge, to the best of their ability, the responsibilities of their several positions. In particular the Master, who has it in his power to make or mar the fortunes of the Lodge he has been chosen to preside over, must be a model of tact and courtesy. He should be able to work the ceremonies creditably. He need not be a very learned man, but he should make it a point of acquiring the requisite knowledge of the duties of his position. It does not add to his dignity, or the estimation in which he should be held by his fellow-members, if they find he is obliged every now and then to have recourse to the kind offices of one of his Past Masters to help him through his work, or that, when a new candidate for Masonic light presents himself for initiation, he is under the necessity of vacating the chair, in order that some well-informed elder of the Lodge may perform the ceremony. It sounds somewhat ridiculous, to say the least, for the head of a Lodge to have his work done vicariously, when a brother has made such progress in our science in Freemasonry as to be deemed worthy of being admitted into the mysteries of a higher degree, and he who has reached the highest position of all, is himself unable to impart the additional knowledge. It is very pleasant, no

doubt, for a brother to write W.M., and P.M., after his name, and it may be to carry on his breast three or four jewels commemorative of the valuable *services* he has rendered in his capacity of Master; but the least that a man can do who aspires to the highest position his brethren can confer upon him, is to qualify himself for the regular discharge of his functions. It is the reverse of complimentary to the brethren who choose him for their ruler when a Master in no wise concerns himself about the work he will have to fulfil, and fancies that all that is required of him is, to preside genially in the banqueting-hall. Even a novice in the art of Masonry will quickly discover for himself the difference between a Lodge which is governed by a thoroughly competent Master, and that which is presided over by one who prefers doing his duty by deputy. Equally important is it that the Officers generally should be appointed for their competency and readiness to do what is required of them. The Warden who looks forward to the day when he himself shall be installed in the chair of his Lodge will best show his worth by acquiring a practical knowledge of his duties as Warden. That is the least he should do, for if he is negligent in the inferior office, is there any probability he will be more considerate, and more regardful of the superior and more exacting duties of the chair? Similarly those who fill the minor offices should make a point of attending and doing what is required of them in as perfect a manner as possible. There is the old maxim, which is none the less deserving of our attention because it happens to be an ancient one, that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and we hold that no Lodge should elect a Master who thinks it too much trouble to discharge his duties, and no Master should appoint as Officers brethren who will not make the slightest sacrifice in respect of the time and trouble required of them in order to do their work thoroughly. Let us next say a few words as to the admission of new members, a matter in which it is impossible to carry caution to excess. A single unpleasant member may destroy the harmony of a Lodge, and therefore, it is impossible to be over-careful whom we receive into it. Too often, we fear, the proposal of candidates is done hastily, and without due inquiry. Indeed, the inquiry in many Lodges is merely a formal matter, to which few, if any, pay the slightest attention. Yet the Constitutions are very precise on the subject. "No person shall be made a mason without a regular proposition at one lodge, and a ballot at the next regular lodge; which shall not take place unless his name, addition or profession, and place of abode, shall have been sent to all the members in the summons." If this law is observed literally, as it should be, there is ample opportunity for due inquiry to be made into the character and antecedents of a candidate for initiation, but it is, we believe, a common practice in many Lodges to abridge the interval prescribed by this law, and a few days' notice is all the Lodge gets, that Mr. A.B.C. proposed by Bro. S. and seconded by Bro. Z. will be balloted for, and if elected, initiated into the mysteries of the Craft. There is no reason why this practice should ever be adopted, for the Constitutions make due provision for any real emergency that is likely to arise. Let members be circumspect as to those they take upon themselves to recommend for admission. Let them bear in mind that a recommendation involves a certain amount of responsibility, and in order to impress this on their minds let Masters of Lodges take care that the law is strictly enforced on all occasions, and our Society will be all the better for the circumspection. It is not necessary we should be a numerous, in order to be a respectable body. On

the contrary, by extending the privileges of Freemasonry to all applicants indiscriminately, we run a good chance of lowering its character.

A third point on which it is desirable we should offer a few remarks is, that of the expenditure of Lodge Funds. We are not of those who think the expenditure of every shilling should be narrowly scanned, but the distance between niggardliness and a lavish expenditure of money is very considerable. Seeing that one of the chief objects of Freemasonry is the promotion of good fellowship, there is every reason why the members of a Lodge, when they have accomplished the labours of the evening, should devote a few hours to enjoyment round the festive board; but this can be done at a moderate cost quite as well as by an extravagant outlay. It is no doubt a very fine thing to sit down to banquets at a guinea or more a head, but we question if half of those who partake of them would not prefer a quieter and less showy kind of "feed." They could have "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" all the same, and the Lodge Funds would be all the better. Or, in cases where each member pays his share of the outlay, let the older ones do all they possibly can to discourage extravagance. The Lodge will prosper none the more because its members discuss periodically a costly array of viands, and still more costly wines, while the less pretentious dinner will enable it to be more liberal in its support of our Institutions. And this brings us to the fourth and last point on which we feel it is desirable to offer a few words of advice. Our Charities have increased in magnitude during these latter years, while the demands on their resources have increased likewise. They depend almost entirely for support on the voluntary subscriptions of the brethren, and the amount which must be raised annually in order to keep them in their present state of efficiency represents not far short of the interest on a million of Government Stock. We have had an instance this year of the effect which a depressed state of public affairs must have on the amounts raised at the Festivals of these Institutions, for though the aggregate of the three amounts is eminently satisfactory when we compare them with the totals subscribed as recently as four or five years ago, still there was a very considerable falling-off as compared with the results achieved in 1877, when over £35,000 was collected by the Boards of Stewards, while this year the amount is under £30,000. Yet the number who are in receipt of the benefits of these contributions is greater than ever, and the need for a more liberal support is proportionately increased. We all know how hard the Secretaries work, and how they go everywhere and do everything they can to secure subscriptions, but we fear there are not a few Lodges who might be a great deal more responsive than they are, while in the case of others no response whatever is made, be the appeals never so urgent. Here, then, is ample room for improvement, and we trust that as our Lodges are now resuming their duties, Worshipful Masters and other brethren of influence will exert themselves still more energetically in advocating the cause of these Institutions. They will never have reason to repent them of their zeal in such a cause.

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### ADJOURNMENT OF LODGES.

WE promised in our report of a meeting of the Lodge of Goodwill, No. 711, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, to offer a few remarks on the practice which is apparently of occasional, if not of common, occurrence, of calling off the Lodge for refreshment and completing the tale of business set down for the gathering on the day following; or in other words of adjourning the Lodge for twenty-four hours, when the agenda paper is too heavy to allow of all the business being got through at one sitting. The subject has been noticed in these columns once before, and we believe there is little doubt whatever that this adjournment of a Lodge cannot be justified. As was pointed out at the time of our former reference, a Lodge can only be adjourned till the time of its next regular meeting, and there is, fortunately, a precedent which settles the question. At the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge held on 3rd September 1856, it being found impossible to transact the whole of the business, a motion adjourning Grand Lodge to the 1st October was proposed and carried, and on the latter day the brethren met together

as arranged. However, it was argued by many of those present that any such adjournment was illegal. No settlement of the disputed point was then arrived at, but on the question being referred to the late Earl of Zetland, his Lordship convened a Grand Lodge of Emergency for 19th November, and gave his decision in the following terms. "It appears that at the September Quarterly Communication the Grand Lodge passed a resolution of adjournment to the 1st of October, which, I am decidedly of opinion, was an unprecedented and illegal act; and consequently whatever proceedings took place at such adjourned meeting are null and void. In looking over the minutes of Grand Lodge, it appears to me that the phrase *to adjourn*, when used with respect to Grand Lodge, is precisely analagous to its application to the House of Commons. In that House the question is 'That the House do now adjourn,' which only means *until the next legal day of meeting*, and it is adjourned accordingly to that day and no other. In like manner, when the Grand Lodge adjourns, it adjourns to the next Quarterly Communication, and to no intermediate time. I am prepared to stand by my own decision on this point, that when Grand Lodge adjourns, it adjourns to the next legal day, unless a Grand Lodge of Emergency be called, at which no business can be transacted except such as appears upon the circular by which it is convened." The above will be found at pp 312-313 of *Oliver's Masonic Jurisprudence*, and may be taken as our guide for the conduct of private Lodges. The Bye-laws of a Lodge specify the days on which it meets, and when the Lodge is adjourned, it must, in accordance with the law as laid down by the late Grand Master, stand adjourned to "*the next legal day of meeting*" and no other. But in the case, as reported by us last week, the Lodge was "called off," the announcement in the summons to members to attend containing the following announcement:—"The Lodge will be called off, and labour resumed at 7.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th"—the meeting was on the 6th—"when those candidates who have been accepted will be initiated into Freemasonry." It may be that, in our colonies, there are few, if any, facilities for assembling together, and consequently we must not expect the law to be administered with that exactitude which we look for at home: but it would be rather unpleasant for the candidates, who were initiated at the adjourned meeting, if the legality of their initiation were called in question at some future time. According to Grand Lodge Calendar, the first Tuesday in the month is the appointed day for the Lodge of Goodwill to meet; therefore the "calling-off" till the following evening was certainly an irregularity, which, in the opinion of the late Grand Master, Lord Zetland, nothing could justify. Nor, as far as we can see, was there any necessity for doing what was done. An emergency meeting could have been called for the 7th (Wednesday), and certain business set down for transaction at that meeting. By this means, the law would have been observed, and no question affecting the validity of the gentlemen's initiation could possibly be raised. What we are anxious to impress on our readers is, that it is desirable the laws should be administered as correctly and carefully as possible, instead of with an easy, good-natured laxity, as is too often the case in some Lodges.

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### COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE General Committee of the Subscribers to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls' met on Thursday, at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. J. A. Rucker presided. There were also present Bros. E. H. Finney, H. Hacker, Walter Sowdon, A. H. Tattershall, Joshua Nunn, E. Letchworth, H. Massey, Thos. W. White, John Boyd, Thomas Berdwin, H. A. Dubois, R. B. Webster, G. Faulkner, H. Potter, and F. R. W. Hedges Secretary. The chairman reported the death of Bro. C. Jardine, who was lost in the Princess Alice. Bro. Nunn moved that a letter of condolence be written to Bro. Jardine's widow and family, and informed the brethren that the death of Bro. Jardine was really a serious loss, for he had left nine children, only one of whom was earning remuneration, and that was barely sufficient to keep him. The motion, which was seconded by Bro. Thomas W. White, was carried unanimously. On the recommendation of the House Committee, Bro. Nunn gave notice of a motion for the Quarterly Court to suspend the laws of the Institution so as to place one of Bro. Jardine's little girls on the October list. Bro. Nunn likewise gave notice of motion for the Quarterly Court in October to increase Col. Creaton's Committee for altering the laws from five to nine members.

## THE FOUR OLD LODGES.

Bro. R. F. GOULD.

(Continued from page 196.)

## LIST No. 12.

FROM LIST OF LODGES, 1768 \* (W. COLE).

1 The West India and American Lodge at y <sup>e</sup> MITRE, FLEET ST	2 Wed. the 4th A Masters Lodge	Consti- tuted Time Imme- morial
2 Sign of a Fleecce	Old Horn Lodg Tothil Street Westminster	2nd Thurs- day Imme- morial
3 THATCHED HOUSE	LODGE OF FRIENDSHIP St. James St.	2nd and 4th Wednes- day JAN. 17 1721
4 Sign of Crown and Rolls	Chancery Lane	2nd e 4th Tues- day Jan. 19 1721
5 TYRIAN LODGE TALBOT		1st Thurs- day Jan. 28 1721
6 LODGE OF FORTITUDE ROEBUCK Oxford St.		1st and 3d Wednes- day Feb. 27 1722
7 Sign of King's Arms	New Bond St.	1st and 3rd Wednes- day Nov. 25 1722
8 Ionic Lodge Sign of Running Horse	David street Grosvenor Square	3rd Tues- day May 1723
9 Dundee Arms Sign of same	At their own Private Room Red Lion St. Wapping	2nd e 4th Thurs- day 1722
10 Sign of Mitre	The Globe Lane Chatham	1st e 3rd Mon- day March 28 1723

\* From Engraved List, Grand Lodge.

At first view, the description of the Lodges in the above list would seem to be in direct conflict with that already given in a previous reprint from an Official List of 1776 (see List No. 7, ante): the following extract from the Book of Constitutions, 1784, will, however, explain the apparent discrepancy:—

Nov. 24, 1775. (1)—“The Grand Secretary informed the Grand Lodge, that a Free-Masons' Calendar for 1775 and 1776, had been published by the Company of Stationers *without the sanction of the Society*: and that as he apprehended a publication of that kind, properly authorised, would be acceptable to the fraternity, and might be beneficial to the Charity, he moved, that a Freemasons' Calendar, under sanction of the Grand Lodge, be published, in opposition to that published by the Stationers Company; and that the profits of such publication be appropriated to the general fund of the Society.—The question was put, and it passed in the affirmative.”

The Calendar of 1776, cited by me in List 7, proves, on re-investigation, to be the *unauthorised publication*, and a subsequent inspection of later *Official* (engraved) lists than I had previously had access to, leaves no doubt of its general inaccuracy, as will plainly appear by comparing with the List above.

The List for 1768 marks the period of transition in the nomenclature of Lodges; distinctive names being frequently, but not yet universally, adopted. With the exception of original No. 1, which appears in 1760 as the West India and American Lodge, and is scarcely a case in point, the first of the old Lodges (under which title I classify all the Lodges whose descriptions are exhibited above), to adopt a distinctive name, was the Lodge of Friendship, then No. 3, which is so styled in W. Cole's List for 1767; in the following year (1768), as shown above, this example was followed by Nos. 2 (Horn), 5 (Tyrian), 6 (Fortitude), and 8 (Ionic). No further steps were taken in this direction until 1770, when No. 1 became the Lodge of Antiquity, and No. 9 the Dundee Arms Lodge. In 1772 No. 4 blossoms into the British Lodge. In 1777 No. 7 becomes the Tuscan Lodge; but

(1) Constit. 1784, p 315.

not until 1781 does No. 10 appear as the Kentish Lodge of Antiquity.

It should be noted that the date of constitution of No. 8 in the 1768 List (Ionic, *now* Royal Alpha) is given as May 1723. A similar date is shown in the Lists for 1767 and 1769. It will be observed that the “*signs of the houses*” are only shown with regard to *six* out of the ten Lodges above exhibited (see Notes to List 11).

