

THE

# Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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

VOL. XII.—No. 297.

SATURDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER 1880.

[ Issued to Subscribers  
13s 6d per annum, post free

## THE COMMUNICATION OF WEDNESDAY.

IT is long since so meagre a programme of business has been offered to Grand Lodge as was submitted for consideration on Wednesday. Ten grants, amounting in the aggregate to £800, were recommended in the Report of the Lodge of Benevolence. The Board of General Purposes reported that two Lodges had been subjected to fines, and to their Report was appended a statement of accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee from which it appeared that there was a balance in the Bank of England amounting to £5,649 0s 5d, irrespective of the usual balances in the hands of Grand Secretary for wages and contingencies. The announcement that the annual Report of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution would be submitted to Grand Lodge, and that a certain brother would appeal against a sentence of suspension passed upon him by the D.G. Master of Wellington, North Island, New Zealand, for publishing the proceedings of the District G. Lodge without authority, completed the list. Grand Lodge, no doubt, must have felt a considerable amount of satisfaction it was not called upon to embark in a heated discussion when we are in the midst of a warm season such as it does not often fall to the lot of Englishmen to enjoy—in his own country. It is impossible to imagine any one getting himself into a state of excitement over the announcement that two Lodges had been fined two guineas a-piece for certain offences, or because a brother appealed against the sentence passed upon him by his Dist. G. Master for a breach of the Constitutions. Even several pairs of such breaches must have failed to stir the life blood of our grave and reverend senators into anything more than the most languid attention to the circumstances. We are not likely to be found in the company of those who think the publication of Lodge or District Grand Lodge proceedings is a very serious offence. The business ordinarily transacted in one G. Lodge or Lodge so closely resembles that in every other that a printed form describing what was done might be prepared, only spaces being left vacant for the title of the Lodge, date and place of meeting, names of members, and a few other particulars of a stereotyped character. Still a D.G. Master, and indeed the W.M. of a private Lodge, has a perfect right to put his veto on the publication of proceedings. We may regard him as narrow-minded, not to say childish, for doing so, but he has undoubtedly the power to forbid publication, and those who set him at defiance must be prepared to take the consequences.

As to the Lodges which have been fined, and the offences of which they were guilty, we would draw the attention of our readers to a letter we publish elsewhere in our columns. The writer's remarks are worthy of some attention. Of the fifteen new Lodges warranted since the June Communication, seven are Provincial and eight Colonial, among the latter being the Seaforth Lodge, No. 1866, Cabul, Affghanistan. Now, however, that our armies have evacuated Cabul, we shall be curious to learn what will become of this Lodge. Will it continue—that is, in the event of its having begun—to meet in the capital of the Ameer, or will it find new quarters at Candahar or elsewhere in the neighbourhood? One other matter must be noticed. The statement of accounts shows a balance in the Bank of England of over £5,600, but what need is there for keeping so considerable a sum on hand, when, as moneys are always being received by Grand Lodge, probably one-half of the sum would be ample to meet all possible contingencies. It may be that just now there is a

more frequent demand for draughts on Grand Lodge, in order to meet unusual expenditure. Still it is as well that balances should be kept as low as they can be consistently with the demands likely to be made on the account. Money should not be allowed to lie idle, and unless the Bank of England makes a point of insisting on its customers retaining abnormal balances, we think our Finance Committee might content itself with one of between £2000 and £3000.

## SOME PECULIAR VIEWS ABOUT FREEMASONRY.

MANY are the strange ideas which people adopt as to the character and purpose of Freemasonry. Some are never happy but when they insist that it is a kind of religion. Others not only deny that it is a religion, but are determined it shall resent all connection with whatever is, even in the remotest degree, associated with religion. Some hold that it has political tendencies, some that it is a dangerous Secret Society, and others that it merely practises the rites of conviviality. But it is long since we have seen more singular notions laid down than in the article we published last week from our esteemed contemporary the *Keystone*. The article was entitled, "A Peculiar System of Morality," and no one will deny it was a most eloquent exposition of the false morality of the world, as well as of that system which should take its place; but there was an amazing novelty in the duties it sought to inculcate on Freemasons. We willingly admit that "Freemasons are neither snivelling hypocrites, nor nasal-twanged Pharisees." We grant that "our peculiar system, which allows such liberality of thought in religious matters, permits equal latitude in things pertaining to morality"—provided, of course, no attempt is made to foist upon us a spurious morality. We also allow that, as Charity is of the very essence of Freemasonry, "it does not teach us to despise and shun those that have erred." But it sounds strange in our ears that Freemasonry "sends forth her sons to save such men, to bring them back to the fold; to try every means in their power to rescue them from the temptations by which they are surrounded." Our Lodges, when they meet together, spend a part of their time in studying our particular system of morality, and the rest in pleasant intercourse of a social character. If a brother has fallen into misfortune, the circumstances are brought under notice, and, provided he is found to be a worthy man—that is, that his misfortunes are not due to his personal misconduct—his necessities are relieved according to the ability of the brethren. But from what source did our Philadelphian contemporary learn that, speaking figuratively, it is the duty of every Mason to go forth into the wilderness of sin for the purpose of reclaiming to virtue those who had abandoned themselves to vicious pursuits? Such a duty necessarily devolves upon the minister of religion; for, unless he can induce abandoned creatures to perceive the folly of their immorality, he will find it impossible to awake in them any sense of religion. Religion and morality are so intimately associated that it is impossible for any one to be religious who is not moral, or moral who is not religious. Some will, doubtless, take exception to this view, and especially those who strive to dissociate Freemasonry from any and everything of a religious character. Nevertheless such is the view we have again and again expressed of the character of our Masonic system;

but no amount of enthusiasm would ever have induced us to lay down the opinion that it is the duty of a Mason to go forth for the purpose of saving immoral men from the consequences of their immorality. We see no disgrace in holding out the "land of love" to "debased and unhappy" persons, but the only "honour" connected with such an act is the sense of honour derived from the fulfilment of a duty enjoined upon us by charity, which, as we have remarked before, is of the very essence of Freemasonry. Again, we allow unhesitatingly that if Masons are ever to exercise any influence on the world's morality, they must themselves set an example of virtue, but we cannot concede that Masons have any "holy mission" to fulfil. When we join the ranks of Masonry, we take upon ourselves certain obligations, but that of reclaiming vicious men to the paths of virtue is not one of those obligations. We bind ourselves to act with brotherly love towards our neighbour, but we are not even called upon to help him unless he is found worthy. We dare say some people will consider this is far too matter-of-fact, but when some brethren run away with the idea that Freemasonry is Christianity, and others that it never had or ought to have any, even the slightest, connection with religion, it is just as well we should put a curb on the enthusiasm of worthy brethren, when they suggest that Freemasons are a kind of moral missionaries whose duty it is to go about preaching the gospel of virtue. We have no objection, Bro. *Keystone*, to enthusiasm in moderate doses, but we have no desire to see Freemasonry swept away into the eternity of folly by whole oceans of gush.

## DOES REFRESHMENT REFRESH?

FROM THE KEYSTONE.

IN this inquiry we do not refer to that Refreshment which ordinarily follows labour in the Lodge, but to the prolonged season of Refreshment during the summer months, through which we are now passing, during which the majority of the Lodges are called off. Does this Refreshment refresh? Are we healthier Masons than we were, physically and morally, when we are called on to labour in the Autumn? In other words, have we "mixed reason with pleasure, and wisdom with mirth" in our summer amusements? A large number of persons cannot conscientiously answer this question in the affirmative. A contemporary hits the nail on the head in reporting the following conversation: "Hallo! when did you return?" asked Snobson of his friend Binns, whom he met on the street. "Why, I haven't been away," replied the latter. "You haven't?" incredulously asked Snobson, "why you look so worn out and near dead, that I positively thought that you had been away to one of the watering places for a few weeks for the benefit of your health!" It is true, that not a few persons return from their summer pursuit of pleasure only to place themselves in the doctor's, or undertaker's hands. Last week we saw two of these worthies employed, the one to dose, the other to bury, victims of over-refreshment. Certainly their Refreshment did *not* refresh.

The truth is, those who are employed the major part of the year in the busy walks of civil and Masonic life, are too apt to plunge into some excess, to become intemperate in their amusements, when a whole season comes to be more or less given up to enjoyment. In this part of the voyage of life we are all resolved to have a good time. At the outset,

"In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes,  
Youth on the prow, and pleasure at the helm."

But we are comparatively unskilled to sail among the shallows that are hidden beneath the dazzling waters, and hence the steersman, Pleasure, oftentimes runs the prow, with the youth upon it, on a sand-bar, and makes shipwreck of both the craft and the youth. *Such* Refreshment does not refresh.

There are certain routine pleasures, indulged in by tens of thousands, which are looked upon as harmless, and yet which are frequently full of danger. Take so simple a recreation as salt-water bathing, which is not merely an enjoyment pure and simple, but is recommended by physicians for the upbuilding of health. How it is perverted at all of our sea-side resorts. Instead of remaining in the water only from fifteen minutes to half-an-hour, many prolong their bath to an hour or more, and wear out their frames instead of mending them. Others do not remain so long in the water, but sport upon the beach afterwards in their wet robes, with a fresh wind playing upon them, to the great peril of their lungs, and other vital organs. *Such* Refreshment does not refresh.

The recent experience of not a few persons who have travelled by water, has verified the crusty saying of old Dr. Johnson, that "being in a ship is being in a jail, with the chance of being drowned." During the present season numerous and sad have been the casualties to parties in pursuit of pleasure, who have trusted themselves, by night and day, to the carriage of steamers and sailing craft. Better would it have been for them had their labour been unceasing, for then they would not have vainly sought refreshment, and paid for it in advance with their lives.

Then some persons, who do not believe in routine pleasures, have such curious methods of seeking enjoyment. Take a few famous

historical examples: Leo X. amused himself with tossing monks in a blanket—possibly because he thought that was the best use he could put them to. King Aretas, of Arabia, carried horses for sport; Ferdinand VII., of Spain, embroidered potticoats; Emperor Domitian, of Rome, caught flies! There is no knowing what a man may do when he goes on a deliberate quest after amusement. Thus Fielding says: "To-day is our *pleasure* to be drunk." Xerxes even offered a reward to any one who would invent for him a new pleasure.

Some one has called pleasure and pain twins. They do very often travel in company, or else one follows the other with disagreeable closeness. The poet Congreve says, in a moralizing vein:

"Thus grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure;  
Married in haste, we may repent at leisure."

But many other acts are committed in haste besides matrimony. Some Masons are made in haste, and the Lodge repents at leisure. This repentance, like that in some other cases, often comes eternally too late.

The sweet singer of Scotland, our Brother Robert Burns, was no cynic, but his experience, and his muse, corroborate the general view. In his "Tam O'Shanter," we read:

"But pleasures are like poppies spread,  
You seize the flower, its bloom is shed;  
Or, like the snow-fall in the river,  
A moment white, then melts for ever."

Gastronomic excess, or gluttony, has been the chief pastime of all the northern nations. Americans, Englishmen and Germans undoubtedly are great lovers of the solids and liquids that are usually spread upon the table, and at no time do they indulge in them more freely than during the midsummer days of Refreshment. When we should eat least, we eat most. At our great summer hotels we dine at length to the music of a brass band. We all of us may learn something, at least, from Dr. Tanner. And we may also learn something from the saying of the abstemious Venetians, when they invite a friend to dine with them: "Come eat four grains of rice with me."

There is at least some doubt as to whether the long summer Refreshment refreshes, and hence we shall not be sorry when the dog-days are past, and the days of Labour have been reached again. We shall then recall only the pleasurable events of the Refreshment season, and give the penalties we may have paid for any indiscretions the go-by. Fortunately the memory usually treasures up only happy experiences, and buries the rest. If our sorrows were not so readily forgotten life would not be worth living. At all events, since we have been refreshing with a will, let us, when the days of Labour come, also labour with a will, and the Craft shall be the better for it, and ourselves workmen of whom the Fraternity shall not be ashamed.

## A NEW P.G.M. FOR BERWICKSHIRE AND ROXBURGHSHIRE.

FOR many years the Masonic Lodges in this district have laboured under the disadvantage of having no Provincial Grand Master to preside over them, and the consequence was only too apparent, irregularities having crept in unchecked, and in some places Lodges suffered to fall into abeyance. For about thirty years this state of affairs has gone on, until it seemed as if all that was left of the once flourishing province would gradually become absorbed in the surrounding districts. To prevent this gradual absorption, representations were made some years ago to Grand Lodge to appoint a Provincial Grand Master, and after considerable delay the Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington was appointed to the office last year. Circumstances had hitherto prevented his Lordship from being installed, but that ceremony was fixed for Wednesday, the 1st of September, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore attended in Kelso, by desire of the most Worshipful the Grand Master Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, and installed Lord Haddington as the new Provincial Grand Master of Berwickshire and Roxburghshire. The ceremony took place in the Masonic Hall, where the ancient Lodge of Kelso, No. 58, regularly holds its meetings, and most unquestionably there a large turn-out of the Border brethren. We understand that both the Kelso Lodges have received considerable accessions of late, and that there were five or six candidates to be initiated this week in the older Lodge.

## P.G. SUPERINTENDENT ELECT (R.A.), SOMERSETSHIRE.

Colonel Adair, of Heatherton Park (who was lately killed by the newspapers), has just been elected Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons for Somerset. An attempt is to be made to induce the Prince of Wales to attend the installation ceremony, but the number of the Prince's engagements is so great that it is very unlikely he will be able to do so, in which case Lord Carnarvon will probably officiate, as he will then be in the district, at Pixton Park, his beautiful place on the borders of Exmoor.

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## LODGE HISTORIES.

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### ST. MICHAEL'S LODGE, No. 211.

(Continued from page 133.)

