

THE
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A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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DIGNITY OF PROCEDURE.

THE account of the creation of the universe, as given in the second section of the second lecture is introduced as a part of the Masonic system to serve "as an example to man that things of moment ought to be done with due deliberation," and to teach us that in all our undertakings we should observe due order and regularity. The beautiful language of this section renders it one of the most impressive parts of our ritual, and its delivery cannot fail but to remind the listener of the necessity of observing the great truths it is intended to teach. Having this lesson in view, the founders of modern Freemasonry acted wisely in stipulating that in all matters which concerned the Craft, as a body, timely notice should be given of any intended proposition; this previous notice of contemplated proceedings has, by the laws of the Craft, to be given to each member of a Lodge at such a time prior to the meeting as shall enable him to deliberate on the course proposed, and, if need be, collect materials either in support of, or in opposition to the proposition. Were it not so ordered, we should find men initiated into Freemasonry with whom it would be impossible for us to associate, Lodge funds would be spent in a way objectionable to the majority, and the whole standard of Freemasonry would be lowered; but so long as each individual member of a Lodge is allowed to express his views on every question brought forward, these evils will, in a measure, be obviated, if not wholly prevented. In recognising this principle, however, it must not be forgotten that free discussion is the foundation on which the whole superstructure rests, and unless a brother is allowed to express his views in a reasonable way, the whole system is upset, and the question merely resolves into a trial of strength between two parties.

We are aware matters frequently arise in Lodges, which, from first appearances, may seem to require little or no consideration, but no question should be deemed so insignificant as to be beneath notice. It is the small items which require to be carefully adjusted, and although they may usually be left to the Master, with perhaps the assistance of the Past Masters, to arrange, it is absolutely necessary for the good of a Lodge that they should be carefully considered. For this reason it is better for a Master to bring every item of business before the Lodge by giving it due publicity on the summons, and however paltry some of the questions may appear, such a course will prove of great benefit in years to come. By this means the brethren will learn to take an interest in the working of their Lodge, and by each taking a part in its management, will materially add to its general prosperity; while in the opposite case a feeling of indifference frequently arises which results in the work being settled by the Master or Past Masters in a somewhat dictatorial manner. It is contrary to the teaching of Freemasonry for a section of a Lodge to have the power of deciding questions which affect the whole of the members other than at the regular meetings, when it is expected the majority will decide what is best to be done. Discontent is certain to be engendered when questions are brought forward that are virtually settled outside the Lodge. Of course even when these objectionable circumstances do occur, it should be possible for a brother to express his opinion, but it may happen he is unable to get the ear of the Lodge, or the party who has already laid out the course may be strong enough to prevent his speaking, on the plea either of want of time, or that further discussion

is unnecessary, or some other of the many ruses it is in the power of an organised opposition to adopt. Again, it may be urged that if the few brethren who had, so to speak, settled the question before the time of meeting are strong enough, or can enlist support sufficient to carry their point when it is put to the vote, they are representative of the general body, but it must be known that unless the members take personal interest in the work of the Lodge, it is very easy to carry any question, especially if the Master and a few of the Past Masters can be got to lend their support. We are of opinion that far too many vote with the majority, without taking the trouble to form an opinion of their own. This course naturally saves time, a very important matter in some Lodges, where if a brother speaks for more than a minute or so he is reminded on all sides that banquet is ordered for six or for seven o'clock, as the case may be. It is sometimes amusing to notice the interest taken in the flight of time on these occasions were it not for the feeling that everything is made subservient to worship of knife and fork. and that no regard is paid to the maintenance of dignity and deliberation in our proceedings. We are aware that to attempt any reform in this quarter would be to undertake a Herculean task, still we do not despair of making an impression on some of the offending brethren, if not in a quiet and friendly way by pointing out to them how ungentlemanly they make themselves appear. It is true that the pangs of hunger will, in many cases, serve as a sufficient excuse for a man replying somewhat hastily, but is it really the case that the members of a Lodge are so near the verge of starvation that they cannot allow an extra half hour for the proper discussion of any subject that may be brought under their notice? We hope not, but the fact remains that cases have lately been mentioned to us which will admit of no other solution. We think it unnecessary to give our opinion on this subject, we would rather leave it to the judgment of our readers. One course we would suggest to prevent its recurrence is the one we have referred to,—that every item of business be placed on the summons. The brethren would then come prepared for what was to transpire, and if they felt they would be unable to restrain their impatience, might so arrange their attendance as to avoid the discussion, reaching the Lodge just in time to sign their names and proceed to the banquet room. The brother who brought the question forward would likewise benefit by such a course, and it would surely be no trouble to him to inform the Master of what he intended to do, at least long enough before the meeting to allow of its appearing on the summons; if, however, any cause of emergency should arise which would not allow of previous notice, it should be left to the Master to decide whether it should be considered at that or the following meeting.

In matters of this description Grand Lodge could, and should, set an example, but we fear that undue haste may be said to characterise the proceedings at its Quarterly Convocations, while the same lack of dignity is apparent in many of its actions. The ruling body of English Freemasonry, in order to maintain that amount of respect which is due to it, should be so conducted as to earn the esteem and regard of every brother, and this can only be accomplished by assuming a certain amount of command, and by demanding that its edicts are obeyed; and until this is done with a greater amount of regularity than at present is the case we fear that private Lodges will not have so perfect a pattern to work on as Grand Lodge ought to present.

MASONIC TRADE-MARKS.

FROM THE MASONIC NEWSPAPER.

THE not infrequent use of Masonic emblems in outward display has rarely met with the approval of right-thinking members of the fraternity, and when an exhibition of this nature presents itself, we are at once led to suspect the good faith, if we might not add the good sense, of the exhibitor.

To such an extent has this weakness progressed, that but recently two applications have been made to the U.S. Patent Office to adopt the symbol of the Square and Compass as a trade-mark to distinguish a certain brand of flour. As this matter must necessarily interest the fraternity, it is deemed not inappropriate to present the exact text of the opinion pronounced by the able Commissioner of Patents in rejecting the application.

In the first the following opinion was delivered:—

"It is proposed to adopt the 'Masonic emblem of the Square and Compass,' and thereby to transform into a legal trade-mark certain words which have hitherto been refused recognition as such mark. Can such an emblem be exclusively appropriated? Can it be applied to the purpose of traffic? Is it calculated to answer the purpose of a mark to be affixed to merchandise, so as to denote origin or ownership? These questions can best be answered after an inquiry into the meaning of the emblem. It is the symbol of a fraternity that is known throughout the world—pervading all classes and conditions of society,—and which claims for itself a continuous existence from pre-historic times. As an ideogram, it virtually proclaims its possessor to be a member of a certain order of men, whether such be true or false. It is an ideographic appeal to fraternal feelings. It has been anathematized by the followers of one religious faith, at least, and has for centuries been regarded as the distinctive badge of a peculiar body. If now placed upon the head of a flower-barrel, as proposed by the applicant, what would the purchaser understand thereby? Would he be apt to associate it with the industrial product of a certain person? No. He would naturally think that the person who had applied it to such a purpose meant it to be taken in its legitimate and ordinary sense."

In the second the following decision on appeal was made:—

"Applicant is a manufacturer and vendor of flour in the city of St. Louis, Mo. He has two establishments upon different streets, and he seeks to register as trade marks to be used upon the barrels containing his flour, the words 'Cherry St. Mills' in one case, and 'Market St. Mills' in the other, combined respectively with a well-known Masonic emblem, the Square and Compass. These combinations of words and symbols, it is strenuously maintained, embrace all the requisites, and come within none of the negative exceptions or limitations of the law defining a legal trade-mark. Applying the comprehensive test laid down by the Commissioner in *ex parte* Dawes and Fanning, Official Gazette, vol. 1, p 27, it is said that neither of the combinations claimed is the name of a person, firm or occupation, or is calculated to deceive the public as to the true origin or character of the article to which it is applied, or is generic or descriptive of quality; and, finally, it is asserted that each when applied to the commodities for which it is adopted as a trade mark, will distinguish them from others of the same class. The essence of these alleged trade-marks is the Masonic symbol, the Square and Compass. It has already been determined that the words alone do not possess the characteristics of a legal trade-mark, and, in order to make it appear that the addition of the Square and Compass do confer these characteristics, it is also insisted that this Masonic symbol is not used with its ordinary signification. If this emblem were something other than precisely what it is, either less known, less significant, or fully and universally understood, all this might readily be admitted. But considering its peculiar character and relation to the public, an anomalous question is presented. There can be no doubt that this device, so commonly used and employed by Masons, has an established mystic significance universally recognized as existing; whether comprehended by all or not, is not material to this issue. Considering the antiquity, the traditional origin, the profound secrecy, the magnitude and extent, the flourishing condition, and the permanent character of the Masonic organisation, I seriously question whether its emblems are not to be regarded as its property, at least in such a sense, that no person can monopolize them as trade-mark devices. It is not proposed, however, to do more than raise the query, without entering upon the discussion here. The ground for this decision lies in another direction, and to my mind is obscured by no cloud of doubt. In view of the universality of Masonry—the mystic tie that binds all nationalities in one common fraternity,—and the unchangeable characteristics of emblems appealing with the same force to the brotherhood in all parts of the earth, it is impossible to divest these symbols, or at least this particular symbol, perhaps the best known of all, of its ordinary signification whenever displayed, either as an arbitrary character or otherwise. It will be universally understood or misunderstood as having a Masonic significance, and therefore as a trade-mark must constantly work deception. Nothing could be more mischievous than to create as a monopoly, and uphold by the power of law, anything so calculated, as applied to purposes of trade, to be misinterpreted, to mislead all classes, and to constantly foster suggestions of mystery in affairs of business. There was a time when the cross and crescent, and the red and white roses of the houses of York and Lancaster, possessed as symbols such a significance, and occupied such a place in the public mind, in portions of the old world, as would affect common affairs, and could not properly be disregarded under whatever circumstances they should appear. If they were now held in the same estimation in this country, who imagines that they could be divested of the general significance so that they could successfully be adopted to constitute trade-marks, and be displayed before the public in that capacity? The case of these Masonic symbols is in some respects different, to be sure, yet it is in important particulars similar, and the same objections lie to

their use in the manner proposed. I am clearly of opinion, therefore, that the proposed combinations cannot properly subserve the ends of a trade-mark. Among Masons, with whom this token has a moral significance, its use in that capacity would undoubtedly be regarded as a base prostitution of it to mercenary purposes, while with others its mystic force would often dissipate its virtues as a trade-mark, and perhaps in some instances place the article it appeared upon under a ban. Thus, if these trade-marks could be sanctioned, they would tend to defeat the fundamental object of the trade-mark law, which is an offshoot of the ancient "law-merchant," and like them designed to advance trade and manufactures."

We cannot too highly commend the perusal of these sensible opinions, and trust that the lessons which they teach will not be lost with those members of the fraternity who think it not improper to make public exposition of Masonic jewelry to the end and purpose that thrift may follow.

MASONIC REFRESHMENT.

FROM THE "VOICE OF MASONRY."

FREQUENTLY, I think, sufficient attention is not paid to what is facetiously termed "The Knife and Fork Degree." It is all very well to say Lodges can't afford refreshment every evening that they convene; but this, I fancy, is a mere excuse. No Lodge is so poor that it cannot extend slight hospitality to the brother or brethren visiting it. In so doing, the warmth of hospitality thaws the otherwise formal reception, which, in so many instances, is frigid to the visitor. It makes him feel at home, and this should be one of the great objects of our Fraternity.

How cold has been the reception we have too frequently seen extended to the visiting brother! He has come, perchance, from a distant land; has proved himself a Mason, is formally introduced, as formally welcomed, and told to take a seat amongst the brethren. No one speaks to him; he sees the work; the lodge is closed, and he is left to find his way back alone to his hotel. What does the foreign brother think of his welcome in a strange land? Has he found a home amongst his brethren as he anticipated, or is he to all intents and purposes a sojourner in an unknown land? Surely, he has left that Lodge with feelings very akin to disgust, and, in all probability, has formed an unfavourable impression of the Institution that he once loved so well.

On the other hand, how different it is if, on sending in his card, a committee of gentlemen wait upon him, and by their polite and courteous manner prove to him the welcome he will receive if he proves to these followers of Hiram that he is a true Son of Light. These brethren are too well versed in Masonry universal to endeavour to puzzle him, as I have seen many do, with catch questions and Masonic conundrums, but rather dwell upon the cardinal principles and grand landmarks that characterize Freemasonry in every land, and not upon the peculiar verbiage of their own Grand Lodge Jurisdiction. In so doing, examiners and examined alike glean information, and at the close of the examination the brethren cordially welcome the visitor, and, after formally introducing him to the Worshipful Master, take the first opportunity of making him acquainted with the brethren individually.

The Junior Warden, after a time, calls from labour to refreshment, and then around the social board the charms of free intercourse, the pleasant sallies of wit and fun, the free interchange of thought, the hearty toast of welcome, the song, the whole-souled words of cordiality, the jokes and laughter, and the genuineness of the warmth of greeting, make him feel himself something more than a welcome guest, in truth and reality—at home.

The hour of refreshment is over, and again labour is resumed. He finds himself doubly interested in the proceedings; he knows many of the brethren by name, several have invited him to visit their houses, whilst others have promised to call upon him in the morning and give him either advice or assistance, if he proposes to settle amongst them, or if not, to render his sojourn amongst them pleasant and agreeable. The Lodge is closed, and, with a hearty shake of the hand all round, and mutual expressions of good-will, the brethren separate, and he leaves them, after a pleasant walk to his hotel with some of them, with an innate feeling that he has fallen amongst brethren who truly appreciate the tenets of the Fraternity as exemplified by brotherly love.

Now, how easily all this has been accomplished. It is not necessary that the festive board should groan, as our porters say, beneath the weight of costly viands, cut-glass, and massive silver. The simple cracker and cheese, a few strawberries, or fruit in season, and a cup of chocolate, coffee, or cocoa, suffice as well as sumptuous dishes and expensive wines. It is the social welcome that the visitor desires, and it is not only the visitor that enjoys "the good things" and "the kindly words" that necessarily fly to and fro during the hour of refreshment; but at this season brethren are drawn closer together; and if unfortunately there have been little differences, bickerings, or jealousies amongst a few individual members, they are apt to be forgotten when all is joy and happiness around them.

By all means, then, brethren, do not neglect "the Knife and Fork Degree," and sometimes improve upon it by initiating your fair relatives into its mysteries, by teaching them its charming symbolism in the refreshment-room amidst the songs of birds, the bloom and perfume of flowers, and the notes, if possible, of instrumental and vocal music. Do this, brethren, and Mrs. Caudle's lectures after Lodge hours will not be so apt to disturb your peace of mind upon returning home from the Lodge.

West Middlesex Lodge of Instruction, No. 1612.—At the meeting held on the 4th instant, Bro. H. E. Tucker was unanimously elected Treasurer and Preceptor for the ensuing year.

PRESENTATION DINNER TO BRO. THOMAS AYLING.