The Somerset House Lodge, with which original No. 4 (No. 2 Horn, above) amalgamated about 1774, was constituted May 22 1762, and is described in the Engraved List for 1763 as No. 299 “on Board H.M. Ship the Prince at Plymouth;” in 1764-66, as “on Board H.M. Ship the Guadaloupe;” and in 1767-73, as “the Sommerset House Lodge (No. 219 on the numeration of 1770-81) at ye King's Arms, New Bond St.” (§ 16, IV.)

It is highly probable that the removal of this Lodge from Plymouth to London was effected at the instance of Bro. Thomas Dunckerley?

(a) This brother, whose period of service afloat, as a warrant officer in the Navy, was contemporaneous with the existence of this and other Lodges in King's ships, was probably initiated in a Lodge associated with the naval service.

(b) The name assumed by the Lodge on its removal to London (Somerset House), is identical with the place of residence of Bro. Dunckerley at that time, to whom quarters in “Somerset House” were assigned on the death of his mother.

(c) The date of its removal to London (1767) corresponds with the year in which a pension of £100 per annum was settled on Bro. Dunckerley by the King.

THE LEGEND OF THE MOUSE TOWER.—Below Bingen the river becomes the true “castellated Rhine.” Here begins the narrow gorge of the Rhine, cut through a chain of mountains running nearly at right angles to the stream. It may be that the river burst through a great mountain wall which opposed its progress at Bingen; and it is certain that a wall of rock runs obliquely across at this place, and has been broken through artificially at what is known as the “Bingen Loch,” or “Hole of Bingen.” The deepest part of this channel lies under the castle of Ehrenfels, built by the archbishops of Mainz early in the thirteenth century. It was stormed in the Thirty Years' War; but its destruction, like so much else in this country, is due to the French in 1689. It rises very picturesquely above the river, while vineyards creep up to it from below, and the folding hills make a fitting background. Archbishop Hatto's name is connected with Ehrenfels, but not more justly than with the quaint Mäusethurm, or Mouse Tower, on its island in the river below. Every one visits the Mäusethurm, and every one knows how the cruel archbishop induced the famishing people of Bingen to enter a great barn:

“Then, when he saw it could hold no more,  
Bishop Hatto he made fast the door,  
And while for mercy on Christ they call,  
He set fire to the barn, and burnt them all.”

So he went back to Ehrenfels, “and sat down to supper merrily.” But that night was his last. A vast army of rats issued from the smoking barn. The bishop, in terror, fled to his river tower. But there was no escape for him. The rats swam the river, climbed the walls, and crept by thousands in at the windows and loopholes. Then “all at once to the bishop they go.”

“They have whetted their teeth against the stones,  
And now they pick the bishop's bones;  
They gnawed the flesh from every limb,  
For they were sent to do justice on him.”

There are quaint pictures in some old German book which show us the rats scaling the tower, on the top of which appears the archbishop, with cope, mitre, and pastoral staff, whilst a couple of huge rats have made good their lodging on his shoulders. The story is “in print,” and if not “in choice Italian,” yet in the choicest high German. And yet, as far as Bishop Hatto is concerned, it marks but the irony of fate. He was by no means a hard-hearted prelate: and the Tower, which is much later than his time, was built for collecting tolls from the vessels that passed up and down the Rhine. The same story is told of other bishops and of other rats. It is widely scattered, and occurs in Switzerland, in Sweden, in Poland, and elsewhere. Mr. Baring-Gould, who has collected many of these parallel stories, suggests that the myth “points to sacrifices of chieftains and princes in times of famine”—of course in heathen days—“and that the manner of offering the sacrifice was the exposure of the victim to rats.—From “*Picturesque Europe*” for August.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.—SORES, WOUNDS, and ULCERS.—Every variety of sore—ulcer, eruption, boil, and carbuncle—is safely stopped in its destructive course by the timely application of this healing ointment. It arrests unhealthy and substitutes healthy action, thus relieving the inflamed diseases affecting the skin. Holloway's Ointment has gained an imperishable fame for its facility in healing old inflammatory sores about the shins and ankles, and for bad legs and old wounds it cannot be equalled; nor is it less efficacious in gathered breasts and abscesses. When the complaint has been of long continuance Holloway's Pills will expedite recovery if taken in those doses which act as alteratives on the stomach and tonics on the constitution.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

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## DISPOSAL OF LODGE FUNDS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Bro. D. Radclyffe, in his letter in your issue of last week, started a theme which I have been harping on for some time past—the lack of support, by Lodges, of our Charities. He puts his ideas in very plain language, but I think he will have to hit home much harder before the members of delinquent Lodges will “reflect,” or rouse themselves to remove this blemish on their character.

The principle of applying all Lodge funds to acts of Charity, as he seems to wish, is, in my opinion, not only impossible, but unnecessary, for I need hardly remind him that were such a scheme to be adopted the amount at disposal would be fabulous. If, instead of the few Lodges who now work for our Charities every Lodge made it a part of its duty to do so, the amount raised annually would soon swell into such proportions as would amply suffice for every case of real distress which might be brought forward. It is the fact of so many Lodges allowing year after year to pass without devoting any of their funds to the Charities, or in any other way exerting themselves for the benefit thereof, which makes it necessary to exclude so many of the candidates who seek the benefits of our Institutions. Even if a Lodge does get a brother to undertake the duties of Steward it by no means follows that the members will vote such a sum of money as they might reasonably be expected to expend, to head the list, and in many cases there are members in the Lodge who throw cold water on the whole affair, and mourn over every amount put on the list as though it came out of their own pockets. If it should be hinted that part of the Lodge funds be voted, they are foremost in pointing out how the financial position of the Lodge will not allow of it, and generally remember some particular case of distress which they ought to support—if it could be afforded—before any other should be considered.

I think Bro. Radclyffe could find many Provinces where—although it be not written, it is generally understood—charity is the surest and quickest way to distinction; and in not a few that Prov. G. Lodge votes a sum to a certain Lodge in order to start the list for an ensuing Festival. Still I agree with Bro. Radclyffe that it should be a stipulation, and not left for brethren to find out by accident.

I have often thought that a very easy method is open to us, which would do away with this half-heartedness on the part of Lodges; that is, for Grand Lodge to demand a copy of each Lodge's balance sheet and publish an analysis thereof every year. No comment would be necessary, for figures speak volumes, and, although comparisons are odious, they not unfrequently lead to reform. If you will allow me, I will supply a few balance sheets which I hope will go far to shew what can be done, and what should not be done, with the funds of our Lodges. As some brethren like to do their charity unseen and quietly, I will not give the names of the Lodges I refer to, but should any question arise I am ready with printed accounts in each case to verify my statements.

The first I come across—and which I give below—is one in which it is evident charity is “unseen” or “quiet,” but I hope the members make up for the deficiency of the Lodge in this respect.

## BALANCE SHEET OF LODGE ——. ONE YEAR—1877-8:—

RECEIPTS.	
Total Receipts	£201 9 6
EXPENDITURE.	
Tavern bills for one emergency and six regular meetings; the summer Festival and Committee on same, and the Audit Committee	£136 12 6
Treasurer, on account of amount due to him, and for certain old debts (£24 0s 10d of which is for Tavern bills)	36 11 5
Grand Lodge certificates and dues	16 15 0
P.M.'s jewel	5 5 0
Tyler	3 7 0
Printing, postages, &c.	2 18 7
	£201 9 6

As may be judged from the above, the Lodge at beginning of the year under consideration had heavy liabilities. What its condition was at the close, I am unable to ascertain, beyond the fact that £2 5s 6d was “due to Treasurer.”

Bro. Radclyffe designated such a state of things as the above un-Masonic; I feel sure no brother can conscientiously say that his was a wrong opinion. Here is a Lodge spending over £160 of its year's receipts on refreshment, and not a penny given in charity. Although the Members preach that virtue to every candidate they admit, and doubtless would like the outside world to believe they practise what they preach on every occasion. I hope the next balance sheet I may notice will contain some redeeming features.

Yours fraternally,

UNION JACK,

## CUSTODY OF LODGE FUNDS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your leader of the 14th inst., upon the above subject, you raise the question, “Could not the funds of each Lodge be so invested as to bear interest.” The question has been anticipated by some six years. In October 1872, I was elected Treasurer to the Doric Lodge (933), when a balance £78 13s 8d was handed to me by the representative of my predecessor, the late Bro. Scurr. The next day I opened a deposit account in the name of the Lodge, and arranged with the manager of the Institution that I only should have the power to draw on said deposit, or subsequent deposits. In the period between October 1872 and July 1878, the Lodge Funds have been benefited to the extent of £33 7s 4d, equal to an annual average of £6 1s 4d! The accounts of the Doric are audited annually in December, and at each audit I produce the deposit account to shew the *bona fides* of the deposits. The balances at each audit were as follow:—1872, £145 8s 10d; 1873, £130 8s 1d; 1874, £143 16s 11d; 1875, £143 3s 0d; 1876, £133 19s 7d; 1877, £151 13s 8d; giving an average annual balance of £141 8s 8d; so that, considering the naturally fluctuating nature of the account, the interest derived is very good. The advantage derived from this investment is always applied to the augmentation of the Benevolent Fund of the Lodge. In the same period of time the Lodge has voted to our three Institutions the sum of £101 10s (which has been liberally supplemented by the brethren of the Lodge,) and to the needy brethren of the Lodge, and widows of deceased brethren, £105 12s, or a total of £207 2s from the funds of the Lodge. Following my example, Bro. John G. Stevens, upon being elected Treasurer of the Yarborough Lodge (554) adopted the same course, with a like beneficial result, the advantage to the latter being greater in proportion, inasmuch as its income is nearly double that of the Doric. What the Treasurers of these two Lodges have done, other Lodge Treasurers can do without the intervention of Grand Lodge to compel them. It is a common-sense course, and I wonder it has not been more generally adopted. In the foregoing remarks the two Lodges named are not cited as examples of good management, for doubtless there are many others quite as well conducted as “554” and “933,” but I speak of them particularly, because, being Treasurer of the one and a P.M. of the other, I know something of their affairs.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS J. BARNES,

P.M. and Treasurer 933.

26th September 1878.

## CHARITY STEWARDS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have been much interested in the correspondence which has appeared in your columns during the last three or four weeks in reference to Stewards for the Masonic Charities, and whilst I cannot but admire the powerful advocacy of Bro. Binckes (on what I will call the patriotic side of the question) in behalf of these truly valuable Institutions, I think there is much to be said on the subject of the personal expense, necessarily (or unnecessarily) incurred by those brethren who attend as representatives of their respective Lodges at the Annual Festivals.

Take the case of a brother residing two or three hundred miles from London who elects to serve as Steward for his Lodge. At the expenditure of much time and labour he succeeds, I will imagine, in obtaining, by donations from the members of his Lodge, £50 or £60, which sum includes a donation of his own of probably two or three guineas; in addition to this, he pays two guineas as Steward's fee, and his travelling and other expenses bring the amount paid out of his own pocket to something like a £10 note. In return for this (besides the satisfaction to himself of having done a Masonic duty) he receives, as his “reward that sweetens labour” (and expense) the privilege of wearing a badge of his Stewardship. Under these circumstances, is it surprising that a brother living a great distance from town, instead of taking upon himself the post of Steward, would rather remit his five or ten guineas, if he has it to spare, to the Institution itself, and by so doing obtain an equivalent in votes?

As it appears that only about one-eighth of our Lodges are represented at the Annual Festivals of our Charities, the question suggests itself,—whether there is not some special reason why so small a proportion of our brethren exert themselves on these occasions? Doubtless there is some reason, and I cannot but think that this question of pounds shillings and pence (for which there is no equivalent, except a feed—a very good thing in its way) is one cause which deters many from serving the office of Steward. If this is the case, should not some further inducement be held out to those who are willing to take this office? On this point I think “ALPHA,” in his letter in your last week's impression, has struck the proper keynote, by his suggestion that a vote should be conferred on every Steward who collects a sum of at least twenty-five guineas, leaving out the question of personal donation. A Steward would then, whilst exerting himself for the Institution he was desirous of benefitting, have the satisfaction of knowing that some advantage to himself would accrue in so doing; and I am strongly of opinion that a concession of this nature would result in a much larger number of Lodges being represented at the Annual Festivals of our three Institutions, and the funds thereby be considerably augmented.

Yours fraternally,

JOSH. TODD,

P.M. and Treasurer No. 236.

York, 24th September 1878.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Does not your correspondent "P. T." labour under a slight mistake? He says, at the conclusion of his letter last week, that the system adopted by the Masonic Charities, as to their Festivals, is almost universal in this country. It may be so in certain respects, but, as far as my knowledge goes, it varies in the most important point, viz:—who pays the piper. Certainly I cannot boast a very wide experience, but I think I could find two Charities where the expenses of the Festival are paid out of the funds thereof, to each he can name where the Stewards defray the cost out of their own pockets.

One other point suggests itself; he considers Bro. Binckes' arguments are "well nigh, if not quite unanswerable." Perhaps they are; but I do not think Bro. Binckes himself has arrived at this conclusion, for in his first letter he stated that he writes with a view of doing good to the Institutions, by arguing various matters in connection therewith.

I believe Bro. Binckes is enjoying a little rest with a view of strengthening himself for his winter campaign, and as he has promised us further of his ideas on this subject, I anxiously await his return, when we may expect him to comment on the various questions that his letters have given rise to.

I remain, yours respectfully and fraternally,

ALPHA.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Until your paper of last week reached me, I had considered that my letter to you, which was published on 24th ult., must have been very ill considered. Each of your correspondents (with the exception of ALPHA, last week) seem unanimous in abusing me in consequence thereof. I regret if what I wrote was out of place, but can assure you I wrote as I felt. Perhaps, as it turns out, it would have been as well if I had not written the last paragraph of my letter, but as it cannot now be recalled, all I will ask is for my "fault-finders" (as Bro. Norton terms them) to ignore those few lines, and for the future only argue on the other parts of my communication. It is all very well to pooh pooh the whole of my letter, because it finishes up badly, but I consider the objection I therein point out, is the principal one which affects our Charity Stewards, and at present no very conclusive argument has been urged by your correspondents to upset it. As to Bro. Binckes I have all but made up my mind to be revenged on him for his chaff by acting as Steward for his Festival next year, and if I do I will introduce myself to him as—

A STEWARD WHO HAS SERVED ONCE.

### SCRUTINEERS.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I beg to say I am *not* the "Bro. Stevens" referred to in the letters of your correspondents on the subject of Scrutineers.

Yours fraternally,

JNO. G. STEVENS,

P.M. 554 and 933.

