

THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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THE RECENT EXTENSION OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

AT the General Committee Meeting of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, held on the 11th ult., the purchase of Lyncombe House was again brought forward, and we have reason to believe that the subject will be referred to in the future. The brethren who throughout the controversy have endeavoured to show that the purchase was undesirable, for the many reasons which have from time to time been referred to in our columns, have submitted a further case to counsel, and on one point alone, even if not on the whole, the opinion of Mr. Locock Webb, the gentleman whose advice was sought for, deserves the fullest consideration. We will not trouble ourselves here with a long *résumé* of the whole case, as the facts are doubtless in the memory of our readers, suffice it to say, that in the latter part of last year a proposition was brought forward to expend a sum of £6,500 in the purchase of a house and grounds adjoining the Girls' School at Battersea Rise. On its being pointed out that a technicality, as regarded the calling of the meeting, had not been complied with, the proceedings were recommenced, in order that the necessary notices as required by the laws of the Institution might be given. In due course the grant was agreed to by a majority of those present at the meeting when the necessary votes were put for consideration. We have before referred to the way in which the whole matter was carried through, and the apparent desire that was shown to complete the purchase before it was possible for the general body of the subscribers even to be made aware of the proposition, but as the laws of the Institution were complied with, or sufficiently so to prevent the proposal being upset, except after a long legal discussion, we can but again point out the need there is for some alteration in the laws of our Institutions which shall secure to every subscriber a knowledge, or at least a notice, of any proposed expenditure of funds for a purpose other than he or she may deem desirable, and which in the opinion of many is far from what was intended when their subscriptions were added to the funds of the Institution. This is not the first question which has been brought forward lately to show the great inequality which exists in the advantages accruing to a Provincial subscriber to one or other of the Charities as compared with those residing or having business in or near the Metropolis, and from the growing spirit of dissatisfaction evinced in some Provincial centres on these subjects we think it would be policy to make full inquiry whether it would not be desirable to alter the laws so as to allow of proxy voting becoming the rule, rather than as it now is the exception—at least on questions the settlement of which involves items of importance to the whole body of the subscribers. Doubtless this point will be brought forward at some time or other; but as it is unlikely we shall hear much about it until some material grievance has arisen, it may be thought we are wrong in referring to it here. Still we urge that it would be far better to discuss the matter now, when no cause for serious complaint exists, than wait until a breach has been made which in itself would prove a serious obstacle either to speedy or an amicable settlement.

The opinion to which we now wish more particularly to refer was given, as already stated, by Mr. Locock Webb, Q.C., in answer to a case submitted on behalf of several subscribers to the Girls' School by their solicitor. The proposition reads thus:—

As some of the subscribers, although opposed to the scheme, are

averse to Chancery proceedings, on various grounds, can any other course be suggested by which this and other misapplications of the Funds can be prevented? It should be taken into consideration that the decision in this case may possibly affect the other two Institutions.

In reply, Mr. Webb says—

I am satisfied that those on whose behalf I am consulted have adopted a wise decision in following the advice I previously gave, to avoid litigation. They may, I think, rest content with having been instrumental in working some real benefit to the Institution, and the only advice I can now give them is to pursue the same object by attending the General Courts and Committees of which they are members, and using their utmost efforts to induce their co-subscribers to adhere strictly to the laws of the Institution, especially in the following particulars:—

1. Not to permit any of the Stock vested in the trustees to be applied in or towards the purchase of any house or land, but to insist that the whole of such Stock should be held by the trustees, and applied only in aid, so far as may be necessary, of the yearly subscriptions, in maintaining, clothing, and educating the children.

2. To insist that the surplus (if any) of the yearly subscriptions, after providing for such maintenance, clothing, and education, should from time to time be invested in Stock, in the names of the trustees, to be applied in like manner.

3. To increase the assets standing to the credit of "the Sustainment, Improving, and Building Fund" account, by such an amount of fresh voluntary subscriptions to that fund specifically, as will be sufficient to provide for the purchase of Lyncombe House, and for the necessary improvements and maintenance of the lands and buildings for the time being belonging to the Institution.

It may thus be seen that Mr. Webb's opinion still is that the spending of the general funds of the Institution in the purchase of either buildings or grounds is illegal, but as it is the wish of all concerned to avoid anything like litigation, we will expunge the word illegal, and now simply treat the matter on the basis of its desirability or otherwise. In the first place it must of course be admitted that there are numerous supporters, if not perhaps a large majority of the subscribers to the Masonic Institutions, who approve of the purchase of large premises, and who would on the very first opportunity purchase other pieces of ground, or erect additions to the existing buildings, but at the same time there are many who most strongly oppose such a course, and we maintain that the minority, be it ever so small, have as much a right to be considered as a strong majority, especially when it is remembered that the object in view is one of charity, in the form of a fund supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and thereby the more likely to be affected if a section withdraw themselves from the roll of helpers. The time has now arrived, as we have on previous occasions pointed out, when the extension of premises should be stopped. Very much more good could be done by establishing, if it were found that the funds were sufficient, a system of half-yearly grants to be distributed among the unsuccessful candidates, in some way which might be settled hereafter, but the idea seems to be—We will do the whole thing or nothing, and as a consequence we periodically have to refer to a very long list of unsuccessful candidates, to many of whom a grant of £7 10s or £10 for the half-year would be of material assistance. This is the view entertained by many who were in opposition to the recent proposal to lay out a further sum of £6,500 on the purchase of additional accommodation at Battersea; however, they failed to secure support sufficient to maintain their point, and are now, we trust, as hard at work as ever they were in the interests of the School. The subject does not, however, rest here, the mere fact of this grant having been obtained in the face of a protest from what is to-day a minority may lead the majority to suppose they may repeat the operation with impunity, and

therefore we think that the subscribers who opposed the expenditure are to be commended for seeking to put the matter on a proper footing for the future. Now there is no serious harm done; but who will say what a future proposition of a similar nature might lead to? We are, therefore, pleased to see that so easy a way of obviating the evil presents itself. We already have "Sustentation" Funds attached to our Institutions, and these, it is Mr. Webb's opinion, should supply the amounts to be expended in the further extension of either the grounds or buildings of our Charities. It is, therefore, an easy matter for any one who approves of enlarging our Schools to make their donations, either in part or wholly, to this special branch. They would thereby be assured that their own particular ideas would be carried out, and those who disagreed with them would not feel that they were subscribing to an unworthy object, in the shape of buildings, and other matters of which they disapproved. In an early part of our remarks we stated that the subject was likely to be referred to again; if it is, we believe it will be in the form of a suggestion to make a Special Appeal to the Craft to increase the balance standing to the credit of the Sustentation Fund. If this were done at once, and the object stated as being to recoup the General Fund for the latest addition which has been made to the Girls' School, we believe a hearty response would follow, and the new building would eventually be acquired without in any way affecting the total of the General Fund.

Before closing our remarks on this subject, we desire to briefly refer to the action taken by the Britannia Lodge, No. 139, Sheffield, the oldest Lodge in the Province of West Yorkshire, which may be best explained by a perusal of the following reproduction of a circular communicated officially by that Lodge to the General Committee of the School:—

BRITANNIA LODGE, 139.

Report of the Committee appointed on the 8th January 1880 as to the Purchase of Lyncombe House, &c.

That in the opinion of this Committee the purchase of Lyncombe House and grounds is to be condemned for the reasons following:—

1. That the price is excessive.
2. That the premises are neither required nor desirable.
3. That it is not at present desirable to invest so large a proportion of the funds of the Charity in land and buildings.
4. That the rules applicable to the clothing and education of girls out of the Institution should in preference be acted upon.
5. And the Committee would add their protest against the present management of the Charity, with special reference to the representation of provincial subscribers, it being their opinion that such subscribers should have the right of voting by proxy.

H. J. GARNETT, Chairman.

Masonic Hall, Sheffield, 4th February 1880.

From this it will be observed that the members of Lodge No. 139 entertain views very similar to those we have expressed on various occasions, and therefore our readers are aware of our arguments in support thereof, but there are one or two points which we may dwell upon in a future number. In the meantime, we would suggest a friendly organisation among the Provincial subscribers in order to secure for themselves a more equitable distribution of the benefits, in the form of voting power, conferred in consideration of donations and subscriptions.

THE ROYAL MASONIC PUPILS' ASSISTANCE FUND.

WE give elsewhere a full report of the proceedings at the opening meeting of those interested in the establishment of this Fund. The chair, as will be seen, was occupied by Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master, in the unavoidable absence through ill-health of H.R.H. Prince Leopold. Lord Rosslyn, Past Grand Master of Scotland, took a leading part in the proceedings, and was more or less ably seconded by other brethren of influence. In the end the meeting was adjourned till, as we feel justified in believing, Prince Leopold is able to attend and give the proposal the benefit of his personal influence. If we add that there was a goodly attendance, that everything passed off smoothly, and that there is every reason to anticipate that the effort thus auspiciously begun will prove a great success, we shall have said all that is necessary as to the

general characteristics of the meeting. As to the details we must be a little more minute.

After the customary preliminaries, Lord Rosslyn, to whom we are indebted for the suggestion of the idea which has led to this proposal, rose and fully stated his views as to the character the Fund should assume, and it seems to us that any one who carefully reads through the speech of the noble lord will come to the conclusion that those views were, in many respects, described by us at some length in our article of last week. That the proposal as now formulated has exceeded its original dimensions is true. That the project, as described in circulars, may strike people as an ambitious one is most likely. But when allowance has been made for every description of eccentricity, we feel it will be generally acknowledged that the original programme has been adhered to, with, however, additions which our readers, we think, will agree with us in saying are also improvements. That the paraphernalia of vice-patronage, life-governorships, and so forth, with a Fancy Bazaar thrown in as a more than usually attractive appendage, should strike the outsider and even the initiate as implying a very grand undertaking is more than probable, and we are not surprised that Lord Rosslyn's speech should have been, to a certain extent, of a deprecatory character. So many misconceptions have been started as to the purposes to which it is intended to apply the benefits of this Fund, that no one, and least of all those who have taken an active part in promoting it, will wonder at his lordship having been taken somewhat aback at the apparent magnitude of a scheme, for the origin of which he is doubtless in some measure responsible. But as the tree requires careful pruning of its surplus branches in order to bear good fruit, so in estimating the real character of the proposed Fund we must strip it of its ornamental details and we shall then find that it is what it was proposed to be from the very outset—a mere supplement to our Schools, not a rival establishment whose claims upon the support of the Masonic public will ever in the slightest degree interfere with their interests. When we mention that one brother stated at the meeting that he had been told the Fund was meant for the life-long support of the children educated at our Schools, we have as little reason to wonder that others should have formed erroneous, though less egregious, misconceptions as that anyone with a grain of sense in his cranium should ever have allowed himself to entertain so wild a notion. But to resume, Lord Rosslyn explained clearly enough how he came to originate the idea which in an expanded form is being so well worked out. He rightly enough said on Thursday, as he did at the Boys' Festival last year, that the good done by our Schools fell short of completion, inasmuch as many of the pupils when, in the ordinary efflux of years, their time for leaving came, were sent adrift into the world without means or friends to help them. His idea seems to have been that a Fund might have been formed to assist them, and administered by the authorities of the Schools themselves. Instead of this, a separate Fund has been started, and is in course of establishment. So much for the idea originally conceived. Since then it has occurred to several of those who take an interest in whatever relates to Freemasonry that, as there are many candidates for the benefits of our Schools who, in the very nature of things, are disappointed, the object of this supplementary Fund might be of a twofold character. On the one hand it might render valuable assistance at a most critical time to deserving pupils who, on leaving, had no prospect before them; and on the other it might do a service at small cost to some of the unsuccessful candidates. Here, then, we have the leading ideas by which the promoters of the Pupils' Assistance Fund are animated, and to these ideas all other parts of the scheme will of necessity be made subservient. We think, then, we may take upon ourselves to say, so far as we have been able to gather from the promoters' prospectuses, that Lord Rosslyn's original idea has been preserved. The new Fund will be established not in rivalry with, but as subsidiary to, the Boys' and Girls' Schools' Funds, on the one hand relieving them of expenditure now incurred in helping pupils on leaving, and on the other, contributing in some measure towards the education of unsuccessful candidates. We feel with his lordship that it would be most unwise to do anything which even in the slightest degree might be calculated to disturb the equal flow of charity into the coffers of our two scholastic institutions. We are of those who think, and have again and again said, that it is better to consolidate than to

extend the work they do, and therefore we should be among the last to propose or support any new thing which seemed likely to at all clash with their interests. Indeed, in the nature of things, this must be so, for what on earth would be the good of suggesting a new Fund, when it was calculated to undo part of the good work they were famed for doing? We have argued that the permanent incomes of our Institutions need strengthening, but to set up a rival claimant on the benevolence of the Craft would be to lessen the annual flow in their direction of voluntary contributions, and the lower these contributions fall, the less likelihood would there be of their permanent incomes being increased. We have said thus much, because we agree with Lord Rosslyn that the Assistance Fund must be so not only in name, but in fact, and that the assistance it renders must be entirely supplemental in its character, those only being eligible as recipients of its benefits who have been accepted by the School authorities either as pupils or candidates who prove unsuccessful in their canvass.

We have spoken of the magnitude of the undertaking as being "apparent," for in truth it is one which is never likely to exceed the most moderate dimensions. As we said last week, where thousands are needed annually to meet the necessities of each School, a few hundreds will suffice for the needs of this supplemental Fund. The Schools between them maintain and educate over 400 children at an average annual expenditure of £40 a piece. There go, then, at once over £16,000, and there are the expenses of management besides. But here there will be, in the first place, no expenses of management worth speaking of, while the expenditure in respect of the specific objects of the Fund will be item by item and in the aggregate small. The cases which will be brought under the notice of those who administer it will be few in number, to judge at least from the sums now spent annually by the two Schools in helping pupils on leaving, while those of a special character, such as were mentioned by Dr. Morris, will occur but rarely.

All this we have said before, but it is worth while repeating it, when we find there are those who incline to think the scheme is somewhat too ambitious. As we have suggested, the paraphernalia of vice-patronage, &c., &c., looks very formidable, but all these things are, in fact, merely so many pretty little attractions of an honorary character, such as are commonly held out to people when something of this kind is wanted. To call the donor of a hundred guineas a Vice Patron, or of ten guineas a Life Governor, is to pay him a pretty compliment which he appreciates, and if there is anything to vote about, it is only fair he should have votes in proportion to his donation. Some people like the initial letters with the regulation number of etceteras tacked on to their names, and if one man is willing to contribute an extra fifty guineas in order to be written down a "V.P.," instead of a "V.Pr.," or a second five guineas for the privilege of being described as a "L.G.," instead of "L.S.," there is nothing lost by encouraging the little foible. But the promoters do not anticipate anything considerable in the way of expenditure, and a principal object will no doubt be to so invest the moneys as to be able to meet out of the interest thereon such demands as may be made on the Fund. Once a capital sum of, say, £20,000 or £25,000 is established, and the interest with occasional donations and subscriptions will be found sufficient. This at least is the view we take of the matter, and which we shall feel it our duty to urge on the promoters and the Executive in season and out of season. To the former we say, let your lists of subscriptions be as large as you can make them, and to the latter, invest your moneys wisely, and so husband your resources as to avoid all interference with the flow of contributions towards the principal Charities. We want to help, not to injure them. A grand effort at starting will suffice to put the Fund firmly on its legs, and that done, it will only need to be conducted in accordance with the rules laid down. Hence this array of attractions and the honorary distinctions and trifling privileges they will confer.