ON Friday evening last a very gratifying meeting of the staff and other sergeants of Royal Marines took place in the Mess Room, South Barracks, Walmer, for the purpose of expressing in a substantial and public manner their esteem for their late comrade Bro. Thomas Ayling, on his retirement from the Corps after a lengthened service of twenty-five years. Bro. Ayling has held the responsible post of superintendent of the Commissariat establishment of the Walmer Depot for the last seven years, and has now retired from the Service on his gaining the appointment of master of the Eastry Union. It was thought that the high regard in which he was held could not be better testified than by the presentation of some *souvenir* from the whole body of sergeants. The idea was not long in assuming a practical form, and this was visible in the shape of a pair of handsome ornaments under glass globules—the one a timepiece and the other an aneroid, each on gilt pedestals, and surmounted with a skilful piece of handiwork in the shape of a golden acorn, with hanging leaves. The presentation took place publicly at 7.30, after which adjournment was made to the dinner table. Among the guests of the evening were Sergeant-Major Rendell, Quarter-Master-Sergeant Park, Schoolmasters Botting, Richardson, Hore, Sergeants Revell, Watkins, Jackson, White, Rust, Laggett, Warren, Barton, Chandler, Burgess, Burns, Jefferies, Wood, Cole, Johnston, Hutchinson, Kernson, Holt, Kirby, Blacker, Marsh, Sparkes, Bush, Haslip, Stewart, Bailes, Lake, Digon, Thompson, Carpenter, &c., as well as several civilian friends. The cloth having been removed, the circulation of the punch bowl was duly observed, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts given and responded to. The health of the Commanding Officer and Officers of the depot met with an enthusiastic response from all present. Sergeant-Major Rendell then proposed the health of Bro. Ayling, the guest of the evening. He said:—Brother comrades: It is with the greatest pleasure I rise to propose the health of our late comrade in arms, Bro. Ayling. We have this evening testified, by the presentation of a trifling mark of our esteem, to the estimation in which he is held by us all, so that I need not enlarge upon his many good qualities to obtain from you a hearty response to the toast. I, together with every one present, cannot forget the invariable courtesy and urbanity of manner which have characterised our comrade in his dealings with every one with whom he has been brought in contact, and I am certain I am only expressing the wish of all here when I hope he may be long spared to his family and the community in the new sphere into which he has entered. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. In thanking the sergeants for the hearty way in which they had drunk his health, Bro. Ayling paid a fitting compliment to the Sergeant-Major and those who had honoured him that day. He had known Sergeant-Major Rendell for many years, and could testify as to his value as a non-commissioned officer. Those who did their duty under him he would assist in every way that laid in his power; but it was no use a man shirking his responsibilities. That, he thought, was as it should be. He had a difficult and peculiar position. A sergeant-major at a division as a rule always had the same non-commissioned officers to deal with, and knew their tempers and peculiarities; but at a depot it was different—corporals and sergeants came and went, who belonged to all four of the other divisions, and their ways and manners, their fitness or unfitness to deal with young soldiers, had all to be learned over and over again. But, notwithstanding, his experience was, that both Sergeant-Major Rendell and the other staff sergeants had always carried out their duties with much ability and discretion. He concluded by thanking them for the high mark of esteem exhibited for him that day, which he should cherish as long as he lived, and which would, he hoped, be an incentive for his children. (Applause.) Sergeant-Major Rendell suitably responded, and the proceedings were brought to a close at 11 p.m., with the toast of "The Visitors," which was answered by one of the civilian gentlemen present. During the evening some interesting music was discussed, with Mr. Doorn at the piano; and Sergeants Blacker, Johnston, Holt, Chambers, Marsh and Arnold ably represented the vocal ability of the gallant corps.

LODGE OF PERSEVERANCE, No. 1743.

THE Installation meeting was held at the Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct, on Saturday, 13th Sept., when Wor. Brother Louis A. Leins W.M. opened the Lodge in due form with solemn prayer. The minutes having been confirmed, the balance-sheet was read and adopted. Bro. Bridgman answered the questions leading from the first to the second degree, was entrusted and he retired. The Lodge was then opened in the second, and Bro. Bridgman was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Bro. Tickner answered the questions, and was raised to the sublime degree. The Lodge then resumed, for the purpose of installing the W.M. elect. The Right Worshipful Bro. Wm. Kingston, D.G.M. Malta, was nominated to officiate as S.W., and Bro. Charles Daniels as J.W., while Bro. J. L. Mather acted as D.C. Bro. A. Barker, the W.M. elect, having been presented, was installed by W. Bro. Louis A. Leins in a manner that must have been both interesting and instructive to those present. Afterwards the following brethren were appointed and invested:—Bros. F. Kearney S.W., E. Martel J.W., J. L. Mather P.M. Treas., W. H. Mollindina P.M. Sec., J. B. D. Wall S.D., L. G. Sparrow J.D., C. Robinson I.G., A. Eade D.C., C. Reid W.S., F. Goodchild A.W.S., R. Goddard Tyler. The Lodge was closed in the usual manner, and adjourned to the second Saturday in October. The brethren then repaired to the banquetting room, and sat down to a substantial banquet, provided by Bro. A. Begbie, of whose catering too much praise cannot be said. After grace had been sung by professional

brethren, Bros. Cozens, Ashton, and Inbbard; the usual Masonic toasts were given by the W.M. The R.W. Bro. Wm. Kingston, D.G.M., and Bro. F. Crockford responded for the Visitors, in very appropriate terms, after which Bro. A. Barker proposed the health of the Installing Master, Bro. Louis A. Leins, and presented him with a very *recherché* Past Master's jewel; and as a further token of the high esteem in which he is held in this Lodge, also handed him a massive gold chain with locket, on the one side of which was the Lodge arms, beautifully enamelled, and on the other a diamond set within the five points. The I.P.M. responded in a very earnest manner, and expressed his surprise and pleasure at receiving so handsome a testimonial. The rest of the toasts followed in due course; they were interspersed with some really good music, and so happily ended this the first anniversary meeting of 1743.

Strawberry Hill Chapter, No. 946.—The regular convocation and installation meeting of this Chapter was held on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at Pope's Grotto Hotel, Cross Deep, Twickenham. Comps. W. Smeed P.Z. as Z., J. Wright H., R. Whitley J., W. Platt P.Z. S.E., and several Companions. The Chapter was opened and the minutes were confirmed. The election of Principals and installation took place. Comp. J. Wright was elected Z. (on account of the death of the late respected W. Burrell), W. Morphey H., F. Holland J.; they were severally installed by Comp. W. Smeed P.Z. in his usual faultless and impressive manner. Comps. W. Platt P.Z. S.E., D. Argyle S.N., J. M. Steadwell P.Z. Treas., Hancock Janitor. Bros. F. Forss 1585, and Weston 1585, were ballotted for and duly exalted into R.A. Masonry. Letters of apology were read from two brethren, expressing inability to attend. The report of the audit committee was read and adopted, and a vote of thanks accorded them. The same compliment was paid Comp. W. Smeed P.Z. for the excellent manner he had performed the ceremony of installation. A very elegant jewel was presented to Comp. Alfred Wright, which he suitably acknowledged. The Chapter was then closed, and the Companions sat down to an excellent banquet, provided by the worthy host. The usual Loyal and R.A. toasts were given with complimentary speeches. Some excellent singing emanated from Comps. J. M. Smeed and D. J. Pope. The two latter Companions were present as visitors. In due course the Janitor's toast was given and the Companions separated.

Tidings reach us of the death, from yellow fever, of Bro. Jones, Chief Engineer of H.M. Steamer Boxer. Bro. Jones was elected a joining member of the Phoenix Lodge, Port Royal, Jamaica, on 5th August last.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of North and East Yorkshire was held on Wednesday, at York. We are compelled to hold over our report of the proceedings in consequence of the pressure on our space.

A Correspondent of the *Portsmouth Times*, writes:—

It is often said that Freemasonry is a secret society. So possibly it may be, but at all events it has been professed publicly in England by a long line of noble and royal personages. The Prince of Wales is a Mason, so were the late Dukes of Sussex, York, Clarence, and Cumberland, and the Prince Regent; so in the previous generation were the Dukes of York and Gloucester. So, too, were the Emperor of Germany in 1735, and our own King William III. fifty years earlier. And to go back further still, I find that King Henry VI. was instituted a Freemason in 1450, that nearly a hundred years earlier still King Edward III. revised the Constitution on Masonry, and, mounting higher still up the path of history, I learn that Prince Edwin formed a Grand Lodge at York in 926, the very year in which King Athelstan granted to the Freemasons a Royal Charter.

NOT VERY FLOURISHING.—Freemasonry is excellent, and ought to be the very salt of the earth; wherever it exists there decay and rottenness ought to be unknown, and health and growth, and strength and beauty, and peace and harmony, ought to prevail. But do they? Not invariably, for time and again comes the word: "The Lodge here is not in a very flourishing condition," and then follows a recital of why it is not. And ever the story is, "Masonic duty is not performed;" "this or that brother is delinquent," or "the Lodge is at fault." The fallibility of human nature has intervened, marred the work, and vitiated all its qualities, so that it is no longer perfect in symmetry or beautiful with life. Why not change all this? Why not all so act that growth and vigour shall not be retarded or impaired? Why not lay aside selfishness and unholy passion? why not discard all vice and immorality, and practise Freemasonry in all its beauty and perfectness, and thus drive away from it all blight, and make it the most flourishing, most beneficent and loveliest association on earth?

STOKES'S HISTORICAL CHRONOMETER.—Bro. William Stokes, Professor of Memory at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, has designed a simple contrivance for assisting the mind in retaining facts and dates. A circle is divided into twenty black and white spaces representing five years each. The 25th, 50th, 75th, 100th, or any other year being thus easily indicated, and affording the means of attachment for the fact. Time is thus represented by space, and the distance from one fact to another can be carried without effort in the memory. Geography and chronology are truly "the eyes of history," and Professor Stokes's Memory Globe, which we have previously noticed, and his Chronometer now under consideration, will very much sharpen historical sight.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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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NOTICE OF MOTION AS TO THE ELECTION OF SECRETARY.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I find from your last publication that Bro. J. A. Birch has given notice of motion, to be brought before the next Committee Meeting of the Boys' School, giving, in effect, the privilege of voting by proxy to the duly qualified subscribers of the Institutions.

Now, I should like to know *when* the right of a member of the General Committee to vote by proxy ceased to exist? for, on reference to my old "Freemason's Magazine," I find a few records, from which I give extracts below, showing undoubtedly that this privilege has existed for a very long period; and for the life of me I cannot see why the power to do so has been abrogated, unless on the occasion of election of the Chief Executive Officer of the Institution some gross abuse has taken place, and the offenders and their successors disfranchised, like some of the rotten boroughs, for their peccadilloes.

Extract from *Freemason's Magazine*, August 1793.

Royal Cumberland Freemason's School for Female Children on Qualification of Governors.

IXth Clause.

That every nobleman, member of Parliament, Lady, Master of a country Lodge and Governor not residing within the Bills of Mortality shall have a right to vote by proxy at all ballots and elections.

£1 Is per annum constitutes a Governor so long as he contributes that sum.

£10 10s per annum constitutes a Governor for Life and Member of the General Committee.

£1 Is contributed annually by a Lodge constitutes a Governor during subscription; and a further sum of £10 10s within the space of ten years, to be a Governor and Member of the General Court so long as Lodge exists.

The Governor to have a right to vote at all General and Special Courts.

Later, and nearer my own time, I find in the "Masonic Review," 1841, that at a Special Meeting, 11th February, the office of Treasurer of the Boys' School was declared vacant; at another Special Meeting, dated 22nd February in the same year, it is recorded—

Brother WILLIAM HARRISON *Grand Registrar* in the Chair.

A discussion arose on the reception of *proxies*, which was opposed by Bro. Rowe, as calculated to influence the election by votes of Governors, who gave from solicitation what they might withhold if present; and further, that there had not been time for a vast body of the subscribers to know even of the vacancy.

The Chairman, in reply, stated that the voting by proxy was the safer mode, as it prevented the meeting being packed.

Mr. Rodbear pointed out the absolute necessity there was, according to the bye-laws, for the votes by proxy being taken, to which Dr. Crucefix hesitated, but assented *on being informed by the Secretary that on his (the Secretary's) election proxies were admitted.*

Also at a General Court 12th July 1841—

Brother RODBEAR in the Chair.

The word "children" being omitted in the 36th Rule, Governors and Subscribers generally may vote by proxy at all elections.

And further, in the same publication—

Girls' School General Committee, 29th July 1841.

Election of Secretary.

Present about one hundred and fifty subscribers.

The Provincial Grand Master for Sumatra in the Chair.

The ballot commenced at twelve o'clock and closed at two, when there appeared for—

Brother Crew	...	...	...	...	122
Brother Patten	...	...	...	...	86

Majority in favour of Brother Crew ... 36*

* The numbers polled were 208, but of these were probably *fifty proxies*, chiefly from ladies.

I am not in possession of any later particulars of Election of Secretaries beyond one recorded in the "Freemason's Magazine" for 8th June 1861.

The election of Secretary to each of these Institutions took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, when Bro. E. H. Patten P.G.S.B. was elected as Secretary to the Girls' School, and Bro. Binckes Secretary to the Boys' School.

We all know, however, that Bro. R. Wentworth Little succeeded Bro. Patten as Secretary to the Girls' School, and on the occasion of his lamented decease I, along with many other brethren, was compelled to travel, when not in the best of health, nearly 200 miles, and put to considerable expense thereby, in order to record my vote on behalf of the brother I thought at that time best suited to fulfil the duties of the office.

Brethren who had contributed liberally according to their respective means and station in life then complained strongly at the unfair position in which they were placed, and friends of another of the

candidates, who had come from the South, also expressed dissatisfaction on the question.

If it was proper in 1793 and 1841 to confer this privilege, and brethren could be entrusted with it, surely we have not so retrograded as to deserve virtual disfranchisement in this manner. The fact is, London brethren are unnecessarily susceptible as to the influence of their country fraters, as I think if a vacancy was to occur to-morrow they would continue, as metropolitan brethren, to have great influence in the selection of the official, and by giving the old privilege to the country brethren the latter would feel they were properly treated, and the former would come to no harm.

Yours fraternally,

G. P. BROCKBANK.

Bolton, 15th September 1879.

A MASONIC MEDICAL CHARITY.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I so entirely concur in your editorial remarks upon the proposal of a P.M. to make "Freemasonry applicable to the wants of the outer world, by affording assistance and relief" in times of sickness and suffering amongst the lower classes of humanity, that I am tempted to ask you to permit me to occupy a small portion of your valuable space with a few general observations on the question of medical relief. I trust it will be understood, that in saying what I have to say on charitable relief in times of sickness, that I have not the least desire to see a bridle put upon charity, but I do most sincerely wish to see a check put upon the vice of eleemosynary indiscriminating charity. I quite agree with "A.P.M." that our Royal Masonic Institutions—for educational and other purposes to which they are devoted—are institutions that Masons may well be proud of, but I should greatly regret to see our charity extended in the direction he proposes, or have it supposed that Freemasonry is neither more nor less than a huge "benefit society," or that Freemasons desire to run-a-muck "with the outside world" in ministering to "all the ills that flesh is heir to." When, however, it is known to the brethren that in so doing they would but increase the evils with which gratuitous medical relief is at present surrounded, I feel sure this will not be the case. First, with reference to "A.P.M.'s" proposal to add a new wing to the Royal Free Hospital; this our brother will I am sure be glad to hear has been done quite recently by the bountiful liberality of the public, whence all good things of the kind should emanate. The additional number of beds provided have not been occupied, and he may take it from me as a fact that the central part of this great city is already amply provided with hospital accommodation—is, indeed, said to be *over-hospitalised*—not more than one-half the beds of St. Thomas's Hospital are at present occupied, and the actual proportionate number of the other eight large hospitals supported by voluntary contributions, as I gather from their annual reports, must be set down as not exceeding three-fifths of the whole. The explanation of this probably is, that only fit and proper cases (accidents and emergencies at all times excepted) are admitted, after careful investigation has been made into each case. In the out-patients' departments the reverse holds good; here we find a very plethora of miscellaneous cases, all-comers obtaining without stint any amount of indiscriminate charitable relief.