7 Upton-place, Romford-road, near Stratford, Essex,  
25th September 1878.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In all public correspondence, especially that of an unpleasant nature, and when persons are indicated by name, the writers cannot be too particular in the designation of the person or persons involved. In a correspondence going on in your journal, between Bros. William Biggs and James Stevens, upon the subject of "Scrutineers," the former speaks of the latter simply as Bro. Stevens. Now, there are several Bro. Stevens in the Craft, and it happens that there are *two* Stevens who take an active part in elections at Freemasons' Hall, both act as "Scrutineers" when not personally interested in the election of a candidate, and both are zealous and useful Masons. Many brethren who do not deeply interest themselves in the affairs of the Order, knowing only one Bro. Stevens who interests himself in election matters, take it for granted that it is the Stevens they know who is involved in this unpleasant imputation. That Bro. is John Geeves Stevens, and the mistake has occasioned him much annoyance and pain. Will Bro. William Biggs in his future communications be good enough to correctly designate the brother or brothers against whom he may prefer a charge, and so prevent unnecessary mortification to those who are not in any degree mixed up with the transactions to which he alludes.

Yours fraternally,

JONATHAN TAYLOR, P.M. 933.

170A Fenchurch-street, E.C.  
26th September 1878.

### BRO. NORTON'S "HINTS TO HIS FAULT-FINDERS."

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As I have the honour to represent at least one of those brethren whom Bro. Jacob Norton has designated

as above, and to whom his remarks published last week are personally addressed, I trust you will grant me just a modest space in your valuable column in order that I may offer a few remarks in reply. I have a great respect for Bro. Norton, whom I had the privilege of meeting on his last visit to the old country. What I say, therefore, will be said in all friendliness of spirit, and whether he betters me in argument, or I better him, will in no wise detract from the regard in which I hold him.

In the first place, Bro. Norton must bear in mind that he who first raises an objection is the faultfinder, not he or they who reply to it. Thus, a certain statement has been accepted for, say, a century-and-a-half, and Bro. Norton comes forward and says, in his usual impetuous manner, "Oh, but that's all bosh." There and then others appear in the field, and either endorse or resent—I do not use the word in any offensive sense—his statement. A. who agrees with him is a faultfinder in the sense that he ranges himself under Bro. Norton's banner, while B. the Brother who differs, is an upholder of the ancient belief or statement, and is only a faultfinder in that he objects to Bro. Norton's. I do not find fault with Bro. Norton for raising these or similar questions—on the contrary, the more they are argued, the greater light will be thrown on them. But when we differ and I argue with him, I necessarily offer one set of reasons—for or against as the case may be—and he another; but unless he claims to be infallible in the position he advances against views which have prevailed for years, he is not justified in describing those who accept these latter as faultfinders. They only find fault with him because he began the fray by finding fault with them. This is a species of attack which is quite unworthy a disputant of Bro. Norton's calibre.

I certainly did not understand that Bro. Norton, in his endeavour to upset the received belief about Bro. Dunckerley's origin, was anxious to clear that Brother's mother from the charge of adultery. I imagined, and I think not without reason, that he was comparing the non-Masonic with the Masonic version of Dunckerley's early life and his connection with Masonry up to a certain date, the conclusion he arrived at being that the latter version was wrong. I met him by quoting a statement, described by those who received it as having been in Dunckerley's own handwriting, which was published in a later volume of the Magazine he quoted from. He admits he had not read it, and he very properly defers dealing with my arguments until he has. Now, Bro. Norton, allow me to ask if it would not have been wiser, had you ascertained whether what you had gleaned about Dunckerley was *all* that was known about him, before you set yourself to the task of finding fault with the Masonic version of that brother, &c. ? Who is the faultfinder—you who attack a statement with an incomplete knowledge of the circumstances, or I, who defend the statement out of my—I dare not say complete, but more considerable—knowledge of the same? I do not say that, after all, you may not be right, while it may be proved that I am wrong. Dunckerley died some fifty years before I was born, as the version of his birth was published in the *Freemasons' Magazine* for 1796. I cannot, of course, say if the person who forwarded that version was, or was not, palming off on the Masonic public a fictitious statement of the circumstances. Nor am I in a position to say whether the editor of the journal in question was, or was not, in collusion with the forwarder of the version. All I know is, there is the account, and in my humble opinion, what collateral evidence there is appears to confirm it. But this defence of mine, based as it is on a fuller knowledge of the subject, is not faultfinding.

I shall ask your permission, Sir, to offer farther remarks, but for the present, I have said enough to justify my observations, which were purely defensive, while it was Bro. Norton's attack which made them necessary.

I would suggest to Bro. Norton, with whom I know that I am in agreement on many matters, (1) that he must not again make the mistake of taking the field unless he has completed his armaments; (2) that I shall be happy to meet him again in argument when he has succeeded in obtaining the information he ought to have possessed before he made his attack; and (3) that whether he or I prove victorious in this wordy warfare, he has, and will have always, to speak *more Franco*, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration. He may always command my hand in the interchange of good-fellowship, and I wish he were here at this moment to test the sincerity of my statement.

Fraternally yours,  
"Q."

18th September 1878.

St. John's Mark Lodge, Time Immemorial.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, the 25th September, at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton. Present—Bros. Thos. Holmes W.M., Jas. Horrocks P.M. as S.W., Henry Greenwood J.W., Thomas Morris P. Prov. G.S.B. Sec., G. P. Brockbank P.M. Past Grand Warden Treas., W. H. Byrom Prov. G.S. as M.O., R. Whittaker P. Prov G.D. of C. S.O., John Harwood P.M. G.S.D. as J.O., Jas. Dooley S.D., John Wolstenholme I.G., Thomas Higson Tyler; Bro. Entwisle P. Prov. G.M. Lancashire. Visitors—Bros. Wall, Wadeson, Alcock Prov. G.S., W. J. Kenyon, John Alcock P. Prov. S.G.D., P.M. Ferguson, Bailey, Job H. Greenhalgh, John Mitchell. Lodge opened at 6 p.m., minutes and confirmed. The ballot was successfully taken for Bros. John Barrett, William Court, Robt. Latham, James Smith, Nathaniel Nicholson, and Henry Stead, all of St. George's Lodge 1723, Bolton, and also Wm. Bottomley of Earl Ellesmere Lodge 678, Farnmouth, and they were advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master by Bro. John Harwood, the concluding ceremony being rendered by Bro. Entwisle. Bro. Wadeson was elected a joining member. Future meetings were altered to second Thursdays in March, September, and December. The members elected Bro. Henry Greenwood J.W. as their future Master. On the motion of Bro. Brockbank, seconded by Bro. Entwisle, a grant of £5 was made to the Callender Memorial Fund, Lodge was closed at eight o'clock.

## A MASON'S DUTY.

From THE KEYSTONE.

HOW very few members of the Craft appear to fully understand or can appreciate the meaning of the above heading! Many young men enter, without giving the subject a moment's consideration, or else because their father was a Mason, or more frequently still because some boon companion unfortunately belonged to the Fraternity. Once admitted, he readily obtains a sufficient smattering of the lectures to permit him to take his second and third degrees, and then (without really knowing aught of the Blue Lodge) sends in his application to the Chapter, is accepted, and in due time *manufactured* into a Royal Arch Mason. This, however, is not his goal—his ambition soars far beyond that—he has seen a Knight Templar parade, and his friend, Jack Smith, looks so handsome in his cocked hat, with waving plumes, his baldric, his semi-military coat, his belt, his sword, *et hoc omne genus*. Yes, he has ambition, he has danced through the Symbolic Lodge, been galloped through the sublime mysteries of Capitular Masonry, and has had no time to waste on the simple symbolism of the Cryptic Rite. Oh! dear, no; the night after (possibly the same night) he forwards his petition to the Commandery, and within a month is dubbed a Knight Templar and a Knight of Malta.\* What does such a brother know of a Mason's Duty?

Perhaps some may say, "This is an exaggerated way of putting it," but we can assure them it is not. Look at figures and see at what railroad speed the degrees can be obtained—say in the Empire State. Suppose the candidate petitions a Lodge working every week, as many do, on 1st May. He is balloted for and accepted on 8th May, and the same evening receives his first degree; on 15th May, he is passed, and on the 22nd of the same month comes out a full fledged Master Mason. On the following day (23rd May) he presents his petition to the Chapter, and two weeks after obtains the Mark Degree (6th June), on 20th June passes the chair, and is received and acknowledged a Most Excellent Master, and on 4th July finds himself a Royal Arch Mason. Next day his application is in the Commandery, and allowing that that body only meets once a month he is, on the 2nd August, admitted to the Asylum and turned out a Knight of the Temple. Thus in less than three months a candidate might in the State of New York obtain all the degrees of the York Rite, and also those of the Commandery. The system of thus rushing candidates through the various bodies is worse than a mistake; it is an injustice to the applicant and an injury to the Craft. Such being the case, we cannot wonder at so many young men neglecting the Lodge and attending the Commandery alone. We have not one word to say against the Templar organization, except that we think it would be far better if there were some general rule, the same as that adopted by the Great Priory of Canada, to the effect that no candidate should be admitted within the portals of the Asylum unless he has been a Master Mason at least one year, and a Royal Arch six months; by such a system the brother as he advanced would learn to appreciate the beauties of the rich symbolism of the Lodge and comprehend the grandeur of the mysteries of the Holy Royal Arch, and *once understanding them* he would perceive that a Mason's Duty is not a thing to be worn one day and cast aside the next, to be paraded before the public on festive occasions and hidden at other times in his most secret closet.

This constant eagerness to obtain degrees has done much to keep in the back ground the real objects of the Craft. We do not wish the reader to understand by that that we are opposed to the higher degrees; on the contrary, we have always held that every Brother has the right to take as many degrees and ally himself to as many rites as he pleases, and moreover maintain that no rite has the power to say to its members, you shall not take such and such degrees. What we wish to impress upon the reader is this, that after once admitting a candidate, we should feel it our duty to thoroughly *verse him in one degree before he is allowed to take another*, and we mean by this, not simply teaching him parrot-fashion a few set questions and answers (which probably will be useless to him in another jurisdiction) but instructing him in the objects sought to be impressed upon the mind, in that degree and the duties involved upon him in passing through its mysteries. In no other way can the ordinary brother comprehend "a Mason's Duty." If such a course were generally adopted the unseemly bickerings and disgraceful differences that at times spring up between members of the Craft would certainly be lessened. Then, too, as the Brother advanced he would be able to form a just estimate of the value and merits of every degree, and be in a position to properly appreciate and comprehend the various claims of the different rites.

A Mason's duty extends far beyond the Lodge room, Chapter and Asylum. Of course it is his duty to attend the various bodies to which he belongs as regularly as he can, and he should make every effort to become conversant with the ritual and esoteric portions of the ceremonies; he should also make it a point to study the history and master the jurisprudence of the Order. These certainly are his duties, but there are higher and nobler ones still, and they should be carefully observed. How often do we hear a Brother thoughtlessly invoke the name of The Most High on every trivial occasion, and nail as it were every passing remark with an oath or a curse! The excuse being, "Oh! it is habit." It is a Mason's Duty to warn gently, kindly and fraternally such an one of the awful responsibility he assumes in daring to call upon His Maker to witness every trifling statement he may make. He has been taught in his Lodge room that he is never to mention the name of God "except with that reverence due from the creature to the Creator." Let his Brother warn him in time

\* NOTE.—According to the regulations of the Great Priory of Canada, the applicant for the Templar Grade must be a Master Mason of two years' standing, and a Royal Arch Companion for six months.

and by example and precept persuade him to give up the pernicious habit, a habit degrading to his manhood, wicked in itself, and vulgar in every sense of the word.

Again, we note the demon Liquor leading our members at times to the very brink of destruction; we have seen the noblest and best fall a victim to its snares; we have known great and good men yield and finally sink beneath its alluring influence. Here a brother can step in and aid, and help, and watch over and assist and guide, and perform in truth and earnestness, a Mason's Duty. Of course, Freemasonry does not pretend to be a temperance society, and we trust never will be. The majority of its members are not teetotalers; but when Whisky has seized within its grip a Brother, no effort should be spared to rescue him from his fatal grasp. The task is a difficult one; but it is here that we should strain every nerve and exert every effort to *save*—not only to save him, the unfortunate fallen one, but his wife, his little ones, yes, and his very soul. Drinking is a mania with many, as irresistible as the contagion of fever or the virus of small-pox; yet, by patient care and watchfulness, the attacks may be warded off, lessened or shortened. Every Mason should feel it his duty, nay, his privilege, to strive to save a Brother under these circumstances; and all should remember it is *not to be done* by Lodge discipline, suspension and expulsion. It can only be accomplished by kindness and brotherly love, commingled with the truest and purest charity. How often would we find, if we carefully followed up the *cause* of such a brother falling, that it was financial difficulty—actual want. It is easy to say, "He could apply to the Lodge for aid." How glibly the affluent member can dilate upon this topic! Few, however, who once have been in good circumstances, will (unless compelled by the most dire circumstances) reveal their wants and sufferings. No, it is the Mason's Duty to quietly discover these things for himself, and then at once assist the family of his Brother with the actual necessities of life, and at once set to work with others to secure employment for him. By so doing, a Brother exemplifies the teachings of the Lodge-room, does credit to the Craft and honour to himself—and yet he has only done his duty.

We might, if space permitted, dilate upon this subject *ad infinitum*. A Mason's Duty is never fully accomplished until he returns to that Mother Earth from whom he sprang. He will find, which ever way he turns, that there is work before him—Brethren in sickness, widows in distress, orphans in penury. If he is true to his vows he can accomplish much, and win for himself, when summoned before the Supreme Grand Master, a seat near the Grand East in the Grand Lodge above.

ROBERT RAMSAY.

ORILLIA, ONTARIO.

## LOST MY INTEREST.

"I HAVE lost my interest in Masonry," said a brother of the mystic tie to us a short time since, and we at once resolved to investigate the philosophy of his aberrations.

Why is it, we would ask, that so many men take the solemn obligations of the mystic tie, and then pass out from the sacred precincts of the Lodge room as if there were no cable-tow to bind them to the fellowship of the Craft, and no moral influence to hold them to its prestige? That hundreds so act will be admitted in every jurisdiction. They take the degrees, and in most instances at first seem well pleased. The simplicity of the ritualistic lessons impressed them, and the sacredness of the mystic obligations taught them that the institution was one of fraternity and confidence, of equality and equitable benevolence. Their inferences were fair, because they were legitimate, and it is not contrary to the usual convictions that they had such impressions. It is scarcely possible for any one who is of good report and comes well recommended to pass through the ordeal of Masonic adoption without feeling the moral pressure that the Society is one of the highest in fraternal ties and brotherly sympathies. It is this solemn and vivid conviction that leads them to believe that personal infallibility should mark all of their fellowship and dealings, and when they learn that their Masonic brethren are only men of like passions with themselves they are disappointed. It is the weakness of humanity, not of Masonry itself, that causes this destruction of confidence which leads men to say, "I have lost my interest." It is not right to blame an organization of pure principles, of high moral tendencies, with the personal delinquencies of its members, which is so often done. Indeed, it is just here that most of these brethren lose their interest in Masonry. It is here that they see those defects which wean them away from the Lodge room, and from their confidence in Masonic fellowship. They see in more or less of the members, coldness and fraternal indifference, which belong to the outside world, and the result is they retire from the association with mortified feelings of disgust and disappointment. Many of these aberrations no doubt grow out of the spirit and manner of conducting Lodges, for it is not always the case that the best men are placed in the governing offices of a Lodge, and even where this is the case, the thoughtless, not to say illegal action of the Lodge itself often creates confusion among the brethren and drives many from their Masonic devotion for all life.