The second Minute-Book we have been permitted to inspect contains in duplicate, but somewhat more roughly written, the minutes from 9th June 1829 to the date at which we closed our *résumé* last week. We start, therefore, on the present occasion with the minutes of January 1848, when the ballot for W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler was held, the result being that Bro. J. D. Kincaid P.M. and Treasurer was for the third time chosen to fill the chair of K.S., Bro. Sheard P.M. being elected unanimously to fill Bro. Kincaid's place as Treasurer, and Bro. Speight being re-appointed Tyler. At the meeting of the Audit Committee on the 3rd February the accounts showed a balance in favour of the Lodge slightly in excess of £5, but, as in the preceding year, the house bills and other accounts had not been settled. On this occasion the Tyler produced the property of the Lodge, of which a complete inventory is given. It is unnecessary we should enumerate all the articles, as our readers will know well enough of what the majority of them consisted. But there are sundry to which we should wish to call attention. We have already noted that on two occasions the thanks of the Lodge were unanimously accorded to certain brethren—namely, to Bro. Marks in one case, and Bro. Blake in the other, each of whom presented the Lodge with a set of gavels. Two such sets appear in this inventory, one being described as of ebony, with silver mounts, and the other as of mahogany. Other articles are "an old Book of Constitutions," with "4to" marked against it in pencil. It would be interesting to know if this were one of the 1723 or 1738 editions prepared by Anderson, for in such a case they would possess a value far above an ordinary copy of the same work. The next entry is "Rules and Orders of Lodge under Warrant 290"—that is, the warrant constituting the Lodge on the roll of the so-called Grand Lodge of "Ancients;" while next in order is "The Ancient Bye-Laws," which may or may not be more than ordinarily interesting; for it is impossible without fuller information to determine the nature of these "Bye-Laws." We can only suggest that they were the Laws in force during the præ-Union period of the Lodge's existence.

It is not a little singular that against "The Warden's Chairs" and "two stands to same" is a pencil entry "not found." A pair of slippers or a chisel might have been mislaid, but not so two chairs with their respective stands, which are sufficiently substantial not to be easily mislaid. We find another important entry. It appears that in this month of February 1848 the Lodge was in possession of "Five Minute Books." In the earlier of the two books we have been considering, the first Minute recorded relates to the close of the year 1823, so that though the Lodge had enjoyed an existence of close on fifty-three years, reckoning from the date of its warrant to the day on which this inventory was submitted, we have only been able by the aid of the existing books to traverse a period of about a quarter of a century. It looks, therefore, very much as though, at this time, the Lodge were in possession of a complete set of minute books from the year 1795, and if our conjecture be right, the very material question arises as to what in the meantime can have become of these missing books. Perhaps the Tyler, who has been annually re-appointed to that office since 1850, and whose father beforehand had held it for probably as long a period might be able, and if so, we feel sure he would be most willing, to throw some light on the subject. It would be a most interesting and valuable discovery if by any suggestion he could offer the lost minute books were brought to light. We sincerely trust that some steps may be taken to this end. A Lodge which in another decade and a-half of years will have completed its first century must doubtless be anxious to have the official records of its progress and vicissitudes as complete as possible, and who knows, but a little inquiry now may make them perfect? But to return to our inventory, of which only one other item need be particularised, namely: "A Print of Brother Gilkes framed and glazed." This, too, as the counterfeit presentment of a late distinguished brother, is worthy of all care, and considering the many processes by which such prints are reproduced, we should think there are many brethren, not only of the St. Michael's but of other Lodges likewise, who would be glad to possess some memorial in the shape of a photograph or other graph of so worthy an expositor of Masonic lore.

At the meeting in November Bro. Past Master Justins gave notice of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that a permanent Secretary to the Lodge be elected, and that in consideration of his services his dues should be remitted. This proposition was carried at the meeting in February 1849, and the office was conferred on Bro. Kincaid P.M. Meantime Bro. Douglas Drysdale, who had been elected a joining member in February 1846, and served the office of I.G. in 1847, and that of J.W. in 1848, was chosen by a majority of votes to be W.M. for the year 1849, and he was installed accordingly at the usual meeting. Bro. Drysdale, therefore, as still a member of the Lodge, enjoys the twofold honour of being its senior member and senior Past Master, his connection with the St. Michael's Lodge dating back, as we have just shown, to the year 1846. Unfortunately, the Lodge does not seem to have been, financially, in a very sound state, there being at the commencement of Bro. Drysdale's Mastership a small balance in hand to the extent of less than £2, but with outstanding liabilities to the extent of £25. This circumstance may very possibly have exercised a depressing influence, for the attendance appears to have been less numerous than usual, and so it remained also during the Mastership of Bro. Woodgates, who succeeded Bro. Drysdale. This view seems to be confirmed by the minute recording the presentation of a Past Master's jewel to Bro. Drysdale, which, however, it is noted was paid for "by the private subscriptions of the members of the Lodge," instead of out of the Lodge funds. Moreover, many of the brethren were in arrear of their subscriptions, and at the meeting in November, in 1850, no less than

six of these defaulters had their names struck off the roll, and it is added, "It was then resolved (the whole of the brethren constituting the Lodge being present)—That the joining fee be reduced for the present from two guineas to one guinea." Also, "That the annual subscription be reduced from four pounds to three guineas, one-half to be paid in February and the other half in October in each year, and that the number of banquets for the present be reduced to four, to take place in the months of January, February, March and November." The "whole of the brethren constituting the Lodge" were six in number, including Bro. Young, elected a joining member at this very meeting. It may be as well to mention hereabouts that Bro. Speight, the present Tyler, was elected to fill that office in place of his late father, in October 1850, during Bro. Woodgates's year of office as Worshipful Master, and that on the motion of Bro. Kincaid the day of meeting was in January 1851 changed back from the third to the second Tuesday in the month. These changes seem to have been attended with satisfactory results. Three joining members—of whom Bro. J. J. Blake (G.S., and formerly Past Master of the Lodge, was one—were elected; while in the following February another joining member and three initiates, among them being Bro. Charles Greenwood, the present Treasurer and a Past Master of the Lodge, were successfully ballotted for. After the Auditors' report, which showed a balance in hand of over £6, had been read, Bro. Crawford was installed W.M., and appointed his Officers. Among the rest of the business transacted on this occasion may be mentioned a motion, unanimsly carried, to the effect that, in consideration of his many and important services to the Lodge, Bro. Blake should resume his rank as one of its Past Masters. A Past Master's jewel was also voted to Bro. Woodgates, the retiring W.M., and this token of respect was presented to that brother at the next meeting. In April Bro. Greenwood, who had shown himself prepared to take an active part in the labours of the Lodge, was raised to the degree of M.M., and immediately afterwards was invested with the collar and jewel of Junior Deacon for the rest of the year. Bro. Young was unanimously elected W.M. for the year 1852, Bro. Sheard P.M. being re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Speight being re-appointed Tyler; and in February the installation and appointment of Officers took place, Bro. Greenwood being invested as S.D. A Past Master's jewel was voted to Bro. Crawford, while the report of the Audit Committee showed a balance, albeit a small one, on the right side, with no liabilities apparently outstanding. On election night in January 1853, Bro. Gibbon S.W. was chosen W.M. for the year, Bros. Sheard and Speight being re-chosen Treasurer and Tyler respectively. A Mr. Thomas Hill was proposed for ballot, but a pencil memorandum is inserted at foot of the minutes to the effect that the said Mr. Hill never appeared. This year Bro. Greenwood was appointed J.W., while Bro. Young's services as W.M. received the usual recognition in the shape of a three guinea Past Master's jewel. In November it is noted that "application was made by Bro. Saml. Dart, many years since a member of this Lodge, to recommend his petition to the Lodge of Benevolence for Relief. The Petition having been read, and his statement heard, it was resolved to recommend the same, and it was signed in open Lodge accordingly." In January 1854 Bro. Earle was chosen W.M., while Bro. Sheard was re-elected Treasurer, a resolution being passed to the effect that "The thanks of the Lodge be given" to him "for the care and attention he has evinced in the discharge of his office." Certainly his statement showed a most satisfactory financial state of things, the net assets of the Lodge being set down as in excess of £25, and this was afterwards increased. The following curious entry occurs in the minutes of this meeting:—It is reported that "the furniture and jewels were examined with the inventory, which have been found correct, with the exception of one Deacon's Collar and Jewel, which the Tyler states he could not find after the last banquet, although strict search was made for it at the time, and also on the next day, and as both the Deacons' Collar and Jewels were used on that occasion, it is supposed that one of the brethren must have put it up with his apron by accident." This year Bro. Greenwood became S.W. Subsequently a resolution that "all complimentary votes proposed in the Lodge should in future be taken by ballot" was agreed to—a very nice resolution we think, and one which might be imitated in other Lodges. About this time, also, we note that a cash account is entered at foot of the minutes for the different meetings—not always, but frequently; a proof that great attention was being paid to the finances of the Lodge. In May 1854 Bros. Drysdale, Jones and Kincaid was appointed a Committee "for the purpose of completing the jewels and providing suitable furniture for the Lodge, and that the sum of Ten Pounds be placed at their disposal towards that purpose." Notice of motion was likewise given for raising the joining fee to Four Guineas as before, and this was carried at the next meeting in October, while in November it was unanimsly agreed that the Lodge should in futuro hold a meeting in December. On 9th January 1855, Bro. Chas. Greenwood was unanimsly elected W.M. for the year, and duly installed at the next meeting. The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of having a banquet at the end of every meeting was unfavourable, on the ground that the Lodge funds, even if the subscription were raised to £4 as before, would not justify the additional expense. At the installation meeting in February the Lodge Committee reported favourably as to the state of the funds, and also recommended that a Deacon's Collar and Jewel and a Treasurer's collar and Jewel, together with two dozen Masonic Glasses, be purchased. It was also proposed that in future the Tyler be held responsible for the safe custody of the Collars and Jewels. In March, in response to a letter from the Grand Secretary announcing the completion of the Asylum for Aged Freemasons at Croydon, and that all that was needed was a small sum to pay off the balance, £1 was voted out of the Lodge funds towards that object. In December the allowance to the Tyler was increased to ten shillings, but at the meeting in January 1856, so much of the minutes as related to this increase was rescinded. Bro. F. C. Jones was elected W.M. in succession to Bro. Greenwood, to whom, on his retirement from the chair, the customary compliment of a P.M.'s jewel, in recognition of

his able and zealous services, was voted unanimously. This year the Lodge treated itself to a set of new pedestals, at a cost of £13. At the meeting in November it is recorded that a letter had been received from the Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, announcing that the next Festival would be held on the 11th March following, and requesting to be furnished with the name of some brother as Steward, and Bro. J. J. Blake P.M. very kindly undertook to represent the Lodge on the occasion. Bro. Capper presided over the Lodge as Master in 1857, the usual P.M.'s jewel being voted to Bro. F. C. Jones his predecessor in the office. In April of this year the Treasurer reported the state of the Lodge finances, with a view to having all claims on them satisfied by the close of the current season, and he suggested that every member in arrear with his subscription should be requested to transmit the amount forthwith. These propositions were agreed to, and in good time, for at the date the last finance report was made the outstanding subscriptions were stated at £50 8s. Bro. Playford was W.M. in 1858, a P.M.'s jewel being voted to Bro. Capper on retiring from the chair, while the muster, including Visitors, on the occasion of Bro. Playford's installation was little short of thirty. The accounts for the past year showed a balance in hand of over £10. Bros. Manley and Gower volunteered to serve as Stewards, the former at the approaching Festival of the Girls' School, and the latter at that of the Boys', and then follows notice of a resolution, to be moved by Bro. Past Master Jones at the meeting in March, to the effect that the Lodge "subscribe to each of the Charities." The motion, however, was referred to a Committee to report and recommend such measures as might, consistently with the Lodge funds, be calculated to meet the case. This Committee in their report said that the Lodge funds were just sufficient to meet the expenditure, but they recommended that the December banquet be discontinued, and they reckoned that by other means the Lodge might make a saving of £25 annually, which would enable it to subscribe to all the Charities. The report was received, and it was agreed, on the motion of Brother Blake, seconded by the Worshipful Master, that a sum of Ten Guineas be subscribed to the Girls' School, and that "the further consideration of the question as to the other Charities be postponed for the present." In October it was proposed that all members whose subscription were in arrear for more than twelve months should be written to and "informed of the amount due, and to be further informed that if not paid at the next Lodge the 2nd Bye-Law would be enforced." Bro. W. L. Manley entered on his Mastership in February 1859, with a balance in the Treasurer's hands, and his predecessor, Bro. Playford, received the usual recognition on his retirement from the chair in the shape of a Past Master's jewel. Subsequently in the course of the same meeting Bro. Gower undertook to serve the office of Steward at the ensuing Festival of the Girls' School. In March Bro. Crawford, a former P.M. of the Lodge, was unanimously elected a re-joining member. In October of this year a letter from the Grand Secretary to the W. Master was read, in accordance with instructions, in open Lodge, the object of the communication being to caution the Lodge against receiving certain clandestine Masons who were said to have been initiated into Freemasonry at Smyrna, during the Russian War, by an officer in one of Her Majesty's regiments who had in his possession a Warrant formerly belonging to an Irish Lodge. As soon as he had initiated a certain number he formed them into three Lodges, and these constituted themselves into the Grand Lodge of "Turkey." Several of these persons, it seems, from Grand Secretary Clarke's letter, had applied to be admitted into Lodges holding under the Grand Lodge of England, as joining members, and in some cases the applications had been successful owing to the Lodges that affiliated them not having been cognisant of the irregular formation of the Smyrna Lodges. In order to prevent the occurrence of further mistakes of the same kind Grand Lodge, at a Special Meeting on the 23rd June 1859, resolved on issuing a caution to the above effect to the W. Masters of all regular Lodges against admitting as Visitors or joining members any of these irregularly made Masons. In November a second circular, of a somewhat similar kind, was read from Grand Secretary Clarke, but the tone was severer in its character. In this Bro. G. Secretary Clarke cautions the Lodge against allowing access to it by members of a Lodge calling itself "The Reformed Masonic Order of Memphis or Rite of the Grand Lodge of Philadelphia (*sic*) and holding its meetings at Stratford in Essex. The W. Master is further enjoined that he must caution the members of his Lodge "that they can hold no communication with irregular Lodges without incurring the penalty of expulsion from the Order, and"—as if that were not sufficient punishment—"the liability to be proceeded against under the Act 39 George III. for taking part in the meetings of illegal Societies." In order to enable the W. Master to judge better of the irregular character of these members of "The Reformed Lodge of the Order of Memphis," a copy of a certificate issued by it was enclosed. We are not surprised at the severity with which Grand Lodge condemned the conduct of these irregular Masons. If Masonry is to flourish, its rulers cannot be too strict in a matter of this kind, for it is these people who have done so much towards bringing ridicule on the Society.

