

THE

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ROYAL ARCH MASONRY IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

WE published last week so much of the History of Royal Arch Masonry in Lincolnshire as Comp. F. D. Marsden, Provincial Grand Scribe E., has been able to collate from the few sources of information open to him. That the particulars are neither so ample nor so consecutive as might have been desired is not Comp. Marsden's fault. The fate which befalls the Minute Books of so many Masonic Lodges and Chapters appears to have befallen the Lincolnshire Chapters. Some of these archives have been lost, we fear, permanently, and others have been imperfectly kept, so that Comp. Marsden is to be congratulated on having gleaned the information we placed before our readers last week. Our present duty is to sort the details he has obtained, and make them into as connected a history as their many imperfections will allow.

A reference to the Grand Lodge Calendar shows that in Lincolnshire there are at the present time six R.A. Chapters, namely, St. Botolph's Chapter, No. 272, Boston; Concord Chapter, No. 297, Lincoln; All Saints' Chapter, No. 422, Gainsborough; St. James's Chapter, No. 712, Louth; Oliver Chapter, No. 792, Great Grimsby; and St. Matthew's Chapter No. 1447, Barton-on-Humber. The warrant of the last-named Chapter bears date the 3rd November of last year, the date of its consecration being 21st of March 1881. Chapter No. 712 is also young, as its Charter is dated only as far back as 6th May 1874. The Oliver Chapter is nine years older, having been chartered on 3rd May 1865, while No. 422 was founded 15th August 1836, its warrant being dated 1st May of that year. Thus there are only two out of the six Chapters which can point to any lengthened existence, namely, Nos. 272 and 297, and these, unfortunately, have had the misfortune to be in abeyance years together, and for a time both disappeared from the roll of Grand Chapter, the present warrants being dated, that of No. 272 1st November 1843, and that of No. 297 the 28th July 1869. The two, however, have a history extending back to the first decade of the present century. St. Botolph, No. 272, held meetings without warrant from 1807 to 1821. What befel it between the latter year and 1844 there is no evidence to show; but in this 1844, being then No. 339, it was formally constituted and dedicated. Between 1863 and 1871 there are no records of anything being done, and it was revived by dispensation on 19th January 1871. Concord No. 297, attached to the Witham Chapter was founded 21st August 1808, and meetings held continuously till 1859 inclusive. It was in abeyance 1860-8, and its present Charter, as we have stated, bears date 15th July 1869. There appears also to have been another Chapter at Great Grimsby, bearing the name of Aletheia, of which the late Dr. Oliver was for many years the First Principal, but what became of it is not known, and probably never will be, unless the missing R.A. archives of the Province should be recovered.

Of the Companions who at different times have held the office of Provincial Grand Superintendent we find mention made of the following, namely

1822, Rev. Matthew Barnett, recommended and appointed.

1846, Rev. J. O. Makeyne, appointed.

1849, The Earl of Yarborough, enthroned in 1851.

1875, Mayor W. H. Smyth (present P.G. Sup.)

Long intervals elapsed between the accession to office of Rev. J. O. Makeyne and the retirement of the Rev. M. Barnett, and that of Major Smyth, and the death of the

Earl of Yarborough, so that R.A. Masonry does not seem to have enjoyed a continuous period of prosperity, though it may be taken for granted that, at no time during the present century, or at all events during but a very brief period, has Lincolnshire been without at least one R.A. Chapter.

The first mention of a Prov. Grand Chapter is made 2nd July 1846, when a special Convocation of the Concord Chapter, then No. 374, was held, and the Chapter was "resolved into a Provincial Grand Chapter," and certain Companions were appointed Officers of the Province. The year following another meeting of Provincial Grand Chapter was held, but the minutes are not forthcoming. On 20th July 1849 another Provincial Grand Chapter was held, and on the 27th October 1851 the Earl of Yarborough was enthroned, while on 18th May 1854 the new Chapter Hall in Grantham-street, Lincoln, was dedicated by his lordship. This is the sum and substance of what appeared in our columns last week, and it now remains for us to give a short history of Royal Arch Masonry in the Province since Comp. Major W. H. Smyth was installed and enthroned by Comp. J. Pearson Bell, Provincial Grand Superintendent of North and East Yorkshire, and afterwards appointed his Officers. At this time there were 155 Royal Arch Masons in the Province, of whom 38 were members of Provincial Grand Chapter, 25 being subscribing Past First Principals. At an especial Convocation held at Boston on 14th November 1875, the Provincial Bye-laws were submitted and approved by Provincial Grand Chapter, and signed by the Provincial Grand Superintendent, being in due course declared by the authorities of Grand Chapter to be "in accordance with the Regulations for the Government of Royal Arch Masons." On the 29th May 1877 was held the second regular Convocation, for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Hall of the Oliver Chapter, No. 792, Great Grimsby, Comp. Smyth, Provincial Grand Superintendent, who had occupied the chair of First Principal during the first year of the Chapter's existence, and had been re-chosen to fill the same office three years later, presided, and including Provincial Grand Officers and visitors, there were present in all forty-one Companions. When the dedication was concluded, the ordinary business of Provincial Grand Chapter was proceeded with. The Finance accounts, as audited, showed a balance on 31st December 1876 of £9 10s as against £3 14s 6d at the corresponding date in 1875. A sum of five guineas was voted towards the Oliver Memorial Fund, and Provincial Grand Scribe E. was ordered to procure the requisite jewels and collars for the Provincial Grand Officers. The Register of Companions showed 172 subscribing members, or, deducting six who subscribed to two Chapters, 166 as against 155 the previous year. The appointment and investiture of Provincial Grand Officers brought the meeting to a close. On the 1st December 1879 the third regular Convocation was held at Gainsborough, the chair of Provincial Grand Superintendent being occupied by Companion Smyth, there being in all forty-one Companions present. The business was of the ordinary character. However, it may be stated that the finance account showed a balance in hand of £18 9d at the end of 1879 as against £9 10s at end of 1876, while the Register of Members showed a diminution of eleven during the years 1877 and 1878. After the appointment and investiture of the Provincial Grand Officers, Provincial Grand Chapter was closed, and the Companions indulged in substantial refreshment. On the 21st March of the current year Provincial Grand

Chapter assembled at Barton-on-Humber for the transaction of the ordinary business, but especially for the Consecration of the St. Matthew Chapter, No. 1447, and the installation of its Principals. This done, the regular business was entered upon. The finance account showed a balance in hand on 31st December 1880 of £39 8s 9d, from which, on motion made and seconded, the sum of fifteen guineas was unanimously voted towards the Smyth Scholarship Fund. The Register showed a total of 167 subscribing members, or twelve more than in 1875, and eleven more than in 1879. Among the Officers subsequently appointed must be mentioned Comp. F. D. Marsden, to whose care, as well as to the liberality of P.G. Chapter, we are indebted for the publication of this little history. It remains for us to add that, at the close of last year, there were fifty members of Provincial Grand Chapter, of whom thirty-eight were Present or Past First Principals, two ditto Second Principals, four ditto Third Principals, and six other Provincial Grand Officers who had not passed a Principal's Chair. There is also a list of Companions who have died since the establishment of the present Prov. Grand Chapter, the most conspicuous name among them being that of the late lamented Comp. John Sutcliffe.

We beg to present our thanks to Comp. Marsden for having placed a copy of his History at our disposal, and so enabled us to present the result of his labours before our readers.

EDITORIAL BLUNDERING.

IT is not a little singular to note the strange mistakes into which even editors not infrequently permit themselves to be betrayed, or which, for lack of a little careful supervision on their part, are permitted to appear in the columns they are supposed to edit. Here is one such error which has been, in its chief particulars, laid bare by our genial contemporary the *Masonic Review* of Cincinnati, Ohio. It appears to have occurred in the Masonic column of the *New York Dispatch*, but how any one could have committed so egregious a blunder is to us unaccountable. A correspondent, in search of information on the subject of Lewises, submitted a series of questions to the Masonic Editor of the said *Dispatch*, among them being the following:—"Was General Washington initiated under twenty-one? Was the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England, initiated under the age of twenty-one years by reason of being the son of a Mason?" And what do our readers imagine were the answers, or rather the answer, for the queries were dealt with as one—vouchsafed by our fraternal wiseacre of the *Dispatch*! Let them read, mark learn, and, if they are so fortunate as to possess the requisite powers of digestion, inwardly digest the editorial reply.

It were better, perhaps, if we premised that the antecedent questions were (1) whether a Lewis could be initiated under twenty-one years by the existing laws of the Grand Lodge of New York, and (2) if such were not the case, whether such a law ever existed. The former is answered in the negative, and the latter in the affirmative, with the supererogatory addition that the law in question "has however long since fallen into desuetude," which is a matter of course, for, if the law had not fallen into desuetude, we presume that, in the order of things, it would still be in force, and might be acted upon. The editor then proceeds as follows: "Under it, however"—that is, under the law "which has long since fallen into desuetude"—"we know that General Washington, and we believe H.R.H. the Prince of Wales were made Masons, not so much because of their being sons of Masons, as on account of their distinguished position. One had marshalled his country through a long and hopeless war to final victory, and the other was, and is the heir of a long line of kings, and the Fraternity in each case found itself more honoured in the breach than the observance of the law. We may be wrong, but we think no mistake was made in either case. Washingtons and Wales do not grow on every bush, and the honour they have each done the Craft goes to show that exceptions prove the rule. The rule, however, no longer exists, and until another Washington or Wales turns up, there will be no excuse for making Masons of young gentlemen under twenty-one." The *Review* calls this an instance of "unconscious cerebration," and remarks "that 'Uncle

John' here gives the fact that Washington 'marshalled his country through a long and almost hopeless war to final victory,' as the reason why he was initiated under age! Which is pretty good for a veteran."

As we happen to be in a critically analytical frame of mind just at the moment of writing these presents, we will take the liberty of going a little beyond our Cincinnati contemporary in the length of our remarks. It will be noted that the first of the series of four questions, which the unknown querist submitted to the Masonic Editor of the *New York Dispatch*, related wholly and solely to the present state of the law as to initiation in the Grand Lodge of New York. In the second, inquiry was made as to whether a law permitting Lewises to be initiated under twenty-one ever existed—presumably in the same Grand Lodge; the third related to Washington, who was a Virginian, and the fourth to the Prince of Wales, who is an Englishman. For this concatenation the Masonic Editor of the *Dispatch* is, of course, not responsible. But this he has overlooked, and in his eagerness to explain that Washington was initiated into Freemasonry under twenty-one years, because he entered on the task of marshalling "his country through a long and almost hopeless war to final victory" some four and twenty years after he was so made a Mason, has made confusion a thousand times worse confounded. Let us confine ourselves for the present to this matter of Washington's initiation. Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, on 17th February 1732, but we have never heard, nor have we ever seen it recorded in any Masonic History, that his father, Augustine Washington, who died in 1743, was a Freemason. He may have been, of course, as Freemasonry had found its way into North America some thirteen years before. But be this as it may, George Washington was initiated, when still a minor, in a Lodge at Fredericksburg in Virginia, on 4th November 1752. His first experience in active warfare was in 1754, on the 27th May in which year he defeated a detachment of the French army under M. de Jumonville, who was slain in the action. He was with Braddock in his ill-starred expedition the year following, when he still further distinguished himself; but it was not till the 15th June 1775, that he was appointed by the American Congress Commander-in-Chief of its armies, and commenced his task of marshalling his country to victory. He had then been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for close on three and twenty years, and as the Independence of the United States was not achieved until the year 1783, or eight years later, we are at a loss to understand, except on the Irish principle of progressing backwards, how, when at the mature age of fifty-one years he had brought his country successfully through a long and almost hopeless war, he could have been initiated as a minor in a Lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., in 1752, on account of his distinguished military services.