Some Lodges get up a bad feeling in electing their officers. They show an undue zeal in pushing some men forward, and they fail frequently in treating with generous feelings such as are backward and unassuming. They have the right to expect a Lodge room to be a place of confidential kindredship, of free and social fellowship, but they often find it cold and formal, selfish and exclusive in its operations, and not unfrequently they have seen brethren that were poor, suspended, and even expelled for non-payment of dues; which was a poor compliment to Masonic charity. Failing thus to find their expectations in the Lodge room, where unity, peace and harmony should distinguish every meeting, they drop out and become cold in

all of their Masonic interests. Out of doors, on the streets, and in the affairs of life, they find that Masonry is nothing to them. They receive no favors from it, but, on the other hand, they are deceived and wronged and treated meanly by some who wear the badge and who profess to be Masons, but who have not even the smell of Masonry about them.

The fact is many men who have passed the ordeal of Masonic graduation have failed to measure up to its requisitions. They are too weak to take the steps, and too ignorant or careless to study the groundwork of its personal and relative obligations. Some men are so filled with selfishness, and so intent on their own interests, that they cannot measure up to anything that is good, or true, or honourable, no matter what society they may join, and therefore there is sifting to be done among Masons as well as among "other sinners."

To those who have lost their interest in the strength of the mystic cable, we might say, courage, brothers! Stand firm. Let your motto be—

"Living friendly, feeling friendly,  
Acting fairly to all men;  
Seeking to do that to others  
They may do to us again.  
Hating no man, scorning no man,  
Wrongs no man by word or deed;  
But forbearing, soothing, serving,  
Thus to live, and this your creed."

## CONSERVATISM OF FREEMASONRY.

FROM THE MASONIC REVIEW.

WE live in the most thoroughly iconoclastic age the world ever saw, and the most incontinent and persistent image breakers are the people of this country. The silver and mirk of age afford no protection, and the most sacred things are as rudely handled as the rest. Even "Masonic Landmarks" are called in question, and the tinsel of more idealistic workmen, harmless in itself, is in danger of being substituted, and finally admitted as an essential part.

But Masonry is of necessity conservative. Its Lodges, Chapters, Councils, and Commanderies are all sacred conservatories. It must not thrust itself into the path of progress, it was never intended to be aggressive, but it must preserve the charts of the sea on which the ship is riding—it must keep the compass boxed and in order, and sit as a pilot at the helm, or even courageous and strong thinkers will be like the bold youth that attempted to drive the chariot of Aurora; only ruin and disaster will reward their rash courage.

The attritions of thought and the jousts of the philosophers are not to be condemned, or discouraged, but Masonic Lodges are not to become their arenas. Masonry is not a discoverer or an inventor, but a preserver. We but repeat our history when we say: Theology divides into schools; and sects contend for rituals and forms; reformers rowl the sides of bonny hobbies; charity weeps in the closet, while bigotry holds the reins and claims the heritage. Political parties divide the commonwealth; hungry spoilsmen, like cormorants, straggle for office and prey upon the country—ambition, with fiery eyes, mounts the topmost waves, while demagogues step to the front and push statesman aside—patriotism, with blanched face, sits in the shadow of despair, and revolution drives the ploughshare of destruction through the foundations of the State, and it lies like a ruined temple. Men of science extol their themes, and loudly proclaim their discoveries; from the mountebank, with his patent soap and limber-jack, on the street corner, to the profound professor in his chair, and from his rostrum, while they recognize only ignorance or enmity as the animus of all who question their conclusions.

Not from their devotions—not from the noble tasks of government, not from the intense pursuit of knowledge and discovery would we recall them, but from errors and narrowness; we would somewhere find a conservatory for the real and well-defined in every department; and save for the people and for the coming generations the genuine and the useful, to enrich, elevate, adorn, and happify them for all time and also for eternity.

No one who has examined into the rituals and symbolism of Masonry, can fail to see that certain well-defined ideas or doctrines of religion lie at its very basis, and constitute a large proportion of its substance. Particularly is this true of the first three degrees.

At this time, and in this country, is this conservatism of the utmost—indeed of incalculable value. In our zeal to be liberal we must remember that there are certain things that do not belong to us—that it would be a crime to give them away. They are rare treasures, entrusted to us by heaven, for Divine purposes, and can not be diverted and squandered without robbing both God and man! Only a savage could trample costly jewels into the street like common stones! Masonry is set for the keeping, not for the "liberally" giving away of these treasures to license or capricious prejudice.

Even within her sacred walls our French neighbours have committed that grand offence the act of reckless suicide; but cosmopolitan Masonry has enough virtue to disown the crime, and the clubs also, which ceased to be Lodges when they committed it? No more mischievous notion has ever entered the Masonic sanctuary than that occasional fungus folly, that the essential and principal part of Masonry is its social—or club-room feature. Should this notion ever prevail, the jurisdiction recognizing it would immediately become "spurious." The single great truth of the Entered Apprentice, which meets him at the threshold and teaches him the Divine existence, and Providence, and his personal dependance and helplessness, is of infinitely more value than all the social features connected with it, and which I would by no means underrate.

But, more particularly let us consider our own—our individual and local Masonic obligations. Our obligations to the over-conservatism

which is blind and stnborn as Saturn in the fable, who becoming tired of the society of Uranus only, resorted to creating, and made an oyster, and went on making oysters for a thousand years, until, at last, disgusted and dissatisfied, he created Japiter. His fear became such, that all nature froze, the things that had been made went backward, and to save the world, Japiter slew his father Saturn. Equally from Jupiter the radical—the reformer, as from Saturn the over-conservative, true conservatism—such conservatism as our rites and symbols teach us, must Masonry be a saviour. Emerson tells us that "Reform in its antagonism inclines to asinine resistance—to kick with hoofs; it runs to egotism and self-conceit, to unnatural refining and elevation, which ends in hypocrisy and sensual reaction." For Emerson, this is unusual candour, but it is so truthful that it is continuously illustrated and confirmed in our sight. From the triple league of Saturn, Night, and Fate, as well as from Jupiter, Phoebus, and Uranus, Masonry must be our true Palladium. By wise men it was so designed, and for this end Providence has wonderfully fostered it.

The Bible is assailed again, with all the virulence of former days; and with the keener satire and harsher denunciations that come from better and more general learning, society is also menaced by a most debasing form of communistic socialism, which would produce every where, as it did in France, less than a century ago, and at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, a reign of terror, under which virtue became a crime, learning and culture a disgrace, property the legitimate prey of thieves and loafers, and piety a sure and unchanging death-warrant.

If the law is gone, there can be no law-breaker. If the standard and touchstone of virtue is thrown aside, wrong is unknown, and license and liberty are one and the same thing; society is in the presence of most imminent dangers where Divine authority is ignored and religious ideas set aside. It should be known that all forms of civilization owe their origin to religious ideas, and hold their control over the public mind only in proportion to the extent and controlling power of them. Equally must Masonry maintain the truths of science and general culture. Astronomy, Geometry, Architecture, Logic, Rhetoric, and the fine arts have their place, and all their acquisitions only add harmonious members to the family of religious and moral truths which Masonry symbolizes and defends. There can be no disagreement, although there may be difficulty in the efforts of unskilled minds to trace and comprehend the harmony. The truths of both science and religion are to be treasured by us, and neither to be held responsible for the failures of any of the Craft to comprehend or illustrate them.

Thus Masonry will become a strong barrier against superstition, whether amongst Roman Catholics, Protestants, Communists or Scientific Materialists—a vice from which no name or class is entirely exempt. Principles are stronger than societies—stronger than the State. They last while generations, assemblies and senates grow old, moulder and decay. We are only their custodians for a time. If we pollute and defile them, reformers must arise to wash away the stains we have made, and in whose eyes our depraved and dying fame will be only infamy. Let truth become stronger, virtue brighter, goodness more enlarged for our handling, for our custody and commerce with them! Let us not be content to write our mementoes in fading violet, but engrave our stubborn virtues and enlarged experience with mallet and chisel on tressel-boards of adamant, on signet and capstone of marble and brass! It will be more tedious work than to flaunt a banner, beat a drum and raise a shout, the chaff of frivolous minds, but it will become the heritage of immortality, the work of a Divine and eternal philosophy! becoming our pretensions and our opportunities, and a blessing more enduring than marble and brass, and more valuable than purest gems.

It is well known that nothing adds so much to the appearance as a good hat. Now, hats may look well, but they may be far from a comfort to the wearer. We have lately worn a newly-patented ventilating one, sold by Messrs. Lewis F. Marsh and Co., of Castle-street, Bristol. At this time of the year, when the weather is usually close and oppressive, any system that will give coolness and add comfort to the wearer of a silk hat must be a boon to the public. There are several good ventilated hats in the market. This one, which, we understand, gives great satisfaction, consists of forming slits at the junction of the body and the brim, at the forehead part, and fitting flat tubes to same within the hat, which are carried up to about the level of the top of the leather. The crown being also ventilated, this admits of a current of air passing freely through the interior of the hat. In difference it makes scarcely half a size, the bodies being made slightly full. The lower mouths of the tube are screened by the band, the weavings of the lower part being made open to allow the air to pass to the tubes. The patent was secured by the firm in April last. To those of our readers who like to keep their heads cool we say,—Examine Messrs. Lewis F. Marsh & Co.'s Patent Ventilating Hats.

## NOTICE.—BACK NUMBERS.

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**Bro. ALDERMAN HADLEY Chairman.****NOTICE TO MEMBERS.**—The Subscription from 31st July 1878 to 31st July 1879 is now payable.

It is intended to admit a few more members without Entrance Fee at the present rate of Subscription, viz. £5 5s for Town Members, and £3 3s for Country Members. The Club premises are being improved so as to increase the accommodation already afforded to members and to Masonic Lodges.

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The Case is strongly recommended by the following Brethren:—R. W. Bros. W. W. B. BEACH M.P. P.G.M. Hants and Isle of Wight; \* Sir. J. H. JOHNSON, Shakespeare Lodge, No. 99, the Priory, St. Osyth, Essex; \* E. JOHNSON, V.P. Farringdon House, Exeter; C. H. WATERS P.M. Grand Stewards Lodge, Buckingham Palace Road, London; BETH, New Concord Lodge, No. 813, 63 Red Lion Street, Holborn; S. HARMAN, Headings House, Palmers Green, Southgate; E. W. DAVIS P.M. 95 and 172 P.Z. 554, 318 High Holborn W.C.; \* R. T. TEBBS Marylebone Lodge 1,305, 21 Wellington Road, St. John's Wood; \* G. GARD PYE P.P.G.S. of W. Essex, P.M. Angel Lodge No. 51, Bank Buildings, Colchester; FRED A. COLE P.P.G. Registrar P.M. Angel Lodge No. 51, St. Botolph's, Colchester; W. GRIGGS P.M. Lodge of Hope No. 433, Brightlingsea; W. BRAGG P.M. Lodge of Hope No. 433, Brightlingsea; W. BALUS Lodge of Hope No. 433, Tendring, Colchester; \* J. E. WISEMAN P.P.G.A.D.C. P.M. and Secretary No. 433, Brightlingsea; THOS. J. RALLING I.P.M. Angel Lodge No. 51, P.G. Sec. Essex, Essex Standard Office Colchester.

*Proxies will be thankfully received by the Brethren opposite whose names a \* is placed, or they may be sent to Mrs. DAY, Great Clacton Green, Colchester.***DUKE OF CONNAUGHT LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 1524,**

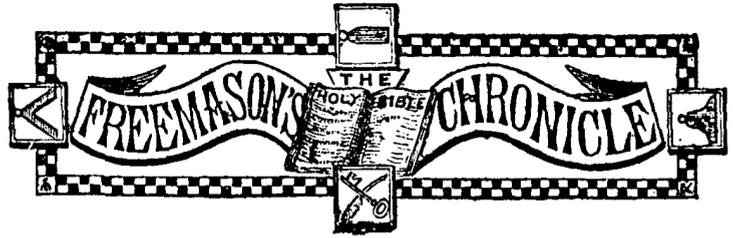
HAVELOCK TAVERN, ALBION ROAD, DALSTON.

**T**HE ANNUAL SUPPER will take place on Wednesday, 9th of October, at eight o'clock precisely. The chair will be taken by Bro. B. Meyer, W.M. of the Mother Lodge. Tickets, 4s each, can be had of Bro. E. Dietrich, Hon. Sec., 106 Forest Road, Dalston.**THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.****A Weekly Record of Masonic Intelligence. Sanctioned by the Grand Lodge of England.****T**HE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE will be supplied direct from the Office, on receipt of Post Office Order for 13s 6d, this will include postage for 12 months. Intending Subscribers should forward their full Addresses to prevent mistakes.**SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.**Per Page... .. £8 0 0  
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67 BARBICAN, E.C.

**OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.**

**O**N Sunday H.R.H. the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Queen at Balmoral, where he remained to luncheon. He afterwards drove to Invercauld House, on a visit to Col. Farquharson, and the party on Monday and Tuesday enjoyed some sport among the deer of the neighbouring forest. In the evening of the latter day His Royal Highness again visited Balmoral Castle, and dined with the Queen. H.R.H. the Princess of Wales left Calais on Tuesday, accompanied by her three daughters, and arrived in London the same evening. The following day the Royal party left for Abergeldie Castle. H.R.H. Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived, on a visit to Her Majesty the Queen, on Monday, and, together with the Duke of Connaught, has devoted a part of his time to deer-stalking.

On Tuesday particulars were published in London of the failure of the English Mission to Cabul. It appears that our Envoy was stopped at the Khyber Pass, and, notwithstanding his protests, and his having warned the Afghan general in command there that the act would be regarded as the act of Shere Ali himself, he was obliged to return to Jumrood, the mission subsequently withdrawing to Peshawur. A special meeting of the Viceroy's Council was at once summoned. General Roberts, the commandant of the frontier forces, has started for Peshawur with secret orders, and large bodies of troops are concentrating on the frontier. It seems all but certain that an occupation of Afghanistan will ensue, as there is little chance of an apology being sent for the affront thus offered to the English nation.