In December 1859, Bro. Manley W.M., in response to an invitation from the Secretary of the Boys' School for a member of the Lodge to act as Steward at the next annual Festival, placed his services, in that capacity, at the disposal of the Lodge. Mention is also made of the "lamented Death of the Treasurer"—Bro. Past Master Sheard, who had held the office uninterruptedly from 1848, and been W.M. in 1844—and in consequence of the sad event "it was ordered that the Committee should be summoned at 3 o'clock on the day of the next Lodge meeting to audit his accounts and report thereon to the Lodge immediately afterwards." This report showed a balance of £5 14s 3d due to the Lodge, and in the course of the evening that sum was paid over to the Worshipful Master out of the deceased Treasurer's estate. As this happened to be the election meeting Bro. Laver was chosen W.M., Bro. Greenwood P.M. Treasurer—a

position he has held ever since—and Bro. Spoight (re-elected) Tyler. The usual Past Master's jewel was likewise voted to Bro. W. L. Manley for his services during the preceding year in the chair. It should be mentioned that in December 1859 a resolution was unanimously adopted that the Lodge should be moved from the George and Blue Boar, High Holborn, where it had been located since 1834, and a Committee had been appointed to inquire into and report upon a fitting place of accommodation for the future meetings of the Lodge. From the report they furnished it seems that the cost per head for dinners and extras amounted to nine shillings, port and sherry being charged for at the rate of five shillings and six shillings per bottle respectively. Indeed, taking the average attendance on banquet nights at sixteen, the cost for the four meetings appears to have been £48, and to meet this and the other expenses the subscriptions were only sufficient to keep the Lodge out of debt. Having considered the question in all its bearings, the Committee resolved unanimously that the subscription should be increased from three to four guineas per annum, the Visitor's fee being likewise increased from 12s to 15s, the Lodge to remove to Radley's Hotel, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and the increase to date from October, when the Lodge would have taken up its new quarters. Resolutions in accordance with this report were in due course submitted and adopted in March 1860, but on visiting Radley's Hotel, the Committee found the accommodation offered was unsatisfactory, and two emergency meetings were called. Ultimately it was arranged that the Lodge should move to the Albion, Aldersgate-street, and here accordingly we find it located in October 1860, and here they have remained ever since, doubtless well satisfied with the accommodation afforded them by the proprietors of that well-known hostelry.

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

*We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.*

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

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### THE SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

*To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.*

Mountain Villa, Hornsea,  
25th August 1880.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Under the above heading a leader appeared in your issue of Saturday last, reflecting upon me as the W.M. of the Alexandra Lodge, No. 1511, Hornsea, in the management of the Emergency Lodge held on the 10th January 1877. I must ask you to allow me to correct some of the statements made therein.

In the first place, you say, "Bro. H. E. Voigt and other brethren of Hull were the founders of the Lodge." This is not the case. Bro. Voigt was not a founder of the Lodge, but was one of the first members to join it, together with other brethren residing in Hornsea and Hull.

It is a fact that the Rev. E. L. H. Tew, the vicar of Hornsea, was proposed, balloted for, and elected at the regular meeting of the Lodge, on the 20th January 1875, but he never took up his membership, and the proposition fee was not paid at the time, although it was paid afterwards; but to state that this omission was a cause of offence to Bro. Voigt is certainly incorrect. It had never been the custom in the Lodge to collect the fee at the time a new member was proposed. Bro. Voigt was present, and acting as D.C. at the meeting held on the 20th January 1875, when the first ballot for Mr. Tew took place, and no objection was raised by him or any other brother to the non-payment of the proposition fee until after his second ballot, on the 10th January 1877, when the blackballing took place. As to the alleged slight to the Lodge in Mr. Tew not having taken up his membership, such a thing was never heard of until after the 10th January 1877.

Not being a lawyer I cannot explain why all the facts of the case were not gone into at the late trial, but I am informed that counsel relied upon the plea of privileged communication, hence it was not necessary to go into the merits. This being so, only a partial statement of the real facts was made, and I ask you, in justice to myself and the Alexandra Lodge, to hear the other side.

Before stating what I think has been omitted or misrepresented, I would premise that the defendant's pleadings in the action distinctly raised the obligation the plaintiff was under before going to law to apply to Grand Lodge. This he demurred to, and Mr. Justice Field (himself a Mason) felt the contention so strong that he adjourned the hearing of the demurrer to the next Term to enable a settlement to be come to. This, however, was rejected by the plaintiff Voigt, he pressed on the demurrer in the next Term, and was successful. He alone, therefore, is responsible for the matter having come before a court of law.

In the first year of the Lodge's existence (when a Hall Member was W.M.), it was customary to delay opening the Lodge until the arrival of the 6:30 train at Hornsea, but during my year of office as the W.M., this was not carried out, but the Lodge was opened at 6:30 precisely, according to summons.

Your statement that the brethren of the Alexandra Lodge are lax as to their ideas of the ballot is altogether untrue, and founded on a misconception of what took place.

No statement of how the brethren voted was made in the Lodge. After the Rev. W. Casson had been blackballed, it was suggested that

Mr. Tew's name should be withdrawn; his proposer, however, declined to accede to this course, and the result was the same as in Mr. Casson's case. I then saw there was a probability of some unpleasantness arising, and therefore at once closed the Lodge.

In the hat and cloak room adjoining, the plaintiff and his friends boasted of what they had done, and stated it was *the beginning of a new system*, and that it had been done because they were not satisfied at the result of the late election to the chair. They followed up this new system on the next opportunity, blackballing joining brethren, one of whom was a P.M. (twice) and P.P.G. Officer. Even in blackballing Messrs. Tew and Casson they stated that they had nothing against either of them.

You will see, therefore, that there was no make-believe secrecy in the ballot so far as the Lodge was concerned, but the betrayal was by the plaintiff and his friends, out of the Lodge.

You ask how I came to sanction the abstaining of any member present from voting. The universal custom in the Hull Lodges (in one or more of all of which the first members of the Alexandra had been made) is simply to let such brethren as choose vote. The ballot-box is not carried round, but is stationed behind the S.W.'s chair, where the brethren can vote without being seen.

On the night in question I pressed the brethren to vote, but certainly I had no idea that I could compel them to do so. It must appear, from what I have stated above, that I never sanctioned or connived at any inquiry as to how the votes were given, or allowed any one to state how he had voted; whatever was declared was outside the Lodge.

You say the plaintiff had no opportunity to express to the proposer or seconder of the gentlemen blackballed his dissent, because the Lodge was opened before the usual time. I have already stated it was not, and Mr. Voigt could have seen me during the seven days prior to the meeting, or the proposer and seconder of the candidates, and most of the other members in Hull; yet he never mentioned his objections to Mr. Tew to any one.

As to Bro. Carr summoning the meeting to exclude Bros. Voigt, Hockney, and Harrison, I can only say that it was the wish of the Lodge that the conduct of those brethren should be inquired into.

I have given, as far as I can, a fair statement of the facts of the case, and on those I am ready to submit my conduct and the action of the Lodge to the brethren generally.

Yours truly and fraternally,

BENJ. L. WELLS, P.M. 1511,  
P.G.S.B. N. and E. Yorks 1878.

[We have great pleasure in complying with Bro. Wells's request, and giving publicity to his very manly and straightforward letter. It presents certain points in the case in a clearer and more explicit light, but its general tendency will be to spread the blame over a wider space of ground. In all its phases, it is a most unsavoury subject, and affords evidence unmistakable that, for all its apparent harmony at first starting, there must have been some members selected who had been better kept outside the Lodge. It is clear that those who announced publicly in the ante-room that they had blackballed Messrs. Tew and Casson were in the wrong, and that the W.M. at the time is exonerated in such case from all blame for the disclosure of the ballot, assuming, of course, that Bro. Wells's version is the correct one. Then, Mr. Tew, who was elected in January 1875, and never dreamt of taking up his membership till January 1877, when the process of a ballot had to be gone over a second time, was undoubtedly guilty of a slight to the Lodge and to every individual member of it; and if Bro. Voigt, though he had voted in his favour in 1875, thought fit to oppose him in 1877, he was acting within his right in doing so. We are glad the revelation as to who voted for whom was not made in open Lodge, and we regret that Bro. Voigt, who is a Mason of some standing, and his companions should have made known that they had blackballed certain candidates. But was it calculated to mend matters when, on hearing this, Bro. Tudor Trevor seems to have gone further and resolved on asking for a Lodge of emergency for the purpose of excluding Bros. Voigt, &c., &c., and in the notice had the terms of his motion made as objectionable as possible. Then we should like to know how a Lodge that was consecrated in 1874, though it might have resolved on a policy, could possibly have "acquired a habit" in January of the following year. Even the two years which elapsed between Mr. Tew's first and second ballots are hardly a long enough interval for the acquisition of a habit. Another point has to be considered. It took Mr. Tew two years to make up his mind that he really wanted to be a Mason, but if he was so deliberate, why was an emergency meeting called, and brethren living at Hull put to the trouble of travelling about sixteen miles and the same distance back again, for the purpose of voting a second time for Mr. Tew? We cannot say that Bro. Voigt is as free from blame as he seemed to be on reading the early version of the circumstances, and we think he would have acted wisely had he followed the advice offered by Justice Field before the preliminary steps were taken. But his error and the mistaken resolution he adopted of

seeking his remedy in a court of law do not acquit his opponents of blame.

We are sorry we should have been called upon to offer remarks on a case connected with this Lodge, particulars of whose doings have frequently appeared in our columns, and which gave promise of so harmonious a career. We also accept the correction that Bro. Voigt was not a founder, though it seems from our report of the consecration, in the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, Vol. I. p 135, that he was on that occasion appointed and invested as D. of C.—Ed. F. C.]

### THE SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

Hornsea, East Yorks, 31st August 1880.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It was not my intention to reply to your article under the above heading in your issue of the 21st inst., as I hoped that the whole matter (unpleasant as it has been to all concerned in it) might now be buried, but I think it my duty to inform your correspondent, "SPONTE SUA," that Bros. Voigt, Hockney, and Harrison *did* appeal to the Provincial Grand Master of North and East Yorks from the resolution of the Alexandra Lodge, by which they were excluded; the Provincial Grand Master, however, *upheld the decision of the Lodge*.

Bros. Hockney and Harrison bowed to the Provincial Grand Master's authority, but Bro. Voigt proceeded with an action for libel.

Yours fraternally,

COOK LAKING,

Sec. Alexandra Lodge, No. 1511.

### A MASONIC TRIAL.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Pray do not imagine from the heading of this letter that I am about to re-open a discussion upon the miserable proceedings at the recent Leeds Assizes, which have already been—perhaps too much—commented upon. I wish, however, to direct attention:—1st. To the statement of counsel, as reported in the *Times*, that "the plaintiff was a naturalised Englishman, who was an active Freemason, belonging to no fewer than ten Lodges, and having, it was said, taken *thirty degrees in Masonry*." 2nd. To the article in the *Daily News*, reprinted in the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE of the 21st ult., which, referring to the plaintiff, says, "This gentleman, a naturalised subject of the Queen, is rightly described as a very active Mason. He has taken no less than *thirty Masonic degrees*, and if not yet a passed hodman he must be pretty near the top of the ladder." 3rd. To a letter from one of the defendants, published in the *Freemason* of last week, signed P.M. P.Z. P.E.C. 30°, &c."

From these extracts it would appear that both parties claim to have taken *thirty degrees* in English Freemasonry, and as such statements, if uncontradicted, may not only convey false impressions to non-Masons, but may also be misleading to many young members of the Craft, I venture to ask that you, as a recognised organ of the Order, will give them a most unqualified denial. "*Masonry consists of three degrees and no more*" (*vide* 'Book of Constitutions,' p 16). "*It is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry*" (*vide* 'Antient Charges').

Of course, in this free land of ours there is no law to prevent a few men, possessed of a dozen stage banners, some property swords, and a small collection of pinchbeck jewellery, from meeting in some out of the way room and dubbing themselves (say) "*The Illustrious Knights of the Mystic Square Circle*." Having elected from amongst their number an Illustriissimo Grandioso Sir Knight Commandatore of the Golden-Gates, and adopted a trumpery emblem—value one and ninepence, price to a novice two guineas—they may then fish for flats, offering their valuable decoration to those blessed with more money than brains, who may be induced to believe that the said Illustrious Knights are the *crème-de-la-crème* of the Antient Order of Freemasons, who, for a few pounds in cash (this is a *sine qua non*), and as a great personal distinction, will entrust them with the secrets and invest them with the ribbon and star of this select and eminently aristocratic order, in which at that particular moment *one* vacancy happens to exist. The bait being taken, a solemn couclave of investiture may be convened (and dinner ordered), the neophyte may be treated to a procession of six banner bearers round a small room, the Illustriissimo Grandioso may administer the oaths of secrecy and fidelity—the former that the candidate would be internally scalded to death by iced champagne, rather than divulge those grand secret watchwords, "Wheelaboutini, Turnaboutoni, Jumpjincrowjemima;" and the latter that he would submit to be trampled to death by butterflies if ever he should refuse to stand drinks round to the Sir Knights of the honourable body to which he now craved admittance. The oaths having been sealed on the holy poker, with a thwack over the head from a tin sword, and the strapping of a pair of brummagem gold spurs on to his heels, the novice may be directed to rise duly invested Illustrious Sir Knight of the Mystic Square Circle and member of the 360th degree. But to call such foolery a degree of Freemasonry would be a much grosser libel than the Hornsea Lodge Circular.

When the big navy was remonstrated with for allowing his little wife to thrash him, his laughing reply was, that it pleased her and did not hurt him, Freemasons may apply the same reasoning to spurious orders so long as their members do not publicly claim them

to be part of Freemasonry. But circumstances alter cases. When the Law Courts and our leading journals are made the medium for advertising the *thirty degree* pretensions of litigious disputants, it is surely time to repudiate all connection with counterfeit Masonry, and to as publicly declare, on the authority of our Constitutions, that "*Masonry consists of three degrees and no more.*"

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Fraternally yours,  
II.

### GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have read the letter of your correspondent, "A LONDON AND COLONIAL P.M.," with much interest, but I am afraid the inequality in the representation in Grand Lodge of country and foreign Lodges on the one hand, and London Lodges on the other, is irremediable, except by the adoption of a course which, I believe, has been more than once suggested, but for which no sufficient reason, I think, can be shown. I mean the division of the Metropolis into a number of districts, each with a separate organisation, such as is possessed by our Provinces and Districts abroad. But what reason can fairly be assigned for such division? The Lodges in the London district have many advantages which are not shared by those in the country. They can attend Grand Lodge with the smallest amount of inconvenience. They are at hand to vote on important questions. Many argue that they have too great a voice in the government of our Institutions. The Red-apron Lodges all hail from London, and though, as I have heard Bro. Frederick Binckes say more than once, a Grand Steward is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring, it is a much coveted office, and in the absence of any higher representative of Grand Lodge, he is competent to return thanks for the Grand Officers Past and Present. Again, Metropolitan members form the bulk of the Board of General Purposes and the Colonial Board, while in the Lodge of Benevolence their presence, as compared with that of country brethren, is overwhelming. If, then, the Metropolis has not the same number of representatives on the dais, it certainly enjoys some counterbalancing advantages such as those I have enumerated.