So far everything has gone satisfactorily. A goodly amount of support is already secured, and there is no doubt that the way for the future progress of the Fund has been made as smooth as possible. There is an interim Committee, an Honorary Treasurer and interim Trustee, and an Honorary Secretary. When the next meeting is held, which will be when Prince Leopold's health and engagements enable him to attend, the Pupils' Assistance

Fund will be a very considerable entity, worthy of His Royal Highness's encouragement, and a credit to the promoters. Possibly by that time, too, the features of the entity will be of a sufficiently decided character, so that the framing of laws and regulations may be commenced forthwith. Let it suffice for the present, if we congratulate those who started this movement on the support they have received, the success of their first meeting, and the fair prospects before them.

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.

NON-CONFIRMATION OF BRO. STEVENS'S MOTION.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I quite agree with you in the position you have taken up, that while Grand Lodge has a perfect right to reject at one meeting a motion it had accepted at the preceding one, such shilly-shallying does not add to its dignity or consistency. If, as you have argued, a Committee of Inquiry was thought desirable in December last, then, unless some special reasons have been in the meantime urged against such a proposition, it must be equally desirable now. Moreover, it seems to have been churlish to refuse a motion for inquiry. The chief arguments of Bro. Stevens's opponents were simply these—that things had gone on smoothly enough since the Union; that the brethren cherished the ritual or rituals which had been handed down to them, and that, even if a change were desirable, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry it out. But the fact was lost sight of that the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry did not commit Grand Lodge to the introduction of any change into our system. It is at least as likely they might have reported against as in favour of uniformity. They might have said—We have carefully considered the subject, and the conclusion we have arrived at is to leave matters as they are. It is true we do not approve of everything that has been brought under our notice, but we prefer leaving these blemishes to disturbing the ritual. Or they might have suggested that here and there certain amendments were desirable, and then it would have rested with Grand Lodge to approve or withhold approval from the Report. But it was, with all due deference, an act of churlishness on the part of those who think no change is desirable to vote against an inquiry, the result of which might have confirmed the wisdom of their opinions.

I have no wish to see the controversy revived, but if I had, I should not have very far to go for a reason. Last week there appeared a letter in the columns of your Masonic contemporary, signed "Bos ALBUS," in which will be found the following passages. Having first mentioned that he has had a large experience in installations in almost every part in "England for the last sixteen years," and that while every Province differs in some little respect, "they as a rule preserve the Masonic unities, and adhere closely—in essentials, at least—to what is taught in the Emulation Lodge," Bos ALBUS adds, "The exception I have found to be the Province of East Lancashire, or at least Manchester, and a circle of some twenty miles round. There they have a brand new ritual of their own, with a form of opening and closing a board of installed Masters, and certain peculiar signs and secrets totally unknown to brethren at Leeds, on the one hand, or Liverpool on the other—not only this, but a ritual for opening and closing a board of Past Masters, and a ceremony of installing the outgoing Master as a P.M. with separate signs, &c., none of which are known in any part of England." It seems, too, that "even in Manchester itself the ceremony varies," and towards the end of his letter, the writer very pertinently asks, "If the Manchester secrets are a part of pure and ancient Masonry, why should we not be put in possession of them? If they are innovations, why should they be allowed to continue?" Just so, Bro. Bos ALBUS, and that, in a different form, is the line of argument adopted by the advocates of Uniformity. If there exist anywhere practices which are outside the ordinary forms of working—say, as taught by the Emulation Lodge of Improvement—why should they be allowed to continue? They certainly lack the sanction of authority, however interesting they may be locally. Where the "Masonic unities" are preserved, and the "essentials" are pretty closely adhered to, we need not trouble ourselves about little differences, but where Lodges have "a brand new ritual of their own," it certainly is a subject for inquiry where that ritual came from, and why it is worked in one small district, when a different mode of working prevails elsewhere. This statement by "Bos ALBUS" justifies the opinion you have expressed that it was an act of unwisdom, or rather of self-stultification on the part of Grand Lodge, to reverse the decision it arrived at in the December previous. By the way, your idea about self-stultification appears to have given offence in some quarters, though I do not see why it should have done so. Grand Lodge has twice sanctioned a principle which on both occasions it very shortly afterwards rejected. If I assert a thing one moment, and deny it the next, in plain English, I stultify myself, or to soften the mode of expression, I am guilty of an inconsistency; and if any one tells me so, I feel the force of his remark all the more, because of its undoubted truth. Of course, I escape condemnation if I can show reasons for the change of opinion; but in this instance I hold Grand Lodge has not done so.

Fraternally and faithfully yours,

L. L.

UNIFORMITY OF MASONIC RITUAL AND OBSERVANCE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As a loyal subject of the Grand Lodge of England (none more so) I bow with all respect and deference to the decision arrived at on the 3rd inst., at its then Quarterly Communication, although I cannot agree with the policy adopted. I have not far to look for the influence brought to bear in opposition to the vote of 3rd December, which was practically a reaffirmation of the necessity for inquiry acknowledged by the Grand Lodge in 1869-70. The great power of that influence must be generally admitted, and will doubtless, in the minds of very many, be accepted as the primary cause of my present defeat. If it had been used more fairly, and without such evident bias and misrepresentation, I should have been better satisfied as to the merits of the opposition. I do not consider my victors have reason for congratulation in respect of the means used, although they have carried their point at this moment. The fact remains that the principle of the movement has received the sanction of Grand Lodge on three occasions, although its progress is stopped by the adverse vote of the 3rd inst.

I maintain that the proceedings of December 1869 and March 1870 created, according to the Book of Constitutions (page 28), a law which has never been revoked, but which has been indirectly and informally evaded.

It would be impertinent in me to attempt to renew the question in Grand Lodge upon the present data, and until such other circumstances may arise as shall fully justify a further reference to the subject of Uniformity of Working and Unity of Essentials. But "other times, other manners," and the opportunity may yet arrive when those who have prevented the carrying out of the proposed inquiry and report may regret that the Craft generally had not taken advantage of the proffered aid towards that end. Then, if I live so long, shall I hope to be prepared for farther efforts, for I cannot bring myself to believe that now the attention of the Craft has been directed to some of the many diversities and innovations, both in respect of working and essentials, members of the Order possessing common sense and reasonable intelligence will permit their long continuance without objection and protest.

Meanwhile I purpose, with your permission, to resume, in your pages, the correspondence which was interrupted in June last, and, from time to time, to submit certain variations in Ritual and practice for the consideration of your readers, and their decision as to "Which is Correct?"

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.

Clapham, 6th March 1880.

BRO. CLABON'S RESOLUTIONS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I should say there are numbers of brethren who must feel as much surprised as I was at the withdrawal of Bro. Clabon's Resolutions, and will think it little less than farcical that a notice of motion should be formally placed on the agenda paper—more than once be it remembered—and the motion withdrawn, because, forsooth, it was likely to encounter opposition in a certain quarter. If this practice were generally adopted, it would follow, as you said last week, that no proposition should ever be submitted to Grand Lodge, to which it was on the cards that any opposition might be offered. As to these particular resolutions, it was certain there would be considerable differences of opinion, not only as to the advisability of passing them, but likewise as to the possibility, from a constitutional point of view, of doing so. If ten or a dozen years since somewhat similar propositions were referred to a Committee of Inquiry for report, and then fell to the ground in the teeth of a favourable report by that Committee, Bro. Clabon may, or rather perhaps ought to have, felt tolerably certain his recent proposals would be looked at dubiously by some brethren. For nothing to have resulted from a plan that had been well spoken of by those charged with the duty of considering its merits, there must have been a very strong undercurrent of feeling in the Craft, which it appears to me it would have been dignified as well as businesslike on the part of Bro. Clabon to have made allowance for, when he contemplated bringing his pet scheme once again on the carpet. Had he done this, Freemasonry would have been spared the pain of seeing its diet of grave and reverend seigniors put to ridicule. I hold it amounts to this, when a brother is so ill-advised as one day to suggest a plan, and the next day withdraw it, for no stronger reason than was assigned in this case. If there were any virtue in it, then most people must be of opinion that it would have been well to give it due consideration. On the other hand, if there were nothing in it of moment, then it was clearly not worth the trouble of any one to give notice of his intention to bring it forward. It will be difficult for Bro. Clabon to escape from between the horns of this dilemma.

As to the scheme itself, I think it was very good. It may not have been in strict accordance with the constitutional arrangements for administering the Fund of Benevolence. It did not necessarily involve the diversion of any portion of that Fund from its present purpose. It merely proposed that, in the event of there being a surplus, there should be an appropriation of a certain proportion of the same to a special and praiseworthy purpose, which to my mind, is well within the spirit of the law, if not within the letter. No one will deny that this same purpose was a charitable one, though it may not have belonged to that particular order of Charity for which the Fund of Benevolence was originally established, and for this reason, I repeat, it certainly came within the spirit, if not the letter, of the law. On the other hand, in the event of there being no surplus, there could not possibly be any appropriation for the object con-

templated. Thus in the one case, that is, where a surplus remained, the Fund of Benevolence would fulfil its original part *plus* a part since added, while in the other case, that is, where no surplus remained, it would be excusable only as heretofore. It was not even intended that the plan should be retrospective in its operation, so that the accumulated £50,000 would have remained in hand to assist, if necessary, in helping the present class of applicants, in the event of the income of the Fund falling below its ordinary requirements in any year. A large amount is annually spent in relieving this particular form of distress, but in spite of this large expenditure there has, in the course of years, accumulated a sum of £50,000 over and above what has been needed, and as Freemasonry appears to be acquiring numerical strength, there is very little likelihood of the income diminishing. There is a reasonable degree of probability that, in the course of years, the present accumulation will have grown bigger instead of smaller, and the question very naturally arises, Are we to go on heaping up a Reserve Fund out of all proportion to the yearly expenditure, merely because the law says the money must be expended for a special purpose—that and no other? The same power that made the law can amend it, if it is shown there is any call for amendment, and especially when it has been shown that the particular form of amendment which Bro. Clabon thought of proposing could in no wise interfere with the purpose for which the law was made. Again, if Freemasonry does nothing else than remain stationary as regards the number of its adherents, the income of the Fund of Benevolence will remain stationary; that is, will be equal to the annual demands upon it, and will have its £50,000 to fall back upon in the case of accident. If Freemasonry increases numerically, then the income of the Fund increases, and the reserve stands a fair chance of growing likewise; while, if the numerical strength of Freemasonry diminishes, the income of the Fund will diminish, and the number of applicants for assistance stands a fair chance of diminishing likewise. I am afraid there will be found those who think I have not fully considered all the contingencies which may arise, and that I have advanced but indifferent arguments in support of my views as to the character of the scheme which has been proposed. Be it so. I am open to be convinced. But the question I have already propounded in another form remains—Shall we go on adding to the reserve of our Fund of Benevolence any surpluses which may arise, that reserve amounting already to the handsome sum of £50,000; or, at the present rate of expenditure, what would suffice for the demands of about six years, if no dues whatever were paid during that period; or shall we devote part of those surpluses to such admittedly charitable purposes as helping those pupils who on leaving our Boys' and Girls' Schools have no means to help them? Are there, in the opinion of some, insuperable objections to enlarging the scope of the Fund of Benevolence, at the same time that its original object is preserved intact? If there are, let those who think otherwise have at least the opportunity of knowing something about them. Speaking Masonically of course, I am as conservative and as opposed to change for the mere sake of change as any of my brethren, but I do not think I am forbidden to enlarge the sphere of what I have been taught is my duty, if I can do so with perfect security from all harm to the duty itself.

Believe me,

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

ACONISM.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

27 Walbrook, E.C., 6th March 1880.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—If you will kindly give space in your valuable paper for the accompanying letter, which I addressed to the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, which met to-day, I shall esteem it a great favour.

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

S. B. WILSON.

27 Walbrook, E.C., 5th March 1880.

To the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

Brethren and Gentlemen,—I have received the copy of a resolution passed by the House Committee at their meeting on the 20th ult., which will, no doubt, be read to you in *extenso* from their minutes, referring me back to Mr. Stanley, the Solicitor, who, when the matter was previously placed in his hands, refused to make any appointment to meet my representative.

Now, my account is fully detailed in every item, and any person with the slightest grain of sense can understand it without the slightest further explanation; yet I have written the following letter to Bro. Binckes on the subject, but my representative has not heard from Mr. Stanley:—

"27 Walbrook, E.C., 1st March 1880.

"Dear Sir and Brother,—I am in receipt of your letter, enclosing the copy of a resolution adopted by the House Committee, at a meeting held on the 20th ult., requesting me to furnish various particulars to Mr. Stanley, that he may advise them as to my claim against the Institution. If Mr. Stanley will make an appointment with Mr. Paraire, he, as my representative, will give Mr. Stanley any explanations of my account that may be necessary, and which he would have done any time during the last six months had Mr. Stanley given him the opportunity; but as Mr. Stanley has hitherto either declined or abstained from making an appointment with Mr. Paraire, although repeatedly asked to do so, perhaps you will give him instructions to do so.

"Yours faithfully,

"S. B. WILSON.

"Frederick Binckes, Esq.,

"Secretary Royal Masonic Institution for Boys."

What the object of the House Committee can be in treating me in this unfair, unbusinesslike, and un-Masonic manner I cannot imagine, for bear in mind—should this language at first blush appear strong—that at their own request I agreed to refer the matter to a professional man, and I named one who is at the head of the profession, and who cannot possibly have any bias. Moreover, every professional man who has seen my account is of opinion that the charges I have made are less than I might fairly have done.

Of course, as I have appealed to the Quarterly Court, if it is not in your power to see me righted, I must wait until their next meeting before taking any further steps in the matter.

I remain, Brethren and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

S. B. WILSON.

GRAND LODGE AND BRO. STEVENS' MOTION.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—May I offer a few remarks touching the proceedings in Grand Lodge and your article thereon in your issue of 6th March?

1. It is scarcely accurate to represent Grand Lodge as a person who has changed his mind between December and March.

The decision of the December Grand Lodge was come to at a comparatively small meeting, and after speeches, which, probably unintentionally, misrepresented historical facts. That decision was reversed in one of the most crowded meetings I can remember, and after those historical misstatements had been exposed.

2. I did not understand the vote of the majority to mean that "everything works satisfactorily, and that uniformity is not of the smallest consequence," but that we protested against the stamping out of local and traditional uses which do not affect the landmarks of Masonry.