Here then, our good brother will say, is an outlet for charitable help, and if a new wing is not required at the hospital let us have "a Masonic Dispensary added to the existing Charities of the Order," and we shall be showing to the outer world, "a general desire to diffuse our charity." But here I would ask him to pause, and look a little deeper into the mysteries of the out-patient growth of the hospitals and dispensaries. It is only about half a century ago that out-patients' departments sprang up in connection with hospitals. In 1830 eight of the principal hospitals, St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Guy's, the London, Middlesex, St. George's, Charing Cross, Westminster, Royal Ophthalmic, and the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, relieved together 46,435 out-patients. In 1869, the number rose to 277,891. During that period, 39 years, the population of the metropolis had only rather more than doubled, whilst the attendances at these eight hospitals had increased more than five-fold. But it will make the rate of increase still more apparent if I mention that at the same eight hospitals there were in 1870, 43,368 more out-patients than in 1869. These eight hospitals I have chosen simply because they were in operation in 1830. If I had been minded to select examples in which the increase from 1869 to 1870 had been greatest, I might have made my figures more telling, and if I had carried them on to a still later date, I might have shown that St. Bartholomew's alone relieved 137,000 cases last year, a number about equal to one-half of the whole of those relieved by the eight hospitals enumerated in 1869. Suffice it to say that, in round numbers, at the present time it is fairly estimated that one out of every four persons of the whole population of London, receive gratuitous medical relief. The enormous number of one million out of the four million inhabitants, and this, be it remembered, is quite irrespective of an especial provision made at the cost of the ratepayers to provide for the sick poor, and mostly of the pauper class,—with the exception of those suffering from infectious diseases,—at a very considerable outlay. During the last fifteen years, the various parishes have built and provided I know not how many dispensaries and palatial hospitals for the really indigent poor, where they may at all times and seasons obtain the best medical and surgical advice as a matter of right, and simply by asking for it. To what cause, then, must we attribute the rapid and unhealthy growth of the out-patient departments? simply to a desire on the part of hospital managers to outbid each other in touting for public support. Hospital authorities believe that an appeal, couched upon the thousands of patients relieved, will be more successful to extract money from the pockets of the benevolent than it otherwise

would if sensationalism were entirely suppressed. The chairman of the Metropolitan Royal Free Hospital, when appealed to by a deputation of gentlemen desirous of putting a stop to the abuse of hospitals, said, "The difficulty of limiting the numbers was, that the institution was free, and its doors are open to all comers, and it based its grounds of support upon the fact that it relieved 78,000 persons a-year. That although the greater part of these patients only had a single minute of the medical officer's time, it should be remembered that the bulk of the cases were probably unimportant, and would occupy little time, for people with little ailments came, and the more important cases were few in number." This may be taken as an average specimen of the kind of argument generally put forth by hospital managers when asked to try some scheme which shall bring about hospital out-patients reform.

It is quite out of the question to believe that the bulk of the patients partaking of relief at our hospitals and dispensaries are fit and proper objects of charity. In truth they are not; at a moderate estimate fully two-thirds of them are in a position to make a payment for the great benefits they receive. If only an effort were made to discover them, and point out the meanness of obtaining charitable relief under false pretences, they would at once do so, I am quite sure. I cannot think so meanly of the artisan class as to believe that if it were explained to them that the charity was solely intended to relieve the really indigent, they would ask for gratuitous advice and take away a bottle of medicine without paying for it. The skilled artisan class is rapidly moving into independence and into political importance; it has become more self-reliant and prepared to meet the incidence of sickness, one of those contingencies of life to which we are all alike exposed, and which it is as necessary to provide against as fire, or any other calamity common to our humanity. The average amount of sickness is uniform, and although it cannot be so exactly estimated as that of the average number of deaths at a given period of life, nevertheless a fairly accurate estimate can be made of the amount of sickness which is likely to occur in a given number of persons of known ages, occupations, and conditions. That calculations of sickness cannot be based on such precise laws as those of death, are due to the simple fact that death is an absolute reality, and can be weighed accordingly, while sickness is, more or less, a matter of degree and opinion. Furthermore, no one can attempt to deceive in the case of death, but, in the case of sickness, there may be many reasons which will induce one person to think more seriously of his own ailment than his neighbour will do. Nevertheless, with proper supervision, it is perfectly true that the average per centage of persons who will be visited with illness may be calculated upon in advance from year to year. Hence, then, we have a means by which the wage earning classes, and those who cannot afford to incur a doctor's bill may exercise thrift and show themselves as above partaking of the doles of charity, for it must be a very small minority of them who are unable to pay eight or ten shillings a year to enrol themselves members of a Provident Dispensary. That the great body of artisans are well able to make provision against sickness may be gathered from what has been repeatedly stated by one who is looked upon as the poor man's friend. Lord Shaftesbury has carefully ascertained that the aggregate receipts of the wage-earning classes of this country amount to no less a sum than £1,000,000 per annum, and that of this sum at least one-quarter is expended upon beer, tobacco, and things that could easily be dispensed with. This fully shows that they can, if they will, perform a duty to themselves and their families in providing medical relief in all ordinary cases of sickness.

It is perfectly clear, however, that something should and must be done to put a stop to the great abuse of medical charity. The evils inseparable from the out patients' department must be met by an appeal to the good sense and justice of those who so thoughtlessly run to them on every trifling illness. It should be clearly understood, also, that while the medical officers are quite prepared and willing to do a certain amount of work out of pure benevolence, and from the same feelings that lead the public to give their money to support hospitals and dispensaries, that it is impolitic and contrary to common sense to call upon them to render arduous services in the cause of charity and give gratuitous surgical and medical advice indiscriminately and to all comers. I refer to this because it is not so generally known as it should be that those who perform all the hard work of hospitals receive no remuneration whatever for their valuable services. I sincerely trust, therefore, that "A.P.M." will not waste his energies in an endeavour to set on foot a new Masonic Dispensary, unless it be one on the *Provident principle*. He may confidently afford encouragement to this system, which is a right one, founded on the principle of *mutual assurance*. At the present time, however, most of those in operation about London are conducted partly on a commercial footing, and partly on that of mutual assurance. This arises from the fact that scarcely one of them are yet able to pay their way and compete successfully against the free hospitals and dispensaries. Indeed, it is scarcely in human nature to suppose that either the artisan class or "the lower class of humanity" shall voluntarily offer to pay for that which they can so easily attain for nothing.

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

JABEZ HOGG.

1 Bedford-square, 10th Sept. 1879.

THINGS ONE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Since sending my last communication I have received my Girls' School voting paper, and have carefully gone through the list of candidates for the purpose of testing the manner in which the London Masonic Charity Association has carried

out its frequently expressed intention of selecting such cases for its organised support as were friendless or deserted. Of the six cases enumerated in their circular one is a second and last application, with 546 votes recorded at the previous election, two are third applications with 557 and 194 votes brought forward, two are second applications with 75 and 15 votes polled in April last, and one is a new case. Of the foregoing two can in no sense be considered either friendless or deserted, why, then, were they chosen for recommendation to the exclusion of a similar number of the three other last applications which are left by the Association unrecognised and unaided? Fortunately two of them have high numbers standing to their credit, namely, 646 and 459, but Ada Hodgson, No. 46 on the list, must succeed at the ensuing election, or her only parent, her mother, must bear the burden of her education and sustenance in addition to that entailed by the maintenance of four other dependent children, until time or circumstances release her from the obligation. I am bound to admit that the three last applications not recommended are from the provinces; I refer to their omission as, in my opinion, evidencing a spirit of antagonism to such cases as are not recommended by London Lodges in forgetfulness of the fact that many of them are provincial only in the Masonic identity of the father, Metropolitan as regards his initiation.

The Association should, in order to maintain its philanthropical character announce to the Craft its reason for this change of front, and that soon; meanwhile subscribers desirous of assisting the cause of either of the recommending cases can fill in their proxies before transmitting them to either the Secretary of the Association, or the Secretary of the particular institution.

Yours fraternally,

QUERIST.

"UNIFORMITY OF WORKING;" AND "WHICH IS CORRECT?"

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As you are personally aware, my time has been so much taken up lately in the preparation and completion of the work "Uniformity of Masonic Ritual and Observance," that I have been unable to continue my letters on the several diversities of formulae which have attracted my attention, and which will be discussed in continuation of the correspondence under the heading of "Which is Correct?" I shall now soon be enabled to resume the subject, as, to my very great satisfaction, my book is before the Masonic public, and can be obtained by them either through the Tylers of their several Lodges, or, in the ordinary manner, of all booksellers.

I take this opportunity to thank most heartily those brethren who, by their kind support, have secured the private disposal of nearly the whole of the first edition (1,000 copies), before even the date of publication, and even more especially those of our Order who have made the work as profitable to me as I hope it may prove to themselves by advertising therein. Hitherto, as I have been led to understand, Masonic publications generally have been considered most unprofitable undertakings, and the support which would have been frequently given by those who would otherwise gladly advertise their wares or business in such works has been withheld in consequence of the disinclination to have reflections cast on them for,—as the term goes,—"trading on Masonry." I cannot see that any public announcement of a man's business address, and the trade he carries on, in whatever respectable publication it may appear, should subject him to any imputation; nor why, because he happens to be a Mason, he should be precluded from bringing himself under the notice of others connected with the Masonic body.

However, as will be seen, many of my Masonic friends have no such scruples, and consequently they have made my work a successful and profitable venture, for which I heartily thank them, and am quite prepared, in return for their assent to my solicitation, to bear any reflections which may be cast on either themselves or myself as "traders on Masonry." I present the shield of common sense against any such attacks, should they be made, and from the standpoint of success declare that it is better for myself, and I hope for the Craft generally, that the book is published and being thoroughly well circulated, because of their hearty and liberal support, than that I should have failed in producing it on the score of too great a cost.

It is to be hoped that at least all the members of Grand Lodge, Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens, will make themselves conversant with the contents of the work without delay, for it is my intention to raise the question of "Uniformity" at the ensuing Quarterly Communication by notice of motion in the prescribed legal manner.

A second edition will at once be issued, and meanwhile I can, as also can you, receive the names of subscribers. The advertisement of the book will be found elsewhere in your columns.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

JAMES STEVENS.

112 High-street, Clapham, 17th Sept. 1879,

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

INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

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Lodge of Loyalty, No. 1607.—It has frequently been remarked—Where you find a good Master, you may look for a prosperous Lodge. We are prepared to endorse this statement, and to it we will add,—Where such a state of things prevails year after year, you may look further, and it will be recognised that the brethren who comprise the Lodge so favourably circumstanced are not unmindful of the claims of those upon whom the hand of misfortune or calamity has fallen more or less heavily. The Lodge of Loyalty was consecrated in May 1876, and its first W.M., Brother John Newton, is a Mason well known for his skill in the science, and equally well known as a firm and consistent supporter of our Institutions. After a singularly prosperous year he was succeeded by Brother Frederick Brown, who ably continued the work his predecessor had happily inaugurated. The third W.M. who graced the chair was Bro. C. H. Webb, and he, on Saturday last, brought the labours of a most successful year to a close by installing as his successor Bro. Chas. J. Perceval. We had the pleasure of attending this Lodge on the day of its consecration, on which occasion Bro. Perceval was appointed Senior Deacon. Moreover, he is well known to our readers, not only in connection with this Lodge, but also in association with Sincerity, No. 174, from the ranks of which the Lodge of Loyalty may trace its origin. Bro. Perceval, we understand, has been twenty-six years a Mason, and brings to bear upon his labours great experience, derived from an activity he has displayed in all questions that have been brought under the notice of the Craft, not only in this country but abroad, where he has spent the greater portion of his time. This fact called forth some expressions of surprise that he had not earlier attained the post of honour. Still, though not able to fix the much coveted letters P.M. to his name, he has for a considerable period been qualified as a Vice-President of each of our Institutions, and we trust will long continue the yeoman service he still so favours on behalf of our great Charities. The brethren assembled at headquarters, the Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill, at three o'clock, and at 3.15 Lodge was opened by the W.M. Bro. C. H. Webb. There was a large attendance, and among the Visitors were:—Bros. Col. John Creton Grand Treas., R. H. Blatchford W.M. 1196, E. W. Braine P.M. 1471, J. Miller 174, Jas. Freeman W.M. 1426, John G. Stevens P.M. 554, Thomas Hamer S.D. 1426, A. E. Gladwell J.W. 172, Wm. Musto P.M. 1349, G. H. Stephens 1623, Thomas J. Barnes P.M. 933, F. Brener 205, Charles Scarell P.M. 1382, G. T. H. Seddon W.M. 174, Thomas Slaiter 804, E. C. Massey P.M. 1297, Charles Lacey P.G.D. Herts, J. Egan P.M. 453, G. C. Coles, W. D. Hodges 1287, F. R. W. Hedges Sec. R.M.I.G., Henry Corlett 620 I.C., F. Binckes P.G.S. Sec. R.M.I.B., W. D'Oyley 1457, M. L. R. Duquenoy 72, T. J. Maidwell P.M. 27. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, and then the auditors presented their report, which was unanimously adopted. Bro. Webb now addressed his immediate Past Master, Bro. Frederick Brown, and begged his acceptance of a Past Master's collar with insignia, in recognition of the kind assistance he had given him during his term of office, more particularly at a time when other duties pressed on him. This unexpected gift having been suitably acknowledged, Bro. Webb signified his readiness to proceed with the ceremony of the day; accordingly, Bro. James Terry, acting as Director of Ceremonies, introduced Bro. Perceval as Master elect. The Senior Warden's chair was taken by Bro. Col. Creton, Grand Treasurer, while Bro. Charles Lacey took position in the south. Bro. Perceval was presented, and duly took the obligation; a Board of Installed Masters was formed, and the ceremony proceeded. On the readmission of those below the rank of installed Master, the new W.M. was saluted, and he invested the following as Officers:—E. G. Legge P.M. S.W., E. C. Beedell J.W., F. Brown P.M. Treas., John Newton P.M. Sec., G. Knill S.D., Jones J.D., F. Carr I.G., Newham W.S., Roberts D.C., J. Very Tyler. Some routine business was transacted, and the name of a member of Lodge who had left this country for an indefinite period was transferred to the list of country subscribers. The Visitors tendered their good wishes and Lodge was closed. After a somewhat tedious "wait" banquet was served, and Bros. Bertram and Roberts must be complimented on the way in which they placed the repast upon the table. On the removal of the cloth the Loyal toasts were proposed, and were followed respectively by the National Anthem and God bless the Prince of Wales. On again rising the W.M. said, in consequence of the pressure of time he would incorporate the two next toasts. The Pro Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master and the rest of Grand Officers. Bro. Perceval referred to the zeal displayed by the Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Skelmersdale; in their duties they were ably supported by the Grand Officers. He regretted Col. Creton had been compelled, in consequence of illness in his domestic circle, to leave them at an earlier stage of the proceedings, this he was sure all present would regret. Without further remarks, he would offer the toast for their acceptance. After a spirited performance on the pianoforte by Bro. Seddon, Bro. Webb rose to propose the health of the W.M. He remarked that this was the first time in the course of his Masonic career that this pleasing duty had devolved upon him, but this now fell to his lot as the Immediate Past Master. Of Bro. Perceval he could speak in the highest terms of praise. It was generally known that their W.M. gave much of his time and means in aiding the cause of Freemasonry, and he felt he was giving utterance to the sentiments of his heart when he stated that under Bro. Perceval's direction the Lodge could not fail to go on and prosper. He (Bro. Webb) did not possess the gift of speech, but if he had the ability he was assured no speech of his was wanted to commend the toast to their notice. After a spirited rendering of "Hearts of Oak," by Bro. Jones, Bro. Perceval rose to reply. After such an oration as he had been received with he hardly knew how to express his thanks. He felt himself singularly fortunate in having three such Past