In the country or abroad a Provincial or District organisation is desirable, if not absolutely necessary. It were too much to expect our Grand Master and his Officers to run all over the country, and therefore he issues his patents to certain brethren, each of whom acts as his representative in a particular Province or District, and confers local honour on deserving brethren in that Province or District, just as the G.M. confers honour on deserving members of the whole Craft. It does seem absurd that a Province with only four or five Lodges should have as many P.G. Officers as one that can boast of forty or fifty. But the same absurdity will be noticeable in a small Lodge where every member is an Installed Master or Officer. It strikes me on the whole that London has no great cause to grumble. There may not be so many of them entitled to wear the purple, but their influence in the inner life of Freemasonry far exceeds that of the country and abroad, unless a means were found for bringing together the representatives of all the Lodges in the two latter, and that is never likely to happen. In fine, it seems to me to be the better policy to leave things as they are.

Fraternally yours,

A PROVINCIAL.

### APPARENT INEQUALITY OF MASONIC PUNISHMENTS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I see from the agenda paper for the Quarterly Communication of United Grand Lodge, on the 1st of September, that the Board of General Purposes report that the Angel Lodge, No. 51, of Colchester, has been fined two guineas for having passed a brother to the second degree after an interval of twenty-seven days from his initiation, or within the period prescribed by the Constitutions, an order to the effect that the brother be re-obligated in that degree of necessity accompanying the fine. Lodge Unanimity, No. 113, Preston, has also been subjected to a fine of equal amount for having, in 1875, initiated a brother for less than the regular fee, and for having likewise omitted to return his name for registration. Now, it seems to me either that in the former case the punishment is excessive, or else that in the latter it is most inadequate. Both these Lodges, and especially No. 51, which was warranted in 1875, are, to use a familiar expression, "old enough to know better" than to violate the law, and the older a Lodge the stricter should it be in its attention to even the minutest details of its conduct. It is quite right that, in order to secure uniformity, a minimum interval of time should be fixed for advancing a brother from an inferior to a higher degree, but in this case, though the strict letter of the law was undoubtedly broken, its spirit was as undoubtedly observed. It is easy to see how so trifling an error might have been committed. The Lodge may have thought that a particular month had thirty-one days, whereas it was blessed with only thirty, or, owing to some public holiday falling on the regular day of meeting, the W.M. may have directed an adjournment till the day before instead of the day after. At all events, whatever may have been the cause of the slip, no one can charge the Lodge with having been guilty of *indecent haste* in passing this brother from the first to the second degree. Nor, I think, will any one be bold enough to suggest that the brother was less fit for such advancement at the end of twenty-seven than of twenty-eight days. It will require that

the wisdom of Solomon should be added to that of the Board of General Purposes to make any one outside the charmed circle of the latter believe that the slightest amount of harm could possibly have resulted from so trivial a shortcoming. Limits, of course, are made in order to be observed, not broken, but in this case the re-obligation, with the mildest of admonitions would have sufficed, unless, indeed, the Lodge has been guilty of frequent irregularities in the past, when a fine would be comprehensible. In the second case, the offence committed is far more serious. A minimum fee of three guineas is fixed for initiating a candidate into Freemasonry, and one need not go very far for a reason for this. It is obvious, too, that Masonry would be a very different kind of a body from what it is, if it were left to the option of private Lodges to register their members or not in Grand Lodge. No one, therefore, can assert that a Lodge which has been found guilty of these two irregularities has been too seriously punished by a fine of two guineas. But where is the equality between this double offence of Lodge No. 113 and the mild slip committed by Lodge No. 51—that the same amount of fine should be inflicted in both cases?—unless, as I have just said, the latter has been frequently unmindful of its duties. I trust that if you find space for the insertion of this letter in your next issue, there will be found elsewhere in your columns some explanation of this apparent inequality of punishment.

Grant me room for a few more lines, in order to call the attention of your readers to these two offences and the punishments by which they have been respectively followed, and the very serious offence of which the Alexandra Lodge, No. 1511, or a considerable portion of its members, has been guilty, as shown in the trial to which you referred in your article on the "Sacredness of the Ballot." May I ask through the medium of your columns, if the Board of General Purposes, while fining Lodges Nos. 51 and 113 two guineas a piece for the offences proved against them, intends allowing No. 1511, of Hornsea, to go unscathed for the very serious crime of disclosing a ballot? If the observance of our Constitutions is to be anything else than a farce and a make-believe, and if the fines inflicted in the cases reported by the Board of General Purposes are deserved, what punishment should overtake the Alexandra Lodge for its utterly un-Masonic conduct as proved before Mr. Justice Bowen?

Fraternally yours,

FIAT JUSTITIA.

London, 28th August 1880.

### AMERICAN FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am not more anxious than Bro. Hughan to prolong a controversy which, as far as I am concerned, has been strictly defensive of the views you stated on the subject of Freemasonry in the United States in your earliest issues and on which, it seems to me, any well informed Brother is able to formulate an opinion of his own. I will only ask you, therefore, to accord me a little space for a few final remarks on the question. I promise I will do my best to steer clear of anything of a particularly controversial character.

1. I think you may fairly be said to have established your case as regards the general aspect of American Masonry. Bro. Hughan says, "The article, . . . , did not select any of the many Grand Lodges for rebuke, nor were any excepted from the friendly criticism." Herein is the merit of your article, which, by the way, has lately been corroborated from American sources. It would have been unkind had you selected any Grand Lodges for rebuke, it would have been invidious had you excepted any from the friendly criticism. It is merely a matter of opinion, but I think the only way of dealing with the subject was to write without either selection or exception, especially as Bro. Hughan's own specification of four out of some forty-eight Grand Lodges proves the truth both of his defence of the particular four Lodges and your general assertion as regards the whole forty-eight. He would have had a far stronger case had he been able to point to twenty or even ten out of the whole number.

2 and 3. It is Bro. Hughan's misfortune, not his fault, that he has not seen what has attracted your attention in corroboration of your views, and your recent extract from the *Masonic Advocate* confirms the views laid down by the veteran Moore in his *Masonic Messenger*. I am not surprised at the long interval that has elapsed between your article and the reply. The truth is not always palatable even among men who are presumed to be so high-minded as Freemasons.

4. I must thank Bro. Hughan for his complimentary expressions to myself, and I am pleased beyond measure that he so earnestly abjures all connection, on the part of Freemasonry, with relief associations or benefit societies. Coming from so authoritative a source this abjuration will be of especial value among our American brethren, who have many warm friends in this country, but none who take so deep an interest in their doings as Bro. Hughan. If American Masons in sundry jurisdictions see no other way of securing themselves against the unfortunate contingencies of a rainy day than by starting one of these Societies, I, for one, say let them do so, but they must not call this True Masonry. Moreover, if they make up their minds to ruthlessly cut down all mileage and similar expenses, they will have ample funds available for the relief of necessitous brethren without setting up a Relief Society. I have already said that no one believes the American Mason is less open-handed or liberal-minded than his fellow-countrymen who are not Masons. I am sure that Bro. Hughan's statement about the kindly aid afforded to distressed English brethren by American Lodges is strictly accurate. When Admiral Hope unsuccessfully attacked the Taku forts during the last Chinese War, the American Commodore on the station sent out his boats to rescue our wounded fellow-countrymen from drowning. "Blood," he said, "was thicker than water," and not

only Englishmen but English Masons remember this timely help. But, for all this our United States brethren stand in need of an occasional reminder that Masonry means something else than a Relief Association.

5. I shall follow Bro. Hughan's advice and add nothing further to my previous remarks. I have not intentionally written a single word that, in my humble opinion, is calculated to wound the feelings of any American brother. All I have striven to do has been to place on record my support of your views on the character of American Freemasonry. And as Bro. Moore and the *Masonic Advocate* seem inclined to support your case, I may justly claim to be in the company of so excellent a representative journalist and journal of the United States.

I remain, yours fraternally,

BRITON.

## UNITED GRAND LODGE.

THE Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge of England was held on Wednesday, at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., presided, in the place of the Most Worshipful Grand Master; General Brownrigg performed the duties of Deputy Grand Master, and Bro. Montague Guest, Provincial Grand Master for Dorset, acted as Past Grand Master. The Earl of Onslow, Senior Grand Warden, occupied the S.G.W.'s chair, and Major-General the Hon. Somerset J. G. Calthorpe P.G.J.W., acted as G.J.W. There was a large muster of past and present Grand Officers, and a good attendance of other brethren, for the autumn season. The brethren confirmed the recommendations of the Lodge of Benevolence to grant £50 to the widow of a brother of No. 903, £100 to a brother of No. 249, £50 to the widow of a brother of No. 53, £150 to a brother of No. 276, £50 to a brother of No. 10, £100 to a brother of No. 7, £50 to the widow of a brother of No. 288, £50 to the widow of a brother of No. 787, and £50 to a brother of No. 322. The brethren then adopted the Report of the Board of General Purposes, whereby a fine of two guineas was inflicted on Lodge No. 51 for having passed a brother to the second degree in twenty-seven days from his initiation, and a fine of two guineas on Lodge No. 113 for having, as far back as 1875, initiated a brother for less than the regulated fee, and omitting to return his name for registration. The annual report of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was received, and Bro. McIntyre, Q.C., Grand Registrar, brought forward the appeal of Bro. Alexander Dimant, of the New Zealand Pacific Lodge, No. 517, Wellington, New Zealand, against a sentence of suspension passed on him by the District Grand Master of Wellington, North Island, New Zealand, for breach of the Constitutions, in publishing the proceedings of the District Grand Lodge without authority. The circumstances connected with the case were long and intricate, but shortly summed up they were to the effect that a brother was proceeded against by his Lodge, one of the Bye-Laws of which were that if a brother was brought before a Committee of his Lodge two Master Masons of the Lodge should be assigned to assist him in his defence. Bro. Dimant took the side of this Brother, and he raised the objection that the two Master Masons had not been assigned. He then gave notice of appeal to the District Grand Master in District Grand Lodge, after some correspondence with the Grand Secretary, alleging that he would not appeal to the Board of General Purposes of the District because the brethren on that Board were, by a majority, against him. When the District Grand Lodge met the District Grand Master was not present, neither was the Deputy District Grand Master; but the Deputy District Grand Master appointed another Brother to take the chair, and unfortunately this was the brother who had been connected in an accommodation bill transaction out of which the enquiry arose with the brother whose part Bro. Dimant had taken. Bro. Dimant complained in District Grand Lodge, that the evidence against the brother had been allowed on the enquiry, but not the evidence in his favour, but he was overruled by the brother who was presiding in District Grand Lodge, and afterwards he published a lithographed sheet purporting to be a report of the proceedings in the District Grand Lodge, but which in fact was not correct. Then the president and nine other brethren wrote to the District Board of General Purposes requesting that Bro. Dimant might be suspended. Bro. Dimant was summoned once to appear, but failed to do so, and therefore he was suspended. Bro. McIntyre advised Grand Lodge that the proceedings in the suspension were too hasty, that the Board should have adjourned, and given Bro. Dimant a further opportunity of explaining his conduct. No doubt there was sufficient ground for his suspension or even expulsion, but it was a rule that no one was to be condemned without being heard in his defence, and Bro. Dimant admitted in his appeal that when he wrote and published his report he was smarting under a sense of a supposed wrong. Even though Grand Lodge now took off his suspension, he could still be summoned to appear before the Board of General Purposes, and on his appearing he suspended; but he (Bro. McIntyre) hoped that he would make his submission and express his regret and contrition for the infraction of the law, and he also trusted that the Board would temper justice with mercy, and, seeing that he had already been suspended for some time, would not further suspend him, if he made his submission. The advice of Grand Registrar was adopted, and Grand Lodge allowed the appeal of Bro. Dimant. Grand Lodge was then formally closed.

The installation meeting of the Prince Leopold Lodge, No. 1445, was held on Thursday; Bro. T. E. Goddard is the new W.M. A full report shall appear in our next.