Had Bro. Stevens contented himself with asking for a Committee of Inquiry into irregularities, and for correcting the slovenliness and carelessness which unhappily prevail in some Lodges, few brethren probably would have objected. But, most unwisely, his whole speech—a very warm one—was directed against what, to borrow a term, I may call *Ritualistic* practices. The things which he alleged as causing a necessity for such Committee were not merely careless omissions, but certain ornamental details, survivals mostly of an older and more ornate ritual which still exists in some old Lodges; local uses, things which no doubt are not *necessary*, or ordered in the present Ritual, but which are *entirely harmless*, in no way contrary to Masonic propriety; which have never been forbidden, which are picturesque in themselves, and are highly valued as ancient traditional uses in the Lodges where they obtain.

In the course of my Masonic wanderings I have seen most of the things which Bro. Stevens described with so much horror and indignation, and some others besides. To me they were extremely interesting, as were in former days the various local uses of Continental cathedrals before the Romish authorities insisted on an absolute and rigid uniformity, which even yet they have been unable entirely to achieve.

Very possibly the Committee, had it been appointed, would not have interfered with these small details, but it was plainly Bro. Stevens' wish that they should so interfere. Does he suppose that the Lodge of Antiquity, for instance, would quietly submit to have its peculiar use extinguished?

3. I think it a fortunate thing that the rules of Grand Lodge allow the possibility of a hasty decision being reversed by non-confirmation of minutes.

Yours fraternally

A P.G. CHAPLAIN,

P.M., P.Z., P.M.W.S., 32°.

8th March 1880.

LAWS AND THEIR OBSERVANCE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The proceedings of the late Grand Lodge furnished several illustrations of the duties of a Chairman, to two of which I venture to ask you to direct particular attention, bearing, as they do, upon the necessity for a strict observance of the Book of Constitutions, and also of the laws of our Charities.

On the question of voting £500 to the Irish Relief Fund, our very esteemed Pro Grand Master, after warmly commending the resolution to the consideration of Grand Lodge, said—"I have to call your attention to an informality, which has crept into the wording of this resolution, which, if I from this chair sanctioned, might be made hereafter a precedent, and lead to very great evil. You will observe that it is said, 'and that the same be at once paid to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor,' but of course you will remember that every money vote passed by Grand Lodge must be confirmed at the next ensuing meeting, and therefore, as it now stands, this resolution should not be put from this chair. I shall, therefore, propose to leave out the words 'at once.' I hold it to be most expedient that in our Charity, and in our generosity, we should always adhere to the written law of our Constitutions." The Chairman's amendment was unanimously carried.

Again, on the report of the Board of General Purposes, that freehold premises adjoining the Hall had been purchased for £6,500, the Earl of Carnarvon protested against the disregard of the Laws in the following terms:—

"The Constitutions lay down what things the Board of General Purposes may do, and the things they may not do. They have power to provide everything for the use of Grand Lodge, but this does

not include the purchase of freehold property. It is quite clear that the Constitutions should not be broken. Rules are laid down for all time, and these laws are not made to be broken. It is my duty to uphold them, and the interests of the Craft in the long run will be the better for it. Looking to these rules, I think it will be necessary to refer this matter to a Committee to consider and advise Grand Lodge on the subject. This was the view I took of the matter as soon as I saw the words on the paper; and I have since had the opportunity of talking the matter over with the Grand Registrar, and also with Bro. Monckton, and they concur in my views." The clause was referred accordingly.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

H.

ROYAL MASONIC PUPILS' ASSISTANCE FUND.

A meeting to promote the objects of this Fund was held on Thursday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall. H.R.H. Prince Leopold had consented to preside, but was prevented by the state of his health. Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master, presided in his place. Among the other brethren were Lord Rosslyn, Lord Brooke, Bros. Frederick Binckes, the Rev. Dr. Morris, James Terry, Don. M. Dewar, A. E. Gladwell, H. S. Goodall, John Constable, S. Rosenthal, Thomas Cnibitt, Robert Roberts, H. M. Levy, William Paas, Charles Frederick Hogard, W. W. Morgan, J. Jacobs, Fred. T. Cronin, Alfred C. Cronin, Thomas Ayling, R. Harrison, W. Hicks, C. Johnstone, A. Darrant, J. F. Pepper, W. Hickman, F. W. Payton, Hugh H. Rinch, Thomas Smith, T. Eccleston Gibb, Fentham Hedges, E. J. Petts, H. R. Cooper-Smith, Walter Sowdon, Thomas Meggy, W. S. Somerville Burney, H. Massey, Dick Radclyffe and W. W. Morgan jun. (Secretaries), &c.

The Earl of Rosslyn, in opening the proceedings, read a letter which he had received from H.R.H. Prince Leopold, regretting that the state of his health prevented his attendance. After reading the above letter, he said, if the brethren would allow him, as this business seemed very much to stand in his name, he would make a few observations to the meeting. It might appear that to a certain extent, as a Mason intimately connected with Scotland, having passed some thirty years of his life as a Scotch Mason, and having held the very high office of Grand Master of Scotland, he had no business to mix himself up in the affairs of English Masonry; and, indeed, it was far from his intention to do so. But, he was asked to take the chair last year at the Annual Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and in the course of his observations on that occasion he remarked that he had seen no Institution so magnificent, so admirably conducted, and so perfect in all its characteristics in all his Masonic experience; but that he did find a defect in that Institution—a defect which had been pointed out to him by the Head Master, and which he felt sure that the charity, and benevolence, and kindness of Masons would put right very shortly. He little thought then that any observation of his would have led to any so influential or so remarkable a document as that which now lay on the table. These documents were signed by His Royal Highness the Grand Master, by his noble brother on his left (Lord Skelmersdale), by the Earl of Carnarvon—in short, they were signed by names held in deserved respect and affection by Masons, from whatever part of the country they might come. On the strength of such a paper as that the present meeting had been called, over which Prince Leopold had consented to preside. Circumstances over which none of them had any control had prevented His Royal Highness being present; but it was his (Earl Rosslyn's) duty to tell them that matters had not proceeded quite so smoothly as he had hoped. The difficulties with which they had had to contend arose from circumstances induced by a misconception, partly of the motives which prompted the original idea, and partly from the way in which that idea was likely to be carried out. From his own feelings at starting, he thought that little more would have happened than that a supplemental fund would be raised which would be given into the charge of the governing bodies of the Boys' and Girls' Schools, and be left to be administered by them. He considered that it should be entrusted to them, and be under the complete control of the governing bodies of those Charities, and that they would have administered the funds which were raised by the overbounding kindness and generosity of English Masons. He thought the funds would be administered by these bodies themselves, without any further assistance, and he was still of opinion that such might and should be the case. He was still of opinion that the money which had already been supplied without stint might be safely administered by a committee working under the Committees of the Boys' and Girls' Schools. He had seen a paper with a great list of proposals to make life governors, and to create votes according to the amount of subscriptions, and qualifications and privileges to be given, and so on. Those were suggestions, which aimed at some enthusiastic display of magnificent bounty which he never dreamed of in his wildest moments, and which he thought entirely unnecessary and uncalled for; but he would do anything rather than stint the flow of benevolence, and therefore he would say no more on that subject. He hoped the ideas thrown out on this paper might be taken for nothing more than they were worth, the suggestions merely of a kind-hearted man who drew them up; but his idea was that practically the administration of the Fund would be limited to almost the identical machinery which was now in existence for the Masonic Charities. The brethren were not in any way called upon to do more than supplement those Charities, and he would scarcely have presumed to propose that those Charities should be supplemented were he not aware that they were limited by the very nature of their charter. The charter by which those Charities

existed limited their power to certain times and expenses, and did not take into contemplation that further charity would be required for the children when they left the School after the time when their scholastic education had been completed. He had received a letter it was unnecessary for him to quote, from the Chairman, in which he merely embodied what he (Earl Rosslyn) had now stated; but he might mention that the Chairman sent word that he would support such a Charity if it did not interfere with the existing Charities. Now he (Earl Rosslyn) never presumed, or thought, or hoped to interfere with those Charities, which in Scotland—where their bounty was rather of a niggardly character—were the theme of admiration among all Masons. Especially was this the case in regard to the bounty of the Lodge of Benevolence. He had been also favoured with an interview with Lord Carnarvon, with whom he spent some time yesterday. Lord Carnarvon then stated to him that he regretted public duties would prevent his being present at this meeting, but he told him (Earl Rosslyn) he was very clear in defining the scope and limit of all Masonic charity, which was settled and guided by laws and rules already laid down. He (Earl Rosslyn) also mentioned that it had been suggested by a brother that this Association must be registered under the Friendly Societies Act. Now these were matters for the consideration of the meeting which he did not purpose to bring before it now. Lord Carnarvon agreed with him that this Society should be neither a voting nor a canvassing one; that its officers should all be honorary. At present they were favoured by having an honorary Treasurer, now present, whom they all respected, and in whom they could place the most implicit confidence. Lord Carnarvon also suggested that the funds might be administered by trustees, two or three of whom might be elected annually; and at all events the Governing Committees of the Boys' and Girls' Schools should *ex officio* form part of the administrative system of this fund. He (Earl Rosslyn) for one was surprised to learn that upwards of 30 or 40 guineas had been promised already as annual donations, without any extensive system of canvassing, or anything of that kind. The fact was, in a matter so small in its object, but so good, private bounty and benevolence would flow in as soon as it was known it was not to be a rival to the existing Charities. He himself believed that those who were able to give a certain sum to these Charities, would add a little more in the hope that that would assist pupils who were in need, and very often in such need that they left the Schools rather deteriorated by the higher education they received there than improved by it. They were unfitted for several occupations of life, their intellect had been augmented, so that they were above engaging in some of the occupations of daily life to which otherwise they would have been suited. The education they received was no doubt highly creditable to the Head Master. The education of this School, with which he was more immediately connected than with the Girls' School, applied equally, no doubt, to the Girls' School, because when girls left that School there were openings for governesses, teachers, instructors in music, instructors in painting, whose occupations really gave a very comfortable livelihood to young women entering upon life, and which a little extra education after leaving the School would enable them to fill—a little household education would enable the girls to take situations in which such an education would be of great service. If these girls showed a superiority in any of these occupations, it seemed a thousand pities that at the end of their School education they should be without any means of carrying it out. He felt that he had occupied the time of the brethren too long, but he was very anxious to come down and explain to them how thoroughly anxious he was not to set up any description of rivalry between this Fund and the existing Charities. He was lost in admiration of the magnificence of the Masonic Charities which English Freemasons supported. The Benevolent Fund of the English Grand Lodge also was one that they could not speak too highly of; but of course these large funds should be administered with care, and no doubt it was necessary that people should speak freely about these things. He thought that the ventilation of such subjects in public must do good. He had been anxious only to do good in bringing forward this scheme, and he thought he might ask the Head Master of the Boys' School to supplement his remarks at once by a few statements such as he made to him (Earl Rosslyn), and which impressed him so much with the necessity for a Fund like this. He regretted if he had put himself forward in a way he should not have done, but it had not been otherwise than from a feeling that all Masons entertained, whether Scotch or English, that they were one great benevolent body, united for the purposes of good, and the more it was widely diffused and known that Freemasons were acting for unselfish ends, the more he was sure would Masonry be extended, and take its rank, as it always had, among the highest and noblest institutions of the country.

The Rev. Dr. Morris, in answer to Earl Rosslyn's call, said he should not occupy the time of the meeting at any considerable length. When Lord Rosslyn visited the Boys' School he asked him (Dr. Morris) whether he could give him anything to talk about? He told the noble Earl what they did for the Boys, but that they were not able to give them any assistance when they left the School. First they had boys who had no friends to go to; they received a good education, but if they did not give the boys that, those who had parents could give them a good education at Board Schools for 2d or 4d a week, and there were Scholarships attached to them by which they could go to the Universities. He (Dr. Morris) said we were bound to give the boys a good education; they could not give a lower one than they now gave. It must be also remembered that many boys came into the School so ill prepared that they really did not derive all the benefit of the scheme of education provided, and some left the School far from having this high education which was so much talked about. It was with regard to many of those boys who had been so prepared, but had no friends to look after them, for whom the very best was being done by the Committee. Having no friends, they naturally looked to the Committee to do something for them.

The Committee, with the benevolence they exhibited, generally straddled a point, and gave them the full sum of £20 they were autho-

rised to do to apprentice them. They also gave £5 for an outfit. Sometimes a boy went to a remote uncle or aunt, and there remained for some months before he got a situation. He thought the fund they had in contemplation would help those boys for whom the Committee could do no more. Next there were boys of great aptitude, desirous of availing themselves of the education given in the School; boys who distinguished themselves at different examinations, and showed that they were fitted for some superior position. We talked of being called to a certain state, and he thought that call was shown when a boy displayed ability in making use of that knowledge which the School gave him, and desired to make further attempts to develop it. When he did that he should be assisted. There was one such boy, Farmer; when he was in the School he asked to be allowed to go up to a competitive examination where there were 1050 candidates for naval cadetships and engineerships. He went in, and came out ninth. All the others who succeeded had been prepared by special crammers, but he went up only with the education he received in the Masonic Boys' School. That boy did credit to our School. The Government required £25 a-year for three years; but the boy's friends were not able to pay over that. The Committee paid the first £20, Bro. Binckes found the other £5; and next year Bro. Binckes collected the £25. This year he had paid the £25 out of his own pocket. The next was a boy named Bryant, who at School distinguished himself at the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. He showed ability in mathematics and science, and he desired, after leaving the School, to carry on his mathematical studies. The Committee in this matter had granted him the sum of £20, the Supreme Council also contributed for two years £10, and the boy was placed under a Cambridge wrangler. He gained a Scholarship at Sydney Sussex, Cambridge; but for want of Funds was unable to go on. He was now an Assistant Master at a School. He had not disgraced himself, but he had not been able to go to Cambridge University; but he (Dr. Morris) had not yet given up the idea of his going on. He (Dr. Morris) might have put a letter in the *Times*, stating the circumstances, and he would have got the money in a few days. He had incurred a large debt on behalf of that boy, because the sums contributed were not a tithe of the expenses for books and clothes required, and the boy had no friends to help him. All the burden had fallen on his (Dr. Morris') shoulders and Bro. Smith, who was in the room, and had tried to help him. He thought these cases would show the value of this Association.

Lord Skelmersdale said he was sorry he had no more time to stay. Lord Rosslyn was so very anxious that he should come to this meeting that he could not resist sparing a few minutes to do so. He could endorse what had fallen from Lord Rosslyn's lips. He wrote to Lord Rosslyn, and then expressed his earnest desire that this proposed new Charity should be part and parcel of the present Masonic Charities, and should not be entirely a new thing under entirely new management, new working and with new expenses. They were all agreed upon that. He was happy to find that feeling was so very general, because otherwise he felt he could not support the scheme. As it was, he should be happy to do all in his power to support it. He did not know what was the business on the agenda paper; but perhaps the best course would be now to appoint an honorary Treasurer and adjourn the meeting till His Royal Highness Prince Leopold could attend and state his views on the subject.

The Earl of Rosslyn thought the Rev. C. J. Martyn should be honorary Treasurer and interim Trustee, and take care of the Funds contributed until such time as another and more numerous meeting was held.

