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GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

WE closed our article last week on this subject by remarking on the un-Masonic tone which characterised the latest utterances of our contemporary the *Canadian Craftsman*. We strongly object to the unworthy insinuation that certain Officers of our District and Provincial Grand Lodges are induced to uphold the existing connection of those Lodges with the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, because they "know full well that their incomes will be cut off on the formation of a Sovereign Body," and that that is one of the "reasons behind the throne that govern the 'reported' opinions of such appointed Officers." It is the reverse of creditable to this Canadian organ of Masonic opinion that there should be so marked a variance between its theoretic enunciation of the principles of our Craft and its practice of those principles. But we must do something more than object to such unworthy aspersions being cast upon brethren whose zeal and ability the Chiefs of our District and Provincial Grand Lodges have delighted to honour. We dispute the accuracy of our contemporary's suggestions, and that in the strongest language which Masonic courtesy and usage will permit. In the first place, we deny that "District"—and we presume it is intended to include in this category "Provincial"—"Grand Masters" are "merely the appointed creatures of the home authority." We base our denial on the fact that the brethren who are thus described are almost invariably elected by the brethren of their respective Districts or Provinces, their election being confirmed by the home authorities, who thus issue their patents in accordance with the wishes expressed by the several Colonial sections of the Craft. A Provincial or District Grand Tyler, however worthy he may be, is not likely to influence much the opinion of his chief, "the appointed creature of the home authority." He is paid for his services, and is respected for the manner in which he fulfils them, and thus ends the matter. It is most likely, and, in many instances, we know it to be the case, that a Provincial and District Grand Secretary receives some small honorarium—too small to be dignified by the name of salary, for the far from trifling duties he is called upon to perform; but the suggestion that he is influenced to do his work loyally for the sake of the said honorarium is too absurd to need contradiction. What are £10, £20, or even £50 per annum to a man who is probably in a good position, with good means to back it up, that he should trouble himself to bias the opinions of the "appointed creature of the home authority?" Moreover, why might he not hope—if mere money considerations are likely to have weight with him—that, in the event of his throwing his influence into the scale in favour of would-be secessionists, and against the legally-constituted authorities, such aid would be recognised and awarded by the retention of his services in his Secretarial capacity? His official experience would make him at least a formidable candidate for the post under any circumstances, while his support of the seceders would render him still more formidable. Beyond these two, however, we are aware of no "salaried officials" who could bias the opinions of a District or Provincial Grand Master for the very important

reason that, as far as we know, there are none else who derive any other profit from their labours than the self-consciousness of having done their duty to the best of their ability.

Our contemporary is pleased to express a very strong opinion on the evil effects of concurrent jurisdiction. We are glad, however, the uncomplimentary picture it presents of those "evil effects" is none of our drawing. "Rivalry among Lodges, accepting each other's rejected material, rushing candidates through degrees, low fees for admission, initiating candidates without proper investigation into character, &c." these it says, "are the invariable concomitants of concurrent jurisdiction." This may be so in colonies where there were once rival Grand Lodges, but it is not the case in those in which the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland exercise this concurrent jurisdiction, except as now in New South Wales, where a new so-called Grand Lodge has stepped in and done its best to set all local Masonry by the ears. In the majority of instances, the several Provincial and District Grand Bodies work as amicably and likewise as successfully together as a well-trained team of thorough breeds. Rarely does anything happen to disturb the harmony of their relations. The brethren of the several Constitutions mix together freely, and visit each other's Lodges. It is not so very long ago that in one of our colonies—we speak from memory, and, therefore, subject to correction; but we think it was in South Africa—that our English, Scotch, and Irish brethren joined together in consecrating a new Hall to Masonic purposes. There are, consequently, no "conflicting interests" and no "local jealousies" which can possibly be created by a continuance of this pleasant state of things, and we take upon ourselves to assure our contemporary, that, so long as it does continue, "the Officers and members of the Grand Lodge of England," and "English Masons in England"—as well as the Craft in Ireland and Scotland—will uphold "the rights" of their Lodges in these colonial districts. But the strongest argument in favour of maintaining the present arrangements will be found in the fact that warrants for new Lodges are constantly being applied for and granted, even New South Wales, for all the claims set up by an "insignificant minority" to have a Grand Lodge of its own, being no exception. This being so, it cannot possibly cause any hardship to those who voluntarily seek connection with one or other of the Grand Lodges at home, that the payment of the fees and dues that are payable should be expected by the latter. It is not we who go to the Colonies for support, but the Colonies who come to us, as they have a perfect right to do, except as in Canada, British Columbia, &c., &c., which have Grand Lodges of their own, and in which our Grand Lodges neither have, nor seek to set up, Lodges of their own. Even Quebec is left to itself so far as the constitution of new Lodges is concerned, the sole and just claim of England that the three Lodges of Montreal which prefer still, as they have all along preferred since Canada separated itself from allegiance to her, a quarter of a century since, to remain under her banner, being that they shall be unmolested. The three oldest Grand Lodges in the world, to whom all our Colonial Lodges, past and present, owe their existence, confer honour on the Colonies by granting them warrants of constitution; and if all the Colonial Lodges went adrift to-morrow, it would not affect the position of our Grand Lodges here, which must still be the grandest, as they are the oldest, of all the Grand Lodges

in the world, while, as regards England, it would still have over 1300 Lodges on its roll.

We recognise, we hope with a becoming sense of humility, and at the same time with due thankfulness, the condescension with which the *Canadian Craftsman* admits that there is a time when "these 'Colonial' Provincial Lodges" are of some good. They are "all well enough on the introduction of Masonry into a Province or country;" but, it is added, "brethren should be taught to rely upon themselves, to establish their own libraries, to erect their own halls, to build up their own Charities, and to govern themselves." We make bold to remark with all deference that our "'Colonial' Provincial Lodges" are, likewise, "all well enough," so long as they prefer carrying out the objects with which they were established under the ægis of the Grand Lodge which constituted them to set up for themselves. If the head of a family and its subordinate members are willing and anxious to remain under the same roof, what possible objection can there be to such arrangement? Again, there are no Grand Lodges anywhere which interfere so little with the concerns of their subordinate Lodges as those of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is only when the laws and regulations of the Craft are violated that they take any action. These "'Colonial' Provincial Lodges" may and do "rely upon themselves." Many of them have "their own Libraries," and those who have not are quite at liberty to establish them whenever they are so minded, and the necessary funds are forthcoming. Many have their own halls, and we rejoice to say, more have built up "their own Charities;" in short, they virtually "govern themselves." They are on exactly the same footing in all respects, and stand in the same relation to their respective Grand Lodges as do our home Provincial Grand Lodges; and if they had their Grand, instead of their Provincial or District Grand Lodges, they would not be a whit better off than they are now, and they might possibly be worse. British Freemasonry has borne fruit, of much of which it may be justly proud, but its work is done in a manner that is quiet and unpretentious. We have no objection whatever to Lodges and Masons in "unoccupied territories" calling Conventions, but then our Australian Colonies, New Zealand, India, &c. &c. are already occupied.