Let us now turn to the Prince of Wales, in the answer respecting whom the Masonic Editor of the *Dispatch* has had the good sense not so egregiously to commit himself. He knew that Washington, who was initiated in 1752 when yet a minor, was so initiated, not because he was the son of a Mason—if, as we have said, such was really the case, though we do not know if it was—but on account of his distinguished military services rendered from twenty-three to thirty-one years after he had been made a Mason. He only believes the Prince of Wales was initiated as a minor, not because he was the son of a Mason, but because he "was and is the heir to a long line of Kings." A very little inquiry would have satisfied our friend the editor in question firstly that the Prince of Wales was not a minor when he was initiated into Freemasonry, and secondly, that he was not the son of a Mason unless indeed he were the brother of his own mother, who was the daughter of a Mason, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent; or the son of one of his mother's uncles, the late William the Fourth, the Duke of Sussex, or Ernest Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover; in one of which latter cases he would have been King instead of his mother being Queen of England, while in the other two, unless his mother had remained single, or being married had had no children, he might not have been the "heir of a long line of Kings." As a matter of fact, the Prince of Wales was born 9th November 1841, and was initiated into Freemasonry some time during the year 1868, when he was in the twenty-seventh year of his age, by the late King of Sweden. Then the late Prince Consort was not a Mason. The late Dr. Oliver says somewhere that it is believed the

Prince contemplated the idea some time after his marriage during the lifetime of the late Duke of Sussex, G. M. of England, who died in 1843; but the idea was never acted upon. Thus the Prince of Wales was not a Lewis and was not initiated during his minority, though, according to the laws of English Masonry, he might have been so initiated by dispensation from the Grand Master. A very little trouble on the part of our brother Editor would have enabled him to ascertain this.

If we take the series of questions as a whole, we find the first actually, and the second presumably, relates to the Masonic law of the New York Grand Lodge, while the third indirectly concerns the Masonic law of Virginia, and the fourth that which prevails in the Grand Lodge of England. We have said the Editor is not responsible for this jumble—at least in the first instance; but in his answers he should have stated that the Masonic laws of New York and Virginia had not of necessity anything in common, and that because a certain law existed in New York or Virginia, therefore it did not necessarily exist in England. It may be there is no law in New York or Virginia for the initiation of a minor by dispensation from the Grand Master or otherwise, but there is such a law in England, and as a matter of fact a very large number of the members of our University Lodges are initiated while they are as yet under age—to say nothing of what occasionally happens in other Lodges. Thus, as regards our own Grand Lodge, there will be no necessity to wait till another Prince of Wales turns up, in order to make "Masons of young gentlemen under twenty-one;" and even if another George Washington should turn up, the law of the New York Grand Lodge, forbidding the initiation of minors, will have to be either obeyed or rescinded. On the whole, we cannot congratulate our brother Editor of the *New York Dispatch* either on the knowledge or the sense he has displayed in his answers to the queries to which we have drawn attention.

The Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio, will be held at Cincinnati on the 7th and 8th September next, and the Cincinnati and Hanselmann Commanderies have, according to the *Masonic Review*, already issued numerous invitations to be present at the reception they have arranged to give to the Grand Commandery, the active co-operation of the other Commanderies of the State being courteously invited in order to do honour to the occasion. The programme, as at present arranged, is on a grand scale. On Wednesday, the 7th September, the Grand Commander and Officers of the Grand Commandery, will assemble at the Gibson House, at 10 a.m., and at 10.30 a.m. Grand Commandery will assemble in the Masonic Temple. At 2.30 p.m. the Commanderies will meet at their respective headquarters, and march to the rendezvous where, an hour later, there will be a grand parade and review by the Grand Commander. From 8 to 11 p.m. there will be receptions by the different Commanderies. The remodeled and refurnished suite of Templar rooms in the Masonic Temple will be thrown open to visiting Sir Knights. The morning and afternoon of the day following there will be a grand fête champêtre and concerts in the Zoological Gardens, and from 7.30 p.m. to 2 a.m., a grand reception and promenade concerts at Highland House, Mt. Adams, admission to which will be confined to the Sir Knights and accompanying ladies. An efficient Committee of prominent Knights Templar has charge of the arrangements.

The *Voice of Masonry* says that the Grand Master of Illinois, during his first six months of office, answered fully five hundred unofficial letters in addition to those officially addressed to him; that he visited five and twenty Lodges, delivered some thirty addresses to the Craft, and attended and worked in three schools of instruction. In fact, to his knowledge he left no communication unanswered and no duty unattended to, and all this without neglecting his regular avocations.

On the 28th July the first stone of a Normal College at Mitchell, Indiana, was laid by the M.W. Grand Master of Masons in that State.

The following notes of the career of Bro. Frederick L. Billon, Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, who is now in his eighty first year, will be read with interest by every member of the Masonic Fraternity. Bro. Billon was initiated on 28th August 1823, in old Missouri Lodge, No. 1, by its then W. Master Bro. Edward Bates, afterwards Attorney General in the cabinet of President Lincoln. In March of the following year he was exalted to the R.A. Degree in Missouri Chapter, No. 1, then the only Chapter West of the Mississippi, and working under a dispensation granted by Comp. De Witt Clinton, General G.H. Priest of the United States. As there were no Commanderies in the West in those days, he received the orders of Knighthood in the Morton Encampment, No. 4, City of New York, and was consequently brought into close contact with the Clintons, Mortons, Chapmans, Cushmans, and other bright particular Masonic Stars of the time. From 1824 to 1849 he was almost constantly in office either in Lodge or Chapter or the Grand Bodies of those degrees. Since then he has contented himself with remaining a simple member of a subordinate Lodge and Chapter. Bro. Billon has thus been a Freemason for just fifty-eight years—a worthy record, which fully justifies the respect in which he is generally held in his State and wherever else he is known.

We read in the *New York Dispatch* that on Wednesday, the 3rd ultimo, the members of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 16, Toronto, Canada, accompanied by their ladies and several prominent gentlemen of that city, arrived in New York City, *via* the Albany day steamer. The party numbered some 250, and Bro. Horace S. Taylor, Grand Master of New York, having been apprised of the intended visit, entrusted the duty of welcoming the visitors, and conducting them over the city to a Committee, consisting of Bros. W. H. Corsa D.D.G.M. Sixth District, James M. Austin, John Boyd, Seymour, Ehlers, Wright, and Van Blaricom. On their arrival, the brethren and their friends were escorted to Earles's Hotel, where they had their first experience of the hospitality of New York Masons, subsequently visiting the principal objects of interest in and about the city, including Coney Island, Long Branch, and Rockaway. On Thursday they were shown over the Temple, after which they assembled in the Grand Lodge Room, and were formally welcomed by Bro. Corsa on behalf of the Fraternity. The Toronto brethren expressed their admiration of the building and its appointments, and after the Levee, Bro. Anderson, W. Master of the St. Andrew's Lodge, returned on behalf of himself and his fellow visitors his hearty acknowledgments for the kind and hospitable reception they had experienced. Among the excursionists were Bros. Saunders, D.D.G.M. Toronto District, W. C. Wilkinson, Secretary of the Public Schools of that city, Boustead and Kent (members of the Board of Aldermen), Anderson (City Auditor), Snyder, Tait, &c., &c.

We learn from the *Masonic Review* that the Corner Stone of the new Court House at Denver, Colorado, was laid some time back, with full Masonic ceremonial, by Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf Grand Master, assisted by the Officers of Grand Lodge, in the presence of over 5,000 persons. Able addresses were delivered by Bro. Greenleaf and his Excellency Governor Pitkin.

The list of Lodges for which warrants have been granted since the last Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge is, as will be seen elsewhere in our columns, longer than it has been for some time past. They are twenty-five in number, namely, seventeen Colonial, six Provincial, and two—the Earl of Lathom, No. 1922, and the Gallery No. 1928—Metropolitan.

Of the seventeen new Colonial Lodges, seven belong to New Zealand, of which no less than five will meet in the District of Canterbury, while one is for the District of Auckland and one for that of Auckland. This raises the number of English Lodges in Canterbury to some twenty, the total for the whole of New Zealand being about seventy. There are also some thirty-one Lodges under the Scottish Constitution and about eleven Irish, making a total of over 110 Lodges for the three Constitutions.

THE FOUNDATIONS.

FROM THE VOICE OF MASONRY.

IN the preparation of all who visited the Ancient Temple the Talmudic writers say, it was ordered that "No man shall go into the Temple with his staff, nor with shoes on his feet, nor with his outer garment, nor with money tied up in his purse." This corresponds with certain ceremonies of the ancient times; there was no need of a staff because he was going to perform his devotions to God, and if he was a priest his entrance into the Temple indicated the performance of religious ceremonies. Physically a staff indicated either infirmity of age, or a decrepid or maimed body, and no maimed priest could serve in an official way, and after fifty years of age all were relieved from duty. Recognising this fact, Herod the Great had the ears of Hyrcanus the High Priest cut off that he might ever afterward be deprived of the High Priesthood. He could have no shoes because he was treading on holy ground, as Moses did when he stood at the burning bush. There were reasons equally valid for the other commands.

Whenever, in ancient times, a contract or pledge of any kind was made between two parties it was made binding by plucking off the shoe and handing it to the opposite party, when the contractor was neither barefoot nor shod. Pilgrims, in early times, when they went upon that long journey of religious devotion were oftentimes required by their religion to go barefoot. This last was not a custom of the Jewish nor the Christian religion, except among the early Catholics, when it was sometimes required as an act of penance. As a ceremony it was beautiful in its teaching of humanity, from whatever source it came, and it is not to be discountenanced merely because it did not always come from the source we may have desired.

In the social element of society a similar custom prevailed. Whenever a visitor appeared at the door of the tent or dwelling it was the social custom to meet him there; remove his sandals, wash his feet, and permit him to enter, when he was seated upon the costly mat or carpet that was spread within the middle of the room. In the case of an ordinary guest this was done by a servant of the household, but when it was a distinguished person, this service was performed by the lord of the house. It was to this custom that Christ referred when Mary washed his feet, and when he reminded his host that he had not given him water to wash his feet, but that the woman had washed them with her tears and wiped them with the hairs of her head. John the Baptist also referred to the same custom when he declared that he was unworthy to undo the latchet of his Master's shoes. It was not only a custom of mental servitude, though that office was the most lowly of the oriental household, but also a question and custom of etiquette and honour among them.

When Isaiah, xx. 2, is speaking of the king of Assyria going against Ashdod, he says, "Go and loose the sackcloth from off thy loins and put off thy shoe from thy foot. And he did so, walking naked and barefoot." In ancient times it was always the custom as one of the rules of war that captives were always led barefoot to their captors' homes. Thus in Isaiah xx. 4 it is said, "So shall the king of Assyria lead away the Egyptian prisoners, and the Ethiopian captives, young and old, naked and barefoot, even with their buttocks uncovered, to the shame of Egypt."

In any event among men wherever any of these things are perpetuated they are commemorative of some principle involved. Now two principles are plainly seen in these customs, first that of holy humanity, second that of fidelity to contract or promise. Were we then to use such an impressive custom, in any way, it would be to fasten thoughts of humanity and fidelity upon the mind of that one whom we desired to lead into the truth and importance of the rite we celebrated.

When the Romans demanded that the young man should be of lawful age before he could wear the manly gown, which was conferred upon him under very solemn and impressive ceremonies, it was the protection of a political right, and was a portion of that law which defined the age at which a young man was first to obtain the right of citizenship as a man. This point of determining upon a certain age for such or similar purposes was not merely Roman, nor is it only Masonic, for such laws now prevail in almost every country, but in different manners according to the degree of civilization. Among the old Spartans there were systems of training, the completion of which was celebrated by severe tasks upon the young men arriving at lawful age. Among certain tribes of Africa the boy is taken out into the forest or plain, and there receives certain lashes, which fall so heavily upon the back as to cause the blood to flow at every lick; but the absence of tears, the presence of laughter and humour, and the fact of not flinching as the heavy lash cuts into the bone, is a mark of manhood, and when he has unflinchingly endured all, he is regarded as a man. The German government requires the youth to enter the army, while the American government requires a certain age, which being attained the youth becomes a man, regardless of all other facts or conditions. Hence, in a similar sense, it is a protective requirement that Masonry demands men to be of a certain age before they can enter a Lodge.