Bro. S. Rosenthal seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Lord Skelmersdale said he had received a telegram from Lord Kensington, M.P., Grand Senior Warden, expressing his regret at his inability to attend the meeting.

The Rev. C. J. Martyn, Deputy Prov. G.M. Suffolk, said that when the subject of this Fund was first mooted to him he felt, what he still felt very strongly, that in this Masonic Pupils' Assistance Fund there would be an Institution to supplement the other Charities, which really and truly was very much wanted. It was all very well to educate their boys and girls up to a certain state of efficiency, but if they did so, and then sent them away, they were doing more harm than good, and rendered them powerful for evil instead of for good. Unless the education was directed into a proper channel, it would do more harm than good. With a Fund like this he thought they might get the means to start these young people well in life. There were numbers and numbers of boys and girls who when a certain pitch of education had been reached, might be benefited by such a Fund as this. That was the *raison d'être* of this Fund: it was not in any way to clash with the other Charities of Freemasonry, but simply to supplement them, and carry on the work they had so well begun. He should be happy to do anything he could in regard to it, and he stated as much when Bro. Dick Radclyffe spoke to him about it. No doubt being Treasurer would involve some little personal trouble, but that he should be perfectly prepared to undertake, and as long as the Fund was a success, which he thought it would be, he should be quite satisfied and well repaid. He should endeavour to do the best he could for the interest of the trust with which they had invested him, and he hoped that before very long the interim trusteeship would be at an end, and he should be able to hand the fund over.

Lord Skelmersdale said the next business was to appoint an honorary secretary, and he thought they could not do better than choose Bro. Dick Radclyffe, who had hitherto undertaken the whole of the work in connection with this Charity. All the brethren owed Bro. Dick Radclyffe a deep debt of gratitude for his exertions.

Bro. Jacobs (Handsworth) seconded the motion, and thought that if a Committee were also appointed it would be a good thing. He would be able to go to the Lodges in the Province, and ask for subscriptions, because there was a recognised body to receive them.

Bro. Radclyffe was then elected honorary secretary.

Bro. Radclyffe said he was proud to accept the office. It had been somewhat difficult to find a Secretary to undertake the work as it at present stood. However, as he had started the scheme, through the

kindness of Lord Rosslyn, he should be very pleased to do all he possibly could to further its objects. In order that there should be no misconception with regard to anything that appeared in the circulars, he begged the brethren to note that in all his correspondence with the Masonic papers it had been his endeavour to get some one to give ideas and suggestions. Among the answers came the suggestion of giving votes and qualifications in right of subscriptions. Many country brethren said they had not a voice in the Charities. The system of giving them a vote for electing their own Committees would give them a great deal of confidence, and it would give the Committee confidence when they knew they were elected by the subscribers generally.

Bro. John While P.M. 228 asked what would be the purpose of the Committee? The Head Master of the Boys' School had stated there had been one or two children on whom the education given in the School had been utterly lost or worthless, because they could not go further on. At first starting the proposed fund seemed to him a proposal for a system which should crush out all self-reliance and self-dependence in every boy educated in the Masonic Boys' School. (No, no.) He was now speaking of what appeared in the circulars. There was no proposal before the meeting, and one of the papers issued stated that this Fund was to be formed to look after the children through life in some form, to buy them commissions in the army, to buy livings in the church, and purchase the goodwill of businesses for them. (No, no.)

Lord Rosslyn, Lord Skelmorsdale, Sir D. Gooch, Lord Brooke, the Rev. C. J. Martyn, Colonel Burdett, Bro. Hickman, and the Rev. C. W. Arnold were then elected as the Committee, with power to add to their number.

Bro. John Constable inquired what had been done with the funds already collected? Were they in the bank, or had they been used in defraying expenses? He asked this question because it had been suggested in a Masonic paper that it was time some inquiry was made on the subject.

The Rev. C. J. Martyn said the whole of the money had been paid into the Bank of England, Burlington Gardens. Nothing whatever had been paid out, and could not be paid out without his assistance, and he had not signed a cheque for a farthing. He produced the bank book, and said the amount at the Bank was £108 16s.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Lord Rosslyn closed the proceedings.

ROYAL MASONIC PUPILS' ASSISTANCE FUND,
11TH MARCH, 1880.

The following is a list of the amounts subscribed:—

Donations.		£	s	d
H.R.H. The Prince of Prince of Wales		20	5	0
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught		20	0	0
H.R.H. Prince Leopold		20	0	0
Rosslyn Right Hon. the Earl of		26	5	0
Clarke Hyde		10	10	0
Egerton The Right Hon. Wilbraham, M.P.		10	10	0
Ferriers Baron de		10	10	0
Guest Montagu J.		10	10	0
Martyn Rev. C. J.		10	10	0
Tew T. W., J.P.		5	5	0
Adams Herbert J.		5	0	0
Bagshawe Rev. Augustus A.		5	5	0
Barfield —		1	1	0
Blackburn George		10	10	0
Bodenham J.		5	5	0
Clarke Stephenson		10	0	0
Constable John		10	10	0
Cronin A.		5	5	0
Cronin F. T.		5	5	0
Consins C.		1	6	0
Davy C. R.		1	1	0
Gibb T. Eccleston		10	10	0
Godfrey Henry		5	5	0
Greenfield John		5	5	0
Higham P.		13	13	0
Higham Mrs. P.		5	5	0
Hopekirk W.		1	1	0
Howkins Thomas		1	1	0
Jacobs G.		5	5	0
James W. H.		1	1	0
Johnson E.		5	5	0
Morris Rev. R.		1	1	0
Neilson James Horner		5	5	0
Pears Andrew		5	5	0
Robinson Rev. George		1	0	0
Short Rev. W. F.		5	5	0
Spice R. P.		5	0	0
Storr E. F.		5	5	0
Stannes P.		2	5	0
Winkfield A.		5	5	0
Wentworth T. J.		5	5	0
Woodward E. C.		10	10	0
Woodward Mrs. E. C.		10	10	0
Morgan W. W. jun.		10	10	0
Radelyffe Dick		20	0	0
The Provincial Grand Lodge of Hampshire and Isle of Wight		10	10	0
Lewis Lodge, No. 1185, Wood Green		5	5	0
Lodge of Economy, No. 76, Winchester		5	5	0
		£377	10	0

Annual Subscriptions.

Hickman W.	1	1	0
Ayling T.	1	1	0
Bagshawe Rev. Augustus A.	1	1	0
Challen Charles	1	1	0
Davy C. R.	1	1	0
Eynon R.	0	10	0
Frere E. T.	0	5	0
Godfrey Henry	1	1	0
Hodges H. Howard	1	1	0
Hopper W.	0	10	0
Johnson H. J.	1	1	0
Miskin H.	0	10	0
Potts E. J.	1	1	0
Pollitzer S.	1	1	0
Ravenshaw Rev. F. F.	1	1	0
Shaw Rev. R. D.	1	1	0
Smith H. R. Cooper	1	1	0
Snelling W. Walton	1	1	0
Taylor T.	1	1	0
Thiellay E. H.	0	10	6
Wentworth T. J.	2	2	0
Adair Lodge, No. 936, Aldborough	1	1	0
Lord Warden Lodge, No. 1096, Deal	1	1	0
St. Luke's Lodge, No. 225, Ipswich	2	2	0
Tranquillity Lodge, No. 185, London	3	3	0
	£27	9	6
Donations	£377	10	0
Annual Subscriptions	27	9	10
	£404	19	6

22 Bedford Place, Russell Square,
London, W.C., 11th March 1880.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Receipt-books of the Royal Masonic Pupils' Assistance Fund, and compared them with the Banker's Pass-book, and that the total receipts to this date amount to £110 2s 0d, say one hundred and ten pounds two shillings, of which £108 6s 0d is paid into the Bank, as well as a country cheque for £1 1 0d, and that 15s has been received in postage stamps.

(Signed) THOS. MEGGY,
Public Accountant.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON NON-CAN-VASSING CHARITIES.

THE Duke of Connaught presided on Friday at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, held in the large hall of the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street. Covers were laid for 150 guests, amongst whom were the Lord Mayor and other distinguished persons. The usual loyal and constitutional toasts having been duly honoured, his Royal Highness, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum," said,—"This Institution has now been in existence some 16 years, having been opened by her Majesty in 1864. It was stated at the time there was a great want felt of a charity on the non-canvassing system, which would receive thoroughly destitute orphans from all parts of the United Kingdom. To those who were interested, often from the most disinterested motives, in such friendless little ones, it is an immense assistance to be thus saved the expense and trouble of canvassing. To upwards of 700 families this simplicity of system has proved of incalculable benefit, the most deserving and destitute cases having been selected without any loss of time subtracted from the daily labour of friends in endeavouring to influence the result of the election; and there are now 220 orphans in the Asylum. The girls are taught all that is requisite to enable them to obtain good situations as domestic servants on leaving the Asylum, and the boys are instructed in different trades, by which they may gain a livelihood when they go out into the world. His Royal Highness said that within the last few weeks, without giving any notice of his intention, he visited the Asylum, and he could bear ample testimony to the admirable state of efficiency in which he found it, reflecting the highest credit upon all who were connected with its management. The Institution depended entirely on voluntary contributions, and he hoped he had shown it was not unworthy of that support for which he pleaded. The toast was heartily drunk. The Secretary read a list of subscriptions, amounting to £1,887, including £100 from the Queen, £25 from the Chairman, £10 from the Lord Mayor, and £5 each from the Sheriffs. General Lysons, in proposing the health of the illustrious Charman, said that the soldiery of his Royal Highness had been no holiday-making. He had deeply and carefully studied the principals of the profession, and had been able to give instruction both to officers and soldiers, which had been of the greatest service to the army. He thought they ought to make up the subscription list to £2000, and, acting on his own suggestion, he added £5 to his former subscription, and several other gentlemen having followed the example, Mr. T. Buck generously gave £100, which made up the aggregate subscription to £2000. Other toasts followed, after which the company separated.—Standard.

The Annual supper of the Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860, is announced to take place on Tuesday, 23rd inst., at the Sisters' Tavern, Pownall Road, Dalston, at eight. The Stewards are Bros. Wallington, Dallas, Christian, Clark, Williams, Webb, Wardell, Polak, Welford, Brasted, Baker, Smyth and Fraser. Bro. J. Lorkin, the Hon. Sec., will be sure give any information that may be required. We wish our friends a pleasant meeting.

THE FREEMASONS' TAVERN,

GREAT QUEEN STREET, LONDON, W.C.

The admirable and unrivalled accommodation provided at this Establishment for

**MASONIC BANQUETS,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DINNERS, WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALLS, &c.**

Is too well known to need comment. The entire management has been changed, and the Establishment in all its branches thoroughly re-organised.

The attention of the Masonic Body is directed to the many advantages offered.

**CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER.
WINES PERFECT IN CONDITION AND QUALITY.****N.B.—DINNERS PROVIDED FROM 3/-.
RESTAURANT, WINE, SMOKING & RETIRING ROOMS.**The fullest measure of public confidence and support ensured.
BRO. ALFRED BEST, PROPRIETOR.**ANDERTON'S HOTEL,**

F. H. CLEWOW, PROPRIETOR,

Nos. 162, 164 & 165 Fleet Street, and 7 & 11 Johnson's Court, London.

THE ACCOMMODATION OFFERED AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT FOR
MASONIC MEETINGS, BANQUETS, &c.

IS UNRIVALLED.

THE premises have lately been rebuilt, and in order to maintain the time-honored reputation of the house, as one of the centres of London Freemasonry, special attention has been paid to the furnishing of Lodge quarters, which now comprise

A SPACIOUS MASONIC HALL

Specially constructed for Masonic purposes, with preparation room adjoining,

A LARGE BANQUET HALL

Fitted with every necessary for the comfort of Visitors, &c., &c.

ROOMS FOR LARGE OR SMALL DINNER PARTIES, MEETINGS, &c.

THE CATHEDRAL HOTEL,

CORNER OF

CHEAPSIDE & ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

F. J. SWEETING, Proprietor.

**LUNCHEON BAR ON GROUND FLOOR FOR
LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.**

Soups, Fish, Chops, Steaks, Entrées, Cold Joints, &c. from Eight a.m. till Ten p.m.

DINING ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR.Hot Joints, &c. from Twelve o'clock daily.
Dinners à la Carte. Teas, &c.**THE "CATHEDRAL HALF-CROWN DINNER**(Soup, Fish, Joint)
Is served in the Saloon from Twelve till Five daily.The Smoking Room overlooks the New Gardens
round St. Paul's Cathedral.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR SMALL PARTIES, MASONIC AUDITS, &c.

The following Lodges have recently held their Audit Meetings at this Hotel:—GROSVENOR, STANHOPE, POLISH NATIONAL, LA TOLERANCE, &c.

**OPENING OF THE
CRITERION ANNEXE.**

SPIERS & POND respectfully beg to inform their Patrons, that to meet the increasing demands of their business at the Criterion, the premises have been greatly enlarged, by the addition of the above building. The principal features of the New Establishment are as follows:—

The Cafe, comprising—

The American Bar,

The Vienna Bier Saal,

VIANDS FROM THE NEW GRILL. SUPPERS SERVED TILL MIDNIGHT.
Oysters a Specialite.

The Victoria Hall, for Banquets, Balls, Wedding Breakfasts, Soirées, and Entertainments.

The Prince's and Carnarvon Rooms, for Masonic Meetings, Banquets, &c.

Private Rooms, suitable for the meetings of Public and Corporate Bodies, Arbitrations, &c.

The Criterion Departments.

Buffet	...	For Luncheons and Light Refreshments.
Restaurant	...	Dinners à la Carte.
Cigar Divan	...	Facing Piccadilly entrance.
Smoking Room	...	Adjoining the Buffet.
Grill Room	...	Entrance in Jermyn Street.
West Dining Room	...	Le Diner Parisien daily from 5.30 till 9 p.m., and on Sundays.
East Dining Room	...	Dinners à la Carte.
The Grand Hall	...	Table d'Hôte daily, from 5.30 till 8 p.m. (also on Sundays at 6).
Private Rooms	...	For Dinners, Wedding Breakfasts, &c., &c.

DINNERSFROM THE JOINT from TWELVE to THREE o'clock,
CHOPS and STEAKS from the GRILL till FIVE o'clock.
T. MAIDWALL, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-st., City, E.C.**Royal Masonic Institution for Girls,
ST. JOHN'S HILL, BATTERSEA RISE, S.W.**

Office:—5 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C

Patron and President:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES K.G., &c., M.W.G.M.

Patroness:

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

**THE NINETY-SECOND
ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL**

WILL BE HELD AT

FREEMASONS' TAVERN, LONDON,]

ON FRIDAY, 16th APRIL NEXT,

ON WHICH DAY

H.H.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD, K.G., P.C.W.,

R.W. Prov. G.M. for OXFORDSHIRE,

Has graciously signified his intention of presiding.

President of the Board of Stewards—

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON,
W. BRO. SIR FRANCIS WYATT TRUSCOTT, W.M. No. 1.