We cannot congratulate our contemporary on one of its arguments, in advancing which we are sorry to say it displays a lamentable degree of ignorance as regards Masonic history. We are quite ready to discuss with it this and all other questions which may appear to have or to be likely to have a beneficial influence on the future of the Craft, but it is not in our power to furnish it with mental capacity to understand our arguments, neither is it any business of ours to provide reasons for such theories as it may evolve from its own inner consciousness. Hence, much as we may regret that it "cannot understand why the Masons of New South Wales should be deprived of the right to govern themselves any more than those brethren in other parts of the globe," we fail to grasp the truth of the following statement: "as to the fact that they"—the Masons of New South Wales—"were and are apparently in a minority, all we can say is that our English brethren should be the last to raise an objection to the regularity of the formation of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales on that account, since the Grand Lodge of England itself, at its foundation in 1717, was in an insignificant minority in that particular." We will not stop to question the use of the word "apparently" in the foregoing passage, because we think the difference between "thirteen," which is the highest number of Lodges we have seen assigned to the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales, or claimed by it, and "seventy," which is the number still holding under the English, Scotch, and Irish Grand Lodges, is too clearly manifest even to the simplest understanding to be questionable for a single moment.

Nor will we trouble ourselves to inquire in what "particular" it was that "the Grand Lodge of England itself, at its formation in 1717, was in an insignificant minority." We are, however, fully prepared to allow that this passage shows our contemporary possesses in an eminent degree the faculty of imagination. We are under the impression—though, being human, we are, like all other men, liable to error—that in no recognised Masonic authority have we seen more than four Lodges as having been in existence in England at the time of the formation of our Grand Lodge, except the one in York, which in 1725 took to itself the title of Grand Lodge, and described

itself as "the Grand Lodge of ALL England." It was these four Lodges, the only ones, save York, which are known to have had an existence at that epoch, and are now styled "The Four Old Lodges," which established the Grand Lodge of England; and we confess "we cannot understand" how four out of five Lodges can be spoken of as "an insignificant minority." We have already said we cannot undertake to provide our contemporary with an understanding that shall be capable of grasping such simple facts as the one we have just mentioned in reference to the formation of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717. Neither is it in our power to prevent it from converting the very substantial majority of four out of five Lodges into "an insignificant minority." We shall, therefore, pursue this matter no further than to suggest—and we do so in all fraternal kindness—that the *Canadian Craftsman* will be none the worse as an organ of Masonic opinion, if it should go in, at its earliest convenience, for a short course of Masonic reading, to the end that it may become possessed of a knowledge of just a few of the elements of Masonic history.

The concluding sentence of the extraordinary article which has formed the subject of our somewhat lengthened comments is so wonderfully amusing that we cannot refrain from quoting it in full. "We have no desire," says our contemporary, in the child-like simplicity of its heart, "to use coercion towards any Lodges, but we think a free expression of opinion should be permitted among the brethren of the English and Scotch Lodges of New South Wales, and that the Grand Lodges of those Constitutions should, instead of lavishing praises on their Colonial Officers, who are stifling discussion and suppressing liberty of action by threats and edicts, reprimand them for their unwarrantable and meddlesome officiousness." Like other people, we are thankful for even the smallest mercies that may be vouchsafed to us, and we are glad to hear our Canadian friend has "no desire to use coercion towards any Lodges;" but what is it doing else, in this case of the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales, than advocate coercion as against the seventy Lodges in that colony which prefer remaining true to their old allegiance in favour of "an insignificant majority" of thirteen Lodges. If ever there was a case in which the force of public opinion was decisively in favour of a particular policy, it is the one which is now offered by the Craft in New South Wales, where but one in every six Lodges has declared itself in favour of secession, and whence, even now, as we have said already, applications are frequently being made to our home Grand Lodges for warrants to constitute new Lodges. What would our contemporary say if some ten Lodges in the jurisdiction of Quebec suddenly resolved on setting up a Grand Lodge of their own? Would it still declare it had "no desire to use coercion" towards them, and denounce the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as it is now denouncing those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, if it took steps, as it undoubtedly would take them, to forbid its remaining fifty-four Lodges from countenancing the movement of the seceding Lodges? If the *Canadian Craftsman* is really desirous of understanding the true character of the present Masonic disturbance in New South Wales, it must picture to itself the outbreak of a similar state of things, say, in Quebec, Canada, or some other sovereign and independent jurisdiction. New South Wales is a British colony concurrently occupied by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the reason for this concurrence of jurisdiction must be obvious to people of reasonable understanding. The population is composed of English, Irish, and Scotch, and English Masons prefer to be connected with the Grand Lodge of England, the Irish with that of Ireland, and the Scotch with that of Scotland. The plan has been found to work admirably, here and elsewhere, with the exception of slight occasional disturbances, but these must be expected in Masonry as in other things, and will right themselves if only the outside world will be kind enough to refrain from all "unwarrantable and meddlesome officiousness." An article in the same number of the *Craftsman*, on "The 'English' Lodges in Montreal," makes clear what its meaning is when it says, it has "no desire to use coercion towards any Lodges." It remarks therein, "we do not wish our Montreal English brethren to imagine that we are threatening them with coercion." But in the previous paragraph it had remarked that "whilst great praise was due to G. Master Graham and the Grand Lodge of Quebec, for their past moderation,

a much longer postponement of their Masonic rights could not be expected." And again there are such passages as these: "Many now think that the time has arrived when the Grand Master of Quebec must assert his prerogative, and insist upon all Lodges within the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec obeying the Constitution of that Grand Body;" "these Lodges are only existing on sufferance, and really have no legal status"—they date from 1824, 1836, and 1854, or 45, 33, and 15 years respectively, before such a body as the Grand Lodge of Quebec was ever dreamt of—"and that by a scratch of his pen M.W. Bro. Graham could place every one of their members in a most unpleasant position, namely, that of suspended Masons;" "they cannot imagine they will be permitted for ever to defy the oft-repeated and express wishes of the Grand Lodge of Quebec." Tall talk of this kind on behalf of a little Grand Body which is only just in its "teens" is highly amusing, while it shows that our contemporary's idea of coercion harmonises with the familiar expression, "I have no desire to force you, only you must." The notion that "by a scratch of his pen" Grand Master Graham could place the members of these Lodges in the position of "suspended Masons" is grotesque. Grand Master Graham may be able to do a great many things, but as long as our Lodges prefer to remain as they are, not even the most terrible denunciations he can hurl at them will have the slightest effect, though it is quite possible they may succeed in making himself and his Grand Lodge look most supremely ridiculous. There will be nothing to prevent candidates coming forward if they are so minded. There are two Royal Arch Chapters governed by a District Grand Superintendent, and as it was a condition of the treaty between the Grand Lodges of England and Canada, when the latter was recognised by the former, that these Montreal Lodges should retain their old allegiance as long as they desired to do so, there is nothing to prevent "'English' Montreal Brethren" from visiting Canada, and taking, if they wish, the other degrees outside Craft and Arch Masonry.

We close these remarks with a few scraps of much-needed advice, and we trust our contemporary will accept them in the spirit in which they are offered. Remember the frog in the fable, which burst itself in its attempt to become as large as the ox. Don't labour under the false impression that in Masonry Quebec is everything, and all the rest of the world, especially the three oldest Grand Lodges, are nothing. Undue exaltation generally ends in signal abasement. Lastly, avoid attributing "unwarrantable and meddlesome officiousness" to brethren who are merely doing their duty, when all the time it is yourself who are unwarrantably and officiously meddling with them. We trust these suggestions, and a former one, that the *Craftsman* will lose no time in becoming acquainted with, at least, the elements of Masonic history, will not have been made in vain.