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SKETCHES

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### LIST OF PORTRAITS.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>NESTOR</b><br>(Bro. W. Hyde Pullen, 33 deg., Past G.S.B., Past Dep. P.G.M. Hants, Assistant Secretary Sup. Council A. and A. Rite.)  | <b>AN INSTALLING MASTER</b><br>(Bro. W. Biggs, Past Prov. G.S.W. Wiles, and Past Prov. G. Sec. Berks and Bucks.)   |
| <b>THE STATESMAN</b><br>(The Right Hon. Earl of Carnarvon, 33 deg., Pro Grand Master, Pro Grand Z., Past G.M.M.M., and Past M.P.S.G. Commander A. and A. Rite.)               | <b>A VETERAN</b><br>(Bro. W. Kelly, Past Prov. G.M. and Prov. G. Sup. Leicestershire and Rutland, Prov. G.M.M.M. Leicestershire.)  |
| <b>THE TREASURER</b><br>(Bro. F. Adlard, P.M. and Treasurer Royal York Lodge of Perseverance, No. 7.)   | <b>A GRAND STEWARD</b><br>(Bro. John Wordsworth, 30 deg., Past G. Steward, Past Prov. G.J.W. W. Yorkshire, and Prov. G.M.M.M. W. Yorkshire.)   |
| <b>THE DEPUTY</b><br>(The Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, 33 deg., Deputy G. Master, Grand H., G.M.M.M., Great Prior of the Temple, and M.P. Sov. G. Commander A. and A. Rite.) | <b>VIR VERITAS</b><br>(Bro. G. Ward Verry, P.M. and Past Prov. Grand. Soj. [Arch] Herts.)  |
| <b>A PROVINCIAL MAGNATE</b><br>(Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., Prov. G.M. and G. Sup. Hants and Isle of Wight, Past G.M.M.M. and Prov. G. Prior of the Temple, for Hants.)        | <b>ACHILLES</b><br>(Bro. E. J. Morris, Past G.J.D., and Past Dep. Prov. G.M. of Eastern Division of South Wales.)  |
| <b>TIME-HONOURED LANCASTER</b><br>(Bro. J. Lancaster Hine, P. Prov. G.S. Warden East Lancashire.)   | <b>A DEVON CRAFTSMAN</b><br>(Bro. J. E. Curtis, 30 deg., Past Prov. G.S. Warden Devon.)  |
| <b>THE SCHOLAR</b><br>(Bro. John Newton, F.R.A.S., P.M., P.Z., Author of Works on Navigation.)  | <b>SIR RHADAMANTH</b><br>(Bro. J. M. Pulteney Montagu, J.P., D.L., 33 deg., G. J. Deacon, Past Dep. Prov. G.M. and Prov. G. Sup. Dorsetshire, and G. Chancellor Supreme Council A. and A. Rite.)           |
| <b>OUR NOBLE CRITIC</b><br>(The Right Hon. Lord Leigh, 30 deg., Prov. G.M. and G. Sup. Warwickshire, Past G.M.M.M.)   | <b>HIPPOCRATES</b><br>(Bro. J. Pearson Bell, M.D., Past G. Deacon, Dep. Prov. G.M. and Prov. G. Sup. N. and E. Yorkshire.)   |
| <b>OUR PERIPATETIC BROTHER</b><br>(Bro. C. Fitz Gerald Matier, 30 deg., G. Steward Scotland, and Past G.S. Warden Greece.)  | <b>A CESTRIAN CHIEF</b><br>(The Right Hon. Lord de Tabley Past G.S.W., Prov. G.M. Cheshire, Grand J., and Prov. G. Sup. Cheshire.)   |
| <b>A BOLTON LUMINARY</b><br>(Bro. G. Parker Brockbank, 31 deg., Past Prov. G.S.D., and P. Prov. G. Treas. [Arch] E. Lancashire.)  | <b>A HARBINGER OF PEACE</b><br>(Bro. Charles Lacey, P.M., Past Prov. G.J.D. Herts.)  |
| <b>A WARDEN OF THE FENS</b><br>(The late Bro. John Sutcliffe, Past Prov. G.S. Warden, and Prov. G.M.M.M. Lincolnshire.)   | <b>THE LORD OF UNDERLEY</b><br>(The Earl of Deceive, M.P., Prov. G.M., Prov. G. Sup., and Prov. G.M.M.M. Cumberland and Westmoreland, and Past G. Sov. of the Order of Rome and Red Cross of Constantine.) |
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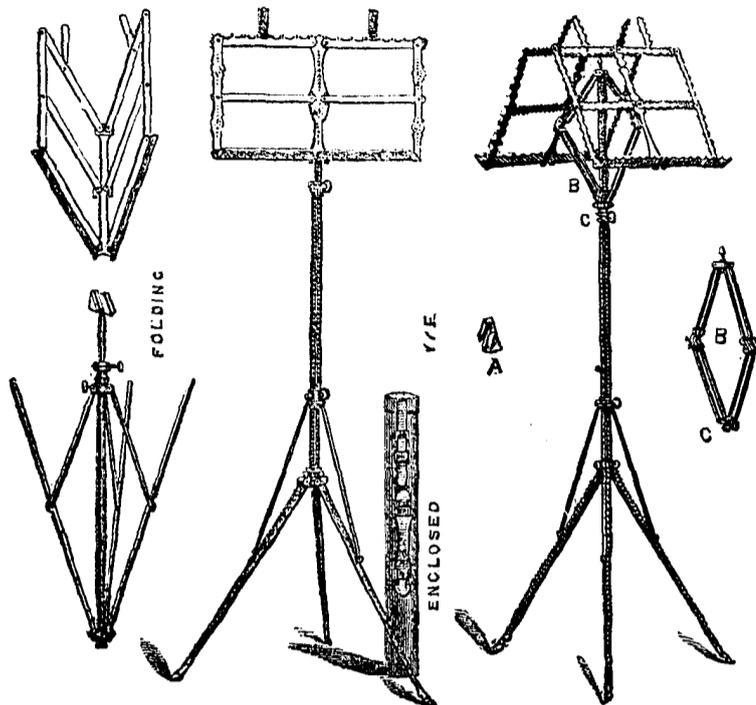
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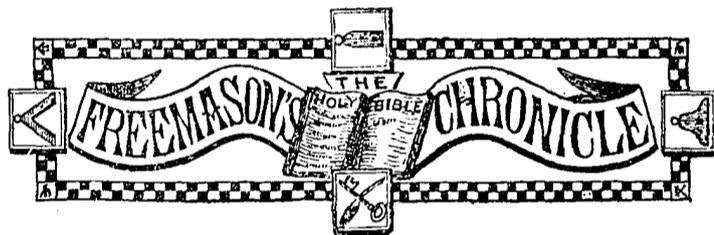
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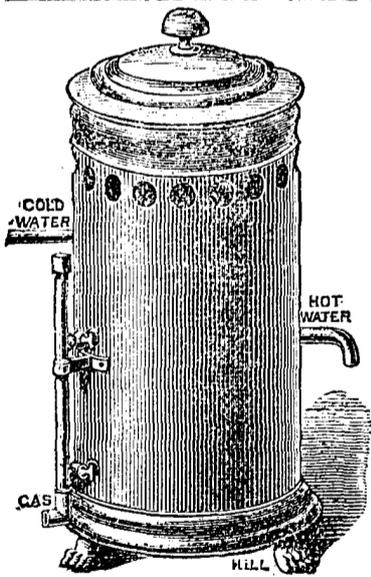
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**PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF GLASGOW.**

**ON** Tuesday, 24th August, Bro. William Pearce was formally installed Provincial Grand Master of the City of Glasgow Province of Freemasons. The installation ceremonial took place in the hall of Prince's Lodge, in the Queen's Rooms, and was performed by Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart., M.W. G.M.M. of Scotland, assisted by a deputation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

At the conclusion of the installation ceremony, the members of the Grand Lodge and a number of other brethren were entertained to a banquet by Brother Wm. Pearce, who occupied the chair, and was supported by Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart, M.W. G.M.M. of Scotland, Colonel Montgomery Neilson Past P.G.M. of Glasgow, Mr. Charles Dalrymple, M.P., Prov. P.G.M. of Argyll and the Isles, Mr. R. W. Cochran-Patriek, M.P., Prov. G.M. of Ayrshire, Mr. R. F. Shaw-Stewart, and Mr. Hector McLeon P.G.M. Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, Mr. F. A. Barrow, Mr. D. Murray Lyon, Mr. James Caldwell, Mr. John Baird. The deputation from the Grand Lodge was composed as follows:—James Caldwell Acting Senior Grand Warden, F. A. Barrow Past Senior Grand Warden, R. F. Shaw-Stewart Junior Grand Warden, D. Murray Lyon Grand Secretary, David Kinneair Grand Cashier, Rev. T. M. Wannop Grand Chaplain, John Crombie Acting Senior Grand Deacon, John Scott Junior Grand Deacon, Robert Morrison Acting Grand Architect, F. L. Law Grand Jeweller, Thomas Halket Grand Bible-Bearer, Dr. Byrne Acting Grand Director of Ceremonies, George Fisher representative of Florida Acting Grand Sword-Bearer, C. W. Maxwell Muller Grand Director of Music, R. McDonald Acting Grand Marshal, J. Crichton Vice-President, and the following Grand Stewards:—John Fleming, William Edwards, A. D. Cairns, E. M. Soltentin, and W. M. Bryce Grand Tyler. Robert Nisbet representative of Utah P.M. No. 340, W. J. C. Abbott Proxy Master No. 86, John S. Matheson Past Master No. 5, H. M. Houston Shaw-Stewart.

After an excellent dinner had been served by Brother John Forrester, Gordon Street, the Chairman intimated that letters of apology had been received from Mr. A. Orr Ewing, M.P., Sheriff Clark, Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Bart., Major-General Johnstone, Mr. Robert Wyllie, Mr. Wm. McLean, Mr. A. Smollett, Mr. W. J. Easton, Sir

James Bain, the Earl of Haddington, and the Earl of Kintore.

The Chairman, after proposing the toast of "The Queen," which was warmly received, gave "The Health of the Prince of Wales." He said the Prince of Wales not only took a great interest in the welfare of the industries of the country, but he took a great interest in Masonry.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, M.P.—The toast which I have the honour now to propose for this company is one which is always received with the utmost cordiality. We all know how much our security and prosperity depend upon our gallant defenders. On the present occasion there is another reason why we should drink the toast with even a greater amount of cordiality than is commonly done—that is, because we have in the army, in the navy, and in the reserve forces not only a large number of those who are united to us by the ordinary ties of community, but by the closer ties of Craftship. The army and navy of Great Britain have in the hour of victory behaved with moderation, and in the hour of disaster, when disaster has unfortunately come, they have behaved with honour. What they have done in the past we hope and confidently believe they will do in the future. Though the reserve forces of this country have not had an opportunity of engaging in active conflict with an enemy, yet should that hour ever unfortunately come they will do their duty and follow the example of the other branches of our defences.

Colonel Stewart replied.

The Chairman—The next toast I have to propose is that of the "Grand Lodge of Scotland." (Addressing Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart)—Most Worshipful Grand Master, to you we Masons in Scotland feel that we are greatly indebted. You have done a great deal, perhaps more than any man of our time, to elevate Scottish Masonry to the position it holds at the present time. I personally have to thank you and the office-bearers of the Grand Lodge of Scotland for coming here to-day to my installation, and the Masons of the Province of Glasgow have also to thank you for your attendance. We duly appreciate the honour conferred on us, and we hope to show in return that we, Masons of Scotland, will always be true to the Grand Lodge, and that we will always support it, because we are sure that under the present guidance what it does will be right. We will do our best to support you in maintaining the position to which you have attained.

Sir Michael R. Shaw-Stewart, who on rising to respond was received with loud cheering, said—I have often had occasion to return thanks for the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and for my name being coupled with that toast. I certainly can truly say that I never heard it more heartily received than by the company here assembled. I must say that I was not quite prepared for the hearty cheers you gave, not that I doubted the kindness of the feelings of the Masons of Glasgow towards the Grand Lodge, and, allow me to say, towards myself. But we have been indulged with very peculiar weather in the West of Scotland for some days past. This afternoon, when I was waiting in what I suppose is called a room, but which I should say was a passage—I really began to wonder how we should get through the evening. The weather has been so extremely hot, but whether it is from the excellence of the entertainment we have received this evening, or from whatever cause, we have been all wonderfully resuscitated. I very heartily thank you for the kind and pleasant manner in which you have proposed the health of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge has certainly come through some queer times, but it has weathered the storm, and I am happy to think is now in deep and smooth water. We have all our rigging taut and correct, we have good officers—and a right good crew, and have no fear for the future. I would even back the Grand Lodge against the Livadia. Having allowed that slip inadvertently, I am reminded that I have a double duty to perform, not only to thank you for the way in which you responded to the last toast, but to propose "The Health of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow," coupled with the name of the Right Worshipful Grand Master, our excellent friend Brother Pearce. I had the privilege of congratulating him in your Provincial Grand Lodge this forenoon upon his election. I congratulate the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow upon his appointment. Bro. Pearce is well known in Glasgow and its neighbourhood. We know with what energy and enterprise, with what industry and great ability he has conducted for several years one of the most important ship building firms of this country. And we as Masons know that he has paid great attention and devoted himself to the interests of the Craft. He has taken many high degrees in Masonry, and always on those occasions made a good appearance, and has shown that he possesses the qualities necessary to constitute a good, true, and accomplished Mason. It is, therefore, a great pleasure to me, and to every member of the Grand Lodge, to be present at the installation of Brother Pearce to this high position. I venture to tell him that he will have no easy post to fill, inasmuch as there are many Lodges, and some strong Lodges, in his province; but I am certain that Brother Pearce will conduct himself as Provincial Grand Master in such a manner that he will retain your feelings of respect towards him. I do not wish to give him or you a lecture on Freemasonry. He knows how to acquire the duties of this important office, and I know that the members of all the Lodges in his province will do their best to support him and his officers in their work for the furtherance of the good of Freemasonry in this very large and important province of Glasgow.

The toast was drunk amidst loud cheers.

The Chairman, replied—As I have only been admitted a brother of the Provincial Grand Lodge a few hours ago, I feel somewhat out of place in taking upon myself to thank the brethren for drinking the toast so cordially as they have done. At the same time, I have been honoured with this post. I have undertaken this afternoon to carry out the Most Worshipful Grand Master's duties with regards to Masonry in the province of Glasgow. I cannot do it by myself, and the officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge must assist me in doing it. We all know the great importance of this province of Glasgow. When I tell you that it embodies one-fifth of the Masons of Scotland you will understand the duties that I, together with the officers of the Grand Lodge, have undertaken. It will be no easy matter to visit

some thirty Lodges within three months, to make oneself acquainted with the work of these Lodges, to see that nothing but true Masonry is worked in them, and that there is good feeling and good fellowship existing. After all, it is through true fellowship we get the kindly feelings that Masonry generates amongst us. I understand from our secretary that there are 10,000 Masons in Scotland, and you can realise what 10,000 men can accomplish going hand in hand together.

Bro. J. Dalrymple Duncan, in proposing the toast of "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire," said that the Lodge was notable in respect of its vast size, being composed of over forty Lodges, scattered over a wide area. It was also noticeable in respect that many of its Lodges were inseparably connected with perhaps the most celebrated man that ever wore the lambskin apron—the great national poet, Robert Burns. At the head of its roll stood the mother Lodge of Scotland—Mother Kilwinning, which had its origin in the mists of remote antiquity, which had a world-wide reputation, and which had formed the subject of interesting disquisition on the part of the learned men of many other countries besides Scotland. The offices of Master of Kilwinning Lodge and of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire were invariably filled by the same person. Among the many distinguished men who had filled the joint offices, he was sure none would occupy a more distinguished position on its roll than the present Worshipful Master—Bro. Cochran-Patrick. He was a noticeable Mason in Scotland, and he was foremost amongst the Scotch archaeologists of the present day. He (Bro. Duncan) was certain that whatever shade of politics they professed, they entertained a feeling of satisfaction at the result of the recent election in North Ayrshire.

The toast having been duly honoured,

Bro. Cochran-Patrick, in replying, said—On behalf of the Mother Lodge of Scotland and of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire I have to return you my very warm thanks for the cordial way in which this toast has been proposed and received. The event of to-day has given very complete satisfaction to all the brethren of the West of Scotland. We are all very much interested in the prosperity of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow, which represents the most flourishing commercial community in the North of Britain, if not one of the most flourishing communities in the whole British Empire. We are all very glad to think that you have this day placed at your head a brother so well qualified in himself, and so intimately connected with one of the greatest commercial industries which have contributed to make this great city what it is. I say we all rejoice to think that you have put a brother so distinguished in those respects at the head of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow. In the second place, we are glad to think that this auspicious event has been the cause of bringing amongst us to-day the representatives of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and especially the Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of Scotland, who has done so much and so well for the Scottish Craft. I venture in all humility to think that if the Grand Lodge in its wisdom should think fit to come amongst the Provincial Grand Lodges of Scotland in every part of the country nothing would have a better effect in cementing that close relationship, that sympathy and that harmony, which it is so necessary to preserve in the Craft at the present time.