Acting President—

V.W. BRO. JOHN B. MONCKTON, P.G.D.,

President of the Board of General Purposes.

Treasurer—

W. BRO. E. LETCHWORTH, P. Prov. G.R. Middlesex.

Brethren desirous of accepting the office of Steward upon this auspicious occasion will greatly oblige by forwarding their names as early as convenient to the Secretary, who will gladly give any information required.

F. R. W. HEDGES,

Secretary to Institution,

Hon. Sec. to Board of Stewards.

SAWYER'S (LATE STATION) RESTAURANT,

5 RAILWAY PLACE, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN CUISINE.Hot and Cold Luncheons on the Ground Floor:
This Room will accommodate 100 persons.**CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., FROM THE GRILL;**
The Grill Room will seat 150 persons.**REID'S TREBLE STOUT. WORTHINGTON'S ALES,
BERLIN TIVOLI BEER.****TEA AND COFFEE ALWAYS READY.**CHAMPAGNES OF THE BEST BRANDS. OLD BOTTLED PORTS.
SHERRIES AND OTHER WINES OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bro. F. J. SAWYER, Proprietor.

Late of Pimm's, and the Crystal Palace.

FISH DINNERS IN PERFECTION2S EACH, including Soups, Entrées, Poultry, Joints, Cheese, Salad,
Served from 12 to 4 daily.—GEORGE TAVERN, Billingsgate Market.
Sole Proprietor, GEORGE SMITH, from Anderton's Hotel.**VITRUVIAN LODGE, No. 87.**

BRO. ISAAC, who has for some time past provided for the requirements of this Lodge, begs to announce that he has obtained permission for the removal of his license to the Belvedere-road, and that he has erected commodious premises there. These comprise

A SPACIOUS MASONIC HALL.

WITH ANTE ROOMS,

LARGE BANQUETTING HALL,

Together with every convenience for Masonic gatherings.

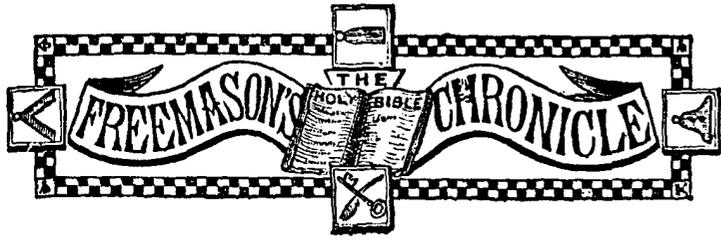
Applications from Secretaries and others for accommodation to be addressed.

G. ISAAC, "WHITE HART," COLLEGE STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

Ninth Edition, post free, One Shilling.

DR. WATTS on ASTHMA. A Treatise on the only Successful
Method of Curing the Disease. By ROBERT G. WATTS, M.D., F.R.S.L.,
&c., 5 Bulstrode-street, Cavendish-square, London.
London: MITCHELL AND Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

FREEMASONS' CALENDAR and POCKET-BOOK, containing a complete list of all the regular Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters, with their places and times of meeting. Published for the benefit of the Charity Fund, under the sanction of the United Grand Lodge of England. May be had from W. W. Morgan jun., FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE Office, 23 Great Queen-street, London, W.C. Price 2s. post free.



23 GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C.

MARK MASONRY IN NORTH AFRICA.

A MEETING of the Kingston Lodge, No. 222, was held at the Masonic Hall, Tunis, on the 24th January last. Present—Worshipful Bro. Pentecost W.M.M., Dr. Perini S.W., Souiller J.W., M. Le Gallais M.O., V. Clement S.O., D. Enriquez as J.O., Dr. Pace-Williams Secretary, J. Barsotti Treas., J. B. Cassar S.D., A. Bokobsa J.D., A. Lambroso Steward, Commander Bridger, R.N., Organist, T. Boccara I.G., and J. Eymon Tyler. The R.W.P.G.M.M.M. was also present. The following brethren were advanced (after election by ballot):—Bros. Captain R. A. Johnstone and J. Lambroso 1717, and S. Sessing of the Belisaire Lodge, Algiers. The P.G.M. addressed the brethren on the topic of his recent visit to England, alluding particularly to the fraternal reception he had from the brethren of the Mark. He invited the brethren of No. 222 to assist him at the inauguration of the St. Louis Mark Lodge, No. 254, which was fixed to take place at the Goletta on the 31st January. The Lodge was then adjourned till the 14th February. On the 31st January a goodly number of brethren assembled in the Masonic Hall, Goletta, to witness the consecration of the new Lodge, constituted under the auspices of the Craft Lodge William Kingston, No. 1835, which has greatly prospered during its brief career, and numbers over thirty members. Its founders have always hoped to open a Mark Lodge as soon as circumstances would permit, and soon felt themselves justified in applying for a warrant to Grand Mark Lodge through the P.G.M., who granted a provisional charter for the opening of the Lodge. The new Lodge is called the St. Louis (after the celebrated French king who died in the immediate neighbourhood of the Goletta, 25th August 1270), and an Ark Mariners' Lodge will be attached to it, named after Charles V., who besieged the town of Goletta, together with the troops of the Knights of Malta, in 1535. A Mark Lodge was opened at 6.30 p.m. Present—R.W. Bro. A. M. Broadley P.G.M.M.M. as W.M., W. Bro. G. Pentecost W.M. 222 P.G.J.W. S.W., Bros. S. Souiller P.G. Asst. Sec. J.W., M. Le Gallais M.O., S. Sessing S.O., Captain Johnstone J.O., V. C. Clement P.G.S.W. D.C., A. Attard Sec. and R. of M., L. Curletto S.D., J. E. L. Barker J.D., O. Engerer I.G., and Commander Bridger Organist, together with several other brethren. The following candidates were duly elected, viz.:—Bros. Sir William R. Clayton, Bart., of the Isaac Newton University Lodge No. 859, and W. Vanx, S. Morana, S. Darazzano, J. Villareale, L. Coppi, S. Angelica, N. D'Amico, J. Catalano, A. Pagano, and A. Romian, of Lodge No. 1835, at the Goletta. All the candidates, being in attendance, were duly advanced by the P.G.M. to the honourable degree of M.M. The petition to Grand Lodge and Prov. Grand Lodge having been read, together with the provisional warrant for the constitution of the new Lodge, the P.G.M. addressed the assembled Mark Masters as follows:—Brethren,—Here, within the precincts of the ancient city of Carthage, we are assembled to inaugurate a new Mark Lodge, and according to ancient custom to award a mark of our approval to several of our brethren who have worked well and faithfully in Craft Masonry. The William Kingston Lodge, true to the early traditions of the royal art, has attached to it this Mark Lodge, "that we may distinguish the work of each artisan in order that he may receive just and suitable compensation." To confer this distinction on the worthy Craftsman has been the prerogative of the rulers in Masonry from time immemorial, and this evening we have had the privilege of advancing to the Mark Degree ten brethren of the young but flourishing Craft Lodge No. 1835. I congratulate this Province, and at the same time the Grand Mark Lodge of England, on the accession to their common muster roll of the St. Louis Lodge, surrounded as it is by unrivalled associations of almost surpassing interest. The Grand Mark Lodge has viewed with satisfaction the establishment of modern speculative Mark Masonry on this classic North African soil, and this feeling will, I am sure, be intensified and increased by the knowledge that we of the Mark are now diligently working on the actual site of that far-famed city which witnessed in the time of its pristine splendour the bravery of Hannibal, the patriotism of Asdrubal, the skill of Scipio, the courage of Regulus and the stoicism of Cato; and which saw, during the days of its decline and fall, the labours of St. Augustine, the martyrdom of St. Cyprian, the death of St. Louis of France, and the exploits of Charles V. of Spain and the Knights of St. John. I feel it a high honour as P.G.M.M. of Tunis and Malta to consecrate this Lodge to-night in the midst of that shore where

Giace l'alta Cartago, appena i segni
Dell' alte sue ruine il lido serba.

[Tasso.]

The greatest edifices in the greatest cities of the world owe their existence to guilds or companies of builders. Pre-eminent amongst these old-world Masons were the Phœnicians. Bro. Fort, in his "Antiquities of Freemasonry," tells us of Masons' marks still visible on the foundations of the temple of Solomon, now uncovered to the human gaze after the lapse of ages. Similar marks have been discovered at Sidon, and other distant and varied localities of Palestine. These peculiar geometrical figures were used undoubtedly by the Tyrian carvers and "hewers of stone," who were sent by their

Tyrian king to aid in the erection of the most complete and gorgeous Masonic work of remote antiquity. The descendants of these very builders barely two centuries later founded Carthage, and carried westwards the skill and peculiar customs of their confraternities. The marks we can see to-day on many a fragment of the ruins around us, exactly correspond with those of Jerusalem and other cities in the far East. They are part and parcel of a system; an integral portion the working of those ancient operative guilds, which have laid the foundations upon which in the present day the great fabric of speculative Masonry may be said to rest. Carthage fell. The city of the Roman conquerors became the prey of the Vandals, who in their turn succumbed to the forces of the Byzantines; but traces of the old builders' customs survived, and were carried, strange to say, by the Byzantine masons to northern Europe. Hence the striking and remarkable uniformity in the tokens which still exist to-day in the walls of Sidon and Jerusalem, and the ruins of Carthage and Utica; in the abbeys of Melrose and Rosslyn, and in the cathedrals of Strasbourg and Cologne, of Florence and Venice. These marks doubtless served for the purposes of proprietary distinction amongst the earliest of oriental artificers—the Phœnicians; the Romans and Byzantines adopted a similar system, and hence the custom of the mark spread far and wide amongst the builders' associations of mediæval Europe. These guilds of operative Masons have passed away, bequeathing to speculative Masonry their emblems, traditions and ceremonies, and amongst these the degree of the Mark. You have all learned from the ceremony the moral to be deduced from this observance of our ancestors. I need not now further allude to it. Suffice it to say that the Mark degree is an essential part of the Masonic systems of America, Ireland and Scotland, and we trust the day is not far distant when it may be recognised by our own Craft Grand Lodge. To-night, after the lapse of centuries, we may be said to have restored the practice of the Mark to Carthage. May we imitate the industry and assiduity of our operative ancestors, and as they devoted their skill and ability to the material edifices of the past, so may we endeavour to profit by the striking truths and practical lessons illustrated by the ceremonial they have bequeathed to us, and shaping our lives and actions on the teaching it conveys, become worthy of that approving mark which can belong only to those who have acted towards their fellows as they would desire their fellow-men would act towards them, and have based their conduct through life on the sacred Masonic principles of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. The Lodge was then constituted in ancient form, and Bro. J. E. L. Barker W.M. 1835 installed in the chair of A. The W.M.M. appointed and invested the following Officers:—Bros. E. They S.W., L. Curletto J.W., O. Engerer M.O., A. Attard S.O., S. Darazzano J.O., W. Vaux Secretary, A. Romian S.D., N. D'Amico J.D., A. Villareale I.G. and A. Pagano Tyler (elected). The P.G.M. was elected Treasurer. The charitable collection being made, with a very satisfactory result, the Lodge was duly closed. The proceedings terminated with a banquet, at which the P.G.M. presided. The usual obligatory toasts of the Mark degree were duly honoured, and the W.M. of the St. Louis Lodge proposed the health of the P.G.M., which was most warmly received. The P.G.M. in reply thanked the brethren for their kindly feelings towards him, and asked them to drink "Success to the new Mark Lodge." The President proposed the toast of the newly advanced brethren, coupled with the name of Bro. Sir William Clayton. The toast having been duly honoured, Sir William Clayton expressed his satisfaction at renewing his active connection with Masonry in the St. Louis Lodge, and added that he was deeply impressed both with the interest and importance of the Mark degree, and with the way the ceremony had been worked by the P.G.M. Other toasts having been given and responded to, the brethren separated, highly pleased with the evening they had spent, and with mutual congratulations on the introduction of the Mark Degree to the modern Masons inhabiting the site of Ancient Carthage.

ARK MARINERS' DEGREE,

THE Charles V. Lodge, attached to the St. Louis Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 254 at Goletta, in the Regency of Tunis, was formally consecrated by the P.G.M.M. Bro. Broadley, the W.C.N., on the 28th February 1880. The following are the first Officers of the Lodge:—Bros. J. E. L. Barker J., E. They S., O. Engerer Scribe and Treasurer, L. Curletto S.D., A. Attard J.D., A. Villareale D. of C., A. A. Romian Steward, W. Vanx Guardian, and A. Pagano Warder. Twelve M.M.'s were duly exalted to the honourable and ancient degree of Ark Mariner. Amongst those who have taken the degree in the Lodge are Bros. Perini W.M. 1717 S.W. 222 P.G.S.O.M.M., Capt. R. A. Johnstone 222, S. Sessing 222, Commander Bridger, R.N., 222, and G. Pentecost W.M. 222 P.G.J.W.M.M. The ceremonies having been successfully gone through, and the Officers duly invested, the W.C.N. alluded briefly to the historical interest of the degree, and the reasons which induced him to recommend the Lodge to be called the Charles V. This famous monarch, aided by the Knights of Malta and their fleet, took the Goletta on the 14th July 1535. The W.C.N. mentioned incidentally that a Flemish artist in the Emperor's train executed six pictures of the battles, &c., which took place, in three of which the Goletta is the principal object of interest. The great *carraca* of the Knights of St. John appears in the centre. These pictures were discovered by the late Prince Consort, and have been photographed by permission of the Queen. The Lodge was closed at a somewhat late hour.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—These corrective remedies enable the strong to preserve their health, and afford an easy means for the weak and ailing to restore it. Working at high pressure as thousands daily do, to support life, it is but little wonder that the digestion becomes defective, the heart irritable, the bowels constipated, and the mental faculties dimmed. Let all such sufferers apply themselves at once to these medicaments, and use them according to the plain directions which accompany them: then the disordered functions will soon respond to their action, and the physical and mental powers will be quickly recuperated, producing a feeling of lightness and ease which in itself is worth its weight in gold.

COL. W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE,

GREAT PRIOR OF CANADA, G. C. T., AND 33° A. AND A. S. RITE FOR CANADA.

A Biographical sketch of this well-known Mason and distinguished Templar appeared several years ago in the columns of a Masonic paper in the United States, as also subsequently in the Canadian Craftsman, and we are now indebted to one of our Canadian correspondents for the following corrected record to the present time.

Colonel Macleod Moore was born in the Co. Kildare, Ireland, on 4th January 1810. The son of an old military officer who had served under Wellington in his early career in India, during the whole of the Mysore and Maharatta campaigns, being present at the siege of Seringapatam and memorable battle of Assaye, where he was so severely wounded as to oblige him to retire from active service. He was the last descendant of an old military Anglo-Irish family, his three brothers and five nephews—(sister's sons)—dying in the military service of the Crown. The family first settled in Ireland, from Dorset, England, during the Commonwealth. His great grandfather, Colonel William Moore, a distinguished parliamentary Officer, having obtained from Oliver Cromwell, for his services in Ireland, a grant of the lands of Saleston, in the Co. Meath, adjoining Carton, the ancestral seat of the Fitzgeralds, Dukes of Leinster. We find mention made of this Colonel Moore in Edward Long's history of Jamaica, published in 1774,—“As having embarked on the 14th October 1656, for Jamaica in command of a regiment from Carrickfergus. That he was driven back to Ireland by a storm, but reached Jamaica in 1657, and was Governor there some time before his death. He was unquestionably a good soldier, an honest man, and most indefatigable in the duty to which he was appointed. By his judicious government, spirited behaviour and prudent measures, he won the affections of the army, and advanced further than all his predecessors towards establishing the Colony. For which reasons he was most deservedly respected whilst living, and honoured when dead.