At the Woolwich inquest on Friday an engineer was examined as to the state of the engines of the Princess Alice at the time of the collision so far as could be judged from their present condition, and some other witnesses having been brought forward, the inquiry was adjourned until Wednesday, when further witnesses were examined on behalf of the London Steamboat Company. Their case being closed, the captain of the Bywell Castle was called, and gave evidence as to the capabilities and course of his vessel. His examination was continued on Thursday, and important evidence given. He stated that his vessel was not driven astern until fifteen minutes after the accident, and that the Princess Alice was cut in two pieces by the collision. After cross-examination of this witness, the Court was adjourned. The expense incurred by the Woolwich parish officials in connection with the work arising from this disaster is reckoned at upwards of £1200, and steps are being taken to obtain repayment of this amount from the county magistrates.

The work of pumping out the water from the Abercarn Colliery was commenced on Friday, but was impeded on Saturday in consequence of the pumps becoming choked with earth. Arrangements were then made to raise the water in tanks by means of the lifting apparatus, and now operations are being successfully carried on. Great distress is being felt in the district, and earnest appeals are being made for relief. On Friday, £1,000 was voted to the fund by the Monmouthshire and South Wales Collieries Association, while in various parts of the country subscription lists are being actively circulated, with, we hope, satisfactory results. Up to the present time £16,000 has been received at the Mansion House on behalf of the sufferers, which sum includes an amount of 50 guineas from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

The up Scotch express of the Midland Railway Company came into collision with a goods train at Holbeck Junction, near Leeds, on Wednesday morning. Great damage was done to the rolling stock, one engine and eight empty trucks being forced off the line, thereby destroying a bridge. One of the trucks fell into the roadway beneath.

Fortunately no injury occurred to any of the passengers or servants of the company.

At an inquest on the body of a domestic servant who died suddenly in the House of Detention, while under remand on a charge of theft, the jury returned a verdict that death had been accelerated by the insufficiency of the prison diet.

An explosion of blasting powder occurred in the St. Gothard Tunnel, on Wednesday, by which ten workmen were killed and a large number terribly injured.

Mount Vesuvius was in a state of eruption on Saturday night. The crater is reported to be nearly full of lava, and the activity of the eruption continues to increase.

The Austrians, who are beginning to realise the cost of their expedition in Bosnia—over which it is estimated they are spending no less than half a million of florins daily—are expected to issue a new credit of forty millions of florins. On Monday news was sent from Vienna of the capture of Livno, the last remaining stronghold of Western Bosnia, which by this step has at last been completely subjugated by the Austrians. Their troops have also been most successful in other parts, completely routing the insurgents, who were stationed at Senkovics, and occupying various positions in the line of march. The Hungarians are strongly protesting against the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which they consider as fatal for the Hungarian nation. A meeting is to be held on Sunday, when various resolutions will be submitted, condemning the policy of the Government. It is officially stated that the Austrians have now completed the pacification of Herzegovina, and that authorities have been appointed throughout the country. A telegram from Cyprus describes the health of the troops as unsatisfactory. At Dali, out of a force of 2622 men, four hundred are in hospital, or at light duty, or convalescent. A grand military parade took place at Cassel, on Friday, the Emperor William being among those present. At midnight, on Monday, the Emperor of Russia embarked on board the royal yacht "Livadia," and proceeded to Sebastopol, where he reviewed the Russian troops who have returned from Turkey. From the United States no very encouraging news is received with regard to the yellow fever epidemic. The disease continues its ravages unabated in some of the towns, but in others a slight diminution in the number of cases is reported.

A medal has been adjudged to the Religious Tract Society at the Paris Exhibition. The terms of the award have not yet been made public, but it is understood to be for the excellence, cheapness, and beneficial tendency of that Society's publications.

The Provincial Grand Lodge for North and East Yorkshire will be held, under the banner of the Constitutional Lodge, No. 294, at Beverley, on Thursday, the 10th of October.

The installation meeting of the Royal Alfred Lodge, No. 780, will take place this day (Friday) at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge; full report in our next.

#### CITY OF LONDON ORCHESTRAL UNION.

THE First Evening Concert of the season was given in the Albion Hall, London Wall, E.C., on Wednesday, 25th September. The programme comprised the following pieces for instrumentalists, and the excellent manner in which they were rendered by the band evidenced that a wise selection had been made:—1. Overture—"Zauberflöte," Mozart; 2. Ave Maria, for orchestra, Schubert; 3. Liebesliedchen—"The Tempest," Tanbert; 4. Symphony in C (No 7)—"Adagio—Minuetto—Trio," Haydn; 5. Waltz—"Traume auf dem Ocean," Gungl; 6. Overture—"Nabucco," Verdi; 7. Grand Duo—"Antony and Cleopatra," Riviere; 8. "Ugo, Conte di Parigi," Donizetti; 9. War March of the Priests—"Athalie," Mendelssohn. We hardly know, where everything passed off so much to the satisfaction of the audience, how to particularise any piece specially for praise; still we cannot refrain from noting our unqualified admiration of the way Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 8 were rendered, the Solo for Clarinet—Mr. Hobbs—being especially deserving of notice. Bro. G. T. H. Seddon, who is the conductor, must be congratulated on the ability displayed by the artistes under his control. We thank him—as we believe will all who attended—for introducing us to so talented a vocalist as Miss Helen Heath, who during the evening sang, with great feeling, four songs—viz., "Marsu-rite," "Jenny of the Mill," "She wore a wreath of roses," and "Once upon a time," the two latter of which she was induced to repeat. Mr. Simmons also sang two buffo songs.

#### SIR MICHAEL SHAW STEWART AND THE GRAND MASTERSHIP OF SCOTLAND.

We extract the following correspondence from the Scotsman:—

##### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Ardgowan, 19th September 1878.

SIR,—I observe in the Scotsman to-day a statement that Mr. Inglis declines to be nominated for the Grand Mastership, "in consequence of the expressed desire of the present Grand Master, Sir M. R. Shaw Stewart, to retain office for another year."

I have not been consulted in any way by Mr. Inglis or his friends, nor have I expressed any desire to be re-elected. I have been made aware lately that there is a very strong wish on the part of a large number of Freemasons, amongst whom are those most influential in the Craft, that I should retain for the present the office of Grand Master, and this for reasons which, I believe, are as well known to Mr. Inglis as they are to me.

You have been authorised to make a statement on a public matter in which my position is incorrectly described, and unwilling as I am to write about myself, I must request you will have the goodness to correct the statement.

I am, &c. M. R. SHAW STEWART.

Torsoyce, Stow, 20th September 1878.

SIR,—I observe with regret a letter in your impression of to-day from Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, in which he states that he has not expressed any desire to be re-elected Grand Master, adding, "I have been made aware lately that there is a very strong wish on the part of a large number of Freemasons, amongst whom are those most influential in the Craft, that I should retain for the present the office of Grand Master, and this for reasons which, I believe, are as well known to Mr. Inglis as they are to myself."

These reasons Sir Michael does not mention, and they are unknown to me. I declined the requisition of nearly 500 members of the Craft from all quarters of Scotland to be put in nomination for the chair solely from a desire to avoid unpleasant and unseemly discussion in Grand Lodge; but if Sir Michael believes that his re-election is desired by "those most influential in the Craft," I am quite willing to abide the result of a scrutiny of our respective requisitions. This public controversy I would have deprecated, but it has been forced upon me.

I am, &c. HENRY INGLIS.

SIR,—Since Sir Michael Shaw Stewart deems it necessary—and, it is to be presumed, proper—to disclaim any desire on his part to continue in the position of Grand Master Mason after next election, there can be no impropriety, Masonic or otherwise, in thus publicly considering the issues raised by his letter in your paper of Friday last. With all deference, it may not be out of place to point out to Sir Michael that the simplest and only real way to give effect to his very creditable avowal would be to decline to stand. That he "expressed" his intention to retire from an office which he has already held for five years (although as a rule its occupants have never held it for more than two, or at most three, years), and did so in a communication published at his own request last month, is an undisputed fact; and had he not done so the candidature of Bro. Henry Inglis would never have been undertaken. No sooner was the requisition to Mr. Inglis circulated, however, than a counter-requisition was started to Sir Michael by a committee who, along with it, issued a circular in which they express a "hope" that he "may be induced to remain in his exalted position," and call a meeting in Glasgow, mainly for the purpose of promoting his re-election. In a second circular, previous to the meeting, this committee say, in regard to Sir Michael—"We are enabled to state that, not from personal motives, but for the good of the cause, he is prepared to hold office for another term." At the meeting it was stated by one of the committee (according to a daily newspaper) that "members of the Order had been erroneously led to believe that the present Grand Master, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, intended to retire from office," and much more was said to the same purpose. If Sir Michael was aware that that meeting was to be held—and that he was there can be no manner of doubt—why did he not then announce that he was not desirous to be re-elected? and, unless he is unknowingly a tool in the hands of an unauthorised committee, or virtually a participator in their proceedings, why has he not repudiated their action and contradicted their statements as above specified?

In his letter, Sir Michael says, that he has "not been consulted in any way by Mr. Inglis or his friends," but it may be asked if Mr. Inglis and his friends would have properly recognised what was due to themselves had they consulted even Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., after the groundless aspersions and base imputations which were unsparingly and most indecently cast upon Brother Inglis at the meeting which was held in Sir Michael's interest, as reported in the public press? It does not appear that Sir Michael has in any way reproved those who at that meeting most unjustly traduced a distinguished brother, of whose good offices he has repeatedly so far availed himself as to depute him to preside upon the Throne of Grand Lodge when he himself could not attend in his place; and it is certain that he has not exhibited the same refined scrupulousness in seizing the first or any opportunity of vindicating the character of that brother when assailed in his absence that he has displayed in shielding himself from being supposed to "desire" an office which he seems resolved to hold, or at least has expressed his "willingness" to accept, if the statement of his committee is to be accepted.

Sir Michael further says, in his letter, that he has "been made aware lately that there is a very strong wish among Freemasons that he should retain for the present the office of Grand Master." Of course,

considering his many estimable qualities, this is only what might be expected; at the same time it is a question how far this may or may not be owing to the fact that he is already in possession of the office, and that it is felt that it would be uncourteous and ungracious, as well as unusual, to indicate even remotely that he should retire from office, especially when it has been ascertained that he is disposed to retain it. This circumstance was no doubt duly appreciated by Brother Inglis in his wise and magnanimous resolution to decline the requisition presented to him by some five hundred members of the Grand Lodge, who pledged themselves to support him, and who would have done so, even had he gone the length of contesting the chair. That equal weight is not attached to this view by at least some of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart's supporters is evident judging by the means which have, in some instances, been used to obtain votes for him—means which it is certain he would be the first to condemn were they known to him, even although his retention of the Masonic throne were dependent upon their adoption and employment on his behalf.

I am, &c. No FACTION.

Edinburgh, 21st September 1878.

SIR,—It is much to be regretted that the election of Grand Master should be made the subject of controversy in the newspapers, as it interests only a limited class of the community, and not the public generally. In your paper of Thursday a paragraph appeared to the effect that Mr. Inglis had declined to accede to a requisition, signed by about 500 members, to allow himself to be nominated Grand Master, "in consequence of the expressed desire" of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart to retain office for another year. As no one would believe that the *Scotsman* said they were authorized to make a statement which they had no authority for making, your information must necessarily have come either from Mr. Inglis's friends or from himself, and as Sir Michael Shaw Stewart's name was introduced, he was in a manner compelled to contradict the statement made if it were incorrect. He did accordingly deny most emphatically that he had ever expressed any desire on the subject. He has been requested to continue in office, and he puts his services at the disposal of the Grand Lodge if the members desire to retain them. This should have ended the controversy, but apparently it has not, as there are two letters in to-day's *Scotsman* on the subject. Now it appears to me that the matter lies in a nutshell, and is scarcely worth writing about. Mr. Inglis says he has about 500 requisitionists asking him to be elected Grand Master. If this be so, and they all vote for him, then he has more than an absolute majority, and he would certainly be elected. But he says he has declined to come forward because Sir Michael Shaw Stewart has expressed a desire to retain office for another year. Sir Michael says he has done no such thing, and that he has no desire either the one way or the other. Mr. Inglis has therefore called out before he was hurt, but no great harm is done. Let him now go on and try the question in the usual way. We will then see how many of his 500 requisitionists are qualified voters, and will attend and vote. It is quite true that a good many signed the requisition under a total misapprehension, but they afterwards withdrew their signatures, and the requisition at the time your paragraph appeared was melting away like snow off a dyke. If we are to have a contest for the chair, let us have it now, when both sides are prepared, and be done with it. One thing is certain, Mr. Inglis will never be Grand Master of Scotland without it, and if he can really rely on anything approaching to 500 voters he should try it now. It is not worth while noticing your second correspondent's remarks about Mr. Inglis's declination being a graceful act, as evidently Sir Michael Shaw Stewart does not so regard it. Talking of graceful acts may do very well for the general public, but it won't seriously impress the members of the Grand Lodge. If Mr. Inglis does not now come forward they will put their own interpretation on his reasons, and rely upon it their interpretation will be the correct one.

I am, &c. W. S.

20th September 1878.

SIR—I observe in your issue of to-day a letter from Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Grand Master Mason, and much regret that a brother occupying such a distinguished office should have initiated a correspondence in your columns on Masonic matters, knowing, as he must, that there exist other ways and means whereby he is enabled to make known to the Craft (who alone have an interest) his sentiments on all subjects relating to its affairs. I greatly deprecate his action in thus writing you, and am all the more strongly convinced that a change in the occupancy of the Masonic Throne would be desirable, and when I mention that out of the 750 certificated members of the Grand Lodge nearly 500, from all parts of Scotland, are enthusiastic in their wish to see the Depute Grand Master in that position, it is clear that I am not by any means singular in my desire; while the graceful manner in which Mr. Inglis has refrained from acceding to the wishes of his numerous supporters, and thereby to allow "the man in possession" another to his many years in office, has more than ever commended the Depute Grand Master to the fraternal esteem and respect of his "friends."

I am, &c. R. W. MASTER.

23rd September 1878.

SIR—"W. S." in his letter of to-day, states, in reference to the requisition to Mr. Inglis, "it is quite true that a good many signed the requisition under a total misapprehension, but they afterwards withdrew their signatures, and the requisition, at the time your paragraph appeared, was melting away like snow off a dyke." As a member of the committee formed to promote Mr. Inglis's election, I have to state that the requisition, signed by about 500 Masons, was sent to him on Saturday the 14th inst., and that he wrote declining it on the 16th inst. At that date only four of the requisitionists had with-

drawn. Since then other five have done so—two of them by letters received this morning, a week after they received notice that their requisition was declined.