Bro. Colonel Neilson proposed the toast of "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Renfrewshire." Having alluded to the kindly feelings which have always subsisted between the Lodges of Glasgow and those of Renfrewshire, he said that this feeling was greatly due to the fact that the Masons of the Province of Renfrew had been found true and faithful Freemasons. At any time when the honour of the Craft was threatened, or when any interference with the rights of Freemasons was made, the Provinces of Renfrewshire and Glasgow joined hand in hand to defy the enemy.

Bro. H. M. Shaw-Stewart responded. He regretted very much that the Provincial Grand Master for Renfrewshire East was not present that day, because it would have devolved upon him to return thanks for both provinces. As the representative of a comparatively small Lodge, he wished to express his sense of the honour he felt at having been present at the installation of the Grand Master of such an important and large province as that of Glasgow. He wished also to express his gratitude to the Provincial Grand Master for the hospitality he had shown. He wished him prosperity and every possible success in the new office which he would so worthily fill.

Bro. George Buchanan proposed "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Lanarkshire," for which Bro. Hector F. McLean replied.

Brother F. A. Barrow proposed "The Provincial Grand Lodges of Dumbartonshire and Argyll and the Isles." He regretted the absence of Brother Smollett, the Provincial Grand Master of Dumbartonshire. He had some good working Lodges in his province, and of late years they had been doing their work wonderfully. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Argyll and the Isles was, he might say, the Benjamin Lodge of Scotland. From the reports which had from time to time come before the Grand Lodge, he knew that the Provincial Grand Master of Argyll and the Isles had not been wanting in his duty. He had a very wide and extensive province to travel over, both by sea and land, and he found that he had a highly efficient working Grand Lodge. He had some most excellent office-bearers, and he had himself personally devoted a great amount of time to aid the working of the Lodge and to promote the interests of Freemasonry. Brother Charles Dalrymple, M.P., who was received with loud cheers, said he joined in the expression of regret that the Provincial Grand Master of Dumbartonshire was not present. He was a friend of his own, he was an honourable gentleman, and there was not one who had done better in his day for Freemasonry. Bro. Barrow had spoken of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Argyll and the Isles as a Benjamin Lodge. All knew what he meant by that. He (Bro. Dalrymple) was somewhat inclined to demur to the title because the Provincial Grand Lodge of Argyll and the Isles was only a Benjamin Lodge in its present shape. It was an old Lodge, which was revived in recent years, and he thought it was of the same standing, as some which were generally supposed to be older Lodges. It had been revived recently, after having been dormant for some time, and he was glad to think that there were some flourishing Lodges in

the scattered province. It was not out of place in a Masonic gathering and it certainly was not out of place in the city of Glasgow, for him to tell them that he had to lament the death of his Deputy Master in the person of one who was well known in this great city and justly esteemed, he meant the late Bro. A. B. Stewart. He could never forget while life lasted Bro. Stewart's extreme liberality, his great cordiality and heartiness on behalf of any cause he took in hand, and the general kindness and good fellowship which characterised him on every occasion. Bro. Stewart was a young Mason, but he was an excellent friend to the Craft, and he could recall the gratification which was excited in the province when Bro. Stewart accepted the office of Deputy Master. He begged to thank them very heartily for coupling his name with the toast, and he joined those who preceded him in congratulating their host on the position he had attained that evening—a position in which he wished him all happiness.

Other toasts were afterwards given and responded to.

During the evening Brothers J. G. Sharp and Potts sang several songs.—*Glasgow News.*

## INSTALLATION AT KELSO.

AN interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday, 1st inst., at Kelso in the installation of the Earl of Haddington as Provincial Grand Master of the newly-formed Provincial Grand Lodge of Berwickshire and Roxburghshire. The installation, which took place in the Lodge room of "Kelso" (No. 58), was performed by the Earl of Kintore, Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, who had been specially appointed for the duty by Grand Lodge; it was taken part in by upwards of a hundred of the brethren from different parts of the country. The deputation from Grand Lodge which accompanied the installing Master comprised Bros. D. Murray Lyon Grand Secretary, Rev. T. N. Wannop Grand Chaplain, David Kinnear Grand Cashier, William Hay Grand Architect, F. L. Law Grand Jeweller, John Learmonth Proxy Senior Warden No. 185, James Crichton Vice-President of the Board of Grand Stewards, Alexander Hay Proxy Provincial Grand Master of Jamaica, William M'Lean Proxy District Grand Master of Montreal, Alexander Henry Grand Steward, William Niven Past Master No. 97, F. W. Roberts R.W.M. No. 392, W. M. Bryce Grand Tyler, John Davidson Pr. M. No. 467, John Wilson R.W.M. No. 8, E. M. Sellington R.W.M. No. 36. There was a large attendance of the brethren of the province. The Provincial Grand Lodge having been opened by Bro. James Crichton R.W.M. No. 1 Edinburgh (the Acting Wardens being Brothers William Hay, Past Senior Grand Deacon, and William M'Lean, Master of Lodge St John, Glasgow), the deputation from Grand Lodge was received in due form, and the Earl of Kintore assumed the chair. The commission of the Grand Lodge in favour of the Provincial Grand Master elect having been read, the acting Grand Master desired the Provincial Grand Master elect (the Earl of Haddington) to advance to the throne, when the ceremony of installation was proceeded with. The charges were read by Grand Secretary, to which his Lordship signified his assent, and the Grand Master proceeded according to the usual forms, and administered the oath *de fidei*, concluding by investing the new Provincial Grand Master with the insignia of his high office. The acting Grand Master then briefly addressed the Provincial Grand Master and the brethren, expressing the pleasure he had experienced in being requested to come to this part of Scotland for the first time to take part in the interesting proceedings of the day. He congratulated the brethren of the Province upon having got a Master after their own heart, and one who would conscientiously, faithfully, and zealously perform the duties of the office to which he had been appointed, and which he would at no time look upon as a sinecure. The noble Lord alluded to the great progress that had been made in Masonry in the district, and congratulated Lord Haddington on having acceded to the request that he should rule over what he believed would soon be a very prosperous Province. The Provincial Grand Master acknowledged the hearty welcome he had received, and thanked the brethren present for assembling in such numbers on this occasion. They had no doubt come to do honour to their Acting Grand Master, Lord Kintore, but he might also take part of the compliment to himself. He was gratified that he had been requested, and that he had become Grand Master of the Province. He could assure the brethren that he would always endeavour to carry out the wishes expressed by the noble Lord, the Acting Grand Master, and to discharge faithfully and zealously, and with a high sense of their importance, the duties of the office he had that day undertaken. A grand banquet was afterwards held in the Town Hall. The town band was stationed in front of the hall, and played appropriate music during the evening. The chair was occupied by the Provincial Grand Master, Lord Haddington, who was supported by the Earl of Kintore, Bros. the Rev. T. M. Wannop, Learmonth, M'Lean, D. Murray Lyon, Dr. Burton Depute Provincial Grand Master of Staffordshire, and Robt. Swan, Kelso. The croupier was Bro. A. Bulman jun., R.W.M. No. 58. The proceedings were of a successful character. Brother W. Robertson, V.S. Kelso, responded for the navy, army, and reserve forces. The toast of "The newly-installed Prov. Grand Master" met with a most enthusiastic reception. The Grand Lodges was responded to by Dr. Burton for the English, and Lord Kintore for the Scotch Constitutions. The toast of "The Past Masters of the Province" was proposed by Bro. the Rev. T. N. Wannop, "The Clergy of all Denominations" by Brother William Robertson, and "The Visiting Brethren and Deputations" by Bro. Bulman jun. The proceedings terminated about seven o'clock.

*Edinburgh Courier.*

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## CHIPS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR.

BY BRO. JOSIAH GIVEN.

NATURE in her most generous mood has not been more liberal to man than in her inexhaustible supply of rocks from which the rough ashlar is taken, that enter so largely into man's most durable work. Whether it be in the deep-seamed canons of the mountains, or amid the rocky shores of ocean, lake, or river, or in the old village quarry, the wonder of our boyhood, we find rough ashlar on every hand, inviting the skill of the Operative Mason. Even out upon these beautiful prairies, Nature has scattered with lavish hand the granite boulders and jutting cliffs for our use. So upon the pleasant prairies and in the broken places of human society, Speculative Masonry finds an abundant supply of rough ashlar inviting her skill.

In the quarries the Operative Mason inspects each proffered ashlar with critical eye, to see if it be flawed or seamed with any element of disintegration or decay. If found lacking in strength or durability, it is black-marked as unfit for the builder's use, and heaved over among the rubbish of the quarry; but if the elements of strength and durability are found, it is marked, accepted and approved, however rough, jagged and unseemly the external appearance may be. With gauge, compass, and square, the Operative Mason measures and lines the unsightly ashlar to the desired size and shape, and with gavel and chisel knocks off the rough corners and hews away the superfluous parts, and after days of patient toil we see the shapeless ashlar carved into that beautiful chapter, may be, that surmounts yonder stately column. Thus inspected and approved, the ashlar is entered for use, squared and hewn into form, passed to more skilled workmen for further finish, and finally raised to its intended place, where, with plumb and level it is set in the cement that unites it to the common mass.

In Speculative Masonry each proffered ashlar is scanned with care, and if found veined or flawed with the disintegrating elements of Atheism, irreligion, or imbecility, they are black-marked as unfit for use. But however rough, jagged, or unseemly the proffered ashlar may be, if he possesses the strength, durability, and beauty of a firm and steadfast belief in God, an abiding love to man, and a desire for a useful, happy life, he is accepted and approved as fit for a place among Free and Accepted Masons. With gauge, compasses, and square, the measure and lines of propriety are marked, and with gavel and chisel he is divested of those rough jagged vices and superfluities that mar and hinder him from a useful life.

In the quarries of the mountain and cliff are found rough ashlar of various formations and colours—the fine-grained marble of many shades, the hard, fiery flint, the cold, sombre granite, and the warm, open, porous freestone—each finding a place in architecture, and contributing to those beautiful combinations of colour and durability so useful and admired.

In the quarries of Speculative Masonry we find a like variety. We, too, have the fine-grained marble ashlar admitting of highest polish, but requiring most tender touches in chipping away the superfluous pride and conceit. Also the angular sharp-pointed, flinty brother, emitting sparks of resentment at every rough touch, but a few timely strokes of the gavel knock off these testy, touchy points, and fits him for a place in Masonry. So, too, we have brethren of cold, grizzled, granite order, firm almost to obstinacy, and requiring many a sturdy stroke to divest them of the chips and spauls of avarice and selfishness. Most among the many are the warm, open-hearted generous brethren of the freestone order, from whom superfluities and vices are easily carved, but, when not at Labour, require the watchful care of the Junior Warden in the South. To blend these varieties into one harmonious whole, is the aim and pride of Freemasonry.

These good friends, noting the imperfections of the ashlar from the quarries of Speculative Masonry, may pronounce against the thoroughness of our inspections and skill of our workmanship. Friends, go to the stately edifice that crowns yonder hill, and though erected under the supervision of most skilful men and the watchful eyes of a whole State, you may see that even now time is developing imperfections—only another evidence that imperfection marks and mars every human undertaking.

Why, our lady friends may ask, are we not accepted as ashlar, fit for a place in Speculative Masonry? Too fine, dear ladies—too fine-grained. Ashlar of pearl, Parian marble, rubies, and diamonds—impossible! Our work is to make more perfect the imperfect, not to paint colours in the rainbow nor add lustre to the glittering diamonds. Your warm sympathetic natures do not require to be taught the lessons of charity and love.

My Brother Ashlar, let us remember that with us it is but "high twelve" in the day of our Masonic labours; that it remains for each of us to diligently ply the tools of our profession, so that we may be finally accepted as perfect ashlar, fitted for that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."—*Proceedings of Grand Lodge of Iowa.*

The Freemasons belonging to the Parisian Lodge of "Labour and Constant Friendship" have just signed a curious petition to the Chamber, praying the Deputies to ordain that any person condemned three times for vagrancy or larceny be transported for life to one of the penitentiary colonies. The petitioners add that after a certain lapse of time those convicts whose conduct may be found satisfactory might be liberated, and favoured with the concession of a plot of ground in the colony, which they should, however, never be permitted to quit. Though the Freemasons hope by this means to rid the prisons in France of hardened malefactors, who contaminate those who might yet be reclaimed from vice, it must be confessed that they would, if no exceptions were made, deal most harshly with hundreds of poor vagabonds whose only sin is abject poverty.—*Standard.*

## SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

WE are not surprised that this Essex seaside resort should be one of the most popular of those situate within easy reach of the Metropolis. Many, of course, will pronounce it slow by comparison with Margate, or essentially unaristocratic by the side of Brighton. But for the quiet, unostentatious man of business—who is in search of a brief rest from the labours of his vocation, and who is anxious to obtain this rest at as moderate a cost as possible, in a locality where he will not only obtain fresh air, but gladden his eyes with pretty scenery—we know few places which are to be preferred to Southend. Its advantages are undoubtedly many. In the first place, it may be reached either by land or water in a short space of time, and for a few shillings only. It has grown amazingly of late years, and there are now rows upon rows of pretty residences, whose owners or occupants are willing to afford accommodation to visitors at reasonable charges. There is also good hotel accommodation to be had, where the bachelor or married man without encumbrances may disport himself most comfortably, and without being too heavily mulcted by the landlord. Then there are very many country walks, with pretty villages and hamlets scattered about to the rear, on either side of the town. Those who are partial to boat excursions, whether sailing or rowing, will have no difficulty in gratifying their desires, and, when the tide is favourable, it is possible to enjoy a good bath. In short, Southend has very few drawbacks and very many advantages, among the latter being two which certainly must not be lost sight of—namely, that looking seaward, there is always plenty to be seen. In the yachting season, the outlook is very lively, but on such a river as the Thames it will be admitted there is always plenty of traffic. Then within easy reach is Shoeburyness, the great practice ground for our Artillery, and where nearly all the year round something in the way of experiment or proof is being carried on at the butts. Hither, in the month of August, come our Artillery Volunteers for the purpose of competition in handling and firing field-guns and guns of position; and then, of course, the primitive—and, from a landscape point of view, the uninteresting—place is full of life and enjoyment. However, there is seldom a time when something of interest is not going forward, so that with the country behind it, Shoeburyness, and Sheerness on the opposite side of the estuary, the visitor should find no difficulty in enjoying himself according to his particular bent. It is only very recently that we renewed acquaintance with the locality, and we were pleased to find that though no interval had elapsed since our previous visit, there had been many improvements. It would be difficult, perhaps, to specify these improvements, as they contribute to the general effect and comfort without having anything specially noteworthy about them. One place, however, attracted our notice especially, and it is one we can confidently recommend to those of our readers who may have the intention of visiting Southend. This is "The Grotto by the Sea," 28 Marine Parade, of which Mr. W. H. Collier is the proprietor. It commands a full view of the sea and country. It is furnished with every comfort and convenience for visitors, and with comfort are combined those essential requisites of civility and economy, while the quality of everything that is supplied is guaranteed to be the best. Here, for a small charge, a man may take dinner or tea, or both, or a family party may similarly refresh themselves; while, as the dining-saloons afford accommodation for upwards of three hundred persons at a time, it is one of the best places to resort to for banquets or school-parties. We must remind our readers that the Grotto by the Sea makes no pretensions to be a first-class hotel or tavern. It is what it claims to be, a place to which all who seek to enjoy themselves without incurring heavy expense may resort, with the utmost confidence that Mr. Collier will carry out his part of the programme and treat them well and with civility. We may likewise draw attention to the Cambridge Hotel, Shoeburyness, kept by Bro. Ayling, where meets the St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1817. This, it must be remembered, is a high-class establishment, with every kind of accommodation to suit the most fastidious of tastes, and Brother Ayling lays himself out, worthy host that he is, to promote the comfort and convenience of all who favour him with their custom. The tariff of charges, too, is moderate, and whether it be wines or spirits, or a substantial, simple, or *vécherché* repast that is needed, Bro. Ayling will be found equal to meeting all requirements, and at the briefest notice.