The subject of our sketch inherits his name of MacLeod from that of his paternal grandmother. His grandfather, Captain Gustavus Moore [18th R. Irish], of Saleston House, Co. Meath, married Amelia, only daughter of Norman John MacLeod, of Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, Chief of the MacLeods of MacLeod, by his first marriage with Janet, daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald, Bart., of Slate, the ancient Lords of the Isles, and now Barons Macdonald in the Peerage of Ireland.

Colonel MacLeod Moore received his early education in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was a student at the Marischal College in 1824-5,—the famed Alma Mater of Scott's "Dugal Dalgetty," from whence he was sent to the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, England, and subsequently obtained an Ensigncy in H.B.M.'s 69th Regiment, with which he served for upwards of twenty years, and was then selected by the War Office as first class staff Officer in Canada to organize and enrol the Chelsea and Greenwich out pensioners and form the Bytown and Kingston Pension Districts. He arrived in Canada in August 1852, and was stationed at Bytown, now Ottawa, until October 1857, when retiring from the service of the regular army to become a settler in Canada, he was appointed by the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, at the commencement of the volunteer movement, to command the whole active force of Ottawa, which position he held for some years, until he left that part of Canada. On the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to lay the foundation stone of the present Parliament buildings, the force under his command had the honour of being selected to form the guards of honour in attendance on the Prince during his stay in the city.

Colonel MacLeod Moore was for many years stationed in the West Indies and Mediterranean, and filled important offices, both on the regimental and general staff of the army. He is the author of several papers on Military subjects,—favourably noticed in the Military journals, particularly a Treatise on the Practical use of the broad sword and bayonet fencing, being early noted for his proficiency in all athletic exercises, and his skill as a swordsman, well known in the army and the Salle d'Armes of his time both at home and abroad.

We will now turn to his connection with the Craft and introduction of the Templar and other Orders of Freemasonry into Canada, commencing from his being first brought to Masonic light, which took place at the early age of seventeen years, receiving the three degrees of Craft Masonry at the same time, on the 17th August, in 1827 (in company with his early school-boy friend, John Hill Burton, now well known in the literary world as the "Historian of Scotland"). At a special Lodge held in the Maussion house of the R.W. Brother Major-General Sir Alex. Leith, K.C.B., W. Master of the Glenkindie Lodge, No. 333, Aberdeenshire,—on Registry of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Early in 1831, he was exalted in the St. Machar's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 37, held in the city of Aberdeen; and in 1843, when with his regiment in Dublin, we learn that he joined the St. Patrick's Lodge and Chapter, No. 50, as also the Victoria Mark Lodge No. 4,—all on the Registry of Ireland. In the following year he was installed a High Knight Templar and Knight of Malta, in the Encampment attached to Lodge 242, held in the town of Bayle, Co. Roscommon, Ireland, of which Lodge he was elected and served as Senior Warden.

In the Island of Malta, during the year 1847, he was affiliated under the Grand Lodge of England, in the St. John and St. Paul's Lodge, No. 43, city of Laveletta, and in 1849 installed W. Master. This Lodge, the oldest on the Island, being instituted by Judge Waller Rodwell Wright (a former Grand Master of the Masonic Templars of England) on the 12th of April 1815, at the Hope Tavern, Strada Mezzodi, Laveletta. A Masonic Lodge, it has been ascertained, had existed in the last century on the Island, for a short time, under the protection of the Knights of Malta, but was suppressed by order of the Pope, and the members dispersed.

Bro. Macleod Moore was also a member of the Union of Malta Lodge 558, and the Royal Arch Chapter, of which he was third

Principal J.; and here on the Island of Malta, the last refuge of the Knights of St. John, he established the first Knights Templar Encampment in connection with Freemasonry ever held on the Island—the *Melita*. A warrant of confirmation being granted to him by the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, on the 10th of March 1850, although the Sup. Grand Master, Col. Kennys Tynte, was at first doubtful whether he could exercise jurisdiction out of England, Grand Conclave having been only revived in 1846, after many years inactivity.

In May 1852, at the Grand Conclave held in London, the Grand Master in person installed our Bro. Knight Second Grand Captain of the Grand Conclave.

At Kingston, Canada West, in 1854, he joined the St. John Lodge, No. 491, and Ancient Frontenac Royal Arch Chapter No. 1, and was elected to the chair of H. It was here he learned that an old Masonic Knights Templar Encampment, called St. John, long dormant, had been attached to the Lodge and Chapter. On examining the warrant it appeared to have been issued in 1824, by the self-constituted authority of the Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry for Upper Canada, R. Excellent Companion Ziba M. Philips. A petition was therefore drawn up, forwarding with it this irregular warrant, to the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar in England and Wales, when a new one was issued under the title of the "Hugh de Payens," nominating Sir Kt. Captain MacLeod Moore the first Grand Commander. From this Encampment (which, by a resolution of the Sup. Grand Conclave, of 10th May 1855, was permitted to rank in the Grand Conclave from the 21st September 1824, the date of the surrendered warrant) the first establishment of the Templar Order in Canada on a constitutional basis took place. To commemorate this event, the late Sir Knight Major General Alexander Gordon, Royal Engineers, instituted for members of the Encampment an order of merit, to be called The Gordon Order of twelve crosses, eleven consisting of silver and one of gold, the latter to be held by our Brother MacLeod Moore for life. The Sup. Grand Master, Colonel Tynte, also appointed him Provincial Grand Commander of Knights Templar in Canada, and his representative, which position he retained until the year 1868, when his Patent was changed, under the Grand Mastership of Colonel William Stuart, to that of Grand Prior of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital for the Dominion of Canada, and he was presented by the Grand Master with a beautiful star and enamelled badge of his office.

Referring back to 1854 we see he was elected S.G. Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada, and in that year founded the Corinthian Lodge, of Ottawa, of which he was installed W. Master. In December 1859, by his exertions, the Carleton Royal Arch Chapter was opened there, when he was chosen First Principal Z.

At the Grand R.A. Chapter, held in Toronto 1863, he was nominated to the Chair of H. as second G. Principal of the G.R. Arch Chapter of Canada. In the early part of this year he went to the United States to witness the operations of the Northern army during the war, and when in New York obtained all the Degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, receiving a patent from the Illus. Bro. Edward Hays, S. G. Council 33°, empowering him to establish the Rite in Canada, with the rank of a Deputy Inspector General, 33°, and representative from the Sup. Council, Northern jurisdiction of the United States, and was acknowledged as such when the treaty of union in May 1867 took place between the two Grand Councils of New York and Boston, merging into one Supreme Grand Council, 33°, for the Northern jurisdiction United States. The Rite, however, was not regularly established in Canada until 1868, when the English Grand Council, 33°, who had asserted a claim to jurisdiction over all the possessions of the British Crown, affiliated him as a member and appointed him their representative, when the A. and A. S. Rite was formally established in the Dominion, and which is now, since his retirement from office and formation of a Supreme Grand Council, 33°, for Canada, ruled by his successor, Illus. Bro. Thomas D. Harington, as Sovereign Grand Commander.

In 1869, soon after the revival of the "Red Cross Order of Rome and Constantine" in England, our Brother was appointed by the Grand Sovereign, Lord Kenlis, representative and Chief Intendant General for the Dominion, and was elected a Past Grand Viceroy of the Grand Council in England. He established also, in 1871, the Degree of "Royal Ark Mariners," and in this year was elected a Past M.P.G. Master of the Grand Council "Royal and Select Masters" for New Brunswick. In May 1872, he introduced the Swedenborgian Rite, having received a Warrant of Constitution from the Grand Master, R.W. Bro. Samuel Beswick, and the Supreme Grand Lodge and Temple of the United States, constituting him the M.W. and S.G. Master of the Lodge and Temple for Canada. From this Body the present Grand Lodge and Temple of the Rite in England derives its existence. Our brother is a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, and known by his characteristic of "Propriety," and registered in the Mother Grand Lodge of Scotland, May 1875, on the establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge, for Ontario. He also, in that year, founded a College of the Rosicrucian Society in Canada, of which he is IX° and Supreme Magus, deriving authority direct from H.I. Highness the Prince of Rhodocanakis, IX, 33°, of Athens, Grand Master of Masons of Greece, and the Supreme Magus of that kingdom. He is also an Honorary Member of the Northern College of England.

At the reconstruction of the Templar Order in England, consequent upon a convention between the Order in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in 1867 and 1868, the general statutes were revised, but making no material alteration in the internal organization of either country, nor otherwise beyond the nomenclature, as taken from historical authority. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, having been unanimously elected Grand Master of the whole Order, was installed at a Convent General of the United Orders on the 7th April 1873. Each nationality continuing to be a separate and independent body, framing its own laws, and governed by a Great Prior, to whom the Grand Master delegated his authority, within the limits of their jurisdiction. At his installation His Royal Highness announced that Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to say she would become Patron of the

Order, and he instituted the honorary ranks of Grand Crosses and Commanders, appointing a certain number of each.

Colonel MacLeod Moore had the honour of being nominated one of the Grand Crosses, the number being limited to twenty-one, of which six were royal personages, including the Emperor of Germany and King of Sweden. A memorial, forwarded from the Provincial Grand Priory of Canada to His Royal Highness, praying to be formed into an independent or National Great Priory, received favourable attention, but owing to the protracted absence from England of the Prince, and the death of the Duke of Loinsler, Great Prior of Ireland, considerable delay occurred in the transaction of important business connected with the Order. On the 10th August 1875, at Montreal, Province of Quebec, the Provincial Grand Priory of Canada, was declared a National Great Priory by patent from the Prince of Wales, and Bro. Colonel MacLeod Moore by commission and mandate installed Great Prior of the United Orders of the Temple and Malta for the Dominion of Canada, thus attaining one of the most distinguished positions that could be conferred upon him. In Ancient Craft Masonry, in Capital Cryptic Masonry, in the Chivalric Orders, and in the 33 degrees of the A. A. Scottish Rite, our Brother has worked zealously and faithfully; and especially during the early days of Masonry in Canada, overcame difficulties that would have daunted a less determined, less enthusiastic brother. Ambition with him meant a determined desire to spread the true principles of Masonry abroad in all his journeyings, and if honours in plenty have been conferred upon him, they have been honourably won, and have been used commendably as ends to promote still further the best interests of the Masonic society. Our distinguished Brother having from a laudable curiosity in search of light, made himself conversant with nearly all the various rites and degrees attached to Ancient Craft Masonry, he has found much to commend, and to those who have leisure to devote to their history and symbolism, considers valuable information to be gained, but outside from this, of no particular utility whatever. Believing Craft Masonry, including the Royal Arch, the only true and genuine Freemasonry, all other degrees and rites mere modern parasites on the Craft; in fact, all innovations, equally legitimate and equally spurious,—but all legitimate so far that it is lawful for a Master Mason to acquire any or all of them. All spurious, as true Masonic degrees, from the fact that none of them are required or acknowledged by the Craft Grand Lodge, the only really supreme governing Masonic Body. He looks upon the A. and A. S. Rites, in its modern reformed work, as of a stately and refined character, calculated to interest the Masonic student, but, like all the others, possessing no practical useful knowledge, or having any authority beyond itself. Of the Templar Order, he has always been an enthusiastic admirer, as having more reality than the other bodies adopted by the Craft, and capable of being brought into vigorous life by giving it more of the spirit of chivalry, purifying it from the modern innovations, that had no place in the Ancient Order, introduced to assimilate and amalgamate its chivalric character with the usages of the Craft.

In conclusion, our Brother, Colonel MacLeod Moore is an Honorary Masonic Corresponding Member of various degrees in different countries. He is an Active Member of the Supreme Grand Council, 33 degree, for Canada; an Honorary Member of the Supreme Grand Council of the Northern and Southern jurisdiction, United States and Ireland; representative of the Supreme Grand Council of England and Kingdom of Greece; he is also Great Prior of the National Great Priory of Canada, and an Associate Honorary Chevalier of the non-Masonic Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

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, 13th MARCH.

- 108—London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
- 1364—Earl of Zeland, Nags Head, Mare-street, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
- 1391—Commercial, Freemasons Hall, Leicester
- 1426—The Great City, Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.
- 1558—Addiscombe, Surrey Club, West Croydon
- 1824—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
- 1871—Mizpah, Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street
- 1743—Perseverance, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct.
- Sinni Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8
- R.A. 303—Affability, Station House Hotel, Bottoms, Stausfield

MONDAY, 15th MARCH.

- 1—Grand Master's, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 45—Strong Man, New Market Hotel, West Smithfield, at 8 (Instruction)
- 58—London Masonic Club Lodge of Instruction, 101 Queen Victoria-street, at 8
- 174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
- 180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
- 185—Tranquillity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
- 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
- 1306—St. John of Wapping, Gun Hotel, High-st., Wapping, at 8 (Instruction)
- 1425—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-rd., Paddington, at 8 (Instruction)
- 1445—Prince Leopold, Mitford Tavern, Sandringham-road, Dalston, at 8 (Inst.)
- 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—Tredgar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, corner of Burdett-road (Inst.)
- 1693—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 7 (Instruction)
- 1695—New Finsbury Park, Plimsoll Arms, St. Thomas Road, at 8 (Instruction)
- M. M.—Old Kent, Treadero, Broad Street Buildings, E.C. at 6.30 (Instruction)
- 77—Freedom, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend
- 236—York, Masonic Hall, York
- 331—Phoenix of Honour and Prudence, Public Rooms, Truro
- 359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton
- 382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge.
- 424—Gorouah, Half Moon Hotel, Gateshead.
- 486—Merit, George Hotel, Stamford Baron, Northampton
- 622—St. Outhberga, Masonic Hall, Wimborne

- 725—Stoneleigh, King's Arms Hotel, Kenilworth
- 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
- 824—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
- 925—Bedford Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
- 934—Merit, Derby Hotel, Whitefield.
- 985—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Holbeach.
- 1030—Egerton, George Hotel, Wellington Road, Heaton Norris, near Stockport
- 1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland.
- 1141—Mid Sussex, Assembly Rooms, Horsham.
- 1170—St. George, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
- 1199—Agriculture, Honey Hall, Congresbury.
- 1208—Corinthian, Royal Hotel, Pier, Dover.
- 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8 (Instruction)
- 1502—Israel, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
- R. A. 139—Paradise, Freemasons' Hall, Surroy-street, Sheffield.
- R. A. 345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn
- R. A. 482—St. James, New Inn, Handsworth
- R. A. 779—St. Augustine, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
- R. A. 1051—Rowley, Masonic Rooms, Atherton, Lancaster
- K. T.—Edmund Plantagenet, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury.