"W. S." also states that many signed the requisition under "total misapprehension." He does not say what that misapprehension was. But the official circular of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart's party states it to be an "erroneous impression" that he "intended retiring." If he did not intend to retire from office he surely "desired" to remain; and the denial now made of that desire is of questionable accuracy.

But we are told that the "most influential in the Craft" wish Sir Michael to retain office. It would appear from the composition of his Edinburgh committee that there existed a great dearth of those "most influential" Masons, for to swell out the Edinburgh committee list names are imported from Glasgow, Dublin, Peterhead, and other places, and the names of others than members of Grand Lodge are added. The list is also conspicuous by the absence of the name of the Provincial Grand Master of Glasgow, and the many other familiar names one is accustomed to find surrounding the Grand Throne. Indeed, I presume that by the "most influential in the Craft" is meant the few Conservative Peers and M.P.'s whose Masonic bones it is desired to revitalise on this occasion. None of them have been in Grand Lodge for years. Of the Masters of the twenty-four Masonic Lodges in and around Edinburgh, only six are found supporters of Sir Michael, and of these six, one is his own brother.

The truth is, that in this matter Sir Michael, from a desire to remain in office—no; we are told that that is an incorrect expression, and I won't therefore use it—but, to use the words of his committee, from an intention not to retire, has allowed himself to be made the "catspaw" of the Glasgow faction in their desire to prevent the election of Mr. Inglis to an office the duties of which, in the usual absence of Grand Masters, he has most satisfactorily for years generally discharged.

I am, &c. P. G. MASTER.

## CONSECRATIONS.

**St. Thomas's Chapter, No. 142.**—This Chapter was consecrated on Wednesday night, at the Cannon-street Hotel, by Comps. J. Hervey, H. G. Buss, the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, and Jas. Terry. The oration was delivered by Comp. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford. After the consecration of the Chapter Comps. H. C. Levander, G. A. Rooks, and J. W. Lambert were installed as the three Principals, and the other Officers having been appointed, the Chapter was closed, and the members and visitors dined together. Letters of apology for inability to attend were received from Sir Albert Woods (Garter), Professor Erasmus Wilson, Colonel Shadwell Clerke, and Captain N. G. Philips.

**Kensington Lodge, No. 1767.**—This Lodge was consecrated on 20th inst., at the Courtfield Hotel, Earl's-court, Kensington. The ceremony was performed by the Grand Secretary of England, Bro. John Hervey, who was assisted by Bro. Thomas Fenn Past Grand Deacon, Bro. Bryett Past Grand Superintendent of Works, Berks and Bucks, and the Rev. Ambrose W. Hall M.A. Past Provincial Senior Grand Warden of Surrey. The oration was delivered by the Rev. Ambrose W. Hall. After the Lodge was consecrated, Bro. George Read, a Past Master of the Zetland Lodge, No. 511, was installed as first Worshipful Master of the Lodge; and the Officers for the year having been appointed and invested, votes of thanks were given to the consecrating Officers, who were also constituted honorary members of the Lodge, and the day's proceedings concluded with an elegant banquet.

## DEATH OF PAST GRAND MASTER BRO. A. J. WHEELER.

To us the saddest news of the week from the plague-stricken South, is that which chronicled, on Saturday last, the death of Past Grand Master, Bro. A. J. Wheeler, of Memphis, Tenn., editor of the *Masonic Jewel*. Bro. Wheeler nobly fell at his post, a victim to the yellow fever, while serving as Secretary to the Masonic Board of Relief, and thus doing all in his power to alleviate the distress of his suffering and dying Brethren. He might have fled from the scourge, as did thousands of others, but he did not, and hence while we mourn his loss, we laud his manhood and his self-sacrifice. He wears now the martyr's crown, and on it there is doubtless inscribed, "Holiness to the Lord." Bro. Wheeler was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee in 1874, and at the time of his death was Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of Indiana and Arkansas near the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and member of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence of his Grand Lodge. It was, however, as editor of the *Masonic Jewel* (now in its eighth year of successful publication) that he was best known to us, and to the Masonic world. All who are familiar with that monthly, have learned to love the true Masonic spirit that always characterized its editor, Bro. Wheeler was the soul of courtesy—a Freemason of learning and culture, of wise judgment and unexcelled common sense, and of pronounced opinions. He had few opponents, and no enemies. We rarely, if ever, differed with him. His wise experience, added to his native ability and continued studies, rendered him a discreet councillor in all of the bodies of Masonry with which he was connected. In common with the entire body of Freemasons in America we mourn his loss. He has monumented himself, however, in the Memphis *Masonic Jewel*, which he conducted with great ability, and long may it continue to illustrate and perpetuate the name of its founder and editor, and the glorious principles of Freemasonry.—*Keystone*, 14th September.

## 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 Meeting, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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## SATURDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7. (Instruction.)  
1541—Alexandra Palace, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill, N.  
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.  
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1462—Wharnclyffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone.  
1531—Chislehurst, Bull's Head Hotel, Chislehurst.  
R. A. 308—Affability, Station House Hotel, Bottoms, Stansfield.

## MONDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER.

- 45—Strong Man, Old Rodney's Head, 12 Old-st., near Goswell-rd., at 8.0. (In.)  
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)  
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
186—Industry, Bell Tavern, Carter-lane, Doctor's-commons, at 6.30. (Instruction.)  
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction.)  
704—Camden, Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1306—St. John of Wapping, Gun Hotel, High-st., Wapping, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1425—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-rd., Paddington, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30. (In.)  
1623—West Smithfield, New Market Hotel, King-st., Snow-hill, at 8. (Inst.)  
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, corner of Burdett-road. (Inst.)  
62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester.  
148—Lights, Masonic Hall, Warrington.  
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8 p.m. (Instruction.)  
1611—Eboracum, Queen's Hotel, Micklegate, York. (Emergency.)  
1177—Tenby, Royal Assembly Rooms, Tenby, Pembroke.  
M.M. 116—Moore, Athenæum, Lancaster.

## TUESDAY, 1st OCTOBER.

- Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
7—Royal York of Perseverance, 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, Leadenhall-street, E.C.  
141—Faith, 2 Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
172—Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
217—Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.  
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney. (Instruction.)  
753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (Inst.)  
765—St. James, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.  
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, at 8.0. (Instruction.)  
1257—Grosvenor, Freemasons' Hall, Gt. Queen-street, W.C.  
1298—Royal Standard, Wellington Club, Upper-street, N.  
1446—Mount Edgecumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1471—Islington, Three Bucks, 23 Gresham-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)  
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)  
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Crown and Woolpack, St. John's-street-rd. at 8. (In.)  
1608—Samson, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
70—St. John, Hayshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth.  
103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.  
117—Wynstay, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 8. (Instruction.)  
120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.  
124—Marquis of Granby, Freemasons' Hall, Durham.  
158—Adams, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness-on-Sea.  
209—Etonian, Masonic Hall, Windsor.  
226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.  
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.30. (Instruction.)  
248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon.  
393—St. David, Freemasons' Hall, The Parade, Berwick-on-Tweed.  
493—Royal Lebanon, Spread Eagle, Gloucester.  
558—Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone.  
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
702—Sherborne, Subscription Rooms, Stroud, Gloucestershire.  
734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Bridlington.  
804—Carnarvon, Lodge Rooms, Waterloo-road, Havant.  
817—Fortescue, Manor House, Honiton, Devon.  
923—Friendship, Masonic Hall, Petersfield, Hampshire.  
948—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard.  
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.  
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.  
1381—Kennington, Surrey Tavern, Kennington Oval.  
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 6.0. (Instruction.)  
1488—St. Eleth, Castle Hotel, Amlwch.  
1540—Abercorn, Abercorn Arms Hotel, Great Stanmore, Middlesex.  
M. M. 161—Walton, Assembly Rooms, St. Ann-street, Liverpool.

## WEDNESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER.

- 193—Confidence, Railway Tavern, London-street, at 7. (Instruction.)  
201—Jordan, Devonshire Arms, Devonshire-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
228—United Strength, Hope and Anchor, Crowndale-rd., Camden-town at 8. (In.)  
538—La Tolerance, Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, W., at 7.45. (Inst.)  
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. at 8. (Instruction.)  
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7. (Instruction.)  
1196—Urban, The Three Bucks, Gresham-street, at 6.30. (Instruction.)  
1278—Burdett Courts, Salmon and Bull, Bethnal Green-road, at 8.30. (Inst.)  
1293—Finsbury Park, Finsbury Pk. Tav., Seven Sisters-rd., at 8.0. (Instruction.)  
1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion Road, Dalston, at 8.0. (Instruction.)  
1555—Duke of Connaught, Faunce Arms, Kennington Park, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1555—Royal Commemorative, Star and Garter Hotel, Putney.  
1687—Rothersey, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
1707—Eleanor, Angel Hotel, Edmonton, at 8. (Instruction.)  
R. A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8.0. (Instruction.)  
R. A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
81—Doric, Private Room, Woodbridge, Suffolk.  
295—Harmony, Masonic Room, 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, Dorocheater.  
423—Sincerity, Angel Inn, Northwich, Cheshire.  
471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Mon.  
591—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction.)  
615—Humphrey Chetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.  
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool at 8. (Instruction.)  
678—Earl Eblesmere, Church Hotel, Kersley, Farnworth, near Bolton.  
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction.)  
992—St. Thomas, Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton.  
1010—Kingston, Masonic Hall, Workshop-street, Hull.  
1065—Manning Abney, Bear Inn, West Allington, Kent.  
1085—Harting-on, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby.  
1091—Erme, Erme House, Ivy Bridge, Devon.

- 1167—Alwrick, Masonic Hall, Clagpole-street, Alwrick.  
1274—Earl of Durham, Freemasons' Hall, Chester-le-Street.  
1323—Talbot, Masonic Rooms, Wind-street, Swansea.  
1351—Marquis of Lorne, Masonic Rooms, Leigh, Lancashire.  
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1363—Tyndall, Town Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester.  
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, at 7. (Instruction.)  
R. A. 300—Perseverance, Pitt and Nelson Hotel, Asoton-under-Lyne.  
M. M. 36—Furness, Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness.

## THURSDAY, 3rd OCTOBER.

- General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
8—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 7. (Instruction.)  
15—Kent, Chequers, Marsh-street, Walthamstow, at 7.30. (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.)  
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.  
720—Panmure Gen. L. of Inst., Antelope Tavern, Lorn-road, Brixton, at 8.  
1227—Upton, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1349—Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)  
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, E.C. at 6.30. (Instruction.)  
1445—Prince Leopold, Lord Stanley Tavern, Sandringham-road, Kingsland.  
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 9. (In.)  
R. A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (Inst.)  
M. M.—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion-road, Dalston, at 8.30. (Inst.)  
24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle.  
31—United Industrious, Guildhall, 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.  
266—Naphthalia, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood.  
269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn.  
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—Pomfret, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton.  
412—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Boroughbury, Peterborough.  
446—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.  
509—Teas, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton, Durham.  
792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Bullring-lane, Grimsby.  
1012—Prince of Wales, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire.  
1074—Underly, Masonic Room, Market-place, Kirkby Lonsdale.  
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1282—Ancholme, Foresters' Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire.  
1284—Brent, Globe Hotel, Topsham, Devonshire.  
1304—Olive Union, Masonic Hall, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.  
1367—Beaminstor Manor, White Hart Hotel, Beaminstor.  
1473—Bootle, Town Hall, Bootle, Lancashire.  
1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich.  
1504—Red Rose of Lancaster, Starkies Arms Hotel, Padiham, near Burnley.  
1639—Watling-street, Cock Hotel, Stoney Stratford, Bucks.  
R. A. 581—Rectitude, Corporation Hotel, Tipping-street, Openshaw, near Man.  
M. M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.  
M. M. 158—Rose and Thistle, 20 King-street, Wigan.

## FRIDAY, 4th OCTOBER.

- Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.  
25—Robert Burns, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
766—William Preston, Feathers Tavern, Up. George-st., Edgware-rd. (Inst.)  
834—Ranelagh, Bell and Anchor, Hammersmith-road. (Instruction.)  
902—Burgoyne, Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8. (Instruction.)  
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction.)  
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1260—Hervey, Punch's Tavern, 99 Fleet-street, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1288—Finsbury Park Master Masons' Lodge of Inst. Finsbury Park Tavern, at 8.  
1298—Royal Standard, Alvyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)  
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1480—Marquess of Ripon, Metropolitan Societies Asylum, Balls Pond Road, N.  
1613—Cripplegate, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, E.C.  
1627—Royal Kensington, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
1642—E. Carnarvon, Mitre Hotel, Goulborne-rd. N. Kensington, at 7.30. (Inst.)  
R. A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich, at 8. (Inst.)  
41—Friendship, Freemason's Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.  
127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate.  
219—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.  
375—Lambton, Lambton Arms, Chester-le-street, Durham.  
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.  
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
839—Royal Gloucestershire, Bell Hotel, Gloucester.  
998—Welchpool, Railway Station, Welchpool.  
1096—Lord Warden, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal.  
1333—Atheletan, Town Hall, Atherstone, Warwick.  
1387—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton Cum Hardy.  
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1528—Fork, Red Lion Hotel, Newquay, Cornwall.  
1561—Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Edward-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.

## SATURDAY, 5th OCTOBER.

- General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1426—The Great City, Cannon-street Hotel, at 3 o'clock. (Emergency.)  
1572—Carnarvon, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, E.C.  
1622—Rose, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell.  
1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7. (Instruction.)  
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.  
820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1223—Amherst Kings Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent.  
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27.—At Bro. Mailwell's, 119 Leadenhall-street, E.C., on Thursday. Bros. Richard's W.M., Biddle S.W., Da Silva J.W., Hollands S.D., Forss J.L., Powell I.G., Grammer Hon. Sec., Webb Preceptor, and other brethren. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. R. Mailwell candidate; also the ceremony of the third degree, Bro. Ellis candidate. The Lodge was closed in the third and second degrees, and the first and second sections were worked by Bro. Ellis, assisted by two brethren.

**Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.**—Held at 12 Old-street, Goswell-road, on Monday last. Present—Bros. Wing W.M., Hallam sen. S.W., Byng J.W., Tolmie Preceptor, Fenner Sec., Percy S.D., Kidder J.D., Halford I.G., also Bros. Gibbs, Crawley, &c. All preliminaries having been observed, the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of initiation in a manner which reflected credit upon the Lodge of Instruction in which he had been educated. Bro. Gibbs proved his efficiency, and was entrusted. Lodge being advanced, the ceremony of passing was rehearsed by the W.M., Bro. Gibbs candidate. The ceremony of raising was next rehearsed, Bro. Fenner acting as candidate. Bro. Hallam sen. was elected W.M. for the ensuing week.