THE LATE ELECTION—R.M.B.I.

THE election of Friday last, to fill up the vacancies on the Male and Female Annuity Funds of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, was marked by one or two features of a novel character. The ballot determined not only who should be the twenty-five male and ten female candidates to fill the vacancies that have actually occurred, but, in addition, the three male and three female candidates who, under the new arrangements, are to be permitted to fill up a corresponding number of vacancies as they may arise. Then, for the first time, were experienced the benefits of the Memorial Fund, which has been raised to our late highly esteemed Grand Secretary, Bro. John Hervey, and £20 and odd shillings have already been handed over to Bro. Terry for distribution among the four highest unsuccessful candidates on the poll, two male and two female.

As to the actual ballot, a glance at the returns we published last week in our advertisement columns in respect of the successful candidates, as well as the votes polled for the unsuccessful candidates, which we give below, will demonstrate that those who took an active part in the ballot must not only have gone through plenty of hard work, but must likewise have laboured pretty successfully to have polled so many votes. For the Male Fund Bro. Hubbard was far away a-head of all his rivals, the votes he secured being 2630, or within two of 1000 higher than the second on the list, who scored only 1632. The last of the successful

polled 880 votes, while the three who will be appointed to vacancies as they occur had respectively to their credit 864, 854, and 805 votes. The two highest unsuccessful candidates, to whom are given certain sums out of the Hervey Memorial Fund, scored 628 and 536 votes. Nos. 3 and 4 obtained, each, 509 votes, and No. 5 was only one vote less well off. Then the numbers gradually diminished, the lowest of all securing only 11 votes in support of his candidature.

For the Female Fund the number of candidates was out of all proportion to the number of vacancies, there being no less than sixty-three of the former, while, as regards the latter, there were ten actual and three prospective, or altogether thirteen. It may easily be imagined, therefore, that the poll was a heavy one, No. 1 of the successful candidates securing 2096 votes, and No. 2 1841 votes, while the lowest of the ten who will be immediately taken on obtained 1407. The three who await appointment as vacancies arise obtained 1403, 1388, and 1373 respectively. Nos. 14 and 15, the highest unsuccessful candidates, who receive their respective proportions of the interest of the Hervey Memorial Fund, were remarkably close up, with 1358 and 1348 votes.

MALES.

No. on Voting Paper	NAME	Brought forward	Polled to-day	Total polled
25	Caiffé, Samuel L.			628
28	Lewis, Joseph			536
33	Bennett, Charles Benjamin			509
46	Langley, James L.			509
34	Knott, Frederick John			508
45	White, Richard			425
27	Sewell, Thomas William			376
30	Wirtzfeld, Francis Joseph			369
21	Dyer, George Henry Talbot			367
6	Hayter, James	78	205	283
1	Ensell, George	32	206	238
4	Patterson, John	45	113	158
13	Inwood, John			158
43	Heigho, Daniel			43
24	Sarl, Charles			30
35	Reid, Alexander			21
17	Cole, George			13
47	Harrison, William			11

FEMALES.

49	Watson, Mary Ann			1358
13	Lafittan, Eliza	724	624	1348
48	Morrison, Ellen			1342
22	Pearson, Elizabeth	451	828	1279
61	Golding, Caroline			1174
37	Nowlan, Mary	291	780	1071
31	Greig, Lillias	428	514	942
36	Roberts, Ann	15	909	924
2	Wakefield, Ann	735	184	919
55	Davis, Amelia Wallis			905
1	Elliott, Isabella	648	116	764
62	Beattie, Ellen G			696
32	Emmerson, Zelig	271	407	678
30	Rumsey, Phoebe Ann	56	538	594
39	Muruss, Charlotte	93	501	594
42	Buckley, Caroline C H V	90	501	591
33	Thomas, Elizabeth Mary	229	342	571
44	Haynes, Eliza			522
40	Wood, Annetta T H	205	307	512
34	Stubington, Fanny	29	45	486
46	Pratt, Caroline Sarah Louisa			450
6	Allen, Sarah Ann	432	7	439
3	Child, Elizabeth Mary Ann	204	226	430
41	Chapple, Elizabeth	99	277	376
7	Rowell, Margaret	317	51	368
16	Greathead, Sarah	1	362	363
52	Bowen, Emma			275
25	Hill, Elizabeth	95	178	273
54	Russell, Mary			263
57	Evans, Harriet			252
18	Geary, Mary	24	219	243
17	Smith, Mary	63	109	172
14	Crisp, Sarah Ann	135	2	137
4	Gambell, Naomi	100	17	117
23	Pelton, Mary	—	94	94
38	Rodgers, May Marianne	8	58	66
60	Potter, Ellen			52
9	Maddick, Jane	12	1	13
21	Copeland, Charlotte	4	8	12
56	Crisp, Mary			8
19	Fenning, Sarah	2	5	7
53	Cathcart, Louisa			7
24	Rigarlsford, Sarah	6	—	6
27	Madeley, Harriet Matilda	2	45	6
35	Greenwood, Jane	2	4	6
15	Coates, Sarah	4	1	5
51	Caswell, Harriett			1
45	Penman, Jane			—
50	Parker, Annie			—

"FOOLS HATE KNOWLEDGE."

FROM THE VOICE OF MASONRY.

"FOOLS hate knowledge," said Solomon of old, but let us interpolate the words *fear and*, and then the sentence will read, "Fools *fear and hate* knowledge." If Solomon, in his wisdom, could with justice speak such plain truths to the men of that age, cannot they be applied with an equal force to the men of the present age?

"Fools hate knowledge!" How terse the sentence! Analyse it as you will—it remains the same, while its truth is displayed in our everyday experiences.

If one will but turn his attention toward the lower ranks of mankind, where ignorance and her co-worker superstition predominate, he cannot fail of seeing it forcibly illustrated in their various actions. The ignorant *fear* as well as *hate* the infusion of knowledge into their absurd brains; they seemingly strenuously avoid all attempts towards knowledge, and why? Because new ideas would be shown them which would change the whole tenure of their lives. *Superstition is the outgrowth of ignorance; both the fool's abiding place.*

Webster defines fool as "one destitute of reason; an idiot; one who acts absurdly." The epithet fool is one we are loth to apply to any one, especially those who are "destitute of reason;" yet when we take the meaning of the word as it is given, we find that there is a class to which it can be applied without detracting from its meaning, and that class is that portion of humanity whose name as yet, fortunately, is not legion, but whose every action illustrates the whole meaning of the sentence, especially the first word of it.

The class to which I refer is that bigoted, fanatical, foolish one who, calling themselves a "National Christian Association," *alias anti-Masons*, who, in their limited vision, see all the evils of which human nature is heir developed in the members of the Masonic Institution. In their extreme selfishness they are not willing to so see, much less appreciate, any of the good things of which Masonry is so replete. The question arises, what has Masonry done that it should merit such denunciations as it has received from its traducers? We have often attempted to answer the question in our own mind, but so far unsatisfactorily, yet we have found the exact reverse of what they assert. What they claim as *facts*, we have found to be devoid of even a semblance of truth.

Among the absurd accusations brought against us is the one of being opposed to Christianity, coupled with that of attempting to overthrow free government. To any one who lays any claim towards intellectuality, such assertions are the very height of absurdity. In what respect does Freemasonry oppose Christianity? Will some "crank" please enlighten me? I never yet have seen one that is satisfactory, or even one which the facts do not directly refute.