Masters on his left, brethren who could not be excelled as Craft workers. For his Senior Warden he had secured the services of one who had already passed the Master's chair, and on whose assistance, should he require support, he would not have to look in vain. Bro. Perceval then alluded to the loss the Lodge had sustained by the death of Bro. Wyatt, but in consequence of this sad event his Junior Warden brought with him the experience he had acquired during the six months he had already filled that office. Under the existing regulations of the Lodge he was not in a position to advance Bro. Beedell to the Senior Warden's chair, though the way that brother had performed his duties fully warranted such a step. He would now say a few words about himself. Well, he had been twenty-six years a Mason, twenty-two years of which time had been spent abroad. He had never aspired to office until his return to this country; but since the date of his affiliation he had endeavoured to do his duty to the Craft, to the utmost of his ability. Two of his sons were already initiated, and had he a dozen he should like to see them taking the same course. He sincerely thanked all present for the way they had responded to the toast. The health of the Visitors was the next toast brought to the notice of the brethren. Nothing tended more to the proper conduct of business than the experience gained by visiting from Lodge to Lodge; where good work was to be seen this should be copied, and where their own was faulty, they should strive to amend it. Bro. Perceval then recapitulated the names of the Visitors present, and called on the members to honour the toast, with which he would associate the name of Bro. Binckes. Bro. Past Master Brown sang, in a spirited manner, "Welcome, ever welcome, friends," after which Bro. Binckes rose to reply. In recognising the W.M. as the energetic stage manager who had allotted him the part he was called upon to play that evening, he would venture to thank him for according him a "line" other than his own. However, in his present capacity of walking gentleman, and on behalf of the other Visitors, he would tender his best thanks for the unbounded hospitality displayed. He had been under the impression that this was not the first time the W.M. had held supreme power in a Lodge, but he found that in this assumption he had been in error. Bro. Perceval had spoken in graceful terms of the homage due to our Sovereign, and he could not help being reminded of the Prince of Wales's remarks upon the relation of loyalty and charity, when considering that in Bro. Perceval's position of Worshipful Master of the Loyalty he illustrated and exemplified the Grand Master's sentiments by becoming a Vice-President of all the Charities. However, he must not forget that he had been selected to respond for the Visitors. He sincerely thanked the W.M., the Past Masters and Officers for the goodly service they had done in the past, and trusted the Lodge of Loyalty might enjoy a long career of prosperity, and that it might never be presided over by a less worthy Master than he who now so ably filled the chair. The W.M., in proposing the health of the I.P.M., said that if Bro. Webb had felt any pleasure in proposing his health, he need scarcely say what he felt in being able to return the compliment. He would ask Brother Webb's permission to allow him to place on his breast the P.M.'s jewel; on no more sacred place could it be affixed; and he trusted it would be worn there for many years to come. Bro. Webb expressed his sincere thanks for the way in which his name had been received. He had striven to do his duty. He entertained a high opinion of the expression of goodwill displayed by the brethren, and much as he prized the jewel they had presented him with, he would rather not have received it did he think the other was lacking. If hitherto he had deserved their esteem, he trusted he should always retain it, and he would ever look back upon the happy hours he had spent in the Loyalty Lodge. With the toast of the Masonic Charities, which was the next proposed by the W.M., was associated the name of Bro. James Terry, Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. Bro. Terry tendered his thanks. It was well known to himself and his brother Secretaries what the Lodge of Loyalty were capable of doing for the Charities. They were first represented by their present Treasurer, who, Bro. Terry believed, collected over £100 on behalf of the Boys' School. Since then other members had undertaken the office of Steward, with varied success; but he considered it only necessary to refer to what Bro. Beedell, the newly-appointed J.W., had done at the last Festival of the Benevolent Institution, when a list amounting to £150 represented the contributions from the Lodge of Loyalty. He (Bro. Terry) had been present at the installation of many Masters, but he had never known a brother, before he was installed, to have qualified himself as Vice-President of all three Charities. Bro. Terry did not deem it necessary to detail what the Masonic Institutions were doing; the work they accomplished was well known to the members present. He feared the Charities would never have more money than they knew what to do with, as there would always be contingencies to absorb surplus funds, even if they should be so successful as to accumulate any. He then referred to the proposed scheme for assisting pupils after they left the Masonic Schools. He objected to the proposal, on the ground that it was demanding from the Craft more than could reasonably be expected, as many men who might subscribe to the fund would do so to the detriment of their own children. He hoped the brethren would never allow the Institutions to be placed at a disadvantage. He likewise referred to the proposal to increase the amount of the annuities, and pointed out that it might be more advantageous to increase the number of recipients rather than the amount each annuitant received. Bro. Binckes desired, after the remarks made regarding the Pupils' Assistance Fund, to state that it was not intended that the establishment of the Fund should in any way compete with the existing Charities. The Fund was intended to assist deserving pupils, and he thought it a great pity that after a boy or girl had exhibited special attainments, he or she should be unable to cultivate them for want of means. Doubtless there were as many cases in the Girls' School as there were in the Boys', where pupils had proved themselves capable

of attaining a high position in life, and he considered it sad that no help could be afforded to assist in their advancement. After a song by Bro. Morgan, the health of the Past Masters was proposed from the chair, to this Bro. John Newton, the father of the Lodge and its Secretary, responded. As long as the members desired his services he would be proud to continue his exertions for the benefit of the Lodge. The toast of the Officers was acknowledged by Bro. Legge, and after a song by Bro. Giller, the Tyler closed the proceedings. In addition to those we have specially mentioned, other of the members of the Lodge exerted themselves to entertain the company. Their efforts were ably sustained by Bro. G. T. H. Seddon, whose ability as accompanist is well known.

Royal Brunswick Lodge, No. 732.—The regular meeting of this flourishing Lodge was held on Thursday, the 11th inst., at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. W. Bennett. Bros. J. Capon S.W., Dr. Haukswell J.W., Ridley P.M. Treas., H. Jenner S.D., S. Soper J.D., Histed I.G., Rose Steward; P.M.'s Alderman Davey (Mayor of Brighton), Alderman Martin, S. Solomon, Freeman P.G. Sec., G. Smith P.P.G.P., J. Reed P.P.G.D., Kidd P.P.G.D., G. Reed P.P.G.D.; Bros. C. Vaughan, Armstrong, Dash, and several others. After preliminaries, ballots were taken for the admission of Messrs. T. Fowler and S. Denham, which were unanimous in their favour. A ballot was taken for the admission of Mr. G. Reeves-Smith jun., son of the popular and respected manager of the Aquarium. He was duly initiated into the Order by the W.M. Bro. Solomon effectively delivered the charge, and Bro. Dr. Haukswell J.W. descanted on the moral teachings of the tracing board. The W.M. announced that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex would be held at the Royal Pavilion on the 6th October, the R.W. W. W. Burrell Provincial Grand Master, M.P., in the chair. Lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a sumptuous banquet and dessert, provided by Bros. Sayers and Marks, that gave great satisfaction. Grace having been said, the W.M. proposed the Loyal and Masonic toasts. In speaking to the toast of the R.W. the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Skelmersdale, and the rest of the Grand Officers, he said: Since he had the honour to be W.M. he had had an opportunity of witnessing the proceedings of Grand Lodge, and how efficiently those distinguished brethren filled their various chairs, to the satisfaction of the whole Craft. This evening they had the honour of the company of a talented brother among them, Bro. Kube P.G.O. He is not only welcome here as a Brother, but also as a friend; all know him and all respect him. Bro. Kube felt a great pleasure in responding to the toast; the W.M. had eloquently spoken of the manner in which the Grand Officers performed their duties. He had great pleasure in meeting the members of the Royal Brunswick Lodge. He regretted he was unable to be present at the initiation of a son of his esteemed friend, Bro. G. Reeves-Smith. He begged to thank them for the reception of the toast. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the R.W. the Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Sir Walter Burrell, M.P., the Deputy Grand Master, and the rest of the Prov. Grand Officers; he spoke of the able manner in which the Prov. G. Master discharged his duties and the respect he is held in in the Province. He regretted his absence from home, or he would have been with them that evening. However, they were honoured by the presence of several brethren, Provincial Grand Officers, whom they all knew; he would couple with the toast the name of Bro. Freeman P. Grand Sec. Bro. Freeman thanked the brethren for the manner he had been received; he assured them the P.G.M. fully appreciated their kindness. The Deputy G.M. is a member of this Lodge; all hoped he would soon be present, in renewed health. What Bro. Kube had said with regard to the Officers of Grand Lodge would equally apply to the Officers of this Province, which was a very united one. In the name of the Provincial Grand Master and Officers he begged to thank them. Bro. Alderman Davey I.P.M. would ask them, he might say, to drink the toast of the evening; that was, the health of the W.M. We generally have a Master of the Lodge whom we are proud of, and whom, like a band of brethren, we support. They had seen how ably Bro. Bennett had performed the ceremony of initiation, and in fact every duty required of him. He is competent to make the Lodge one of the best in the Province; he would ask them to give the toast the reception it merited. The W.M. thanked Bro. P.M. Davey for the kind manner in which he had spoken of him. When he undertook the duties of the chair he hoped he should have work to do; he found he had it. He was pleased to see so many brethren present, and heartily thanked them for the manner in which the toast had been received. Bro. Alderman Martin P.M. said he had permission of the W.M. to propose the next toast, and he felt great pleasure in so doing. It was the health of the Visitors, whom he was pleased to see. From his knowledge of them, he could say they had distinguished themselves in the Order, and rendered good service to the Masonic Charities; he would call on Bro. H. M. Levy P.M. 188, Dr. C. J. Smith 1446, and C. Hudson W.M. 315 to respond. Those brethren in replying, thanked the members for their kind hospitality and the great Masonic treat they had experienced in the working of the W.M. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Past Masters, each one had done his duty to the satisfaction of the Lodge. He spoke of the loss they had sustained by the death of their respected Bro. Bacon, who, twenty years ago, founded the Lodge and was its first Master. Still we have good Past Masters, all working Masons and respected. Bro. Alderman Davey P.M. responded. The W.M. then said, Lodges could scarcely go on without initiates, they are the Masters in embryo. On a former occasion he had initiated a son of Bro. Nell P.M. of the York Lodge; and to-night they were pleased to initiate the son of a Brother whose talents are appreciated by all. Bro. Geo. Reeves-Smith jun. paid great attention to the ceremony and would become a credit to the Craft. Bro. G. Reeves-Smith jun. briefly and appropriately returned thanks. He felt it an honour to have

been initiated in this Lodge; he would do all in his power to merit the kind remarks of the W.M. In giving the toast of the Officers the W.M. said they were thoroughly proficient in their duties. He could congratulate himself on having such brethren to assist in carrying out the working of the Lodge. Bros. Capon S.W. and Dr. Haukswell J.W. responded. The Tyler's toast followed, and thus a very agreeable and harmonious evening ended. Among the Visitors were Bros. C. W. Hudson W.M. 315, S.W. 1540, G. Reeves-Smith 200, Nell P.M. 315, P.P.G.P. Sussex, C. Wron P.M. 315, W. Kube P.G.O. P.M. 271, 1636, Newsome 1820, Godfrey 1821, C. Smith W.M. 1466, Cockburn 1466, and H. M. Levy P.M. 188.

Royal Military Lodge, No. 1449.—A meeting was held on the 15th September, at the Masonic Hall, 38 St. Peter-street, Canterbury. Present:—Bros. Lagden W.M., Tyler S.W., Blamiers J.W., Beer P.M. Treas., Naylor Acting Sec., Vautier S.D., Price J.D., Vile 972 I.G., Ewell Tyler, also Bros. Naylor P.M., Shaxby. Visitor—Bro. Vile 972. Lodge was opened and minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was opened in second degree and the working tools explained by Bro. Lagden. Lodge was opened in third degree, and the tools explained by Bro. Lagden W.M. The lecture on the tracing board was given by Bro. Blamiers. The Lodge was then regularly closed.

Ancient Carthage Lodge, No. 1717, at Tunis.—A regular meeting of this Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Tunis, on Saturday, the 6th September, for the purpose of electing a W.M. for the ensuing year. Present—W. Bro. A. M. Broadley, Barrister-at-law, D.D.G.M. Malta, W.M.; Dr. A. Perini as S.W., G. Pentecost as J.W., M. Lambroso Secretary, A. Blanch Treasurer, Professor Souiller as D. of C., V. Finzi as S.D., V. Memmi as J.D., J. Bavotti, L. Curletto and C. Fogetta Stewards, M. Le Gallais I.G., J. Eymon Tyler, W. Bros. Barker W.M. 1835, Dr. Mugnani 32°, and Professor Vais 33°, together with a very large attendance of members and visitors. A letter was read from Bro. J. H. Stevens, acting British Consul General, declining candidature for the chair of K.S., on account of his manifold official duties, and his approaching departure from Tunis. The claims of the J.W., Dr. Perini, to the honour were urged by the D.D.G.M., who explained that he himself was no longer eligible, having served for two years. Bro. Dr. A. Perini was then unanimously elected by ballot W.M. for the year 1879-80. Cavaliere A. Blanch was unanimously elected Treasurer for the ensuing year. Professor Souiller, Officier L'Academie, alluded in eloquent terms to the immense exertions of W. Bro. Broadley during his term of office, and stated the members of the different Masonic bodies under his control had determined to present him with a substantial mark of their affection and esteem before he vacated the chair of No. 1717. He called on the Secretary to read an address signed on behalf of over 100 Masons, and engrossed on vellum. Bro. Lambroso read the address as follows:—"To R.W. Bro. A. M. Broadley, P.G.M.M. Malta and Tunis, D.D.G.M. Malta, &c. R.W. Sir and Brother:—The subscribing and honorary members of the various Masonic bodies under your rule are desirous of testifying their sense of your Masonic merits before you quit the chair of the 'Ancient Carthage' Lodge, which you have occupied with honour to yourself and advantage to the Craft for the period of two years. Your elevation to the rank of Provincial Grand Master of the United District of Tunis and Malta affords them an appropriate opportunity for so doing, and of expressing at the same time their high appreciation of your untiring zeal and energy in the discharge of your duties in governing the several Lodges and Chapters, to the presidency of which you have been called by the suffrages of your Brethren. Not only have you won thereby the affection and regard of every one of them, but you have succeeded in reawakening in the Regency of Tunis that Masonic enthusiasm which had remained dormant for years, and in founding under the banner of the United Grand Lodge of England Masonic Institutions in this country, of the stability and endurance of which they entertain the strongest hopes. As long as these Lodges last, you may rest assured the remembrance of your exertions for their prosperity, your uniform courtesy to your officers and brethren, and the tact with which you promoted harmony and brotherly love amongst them, will always be one of their most cherished memories. They, therefore, ask you to accept, as a tribute of affection, this casket and the jewels and regalia it contains, and they trust that the G.A.O.T.U. will long preserve you to assist in raising and beautifying that edifice of which you have so well and so ably laid the foundation.—Tunis, 6th September, 1879. (Signed) S. SOULLIER, Secretary of Testimonial Committee." (Here follows a list of upwards of one hundred subscribers, including the D.G.M., P.D.D.G.M. the W.M.'s of Lodges 349, 515, and 1835 E.C., and several P.M.'s, all the Officers of Lodges 1717 and 1835, and nearly the whole of the members). The Director of Ceremonies, assisted by Bros. Pentecost and Carriglio, then carried round the Lodge a magnificent mahogany casket ornamented with brass (and bearing a lengthy and appropriate inscription, engraved on a massive silver-plate inserted in the lid), which contained a superb set of regalia as P.G.M.M.M. and three valuable gold jewels, viz., those of P.G.M.M.M., D.D.G.M., and P.M.W.S. (the latter being enriched with precious stones). This costly testimonial was then presented to W. Bro. Broadley amidst general and hearty applause. On the W.M. resuming his seat, after thanking the brethren, in feeling terms, a Masonic salute was accorded him, on the proposition of the W.M. (elect) Dr. Perini. A similar honour was paid to the newly elected W.M. and Treasurer, the Honorary P.M., the W.M. and Officers of the new English Lodge, "William Kingston," No. 1835, at Goletta, and the Visitors, all of whom returned thanks for the honour done them. The charity collection having been made, the Lodge was formally adjourned till 4th Oct., when the D.D.G.M. will instal his successor, Dr. Perini.