TUESDAY, 16th MARCH.

- Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
- 30—United Mariners, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
- 55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst.)
- 65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
- 73—Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
- 95—Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
- 141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8 (Inst.)
- 177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
- 194—St. Paul, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, E.C.
- 554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
- 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8 (Inst.)
- 857—St. Mark, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
- 860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, at 8 (Instruction)
- 1044—Wandsworth, Star and Carter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
- 1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
- 1360—Royal Arthur, Prince's Head, Battersca Park, at 8 (Instruction)
- 1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersca Old Bridge, S.W.
- 1446—Mount Edgcombe, 19 Fernyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
- 1471—Islington, Three Bucks, 23 Gresham-street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
- 1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.30 (Instruction)
- 1507—Metropolitan, Moorgate Station Restaurant, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
- 1559—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In.)
- 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Crown and Woolpack, St. John's-st.-rd., at 8 (In.)
- 1707—Eleanor, Treadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)
- R. A. 933—Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
- R. A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction.)
- Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30.
- 117—Wynnstay, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 8 (Instruction)
- 213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich.
- 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.30 (Instruction)
- 248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
- 384—St. David, Masonic Rooms, Bangor.
- 414—Union, Masonic Hall, Reading
- 418—Menturia, Mechanics' Institute, Hanley.
- 468—Light, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham
- 667—Alliance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
- 960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff
- 1006—Tregullow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall.
- 1052—Callender, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
- 1089—De Shurland, Fountain Hotel, Sheerness.
- 1113—Anglesea, Bull Hotel, Llangefni
- 1276—Warren, Stanley Arms Hotel, Seacombe, Cheshire.
- 1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
- 1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle.
- 1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable.
- 1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 6. (Instruction.)
- 1534—Concord, George Hotel, Prestwich.
- 1551—Charity, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham.
- 1570—Prince Arthur, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool.
- 1764—Eleanor Cross, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton.

WEDNESDAY, 17th MARCH.

- Grand Stewards, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 174—Sincerity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
- 190—Oak, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 193—Confidence, Railway Tavern, London-street, at 7 (Instruction)
- 228—United Strength, Hope and Anchor, Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In.)
- 538—La Tolerance, Green Dragon, 2 Maddox-street, W., at 7.45 (Inst.)
- 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E.
- 813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
- 862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
- 1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
- 1278—Burdett Coutts, Salmon and Ball, Bethnal Green-road, at 8 (Inst.)
- 1288—Finsbury Park, Alwyne Castle, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
- 1507—Metropolitan, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
- 1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion Road, Dalston, at 8 (Instruction)
- 1673—Langton, London Masonic Club, 101 Queen Victoria-street, E.C.
- R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
- 20—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham
- 121—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance
- 140—St. George, Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich
- 175—East Medina, Masonic Hall, John-street, Ryde, I.W.
- 178—Antiquity, Royal Hotel, Wigan.
- 200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Globe-street, Scarborough
- 221—St. John, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton
- 325—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
- 423—Sincerity, Angel Inn, Northwich, Cheshire
- 451—Sutherland, Town Hall, Burslem
- 537—Zeland, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead
- 581—Faith, Drover's Inn, Openshaw
- 591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury
- 592—Cotteswold, King's Head Hotel, Cirencester
- 594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
- 633—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
- 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction.)
- 683—Isca, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
- 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
- 874—Holmesdale, Royal Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells
- 889—Dobie, Griffin Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames
- 938—Grosvenor, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
- 969—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Worthington
- 972—St. Augustine, Canterbury (Inst.)
- 1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
- 1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Driffield, Yorks
- 1086—Watton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
- 1129—St. Chad, Roebuck Hotel, Rochdale
- 1161—De Grey and Ripon, Denmark Hotel, Lloyd-street, Greenheys, Manchester
- 1164—Elliot, Private Rooms, St. Germans, Cornwall
- 1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
- 1246—Holte, Holte Hotel, Aston
- 1301—Brighthouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighouse
- 1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton
- 1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athemenn, Lancaster
- 1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst.)
- 1443—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon
- 1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull
- 1634—Starkie, Railway Hotel, Ramsbottom
- R.A. 230—Batmow, Garsden Hotel, Garsden, Lancashire
- R. A. 591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury
- R. A. 1660—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Tamworth

THURSDAY, 18th MARCH.

- House Committee, Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4
 3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)
 15—Kent, Chequers, Marsh-street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 23—Globe, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 63—St. Mary, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
 169—Temperance, White Swan, High-street, Deptford
 181—Universal, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 211—St. Michael, Moorgate Station Restaurant, Moorgate Street, 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)
 813—New Concord, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
 1139—South Norwood, Public Hall, South Norwood
 1227—Upton, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)
 1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park.
 1287—Great Northern, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1426—The Great City, Masons Hall, Masons Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
 1475—Peckham, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell.
 1614—Covent Garden, Nag's Head, James-street, Covent Garden, at 7.45 (In.)
 1723—Temple Bar, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
 R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8 (Inst.)
 R.A. 1471—North London, Jolly Farmers', Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Inst.)
 M.M.—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion-rd., Dal-ton, E., at 8.30 (Inst.)
- 42—Relief, Albion Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
 48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead. (Instruction)
 56—Howard, High-street, Arundel
 98—St. Martin, Town Hall, Burslem
 100—Friendship, Crown and Anchor Hotel, Quay, Great Yarmouth
 268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street, Ashton-under-Lyne
 343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
 345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
 367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
 523—John of Gaunt, Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester
 600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
 605—Combermere, Seacombe Hotel, Seacombe, Cheshire
 663—Wiltshire of Fidelity, Town Hall, Devizes
 1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
 1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
 1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
 1299—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby, near Liverpool
 1327—King Harold, Britannia Hotel, Waltham New Town
 1332—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon
 1432—Fitzalan, Wynstay Arms, Oswestry
 1512—Hemming, Red Lion Hotel, Hampton
 1612—West Middlesex, Feathers' Hotel, Faling, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
 R. A. 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 R. A. 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
 K. T.—Albert, Masonic Rooms, 23 Ann-street, Rochdale

FRIDAY, 19th MARCH.

- House Committee Boys' School, Wood Green, at 4.
 Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 25—Robert Burns, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 201—Jordan, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 706—William Preston, Feathers' Tavern, Up. George-st., Edgware-rd. 8 (Inst.)
 834—Hanelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
 902—Burgoyne, Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8 (Instruction)
 933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8 (Instruction)
 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 7 (Instruction)
 1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
 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. Carnarvon, Mitre Hotel, Goulborne-rd. N. Kensington, at 8.0 (Inst.)
 R. A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich, at 8 (Inst.)
- 127—Union Freemasons' Hall, Margate
 152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
 347—Noah's Ark, Wagon and Horses Hotel, Tipton
 516—Phoenix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
 541—De Loraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
 780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme
 1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
 1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1773—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Pendleton
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
 R. A. 403—Hertford, Shire Hall, Hertford.
 R. A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield
 R. A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
 R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham, at 5.30
 R. C.—Talbot, Freemason's Hall, Sheffield
 K. T.—Jacques de Molay, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.

SATURDAY, 20th MARCH.

- 1198—Percy, Jolly Farmers, Southgate Road, N. at 8 (Instruction)
 1320—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Nags Head, Mare-street, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
 1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
 1732—Kings Cross, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
 Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.
 309—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Lodge La Tolerance, No. 538.—The regular meeting was held on Thursday, 4th instant, under the presidency of Bro. T. W. Cooper W.M., Child S.W., E. Humphreys J.W., J. B. Sly P.M. Sec., J. Skinner J.D., G. Baumann I.G., Langdon W.S., P. Bale Organist; Bros. P.M.'s Quitman I.P.M., H. Wood, H. Walters, C. Burmeister, and Alston. The brethren wore crape rosettes in compliment to the memory of the late respected P.M. Bro. Lindus. Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Marner and Opell were raised to the sublime degree. The solemn and impressive manner in which the ceremony was rendered by the W.M. deserves especial praise. Each of the Officers was perfect in the knowledge of his duties. Bro. J. Quitman I.P.M. thanked the brethren for the support given to him at the last Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and a vote of thanks was accorded to those brethren who allowed their subscriptions to go towards endowing the Junior Warden's chair, the W.M.'s and the Senior Warden's chairs having already been endowed. Hearty good wishes were given by the brethren and visitors, and then the Lodge was closed until October. The brethren adjourned to the Inns of Court Hotel, where a very excellent banquet and dessert was provided by Bro. Gosden.

Grace—"For these and all thy mercies"—having been sung by Bros. Bale and Cantle, accompanied by Bro. Knight-Smith, the W.M. proposed the Queen and the Craft. This was followed by the toast of H.R.H. the M.W.G.M. The W.M. referred to His Royal Highness coming to Grand Lodge, convened for the purpose of investing a brother to succeed so worthy a Mason as Bro. John Hervey. Colonel Shadwell Clerke would he trusted become as worthy a successor. Bro. Cantle sang "God bless the Prince of Wales." The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Pro G.M., and after a song by Bro. Pierrepont, gave that of the D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers. Although a small Lodge, we had a P.M. selected from our midst as a Grand Officer; no better selection could have been made, and all hoped that at next Grand Lodge Bro. Kench would be invested as Grand Pursuivant. They had also a Visitor—Bro. E. P. Albert P.G.P. who is universally respected as a worker in Freemasonry, and he would couple the names of these brethren with the toast. Bros. Kench and Albert acknowledged the compliment, and then Bro. Quitman I.P.M. proposed the toast of the W.M. Bro. Cooper was the right man in the right place. This was the second time he had occupied the chair; he had done the work admirably, and was an able President. All wished him a successful year of office. Bro. Bale here favoured the meeting with an excellent song, accompanying himself on the piano, and then the W.M. thanked Bro. Quitman. He was gratified at the manner in which the toast had been received by the brethren and visitors; he thanked the members for having elected him to the proud position of W.M. If his working gave them satisfaction, it was due to the attention paid by him at the Lodge of Instruction attached to the Lodge, and he was sure with their kind assistance he should be enabled to carry out the duties to their satisfaction. The toast of the Visitors was next honoured; many of those present were distinguished in Freemasonry. He would call on Bros. H. M. Levy, C. W. Davis, W. H. Murlis, H. Dicketts, Cave, and Hurdell, Preceptor of the Lodge of Instruction, to respond. After a song from Bro. Knight-Smith, the brethren named severally returned thanks, and complimented the W.M. on his working and presidency. The W.M. next proposed the health of Bro. Quitman I.P.M., who had conducted the duties of the chair to their satisfaction. He (the W.M.) had taken up a goodly sum; but Bro. Quitman had equally looked after the interests of the Charities; he had secured a very large amount for so small a Lodge. Bros. Cantle and Knight-Smith here sang "Excelsior," which was loudly and deservedly applauded, and in responding to a persistent call, gave "The Sailor Sighs." Bro. Quitman I.P.M. rose: He thanked the W.M. and the brethren for their reception of the toast; he felt proud to listen to the words uttered by the W.M.; the good feeling expressed by the brethren he hoped would long continue. The W.M. required no assistance from him, but if future Masters required his services, they were at command; they had supported his Stewardship for the R.M.B.I., and he thanked them heartily for so doing. The toast of the P.M.'s was next given. Bro. Wilson was the oldest, Bro. Kench the oldest Initiate, and next came Bros. Burmeister, Wood, and Sly. The W.M. spoke of the loss the brethren had sustained by the death of Bro. Lindus, who was one whom all looked up to with respect. To the toast he would call on Bro. Wilson to respond. Bro. Wilson P.M., in the course of an eloquent speech, referred to the loss sustained through the death of Bro. Lindus. He thanked the W.M. for the kind manner in which he had spoken of the Past Masters. The toast of the Officers followed, and Bros. Child S.W. and E. Humphreys J.W. replied. Several other toasts were given during the evening, and special reference was made to the assiduity displayed by Bro. Langdon W.S., who kindly looked after the comforts of the brethren and Visitors. The Tyler's toast concluded a very agreeable and harmonious evening. Among the Visitors were Bros. E. P. Albert P.G.P., H. Dicketts P.G.S., C. W. Davis W.M. 1637 P.G.S. Middlesex, W. Murlis P.M. 1642, Cave 1017 J.W. 1763, Hurdell 1348, R. Pierpoint 1323, F. J. Ohren 1056, C. Jeffs 435, E. H. Stanwitz P.M. 435, S. A. Cooper 1637, C. Wentworth 101, J. I. Cantle P.M. 1441, Knight-Smith W.M. 1441, H. M. Levy P.M. 188.

Northern Counties Lodge, No. 406.—The regular meeting of this Lodge took place on Wednesday, 3rd inst., at the Masonic Hall Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Lodge was opened by Bro. John Page W.M. supported by the following Officers:—Bros. R. L. Armstrong I.P.M., R. G. Salmon S.W., G. W. Lax J.W., S. M. Harri Sec., E. Dunford S.D., J. S. B. Bell J.D., J. Ferry Organist, A. Hume I.G., Sisson Steward, and G. S. Sims Tyler. The minutes of the last meeting being confirmed, the ballot was taken for a candidate, which proved successful, and he was initiated into our Order by the W.M. in a most efficient manner; the charge in the degree was delivered correctly and impressively by Bro. Lax J.W. The Provincial Grand Officers paid an official visit to the Lodge, and expressed their satisfaction at the working. The W.M. gave notice of motion that 20 guineas be voted from the funds of the Lodge to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. Other routine business having been gone through, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, presided over by the W.M., who was supported by the S.G.W. of the Province and the P.G.D.C. After the usual loyal toasts the W.M. on rising said the Lodge was honoured that evening by the presence of Provincial Grand Officers; he hoped they would go away satisfied with their visit. He called on the brethren to drink the health of the P.G.M. Earl Percy and Officers of Grand Lodge, coupling with the toast the names of Bros. Eynon P.G.S.W., and E. D. Davis P.G.D.C. Bro. Eynon expressed his thanks for having his name coupled with the toast; all knew what interest Earl Percy took in Masonry; likewise the D.P.G.M., who had intimated his regret at being unable to be present. He complimented the W.M. on the manner he had given the degree that evening, and also Bro. Lax for the perfect way he had delivered the charge. Bro. E. D. Davis in replying said he could only endorse all that had been said by the S.W.; he would ask the W.M. to allow him a toast. By a curious coincidence it was the anniversary of his being proposed as a Mason, 45 years ago. He would therefore ask

the brethren to favour him and drink health and prosperity to the W.M. and Brethren of his Mother Lodge, Unanimity and Sincerity, No. 261, Toulon, with whom he had always kept up communication. He hoped he had endeavoured to raise a superstructure, not perfect in all its parts, but he did hope honourable in some form. They had all assisted in his attaining the position he held in Masonry, and if he was proud, it was their fault for making him so. Bro. R. L. Armstrong proposed the W.M., who in suitable terms acknowledged the compliment. Some capital harmony enlivened the evening. There was a very large attendance of visitors, among whom we noticed—Bros. R. Eynon P.G.S.W., E. D. Davis P.G.D.C., G. Cockburn P.G.R., J. Cook P.P.G.S.W., G. G. Taylor P.P.G.A.P., G. I. Dean P.P.A.D.C., B. P. Ord P.G. Organist, W. M. Bell P.G.A.D.C., J. Usher P.G.P., W. Cooper P.G.A.P., J. Wood S.W. 48, Read 541, &c.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—Meeting at the Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, 6th March, at half past seven p.m. Present:—Bros. Gomm W.M., Goss (P.M.) S.W., Gunner (H.S.) J.W., Andrews (P.M.) S.D., Blasby J.D., Yonens I.G., Roe (P.M.) Preceptor, and Bros. Franckel, Talbot, Acworth, Newson (145), Maton, &c. Lodge was opened and minutes of last meeting read, confirmed and signed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Maton candidate. Bro. Franckel answered the questions leading to second degree and retired. Lodge advanced and Bro. Franckel was passed. The brethren were called to refreshment. Labour was resumed. Bro. Goss was elected W.M. for next meeting. Lodge then closed.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction.—At Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, on Tuesday, 9th March. Bro. Wardell W.M., Williams S.W., Clark J.W., Smyth S.D., Hopkins J.D., Polak I.G., J. Lorkin Secretary, P.M. Wallington Preceptor; also Bros. Greenwood, Baker, Collins, Allen, Welford, Finch, Christian, Carr, C. Lorkin and others. Lodge was opened in form, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Baker, a candidate for passing, was interrogated and entrusted. The Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Baker was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Bro. Allen worked the first section of the Lecture, assisted by the brethren. The Lodge was called from labour to refreshment, and on resuming its Masonic duties was opened in the third degree, and regularly closed. Bro. Allen worked the second, and Bro. Christian the third section of the first lecture. Bro. Williams was elected W.M. for the ensuing week.