While the most ardent admirers of the Masonic Institution will not for a moment claim that it is a religious institution, in the sense of attempting regeneration of the soul, yet we do claim that it is a co-worker with Religion in its attempts to rescue fallen humanity from the degradation of sin. The foundation of Christianity is *love of Deity* and peace towards men. The Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man produces *Charity*, or *Love*, and "a due reverence for the Deity and his works."

One of the fundamental laws of Masonry, which cannot be revoked or laid aside by the seeker after light, is an unequivocal belief in Deity. He must so declare or for ever remain in darkness as to the beauties of Freemasonry. *He can stand afar off and view it, but never approach it.* If Masonry is thus strenuous in causing its members to declare their belief in Deity, does it not at once show the absurdity of the charge that it is unchristian? It would seem that it would to any one with an unbiassed mind.

"But," says my anti-Masonic friend, "that is not so; you cannot mention an instance." Wait a moment and I will prove that it is. The Grand Orient of France said, a few years since, that belief in Deity is not essential to Masonry. She promulgated that doctrine, and what is her Masonic status to-day? Any well-informed Mason will say that she has none. She stands alone and unrecognised by the Masonic Fraternity over the whole world; cut off from her fellows and declared unworthy of the name Mason. In denying the essentiality of Deity she divested herself of all vestige of Masonry. In this instance the ban of non-intercourse was righteously enforced. Does not that prove that Masonry is *not* opposed to Christianity? If it were would the Masonic world condemn the acts of the Grand Orient of France as it does? Most assuredly not.

The mission of Masonry is *peace* towards all. Man in his fierce struggles for power, or in the advocacy of some issue, resorts to the use of the sword as the arbitrator of his disputes. Even the Church has not been slow to use it; but, has Masonry ever called upon the sword as the arbitrator of its disputes? Its members have suffered untold persecutions by its fanatical enemies; what is the result of those attacks? Freemasonry is only the more firmly planted in the hearts of its friends, and stands to-day as an institution unequalled by any, save the Church of God. Its members follow *silence and circumspection*. It advocates brotherly love, and by its every act abides by that law. If its mission is peace, if its members must profess faith in Deity, if morality is its aim, can there be the least justice in the assertion that it is unchristian? It seems to me that there ought to be but one answer, viz., *that it is not opposed to Christianity in any form, word or act.*

Again Masonry is accused of attempting to destroy free government, which is equally as absurd an accusation as the others. One of the charges to the neophyte says: "In the State you are to be a peaceful subject, true to your government and just to your country," and, "to conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which you live." What more is wanted? I defy any one to point to any instance where the Masonic Fraternity, as such, has ever attempted to meddle with political affairs. Very true many of its members hold high office under government, but was it Masonry that gave

them that office? No; it was *their own personal worth*. Masonry, as such, had nothing to do with it. Because I am a Mason, and the Government give me the honours and emoluments of office, does it by any means go to shew that Masonry gave me that office? Yet, fanatics say that Masons hold all the high offices in this free government of ours. We know that they hold many of them, but it was the intellectual ability of the man, *not* his standing as a Mason, that gave him that office? Perhaps we can make this boast, viz., that in intellectuality we stand above our friends (?) the antis; such being the case it would only be natural that men of intellect should fill positions of honour and trust.

Let me give a few facts, in the shape of statistics, for unbelievers to digest, if for no other reason than to prove how foolish and suicidal we would be to even attempt to destroy free government. According to the census of 1880, we have in the United States a population of 50,152,866. While the Masonic statistics for the same year show a membership of only 545,887. According to these figures we find that there is one Mason to ninety-two inhabitants of the United States. Now, that one Mason, against ninety-two who are not Masons, is to do the means of revolutionizing the country—overthrowing the government and destroying Christianity. They must think that the Masonic Institution is invested with superhuman power to perform such miracles, and as the days of miracles are passed, they can safely set it down that "it can't be done."

At the presidential election in 1880 there were 9,219,945 votes cast for all the candidates (Phelps included), which would be a ratio of about one Masonic vote to seventeen who are not Masons, yet that one Masonic vote is to be the means of counterbalancing seventeen. Was ever such folly heard of? Candidly, now, are not such statements, as overthrowing the government, absurd in the extreme? Fools fear knowledge as well as hate it.

Again it is estimated that there are 92,011 churches; 76,242 ministers and 15,136,198 members of all denominations professing Christianity in the United States alone, which would be about the ratio of one Mason to every twenty-eight church members, six Masons to every church, and five Masons to every minister. Oh my! that one solitary Mason to twenty-eight church members is capable of overthrowing Christianity; six Masons to every church are to turn that church into a den of iniquity, and five Masons to every minister have the power to destroy that minister's faith in his God. Verily the Masonic power must be something fearful to behold. Why that one poor lonely Mason must have his power delegated from "the prince of darkness himself;" no substitutes there.

The above comparisons are given simply to show how perfectly absurd anti-masonic statements are; how devoid of truth, and how nonsensical they must appear when brought down to their real meaning! Come now, you fanatical "cranks," acknowledge that "fools hate knowledge," for any one is a downright fool that will advocate such absurd doctrines as that Masons are destroyers of governments, or strive to overthrow Christianity. Were they for a moment to attempt such a course their defeat would be as instantaneous as it would be overwhelming, and a just one it would be, too; but such is not the intent or design of Masonry, *nor will it ever be.*

We find many instances where our opponents are guilty of the same actions of which they accuse us; or to use a slang expression, where they attempt to "run the machine." What was the crusade of 1826 but an attempt by political shysters to get into power by the means of that bugbear, anti-masonry? Sometimes they have succeeded; but supposing that they have, who cares? That we do not is certain. Masonry, as such, makes no issue on political questions any more than it does on strictly religious ones. It is not its creed; we do not believe in it; but we do oppose it by strictly forbidding such discussion in our Lodge-rooms.

The tenets of Masonry are Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth; *not* political issues nor religious dogmas. We will admit that we have black-sheep in our ranks, but when we expunge 20,315 in one year does it not show that we at least make the attempt to rid ourselves of them? If there are black sheep in Masonry, are they not also to be found in every organization. Even the church cannot present a clean record; but I suppose that the so-called "National Christian (?) Association," headed by Blanchard, Phelps and others, can, IN THEIR OWN ESTIMATION. The Church has her worthless members, and we have ours, with this difference—we admit and deplore the fact that it is so, but do they? The fact that there are a few who are Masons only in name should not condemn the whole Institution, yet it does in the eyes of those who are so blinded by bigotry that they will not believe facts when they are given them. Remember, that it is not as a part that we are to be judged, but as a whole. It has no semblance of right or justice that the bad Masons should be picked out and the whole judged by them. We do not belong to the "holier than thou" class of humanity, but we do claim that the Masonic Institution is as free from blemish as any, and that its objects are everything that pertains to Brotherly Love, Truth and Charity. Can our friends (?) the antis, make the same boast? Are they a charitable institution? If so, show me wherein they ever displayed charity, either in relieving the wants of their fellows, or in their actions towards the Institution they so malignantly vilify. Are they *truthful* in their charges against us? If so, why do they so zealously promulgate what they know to be falsehoods? In fact, what just grounds have they for their tirades of abuse? My experience has been that they have none in the least. Who are their principal workers? Generally, expelled Masons. They were too contemptible for us to keep, so we just turned them over to the tender (?) mercies of the so-called "National Christian Association," *alias* an association of political shysters, religious fanatics, and "dead-beats." That may be strange language to use, but it is extremely mild in comparison to some of the sweet (?) words they use when speaking of us.