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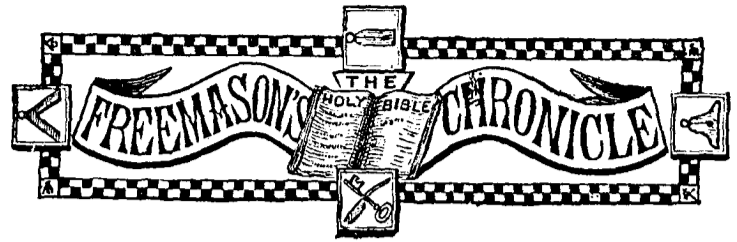
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" 30. C. C. Wagstaff	" 27. M. A. A. Wyatt
" 16. W. H. Bazley	" 15. A. M. Dawson
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**"IL TEGAME," OR A MASON'S
HOLIDAY.**

(Continued from page 116.)

I AM about to commit—yes, commit—an anachronism, and attribute to my holiday of last year episodes of a previous one; yet I trust to be pardoned.

Having already crossed the Alps, we will for a time retrace our steps, like Caesar, "summa diligentia," visit Lake Lemman, the Allobrogi, and their town, the modern Geneva, retrograding also our thoughts to the year 1865.

The journey from Paris to Geneva seems long, dull, and flat, as is nearly all central France, until you arrive at the Valley of the Rhone and Chamberry, when suddenly one gets among the mountains, and all is changed,—the valleys, often divided into fields, give it a home aspect abounding in fine views.

Here many English people have summer residences; the guard of the train pointed out to me one of these, overlooking the Yonn, which a hermit or a lover of taste might alike have envied; and a gentleman of the neighbourhood assured me that to any one watching the opportunity, a reasonable chateau and property might often be obtained on quite moderate terms; the land, although light, is good, and the wine good and strong.

However, my object was not Chamberry, with its images of the Virgin on every hill, but Geneva, in what was once good old Protestant Switzerland, where I set my foot on 20th August; compelling, as it does, recollections of its glorious lake, its William Tell, its Calvin, and all the other things, false and true, they tell of it; and, above all, it should be described as a glorious part of that land which the sun of the South endows with beauty, and the breezes of the North with liberty.

One soon finds that one is no longer in France, although the language is the same; for, going to church next morning, the first illustration of the subject, which was Faith, was drawn from what the preacher called the glorious English army, and its heroic defence against the modern Jugurtha, Nana Saib, when he described the well-known story of the soldier's wife hearing in faith, rather than in reality, the pibroch's music of the "Campbell's are coming."

In France they only know the English army as the fellows who were running away at Waterloo when Blucher with his host luckily compelled them, in spite of themselves, to gain a victory. I am very sorry to say that Crimean glory they claim all for themselves. It was, however, Waterloo which freed Geneva from France, and next week will be the 50th anniversary of the return of the Swiss army and the abolition of French sway. But France is a great country—nearly five hundred miles have I journeyed, and yet in fifteen minutes can get into French territory, in consequence of the recent annexation of Savoy, from whose huge ramparts of rocks the French eagles seem ready to pounce on the much coveted Canton.

I have talked with many of the Swiss officers, soldiers and others, and they really look with a friendly feeling to England, and declare it was not the Prussians, but Wellington with his British soldiers who fought, and died, and conquered at Waterloo; and if you want to hear of the glories, alas departed, of Nelson, Trafalgar, and Aboukir, come and talk with Switz soldiers and old Switzmen. Fortunately there are many glories, and we may celebrate our own without envying those of France.

Sunday, the day after my arrival, came off an Election, strongly contested. The Radicals are now, and have, since the Revolution of 1847, been in a majority, when the last traces of the old Protestant supremacy, established by Calvin, disappeared, and a pure Radical democracy reigned in its stead. A Conservative was however returned.

The elections are by ballot, and the suffrage much as in English boroughs; when, however, the poll is closed, the urn is sealed up and left all night in the midst of the Hall, so that no tampering can take place as has been imputed in France. At six o'clock next morning the first arriving have the right to unlock the box and break the seals thereof. On this occasion they were all Radicals, who had kept their stations the night through. The counting being ended, and finding the majority against them, they declared the Election void, and refused to make the legal declaration of the numbers. The Conservatives, however, had been able to obtain sufficient proof of the numbers, and claimed the victory.

Great altercation followed. The Conservatives almost unconsciously mustered together, and headed by a few banners and music, formed a procession down the Rue Mont Blanc. In the meantime the Radicals stormed a "Caserne" or barrack in the Rue des Cendriers, a small street running at right angles near the lower end of the Rue Mont Blanc, seized some muskets, erected a kind of barricade, and as the Conservative procession approached, fired deliberately into it. It was a disquieting scene. As I had joined in the procession, I heard the firing and screams, the cries to arms, and even the "que se sauve qui peut," and saw the alternate swaying, and the running and rallying of a day of battle.

The drums beat to arms for the battalions of the quarter, but they

could get no ammunition. A cannon was, however, soon brought out by the hastily gathered soldiers, and was ready to fire, when wiser counsels seemed to prevail; fifteen or more were killed or wounded; I saw them carried off, and the Rue Mont Blanc was red with blood. It did not last long; in less than an hour a strong patrol of soldiers paraded the place, and tranquillity returned. "Stupid fellows," said an intelligent soldier to me afterwards, "I was in the front all the time, they did not hurt us, but killed the poor innocent lookers on."

Happily it soon ended, for it was soon rumoured that "in the interests of order" the Imperial spider had already telegraphed to the French troops near, and, as if by magic, the hotels seemed instantly crowded with French uniforms, evidently to favour any pretence for intervention.

It should be explained, in order to illustrate the modern history of Geneva, that when the French took possession of it after the great revolution of 1780—that they interfered but little with the municipal arrangements Calvin had instituted, and at the fall of Napoleon I. the Swiss troops were immediately welcomed back, and re-entered Geneva amid general rejoicing, much as the Italian troops recently entered Rome, although no fighting was necessary, and a monument erected near the lake still records the place of their landing. The Calvin constitution then regained its full sway, and for 50 years again, until the new revolution which brought back the Napoleons, asserted its primeval hold upon the people.

This was the signal for the advent of immigrants and refugees of all parties and from all parts, filoux, deserters, rogues, Italian, German, French, so that the ordinary Genevan population of 40,000 soon became more than doubled. A revolution was inaugurated, and Calvin's constitution finally overturned. Liberty of conscience brought with it, if not all the good, at least all the evil it necessarily entails. Thus rendering Geneva, if only on a small scale and for a season, "The land of freedom and resort of crime."

Calvinism it is not my place or intention to discuss, but we will take a passing glimpse of its successor, the Genevan Radical. There are different kinds. I went into a "Café" national on the evening of the strife, so as to learn at headquarters the news and feeling. On sitting down, a respectable looking man offered me his newspaper, and made some remark, to which I replied I did not like universal suffrage. He then said, "Then you would not have allowed Jesus Christ to have a vote." In response I said, "I don't know, but there was no Jesus Christ with you to-day, my friend, or you would not have fought, since he tells us in his writings, to live at peace with our neighbours."

My friend, "Do you believe in that stupid book, the Bible?" "Yes," I said, "and its morals are most excellent." My friend—"How can that be when it begins with a lie? How did Cain get his wife, when just before we are told that Adam and Eve, beside himself, were the only existing beings. It is a bad book; an eye for an eye is its doctrine, a tooth for a tooth, and more desolations and bloodsheds have its doctrines caused than man can tell. I borrowed my neighbour's Bible the other day,—he keeps it to write in the births of his children, and so on; placing my finger on a verse, I said to him, 'Do you allow your children to read such wickedness as that? it is enough to corrupt any one.'" I replied that the new French editions had modified many old and objectionable expressions of the translators, and that what he referred to related only to the Levitical ceremonies, and not to its moral teaching, which was all that concerned us; but, he replied, "It was the origin of superstition, and what was bad in its origin must be bad in its fruit, and so it is."

"What!" he continued, "do you believe in the God as described in the Bible?" (then he proceeded to argue on the doctrine of which Lucretius treats so fully, and which Lamarck and Darwin have modernised and rendered popular). "I believe what I see, and I believe nothing else. I have studied the doctrines of Brahma and Confucius, and Mohammed; they all teach me to do good to my neighbours, and that is my doctrine. I daily see the evils of Christianity, and I would rather have Mohammed than Christ." I told him I liked his philosophy of doing good to his neighbours; he ought to go one step further, however, and the Bible would instruct him, "Why we ought to do good."

The man had really been civil to me, so I asked him to join me in some wine, which he did, changed the conversation, railed against Napoleon, and told me he was a Frenchman from old Armorica (Little Britain), as I was from Great Britain. So much for a Philosophical Radical.

Soon another scene came on. Two men came into the room, fine tall fellows, almost giants, dressed in blouses, and evidently labourers. "I tell you," said one of them, looking at me, "there must be a change, the rich must be put down. How is a man to live on fifty sous a day, and maintain his family? on a hundred, perhaps, he might." Now, if any one could have seen this man's manner as he stalked the floor of that long room, and have seen his countenance, he would have had a true picture of the Red Republican. He had just come in, wild with excitement, from the place where he had helped to kill and wound the fifteen who fell. I became rather uneasy as I looked at him, so I begged him to do me the honour of accepting some wine at my expense, and soon slipped off. My philosophical friend had, however, no predilection for him, and sneered at him in every way so far as he fairly durst. Here, then, is an example of the Red Republican Radical.

The Philosophical Radical is a hollow, stupid fellow at best, but (as I wrote at that time) some day society will come face to face again with the Red Republican, and with his question, "How is a man to live on fifty sous a day?" That is the question which, in some way or other, in some form or other, will be the upper one of social questions.

I may, however, remark that I met my red friend afterwards in a more sober mood; he told me he was a Savoyard, and had fought through all the campaigns which had expelled the Austrians from Italy; he complained that his education, now so important, had been neglected by the government, and that is what we chiefly wanted there, and which, said he, is to be had here at Geneva. Things will, no doubt in time, arrange themselves, but Victor Emanuel will soon

find that in leaving Savoy he has changed his white bread for black bread.

I have endeavoured here to reproduce the actual conversations, and except for condensation have not varied a word.

But to begin again; the next day, or rather evening, I recommenced my excursions in the environs, and got as far as Veyrier, a pretty frontier village near the bridge which crosses the river Arve, and lying just beneath the Grand barrier of France formed by the Grand and Petit Saleve. There, at an auberge, seeing some gentlemen seated outside the door, I saluted them, and, taking my seat, called for some wine. Introducing myself as a stranger and a doctor, I soon got into conversation with a proprietor of the neighbourhood who was in company, the all-absorbing theme being the recent election. The election excitement was still extant, and at this moment a large party of horse and foot, with a band of music and banners, strode triumphantly along. We all saluted them; it seemed, indeed, an English rural celebration; yet how strange it appeared beneath the frowning barriers of France! We were comparing the English Volunteers with the Swiss army. "We are all soldiers here," said my friend, turning to a gentleman dressed in uniform then entering; "and here is our doctor with us: none are exempt."

I found the doctor a very nice fellow, simple-minded, but well-informed; we talked of Nelaton and Velpeau and Lawrence (alas! now all departed), and drank a health to all those who bled for their country. The conversation again became more general; in England we talk much of the three R's, but in travelling the three W's are more in vogue—the wine, the wars, and the women. Of the latter all I can say is, that where the ladies are truly virtuous, they are always truly beautiful; and that where they are truly beautiful, they are always truly virtuous.

As the evening draws on, it is strange to observe the dark, heavy shadows, which these rocks, the frowning barriers of old Savoy, rising at one bound to the height of Cader Ideris—4,000 feet—produce on all around and on the observer. Fortunately, as their evening shadows lengthened and darkened, the moon arose, and I returned to Geneva with pleasant reminiscences of the evening thus passed.

Having thus made so far an exploration, I resolved two days afterwards to ascend this mountain, the Grand Saleve, forming a hill of the grand chain of the Voirons, and in due course again arrived at Veyrier, the scene of my evening's chat, four miles from Geneva; crossed the bridge with some little difficulty, and traversed the broken ground which intervenes between the bridge and the Pas d'Echelles, or ladder path, by which one mounts the rock.

The Pas d'Echelles resembles a plank placed edgewise against a house, and turning at certain angles to mount to the roof. It is very steep and narrow, and soon wearies even a resolute pedestrian. About half way up it enlarges at one place, and there the Lord of the country, as Bunyan would say, has placed some pleasant seats for travellers to sit and muse over the wonderful panorama spread out beneath one's feet. Here I was joined by a countryman, who pointed out to me the different Communes, Catholic or Protestant, which lay around. "Ah," said he, "in 1815, Geneva might have had all three Communes, which wished to be united to it, but it would not have them because they were Catholics, and when they so much wanted us, at the giving up of Savoy to France, it was all too late, and now in Geneva itself half or more of the people are Catholics." He was a labourer from one of the Communes, and by no means destitute of intelligence. It was burning hot, and near the top of the Pas I was rejoiced at finding a little fountain, fed with water springing from the rock, bright as the fountain of Blandusia, when I gladly refreshed. I strongly, however, advise all persons travelling in Switzerland to be cautious of hill fountains, and never to travel without a pocket filter.

At the termination of the Pas d'Echelles one arrives at the Grand Gorge, on the left the Petit Saleve, on the right the Grand Saleve, which gorge opens into a pretty plain containing the village Monnetier. Here a woman in a cottage balcony was singing a pretty song, something like "Traveller, rest, thy wanderings o'er;" but finding it was an auberge I passed on, exclaiming *excelsior*. A little further brought me full in view of the Mont Blanc range, so inquiring the right path I mounted higher, when, at every fresh turn, the prospect became more extended, especially on the Genevan side, and here again has the Lord of the country provided ample seats, in good places, from which you may see below Lake Lemman, with its brilliant blue and placid surface; the steamers and boats, with white sails as in miniature; trace the courses of the Arve and of the Rhone, and make out the sites of towns and villages for many miles.

Again I mounted, and coming at length to an undeniable view of Mont Blanc, felt rewarded.

"My parched tongue, my wanderer's lot,
My aching feet were all forgot."

There it stood, white and venerable, like the ancient of days; insensibly I took off my hat, and exclaimed—

"Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains,
They crowned him long ago,
(His vassal hills around him)
With a diadem of snow."

It was a bright day for my first actual recognition, since although I had dimly imagined its outline, both from Lyons and from Mount Cenis, I had never actually made its acquaintance; but now all was clear and plain, its venerable head and coronet of feathery mist, and its vassal hills all were there, distinct and clear, at a few leagues distance.

It is lonely here in this lofty spot, the silence wonderful; no birds are to be heard, only the cicada chanting its cricketty song, all else was still as a wilderness; and having accomplished my object, prepared to return.

On getting to Monnetier again I obtained some goat's milk, fearing to take wine, and as I went on forgot not to refresh at my old friend

the fountain. I got home after eight hours of continuous hard hill walking, under a burning sun.

Society in Geneva is naturally divided much into cliques; mutual friends associate in what are called "Cercles," with admission much as in our clubs. I was invited, for my stay, to one connected with the legal profession and my name entered on the books, thus I had the advantage of their spacious library, reading rooms, &c., supplied with the leading journals and reviews of Europe, whilst it further gave me opportunity of acquaintance and converse with the cultivated native classes.