**Prosperity Lodge of Instruction.**—At the Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday. Present—Bros. Biddle W.M., Maidwell S.W., Daniel J.W., Sayer S.D., Pattison I.G.; Drew, Brown, Hollands Sec. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Hollands answered the questions leading to the third degree, was entrusted, and that ceremony rehearsed. Bro. Biddle vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Brown, who resumed the Lodge to the first degree, and worked the ceremony of initiation, Bro. Biddle candidate. Bro. Pattison, of the Egyptian Lodge, No. 27, was elected a member. Bro. Maidwell asked for and obtained the votes for the Girls' School. This brother was elected W.M. for the ensuing Tuesday, when, from his able working, a large attendance of the fraternity is expected. Every opportunity is given to young Masons working for office at this Lodge of Instruction.

**Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.**—A meeting was held on Wednesday, 25th inst., at the Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C. Present—Bros. Bush W.M., D. Posener S.W., Biddle J.W., J. K. Pitt Sec., K. Harris S.D., F. Brown J.D., Metcalf I.G. Past Master Bro. Gottheil; also Bros. Stephens, Geo. Harris, Moss, Fells, Beatyie, Bolman, Walker and Groener. Visitor—Bro. Weige S.W. 860. The first and third ceremonies were ably rehearsed by the W.M. Bro. Weige was elected a member. Bro. D. Posener will preside next week.

**Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.**—On Saturday the 21st of September, at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, Islington, N. Present—Bros. T. Goode W.M., Garrod S.W., Byng J.W., Killick Sec., Halford Treas., Brasted S.D., Slaughter J.D., J. Millington I.G., R. Percy Preceptor. The ceremony of raising was rehearsed, the W.M. ably performing his task. The sections of the third lecture were worked. Bros. S. W. Gyer 861 and J. Main 813 were elected members. The sum of two guineas was voted to the Princess Alice Relief Fund. Bro. Garrod will preside next Saturday; during the evening the ceremony of installation will be rehearsed by the Secretary.

**Israel Lodge of Instruction, No. 205.**—Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, Mile End. The Fifteen Sections were worked on the 22nd inst., by Bro. G. H. Stephens, W.S. 1623, assisted by the following brethren:—Bros. Barnes P.M. 933 and 554 S.W., Ellis 933 J.W., Cundick P.M. 1421 I.P.M. FIRST LECTURE.—Bros. D. Moss, Stuart, Shepherd, Calver, Taylor, Yetton, Cundick. SECOND LECTURE.—Bros. Ellis, Fieldwick, Barnes, Webb, Durell. THIRD LECTURE.—Bros. I. P. Cohen, Slaughter, Job. Lodge was opened in due form at seven o'clock, and the work was conducted in an admirable manner, reflecting great credit upon the brethren for their proficiency. It was proposed by Bro. Cundick P.M. Preceptor, and seconded by Bro. Ellis, that a vote of thanks be recorded upon the minutes to the W.M., Bro. Stephens, for the efficient manner in which he had presided; also that he be made an honorary member. Carried unanimously. Bro. Stephens briefly responded; he thanked the brethren who had so ably assisted him; also the Lodge, for this mark of its appreciation. In reply to a vote of thanks to the brethren who had worked, Bro. I. P. Cohen P.M. expressed the pleasure it had given the brethren to assist on that occasion, more especially so in his case; he had taken great interest in Bro. Stephens since he was introduced to Freemasonry. Lodge was then closed, and adjourned until the 29th inst.

**St. John's Lodge, No. 221.**—A meeting was held on Wednesday, 21st instant, at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton. Present—Bros. James Richardson W.M., Thomas Whitaker S.W., Henry Stead J.W., Thos. Mitchell P.M. Prov. G. Tyler Sec., G. P. Brockbank P.M. P. Prov. S.G.D. Treas., W. Spordling J.D., Edwin Melrose Steward, Jabez Boothroyd I.G., James W. Riley as Tyler; Past Masters Bros. Jones, Morris, Entwisle P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works. Visitor—Bros. Duxbury, of Lodge 145. Lodge was opened at 6.30, when the members confirmed the minutes of last meeting. Mr. Walter K. Booth, architect, was balloted for, approved, and initiated by the W.M., the working tools being explained by the J.W. Hearty good wishes having been offered by Bros. Duxbury and Brockbank, Lodge was closed at eight p.m., in harmony.

**Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.**—On 20th inst., at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. This being the last gathering of the brethren previous to the Installation Meeting, we were pleased to see the Officers of the Mother Lodge in their respective places. Present—Bros. Walter Goss W.M., May (W.M. elect) S.W., Gomm J.W., Blasby S.D., Franckel J.D., Costelow I.G.; P.M.'s Bro. Roe and Littlewood; Visitor—Bro. Bloomfield 1612; and Bros. Tucker, Gunner, Fenner 1227, Le Guys, Irwin, Squires, Eydman, Botley, Emerson, Snook, and several others. Lodge was opened and minutes confirmed. Bro. May took the chair, and

rehearsed the initiation ceremony, with Bro. Botley as candidate. Bro. Snook answered the questions leading to the second degree, and retired. Bro. Goss advanced the Lodge to the third degree, and rehearsed the ceremony of raising, with Bro. Fenner as candidate. Lodge was closed down, and the brethren were called off. After a short pause labour was resumed. Several brethren took the opportunity of subscribing towards the Preceptor's Testimonial Fund (subscriptions to which will be received by the Secretary). Bro. Tucker, in a very impressive speech, descanted on the subject of relief to indigent itinerant brethren. He argued that the present method of indiscriminate almsgiving was detrimental to the recipients; it encouraged many of that class to practise upon the newly initiated. It also had a tendency to lessen the self-respect of those who were relieved, and made it possible for impostors to prey upon young brethren. Bro. Tucker illustrated his argument by instances within his own experience, and proposed a resolution that applicants be referred to the Treasurer. Bro. Fenner followed; he gave further instances. Bro. Gomm likewise added a few observations. Bro. Gunner, whilst fully concurring in many of the remarks which had fallen from the experienced brethren who had spoken, could not acquiesce in the proposal to limit the privilege of all Masons to exercise that preeminent virtue, Charity; and he thought every brother should be allowed to practise it in such manner as was (to his way of thinking) requisite; the giver, exercising due caution, would have none but himself to blame if his confidence were betrayed. He, therefore, begged to propose a resolution,—that it is inadvisable to draw a hard and fast line, to circumscribe a brother's almsgiving, and that the ancient custom be preserved. Bro. May seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously. Bro. Squires was elected a member. The W.M. for 4th October having been appointed at the last meeting, a very instructive evening was brought to a close by the adjournment of the Lodge until 4th October next.

**St. John's Lodge, No. 795.**—This excellent working Lodge met on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the Ray Mead Hotel, Maidenhead. Bro. J. R. Foulger P.M. 177 S.W. opened the Lodge, supported by Bros. W. Sharpe J.W. and Treas., H. H. Hodges P.P.G.S.W. Berks and Bucks Sec., W. Blake S.D., Stollard J.D., Pinto Leite I.P.M., and Bros. J. Innes, Clifton, Linton, Williams, Deacon, A. Ludovici, &c. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed. Bro. Williams was passed, in a very impressive manner by the acting W.M. The election for W.M., Treasurer and Tyler then took place, and Bro. J. R. Foulger was unanimously elected W.M., Bro. W. Sharpe re-elected Treas., and Nowell Tyler. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a very excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Deacon. Bro. J. R. Foulger presided, and proposed the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts. Bro. H. H. Hodges eloquently returned thanks for the Pro G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers. Bro. Pinto Leite proposed the toast of the W.M. elect, and congratulated the brethren on the excellent selection they had made, to which Bro. Foulger suitably replied. He would do all in his power for the good of the Lodge, not only in its working, but also to promote its future success. Bro. W. Sharpe J.W. and Treas. returned thanks for the Officers. The brethren then returned to town in a saloon carriage, specially provided by Sir Daniel Gooch Prov. G.M., Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company. Altogether a very agreeable day was passed. The installation meeting will take place on the third Wednesday in October.

**Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.**—On Tuesday evening last, at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston. Bros. M. Christian W.M., Polak S.W., Slaughter J.W., Brasted S.D., Wardell J.D., J. Lorkin I.G., Dallas Sec., Smyth Treas.; Bros. Perrin, Finch, Allen, C. Lorkin, Weige, &c. After formal business, Bro. Forss answered the questions; Lodge was opened up, and the ceremony of raising rehearsed. Bro. Slaughter gave the traditional history. Bro. C. Lorkin worked the 1st and 3rd sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. The Lodge was resumed to the 1st degree, and Bro. Polak was elected W.M. for ensuing week.

**Whittington Lodge of Instruction, No. 862.**—This Lodge held its weekly meeting on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at Bro. Hyde's, Red Lion, Fleet-street. Bro. Hallam being W.M., Vizzard S.W., Orury J.W., Thompson S.D., Abell J.D., Brown I.G., Long Preceptor; several other brethren were present. The Lodge was opened and the minutes confirmed. Bro. Knill-Abell offered himself as candidate for the third degree, was examined and entrusted, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, the W.M. giving the traditional history in a very able manner. The Lodge was then resumed to the second degree, and a portion of that lecture worked by Bros. Tate and Brown. Bro. Vizzard was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, on which occasion the ceremony of initiation will be rehearsed. The Annual Banquet was fixed for the last Wednesday in October, at which Bro. Long the Preceptor will preside. Lodge was then closed.

**Finsbury Park Master Masons' Lodge of Instruction, No. 1288.**—Held at Finsbury Park Tavern, Holloway, on Friday, 20th September. Bros. Frampton W.M., P.M. Jefferys S.W., Press J.W., Walker P.M. S.D., Thompson J.D., Pare I.G., P.M. Rogers Preceptor, H. B. P. Dunn Secretary. Lodge opened, and minutes were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Campbell candidate. Bro. Cox, candidate for passing, was examined, and that ceremony was rehearsed. Lodge was then called off, and on. Bro. Jefferys was elected W.M. for ensuing week. It was proposed, and unanimously carried, that the congratulations of the members of the Lodge be tendered to Bro. P.M. Constable, on his safe return from a foreign country. This was Bro. Constable's first appearance in a Lodge since his return to England.

**Burdett Coutts Lodge, No. 1278.**—"There is more than one element required to make a Lodge successful," these were the words addressed to us a few days since by an esteemed friend, whose years in Freemasonry count over two score. "You require good Masters, good Officers, and a firm resolve on the part of the members to pull well together." We thought over these words on our recent visit to the Burdett Coutts Lodge, on Thursday, the 19th instant, the occasion its installation meeting. Here, we reasoned, have we had good Masters, we have good Officers, and we know the members "pull well together;" therefore, here we may look for successful results. Well, we came to the conclusion that we need not look in vain; the Lodge may be pronounced a prosperous and successful one. The Lodge was consecrated in 1869, and Bro. James Terry, Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, was its first W.M. Since then the members have invariably selected competent brethren to preside over them; have rendered good service to the Masonic Institutions, at the same time have never been unmindful of any special calls that have arisen. The gathering on this occasion was equal to the many pleasant assemblies we have taken part in with the brethren of this Lodge, and will long be remembered by those who had the privilege of being present. The Lodge was opened by Bro. G. Ward Verry, who was supported by his Officers and the following P.M.'s of the Lodge:—Bros. James Terry, H. Lloyd, J. Ashburner, W. Crutch, and Toye. Amongst the Visitors we recognised Bros. K. Knight 184, A. Sheppard 1598, W. H. Allaway 1598, W. C. Claridge 1685, G. T. H. Seddon 174, W. H. Coles, Capt. R.E., P.M. 20, B. W. Sharp 1211, F. Meen 1707, H. Forss 554, M. Christian 860, G. S. Symmons 1457, W. W. Morgan 211, G. Weige S.W. 860, Batchelor, E. J. Moore P.M. 174, David Murray, Celtic 192 S.C., &c. The minutes having been read and confirmed, Bro. George Hodge, a candidate for the third degree, underwent examination as to his proficiency in the former, and, having sustained his claim, was raised to the sublime degree. Bro. Terry, now acting as Director of the Ceremonies, introduced Bro. Charles K. Crouch as the W.M. elect, and Bro. G. Ward Verry proceeded to obligate the candidate for the Master's chair. A Board of Installed Masters was in due course opened, and the ceremony completed in a most satisfactory and impressive manner. After receiving the salutations of the members, Bro. Crouch appointed the following as his Officers:—Lazarus S.W., Defriez P.M. 45 J.W., Terry P.M. Treas., G. W. Verry P.M. Sec., Sturtevant S.D., Prestage J.D., Jones I.G., Chitson D.C., Witherick W.S., J. Berry P.M. A.W.S., W. Gilchrist P.M. Tyler. A sum of £10 10s was voted to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, to be placed on the list of the Steward who should represent the Lodge at the next Festival. The report of the auditors was then read. It showed that all liabilities had been discharged, and that the Lodge had a balance in hand of £33 9s 3d. The Benevolent Fund, which began the financial year with a debt due to the Treasurer, had "adjusted" itself, and now had a balance in hand of £3 12s. This report was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The name of a gentleman who was an aspirant for Masonic light was handed in, and Lodge was then closed. After a short interval the brethren reassembled, and Bro. Lloyd served the banquet, which was of excellent quality and admirably placed upon the table. The toast list was then proceeded with; the W.M. briefly introduced the Loyal ones, which were honoured, and the brethren sang the National Anthem, and God Bless the Prince of Wales. After the health of the Pro Grand Master, the Deputy, and the rest of Grand Officers, Bro. Batchelor favoured the brethren with "The Scout;" and then Bro. G. Ward Verry rose to propose the health of the W. Master. Bro. Crouch was one of the initiates of the Burdett Coutts Lodge, and had ever been mindful of its claims. He (Bro. Verry) was pleased to know it had fallen to his lot to instal him into the chair of that Lodge. After a song—"The Lagger"—well rendered by Bro. Making, the W.M. replied. It was a great pleasure to him after having served the various offices in his Lodge to stand there as W.M. The labour of qualifying for office was not so heavy a one as many might imagine. It required but a moderate store of energy and perseverance, and he trusted he might see many of those younger members with whom he had laboured during the past eight years, fill the position he now held. Before resuming his seat he had a pleasing duty to perform; to propose the health of the Immediate Past Master, Bro. G. Ward Verry, and present him with the Past Master's jewel which the brethren had voted. He also had, on behalf of some of the members, who were not unmindful of the great energy displayed by Bro. Verry in his capacity of Secretary, to offer for his acceptance a set of diamond studs, which were tendered as a slight recognition of the valuable assistance he had rendered the Lodge. After Bro. Weige had given, with his accustomed vigour, "In cellar cool," Bro. Verry rose. He had to thank them most sincerely for the P.M.'s jewel, also for their supplemental gift. He could hardly say he was entirely taken by surprise. At the same time, he was not prepared for this substantial recognition of his services. He was appointed four years ago. While he was spared he would continue to exert himself for the welfare of the Lodge, which he was proud to see in so flourishing a condition. The W.M. next gave the P.M.'s of the Lodge, and Bro. Prestage sang "You'll remember me." Bro. P.M. Lloyd said it afforded him great gratification to see the bantling he had been so proud of now exhibiting sufficient strength to stand alone. He trusted he might be spared many years to witness its continued prosperity and usefulness. Bro. P.M. Ashburner was an initiate of this Lodge, and would endorse all that had been said. He referred to the absence of Bro. Terry, who had an engagement at Nottingham, and had been compelled to leave. Bro. Ashburner impressed on the young members the desirability of qualifying themselves to fill any office they might be called upon to accept. After Bros. Crutch and Toye had each said a few words, the W.M. proposed the health of the Visitors, and Bro. Sturtevant sang "The Anchor's Weighed." After the Visitors had severally acknowledged the compliment paid them, Bro. Making sang "Will o' the Wisp." The remaining toasts were then duly honoured, and the proceedings were brought to a

close by the Tyler. Bro. Seddon rendered goodly assistance during the evening as accompanist.