Under the Roman government there was a certain requirement of good report, nobility of family, or of good reputation before the admission to citizenship. This does not prevail, politically, in governments of the present day; but it does prevail in Masonry, because there are certain principles involved and secrets to be kept which would be altogether unsafe in the hands of those of low moral character. Governments do not demand moral conditions as a prerequisite of citizenship, but the moral teachings of Masonry demand it as an essential qualification.

A higher principle than this is found in the character of the Jewish priesthood, where not only mental power, but high moral qualities were required; hence men were not allowed to enter the priesthood until they had arrived at the age of thirty, at which time it was supposed all had perfectly matured their bodies, and, having passed all

the frivolities of youth, were prepared to enter upon the sterner duties of manhood and of religious work. Thus it might be better were there even now a medium between the age of twenty-one and thirty, because men who have had more time for perfect mental and physical development would, perhaps, make better Masons.

In the earlier years of social Masonry lawful age varied according to the country. Youths were made Masons at the age of eighteen, and so on to twenty-one. Generally speaking the lawful age in Masonry has conformed to the regulation of the government which fixed the age. This is, perhaps, one of the facts why women are not made Masons; and as this is a question of some curiosity a few remarks upon it may not be amiss. That there could be no impropriety in making women Masons is self-evident as far as principle is concerned, for all know very well that in all of Masonry there is not a single thought that could not be, with perfect propriety and indeed advantage, imparted to women; and as far as the induction into the Fraternity is concerned there is only one exception to this, and if women were admitted that might easily be overcome. This being true, why then can they not be admitted? We have indeed no history to inform us upon this subject, so, as in other things, we must draw inferences from the circumstances of the earlier organizations. First, then, lawful age embodied the idea of citizenship, and we all know that, technically speaking, women were not nor are they now, regarded as citizens in the same sense as men; for a strict interpretation of citizenship meant the right of franchise. When women are regarded as of lawful age it refers to the acquisition of property, and the right of marriage without the consent of parents being demanded. Second, women were not admitted into the earlier organizations because they were societies of workmen and priests, and in the days of Numa they were political organizations. Now women were not admitted into these societies of workmen because they were not tradesmen, nor have they ever been in the history of the world. They were not allowed to become priests in the law of any religious organization. The Jewish law required only men, and the same prevailed in heathen religion. Though sometimes by right of heirship women became queens, and often rulers in society, and at times have been great manipulators of the politics of the government, yet they have never been regarded as an essential part of the political organization of the government. Being thus deprived by law and custom of all these things which entered so largely into the organization of the early societies, it was but in perfect consistency that the membership was confined to men, and as social Masonry commemorates these ancient orders it would be inconsistent with its intention to allow of such innovations.

Dr. Mackay (Encyclopædia 294) shows that all the Old Constitutions demanded the use of the word "Freemason," but that after the abolition of slavery in the West Indies the Grand Lodge of England changed it to "freeman," but the former word is more usually demanded than the last, and as before shown the word *freemason* is undoubtedly correct for the reasons already given in a former article. But somewhere in an argument of this kind we have seen another reason for the words Free and Accepted, which while it is presented in a plausible light, we have hardly investigated enough to give our full endorsement. The writer (whom we cannot give) shows first that the organizations were strictly those of some trade, Masons, for instance, which having gained great power, were favourably considered by certain lords and distinguished men who desired union with them, but were prevented from the fact that they were not tradesmen. Their political influence being desirable the Lodges granted them the freedom of the Lodge; they were afterward accepted as Masons. Thus this style of writers shows that they became "Free and Accepted Masons," hence distinguished from the regular practical Masons. If this is the true origin of the words, it is perfectly consistent with Speculative Masonry, because as the Fraternity have drifted away from the former Operative Masonry men of all occupations have gotten into the ranks. These men are not Masons, they are only accepted as such, and are granted the freedom of the Institution, hence we have become "Free and Accepted Masons." Without undertaking to prove this theory, however plausible, we leave it to the consideration of the reader.

Sharp instruments were, in the early ages, used as instruments of torture to compel men to violate their principles of conscience, betray their religion or their country. They were generally, but not always, swords or other instruments of war, but always instruments prepared for the purpose. It is very easy for any one to ascertain and trace the character of such instruments, their use and effectiveness. Under their torture many denied their religion, but the use of such instruments developed many a hero. If the ancient orders ever made use of this fact to impress inviolable secrecy upon a candidate, they certainly would never have used a working tool, because they were living at times when these instruments were used and heroes and martyrs were developed; and knowing well what was used they would have used such instruments as would have had the desired effect; and if in any later times any instrument has been used to impress this thought, other than some real instrument of torture or war, it is an innovation, and should be corrected.

The *Masonic Advocate* announces that three hundred and forty-four volumes and a large number of Masonic pamphlets belonging to the late Bro. Albert G. Mackey are about to be offered for sale, among them being many old and valuable works.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases of the Skin—No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy, eruption, and glandular swellings, which have resisted all other modes of treatment and gradually become worse from year to year, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself, and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment is simply invaluable; it will give ease in sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

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—:o:—

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am afraid it is chiefly my own fault the purpose I have in view in writing about the work done in our Lodges of Instruction has been somewhat misunderstood. I am not opposed to the frequent repetition of our ceremonies and lectures in those Lodges, because I do not see how otherwise our younger brethren can acquire the knowledge requisite to make them perfect in the duties of the Lodge. What I do object to is (1) that the ordinary course as pursued in an average Lodge of Instruction from year's end to year's end is nothing else than repetition, and the system, therefore, in time becomes so monotonous as to drive away those brethren who would willingly devote some time to the study of something still more profitable; (2) that very many Preceptors, though possessing, as they do undoubtedly, the most perfect goodwill and a determination to do their duty to the best of their ability, are neither intellectually nor educationally qualified to act as Instructors. I do not blame them for their shortcomings, of which they are in all likelihood in a blissful state of ignorance; the blame rests with the system or want of system, which permits the appointment of brethren as Preceptors without taking the slightest trouble to ascertain whether or not they possess the requisite qualifications for so important an office. I again venture to ask—How can an educated brother continue sitting under a Preceptor who, albeit probably the jolliest of jolly good fellows, has but a very limited knowledge of the grammar and pronunciation of the English language? If I am desirous of learning a science or an art, I naturally seek out the services of a competent teacher. Why should it be so ordered in Masonry, that a brother in search of knowledge must content himself with the assistance of an imperfectly qualified instructor or go without? As Bros. "ALDERMAN" and Perceval both say—and I quite agree with them—there *must* be repetitions, but I go further, and say, additionally—That is no reason why with a little arrangement there should not be occasionally forthcoming something in the way of explanation as well.

There are, in round numbers, in the Metropolitan district some three hundred regular Lodges and 110 Lodges of Instruction; consequently, the latter are to the former in the proportion of one to three. Moreover, several Lodges of Instruction meet in close proximity to one another, not a few in the same house. Is it, then, absolutely necessary that all of them should follow the same system? Could not a plan be devised by which, while a majority of these Lodges were reserved for elementary instruction, the minority were set apart, under competent guidance, for that higher class of Masonic study, which I venture to say Bros. "ALDERMAN," Perceval, other of your correspondents, and myself, are not alone in thinking desirable, if not absolutely necessary.

There is another way by which Lodges of Instruction might be turned to far better account than they are now. If on off-nights—that is, when there is little else to do—the regular Lodges would occasionally go through a ceremony, or work a section or two of one of the lectures, I believe it would be welcomed by the members, and the pressure on the time of Lodges of Instruction would be less severe, so that explanatory lectures might find a place in the programme in addition to the work of which it now consists.

Fraternally yours,

London, W., 30th August 1881.

MARS.

THE LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE AND THE R.M.B.I.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am glad to learn from Bro. Perceval's letter of 20th ult. that two propositions having reference to the present system of administering relief in excess of £50 will be submitted to Grand Lodge at its next Quarterly Communication on Wednesday, the 7th September prox. Both propositions are good, that of Bro. Joshua Nunn being as nearly as possible the same as the one I casually suggested in my letter which appeared in your issue of the 6th instant. But since I have read your article of the same date, I have come to the conclusion that Bro. Perceval's resolution is decidedly preferable. As you very properly point out: "The cases during the last few years in which a grant once made has been revoked, reduced, or even questioned, might be numbered on the fingers of one hand—a fact which is alone sufficient to show how needless is this further provision by which the recommendation of any grant above £50 must not only be approved by Grand Lodge, but such approval must be confirmed before the money can be paid over." This, as you add, is, "an excess of caution on the part of our rulers, with which we could very well afford to dispense," and I trust Grand Lodge, in its wisdom, will see fit to dispense with it. So long a delay is only to be justified on the ground of necessity, and the necessity, it is clear, does not exist, or exists only to an extent that is inappreciable having regard to the multitude of cases in which relief is administered.

I think it not improbable that any opposition that may be offered

to either proposition, and especially to that of Bro. Perceval's will be on the ground that there can be no hardship, when the conditions are so clearly set forth in the Constitutions, and that it is the brother's own fault if he has not made himself acquainted with those conditions. That is all very well as regards those who have all the Constitutions at their fingers' end, but how many are there who are so well circumstanced? There are few brethren who can speak with greater experience than Bro. Nunn, the Senior Vice-President of the Lodge of Benevolence, and it is extremely unlikely he would have announced his intention of moving the resolution to which Bro. Perceval refers, had he not felt that the delay of which your correspondents have been complaining involved a very considerable hardship to worthy members of the society whose misfortune was their only fault. I trust Bro. Perceval's motion will find favour with Grand Lodge, but should Bro. Nunn's be preferred, we shall, at least have the satisfaction of knowing that a step has been made in the right direction, and that the distressed brothers whose necessity has been proved to be the greatest will no longer be subjected to a delay so cruel.

As regards the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, I trust everything will be done to assimilate, as far as possible, or at least desirable, its rules and regulations to those of the Schools. A Lady or Lewis who subscribes to the Benevolent is certainly entitled to the same advantages as are accorded to them if they subscribe to either the Boys' or the Girls' School. Similar steps towards this assimilation have already been taken, as when some years since the benefits of the Charity Jewel—if I may so speak of distinctions honourably won—were extended to those who served the office of Steward at a Benevolent Festival, and fulfilled certain other conditions. Still more recently, the word "pounds" has been altered into "guineas," in those regulations respecting Life Governorships, &c., in which the former occurred. But as to the resolution of which Bro. Perceval speaks, and by which the Committee of Management will be authorised to put on annuitants, male or female, in the order in which they stand on the unsuccessful list, in order to fill up vacancies that may occur during the six months following the election, I have my doubts about this being the best plan for meeting an acknowledged difficulty. Let the process of assimilation to which I have just referred be carried a step further, and let there be half-yearly elections to the Benevolent, as there are already to the Schools. I know the expenses for election must be considerable in postage alone, and I feel sure it will entail a very considerable amount of labour on Bro. Terry and his officers. But I should be inclined to think the savings resulting from annuities which fall in from time to time through the death of annuitants would amply suffice to cover the outlay. There are, I will say, 150 male annuitants, among whom, at £10 each, the sum of £6,000 is due and payable yearly. But almost every month sees the death of one or more annuitants, and the full sum of £6,000 is never quite expended. So it is with the female annuitants, among whom, if they are, say, as numerous, the same amount of £6,000 has to be distributed. Hence a little inquiry will show that the money saved by deaths in the course of the year will suffice to cover the expenses of a second election, and leave a slight margin for remunerating additionally those on whom the additional work must fall. This, I think will be a better plan, because, as one of your correspondents some weeks since pointed out, the position of an unsuccessful candidate on the poll is not always a true criterion to his real voting strength. I think the brethren need not be afraid of making such changes as these, which merely involve the adaptation 'of existing' rules to an altered state of circumstances.