One thing I soon learnt, viz., that the abatement of England from the affairs of Europe had greatly lessened its prestige, and even filled them with alarm. England, they said, was formerly looked up to as the defender of the weaker states against the tyranny of the strong, but now to trust to England would be to build Chateaux on Espagne (castles in the air); we must, in Geneva, now trust only to ourselves, and sooner than France should have it, we would make it a wreck without one stone upon another. It was, however, generally acknowledged that the open demands of Napoleon III. were less disquieting than the intrigues of Louis Philippe.

This opinion was not however general with the newly arrived tradesmen, who on being asked, would reply, "Monsieur, ca ne me regarde pas,"—I don't care which.

It was here also I made the acquaintance of a Russian gentleman who told me he had commanded the advance body of troops in the Russian invasion of Turkey in 1829. "Now tell me," I said to him, "why the Russians retreated so suddenly after the victory of Adrianople? Was the retreat caused, or not caused, by fearful losses in the Russian army, and by the breaking out of the plague?"

He replied to me, "Certainly not; I assure you we could readily have gone on to Constantinople, and the plague did not break out until after we had retreated. It was not the policy or intention of Russia to do more than she did, whatever people may say thinking Russians do not desire Constantinople, it would dislocate the present condition of Russia, and render it a divided empire. Had we really wished for Constantinople we could have had it in 1829."

One day, when seated in the public garden overlooking the Lake, a body of Polish political refugees, just arrived, were ostentatiously promenading. "These men," he remarked "are playing the Patriot, but it was the trust of the Russian government in Polish honesty that led to the first rebellion. They had a Viceroi devoted to them, a separate administration and army, and were treated rather as an allied than as a subject nation, and rarely has such treachery been seen as was there exhibited. The 'Rabot' of the Polish nobles was always heavier than the Russian 'Rabot,' and the serfdom more abject. The nobles, when they had a king, could not agree, for the people were nothing, and it was only when Poland became a centre of anarchy that Russia and others assumed the government."

I recollect in a theological discussion to have made a sad admission on the doctrine of the Trinity, and only discovered my heterodoxy by referring on returning home to the Athanasian Creed.

He was, however, a kindly man, simple as an English gentleman, his general information wide, his judgment earnest and correct, his only failing being that he was ever making "Tartarean" jokes on Napoleon III. Politeness apart, Russia and France can never be permanent allies. I think, however, his word may be taken as to the contested point of the condition of the Russian army after the battle of Adrianople.

Whilst detained thus idly at Geneva, with injured feet from mountain climbing, the time was occupied as best it could be by promenading, "summa diligentia," on the top of a diligence, and especially by having produced a series of water-colour drawings of interesting spots—amongst them is a view of the mansion and church:—

"Of him who to the bane of thousands born,
Built God a church, but laughed His word to scorn."

The house is just as he left it, the little chapel also, the front still bearing the legend, "Deo crexit Voltaire," yet on entering by the vestry door I found its present use to be that of a barn.

Near to Fernex is also the village of Bossy, where J. J. Rousseau spent part of his infancy, and of which he tells so amusing a tale in that strangest of all strange works his "Confessions."

I might continue a narration of actualities without end, but recommend my Masonic friends on visiting Geneva to study expressly the lovely lake, whose beauty cannot too much be extolled. Its perpetual blueness has that effect on the eye that it never seems dazzled with its lustre, nor satiated by its sameness. Look at it by daylight or night-light, at morn or eve, it seems ever joyous, ever new—

"An endless fountain of immortal drink,
Pouring unto us from high heaven's brink."

About this time I made a journey on foot to Mont Blanc, but must cut short the narrative. The valley of Chamounix is grand, grand by day, grander as the shades of evening fall and night is coming on.

I had arrived (next morning) at the foot of the mountain, near the glaciers, and sat down far from where the river Arve issues from its cavern of solid, nay eternal ice, and musing said, "I will now drink at the source of this, my friend, along whose banks I have travelled so many miles." Placing my hat down, I rose and moved towards the stream—at the same moment, with a noise of thunder, a large stone, of probably half a ton, shooting down the glaciers, and striking the stone on which I had an instant before sat, glanced only a few inches from me. I gave myself up for lost as it rebounded, but it passed harmlessly by. A gentleman in one of the hotels was still inaccessible, and in a state worse than death from a similar accident two days previously.

In the evening, the "Brigadier," an Alsatian, called upon me at the hotel to sign the police visitors' book; he spent some hours with me, sipping coffee, and told me his thoughts as a Frenchman and Alsatian.

Other Frenchmen, rich and poor, never forget the glories of their

own provinces; they are provincials first, and Frenchmen afterwards; but the German originated Alsatian was like a bird who had quitted his nest and had forgotten all in his newly found human sympathies. He was kind and friendly in his manner, yet Waterloo was his theme—a theme, however which Sadova has finally banished from French recollection. He explained, however, the mystery of the stone, for hearing of the accident to the gentleman, he had ascended the glaciers, and pushed down all the boulders he could find. This incident cooled my courage to ascend the extreme heights, so I clomb the monster to its icy sea, and then desisted.

The remainder of my journey in La haute Savoy was interesting but too long for narration. They assented to the then recent change of government with pain, but resignation. One lady said to me, "It was very hard; we who were always so loyal to the House of Savoy; it has cut us to the heart" ("Ca nous a donné sur le cœur"). But human ties are not for ever; even friends may part.

Talk as we will, however, of French occupation, it has not been without its benefits. Its influence on Germany was most salutary; even Northern Italy owes it much, and had French occupation endured in Spain for twenty years, Spain would have become a regenerate nation.

But holidays, like all things else, must come to an end, and with them the finale the retrospect.

What changeable beings we are? Twelve months ago, almost to the day, I was kneeling at the sacred shrine of Genuario and kissing his miraculous blood, and indeed it needs a week of calm retreat in some Calvin's library to recover one's self from the follies of Southern heathenism. Yet, let any one visit Italy, with Virgil, Horace, and Dante for text-books; let him visit old temples, recovered cities, chambers of Venus when she sprang immortal from the waves; tombs of poets; let him visit towns founded before Ulysses, and carry himself back to the wars of Troy; wander about fields where Æneas roamed, where Hercules strangled the giants; burn his feet at descents into hell, and drink of the waters of its river. Let him give his fancy flight into the region of fable over all these things, and in six weeks he is fit for a lunatic asylum. All seems so known, so new, so true, so passing wonderful.

Now, there is to be found in many southern cities a horrible pit, opened each night, into which are thrown naked the dead bodies of the poor of all ages, all sexes, headlong. In one of these cities I was at that time seized with fever, and whilst half delirious a kindly attendant, to amuse me, gave me the narration, with all its horrible details. Then, through nights of delirium, with a taste of blood in my mouth, did I roam in imagination these fearful abysses, these valleys of the shadow of death, with no Beatrice, no heavenly guide to direct my steps. May God in his mercy deliver all I love from such another time.

How different now seemed the calm of Calvin's library. Yielding to the genius loci, I entered the beautiful Gothic church, formerly the cathedral of its ancient bishops, and there received the sacrament at the hands of Calvin's successor.

"Sunt certa piacula, que te
Poterunt recreare."

W. VINER BEDOLFF, M.D., P.M. 1329.

The New Athenicum Club,
Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, W.

(To be continued.)

MEETING OF THE LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

THE September meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence was held on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall, Bro. Joshua Nunn, Senior Vice President, was in the President's chair; Bro. James Brett, Junior Vice President, in the chair of Senior Vice President; and Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Past Grand Pursuivant, in the chair of Junior Vice President. Bro. John Hervey, Grand Secretary, being away on his holiday, his duties were performed by Bro. H. G. Buss, Assistant Grand Secretary. Bros. A. A. Pendlebury and Neville Green were also in attendance. Among the other brethren present were Bros. S. Rawson Past District Grand Master of China, Col. H. S. Somerville Burney, H. Garrod, W. H. Perryman, C. F. Hogard, H. Massey, W. Stephens, Louis Hirsch, W. Mann, J. Knight Smith, J. H. Matthews, John Lee, J. Smith W.M. 1158, J. N. Hall, A. J. Timothy, Allan C. Wylie, T. Edmonston, and Bro. Henry Sadler Grand Tyler. After confirming recommendations to the Grand Master made at the last meeting, to the amount of £155, the brethren proceeded with the new cases, and out of eighteen which were on the list made recommendations of grants to fifteen of them, to the amount of £390. Two cases were deferred, and one was dismissed.

JAMAICA.

A very interesting ceremony took place on Monday, 11th August, at the Friendly Masonic Hall, Hanover-street, Kingston, when Mr. Rudolph de Cordova, of University College, London, was, as a Lewis, initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by his father the R.W. Bro. Atanaut de Cordova P.M. of the Friendly Lodge and Deputy District Grand Master of East Jamaica. There was a large attendance of the members of the Lodge under W. Bro. Moses Delgado, and among the Visitors were W. Bro. Dr. Allen of the Jamaica Lodge, W. Bro. Dr. Ogilvie of St. John's Lodge S.C., W. Bro. Captain Portlock Dadson, District G. Deacon, of the Jamaica Lodge, Bro. I. W. Anderson, M.D., of the Jamaica Lodge, and several others from the various Lodges in the Island.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

ON Monday morning the sixteenth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of St. John's Hospital, Leicester-square, an institution specially devoted to the treatment of cutaneous diseases, was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Victoria-street, the Right Hon. W. N. Massey, M.P., in the chair.

The Report of the Committee of Management stated that energetic efforts were being strenuously persevered in to add to the efficiency of the hospital, but inasmuch as the building was an old one constantly needing repair, it was a source of unceasing anxiety and expense to the Committee, and on the pressure for additional accommodation the board-room had been converted into a ward and fitted up with six beds. The sanitary condition of the institution had been greatly improved, and it now possessed the following accommodation, namely, three waiting rooms for out-patients, medical officers' consulting room, in which each patient is seen separately, a dispensary, bath-room, and battery-room, and 17 beds. The bathing system has been rendered as efficient as possible, for in addition to the vapour bath, constructed of slabs of enamelled slate, a new reclining bath has been provided, which is supplied with both hot and cold water. The Board hope soon, if provided with the necessary funds, to largely increase this accommodation. During the last three years the number of beds had increased from 1 to 17, the number of new in-patients from 5 to 60, the number of new out-patients from 1,412, to 2,955, the number of out-patients applying from 14,415 to 22,769, and the receipts from £369 to £1,483. Until last year the institution had not been recognised by the managers of the Hospital Sunday Fund; but a deputation of the governors having waited upon the Distribution Committee, they got awarded to the hospital the sum of £26 0s 10d, an award which had this year been increased to £51 11s 3d, being an increase of £25 10s 5d. The Committee had from the commencement co-operated in the collection of the Saturday fund. The number of in-patients admitted to the wards last year was 60, as against 34 in the previous year. All the cases were of a most serious nature, necessitating unremitting and watchful care, and had been of particular interest to the medical world, from the malignity or rarity of the diseases. Three had terminated fatally. A coachmaker's labourer, affected with a fungoid cancer of the skin; a slaughterman attacked with glanders, contracted in the exercise of his avocation; and the wife of a soldier suffering from leprosy in its most hideous form, making the second patient suffering from veritable leprosy that had died in the present year. Amongst the other serious cases might be mentioned one admitted by the command of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the Patron, and another continued in the wards at the instance of Henry Cecil Raikes, Esq., M.P., an earnest friend of the hospital, and who for several years did such good work as treasurer of the charity. This patient had occupied a bed in the hospital for over six months. In the out-patients' department 22,969 attendances of patients had been registered in the past year. With reference to these statistics the Board noticed that whilst the total number of attendances at five other special hospitals taken together amounted to but 23,026, or about the same number as were treated at St. John's, the aggregate receipts of the five hospitals were £5,755 in excess of the hospital of St. John's, viz., at the five hospitals £7,238, St. John's £1,483. These hospitals had been taken at random from the last return of the Hospital Saturday Fund. The institution of the hospital had proved a boon to all classes of the community, but especially so to the class of domestic servants, who when afflicted with infectious skin diseases were, as a rule, summarily dismissed from their situations, and might, but for this hospital, become veritable outcasts. The efforts of the Board to increase the utility of the hospital had not been confined to providing in the institution relief for the afflicted, but in their desire to help in prosecuting both directly and indirectly the alleviation of the sufferings of humanity attacked with skin diseases which were in many instances of a most frightful character, they had thrown the practice of the hospital open for the inspection and investigation of medical men of all nations who had a desire to study dermatology, and many members of the profession had availed themselves of the opportunity. In furtherance of this object clinical lectures were delivered during the medical sessions by the members of the medical staff of the hospital on diseases of the skin, to which medical men and medical students were admitted gratuitously. The Committee appealed to the subscribers of convalescent homes to place at their disposal for the use of patients cured at the hospital as many letters of recommendation as they could spare, under the assurance that all recommendations entrusted to them would be used with circumspection. The statement of liabilities showed a debt at the present time of £534. This, however, would not occasion surprise when it was remembered how much the Board had had to do in bringing the hospital up to its present state of efficiency. The Board, though disliking debt, saw no necessity for alarm. Painstaking economy had been and would be practised; and, as the institution must continue to grow in public favour, an endowment fund of goodwill and sympathy would be established, and no doubt the money to meet any pressing emergency would be subscribed. One of the sources of gratification during the past few months had been the intimation that the late Rev. Samuel Ashby bequeathed the sum of about £21,000 to be divided in equal proportions, on the death of his widow, amongst the principal charitable institutions of the metropolis and of Norfolk. St. John's Hospital was included in the list, and the amount which it would receive was estimated to be about £900. It was earnestly hoped that other philanthropists would generously remember the claims of St. John's Hospital when making their bequests. In the meantime they had to express their gratitude to the members of the Nelson Dramatic Club for a donation of £50 13s, the proceeds of a performance for the benefit of the hospital.

Mr. F. Gould, in proposing the adoption of the Report, dwelt upon the importance of special hospitals in general, and of this in particular, calling particular attention to the medical classes, whereby the experience gained by the hospital found its way into private practice.

The merits of the institution were also advocated by Mr. A. Gilbert, Mr. Edmond Beales, Dr. J. Mills and several others and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

FREEMASONRY IN THE EAST.

THE *Times* has been favoured with the following extract from a letter written by an Englishman of high position in Egypt:—

“CAIRO, Sept. 8.

“You will remember, of course, the name of Sheikh Jamâl ed Din, whose violent articles against England were translated by Dr. Badger. This man has been lately delivering most revolutionary lectures, and has gotten together a number of disciples, in whom he has instilled principles of atheism and communism. About a fortnight ago the Sheikh was arrested and sent off to Suez, where he was placed on board a steamer bound for Jeddah. All his papers were seized by the police, and a day or two afterwards a paragraph, communicated by the Prefecture of Police, was published in the native journals. This paragraph alluded to the exile of the Sheikh, to the revolutionary principles he had taught, and to the secret society he had founded, and warned the Egyptians of the peril incurred by following such a leader, &c. Jamâl ed Din had been W.M. of our Lodge, and, in consequence of his masonic conduct, we had applied to the Grand Lodge for his expulsion. But the native Masous were filled with fear and trembling on reading the “*communiqué*,” and applied to me to make matters smooth for them. Nobody would take any step. They were all afraid of coming forward, and desirous that their connection with Masonry should be ignored and even denied. I did not know the exact light in which the new Khedive would regard Masonry among the natives, but hoping to be able to convince his Highness, and relying on his own good sense, I entered the arena as the champion of Oriental Masonry.