**Temple Chapter, No. 1094.**—The regular bi-monthly Convocation of this Chapter was held at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool, on Tuesday, the 24th instant. Present—Ex Comp. R. Washington M.E.Z., R. C. Yelland H., J. W. Burgess J., Pemberton P.Z. P.P.G.S.B. Treasurer, P. Macmildrow P.Z. P.G. Scribe E. as S.E., R. R. Martin P.Z. as S.N., J. H. Bradshaw P.S., Burgess A.S., P. Ball Janitor. There was a fair muster of Companions, amongst whom, as visitors, were Ex-Comps. Wyld P.Z. 580, Wells M.E.Z. 1086, Berry 249, Reader, S. M. Davies No. 16 G.R.C., &c. The Chapter was opened at 6.30 p.m., and the minutes of the last regular Convocation were read, and being found correctly recorded, were ratified. The ballot was taken for three candidates; it proved favourable in each case. Bro. John Holmes, Lodge 1325, being in waiting, was duly exalted to the supreme degree of the Holy Royal Arch. The magnificent ceremony, so profound, so instructive, and so complete, was given in a most impressive manner by our highly esteemed and venerable Principal. The working of every Officer of this Chapter is exceptionally good, and unitedly they perform the ceremony as near perfection as possible. From time to time we have had great pleasure in recording the working of many Craft Lodges in Liverpool, upwards of twenty of which we have visited. Taken altogether, we can safely say that a more zealous, genial and proper-spirited body of Freemasons do not exist. Much as they have done for every deserving cause, and are still doing, they are capable of doing more. We have also had the pleasure of visiting their Mark Lodge, which is admirably worked, and now we have been enabled to record the doings of the topmost workers in Craft Masonry. We shall have occasion to refer to the progress of the Craft in Liverpool and West Lancashire at some future time. By request of the M.E.Z., a letter was read from Comp. D. A. Davis S.E., which conveyed unwelcome tidings of his severe illness to all present. Although our courteous and respected Comp. resides in Manchester, he has never hitherto been absent from his post, and it was with deep regret the announcement of his illness was received. It was proposed by Ex-Comp. Martin P.Z., and seconded by Ex-Comp. Burgess J., that a letter of condolence be written to their worthy Companion, expressing their sympathy for his suffering, and joy at his partial recovery from the fever which prostrated him for four weeks; hoping that he would be speedily restored to health. The proposition was carried unanimously, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The visiting Companions tendered their hearty good wishes, and the Chapter was closed in due and ancient form. By request of the Excellent Principal, the Comps. adjourned to supper, where each enjoyed the good things so kindly provided. After the removal of the cloth, the M.E.Z. proposed the Queen, which was duly honoured, all joining in the National Anthem. The next toast, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was warmly received, after which the health of the Grand Superintendent of the Province was given and cordially drank. By request of Ex. Comp. Washington, Comp. Davies gave a song. Comp. Bradshaw P.S. proposed the health of the three Principals, which was heartily drank. Comp. Fish obliged with the next song, after which the M.E.Z. rose to respond; he thanked Comp. Bradshaw for so kindly proposing the toast, he was gratified with the manner in which it had been received. It had been his pleasure to do some work, and he hoped those who were eligible would come forward to keep up the activity. Ex Comp. Burgess followed, with a few remarks. The M.E.Z. next proposed the health of the newly exalted Companion; in doing so he said he was always pleased to see worthy candidates come forward to attain the degree in Freemasonry without which no one can be perfect in the noble Craft. He now asked them to drink to the health of their newly Exalted Companion. This was heartily done, and Ex-Comp. Martin gave the next song. After a few words of thanks from Comp. Holmes, Ex. Comp. Martin rose. He was entrusted with the gavel by the Most Excellent to propose a toast which is always received with great cordiality. This Chapter has always felt a pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to visiting Companions, and the more they honour us with their presence the better pleased are we. To-night we are particularly favoured with some distinguished Companions, one of whom has come a great distance to see the working of this Chapter, and to him, as well as to all others, we extend a cordial greeting, and we trust they will come again as speedily as possible. He gave the health of their Visiting Companions. The toast was drank with great cordiality, after which Ex. Comp. Pemberton gave a song. Comps. Wyld, Berry, Reader and Davies then responded. Each and all thanked the members of the Chapter for their truly fraternal hospitality, and heartily gave a well-merited tribute of praise to the working, which it had been a pleasure to witness. A delightfully social evening was then brought to a close, the only drawback being the conspicuous absence of the worthy and versatile Scribe E.

**Duke of Connaught Lodge of Instruction, No. 1524.**—At the Havelock Tavern, Albion-road, Dalston, on Wednesday evening, 25th inst. Bros. B. Meyer W.M., R. Olley S.W., G. Ferrar J.W., J. Lorkin S.D., Martin J.D., Williams I.G., W. Fieldwick Preceptor, E. Dietrich Hon. Sec., and Bros. W. Ferrar, Jones, C. Olley, O. Dietrich, C. Lorkin. The Lodge was opened in ancient form, and minutes read and confirmed. The ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. O. Dietrich candidate. Bro. C. Lorkin, assisted by the brethren, worked the sections of the lecture. The Lodge was regularly closed down. Bro. R. Olley was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. The supper of this Lodge of Instruction will take place on Wednesday, 9th October. Bro. B. Meyer W.M. of the Mother Lodge, will preside.

**William Preston Lodge, No. 766.**—A meeting was held on Thursday, 26th inst., at Cannon-street Hotel. Present—Bros. S. D. Ewins W.M., Dr. C. R. Catmore S.W., E. Kidman J.W., W. Worrell P.M. Sec., Capt. G. J. Kain P.M. Treas., W. Drake S.D., W. J. Roberts J.D., W. J. Collens D.C., G. Newman P.M. Steward, W. F. Smart I.G., W. Grant Tyler; P.M.'s Bros. W. E. Newton I.P.M., W. J. Miller, B. Abbott, J. Pringle. Visitors—Bros. Rev. Dr. Morris, Head Master and Chaplain Royal Masonic Schools, Wood Green, No. 1185, J. Jarman No. 1541, R. J. Thomas No. 1681. The Lodge having been formally opened, the ballot was taken for Bro. L. W. Hutchinson, and resulted unanimously in his favour. The report of the Committee appointed to revise the bye-laws was brought up, and a discussion ensued. Bro. Dr. C. R. Catmore was elected as W.M. for the coming year, and Capt. G. J. Kain re-elected Treasurer of the Lodge. Bro. W. Grant was also re-appointed as Tyler. The report of the Audit Committee, showing a favourable balance in the hands of the Treasurer, was submitted, and unanimously adopted. Captain Kain rose, and in eulogistic terms proposed that a Past Master's jewel be presented to Bro. S. D. Ewins, the W.M., for his conduct of the Lodge during the past year, which had, under his management, passed a most successful time. This motion having been seconded, was carried unanimously. The W.M. having suitably acknowledged the compliment thus paid him, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet room, and there spent a few hours in a most enjoyable manner. The usual toasts were given and responded to.

**Upton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1227.**—Held at Bro. Bolton's, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, on Thursday, 26th inst. Present—Bros. Moss W.M., Abrahams S.W., Serjeant J.W., Fenner Preceptor, Townsend Sec., Bolton S.D., Hino I.G.; also Bros. P.M.'s Holtham, Wallington, &c. All formalities having been gone through, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Holtham acting as candidate. Bro. Fenner gave proofs of his proficiency, and was entrusted. Lodge being advanced, the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Fenner acting as candidate. Both ceremonies were well worked by the W.M., who also worked the first section of the Lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge closed down. Bro. Abrahams was elected W.M. for the next meeting.

**Marquess of Ripon Lodge of Instruction, No. 1489.**—The annual supper of the members took place on Monday, at the Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-road, Hackney. The chair was taken by Bro. Wm. Stephens P.M., and there was a fair attendance of members. The supper was capitally served by host Cracknell, and the evening's proceedings were of a genial and most enjoyable character. This Lodge of Instruction meets every Monday evening, at the above address.

**Cranbourne Lodge, No. 1580.**—Met on Tuesday, at the Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, under the presidency of Bro. W. Bausor W. Master. Several of the Officers of the Province of Herts were present, and the Lodge was numerously attended. The Lodge working consisted of initiating one gentleman into Masonry, and passing one brother to the second degree, after which Bro. Henry Cox was elected W.M. of the Lodge for the ensuing year. The brethren on this occasion invited ladies to be present at their banquet, and while the Lodge was a work these ladies, under an escort of brethren, visited Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, and were shown over the apartments, and had the different objects of interest pointed out to them. They then returned to the Red Lion Hotel, where an elegant banquet was served, and the Masonic toasts were afterwards honoured, without, however, the usual Masonic ceremony. In the course of the evening the Lodge presented to Bro. James Terry, Secretary to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, the Prov. Junior G. Warden of Herts, and the Sec. of the Lodge, a Prov. Junior G. Warden's jewel. The proceedings of the day were brought to a conclusion with a few dances.

**Sir Hugh Myddelton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1602.**—Held at Bro. C. J. G. Wood's, Crown and Woolpack, No. 162 St. John-street-road, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. Present—Bros. Hallam sen. W.M., Fenner S.W., Hirst J.W., Pearcey Preceptor, Osborne Sec., Stock S.D., Mountstephen J.D., W. Rowley I.G.; also Bros. Halford, J. Millington, A. Rowley, Carter, Green, Rothschild, Wood, Burtle, T. Goode, &c. All preliminaries having been duly observed. The Worshipful Master vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Stock, who rehearsed the ceremony of initiation in his usual masterly manner. He was most efficiently supported by his Officers. Bro. Hallam jun. acted as candidate. Bro. Hallam sen. resumed the chair, and worked the second, Bro. Fenner the third, and Bro. Stock the fourth sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bros. Carter, of the Rothesay Lodge, No. 1687, and Rothschild, of Finsbury Park, No. 1288, were elected members of the Lodge. Bro. Fenner was elected to preside at the next meeting, after which Lodge was closed and adjourned until next Tuesday at eight p.m.

**St. George's Lodge, No. 1723.**—On Wednesday, 25th September, at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton. Present—Bros. Job H. Greenhalgh W.M., Nathaniel Nicholson S.W., Charles Stanley P.M. as J.W., George Ferguson P.M. Treasurer, G. P. Brockbank P.M. P. Prov. S.G.D. as Secretary, W. Court J.D., John Barratt Steward, Robert Latham I.G., J. W. Riley Tyler; P.M. Bro. Thomas Morris; Bros. W. H. Alcock, James Smith. Lodge opened at five o'clock, when the minutes of last meeting were confirmed. Mr. Robert Ramwell, manufacturer, was balloted for as a candidate for initiation, and he was unanimously approved. After routine business Lodge was closed.

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| 2. A DISTINGUISHED MASON<br>Bro. J. B. Monckton.  | 18. THE MYSTIC<br>Bro. R. Wentworth Little.           |
| 3. THE MAN OF ENERGY<br>Bro. John Constable.      | 19. A MODEL MASON<br>Bro. L. F. Littoll.              |
| 4. FATHER TIME<br>Bro. Sir John Bennett.          | 20. A CHIP FROM JOPPA<br>Bro. E. P. Albert.           |
| 5. A CORNER STONE<br>Bro. Alderman Stone.         | 21. A PILLAR OF MASONRY<br>Bro. E. J. Page.           |
| 6. THE CRAFTSMAN<br>Bro. Horace Jones.            | 22. BAYARD<br>Bro. Capt. Phillips.                    |
| 7. THE GOWNSMAN<br>Bro. Aeneas J. McIntyre.       | 23. A RIGHT HAND MAN<br>Bro. H. G. Buss.              |
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| 9. THE KNIGHT ERRANT<br>Bro. W. J. Hughan.        | 25. AN ABLE PRECEPTOR<br>Bro. E. Gottheil.            |
| 10. THE OCTOGENARIAN<br>Bro. T. Adams.            | 26. AN ANCIENT BRITON<br>Bro. J. L. Thomas.           |
| 11. A ZEALOUS OFFICER<br>Bro. James Terry.        | 27. THE ARTIST<br>Bro. E. J. Harty.                   |
| 12. THE SOLDIER<br>Bro. Lieut.-Col. Creaton.      | 28. THE FATHER OF THE LODGE<br>Bro. Richard Spencer.  |
| 13. FROM UNDER THE CROWN<br>Bro. J. C. Parkinson. | 29. A SHINING LIGHT<br>Bro. Magnus Ohren.             |
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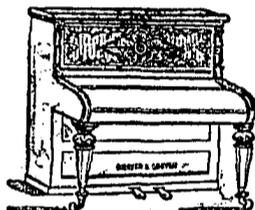
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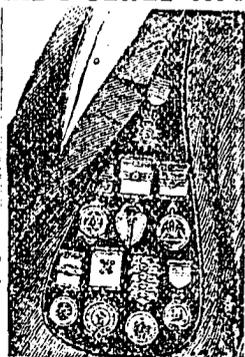
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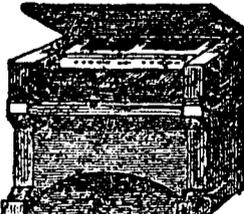
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