I thank Bro. Perceval for his courteous reference to my former letter.

Fraternally and faithfully yours,

S.E.V.

BRO. PERCEVAL'S SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am afraid Bro. Perceval is committing a great mistake in piling up his amendments to our laws. Every one he has brought forward is of importance, and any change in the direction he has indicated will be an improvement in the law as it now stands. But it is questionable policy, I think, for any one to propose a number of important changes all at once. In such case people are apt to get frightened, and without pausing to think whether or not the proposed changes are likely to prove beneficial, reject them off-hand. Within the past few weeks Bro. Perceval has brought under the notice of your readers no less than four propositions or suggestions, two of which concern the Rules of the Benevolent Institution and two the Constitutions. These in order of their suggestion, are (1) a motion for dispensing with the confirmation of Grand Lodge in the case of grants in excess of £50 which have been recommended by the Lodge of Benevolence and approved by Grand Lodge; (2) proposal for a further assimilation of the laws of the Benevolent Institution to those of the Schools, so that Ladies and Lewises may be on the same footing in respect of qualification for Vice-Patrons, &c., &c., to all three Charities; (3) that the highest unsuccessful candidates on the poll for the two Funds of the Benevolent should, in the six months following the election in May, be placed on the Fund as vacancies occur; (4) that the law requiring that the widows and children of deceased Masons must apply for relief within two years from the death of the latter or not at all should be rescinded. I see not the slightest objection to any of the proposed changes. On the contrary, I think each and every of them will be a decided improvement on the existing laws and regulations. But, as I have said already, the Craft generally will think a great deal more about the number and importance of the changes than of the benefits that are likely to result from their adoption, and in our eagerness to grasp too much, we shall stand an excellent chance of losing all.

As regards the last of Bro. Perceval's propositions, it certainly seems anomalous that where the widow and children of a deceased Mason are

able to rub along for two years without seeking help from the Lodge of Benevolence, they should be debarred from making any application for relief. It may be the deceased left behind him a little something which enabled them to get on for the said two years, or they may have had help from friends; but these fail them at the end of the period, and they suddenly find themselves without resources, while assistance from the quarter in which they might have sought it after the death of the breadwinner is denied them. They are, in fact, in a measure punished for having made it a point of getting on as long as they could without applying to the Fund. I see no reason why there should be any hard-and-fast line at all. It may safely be left to the Lodge of Benevolence to make the necessary inquiries into the truth of the petitioner's statements, and among those inquiries would certainly be one to ascertain why the applicant had not applied earlier for relief. If this should be answered satisfactorily, and the petition in all other respects is found correct, then I think there is no valid objection to granting or recommending such a sum as may be deemed adequate to meet the circumstances of the case. I hold that the administration of our Benevolent Fund should be hedged round by the fewest possible restrictions, and I hold this view because I have an abiding faith in the wisdom, experience, and discretion of the Lodge of Benevolence, which is not likely to be prodigal of the funds entrusted to its charge.

Fraternally yours,

L. E. R.

LODGE WORK AND LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I cannot do better than leave your correspondents Bros. Perceval and "Mars," to fight the battle out. I agree with both, until we come to advanced education.

Bro. Mars never studied Homer on the same form, even if he did in the same school, as the Greek alphabet; and we can never learn or study the more hidden mysteries of Nature and Science in our present Lodges of Instruction, which were established for the especial purpose of preparing and perfecting brethren in the necessary work of regular Lodges. These Institutions must remain as they are, or their usefulness is gone. What we want is something beyond good and effective working—that can only be brought about by brethren of superior abilities, who will give their time and employ their energies in forming a Lodge or Lodges where discussion and lectures (Masonic, of course) should be the chief attraction, and if the orators were few, the listeners would be many.

Yours fraternally,

ALDERMAN.

I ought to have said I can sympathise with Bro. "Mars" on one point, viz., Queen's English, and more especially when all the vowels are *exasperated* so emphatically. On these occasions I feel as though I had had the misfortune to sit on the business end of a tin tack.

ERRATUM.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—In my article, "Review of a Curious Old Book," in yours of 30th July, page 84, near the bottom of the second column, you named Noah's *naughty boy*, "Shem," while in my MS. you will find it written *Cham*, the name is so spelt by Bayle, and in the Douay Bible, it is also spelt *Cham*; but in the King James's Bible, it is spelt *Ham*. I, however, followed the spelling of the name as in *Bayle*.

Any one acquainted with Hebrew will at once perceive the reason for the variation. In the Hebrew the first letter in the said name has a guttural sound, but as there is no such sounding letter in the European alphabets, on the Continent the name is written *Cham*, but the English translators of the Bible, evidently mistook the letter, and so wrote the name *Ham*.

Yours fraternally,

JACOB NORTON.

Boston, U.S., 16th Aug. 1881.

BRO. MASSA AND THE GRAND TREASURER.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—All those Craftsmen who are acquainted with the facts of the disagreement between Bro. Massa and Colonel Creaton will be pleased with the announcement made by you last week that the Grand Treasurer had withdrawn the "objectionable epithets" he had applied to Bro. Massa,—as you say, in a thoughtless moment. Do you not think, however, that Bro. Colonel Creaton has been somewhat tardy in acknowledging he was wrong? and would it not have been more graceful had he come to the conclusion that he had, in his capacity of Chairman, acted in an un-Masonic, if not arrogant, manner towards a brother Mason? I am well aware the duties of a President are oftentimes of a very trying nature, but in the case before us they were undertaken voluntarily; and Colonel Creaton's experience of his duties would lead us to expect him to be competent to uphold the dignity of his position—a position, by the bye, I, in common with others, think he is too often placed in. This is not the first instance with which I am acquainted where a President at a Masonic gathering has presumed upon his term of brief authority; but as yet, in the case to which I more particularly

allude, the brother in question has not, I presume, seen "the error of his ways," as I have not heard of his tendering an apology for his gross misconduct.

Yours fraternally,

PEACE, BUT NOT WITHOUT HONOUR.

[We insert the above at the express wish of an esteemed correspondent, but the subject must now be allowed to drop.—Ed. F.C.]

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS.

A MANCHESTER billiard-table manufacturer—Mr J. O'Brien—has embodied in his trade circular the following rather clever dissertation on the indoor game *par excellence* :—

"Billiards, as a scientific pastime, may be called the epitome of life. Its votaries must possess the quick eye of the *fox*; the firm hand of the surgeon; the cool nerve of a hero; the clear brain of a logician; the prompt judgment of a Solomon; the great patience of Job; and the good temper of an angel!

"And moreover, the noble game reminds us of—

"The Stage.—In the variety of its players, and the constant use of the Cue.

"Love.—By its choice of Partner, Love Games, and various Misses, and the *Pretty Jenny*, so often won by a gentle Kiss!

"War.—With its Canons, Balls, Long Shots, Shell (s) out, and Winning and Losing Hazards.

"Racing.—With its Tips, Breaks, Handicaps, Matches and Wonderful Screws.

"Scenery.—By its great expanse of Green Table Land, its masses of Chalk, its Arctic Circle, its Pyramids, its frequent Quiet Pools, and Beautiful Spots.

"Gaming.—By its Legs, Banks, Flukes, Points, Marker, and runs on the Pocket.

"Repose.—By its easy Cushions, Level Bed, and Long Rests.

"And, finally, of

"British Pluck.—For every Player at Pool must allow his opponent a fair shot at him, and loses his life three times before he is considered dead."

The *Masonic Review* gives considerable prominence to the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales to be recognised as an independent Masonic Body, and especially to an article which appeared in the *Sydney Freemason*, which calls itself its organ, and in which the District Grand Master under the English Constitutions is challenged to make good his assertion that the so-called Grand Lodge "was created by a few Lodges of one jurisdiction, and one or two of another," and in the next place that it was so created "in the face of a majority of dissentient Lodges." This same *Sydney Freemason*, it may be remarked, takes our London contemporary, the *Freemason*, to task for upholding this view, and the *Australian Freemason* for having had the audacity to reproduce our neighbour's article in which that view was endorsed. Well, how stands the case? A reference to our Grand Lodge Calendar will show that in New South Wales there are forty-two Lodges subordinate to the Grand Lodge of England, and we believe there are some six and twenty Scotch Lodges, and eight Irish Lodges which have been warranted by, and therefore owe allegiance to the respective Grand Lodges of those countries. This gives a total of Lodges in the three jurisdictions amounting to seventy-six, and on the *Sydney Freemason's* own showing, at the establishment of the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales only eight Scottish and five Irish Lodges took part, and one English Lodge has since given in its adhesion. Now if fourteen out of seventy-six Lodges all told does not constitute a minority, and a very small and insignificant minority into the bargain, then we must confess to being ignorant of the English language. But, argues this most sapient editor of the *Sydney Freemason*, it cannot be that the so-called Grand Lodge has been established "in the face of a majority of dissentient Lodges," because no single Lodge has expressed dissent. But if sixty-two out of the seventy-six Lodges in the Colony stand entirely aloof from the movement, and will have nothing whatever to do with it, what, in the name of common sense, does that amount to but dissent—silent dissent, if you like, but all the more impressive from its being silent. As for blaming the English District Grand Master for issuing a circular to the Lodges under his authority, cautioning them against in any way countenancing the intrusive Grand Lodge, all we have to say on

this head is, that had R.W. Bro. Williams neglected to do this, he would have been wanting in his duty towards the Grand Master of England, whose representative in New South Wales he is. As for the conduct of our Grand Secretary in taking upon himself to courteously ignore this so-called Grand Lodge, he too has acted with an amount of discretion which reflects the greatest possible credit on his judgment. The fact is, the Lodges in the several jurisdictions in the colony of New South Wales occupy a far more honourable position as subordinates of the three oldest Grand Lodges in the world than they could ever hope to do as constituent Lodges of a mushroom Grand Lodge, with no credentials to fall back upon save those for which they are indebted to their mother Grand Lodges. We think it will be found that, as a rule,—to which, of course, there are such notable exceptions as the Canadian Grand Lodge for instance,—these so-called Grand Lodges are established for the glorification of the promoters rather than for the advancement of the interests of Freemasonry. Our English, Scotch, and Irish Colonial Lodges have every freedom, and all the rights they could possibly enjoy, even if they belonged to independent Grand Lodges. What more can they hope for or desire?

It has been decided to keep open the Royal Polytechnic Institution for a few days longer; this conclusion has been arrived at in consequence of so many visitors attending since the announcement was made of the intention to wind up the affairs of the company.

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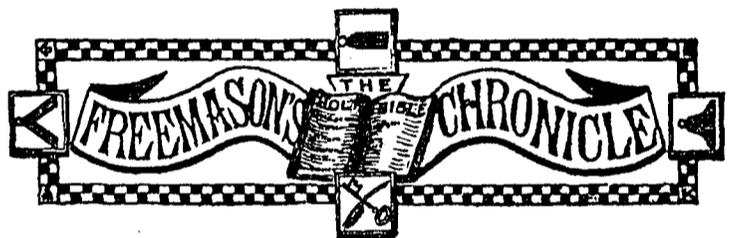
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UNITED GRAND LODGE.

THE following is the Business to be transacted in Grand Lodge on Wednesday, 7th September 1881:—

1. The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 1st June for confirmation.

2. Report of the Lodge of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following Grants, viz:—

The Widow of a Brother of the Lodge of Emulation, No. 21, London £50

The Widow of a Brother of the Yarborough Lodge, No. 554, London £200

A Brother of the Lodge of Sincerity, No. 174, London £150

A Brother of the Sun, Square, and Compasses Lodge, No. 119, Whitehaven £50

NOTE—The Brother here referred to died 25th June 1881.