Now, what is the true inwardness of this tirade against Masonry which has been going on through the country since 1826? As viewed from a Vermont standpoint (she has had her share of anti-Masonry), it is a *hankering for political power and the "Almighty dollar;"*

neither of which have they been successful in obtaining as yet, neither will they, if Masons prove true to themselves, and by the uprightness of their own conduct before the world and their God say, "Get thou behind me, Satan."

We have more to fear from our own acts than from the acts of the antis, who are not slow in picking up every one of our faults and magnifying them until they appear a thousand times larger than they are. Let us remember to keep our conduct, in all respects, "as an emblem of innocence, unspotted by the world."

If the term, "Fools hate knowledge," is too terse to be applied to the antis, let them by their own acts give us no occasion to use it, but seek knowledge.

Drive off the cloud of ignorance and the bright sun of Masonry will dazzle your befogged brain by its brilliancy, and to you who have had the patience to read this through, ever bear in mind that "Fools hate knowledge."

THE LATE BRO. T. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON P.G. MASTER, CANADA.

THE Grand Lodge of Canada, by the death of one of its greatest luminaries, in the person of Bro. T. D. Harrington Past Grand Master, sustains a loss which it will be difficult to replace, and for this reason as well as because our late Brother belonged to Lodges and Chapters which were once or still are connected with our Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, we offer our deep sympathies to the brethren of the Dominion. We learn from the *Canadian Craftsman* that Bro. Harrington was born at Windsor, England, in 1808. Having served first as a midshipman in the Royal Navy and then as an officer in the East India Company's merchant service, he settled in Canada in 1832, where he entered the Civil Service of the Crown, and having attained the office of Deputy Receiver-General, retired four years since at the ripe age of seventy, after an honourable career extending over six and forty years. In the rebellion of 1837-8 he served with the Queen's Rangers and subsequently received a commission as colonel unattached of militia. What, however, concerns us most is his Masonic career, which was both a long and honourable one. He was initiated in 1843 in the Duke of Leinster Lodge, No. 283, Kingston, Ont. (Irish Constitution). In July 1844 he joined the St. George's Lodge (E.C.) No. 643—now No. 440—Montreal. He was exalted to the R.A. Degree in 1845 in Victoria Chapter, Montreal, attached to St. George's Lodge, and shortly afterwards was chosen W.M. of the latter, to which position he was re-elected annually till 1848 or 1849. In 1851 St. John's Lodge, No. 214, Quebec (English Constitution), but now on the roll of Quebec, elected him W.M., and he was re-elected thrice to the same office. In 1847 he was installed Z. of the Victoria Chapter, Montreal, and remained as such till his removal to Quebec. In 1854 he became a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta in the Hugh de Payen Encampment, Kingston, and in 1855 was chosen Em. Commander of the Quebec Encampment. After filling the office of Provincial Grand Secretary and Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Montreal, he was in 1852 appointed Provincial Grand Master (E.C.) Quebec, and four days later its Prov. Grand Superintendent R.A. Masonry, while on the 1st August of the same year he received his patent as Prov. G. Master Scotch Const.; but he resigned all these appointments in 1858, and joined the Grand Lodge of Canada. In 1860-4 he was Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, and in 1880 he had honorary membership and Past Grand Master's rank conferred upon him by Quebec. In 1859 he was elected, and remained for many years Grand Z. of Grand Chapter of Canada. He had likewise distinguished himself in Cryptic Masonry and attained Grand Honours in Templar and Red Cross Masonry. He was likewise M.P. Sov. Grand Commander Supreme Council 33° A. and A. Rite, and Senior Substitute Magus and President of the High Council of the Rosicrucian Society of Canada. Thus Bro. Harrington, having received the highest distinctions in nearly every branch of Masonry, has at length passed away in the fulness of years, and enjoying the love and respect of all who knew him. We are glad to avail ourselves of this opportunity of paying our slight tribute to the memory of one who had filled many distinguished and difficult positions and all of them worthily.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—With reference to your article on this subject, and for the purpose of showing to what lengths certain—let me hope, unauthorised—persons will go in order to assist in compassing the objectionable ends of a certain self-constituted Grand Lodge, I think it well the attention of your readers should be called to a communication recently made by Bro. W. J. Hughan to your contemporary the *Freemason*. It appears that in an article of his, which originally appeared in the *Voice of Masonry*, in January of this year, and was reproduced in the aforesaid *London Freemason*, there occurred the following passage on the question of Grand Lodge Recognition:—

"My impression is, that when a Grand Lodge has been formed for several years, and has such a fine future before it of usefulness and prosperity, as the Grand Lodge of Quebec, that all subordinate Lodges would do well to join it, and heartily and invitedly 'fall into line,' according to the prayer of our good Bro. Dr. Graham, the esteemed and learned Grand Master of that energetic body. Of course, if they wish to continue under their parent Grand Lodge,—well, let them. Why not? They have the Masonic right so to do, and any way, so far as we can judge, it is but a question of time."

The *Sydney Freemason*, it seems, which, I believe, is the organ of the pseudo Grand Lodge of New South Wales, in quoting this passage, omits the important words, "Of course, if they wish to continue under their present Grand Lodge, well let them. Why not? They have the Masonic right so to do," this limitation being, of necessity, a principal feature in Bro. Hughan's argument. As the same journal in expressing its approval of Bro. Hughan's opinions, as thus distorted, and as in that approval it regrets its inability to "give it in its entirety," the omission, if not purposely made, ought not to have escaped observation. The editor could hardly have expressed his regret at being unable to quote it bodily, if he had not had it bodily before him and read it. But if it never passed into his hands, and was dealt with by one of his staff, I do not see how he can escape the onus of blame which so flagrant a distortion of Bro. Hughan's article involves.

Bro. Hughan having criticised this, goes on to point out that his "article in the *Voice of Masonry* for January this year is quite in antagonism to the claims of this New South Wales organisation, as I seek to promote the only fair basis (as it appears to me) on which new Grand Lodges can be established, either in our Colonies or elsewhere." This "fair basis" so fully supports your article of last week in certain points, that I do not think I can do better than give it in his own words. It rests on the following conditions, namely:—

"1. A majority of the Lodges and members must agree to the formation of a Grand Lodge in their state, province, territory, or country.

"2. The minority objecting, to be entitled to the privileges they had enjoyed previously.

"3. On the formation of the new Grand Lodge, no new Warrants to be granted by any other Grand Lodge.

"4. Recognition by other Grand Lodges to be subject to these conditions.

"5. The new Grand Lodge only to be sovereign, when all the subordinate Lodges have joined, then to have exclusive jurisdiction."

And he adds:—

"I submit that this suggested platform, whilst it directly favours and upholds the legality of such Grand Lodges as Canada, Quebec, Nova Scotia, &c., entirely refuses the claim of *New South Wales*, which has been so ably answered by our Grand Registrar before the Grand Lodge of England."