## A MASON'S NOTES OF TRAVEL IN ASIA.

FROM THE LIBERAL FREEMASON.

WE arrived at Alexandria at night, and were obliged to land in small boats. Being turned over to the tender mercies of a crowd of New York hack-drivers is blissful quiet compared with what one has to undergo with a horde of Arab boatmen.

The city of Alexandria is a combination of Oriental and European buildings and people. The newer streets, paved with volcanic stone brought from Naples, could not be told from those of a prosperous French or Italian city, while the older parts of the town are quite Oriental in appearance.

There are five or six Masonic Lodges in Alexandria, and as many more in Cairo; but unfortunately there was no meeting during our stay in either city.

We drove about to the various points of interest, saw the column called Pompey's Pillar, and had a fine opportunity to carefully inspect Cleopatra's Needle, which is being made ready to be taken to New York. We have read of the efforts of some enthusiasts to

connect this obelisk with Masonry in some way, but one must surely be gifted with a very vivid imagination to see any more evidence of Masonic significance in these hieroglyphics than in those to be found all through Egypt.

We went by rail from Alexandria to Cairo, which is probably the most interesting, and it is certainly the largest purely Oriental city in the world.

Every variety of costume that can be seen out of the Arctic regions may be found here. There is as much evidence of bustling active life here as may be found in the streets of Paris.

If one may judge from looks, the Egyptians are the happiest and most perfectly contented people to be found anywhere. They seem to have no care for anything; and men, women, and children may be seen lying down to sleep on the sides of the streets in the middle of the day, while the crowds of people with camels, donkeys, and horses rush by without seeming to disturb them in the least.

We saw the return of the Pilgrims from Mecca, and also the ceremony called the "Dossah," when the Chief Sheik of the returned Pilgrims rides on horseback over thousands of people who think they do God service by laying down for that purpose.

The one thing that was of more interest to us than all the rest, was the oldest and largest of all the Pyramids, which is situated on the edge of the Great Desert. It covers more than twelve acres of ground, and is nearly seven hundred feet in height. The blocks of stone of which it is built are some of them enormous, and they were all brought from a great distance. This is the oldest monument of skillful engineering in all the world. It was three thousand years old when King Solomon commenced to build the Temple of which we have been told so much. Standing on the top of this Pyramid as we did, on a beautiful clear day in February, the sight was one never to be forgotten. The air is so clear that we can see more than fifty miles in either direction. Looking across the valley of the Nile, covered with vegetation of varied hues, with here and there a village with many palm trees, and a broad, beautiful avenue of stately acacias leading to "Grand Cairo" with its domes and minarets, showing the location of the three hundred mosques within its walls, then looking up the Nile we see groves of palm trees dotting the verdant plains and stately Pyramids of Sakkarah, which seem close at hand, though they are more than fifteen miles away, and then with all this beauty fresh in your mind, you have but to turn around to see the most complete picture of desolation it is possible to imagine. As far as the eye can see, no sign of life of man or beast or vegetable, nothing but sand. No more striking contrast can possibly be imagined.

We went to the site of ancient Memphis, and saw the wonderful tomb-chambers of Sakkarah, the most perfect and beautiful of their kind of anything now in existence. The sail up the Nile was delightful, and one long to be remembered.

We also drove out to the site of Heliopolis, the ancient city in which the Chief Priest of On, the sun god, resided, and which was frequently called On, in consequence of this being the sacred city of the sun worshippers, much as Mecca is sacred to the Moslems.

All that now remains of the city that was so powerful in the time of the exodus of the children of Israel is an obelisk of red granite, covered with hieroglyphics, which is probably the oldest monument of its kind in existence.

On leaving Cairo we went by rail to Ismailya took a small steamer for a sail of fifty-six miles on the Suez Canal, landing at Port Said. And here we bade good-bye to this wonderful land, the land where the oldest civilization of which we have any knowledge originated.

**The Great City Lodge of Instruction, No. 1426.**—This Lodge re-opened for the season, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., at Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, E.C. There were present Bros. Goodenough W.M., Wright S.W., Bissett J.W., Hamer S.D. and Treasurer, Blackie Secretary, W. Baber I.G., and other brethren. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Parker acting as candidate. The first section of the lecture was worked. Lodge was opened in second and third degrees, and closed to first. The S.W. was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Lodge was closed in due form.

## Obituary.

On the 28th ult. was interred, at Norwood Cemetery, the remains of our respected and much lamented Brother C. Nash P.M. Pythagorean Lodge, No. 79. The funeral was conducted by Mr. Holden, of Greenwich, and was attended by numerous relatives and friends of the family, amongst whom were Messrs. W. Nash, G. Nash, W. Brownsfield, and Webber; Bro. W. Smith P.M. Hornsey Lodge, No. 890, Secretary Pythagorean Lodge, No. 79, and Bro. F. Malyon, No. 97. Conspicuous amongst the brethren present, who met and joined the *cortège* at the gates of the cemetery, were Bros. H. Roberts, J. Peckham, W. Farnfield, and J. R. Dussee, Past Masters No. 79; C. Fowler S.W., G. B. Clifford J.D., G. Boney, V. Orchard, I. Irwin, A. H. Satch, and E. Rishton, all of Lodge 79; J. J. West P.M. 548, and A. B. Church P.S.W. No. 147 and Treasurer No. 79. The obsequies being ended, and the mourners having moved from their positions, the brethren each placed a sprig of acacia on the coffin, and then regretfully retired.

## 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.

## SATURDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4  
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)  
1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Piccadilly, at 7 (Instruction)  
R. A. 975—Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge

Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.  
1223—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent  
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester  
R.A. 308—Affability, Station House Hotel, Bottoms, Stansfield

## MONDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.

58—London Masonic Club Lodge of Instruction, 101 Queen Victoria-street, at 6  
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)  
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)  
518—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)  
704—Camden, Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8 (Instruction)  
1306—St. John of Wapping, Gun Hotel, High-st., Wapping, at 8 (Instruction)  
1125—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-rd., Paddington, at 8 (Instruction)  
1445—Prince Leopold, Mifflor Tavern, Sandringham-road, Dalston, at 8 (Inst.)  
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In.)  
1507—Metropolitan, White Swan, Coleman-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)  
1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 7.30 (Inst.)  
1623—West Smithfield, New Market Hotel, King-st., Snow-hill, at 8 (Inst.)  
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, corner of Burdett-road, at 8 (In.)  
1693—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8 (Instruction)  
1695—New Finsbury Park, Plincol Arms, St. Thomas Road, at 8 (Instruction)  
M. M. 139—Pannure, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.  
M.M.—Old Kent, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

37—Anchor and Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Church Institute, Bolton-le-Moors  
113—Unanimity, Bull Hotel, Assembly Rooms, Preston.  
133—Harmony, Ship Hotel, Faversham  
154—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield  
156—Harmony, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth  
251—Loyal, Masonic Hall, Castle-street, Harastaple.  
381—Harmony and Industry, Smalley's Hotel, Market-street, Over Darwen  
431—St. George, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, N. Shields  
482—St. James's, Masonic Rooms, Wretham Road, Handsworth, Staffordshire  
529—Semper Fidelis, Crown Hotel, Worcester  
597—St. Cybi, Town Hall, Holyhead  
622—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Wimborne  
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
850—St. Oswald, Town Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire  
1045—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham, Cheshire  
1050—Gundulph, King's Head Hotel, Rochester  
1051—Rowley, Athenaeum, Lancaster  
1077—Wilton, Red Lion Inn, Blackley, Lancashire  
1108—Royal Wharfedale, Private Room, Boroughgate, Otley, Yorks  
1112—Shirley, Masonic Hall, Shirley, Hants  
1180—Forward, Masonic Rooms, New Hall-street, Birmingham  
1211—Goderich, Masonic Hall, Gt. George-street, Leeds  
1261—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
1302—De Warren, Masonic Hall, White Swan Hotel, Halifax.  
1329—Wentworth, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.  
1380—Skelmersdale, Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, Liverpool.  
1434—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham  
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury  
1519—Albert Edward, Albion Hotel, Clayton-le-Moors, near Acerrington  
1528—Fort, Masonic Hall, Newquay, Cornwall.  
1573—Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Caer-street, Swansea.  
1578—Merlin, New Inn Hotel, Pontypridd, South Wales  
1674—Caradoc, Town Hall, Rhyl  
1676—St. Nicholas, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle  
1799—Zion, Hulme Town Hall, Manchester.  
R. A. 380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley

## TUESDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER.

Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
54—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst.)  
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)  
141—Firth, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)  
177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)  
759—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8 (Inst.)  
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, at 8 (Instruction)  
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)  
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Cannizz Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
1360—Royal Arthur, Village Club Lecture Hall, Wimbledon  
1446—Mount Edgecombe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)  
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich  
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In.)  
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Crown and Woolpack, St. John's-st.-rd., at 8 (In.)  
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst.)  
R. A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8 (Instruction.)  
Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30

70—St. John, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth  
103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.  
117—Wynnstey, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 8 (Instruction)  
120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.  
124—Marquis of Granby, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham  
158—Adams, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness  
226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.  
244—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.30 (Instruction)  
248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon  
265—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley  
393—St. David, Masons' Hall, The Parade, Berwick  
493—Royal Lebanon, Spread Eagle, Gloucester  
558—Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone.  
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
685—Northumberland, Assembly Rooms, Westgate-road, Newcastle.  
734—Loudesborough, Masonic Hall, Bridlington Quay.  
794—Warden, Royal Hotel, Sutton Coldfield  
804—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant.  
847—Fortescue, Manor House, Houlton, Devon.  
929—Friendship, Masonic Hall, Petersfield, Hampshire.  
948—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard  
960—Butc, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.  
1002—Skiddaw, Lodge Room, Market-place, Cokermouth.  
1131—Newall, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.  
1244—Marwood, Freemasons' Hall, Redcar.  
1322—Waverley, Caledonia Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.  
1336—Square and Compass, Corn Exchange, Wretham.  
1473—Booth, 10 Berry-street, Booth, at 6. (Instruction.)  
R.A. 293—St. John of Jerusalem, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
R.A. 296—Loyalty, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.  
M. M. 11—Joppa, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead.  
M.M. 69—United Service, Assembly Rooms, Brompton, Chatham.

## WEDNESDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER.

Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3.  
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth.  
193—Confidence, Railway Tavern, London-street, at 7 (Instruction)  
225—United Strength, Hope and Anchor, Crown-hill-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In.)  
539—La Tolerance, Green Dragon, 2 Maddox-street, W., at 7.45 (Inst.)

720—Pannure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)  
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)  
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Inst.)  
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)  
1275—Burdett Courts, Salmon and Ball, Bethnal Green-road, at 8 (Instruction)  
1288—Finsbury Park, Alwyne Castle, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)  
1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion Road, Dalston, at 8 (Instruction)  
1791—Creston, Prince Albert Tavern, Portabello-ter., Notting-hill-gate, (Inst.)  
R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)  
R.A. 1260—John Hervey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale  
116—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton  
191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire  
204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.  
225—St. Luke's, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich  
281—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster  
288—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden  
483—Sympathy, Old Falcon Hotel, Gravesend  
567—Unity, Globe Hotel, Warwick  
666—Benevolence, Private Rooms, Prince Town, Dartmoor  
758—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn. (Instruction.)  
795—St. John, Ray Mead Hotel, Maidenhead.  
851—Worthing of Friendship, Stoyne Hotel, Worthing.  
852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford.  
854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham.  
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury (Inst.)  
1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salom-street, Bradford.  
1031—Fletcher, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham.  
1060—Marnion, Masonic Rooms, Church-street, Tamworth.  
1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
1209—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate.  
1248—Denison, Grand Hotel, Scarborough.  
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Inst.)  
1342—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle.  
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool.  
1398—Baldwin, Dalton Castle, Dalton-in-Furness  
1424—Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham.  
1434—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham.  
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, Hull (Inst.)  
1520—Earl Shrewsbury, Public Rooms, Cannock, Stafford.  
1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
1643—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hebburn-on-Tyne.  
R. A. 24—De Swinburne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle  
R. A. 709—Invicta, Bank-street Hall, Ashford.  
M.M. 56—Temperance, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.  
M. M. 174—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham.  
M. M. 192—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, The Parade, Berwick.  
M.M.—St. John's, Commercial Hotel, Bolton.

## THURSDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)  
15—Kent, Chequers, Marsh-street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)  
211—St. Michael, The Moorgate, Moorgate Street, E.C., at 8 (Instruction)  
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)  
751—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)  
1076—Copper, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.  
1227—Upton, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1321—Emblematic, Tulse-hill Hotel, Tulse-hill  
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)  
1559—Duke of Connaught, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.  
1614—Covent Garden, Nag's Head, James Street, Covent Garden, at 7.45 (Inst.)  
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.)

35—Modina, 85 High-street, Cowes.  
97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Toward-road, Sunderland.  
139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.  
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
216—Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool. (Instruction)  
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)  
333—Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston  
339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith, Cumberland.  
469—Hundred of Elloe, Masonic Rooms, London Road, Spalding.  
546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline-street, Longton, Stafford.  
732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.  
739—Temperance, Masonic Room, New-street, Birmingham.  
781—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal.  
991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland  
1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.  
1055—Derby, Knowsley's Hotel, Cheetham, Lancashire.  
1098—St. George, Private Room, Temperance Hotel, Tredegar, Mon.  
1144—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne.  
1145—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington.  
1147—St. David, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.  
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction.)  
1204—Royd, Imperial Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire.  
1273—St. Michael, Free Church School-rooms, Sittingbourne.  
1369—Bala, Plasgoch Hotel, Bala.  
1416—Falcon, Masonic Hall, Castle Yard, Thirsk.  
1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon.  
1533—Corbet, Corbet Arms, Towyn.  
1612—West Middlesex, Feathers' Hotel, Ealing, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
1697—Hospitality, Royal Hotel, Waterfoot, near Manchester.  
1782—Machen, Swan Hotel, Colehill.  
R.A. 286—Strength, Green Man Hotel, Bacup.  
R.A. 613—Bridson, Masonic Hall, Southport.

## FRIDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.  
25—Robert Burns, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)  
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
766—William Preston, Feathers' Tavern, Up. George-st., Edgware-rd. 8 (Inst.)  
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
802—Burgoyne, Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8 (Instruction)  
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8 (Instruction)  
1050—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 7 (Instruction)  
1154—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)  
1288—Finsbury Park M.M., Earl Russell, Isledon-road, N. at 8 (Instruction)  
1295—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, Gough-st., N. Kensington, at 8.0 (Inst.)  
R. A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich, at 8 (Inst.)  
36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary's-street, Cardiff.  
45—Aire and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse-street, Goolc.  
526—Honour, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton.  
662—Partmouth, Dartmouth Hotel, West Bromwich.  
697—United, George Hotel, Colchester.  
815—Blair, Town Hall, Stratford-road, Hulme.  
1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Parliament-street, Harrogate.  
1047—Beaumont, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.  
1249—Rock, Bedford House, Rock Ferry.  
1526—United Military, Masonic Hall, Plumstead.  
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7  
R. A. 993—Alexandra, Medway Hotel, Levenshulme

## SATURDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER.

194—Percy, Jolly Farmers, Southgate Road, N. at 8 (Instruction)  
197—Loyalty,  
1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Piccadilly, at 7 (Instruction)  
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8  
1556—Addiscombe, The Surrey Club, West Croydon

## ST. ANDREWS LODGE, No. 1817.

THIS Lodge, consecrated in July 1879, by the R.W. P.G.M. the Right Hon. Lord Tenterden, K.C.B., has been very successful during the first year of its existence, there having been fifteen candidates initiated, and it bids fair to be one of the largest Lodges in the province. Owing to the increase in the number of its members, additional accommodation has been provided at the Cambridge Hotel, Shoeburyness, where the Annual Festival was held on Thursday, the 26th ult. The W.M., Bro. C. Eltham, who has recently had the office of Provincial Grand Pursuivant conferred upon him, opened the Lodge, assisted by his Officers, and after the usual routine business the chair was taken by Bro. A. Lucking P.M. and P.Z. Prov. G.D.C. who proceeded to instal Bro. G. J. Glasscock S.W. as W.M. for the ensuing year. The following Officers were invested, viz.:—Bro. J. M. Fair S.W., Rev. H. J. Hatch P.M. 160 P.P.G. Chap. J.W., C. Eltham I.P.M. Treas., J. W. Harris P.M. 1000 P.P.A.G.D.C. Secretary, S. McCall Walker S.D., R. Green J.D., H. Church I.G., J. A. Wardell P.M. and P.Z. P.P.G.D.C. D.C., J. English and S. Turner Stewards, J. Whittingham Tyler. There were also present—Bros. R. Batcher, J. Ayling, T. C. Bertram, J. H. Cockbarn, Floyd, and others. Visitors—Bros. J. Harrington Webb 160, J. Taylor 276, and S. Horton 153E. The P.M., in the name of the Lodge, presented to the I.P.M. Bro. C. Eltham a handsome P.M. jewel, which had been unanimously voted by the brethren as a token of their appreciation of his services as first W.M. A vote of thanks was recorded to Bro. A. Lucking for the manner in which he had carried out the ceremony of installation. After the hearty good wishes of the Visitors, the Lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet, presided over by the W.M. The toasts were proposed and heartily responded to, the Tyler's toast bringing a very pleasant evening to a close. The following contributed to the harmony of the evening:—Bros. Rev. H. J. Hatch, C. Eltham, J. M. Fair, S. McCall Walker and R. Green.

**Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.**—We are requested by Bro. A. W. Fenner (the Hon. Sec.) to announce that this Lodge of Instruction will resume its meetings this evening, at Bro. Fysh's, the Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, at 8 p.m., when it is hoped the members will kindly give their support for the occasion, and attend in full force.

**Friars Lodge of Instruction, No. 1349.**—Held at Bro. Pavitt's "Liverpool Arms," Canning Town, on Tuesday. Bros. P.M. Cundick W.M., P.M. Myers S.W., W. J. Smith J.W., Pavitt I.G., Worsley Sec., also Bros. Loane, Brownsom, Forss, Watson, Hodges, &c. The Lodge opened in due form and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The Lodge was advanced, and Bro. Loane was presented, underwent examination, and the ceremony of installation was admirably rehearsed by Bro. Cundick. After Bro. Loane had been installed into the chair of K.S., the Lodge closed to the first degree, when the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, with Bro. Brownsom as candidate; the Deacon's work was undertaken by Bro. Forss. This being the first time Bro. Loane had worked a ceremony, having been initiated only ten months since, a unanimous vote of thanks was ordered to be recorded on the minutes for the very able manner in which he had conducted the ceremony. The same brother then worked the first section of the lecture, while Bro. Worsley worked the second. Bro. Myers was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week.

**West Middlesex Lodge of Instruction, No. 1612.**—Held at the Feathers' Hotel, Ealing, on Thursday, 26th August. Present:—Bros. W. Rickwood W.M., J. Green S.W., C. Bellerby J.W., Gelfowski S.D., J. W. Woolmer J.D., Smith I.G., H. E. Tucker Treasurer and Preceptor, J. Wells Secretary; Bros. H. Stephens, Crook, J. J. Clarke, and Harwood 1056. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of previous meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. The W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of initiation, Bro. Wells candidate. Bro. Andrews P.M. gave the charge in a very able and impressive manner. The Lodge was opened in the second and third degrees, and the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of raising, Bro. J. J. Clarke candidate. Bro. Crook was elected a member, and Lodge was closed in due form.

**Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.**—Held at Bro. Longhurst's, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, on Monday last, at 8.30, present: Bro. Byng W.W., Forge S.W., W. Williams J.W., Cull acting Preceptor, Fenner acting Sec., Gilham S.D., Simmonds J.D., Harris I.G., and twenty other brethren, several P.M.'s being amongst the number. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were read and confirmed. The ceremony of Installation was ably performed by Bro. Byng, Bro. Cull acting as the W.M. elect. This highly successful Lodge meets with great support from brethren of the Craft; four new members were elected at this meeting. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded Bro. Byng for the excellent manner in which he had rehearsed the ceremony. Lodge was closed and adjourned.

Bro. Geo. Reeves Smith, whose energies brought the Royal Aquarium, Brighton, to its present perfection by the engagements of the most popular and celebrated artistes of the day, having resigned the management, has entered on a new career, by becoming the proprietor of Shoreham Gardens, lately in the occupation of Bro. Mellison. An entire change has taken place in the amusements, and there is a great reduction in the prices of refreshments. From the antecedents of Bro. Smith, good results to the public and success to the caterer may be anticipated.

## JAMAICA.

## PHENIX LODGE, No. 914, PORT ROYAL.

THE Annual Festival of the above Lodge took place on 3rd August, when the ordinary meeting was held, presided over by Wor. Bros. G. P. Myers I.P.M. (the Master had left for England), Lieut. W. Hastings S.W., W. D. Smedmore J.W. pro tem (the J.W. had left for England), and other Officers. This being the night of installation the following Officers were duly installed:—

Wor. Bro. Lieut. W. Hastings	...	...	W.M.
Bro. W. D. Smedmore	...	...	S.W.
Bro. J. Duffas	...	...	J.W.
Wor. Bro. L. C. Hollar P.M.	...	...	Secretary.
Wor. Bro. G. P. Myers P.M.	...	...	Treasurer.
Bro. J. Weinman	...	...	S.D.
Bro. J. C. Henriques	...	...	J.D.
Bro. F. W. Hollar	...	...	I.G.
Bro. G. G. Crosbie	...	...	Tyler.

The Installing Officer Wor. G. P. Myers was assisted by Wor. Bros. P. J. Ferron, H. Barned, D. Barned, J. C. Hollar, P.M.'s Phcenix; R. Langley, G. Sargeant P.M.'s Royal; A. W. Paine P.M. St. John's; C. W. Tait P.M. Sussex; S. H. Watson, J. K. Spicer, P.M.'s Glenlyon. The ceremony was well performed, Bro. Myers having had to rule for two years, and it is hoped that the present W.M. will be able to attend to the duties instead of relegating them to a P.M. After the ceremony the brethren repaired to banquet, where a few hours were spent. A steam launch took the brethren to the place of meeting, and returned at the small hours of the morning. There was a goodly attendance of brethren belonging to the Lodge and Sister Lodges, and several brethren of the Navy department. The D.P.G. Master Right Wor. Altamont De Cordova was unable to attend.

## NEW ZEALAND.

Our Auckland correspondent sends us the following items:—

**St. George, No. 1801 E.C.**—At Dargaville, on Wednesday, 7th July, the brethren of Lodge St. George celebrated the second anniversary of the founding of their Lodge, as usual, by a ball and supper, and though the number of invitations issued did not exceed half the number issued last year, still the hall was comfortably full, there being about one hundred persons present, and if we may judge by the way all enjoyed themselves, the affair was a great success. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, under the superintendence of Bro. E. Mitchelson, and the music, supper, and lighting were everything that could be desired. Indeed, the quantity of refreshments, &c., provided was such that there was so much left that the ball committee decided to give the school children a feast on the following day. Accordingly, the children of Dargaville and Mangawaro townships were invited. Forty-nine of the former attended, but the Mangawaro children, not being able to cross the river in consequence of the bad weather, requested that their share might be sent to them, with which request the committee complied, sending them several trays of cakes, which the youngsters thankfully received and thoroughly enjoyed.

**Lodge St. Andrew, No. 418 S.C.**—At the regular meeting of the Lodge St. Andrew, S.C., at the conclusion of the ordinary business, a very interesting proceeding took place. It was the presentation of an elegant and elaborately worked Past Master's jewel to Bro. F. M. Hewson, immediate Past Master of the Lodge, by the brethren, as a token of their appreciation of his services. There was a good attendance of members of the Lodge, and a number of visiting brethren from other Lodges and other Constitutions. The jewel is gold, and of elegant and elaborate workmanship, a credit to the establishment of Messrs. Kohu, of Queen Street. It is all of hand work. The clasps contain, in bold letters, the words "St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 418 S.C." Beneath this, on the groundwork of the square and compass, is a five pointed star, with an emerald in the centre (green being the colour of the Lodge). These designs are exquisitely chased. The jewel is enclosed by a pair of serpents, and in the centre is the square, compass, and segment. The work is beautifully artistic and truthful, and the ornament such as any Mason might feel proud to wear. The presentation was made by the R.W. Brother Ellison, on behalf of the Lodge, and gratefully acknowledged by Bro. Hewson. When the Lodge closed, the brethren and visitors re-assembled in the dining room of the hotel, and after disposing of the viands, a series of toasts were brought forward, and duly responded to.

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HAYMARKET.—At 8, LEAP YEAR, and A WIDOW HUNT.

ADELPHI.—At 7.30, THE MAID OF CROISSEY. At 9, FORBIDDEN FRUIT.

GAIETY.—At 7.30, FEARFUL TRAGEDY IN SEVEN DIALS. At 8.30, THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.

GLOBE.—LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

CRITERION.—At 8, JILTED. At 8.45, BETSY.

OPERA COMIQUE.—At 8, IN THE SULK. At 8.45, THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

FOLLY.—At 7.45, HESTER'S MYSTERY. At 8.45, THE UPPER CRUST.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.—At 8, JO.

ALHAMBRA. At 7.30, THE RENDEZVOUS. At 8.0, LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR, &c.

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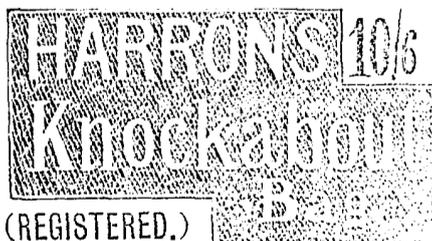
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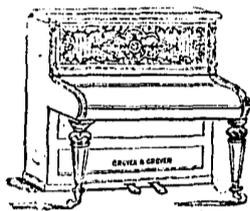
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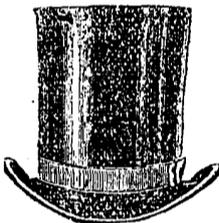
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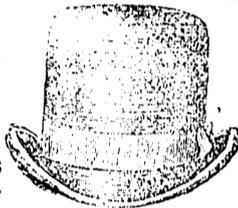
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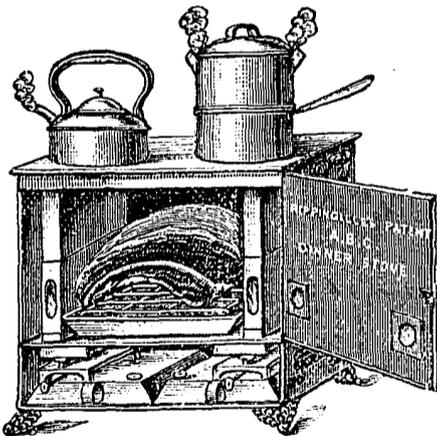
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