A Brother of the Bute Lodge, No. 960, Cardiff £100

The Widow of a Brother of the Skelmersdale Lodge, No. 1658, Camberwell £50

A Brother of the Shakespeare Lodge, No. 99, London £250

A Brother of the Lodge of St. John, No. 104, Stockport £75

NOTE—The Brother here referred to died on the 10th August 1881.

The Widow of a Brother of the Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 491, Jersey £100

A Brother of the Priory Lodge, No. 1000, Southend £100

A Brother of Beadon Lodge, No. 619, Dulwich £100

3. THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.
To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England:

The Board of General Purposes beg to report as follows:—

The Grand Lodge having at its last meeting on the 1st June referred back to the Board the question of purchasing certain free-

hold premises, with stable in New Yard, adjoining the property of Grand Lodge, with authority to purchase the same at such sum as they may think proper.

The Board accordingly reconsidered the matter, and having ascertained that the owners of the property would not accept less than the sum originally asked, viz., £1000, and being strongly of opinion that the premises were not worth that amount, decided to drop the negotiation.

(Signed) FRANK GREEN,
Vice-President.

FREEMASONS' HALL, LONDON, W.C.
16th August 1881.

To the Report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge Accounts at the last Meeting of the Finance Committee, held on Friday, the 12th August instant, shewing a Balance in the Bank of England of £4,753 6s 10d; and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for Petty Cash £75, and for Servants' Wages £96 15s.

4. The Annual Report of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, dated the 20th of May 1881, will be laid before Grand Lodge.

5. PROPOSED MOTIONS.

(1.) By W. Brother Joshua Nunn P.G.S.B., Senior Vice-President of the Lodge of Benevolence:—

Alteration of Laws—Fund of Benevolence.

Article 16, page 104 (small edition.)

11th line:—After the words "but should the vote exceed Fifty pounds," to add "no greater sum than Fifty pounds be paid until the confirmation at the next Grand Lodge," and omit the words "it shall not be valid until confirmed at the next Grand Lodge."

15th line:—Substitute "Twenty pounds" for "Ten pounds."

19th line:—Substitute "Twenty pounds" for "Ten pounds."

(2.) By Brother Charles John Perceval, P.M. No. 1607, London:—

"That any applicant seeking relief from the Board of Benevolence, and being voted such a sum as requires the confirmation by Grand Lodge, shall, within twenty-four hours, or immediately after such grant has been so confirmed, be entitled to receive the same in full without any further delay, save only £10 or such portion (if any) of £10 the grantee may have received on account."

List of Lodges for which Warrants have been granted by the M.W. Grand Master since the last Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge:—

- 1912.—The Foochow Lodge, Foochow, China.
- 1913.—The Faith Lodge, Saharanpore, Bengal.
- 1914.—The St. Thomas's Lodge Kildgrove, Staffordshire.
- 1915.—The Graystone Lodge, Foresters' Hall, Whitstable, Kent.
- 1916.—The Conyers Lodge, Sydenham, Canterbury, N.Z.
- 1917.—The Ionic Lodge, Leeston, Canterbury, N.Z.
- 1918.—The Lincoln Lodge, Lincoln, Canterbury, N.Z.
- 1919.—The Malvern Lodge, Kowai Pass, Canterbury, N.Z.
- 1920.—The Eurydice Lodge, Surbiton, Surrey.
- 1921.—The Victoria Lodge, Jamestown, South Australia.
- 1922.—The Earl of Lathom Lodge, Streatham.
- 1923.—The United Brethren Lodge, Malta.
- 1924.—The Wickham Lodge, Brockley.
- 1925.—The Lodge of Concord, Papanui, Canterbury, N.Z.
- 1926.—The Wayfarers Lodge, Malta.
- 1927.—The Victory Lodge, Nelson, Wellington, N.Z.
- 1928.—The Gallery Lodge, Brixton.
- 1929.—The Mozart Lodge, Croydon, Surrey.
- 1930.—The Opotiki Lodge, Opotiki, Auckland, N.Z.
- 1931.—The Lodge of Fiji, Suva na Viti Levu, Fiji.
- 1932.—The Whitworth Lodge, Spennymoor, Durham.
- 1933.—The Kingston Lodge, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1934.—The Lodge of Concord, Terowie, South Australia.
- 1935.—The Star of Africa Lodge, Jagersfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa.
- 1936.—The Star of Agra Lodge, Agra, Bengal.

Note.—The "Freemasons' Calendar and Pocket Book" for 1882 will be published early in November next. The Calendar Committee direct the attention of Masters of Lodges and Principals of Chapters to the necessity of communicating to the Grand Secretary any change in the day or place of meeting of Lodges or Chapters so soon as the resolution for effecting such change shall be confirmed.—Vide Book of Constitutions, pp 64, 92, 93.

A moveable Grand Lodge will be held under the auspices of the Britannia Lodge, No. 53, at the Freemasons' Hall, Surrey Street, Sheffield, on Thursday the 22nd inst. Grand Lodge will be opened at 2.30 o'clock precisely. The business will comprise the Installation of the V.W. Bro. J. W. Woodall, as R.W. Provincial Grand Master of North and East Yorkshire; and Installation of Bro. S. H. Gatty, Worshipful Master Elect of the Britannia Lodge, by M.W. the Grand Master, assisted by his Grand Officers.

RAHERE ALMONERS.

ON Wednesday, 24th ult., the inaugural festival, associated with this now resuscitated Society took place at the Crystal Palace. It had been announced that Fred. Dixon-Hartland, Esq., M.P., would take the chair, but a few minutes before the hour indicated for the banquet, a telegram was received from that gentleman, stating he could not be present. Mr. T. Sangster, Grand Recorder of the Society, who appears to be "the right man in the right place," immediately mounted a table, and in communicating the intelligence to the guests, proposed that Mr. James Stevens, their V.W.G. Counsellor should preside. This was carried by acclamation, and, *en passant*, we may mention that no better substitute in the enforced absence of the worthy member for Evesham could have been found. Upwards of a hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous banquet, provided by Messrs. Bertram and Roberts. On the removal of the cloth, the chairman proposed the loyal and patriotic toasts, which were pledged with hearty feeling and goodwill. Then followed the toast of the "army, navy, and reserve forces." In the course of some exceedingly judicious remarks, in reference to the martial forces of our fatherland, the Chairman, as a volunteer of more than twenty years standing, paid a well merited compliment to the latter contingent. These remarks elicited cordial applause. Capt. Robertson, a veteran, responded to the toast in eloquent terms, and we embrace this opportunity of stating that in addition to being a poet of no mean order, the gallant gentleman has recently composed some excellent pieces of music for his poetry, which are being sold for the benefit of the Rahere Society. The chairman in proposing the health of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P., and the Corporation of the City of London, said that on all occasions the Corporation of the City of London was ready and willing to render valuable aid to all who needed and deserved it. Had it not been for the reason that so many families were at that moment, at the sea side, a vast number of the members of the Corporation would have been their guests; Messrs. W. Malthouse, Dickinson, and Horace Marshall, however, were present, and their names he would associate with the toast. The latter gentleman responded in an appropriate speech which was much appreciated. The chairman in proposing the toast of the evening, namely, the ancient Fraternity of the Rahere Almoners, remarked numerous surmises had been rife as to the meaning of the title whereby the society had designated itself. The word "Rahere" had puzzled several philological scholars; of this he gave an amusing case in point, where a gentleman had conveyed to him a poetic effusion, which was read amid reiterated laughter. The chairman then observed that Rahere, who was "minstrel and jester" to Henry the First, at one time lived a rather fast life; when, however, he came to his senses, he went to Rome, where he obtained absolution, which was followed by a grievous sickness, during which he made a solemn promise that, if spared, he would found a hospital for poor men. On his recovering, he founded a church and hospital, in honour of St. Bartholomew, on some Crown property; at Smithfield, which were consecrated and dedicated A.D. 1123; in this year also the Priory alms were instituted, which were appropriated "to the comforting of the sick and needy persons in that locality." In course of time the once thoughtless jester died, Prior Rahere, and great lamentation was made over his decease. "The pious Prior" was buried in the north chancel of his own church, where his monument remains to this day. During the reign of Henry the Eighth, the alms were confiscated, and consequently their distribution was discontinued. Passing from the past of seven centuries since, the chairman continued; during the unusually inclement winter of 1880 and 1881 great distress was experienced among the poorer classes, and in consequence the parishioners of St. Bartholomew resolved upon resuscitating, as far as possible, what had fallen into disuse. Accordingly, their mutual and esteemed friend Mr. Thomas Sangster assembled a number of the inhabitants and his personal friends, the result being that a benevolent and philanthropic society, the Rahere Almoners, was formed. The primary objects of this society are to prevent, as far as possible, distress or sickness either overcoming a man, or reducing him to abject poverty and helplessness. Thus, on the 7th March 1881, was resuscitated "Ad Dei Gloriam a Mortalium Beneficium," the fraternity of Rahere Almoners, in continuation of the Ancient Priory Alms of St. Bartholomew, which had been founded in 1123. The Stewards were not relieving officers; they assisted those who, for various reasons, would abstain from making application for parochial relief, and this relief was continuous and substantial if deemed requisite. After having expatiated in eloquent terms on the society, and the good it had already produced and was effecting, the chairman said he would couple the name of Mr. Sangster with the toast. After this gentleman had acknowledged the compliment in graceful terms, Mr. Donald Clarke proposed the health of the Most Worthy Grand Prior, and members of the Grand Council of the Order, to which Frater John Hollinghurst M.W. Grand Prior responded. The health of the Chairman was then proposed by Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Stevens in response regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. Hartland, and assured those present that he would do all in his power to further the interests of the society, which would eventually achieve a great and good work. He had no doubt that on some future occasion the Lord Mayor would himself preside at their annual festive gathering, "a consummation much to be desired." The Chairman then proposed the Visitors, to which Mr. Hart responded. Then followed the Press, to which the Chairman alluded in complimentary terms. Mr. J. J. Brinton (FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE) replied. The Chairman in proposing the Stewards and Minstrels alluded to the aid and assistance rendered by the members of the Victoria Glee Club, and other ladies and gentlemen of the musical profession, who had tendered to the Society, not only on that day, but on other occasions also, their services, and in particular mentioned Mr. Jas. Stevens jun., Grand Minstrel, and Frater Sexton, the toast was suitably acknowledged. The last toast was "The Ladies," which was received enthusiastically.

and pledged with all honours. M. F. Toole acted as toast Master with his usual ability, and the whole proceedings were characterised by a spirit of lively interest and harmony. The clever programme itself stated it had been "drawne uppe" by James Stevens V.W.G. Counsellor," and to that gentleman we tender our meed of praise for the skill exhibited in the said "drawinge uppe," and for his parting words, namely:—

"To all, to each, a fair good night,
And pleasing dreams and slumbers light."

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EVERY one of our Railway Companies is unsparing in its efforts, at this season of the year, to provide every possible accommodation at the most moderate charges for the travelling public, and the Midland is certainly not the least enterprising or the least successful in securing the patronage of tourists. It offers every facility for travelling to and from stations on its own line. It appears to have made very satisfactory arrangements in connection with other companies, so that there is hardly any part of the United Kingdom or the Continent which is not accessible by means of the tickets issued at its Offices, or to be had of the well known Tourist agents Messrs. Cook and Son, of Ludgate Circus. Lastly, its tickets are issued under the most favourable conditions, as regards price, the period for which they are available, or the terms on which, by a small additional payment, they may be extended to any date up to the 31st December of the present year. As to the regularity and frequency of its train service, they are too favourably known already to need any comment.