I think your readers, like the *London Freemason*, will be at a loss for words to express their detestation of a proceeding so "unworthy and un-Masonic" as that adopted by the *Sydney Freemason* in behalf of the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

Fraternally yours,

Q.

London, 22nd May 1882.

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE."

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—While I readily allow there is a good deal to say in behalf of "609's" opinion—at least, from his point of view—I submit, with all deference, that it will be a bad day for Masonry when the possession of considerable means is taken as the principal guide in promoting brethren to office in Grand Lodge and Provincial Grand Lodges—for that is what his proposition amounts to. He says: "I cannot but think that those who, by their liberality and energy, prove themselves the main support of Freemasonry should be rewarded accordingly"—a most reasonable proposition so far. But his illustration of the manner in which those rewards might be con-

ferred is in direct contravention of the first principles of the Craft. He continues thus: "For instance, selections for Grand Officers might be made from the Vice-Patrons and Vice-Presidents; while for Prov. Grand honours, Life-Governors should be admitted to the privileges, in lieu of those who do nothing to uphold the Society to which they have been admitted." This is laying down a graduated scale of money qualifications for office with a vengeance, while it has the further disadvantage of being incomplete into the bargain, seeing that Life Subscribers, Annual Subscribers, and occasional Subscribers are ignored altogether; yet, to the extent of their means, they may do quite as much in the way of "liberality and energy" as their richer brethren. Why, I ask, should these be overlooked in determining the claims to Provincial honours? Again, if I were disposed to be hypercritical, I might justly ask how Grand Officers should be appointed as between Vice-Patrons and Vice-Presidents? Should the Grand Wardens and Grand Deacons be selected from the former and the rest from the latter, or would he have them selected indiscriminately? Then, is preference to be given to Vice-Patrons or other donors or subscribers to all three Institutions over those who have subscribed to only two, and those who have subscribed to two over those who belong to one only? Yet some attention would have to be paid to these matters in settling such qualifications as "609" suggests, or there would be no end to the dissensions and difficulties that would arise—dissensions among those who were not appointed, and thought themselves aggrieved in consequence; and difficulties in the case of our Chief, who makes the appointments, and his Executive, on whose recommendation they are made. One of the chief reasons usually assigned for the outbreak of that disturbance which, in the eighteenth century, split the English Craft into two hostile camps, and kept it so for some three quarters of a century, was the extraordinary privileges accorded to the Grand Stewards, but especially the ordinance which ruled that only those who had served as Grand Stewards should be eligible for appointment as Grand Officers. The office of Grand Steward was then, as now, a somewhat expensive one, and the general body of the Craft—whether rightly or wrongly matters not—got hold of the idea that henceforth promotion to Grand Office would be dependent on the possession of means. It is just possible that "609," in his zeal to secure more liberal and more extended support for our Institutions, has not taken into account this view of the case, but I think he will admit that there would be great danger to the future well-being of the Craft, if selection for Grand and Provincial Grand office were to be governed solely by the extent of their contributions to our Institutions.

The brethren who told "609" that "the Grand Lodge of Freemasons and the different Institutions connected with the Craft were considered to be entirely distinct," were quite right in their statement. No doubt, the Schools and the Benevolent Fund enhance greatly the estimation in which the Craft is held by the public; but just as mere almsgiving is not Charity, but only a particular phase of that greatest of virtues, so the mere maintenance of eleemosynary Institutions is no part of the original and fundamental design of Freemasonry, except in so far as it is the outcome, or development thereof into special channels, for the purpose of meeting the greater necessities of the time. Greatly as I admire our Institutions and the splendid services they are rendering in aid of aged and indigent brethren, their widows, and their orphan children; still, having regard to the general experience of the last few years, the vast increase in the number of beneficiaries, and the corresponding increase in the demands they are obliged to make on the pockets of the Craft, there is good reason to fear that an opinion largely prevails among brethren that the sole aim of Freemasonry is to maintain two Schools for Masons' children, and Annuity Funds for the relief of impoverished brethren and their widows. And, what seems equally within the range of probability is, that as we go on increasing the help that is rendered by these Institutions, so will the number of applicants increase.

I dare say much of what I have written in the latter portion of my letter will be regarded by a number of your readers as rank heresy. Though I may regret this, I cannot help it. But I hold we have no right to be curious as to why some brethren give to our Charities and some do not. The essential condition on which Masonic assistance is to be rendered to an unfortunate brother is, that it shall not be bestowed to one's own detriment. That condition should be looked upon as sacred.

Fraternally and faithfully yours,

"READER."

Bro. James Stevens P.M. P.Z. has given the following notice of motion for consideration at the ensuing Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, namely:—

"That, having regard to the great increase in the number of Lodges in the Metropolitan area during the past twenty-five years, and the consequent almost total exclusion of the members thereof from any participation in Grand Lodge or Provincial Grand Lodge honours, this Grand Lodge desires to respectfully represent to His Royal Highness the Most Worshipful Grand Master the propriety of subdividing such Metropolitan area into District Grand Lodges."

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REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, 23 Great Queen Street, W.C.

—:o:—

Glasgow to the Highlands. Summer Tour to Scotland. "Royal Route" (via Crinan and Caledonian Canals), with Time Tables and List of Fares. By David Macbrayne's Royal Mail Steamers, "Columba," "Iona," &c.

We have already on several occasions drawn attention to the frequency, efficiency, and speed of Mr. Macbrayne's service of steamers, its comparative cheapness, and the excellence of its accommodation. The Official Guide for the present year contains all the old tabulated matter, which is clearly arranged, and will be found to supply whatever information the tourist may desire. Of the service but little further need be said. The same "Columba," "Iona," and their sister ships are still engaged in the traffic, and those who have chosen this route for the purpose of visiting the Highlands must know full well that better vessels of this class are not to be met with. As for the Guide itself, it is a model of what such Guide-books should be. It contains within a limited compass a mass of not only necessary, but also of interesting and really valuable information concerning the chief places of interest that can be reached by passengers by this route. Moreover, this year, the illustrations are coloured, and therefore help to give a greater reality to the scenes they represent. These, however, are, comparatively, matters of little moment. The purpose of the Guide and our purpose likewise is to draw attention to the facilities and comfort afforded by Mr. Macbrayne's service of steamers, and as to these points, as we have more than once hinted in former years, there cannot be the slightest question.

INTER-STATE MASONIC JURISDICTION.

OUR attention has been called to this subject by a communication from a Brother in New Hampshire, and in which the Lodge of which he is a member has a direct interest.

The case may be stated thus: About seven years ago, a gentleman then residing in Illinois, petitioned to a Lodge convenient to his residence, for the degrees in Freemasonry, and in due time was elected to receive them. At, or near the time of his election, he gave up his residence in Illinois, and removed to New Hampshire, where he has since resided. He still desires to receive the degrees, and for that purpose wants to apply to a Lodge having jurisdiction in the town where he now lives. The question is, what is the proper course to pursue?

This case must be determined by the regulations for the governments of Lodges in the two States named.

The petition was regularly received and referred by the Lodge in Illinois, and the candidate was elected; the Lodge therefore had acquired jurisdiction, the extent and duration of which can only be determined by constitutional methods.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, provides in its Bye-laws, relating to subordinate Lodges, Article XI., Section 2, "That the personal jurisdiction of a Lodge shall extend over all its members (except its Master, or the Grand Master, if a member thereof), wherever they may reside, and over its unfinished work and rejected material, wherever they may be dispersed."