“I obtained a private audience with the Khedive, congratulated him upon the wise step he had taken in expelling Jamâl ed Din, but hoped he would not attribute to Masonry the principles held by one member of the fraternity. He replied, ‘No, on the contrary, mon Bey, I know all about it. Masonry is a society for doing good, and does not enter into religion or politics; and as Jamâl ed Din would lecture on these forbidden topics you expelled him from the Lodge, and for the same reason I have expelled him from Egypt. He was only here on sufferance, having been already sentenced in Constantinople to expulsion from the Ottoman dominions. You need not fear that I shall confound his principles with those of Freemasonry.’

“I thanked his Highness, but added that, although we European Masons know that we could always justify our meetings, the natives had not the same means of making their feelings known, and it was on their behalf I came to speak to him. His Highness replied that I might assure them of his protection so long as they acted as Masous; but that any Egyptian, whether Mason or not, who sought to cause intrigues and conspiracies would be punished. I then asked his Highness for the papers belonging to the Lodge, which he promised should be restored to me.

“I subsequently drove to the Lodge and found the ‘*Concordia*’ holding a meeting, in which a painful discussion was going on with regard to this business. But when I was announced I was admitted as a visitor with immense honours, and, communicating to them the substance of my conversation with the Khedive, I received the hearty thanks and applause of the meeting. And I have since received all the papers belonging to the Lodge. I had only attended one meeting, at which the Sheikh presided, after which there was a banquet, at which the health of the Prince of Wales was proposed. But the W.M. (Sheikh Jamâl) refused to drink it, saying that all Princes, Kings, and Khedives were tyrants. Whereupon I rose from the table, quitted the room, and wrote to the Lodge, and afterwards to the Grand Lodge, for his expulsion.

“I have succeeded him by unanimous acclamation.”

ROUMANIAN FREEMASONS.

A FREEMASON, writing from Bucharest, complains in the Berlin *Montagsblatt* that the newly-founded “*Gross-Orient of Roumania*” is nothing else than a political association. Until a short time ago the working lodges in this land were subject to the jurisdiction of foreign superiors. But as soon as Roumania obtained her political independence the Roumanian Masous decided that they ought no longer to be dependent upon foreigners. Hence they founded their own Grand Orient of Roumania, at whose formation, he observes, many serious faults were committed, while he believes the new incorporation has never yet received external acknowledgment. His real complaint, however, is against the spirit which rules in these Masous—which is one of passionate hatred towards Germans and Jews. He says that many of the most violent articles in “*profane journals*” against the Jews and the Germans are the work of Roumanian Freemasons, and he particularly specifies the attack on the great jurist, Dr. Bluntschli, and on the “*Alliance Israélite*” in the *Roumanian Libera*. After citing other instances of anti-Jewish and anti-German diatribes from the pens of Roumanian Freemasons, which have appeared in “*profane journals*,” he concludes that “the Grand Orient of Roumania is nothing else but a secret political club, which, under the cloak of Freemasonry, expends all its zeal in working up the national feeling of the Roumanians to fever heat, in order to maintain the agitation against the emancipation of the Jews, although that is demanded by Article 44 of the Berlin Treaty.” The writer, who is evidently a German, declares that the opposition of the Roumanians to “the Jewish article” of the Treaty is not so much of a religious as of an economical nature; and further, that they have a suspicion that wherever the Jew enters the German is certain to follow.—*Globe*.

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, 20th SEPTEMBER.

- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers, Southgate Road, at 8. (Instruction.)
1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7. (Instruction.)
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.

MONDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER.

- 45—Strong Man, New Market Hotel, West Smithfield, at 8. (Instruction.)
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, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30. (Inst.)
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.)
48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead
721—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction.)
999—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction.)

TUESDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER.

- 14—Tuscan, 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.)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction.)
177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
186—Industry, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney. (Instruction.)
753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (Inst.)
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, at 8. (Instruction.)
1011—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth. (Inst.)
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1369—Royal Arthur, Prince's Head, Battersea Park, at 8. (Instruction.)
1441—Ivy, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1446—Mount Edgecombe, 19 Jermy-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction.)
1471—Islington, Three Bucks, 23 Gresham-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)
1472—Heuley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.30. (Inst.)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Crown and Woolpack, St. John's-st.-rd., at 8. (In.)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30. (Inst.)
24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle, 7.30. (In.)
117—Wynnstay, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 8. (Instruction.)
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.30. (Instruction.)
253—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
1016—Ekington, Masonic Rooms, New-street, Birmingham
1609—Dramatic, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1675—Ancient Briton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R. A. 1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

WEDNESDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER.

- 193—Confidence, Railway Tavern, London-street, at 7. (Instruction.)
201—Jordan, Devonshire Arms, Devonshire-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)
212—Euphrates, Masons Hall, Basinghall-street, E.C.
228—United Strength, Hope and Anchor, Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, S. (In.)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
538—La Tolerance, Green Dragon, 2 Muldox-street, W., at 7.15. (Inst.)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E., 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.)
1196—Urban, The Three Bucks, Gresham-street, at 6.30. (Instruction.)
1278—Burdett Courts, Salmon and Bull, Bethnal Green-road, at 8. (Inst.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Earl Russell, Isledon-road, Holloway, at 8. (Instruction.)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion Road, Dalston, at 8. (Instruction.)
1558—Duke of Connaught, Class Room, Sutherland Chapel, Wdsworth, at 8. (In.)
R. A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8. (Instruction.)

- 32—St. George, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
86—Loyalty, Masonic Hall, Prescot, Lancashire
117—Salopian of Charity, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury
163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley, near Leeds
439—Scientific, Masonic Room, Bingley
580—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
721—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
753—Illesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction.)
996—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk
1030—St. John, George Hotel, Lichfield
1084—Towaley Parker, Mosley Hotel, Beswick, near Manchester.
1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby. (Instruction.)
1119—St. Beale, Mechanics' Institute, Jarrow
1218—Prince Alfred, Commercial Hotel, Mossley, near Manchester
1219—Strangeways, Empire Hotel, Strangeways, Manchester
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction.)
1283—Ryburn, Central-buildings, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge
1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, Stanley-street, Bury, Lancashire
1479—Halsey, Town Hall, St. Albans
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, at 7. (Instruction.)
1633—Avon, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1692—Hervey, George Hotel, Hayes
1723—St. George, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall-square, Bolton
R. A. 226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough
M. M.—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle

THURSDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER.

- General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8. (Instruction.)
15—Kent, Chequers, Marsh-street, Walthamstow, at 7. (Instruction.)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction.)
65—Prosperity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
211—St. Michael, George, Australian Avenue, Barbican, E.C., at 8. (Inst.)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8. (Instruction.)
766—William Preston, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, E.C.
1126—The Great City, Masons Hall, Masons Avenue, E.C., at 6.30. (Inst.)

- 1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion-rd., Dal-ton.
1563—City of Westminster, Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, Regent-street, W.
1658—Skelmersdale, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 9. (In.)
R. A. 217—Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
R. A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (Inst.)
R. A. 1615—Bayard, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square

- 78—Imperial George, Assheton Arms Hotel, Middleton, Lancashire
111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Archer-street, Darlington
116—Royal Lancashire, Swan Hotel, Colne
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Inst.)
275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
283—Amity, Swan Hotel, Market-place, Haslingden
286—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup
337—Candour, Commercial Inn, Uppermill, Saddleworth
344—Faith, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe, Lancashire
348—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.
636—D'Ogile, Masonic Hall, Morpeth
659—Blagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blyth
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
807—Cabbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
816—Royal, Spring Gardens Inn, Warrle, near Rochdale
904—Phoenix, Ship Hotel, Rotherham
935—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Stafford
1313—Fornor, Masonic Hall, Southport, Lancashire
1325—Stanley, 214 Gt. Homer-street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction.)
1459—Asl bury, Justice Birch Hotel, Hyde-road, West Gorton, near Manchester
1505—Emulation, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1576—Dec, Union Hotel, Parkgate, Cheshire
1612—West Middlesex, Feathers Hotel, Ealing, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1626—Hotspur, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
R. A. 54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale
R. A. 292—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R. A. 1036—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.
M. M. 32—Union, Freemason's Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
K. T.—Albert, Masonic Rooms, 23 Ann-street, Rochdale
K. T.—Plains of Mamre, Bull Hotel, Burnley

FRIDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER.

- 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. S. (Inst.)
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, Jermy-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction.)
1288—Finsbury Park M.M., Earl Russell, Isledon-road, N. at 8. (Instruction.)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1642—E. Curmuvon, Mitre Hotel, Goulborne-rd. N. Kensington, at 8.0. (Inst.)
London Masonic Club Lodge of Instruction, 101 Queen Victoria-street, E.C., at 8.
R. A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich, at 8. (Inst.)
R. A. 1471—North London, Crown and Woolpack, St. John-st.-rd., at 8. (Inst.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Installation.)
810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton
1143—Royal Denbigh, Council Room, Denbigh
1385—Gladsmuir, Red Lion, Barnet
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1621—Castle, Crown Hotel, Bridgworth
1712—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R. A. 152—Magdalen, Freemason's Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
R. A. 242—Vivine, Guildhall, Doncaster
K. T. 20—Royal Kent, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle

SATURDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER.

- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8. (Instruction.)
1544—Alexander Palace, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill, N.
1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7. (Instruction.)
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.
140—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
1462—Wharnciffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone
1531—Chiselhurst, Bull's Head Hotel, Chiselhurst

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.—Held at Bro. Spurgin's, the Sportsman, City-road, on Monday, the 15th Sept. There were present—Bros. Wing W.M., Symons S.W., Willison J.W., Tolmie Preceptor, Fenner Sec., Hallam sen. S.D., Pearey J.D., Gyer I.G., also Bros. Powell, Fox, Isaac, Kidder, &c. After preliminaries Lodge was opened in the second and third degrees. Bro. Pearey worked the second section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Powell answered the questions, and was entrusted; the ceremony of raising was then rehearsed, the traditional history being given. The ceremony was performed in a very correct manner. Bro. Isaac worked the third section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Symons was elected W.M. for next meeting. Bro. Spurgin having given notice that he would require the Lodge Room for his private use on and after the 22nd inst., it was proposed by Bro. Fenner, and seconded by Bro. Kidder, that the Lodge be removed to Bro. Butt's, the New Market Hotel, West Smithfield, and that the next meeting be held in the new quarters; this proposition was carried. Bro. Symons the W.M. of the Mother Lodge signified his assent to the removal. Lodge was closed and adjourned. Brethren will please to note the new address as above.

Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, No. 65.—Held at Bro. Maidwell's, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall Street, on Tuesday, 16th September. Present:—Bros. Chicken W.M., Sayer S.W., King J.W., Roberts S.D., Caton I.G., Maine P.M., Brown P.M., Daniel P.M., Hollands P.M. Sec., Bone, &c. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Chicken vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Bone. Bro. Daniel answered the questions leading to the third degree, was entrusted, and Bro. Bone rehearsed that ceremony. Bro. Chicken resumed the chair and worked the initiation ceremony. Bro. P.M. Maine candidate. Bro.

Sayer was elected to fill the chair on Tuesday next, when a large gathering of the brethren is expected. A vote of thanks to Bro. Chicken was recorded on the minutes, for the able manner in which he had filled the chair, for the first time, at this Lodge of Instruction.

Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction, No. 79.—The meetings of this popular Chapter of Instruction were resumed (after the summer recess) on Friday evening last, at Bro. Boncoy's, Portland Hotel, London Street, Greenwich. In consequence of the unfavourable weather, the attendance of working Companions was scarcely so numerous as usual, and the paucity of the gathering might also be in some degree accounted for by many of the brethren being still on their holiday tours. The Chapter having been opened in accordance with ancient rites, the ceremony of installation was ably rehearsed by Comp. Dussee, the present Z. of the Pythagorean Chapter, who was assisted by Comp. W. W. Smith as H., and Comp. Catterson as J. Bro. James Griffin, the permanent Scribe E., read the minutes of the last Convocation, which were confirmed. Amongst those present were five P.Z.'s, either of whom could have worked any portion of the beautiful ceremony, had there not been younger members requiring the instruction and practice. To many brethren the knowledge of the existence of a good working Chapter of Instruction will be of great assistance, as there are so few, only eight besides this being shown in the Calendar, and more than one of these in abeyance—for instance, the Hope, No. 206, shown as meeting at the Globe, Royal Hill, Greenwich, but which has not met for instruction for years. There are in Greenwich and Deptford the following Chapters:—Pythagorean 79, meeting at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich; St. George's 140, at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich; the Temperance 169; and Wellington 548, at the White Swan, High Street, Deptford. The members of the Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction are drawn principally from these four Chapters, but it has also members from all parts of London, and musters between seventy and eighty on the roll. The meetings are held every Friday evening, from September to May, at the Portland Hotel, near Greenwich Railway Station, under the able preceptorship of Comp. E. J. B. Bamstead P.Z. P.M. of the Wellington Lodge 548. Being within such easy access by railway the meetings are invariably largely attended, and much valuable instruction is afforded by the Companions who take part in the ceremonies.

La Tolérance Lodge of Instruction, No. 538.—A meeting was held on Wednesday, 17th September, at the "Green Dragon," Maddox Street, W. Present:—Bros. C. J. W. Davis (S.Middx. W.M.), E. Child S.W., R. H. Johnson J.W., C. Davis Treas., J. Hurdell Sec., Burgess S.D., G. Festa J.D., G. Candy I.G., P.M. Bro. F. Baker, and several members of the Lodge. After preliminaries the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. J. Hemming candidate. Several of the sections were worked and Lodge was closed.

High Cross Lodge of Instruction, No. 754.—A meeting was held on Thursday, 11th September, at the Coach and Horses, Tottenham. Present Bros.—J. Farren W.M., Peach S.W., Geo. Tegg J.W., Thompson Preceptor, Garrod Sec., Everdell S.D., Oxley J.D., Bryant I.G.; also Bros. Mattocks, &c. The Lodge was opened in ancient form. Minor business being disposed of, the W.M. proceeded to rehearse the ceremony of initiation, Bro. Bryant acting as candidate, Bro. Oxley having offered himself as a candidate for the second degree, was entrusted. Lodge advanced, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, the Lodge was then opened in the third, and closed down to the first degree. Bro. Bryant, of the Enfield Lodge, No. 1237, was elected a member, and Bro. Peach the S.W. was elected to preside at next meeting.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—At the Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, on Friday, 12th September. Bros. Acworth W.M., Tucker Treas. S.W., Gunner Hon. Sec. J.W., Costelow S.D., Blasby J.D., Gomm W.M. elect 780 I.G., Roe P.M. Preceptor, Goss I.P.M., Franckel, Emerson, C. E. Botley, Ewens, Brill, Talbot, Porter, &c. Lodge was regularly formed, and the minutes of last meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. Bro. Porter offered himself as candidate, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed. Bro. Brill answered the questions leading to the second degree and retired. Lodge was advanced, and Bro. C. Botley was passed to second degree; he also answered the questions leading to third degree, and retired. Lodge was regularly closed to the first degree. Bro. Ewens of 1612 was elected a member. Bro. Tucker was elected W.M. for 3rd October. A sum of money was voted to a distressed brother of a New Zealand Lodge. The annual banquet was fixed for Friday, 28th Nov., and Bros. Blasby and Gunner were appointed to act as stewards for the same. Lodge was then closed and adjourned till 19th inst., at the usual hour, when the W.M. of the Mother Lodge will take the chair, and with his Officers rehearse so much of the Ritual of Installation as can be performed, preparatory to the regular meeting on 26th inst.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—Held its weekly meeting on Tuesday evening, at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall Road, Dalston. Bros. Christian W.M., Johnson S.W., Polak J.W., Wordell S.D., Greenwood J.D., Giller I.G., Dallas Sec., Smyth Treas., P.M. Wallington Preceptor. There were also present Bros. Brasted, Moss, Forss, Carr, Hammond, Baker, Weige, Quay, Giller, and others. Lodge was opened, and after the minutes had been read and confirmed, Bro. J. Lorkin answered the questions leading to the third degree, and the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of raising, the Preceptor giving the traditional history. Lodge was called from labour to refreshment. On resuming Bro. Moss worked

the first section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. The Lodge was regularly closed to the first degree. Bro. P.M. Forbes, of Lodge 65, 948, and Bro. Garrod of Lodge 754, were elected members. Bro. Johnson was appointed W.M. for next Tuesday evening. The Fifteen Sections will be worked in this Lodge on the fourth Tuesday in next month.