Among the places and districts with which it is in communication and to which tourist tickets are issued, are Morecambe Bay or Lancaster; Scotland—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Inverness, being the chief cities which the traveller has the choice of booking for; Scarborough, Filey, Harrogate, &c.; the Eastern Coast—Grimsby, Cleethorpes, Yarmouth, Cromer, &c.; the Isle of Man; the English Lake District; Buxton and Matlock; the South Coast, Isle of Wight, and France; the South Western Coast and the Channel Islands; West of England—Bath, Weston-super-Mare, Ilfracombe, Dawlish, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Truro, Penzance, &c.; Malvern; North, Mid, and South Wales; Ireland—Dublin, Belfast, Lakes of Killarney, the Highlands of Connemara, &c.; and Belgium, Holland, the Rhine, Germany, Switzerland, Italy. More than this by way of outline need not be given, unless we add that every information will be readily given at the Company's Offices, or any of its stations, or by Messrs. Cook and Son.

THE CONTINENT viâ THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

THE facilities for reaching the Continent are so numerous, and the different routes offer such a variety of attractions, that intending travellers are often at a loss in selecting the line they shall go by. Those who dislike the sea not unnaturally prefer crossing "the silver streak" where it is narrowest. Others prefer going by Newhaven and Dieppe, because it lands them at once in some of the most beautiful parts of Normandy. A third section of the public gives the preference to the Great Eastern train and boat service viâ Harwich and Antwerp or Rotterdam, this being especially the case with those who intend journeying up the Rhine or through the North of Germany. There are doubtless also other weighty reasons which incline people to select this route. The Great Eastern Railway Company is not one whit behind other companies in the excellence and regularity of its service, both by land and sea. Its tariff of charges is framed on the most moderate scale, and there is no end to the facilities it offers the traveller for breaking or prolonging his journey wherever or for as long a time as he may be desirous of doing. There is yet another reason we are going to suggest why this route should be even more extensively patronised than it is. In the grand tour of Europe, as prescribed by Fashion for its votaries, the two little states of Belgium and Holland either find no place at all, or, if they are included, it is because a part of one or other of them must be traversed before the more important districts to be visited can be reached. Yet we venture to say there are no two countries in Europe which, whether we have regard to the attractions they offer, or the historical associations which are connected with them, are more calculated to excite the interest of Englishmen. It is, perhaps, because they are so easily accessible that these attractions and associations have been overlooked; but whether this is the case or not, both Holland and Belgium undoubtedly offer a wealth of sightseeing which cannot be surpassed by France or any other of the greater European states. Antwerp, though not what it was in the days anterior to Philip II., when it was the great emporium of trade and commerce in this part of Europe, is still a grand old city. Brussels is a miniature Paris; Ghent, Bruges, Malines or Mechlin, Louvain, Namur, Liege, are places which will well repay a visit; while in Holland there are—Rotterdam, perhaps the busiest and most prosperous of Dutch sea-ports; Leyden, famous for its siege, and still more so for its University; the Hague, the political centre of the country, and commonly known as the largest village in Europe; Amsterdam, the commercial capital; Utrecht, Haarlem, Alkmaar, Arnheim, and a host of other cities and towns, which are only, perhaps, less attractive because they happen to be less generally known or less populous. The appearance of these places is so unlike anything we are accustomed to see in England the architecture is so quaint, the public buildings so numerous, and the picture galleries so rich in works by the old Dutch and Flemish masters, that a journey hither offers, in our opinion, one of the greatest possible treats to the travelling Englishman. Indeed, it is hardly possible to traverse a single square mile of territory in either

of these states without lighting on something of interest, such as is only to be met with at intervals in other countries. This, it strikes us, is one very sufficient reason why the Great Eastern Continental route should find ever-increasing favour with the British public. It offers at the very threshold of the journey a series of attractions which, if we take account of their character, number, and variety, are unsurpassed in other European states.

Among other reasons for selecting this route must be mentioned the very great facilities it affords for reaching other countries or districts. The journey to Paris viâ Antwerp and Brussels is not the shortest, but where time is no particular object, it is certainly worth while making the circuit by the cities we have mentioned. For the Rhine Country, tourists will find the route either by Rotterdam or Antwerp decidedly the best. If the former is chosen, the journey will be made by Gouda, Utrecht, Arnheim, Zevenaar, Cleves, Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Mavence, Strasburg, Mulhausen, Bâle; or if the right bank of the Rhine be preferred, by Emmerich, Dusseldorf, Wiesbaden, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Darmstadt, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, Baden-Baden, Offenburg, whence the journey may be continued to Bâle, or, viâ Singen, to Constance. If the Antwerp route is selected, then the way is by Cologne, and thence to Bonn, &c., as before. Should the traveller prolong his journey, say to Vienna, then having made his way to Mayence or Frankfort-on-the-Maine, he will proceed viâ Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Brugsal, Stuttgart, Ulm, and Aubsburg, to Munich, and thence by Simbach, Neumarkt, and Linz, or by Salzburg, Neumarkt, and Lintz, to the Austrian capital. If he is bound for Italy, he must make his way from Munich, viâ Innsbruck, Bctzen, to Verona, whence he may go eastward to Venice, or westward to Milan, and round by Genoa to the chief cities in Italy, or southward by Mantua and Bologna, from which city he has the choice of diverging in a south-easterly direction to Ancona, and on to Brindisi, or of going south-west to Lucca, from which he has a choice of routes by Pisa and Leghorn, or by Florence, in order to get on to Rome and Naples. At Bâle, where the Rhine makes an abrupt turn northwards, he will find himself in railway communication with Zurich, Berne, Geneva, and other Swiss cities and towns, or, if he has exhausted most of his time, he can make his way by Mulhausen and Belfort to Paris, and thence home. Thus, whether he journey to Rotterdam or Antwerp in the first instance, he will have no difficulty in making for Paris, and thence by Bâle, to Switzerland, or up the Rhine either to Bâle for Switzerland, to Vienna, or Munich, and on to Italy, the journey being continuous in either direction, and breakable at the option of the tourist. It is hardly necessary to say that if the traveller is desirous of exploring the beauties of the Rhine, he can take the boat up that river, and see the chief places of interest on either bank.

We have said the Great Eastern service offers special facilities for journeying through North Germany. Thus there is through railway communication between either Rotterdam or Antwerp on the one hand, and Berlin on the other, the Rotterdam route being of course the shorter and more direct. From Berlin there is a choice of lines to Vienna, by Dresden and Prague to Kolin, or by Frankfort on the Oder and Kohlfurt, and thence by a circuit through Breslau to Brunn, or more direct by Koniggratz and Pardubitz to Brunn, and so on to Vienna. If, again, Russia has attractions for the tourist, then the railway will take him from Berlin to St Petersburg. There is also another excursions that may be made, namely to Hamburg, viâ Rotterdam, Utrecht, Arnheim, Emmerich, Wesel, Mnnster, Osnabruck, and Bremen. In fact, whatever part of Europe the traveller is desirous of visiting may be reached more or less directly by the Great Eastern Continental route, the necessary information being obtainable at the Company's offices, or of Messrs Cook and Son, of Ludgate Circus, or Messrs Gaze and Son in the Strand, or at any of their agents in the principal cities and towns of the United Kingdom.

We are farther desirous of calling attention to two Continental trips which those who have not yet made up their minds whither to betake themselves will find very interesting. There is now open at Cleves, and will remain open till the beginning of October, an Exhibition of Hunting and Sporting Apparatus. The attractions are numerous, in the shape of Musical Fêtes, Prize Shooting, Badger Hunting, an Historical Procession representing the legends and history of Cleves (on the 11th September), Hawking (on the 26th and 27th September), Greyhound Races on the latter day, the whole winding up with an International Sportsmen's Congress on the 1st and 2nd October. For this visit tickets, available for eight days by all boats and trains, are issued at £2 1s first class, and £1 7s 4d second class. Here, then, is an opportunity for visiting an ancient city and witnessing some of the sports of our German friends, which does not occur every day, and which we doubt not will prove attractive. The other is to the Ardennes, which may be described as almost a new field for the tourist, and which cannot fail to be more and more patronised the more generally it is known that special facilities for visiting this picturesque country, in the heart of Belgium, are offered. Tickets may be had in London or at any Great Eastern Railway Station, the prices ranging from 51s 4d first class and 32s 6d second class, to 62s 4d first and 40s 7d second.

The St. Michael's Lodge of Instruction, No. 211, will hold its first meeting after the recess at the Moorgate, Moorgate-street, E.C., on Thursday evening, 8th inst., at eight o'clock. Brethren are invited to attend.

Messrs. W. H. and L. Collingridge, of the *City Press*, announce the completion and occupation of their new buildings, 148 and 149 Aldersgate-street, which have been erected upon the site of the offices destroyed by fire in April of last year.

PRINCE LEOPOLD LODGE, No. 1445.

THE installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, at the Mitford Tavern, Sandringham-road, Dalston. Amongst those present were Bros. T. E. Goddard W.M., W. H. Myers P.M. Treasurer, G. E. Walters P.M. Secretary; Past Masters Samuel Love Green, Joseph Clark, F. W. Wilkins; Visitors—Bros. H. G. Bass Assistant Grand Secretary, G. Ward Verry P.M. 554, &c., Thomas Loring J.D. 171, C. E. Power S.W. 1558, William Dance P.M. 754, A. H. Keilon 1056, G. Howard 815, W. W. Morgan Sec. 211, &c., &c. The members had held an emergency meeting on Wednesday, 31st ult., on which occasion Bro. Thomas E. Goddard presided, and after all preliminaries had been observed, Mr. John Hopkinson, who was introduced by Bro. Potter and P.M. Walters, was regularly initiated into the mysteries of the Craft. The ballot for this aspirant had previously been taken, but the brethren were now called upon to exercise their privilege with respect to the admission of Mr. James Wainwright. The result was favourable to this gentleman's candidature, and he also took his first step in Freemasonry. This completed the emergent business, and thus reduced the work of the day we are called upon more especially to notice. Brother W. H. Myers Past Master had kindly undertaken the duties of Installing Master, and after Lodge had been formally opened, and the minutes of the last regular and emergency meeting had been read and confirmed, the event of the day, the installation of Bro. N. D. Partridge, was commenced. Bro. Partridge was introduced by Bro. Walters, who throughout acted as Director of Ceremonies, and Bro. Myers, of whose ability as Master of Ritual we have frequently had occasion to speak, proceeded with the work. In due course the Board of Installed Masters completed their part of the ceremony, and the brethren who had temporarily retired were re-admitted, and the new W.M. was saluted in the three degrees. The following are the Officers who were appointed:—Bros. S. Lewis S.W., W. McDonald J.W., W. H. Myers P.M. Treasurer, G. E. Walters P.M. Secretary, James Robson S.D., J. MacGregor J.D., F. Kimbell I.G., G. C. Young P.M. Organist, H. Seymour-Clark D.C., H. Winkley Wine Steward, Marsh Tyler. The addresses were impressively delivered by Bro. Myers, after which the W.M. rose; his first duty was a most pleasing one; he had now to present the I.P.M. Bro. Goddard with the Past Master's jewel so unanimously voted at the last meeting of Lodge. He trusted it might be worn by the recipient for many years, both in the Lodge and at other meetings of the Craft. Bro. Goddard expressed his appreciation of the kind remarks of the W.M. He had held appointments of a public character, and this was not the first time his services had been recognised. However, he assured the brethren he should esteem their gift more highly than any other he possessed, and should always consider it an honour to wear it. The Auditors' report was then presented; it showed the Lodge to be in a prosperous condition, and the accounts were unanimously accepted, and the report ordered to be adopted and entered on the minutes. Hearty good wishes were tendered, and Lodge was closed. Bro. Stevenson then served up a capital banquet, which afforded every satisfaction to all present. On the removal of the cloth, the W.M. gave the first toast—the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty. This toast is always well received at Masonic gatherings, and with it, as was the usual custom, he would associate the sentiment—Prosperity to the Craft. After the National Anthem was sung, by Bro. P.M. Young, the W.M. gave the second toast, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Most Worshipful Grand Master. All knew the amount of energy displayed by His Royal Highness. Had he more time at his disposal the W.M. felt he would do still more—if that were possible—for the Order. With great pleasure he would call upon the brethren to drink the toast. After "God bless the Prince of Wales," the Worshipful Master introduced the third toast—the Earl of Carnarvon Pro Grand Master, the Earl of Lathom Deputy Grand Master, and the Grand Officers Present and Past. With it he would couple the name of Bro. Bass Assistant Grand Secretary, whom he heartily thanked for the honour he had done the Lodge by his visit. Here Bro. Seymour-Clark gave a spirited rendering of "The Luggar," which was heartily applauded; then Bro. Bass replied. He urged that but few words were needed from him; the every-day actions of the members of Grand Lodge commended them to every Mason in the land. He regretted he was the only Grand Officer present. However, he was not singular in his wish that the Prince Leopold Lodge should prosper. Bro. Bass referred to the interest taken by the late Bro. J. Hervey in this Lodge. He (Bro. Bass) was present at its consecration, when the late Grand Secretary performed the ceremony. He felt that at the present time the watchwords of the Order—Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth—were well carried out, and he trusted this happy state of affairs would long continue. Bro. Loring here sang, with great humour, Glover's popular song "Father Molloy." Bro. Goddard, in felicitous terms, then proposed the health of the W.M., who entered upon his duties under most favourable auspices. He (the speaker) felt assured Bro. Partridge would follow the course taken by those who had preceded him in the chair. By the observance of a due economy, which the members would readily support him in maintaining, the Lodge would be able to yet further improve its position, and render substantial aid to the Charitable Institutions of the Craft. At this stage of the evening Mr. Ernest Partridge, a son of the W. Master, favoured the company with Mr. Harry Hunter's popular song, "The Lord Mayor's Coachman." Bro. Partridge thanked Bro. Goddard for the way he had introduced the toast, and the brethren for the reception they had given it. He felt gratified at being in his present exalted position. He assured the brethren he should conduct the business in a prudent and careful manner. With the rest of the members, he had a strong desire to see visitors around their board. The interchange of visits with other Lodges possessed many advantages. Brethren had an opportunity of maturing their judgment, and improving themselves on many essential points. He would do all he could to promote the welfare of the Lodge. At this part of