Enfield Lodge, No. 1237.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at the George Hotel, Enfield, on Monday the 8th inst. The W.M. Bro. Oscar S. Oxley presided, supported by his Officers—Bros. Taverner S.W., Peach J.W., J. H. Thompson P.M. Secretary, Mathison P.M. Treasurer, Poore S.D., Bryant J.D., and Fidler I.G. Also Bros. Tye P.M., Clements, Collier, Collins, Dodd, Herbert, &c.; Visitors—Bros. George H. Jaffa W.M. St. James's Lodge No. 1579, Walter S. Cooper High Cross Lodge, No. 754, and J. W. Tacon Urban Lodge, No. 1196. Lodge being opened, and the minutes read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for a joining member, and proved unanimous in his favour. The next business was to pass Bro. Thomas Evans to the second degree, which ceremony was performed by the W.M. with his usual ability. The W.M. having made the formal enquiries regarding propositions, Bro. Clements was unanimously elected to represent this Lodge as Steward at the approaching Festival of the Girls' School; and the visiting brethren having expressed their hearty good wishes, the Lodge was closed in harmony, with solemn prayer, and the meeting adjourned till the 2nd Monday in April.

Friars Lodge of Instruction, No. 1349.—At Bro. Pavitt's, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, Tuesday, 9th March. Bro. Watkins W.M., Smith S.W., Power J.W., Barker S.D., Myers J.D., H. G. Cope I.G., Worsley Secretary; also Bros. Fyfe, Johnson, Sadler Rawe, White, Moss, &c. The Lodge was opened in due form with prayer, and the minutes read. Bro. Rawe answered the necessary questions. Lodge opened in the second degree, when the ceremony of passing was rehearsed. Bro. Worsley worked the five sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was then closed to the first, when Bro. Smith J.W. 860 was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. The Fifteen Sections will be worked in this Lodge of Instruction on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. P.M. Cundwick as W.M., P.M. Munro S.W., and P.M. Myers as J.W. The sections are all allotted, the names of the workers shall appear in our next.

Marquess of Ripon Lodge of Instruction.—At the Penbury Tavern, Amhurst-road, Hackney, on Monday, 8th March. Bros. McDowall W.M., McMillan S.W., Finch J.W., R. Olley S.D., Thos. Jones J.D., Garrod I.G., J. Lorkin Secretary, C. Lorkin Preceptor, Bro. Jones and others. After preliminaries, Bro. Garrod, a candidate for passing, was interrogated and entrusted. The Lodge was opened in the second, and Bro. Garrod was passed. Bro. McMillan gave the lecture on the second Tracing Board; Bro. J. Lorkin worked the first section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and regularly closed to first. Bro. McMillan was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. All business being ended, Lodge was closed in due form.

West Middlesex Lodge of Instruction.—At the Feathers Hotel, Ealing, on Thursday, 26th February. Present—Bros. A. Jones W.M., W. Seward S.W., Porter J.W., Gunner S.D., G. Coop J.D., Bellerby I.G., Tucker Treas., Andrews P.M.; also Bros. F. Botley, H. Stephens, Meadows, Mitchell, Wyville, J. W. Woolmer and Tink

Brown. Lodge was opened in due form. Bros. Mitchell and Meadows answered the questions leading to the second degree and retired. Lodge was opened in the second, and resumed to the first degree. The W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of initiation, Bro. Mitchell candidate. The W.M. delivered the charge in first degree. The first and second sections were worked by Bros. P.M. Andrews and Preceptor Tucker, with the assistance of the brethren.

On Thursday, 4th March. Present—Bros. P.M. Andrews W.M., Porter S.W., Gunner J.W., Bellerby S.D., A. Jones J.D., W. M. Wyville I.G., Tucker Treas. and Preceptor, Wells Secretary, J. J. Clarke; also Bros. H. Stephens, Tiuk Brown, J. Owen, Gasson, Seward jun., E. Smith, Meadows, F. Woolmer and Mitchell. The W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of initiation, Bro. J. Wells candidate. He then delivered the lecture on the tracing board of the degree, in a very able manner. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the W.M. for the lecture. Bro. Porter was elected W.M. for the next meeting, and the Lodge was closed in due form and meeting adjourned to 11th March.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.—Held at the Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, on Wednesday, 4th inst. Bros. John E. Fells W.M., James Smith S.W., Thos. B. Biddle J.W., D. Moss D., W. Saint I.G., G. L. Walker Preceptor, J. K. Pitt Secretary, &c. After preliminaries the initiation ceremony was rehearsed by the W.M., Bro. Albert Kahn candidate. Bro. D. Moss worked the first, second and third sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. James Smith S.W. was duly elected to occupy the chair on Wednesday next. A vote of thanks was passed and recorded on the minutes to the W.M. for his first attempt in ruling this Lodge.

At the regular meeting of the Etonian Lodge No. 209, held at the Masonic Hall, Windsor, on Tuesday, 2nd inst., the sum of 10 guineas was voted from the Funds of the Lodge, to the Irish Famine Relief Fund, the motion being proposed by the W.M. and seconded by the S.W. Another feature in connection with this Lodge which we are pleased to chronicle is the establishment of a charity box, which was determined upon on the proposition of the S.W. supported by Bro. Dick Radclyffe. We hope it will be long before any of the members are compelled to appeal to the fund thus inaugurated.

ROYAL ARCH.

CHAPTER OF ELIAS ASHMOLE, No. 148, WARRINGTON.

THE annual Convocation of the above Chapter was held at the Chapter rooms on Monday, 8th March, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The M.E.Z. Comp. John Bowes P.Z. P.P.G.S.N. Camberland and Westmoreland was supported by Comps. Tunstall M.E.Z. elect, Jas. Jackson J., Brierley P.Z., D. W. Finney P.Z., P. J. Edelsten P.Z., &c. The Chapter was opened, when the rest of the Comps. were admitted, among whom we noticed Comps. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., W. Robinson, J. H. Gulloway, W. H. Robinson, W. Wood, Hawkins, Pollett, Hutchinson, Potter, W. Sharp P.Z., Thos. Sutton, E. C. Hindley, &c. The minutes were read and confirmed and twenty guineas voted to the Stewards' lists of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. E. Comp. Bowes then proceeded to instal the Principals for the ensuing year, viz., Comps. Thos. Tunstall M.E.Z., James Jackson H., W. H. Robinson J. The following Comps. were invested as the subordinate Officers, viz., Gulloway S.E., Dr. Young S.N., Chas. Skinner P. Soj., Domville Janitor. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Comp. Bowes the installing Principal and a like vote to Comp. Finney Treas. Comp. Walter Milner was elected as a joining Companion. This being all the business, the Chapter was closed and the Companions adjourned for refreshment, when a pleasant evening was spent, under the presidency of the I.P.Z. Comp. Bowes.

St. John's Chapter, No. 348, Bolton.—A regular meeting of this Chapter was held at the Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton, on Thursday, 4th inst. Present:—Comps. Henry Greenwood Z., Robert Harwood P.Z. P. Prov. Grand Standard Bearer as H., James Newton P.Z. Prov. Grand Scribe N. as J., and others. The Chapter being opened, and the minutes read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for two candidates for exaltation. Both were unanimously elected, and one of them, Bro. John Kenyon of St. John's Lodge, No. 348, being in attendance, was admitted, and duly exalted to the degree. The following Companions were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—John Harwood Z., James Newton H., James Dooley J., William Cooper S.E., W. H. Alcock S.N., John Morris P.S., Thomas Wilson Treasurer, Robert Harwood Director of Ceremonies, Thomas Higson Janitor. A candidate was proposed for exaltation in the Chapter, after which the Chapter was duly closed.

North London Chapter of Improvement, No. 1471.—The regular weekly Convocation was held at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, on Thursday, 4th March. The Officers of the evening being Comps. J. W. Hobbs M.E.Z., J. Cusworth H., Braine J., Osborn S.E., Percy S.N., Hunter P.S. After preliminary business and confirmation of the minutes the ceremony of exaltation was rehearsed, Comp. McMillan acting as candidate. The ceremony was rendered with the well-known ability of the three Principals. It was carried that the members of the Chapter dine together, with such of their R.A. friends as would wish to be present, to commemorate the anniversary of the foundation of this Chapter of Improvement; the date and other arrangements were not definitely fixed, on account of the unavoidable absence of Comp. J. L. Mather the Preceptor.

COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

THE General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys held their monthly meeting last Saturday, at Freemasons' Hall. There were present Bros. S. Rosenthal (in the chair), F. H. Ebsworth, James Winter, Donald M. Dewar, W. F. C. Montrie, George Cooper, John Constable, H. Massey, C. H. Webb, W. Maple, W. Paas, F. Adlard, Thomas Meggy, H. Young and F. Binckes Secretary. After the reading and confirmation of the minutes, further correspondence from Bro. S. B. Wilson was read with reference to the dispute between him and the House Committee, and after some little discussion the matter was referred back to the House Committee for amicable settlement, if possible. The petitions for placing two candidates on the list for election in October were received and approved; after which outfits were granted to three boys educated in the School who have obtained situations. A notice of motion was received from Bro. W. H. Spaul, N. Wales and Salop, for conferring additional votes on brethren who have served as Stewards of the Festivals more than twice. The brethren then adjourned.

COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

THE monthly meeting of the Committee of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held on Wednesday, at Freemasons' Hall. There were present Bros. Licut.-Col. Creton J.P. Grand Treas. Vice Patron (in the chair), John G. Stevens, A. H. Tattershall, R. H. Girard, C. J. Dilley, L. Stean, C. L. Cottebrune, S. Rawson, J. H. Leggott, James Brett, C. H. Webb, Thomas Cubitt, R. W. Stewart, W. F. Nottleship, Jabez Hogg, W. Hilton, Griffiths Smith, Charles F. Hogard and James Terry Secretary. Bro. Terry reported the death of two widows. The Warden's report was read, and a vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Thomas Cubitt for his handsome gift of a bookcase for the Institution at Croydon. Two widows were granted half their late husband's annuities, and it was also resolved that the House Committee should invite the Stewards of the late Festival to visit the Institution at Croydon. This closed the business of the meeting.

ROSICRUCIAN SOCIETY.

Yorkshire College.—At a meeting of this College, held in Sheffield, on Saturday, 6th inst., M.W. Fr. C. F. Matier IX^o Sup. Magnus in Scotia and Hon. Magnus in Angliâ installed R.W. Fr. A. Scargill VIII^o as R.W. Ch. Adept, and the following Officers were appointed:—V.W. Fr. J. E. Reaney VI^o Snff., W. R. Thomas, M.D. VII^o Prov. Treas. Gen., Thomas Blair VII^o Prov. Sec. Gen., S. H. Gatty VI^o Celebrant, John Clark V^o Primus, H. W. Lofthouse V^o Secundus, and Thomas Leighton Acolyte. An excellent paper was read by W. Fr. S. H. Gatty on "Witchcraft." A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Frs. Matier and Gatty. The fratres adjourned to tea, after which a pleasant hour was spent in discussing the principles and teachings of the Order.

Beaconsfield Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 205.—A general meeting of this Lodge was held at the Chequers, Marsh-street, Walthamstow, on Saturday, 21st ult. Present:—Bros. Claridge W.M., J. Pinder P.M., W. Groome S.W., W. G. Hallows J.W., T. Franklin M.O., G. E. Laverack as S.O., G. J. Westfield as J.O., Frederick Hallows Secretary, J. H. Cambridge S.D., G. Graveley J.D., R. T. Williams D.C. and I.G., T. Upward Organist, E. Lane W.S., &c. The W.M. was suffering from a severe cold and loss of voice, and the chair was taken by Bro. Pinder P.M. The Lodge was opened in due form with solemn prayer, and the minutes of last Lodge meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Bros. Lewis Morris, James E. Somerville, and Charles Thomas, which proved

unanimous in their favour, and all being in attendance, they were regularly introduced, and advanced into the Order according to ancient form. Notices of resignation were received from Bro. W. T. Christian, A. Moffett, and F. Creed, which the brethren accepted with regret. Bro. C. Thomas was unanimously elected Tyler, and the W.M. invested him with the collar and jewel of his office. The Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned until Saturday, 19th June.

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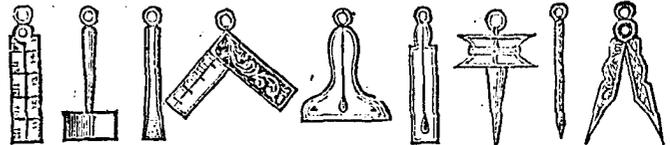
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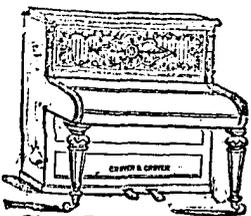
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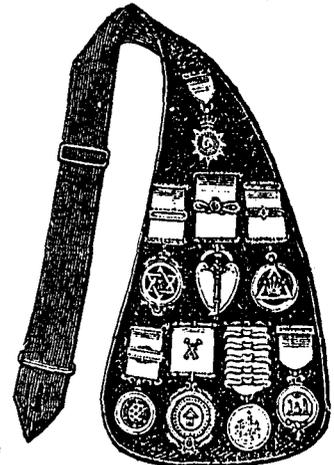
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