This is in harmony with the thirteenth of the old articles, wherein the Craft are told, "You shall not supplant any of your fellows of their work (that is to say) if he or any of them hath or have taken any work upon him or them, or he or they stand Master or Masters of any Lord or Owner's work, that you shall not put him or them out from the said work, although you perceive him unable to finish the same."

In the case presented, it appears that the Lodge in Illinois had commenced work upon material over which it had complete jurisdiction, and has not abandoned; it is conclusive, therefore, that the consent of the Lodge in Illinois must be obtained for the Lodge in New Hampshire to complete the work. It will be sufficient warrant for the latter to obtain such consent duly attested, whether done by its own request or that of the petitioner; in either case, the better way is to commence work on the material at the beginning; by this course the entire charge of the work is put in care of the working Lodge, and it grants a diploma or certificate accordingly.

By the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, it is provided in Article XV. that the candidate cannot petition for degrees, "unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the Lodge to which application is made, at least twelve months next preceding such application." This rule having been more than satisfied by a residence of several years, personal jurisdiction has been obtained, subject, however, to the superior, because prior jurisdiction, of the Lodge in Illinois, but by consent of which the Lodge in New Hampshire will obtain a perfect title to the material.—*Liberal Freemason.*

The second annual meeting of the Shareholders of the XIXth Century Building Society was held on Monday, 22nd inst., at the Cannon-street Hotel, the Chairman of Directors, Mr. Waldegrave Lawrence, presiding. From the annual Report, which was read by Mr. F. Long the Secretary, it appeared that the business of the past year amounted to the sum of £18,868, and that the Directors had been able to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. for the year, in addition to a balance profit of £213 carried forward to next year's accounts. The special feature of this Society is referred to in the following paragraphs, which we quote from the Report:—"The attention given by the Society to the sanitary condition of the property upon which advances are made, continues to be productive of

the most satisfactory results. Not only has this the effect of securing to the borrowing members healthy houses, but the Directors have reason to believe that, together with the equitable terms offered to borrowers, it operates in bringing to the Society many of the most respectable and intelligent of those who purchase houses for themselves through Building Societies."—"In more than fifty per cent. of the cases it has been necessary to require alterations for sanitary reasons. These alterations have usually been made with great readiness, the vendor in nearly every instance making them at the request of the purchaser, and generally at small cost. It is probable, however, that if the defects had not been pointed out at the time of purchase, they would not have been remedied afterwards." The Report was unanimously passed on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. H. A. Hardcastle. The retiring Directors, Miss Richardson, of the London School Board, and Mr. Rutt, were re-elected, and after the transaction of some other business the meeting terminated.

AN OLD TEMPLAR DIPLOMA.

THE original of the above, which is taken from the pages of the *Liberal Freemason*, of Boston, Mass., was received from the Hon. E. W. W. Mackey, son of Bro. A. G. Mackey, and heliographed. It was then presented to Bro. A. F. Chapman, Grand Recorder of Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 15th March 1882, at Boston, Mass.:-

Benj. Dean, G.M.U.S.

[SEAL] [SEAL] [SEAL] [SEAL]
MEMENTO MORI HOLYNESS TO THE LORD JESU SALVATOR HOMINIS IN HOC SIGNO VINCES

WE, the HIGH PRIEST, CAPTAIN COMMANDANT of the RED CROSS, and CAPTAIN GENERAL of that most holy and invincible order of KNIGHTS TEMPLARS of ST. ANDREW'S LODGE, No. 1, ANCIENT MASONS, held in Charlestown, South Carolina, under charter from the Grand Lodge of the Southern District of North America, Do hereby certify, that the Bearer, our trusty and Well Beloved Brother, *Sir Henry Beaumont*, hath pass'd the chair, been raised to the Sublime Degrees of an Excellent, super Excellent Royal Arch Mason, Knight of the Red Cross, and a Knight of that Most holy Invincible and Magnanimous order of Knights Templars, Knights Hospitar, Knight of Rhodes and of Malta, which Several Orders are above delineated; and he having conducted himself like a true and faithful Brother, we affectionately recommend him to all the Fraternity of Ancient Masons round the globe wherever assembled.

Given under our hands and Seals of our Lodge, this 1st day of August, Five thousand, seven hundred and eighty-three, and of Malta 3617.

GEO. CARTER Capt. Gen.
THOS. PASHLEY 1st King.
WM. NISBETT 2nd King.

Rd. MASON Recorder.

THE CROSS MARK.

THE mark persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature is in the form of a cross, and this practice having formerly been followed by king and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariable proof of such ignorance. Anciently, the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons, for among the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof positive or presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word *clericus*, or clerk, was synonymous with penman, and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was therefore universal, alike by those who could and by those who could not write. It was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its holy associations, and generally the mark used. On this account Mr. Charles Knight, in his notes in the "Pictorial Shakespeare," explains the expression of "God save the mark!" as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath. This phrase occurs three or more times in the plays of Shakespeare, but for a long time was left by the commentator in its original obscurity.—*Examiner*.

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(The Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, 33 deg., Deputy G. Master, Grand H., G.M.M.M., Great Prior of the Temple, and M.P. Sov. G. Commander A. and A. Rite.) | VIR VERITAS
(Bro. G. Ward Verry, P.M. and Past Prov. Grand. Soj. [Arch] Herts). |
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| OUR NOBLE CRITIC
(The Right Hon. Lord Leigh, 30 deg., Prov. G.M. and G. Sup. Warwickshire, Past G.M.M.M.) | HIPPOCRATES 188
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(Bro. C. Fitz Gerald Matier, 30 deg., G. Steward Scotland, and Past G.S. Warden Greece). | A CESTRIAN CHIEF 199
(The Right Hon Lord de Tabley, Past G.S.W., Prov. G.M. Cheshire, Grand J., and Prov. G. Sup. Cheshire). |
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| A WARDEN OF MARK
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| OUR COSMOPOLITAN BROTHER
(Bro. Samuel Rawson, 33 deg., Past Dist. G.M. and G. Sup. China). | ÆSCULAPIUS 238
(Bro. J. Daniel Moore, M.D., 32 deg., Past G.S.B., Craft, and Past C. St.B., Arch, Intendant General Order of Rome and Red Cross of Constantine for North Lancashire). |
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Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, WOOD GREEN, LONDON, N.

Patron:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President:
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., M.W.G.M.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL, Wednesday, 28th June 1882, ROYAL PAVILION, BRIGHTON.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR,
R.W. Bro. JOHN WHITTAKER ELLIS, Alderman;
Grand Junior Warden; P.G.S.; W.M. No. 1,
IN THE CHAIR.

President.

R.W. Bro. Capt. JOHN WORDSWORTH, Trustee, Vice-Patron of
Institution, P.M., P.P.G.W. W. Yorkshire, P.G.Std., W.M. No. 60.

Acting Presidents.

W. Bro. GEORGE LAMBERT, F.S.A., Vice-Patron of Institution,
P.M. No. 198, &c., P.G.S.B., P.Pr.G.J.W. Herts.

V.W. Bro. Rev. A. F. A. WOODFORD, P.G.Chaplain.

W. Bro. HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, C.C., Vice-Patron of
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Lodges.

The services of Brethren as Stewards are still most earnestly solicited.