the proceedings the Charity Box was passed round; its contents on being put up to auction realising the sum of 30s. In speaking to the toast of the P.M.'s the W.M. referred to the creditable way each in turn had conducted the business of the Lodge. He made special reference to Bro. W. H. Myers, who, in his capacity of Preceptor at their Lodge of Instruction, had rendered essential service to the brethren. Bro. Goddard was the first to reply, he thanked the brethren for the kindness they had shown him during his term of office, and especially so for the jewel they had voted him from the Lodge. Bro. Myers said it was a source of gratification to him to see the Lodge going on so successfully. They were surrounded by many young Masons, who seemed to be thoroughly alive to what was required of them, and he felt sure the Lodge had a bright future before it. Bro. Wilkins, as one of the Founders, expressed his satisfaction at the progress the Lodge was making; he was followed by Bro. Clark, who also addressed a few words to the brethren. With the toast of the Visitors was associated the names of Bros. Morgan and Loring, who severally responded. Other toasts followed in rapid succession; several of the brethren exerted themselves most strenuously to make the evening an agreeable one, Brothers Walters, Tombs, Potter, Young, Loring, &c., especially distinguishing themselves. Bro. Morgan gave the "Wreck of the Indian Chief," and made reference to the fearful calamity associated with the loss of the mail steamer Teuton, intelligence of which had that day been received. It was a late hour before the summons for the Tyler's toast was given.

SINGAPORE, CHINA.

Zetland in the East Lodge, No 508.—The regular Meeting was held on the 12th July 1881. Present—Bros. Clipperton W.M., Joaquim S.W., Harrington J.W., Joaquim Sec., Gray S.D., Cann J.D., Woodworth I.G., and Thompson Tyler; there were likewise in attendance ten other members and eleven visitors. The ballot was brought into requisition for the initiation of Messrs. J. J. Hudson, A. M. de Fontaine, and J. W. Gaum jun.; and for joining, Bro. W. Lingard M.M. of Lodge Minerva, No. 300. All proved clear. Brother James Simpson was raised to the sublime degree of M.M.

St. George's Lodge, No. 1152.—An emergency meeting was held on the 26th July 1881. Present—Bros. Dennis W.M., Dunlop S.W., Joaquim J.W., Cousins Sec., Gray S.D., Joaquim J.D., Emmerson I.G., Norris Tyler; six other members and three visitors. Bros. Brennaud and Braddell were raised to the sublime degree of M.M.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—At 7.40, YOUTH.
COVENT GARDEN.—At 8, PROMENADE CONCERTS.
HER MAJESTY'S.—At 8, HAVERLY'S MONSTER TROUPE OF REAL NIGGERS.
ADELPHI.—At 7.15, THE MIDDY ASHORE. At 8.15, JANET PRIDE.
HAYMARKET.—At 7.30, THE LITTLE TREASURE. At 8.30, EAST LYNNE. On Monday, BLUE AND BUFF.
PRINCESS'S.—At 7, TWO OLD BOYS. At 8, THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW.
STRAND.—At 7.30, UP THE RIVER. At 8, OLIVETTE.
GAIETY.—At 7.5, OPERETTA. At 7.20, FAST COACH, At 8.30, FORTY THIEVES.
OLYMPIC.—At 8, CLAUDE DUVAL.
CRITERION.—At 8, WITHERED LEAVES. At 8.45, FLATS.
OPERA COMIQUE.—At 8, UNCLE SAMUEL. At 8.30, PATIENCE.
PRINCE OF WALES'S.—At 8.30, THE COLONEL.
FOLLY.—At 7.30, HIS LAST LEGS. At 8.30, IMPRUDENCE.
NEW SADLER'S WELLS.—JEANIE DEANS.
ALHAMBRA.—At 7.30, FARCE. At 8.15, BRONZE HORSE.
ALEXANDRA PALACE.—This day, SWIMMING CONTESTS, "MARRIED LIFE," CONCERT, &c.
CRYSTAL PALACE.—This day, CONCERT. On Thursday, FIREWORKS, &c. Open Daily. Aquarium, Picture Gallery, &c., &c.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

The Original and only true.



HUNDREDS of Medical Practitioners testify to its marvellous efficacy in immediately relieving and rapidly curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Spasms, Colic, Whooping Cough, and all Nerve Pains. It acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery. It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, soothes and strengthens the system under exhausting diseases, and gives quiet and refreshing sleep.

Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justice James, Lord Justice Mellish decided in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against Brown and Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs in the suits. See Times of July 24th, 1873. Bottles 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 20s. Sold by all Chemists.

TESTIMONIALS—Head Quarter Staff, Cabul, May 31st, 1880. Mr. R. Freeman, Dear Sir.—It is with much pleasure I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of special service to me in all viating the wearisome spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne. Yours faithfully, CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P. Lon., M.R.C.S. Eng., the Divisional Head Quarter Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.

The Times, August 13th, 1877. From our own Correspondent with the Russian Army. Okoum, July 25th, 1877. The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remaind there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor, owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I effected miraculous cures.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

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

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SATURDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., at 8. (Instruction)
1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
R.A. 975—Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood.
1273—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester

MONDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

45—Strong Man, George Hotel, Australian Avenue, Barbican, at 8 (Instruc.)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
704—Camden, Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8 (Instruction)
1425—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-rd., Paddington, at 8 (Instruction)
1489—Marquiss of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In.)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1608—Kilburn, 48 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 7. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, Cathedral Hotel, St. Paul's, at 7 (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, corner of Burdett-road
1693—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
M.M. Old Kent, Trocadero, Broad Street Buildings, E.C. at 6.30 (Instruction)
M.M. 139—Panmure, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell.

37—Anchor and Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Church Institute, Bolton-le-Moors
61—Probity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
93—Harmony, Ship Hotel, Faversham
154—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
156—Harmony, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
204—Nelson of the Nile, Freemasons' Hall, Batley
302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebdon Bridge
381—Harmony and Industry, Smalley's Hotel, Market street, Over Darwen
408—Three Graces, Private Rooms, Haworth
431—St. George, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, N. Shields
467—Tudor, Red Lion Hotel, Oldham
482—St. James's, Masonic Rooms, Wretham Road, Handsworth, Staffordshire
597—St. Cybi, Town Hall, Holyhead
613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Southport
622—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, Wimborne
823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
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
1180—Forward, Masonic Rooms, New Hall-street, Birmingham
1211—Goderich, Masonic Hall, Gt. George-street, Leeds
1239—Wentworth, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1302—De Warren, Masonic Hall, White Swan Hotel, Halifax.
1380—Skelmersdale, Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, Liverpool
1440—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1519—Albert Edward, Albion Hotel, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington
1542—Legiolium, Masonic Hall, Carlton-street, Castleford
1573—Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Caer-street, Swansea.
1575—Clive, Corbet Arms, Market Drayton
1578—Merlin, New Inn Hotel, Pontypridd, South Wales
1676—St. Nicholas, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
1798—Zion, Hulme Town Hall, Manchester.
R.A. 380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley
R.A. 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury

TUESDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.

Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst.)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8 (Inst.)
860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, at 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1369—Royal Arthur, D. of Cambridge, 310 Bridge-rd., Battersea Park, at 8 (In.)
1381—Kennington, Horns Tavern, Kennington, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1440—Mount Edgcombe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1471—Islington, The Moorgate, 15 Finsbury Pavement, at 7 (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.)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst.)
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—Wynnstay, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 8 (Instruction)
120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.
124—Marquis of Granby, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham
126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
158—Adams, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.
241—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
364—Cambrian, Masonic Hall, Neath.
373—Socrates, George Hotel, High-street, Huntingdon
393—St. David, Masons' Hall, The Parade, Berwick
403—Hertford, Town Hall, Hertford.
493—Royal Lebanon, Spread Eagle, Gloucester
558—Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone.
624—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
685—Northumberland, Assembly Rooms, Westgate-road, Newcastle
734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Bridlington Quay.
779—Ferrers and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
794—Warden, Royal Hotel, Sutton Coldfield
804—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant.
847—Fortescue, Manor House, Honiton, Devon.
897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens, Lancashire
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston
995—Furness, Masonic Hall, Ulverston.
1002—Skiddaw, Lodge Room, Market-place, Cockermouth.
1134—Newall, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Caledonia-road, Batley

1244—Marwood, Freemasons' Hall, Redcar.
1332—Waverley, Caledonia Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1336—Square and Compass, Corn Exchange, Wrexham.
1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 6. (Instruction.)
1597—St. Giles, Royal Oak Hotel, Cheadle
1750—Coleridge, Sandringham House, Clevedon.
R.A. 203—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, 7th SEPTEMBER.

Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, Freemasons' Hall, at 6 for 7
193—Confidence, Railway Tavern, London-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
228—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In.)
538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst.)
720—Panmure, Bulham Hotel, Bulham, at 7 (Instruction)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E., at 7.30 (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Inst.)
867—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)
1278—Burdett Counts, Lamb Tavern, opposite Bethnal G. Junct., at 8. (Inst.)
1283—Finsbury Park, Alwyne Castle, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion Road, Dalston, at 8 (Instruction)
1604—Wanderers, Black Horse, York Street, S.W., at 7.30 (Instruction)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1707—Eleanor, Arderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
1791—Creston, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
M.M. Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 7 (Instruction)

74—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham.
86—Loyalty, Masonic Hall, Prescot, Lancashire
125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Hythe, Kent
128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall Heckmondwike
277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
298—Harmony, Masonic Rooms, Ann-street, Rochdale
326—Moira, Freemasons' Hall, Park-street, Bristol
327—Wigton St. John, Lion and Lamb, Wigton
380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley, near Leeds
387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire.
580—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
591—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool at 7. (Instruction)
606—Segontium, The Castle, Carnarvon
645—Humphrey Chetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
674—Earl Ellesmere, Church Hotel, Kersley, Farnworth, near Bolton.
758—Ellesmere, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
992—St. Thomas, Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton.
1010—Kingston, Masonic Hall, Worship-street, Hull.
1013—Royal Victoria, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland. (Instruction.)
1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
1091—Erme, Erme House, Ivybridge, Devon
1107—Cornwallis, Lullingstone Castle Hotel, Swanley.
1167—Alnwick, Masonic Hall, Clayport-street, Alnwick
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
1218—Prince Alfred, Commercial Hotel, Mossley, near Manchester
1274—Earl of Durham, Freemasons' Hall, Chester-le-Street.
1323—Talbot, Masonic Rooms, Wind-street, Swansea
1335—Lindsay, 20 King-street, Wigau.
1354—Marquis of Lorne, Masonic Rooms, Leigh, Lancashire.
1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1363—Tyndall, Town Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester.
1431—St. Alphege, George Hotel, Solihull
1479—Halsey, Town Hall, St. Albans
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction.)
1620—Marlborough, Derby Hall, Tuo Brook, Liverpool
1645—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Slaithwaite
1692—Hervey, George Hotel, Hayes
R.A. 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Gt. George-street, Leeds
R.A. 409—Stortford, Chequers Inn, Bishop's Stortford.
M.M. 36—Furness, Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness.
M.M. 56—Temperance, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
M.M. 65—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

THURSDAY, 8th 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's, The Moorgate, Moorgate Street, E.C., at 8 (Instruction)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
802—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30. (Inst.)
1076—Capper, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
1158—Southern Star, 108 Blackfriars-road, at 8 (Instruction)
1321—Emblematic, Tulse-hill Hotel, Tulse-hill
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington Road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
1558—Duke of Connaught, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1614—Covent Garden, Nag's Head, James Street, Covent Garden, at 7.45 (Inst.)
1642—Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Ladbroke Grove Road.
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—Medina, 85 High-street, Cowes.
97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Toward-road, Sunderland.
116—Royal Lancashire, Swan Hotel, Colne
139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Instruction)
208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury
216—Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
283—Amity, Swan Hotel, Market-place, Haslingden
333—Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston
337—Candour, New Masonic Rooms, Uppermill, Saddleworth
339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith, Cumberland.
344—Faith, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe, Lancashire
346—United Brethren, Royal Oak Inn, Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn
369—Limestone Rock, Masonic Hall, Church-street, Clitheroe
449—Cecil, Sun Hotel, Hitchin
456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter
462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
469—Hundred of Elloe, Masonic Rooms, London Road, Spalding.
546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline-street, Longton, Stafford.
636—D'Oyle, Masonic Hall, Morpeth
659—Blagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blyth
732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.
739—Temperance, Masonic Room, New-street, Birmingham.
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.
1055—Derby, Knowsley's Hotel, Cheetham, Lancashire.
1099—St. George, Private Room, Temperance Hotel, Tredegar, Mon.
1125—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Tiverton, Devon

1144—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 1145—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington.
 1147—St. David, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
 1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. German's, Cornwall.
 1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
 1201—Royd, Imperial Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire.
 1273—St. Michael, Free Church School-rooms, Sittingbourne.
 1369—Bala, Plasgoch Hotel, Bala.
 1416—Falcon, Masonic Hall, Castle Yard, Thirsk.
 1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon.
 1576—Dee, Union Hotel, Parkgate, Cheshire.
 1580—Craubourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
 1683—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, Colleshill.
 R.A. 286—Strength, Green Man Hotel, Bacup.
 R.A. 613—Bridson, Masonic Hall, Southport.
 M.M.—St. John's, Commercial Hotel, Bolton.

FRIDAY, 9th 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 8 (Instruction)
 933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8 (Instruction)
 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 7 (Instruction)
 1158—Belgrave, Jernyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
 1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8 (In.)
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich, at 8 (Inst.)
 R.A. 1642—E. Carnarvon, Mitre Hotel, Goulborne-rd, N. Kensington, at 8. (In)
 36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary's-street, Cardiff.
 401—Royal Forest, Hark to Bountv Inn, Slaidburn
 453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 458—Aire and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse-street, Goole.
 460—Sutherland of Unity, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme
 526—Honour, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton.
 652—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth
 662—Dartmouth, Dartmouth Hotel, West Bromwich.
 697—United, George Hotel, Colchester.
 815—Blair, Town Hall, Stratford-road, Hulme.
 1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Parliament-street,
 1034—Eccleshill, Freemasons' Hall, Eccleshill
 1087—Bonadesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard
 1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield
 1299—Rock, Royal Rock Hotel, Rock Ferry.
 1536—United Military, Masonic Hall, Plumstead
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
 R.A. 993—Alexandra, Medway Hotel, Levenshulme

SATURDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
 1607—Loyalty, Alexandra Palace, Muswell-hill.
 1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
 Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.
 149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham.
 1556—Addiscombe, The Surrey Club, West Croydon

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:—

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—On Friday, 26th August, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew-bridge, Present—Bros. C. Andrews P.M. Preceptor W.M., W. Gomm P.M. S.W., F. Botley J.W., H. E. Tucker Treasurer, C. E. Botley Sec., H. Monson S.D., C. Maton J.D., Lees I.G. Past Masters Bros. Blasby and Goss, with a large attendance of brethren. The Lodge having been opened in due form, the minutes of the last meeting were read confirmed, and signed. Bro. P.M. Andrews, in a most impressive manner, rehearsed the ceremony of installation, the Lodge having been advanced to the several degrees. The brethren below the rank of Installed Master retired, the ceremony was continued, and on their re-admittance completed. Then followed the Investiture of Officers. It was unanimously decided that a special vote of thanks be given, and recorded on the minutes to Bro. Andrews for his able working; he was also elected an honorary member of the Lodge. Both compliments were acknowledged in appropriate terms. Bro. Gomm was elected W.M. for 2nd September, and the meeting was adjourned to that date, at eight p.m.

Great City Lodge of Instruction, No. 1426.—The first meeting of this Lodge, after the vacation, was held on Thursday, 1st September, when Bro. Sibley W.M. worked the ceremonies of initiation and passing in a very efficient manner; there was a fair attendance for a first meeting, but brethren are cordially invited to be present at the next gathering on Thursday, 8th September. Bro. Lardner has been invited to work the ceremony of installation on the fourth Thursday of the present month.

St. Cecilia Lodge, No. 1636, Brighton.—The regular meeting was held on the 30th ult., at the Royal Pavilion. Bros. A. J. Hawkes P.P.G.S.B. P.M. 315 W.M., W. H. Gibson S.W., E. Broadbridge J.W., H. Payne Treasurer, W. R. Wood jun. Secretary, G. Cole S.D., Gates J.D., F. Marks I.G., W. Roe P.G.O. Steward; P.M.'s W. T. Nell P.P.G.P., J. Eborall P.P.G.S. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were read and confirmed. Messrs. R. McKergon and C. J. Heald were initiated into the Order, the ceremonies being impressively delivered by the W.M., who gave the charge. The Junior Warden gave the lecture on the Tracing Board. Appropriate music was played by Bro. Roe P.G.O., and hymns were sung by the brethren. After Lodge was closed, the brethren partook of slight refreshments. The W.M. apologised for not providing a banquet. He had been much gratified at the attention paid by the initiates to the ceremony, while from the recommendations they had brought he was sure they would become a credit to the Order. After these brethren had responded, the W.M. said he felt it an especial honour

to see so many distinguished brethren from the Province. Many were old Masons, whom they were pleased to see on this so-called off-night; he would call on Brother H. M. Levy, and Dr. Hanxwell to respond to the toast. Those Brethren responded, and were followed by others, who remarked they had never heard the Charge and the lecture on the Tracing Board given so well, they had experienced an especial pleasure in hearing it. Bro. Nell P.P.G.P. in eloquent terms proposed the health of the W.M., who was not only W.M. of this Lodge, but was P.M. of the York Lodge, where he had carried out every duty required of him. Bro. Hawkes responded in an appropriate manner. He would be pleased to see the brethren at a banquet which would be provided on the next occasion. The following were present as Visitors:—Dr. Hanxwell W.M. 732, Harrison P.P.G.S. Hants, Smith P.P.G.D. Sussex, W. Holland 315, J. Hannay Org. 184, T. Berry 184, E. A. Wells 15, C. Lorkin 152½, W. H. Ransford 84, H. M. Levy P.M. 188.

MARK MASONRY.

THE Annual Grand Lodge of Mark Masons for the Province of Berks and Oxon, was held on Tuesday, in the County Hall, at Abingdon, under the presidency of the Earl of Jersey, Provincial Grand Master, who was supported by the Deputy Grand Master Bro. Stephens, Bros. Binokes Grand Secretary, Broadley Grand Master of Tunis and Malta, Donald Dewar Grand Assistant Secretary, Pulley Provincial Grand Secretary, and nearly 100 brethren of the Mark degree. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at half-past three o'clock, under Lord Jersey's presidency, when the various reports were presented, showing the province to be in a satisfactory position. Since the last Annual Provincial Grand Lodge upwards of sixty members have been advanced in the six Lodges in the Province. The Provincial Grand Master appointed his Officers for the ensuing year. The business having closed, the brethren adjourned to the Council Chamber, where a dinner was served, and the usual Mark Masons, toasts were drunk.

COMMERCIAL CHAPTER, No. 41.

ON Thursday, 8th September, an interesting gathering of Freemasons will take place in the Masonic Hall, Nottingham. The occasion will be the consecration of the Commercial Chapter, to be attached to Lodge No. 411. The petitioning Companions are—Comps. M. Vowles P.Z. 47 P.M. 411 1405 P.P.S.G.W., C. G. Wragg P.Z. 47 P.M. 411 1405 P.G.S., C. B. Truman P.Z. 47 P.M. 411 P.G.S.D., A. Fletcher P.Z. 47 P.M. 411 P.P.G.S.B., J. E. Truman P.S. 47 W.M. 411, H. J. Norris 411 W.M. 1794, M. T. Ingram S.W. 411, W. Hickling J.W. 411, J. Wigglesworth J.D. 411 J.W. 1794. The ceremony of Consecration will be performed by the M.E. Comp. J. Terry P.G.D.C. Herts, Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. A banquet will be held in the evening.

A somewhat singular record will be noted in the list of brethren and others to whom sums from £50 and upwards have been recommended by Lodge of Benevolence. One brother died three days after the Lodge recommended a grant of £50, and a second three weeks after the larger sum of £75 had been agreed upon, as subject to the confirmation and approval of Grand Lodge being adequate to his necessities. These indirectly show the necessity there is for paying the moneys recommended with as little delay as possible.

Probably the owners of "certain freehold premises, with stable in New Yard," were not a little surprised when their proposal to sell their property for £1,000 was summarily rejected by the Board of General Purposes. They probably reckoned that Grand Lodge would buy at the price they put upon it, and they have now discovered their mistake. The premises may be worth £1,000 to the owners, but they are not to Grand Lodge, so the negotiations have very properly been dropped.

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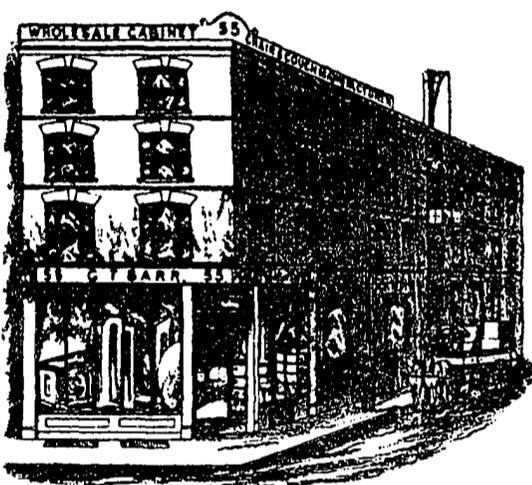
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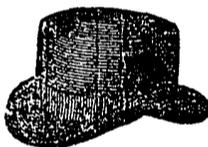
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