St. Augustine Lodge, Canterbury, No. 972.—On 17th September, in the unavoidable absence of the W.M. Bro. P.M. Secra filled the chair; Vile S.W., E. Beer J.W., H. F. Pringuer Sec., Miskin S.D., Crump Steward, Rossiter I.G., Harnett Tyler; Past Masters G. Pilcher, Peirce, Welsh, C. Holtum 31; Bros. Probert, Goldsmith, Hyde, Wm. Plant, Fagg, Potter, Moulding, Scoones, Price, Westwood. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. John F. Probert was then examined and entrusted. Lodge was opened in the second, when Bro. Probert was re-admitted and passed to the degree of F.C. Bro. E. Beer gave the charge, and P.M. Welsh delivered the lecture on the tracing board. The sum of twenty guineas was voted for the purchase of two votes for the Boys' School, also ten guineas for the purchase of one vote for the Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons. Two guineas each was voted to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital and the Dispensary. Bro. J. F. Cozens was appointed auditor for the Building Committee. Bro. P.M. C. Holtum read statement of disbursements made by him as Almoner. It was proposed by P.M. Secra, and seconded by P.M. Pilcher, that a vote of thanks be recorded to Bro. P.M. C. Holtum for the services he had rendered the Lodge. Lodge was then closed.

Doric Lodge of Instruction, No. 933.—At the meeting held on the 12th inst., at the Duke's Head, Whitechapel-road, Bro. C. H. Webb W.M.; he was supported by Bros. Slaiter S.W., McGrath J.W., Moss S.D., Tait J.D., Macdonald I.G., Past Masters Cundick Preceptor, Musto Secretary, Barnes, Myers, also Bros. Clayton, Hamm, Durell, Stephens, Stamp, Grounds, West, Lazarus, Chitson 1278, Kemball and Partridge 1445. Lodge was opened, and usual formalities having been observed, Bro. Webb proceeded to rehearse the greater portion of the Installation Ceremony, and performed his work most creditably. Lodge was resumed, and Bro. Friedeberg, who had been placed in the chair, worked the ceremony of passing in a manner which reflected credit both on himself and the teaching of this Lodge. At the conclusion of business Bro. Cundick proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Webb for the excellent working he had shewn them that evening; Bro. Webb is known as an earnest worker, and he was sure when the ceremony of Installation was performed on Saturday at Bro. Webb's Lodge, it could not fail to give satisfaction both to the exectant and the brethren. This was seconded by Bro. Musto. Bro. Webb, whilst returning thanks for the kindness shown by the vote, said he appreciated the manner in which the brethren had allowed him to prepare for the discharge of the duty he felt incumbent on every outgoing Master, viz.—that of installing his successor. If he had given satisfaction, he must own his indebtedness to Bro. P.M. Barnes for the assistance he at all times had rendered him in mastering the difficulties of the ceremony. Bro. Slaiter was elected W.M. for next Friday, and Bros. Chitson 1278, Kemball and Partridge 1445, were elected members. Lodge was closed in due form and adjourned. Several of the brethren afterwards spent a very enjoyable hour, which period was devoted to harmony and recitations.

Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction, No. 1298.—A meeting was held on the 12th inst., at the Alwyne Castle, Canonbury. Present:—Bros. Boas W.M., Hunter S.W., Polikan J.W., Rowley S.D., Chant J.D., Yeomans acting Preceptor, Williams I.G.; Bros. Wright, Pearcey, Passingham, Shackell, Hall, Ager, Field, Rowley, &c. The Lodge was opened in ancient form, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Kahn offered himself as a candidate to be passed to the second degree; was examined as to his proficiency in the former, entrusted, and he retired. The Lodge was then opened in the second, when the ceremony of passing was rehearsed. Bro. Yeomans worked the first, second, and third sections of the lecture; Bro. Chant the fifth. The Lodge was closed in the second, and Bro. Wright worked the first and second sections of the first lecture. Nothing more offering for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed with solemn prayer.

Friars Lodge of Instruction, No. 1349.—Held at Bro. Pavitt's, the Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, Tuesday, 15th Sept. Bros. Pavitt W.M., Rawe S.W., Norman J.W., Smith S.D., McDondald J.D., Keable I.G., Worsley Sec., Andrews Preceptor; also Bros. Watkins, Power, White, Glasspoole, Sadler, Spencer, Dixon, Atkinson, Livermore 554, Smale 254, and Thompson 254. The Lodge was opened in due form with prayer, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge then opened in the second degree, Bro. Spencer answered the questions, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed. Bro. Worsley worked the first section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge resumed to the first degree. Bros. Livermore 554, Smale 254, and Thompson 254, were unanimously elected members. Bro. Rawe was appointed W.M. for the ensuing week. Bro. Worsley made an earnest appeal on behalf of the widow of a deceased brother, when a grant of £44s was unanimously voted. On Tuesday next, according to the bye-laws, sections only will be worked, when the following brethren will assist:—Section first, Bro. Spencer; second, Rawe; third, Worsley; fourth, Livermore; fifth, Andrews; sixth, Candick; seventh, Musto; eighth, Barker; ninth, Keable; tenth, Pavitt; eleventh, Smith; twelfth, Worsley. P.M. Candick will be W.M., P.M. Musto S.W., and Andrews W.M. 1227 J.W. The names of these brethren will, we are sure, ensure a full attendance. As the evenings draw in, so the attendances at this instructive Lodge increase.

THE ROYAL MASONIC PUPILS' ASSISTANCE FUND,

Under the patronage and support of

H.R.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD, K.G., P.G.W., Prov. G. Master Oxon.
 SKELMERSDALE the Right Hon. the Earl of, Deputy Grand Master, Prov. G.M. West Lancashire.
 ROSSLYN Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.T., Past Grand Master Scotland, 33 deg.
 ATHOLE His Grace the Duke of, K.T., Past Grand Master Scotland.
 ARNOLD Rev. C. W., P.G. Chap., Dep. Prov. G.M. Surrey.
 BELL JOHN PEARSON, Dep. P. G.M. N. and E. Yorks.
 BENNETT Sir JOHN, Grand Stewards' Lodge.
 FERRERS Rt. Hon. the Earl, P.G.M. Leicestershire.
 FERRIERS Baron de, Prov. G. Reg. Gloucestershire.
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 HENRIKER Right Hon. Lord, P.G.W., S.G.W.M.M., P.P.G.W. Suffolk.
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 MELLOR G., Dep. Prov. G.M. East Lancashire.
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 PHILIPS Captain NATH. G., P.G.D., 33 deg.
 PUREY-CUST Ven. Archdeacon A. P., Dep. Prov. G.M. Berks and Bucks.
 SCOTT J. H., Dep. Prov. G.M. Sussex.
 STARKIE Col. LE GENDRE N., Prov. G.M. East Lancashire.
 TEW T. W., Dep. Prov. G.M. West Yorks.
 WATSON John, Dep. Prov. G.M. Notts.
 WILKINS BUTLER, Dep. P.G.M. Norths and Hants.

Adlard F., P.M. 7, P.Z. 214, P.P.A.G.D. of C. Essex.
 Albert E. P., P.G.P., Sec. 188, 1017, &c.
 Best Alfred, 211.
 Biggs W., P. Prov. G. Sec. Berks and Bucks.
 Binckes F., P.G.S., Sec. R.M.I.D.
 Brutley R., Prov. G. Sec. Berks and Bucks.
 Brinc Col. Frederic, R.E., P.M., 30 deg.
 Brown H., Sec. 1764.
 Brown Richard, P.M. 211, P.Z. 1356, Hon. Sec. West Lanc. Masonic Educational Institution.
 Burney Lieut.-Col. W. S. Somerville, P.P.S.G.D. Essex, P.M. 1615, 33 deg.
 Carter J. O., Sec. 209, P.P.G.D. of C. Berks & Bucks.
 Clark Matthew, S.G.D.
 Collins R. H.
 Constable John, P.M. 185.
 Cutbush James, P.M. 1385, Treas. 1731, P.P.A.G.D. of C. Herts.
 Davis G., J.W. 187
 Dawkins Edward.
 Dewar D. M., P.M. 1415, Assist. G. Sec. G.L.M.M.M., 18 deg.
 Dosell J.V.M., P.M. 55 463 1769, P.P.G.D.C. Surrey.
 Durrant Captain, P.M. 1185.
 Editor of "The Freemason."
 Editor of "The Freemason's Chronicle."
 Editor of "The Scottish Freemason."
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 Horsley Charles P.P.G.R., P. Soj. Middlesex., P.Z., 32 deg.
 Jackson J. H., W.M. 654.
 Jacobs J., P.M. 482, P.P.G. Rog. Staffordshire.
 Kenning George, P.P.G.D. Middlesex.

Levy H. M., P.M. 188, &c.
 Lucia W. H., G.S.B., Prov. G. Sec. Suffolk.
 Maidwell T. J., P.M. 27.
 Marshall Horace Brooks, C.C., Treas. 1777.
 Massey H., P.M. 619.
 Mather John L., P.M., P.G.D.C. Herts.
 Morgan W. W., Sec. 211.
 Morris Rev. R., Head Master R.M.I.B.
 Motion George, P.M. 453, P.P.G.S.W. Essex.
 Moutrie W. F. C., P.M. 11.
 Murray J. Joyce.
 Naylor H. T., P.M. 1449.
 Pears Andrew, W.M. 865, J.W. 209.
 Perryman W. H., P.M. 3.
 Pullen Hyde, P.G.S.D., P. Dep. Prov. G.M. Isle of Wight, P.G.D.C., 33 deg.
 Ralling T. J., Prov. G. Sec. Essex.
 Richards A. A., P.G.S., P.G.W. Middlesex.
 Richardson Frank, P.M., P.G.S., 30 deg.
 Roberts Robert, W.M. 209, Prov. G.D. Berks and Bucks.
 Rosenthal Sigismund, P.M. 435, P.Z. 410, P.P.S.G.W. Middlesex, 33 deg.
 Steedman W., P.M. 754.
 Stephens G. H., 1623.
 Stevens James, P.M. 720 1216 1426, P.Z. 720 771.
 Stohwasser J., P.M. 238 435, P.Z. 8, P.G.S., 30 deg.
 Stor E. F., W.M. 1679, P.M. 22.
 Terry James, P.P.J.G.W. Herts, Sec. R.M.B.I.
 Tombs H. C., P.G.D.
 Verry G. Ward, P.M. and Sec. 554 1278 1421, J.D. 1580, S.W. 1625, P.Z. 554 1385, P.P.G.P.S. Herts.
 Weaver James, P.M. 862 1319, P.Z. 177 862 1319, P.P.G. Org. Middx.
 Winter, James.
 Withers Alfred, W.M. 211.
 Woodford Rev. A. F. A., P.G. Chap.
 Woodward, E. C., P.M. 382 1637, &c.
 Worlock R. Montague, Prov. G. Sec. Bristol.
 Wragg J. H., Prov. Grand Sec. Notts.

Brethren who desire to assist in establishing this Fund will oblige by forwarding their names to be added to the above List.

THE course of training followed by the Masonic Educational Charities, in common with many similar institutions in various parts of the country, is looked upon as more or less successful in proportion to the results that can be shown as emanating from the pupils themselves. It is not only necessary that a girl or a boy should receive a good education, but it is likewise desirable that they should prove that such education has been of service to them in after life. Indeed, that it has been the means of their securing a position which without such education they could not have attained. With a view to assist in this object the committees of very many of the English Charities make it a part of their duty to interest themselves in the future of the pupils who have been educated under their care. This they do by obtaining for those whom they deem deserving situations in offices presided over or belonging to one of their number, who they are assured will act as parent or guardian to their charge, and by apprenticing or otherwise starting in life those who, being orphans or from other causes, may need more aid than is forthcoming from relatives generally. The practicability and success of such a scheme can be vouched for in numerous instances where it has been in work for years past; and were it necessary the records of some of our largest Charities would give ample evidence of the satisfaction derived from keeping an account of each scholar's proceedings in after life. It has frequently been found that a little advice, counsel or help has proved to be the starting point of success.

With regard to the Masonic Institutions, it has often been regretted that some further surveillance has not been exercised over those who have been so fortunate as to receive therein education and early training; and it is felt that without something being done to watch the future of those who leave the Schools, and, if need be, lend them a helping hand, the work of Masonic Charity is incomplete. This want may perhaps best be expressed in the words of the Right Hon. Bro. the Earl of Rosslyn, K.T., Past Grand Master of Scotland, who, as President at the Eighty-first Anniversary Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, brought the question particularly before the Craft. The Right Worshipful Brother, in proposing prosperity to the Institution, after detailing the advantages and benefits which were derived from the School, said:—

I will tell you a little fault, and I am sure I need only mention it to find it immediately corrected; and the fault that I am going to find is this—that it is not impossible that at the end of their schooling career some of these boys may leave the School homeless and in need. It may be that the good seed sown may bear fruit during their scholastic career, but it may also be that the fruit will perish for want of cultivation at a later period. It may be that having derived all

the advantage that they could from their study, and from their religious training in your Institution, they may leave it to fall into evil courses and evil ways, or even to suffer penury and poverty. I would appeal to you once more, as that is the only blot I can find in your excellent Institution to try and amend it, that the pupils may derive the full benefit of your bounty and your charity.

It is now proposed to raise a fund which shall act as an adjunct to the two Masonic Schools, and be the means of supplying the want set forth above; and for this purpose your support and aid are earnestly solicited.

It is proposed that an early date shall be fixed for a meeting of those who may express approval of the scheme, and thereat the various rules for the government and conduct of affairs shall be discussed, Committees appointed, and general arrangements made.

It is hoped that the fund when once established will grow from year to year, and that the dividends of the subscriptions—which will be invested in approved securities—may in themselves prove sufficient for the various objects aimed at.

Further particulars of the scheme will be announced as they are arranged; but in the meantime we ask you fraternally to lend your aid to the furtherance of the desired object, by making it known to your friends, offering suggestions, or in any other way you may deem desirable.

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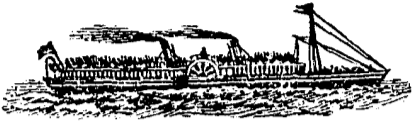
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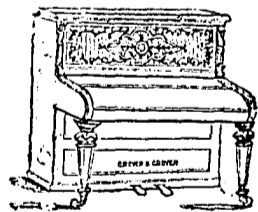
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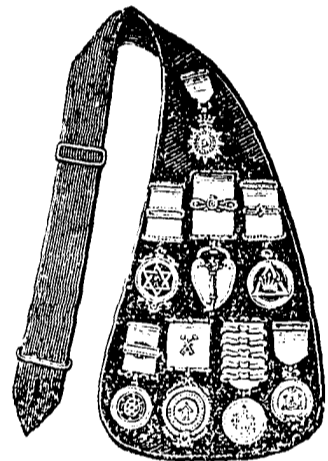
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