Tickets—Ladies 18s. Brethren 21s, including railway fare.
" " 15s. " 17s 6d without "

Dinner will be on the Table at Four o'clock, and, including Dessert
and Wines, will be provided by Messrs. SAYERS and MARKS, of
Western-road, Brighton.

Brethren to appear without Masonic Clothing. Morning Dress.

Particulars and every information on application to the Honorary
Secretary,

FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G. Steward, V. Patron),
Secretary of the Institution.

Office, 6 Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
18th May 1882.

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THE RIGHT HON. LORD HENNIKER,
MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KINTORE,
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

INSTALLATION of M.W. GRAND MASTER.

THE SUMMER HALF-YEARLY COMMUNICATION OF THIS
Grand Lodge will be held at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street,
W.C., on Tuesday, the 6th day of June next, when and where all Grand Officers
(Past and Present), W. Masters, Past Masters, Wardens, and Overseers of
private Lodges, are hereby summoned to attend, and at which, by permission,
all regularly registered Mark Master Masons may be present.

Grand Lodge will be opened at five o'clock p.m.

By command of the M.W. Grand Master,

FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G.J.W.),
Grand Secretary.

N.B.—A Banquet will be provided at Seven o'clock, at which the Grand
Master will preside. The Tickets will be 15s each, inclusive of wine, if taken
before the day of meeting; and 17s 6d if taken on that day; and it is requested
that every Brother intending to dine will forward his name to the Grand
Stewards, care of the Grand Secretary, not later than Saturday, the 3rd of June.

GRAND LODGE OFFICE—8a Red Lion Square, Holborn, W.C.
25th May 1882.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution.

MRS. AMELIA WALLIS DAVIS desires to thank those Sub-
scribers who so kindly assisted her at the Election on Friday, 19th
May, and hopes she may receive a continuance of their support at the next
Election.

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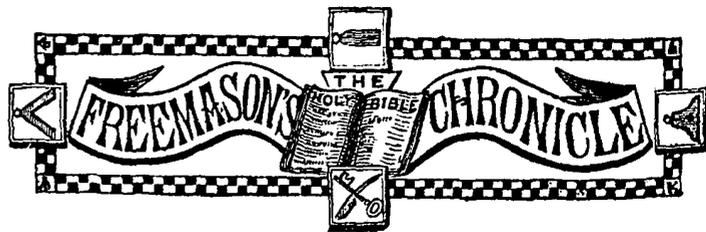
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23 GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C.

ROYAL ARCH.

—:0:—

WILLIAM PRESTON CHAPTER, No. 766.

THE Annual Convocation was held at the Cannon-street Hotel,
London, E.C., on Thursday, the 25th instant, at half-past four
o'clock. The Audit Committee having met a little earlier in the
day, so soon as the Chapter had been opened and the minutes of the
last Convocation confirmed, they delivered their report, which was
received and adopted. We may state here that among those present
were Comps. Henry Garrod M.E.Z., John T. Hiscox E., John Thos.
Pilditch J.; P.Z.'s A. Braun, W. H. Kempster, J. Gibson, G. New-

man M.C., W. Worrell S.E.; Comps. S. Wilkinson, J. C. Radford, Thomas Nettleship, H. Reissmanu, F. G. Barus, W. J. Jarman, John Barr, George Hutchinson, Steinmann, &c. Amongst the Visitors were Comps. E. B. Grabham P.Z. 19, E. Kidman M.E.Z. 742, James Stevens P.Z. 720, 771, George Yaxley P.Z. 463, W. W. Morgau, &c. The names of four candidates for exaltation appeared on the agenda paper, but only two were present, viz., Bro. George Hutchinson, of the William Preston Lodge, No. 766, proposed by Comp. W. J. Jarman, seconded by Comp. John Humphreyson; Bro. John Barr, of Stability Lodge, No. 564, proposed by Comp. J. T. Hiscox M.E.Z. Elect, seconded by Comp. T. Wilkinson. The ballot was taken for these with a unanimous vote in favour of their being accepted. In due course, they were introduced and exalted, Comp. Garrod, the M.E.Z. conducting the ceremonies in a perfect manner, being ably assisted by the other Principals, and the Officers. The Installation of Principals for the ensuing twelvemonths was the next business, this heavy duty being undertaken by the outgoing M.E.Z., who placed in their respective chairs Comps. John T. Hiscox as M.E.Z., John Thomas Pilditch as H., and W. Jerrett Miller as J. The other Companions were then admitted, when the further investments took place of Comps. H. Garrod I.P.Z. Treasurer, W. Worrell P.Z. S.E., J. Sinclair S.N., W. H. Smart P.S., J. C. Radford 1st Assistant, S. Wilkinson 2nd Assistant, G. Newman M.C., Reinhardt Janitor. At this stage of the proceedings, a P.Z.'s jewel, which had been voted twelve months since to Comp. Gibson, was formally presented. In acknowledging the honour done him, Comp. Gibson heartily thanked the members for the kindness they invariably displayed towards him. He sincerely regretted that circumstances over which he had no control had precluded his attendance at the meetings of the past year; however, he was deeply interested in the success of the William Preston Chapter, and hoped to be more regular in his attendance in the future. On proposition duly made and seconded, it was decided that the I.P.Z.'s banner should be provided out of the Chapter Funds, and that he be requested to allow it to be placed beside the banners of the other Companions in the Chapter; at the same time the hope was fervently expressed that Companion Garrod, whose services were thus gracefully recognised, would long continue to sit beneath it, an honoured and respected member of the Chapter. Companion Garrod having consented to the arrangement, acknowledged the compliment paid him, and after routine work, the Chapter was closed. A banquet was served, but in consequence of the time that had been taken up by the heavy character of the day's proceedings, it was much beyond the hour for which it had been ordered. This at first caused some slight inconvenience, but our esteemed Comp. Chambers, who superintended the service, in a short time put things straight, and the guests thoroughly enjoyed their repast. In due course the toast list was gone through, and the complimentary speeches were fully endorsed. The working of the Chapter was commended, and the hospitality of the Companions fully recognised, and acknowledged. During the evening a selection of vocal music was performed by Madame Worrell, Miss Maud Cameron, Miss Isabel Browning, Comp. Thomas Nettleship, and Bro. Richardson. Madame Worrell is known to many of our readers as an accomplished vocalist; on this occasion she was in capital voice, and favoured the company with the following songs:—"Over London River," and "Lost in the Wood." Miss Cameron sang carefully and artistically Churchill Selby's new song "Come Back," and later on, with much *naïveté*, "The Miller and the Maid." Miss Browning contributed the ever popular song, "Faces in the Fire," and a song of which we missed the title. This young lady also took part with Madame Worrell and Miss Cameron in the Quartette, "Queen of Fragrance;" the Trios, "My Lady, the Countess," and "Rest thee on this Mossy Pillow." We must not overlook our worthy Companion Nettleship; he gave a capital rendering of "Father O'Flynn," and contributed Michael Watson's popular Song, "The Powder Monkey." He likewise ably assisted Madame Worrell in Wakefield's "No, Sir." Altogether, the evening was most agreeably spent.

We offer our fraternal congratulations to Bro. the Lord Mayor, Grand Junior Warden, on his attaining the dignity of a Baronet, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express her intention of conferring upon him, in recognition of the services rendered by the Corporation of the City of London in preserving Epping Forest, and in commemoration of her recent visit and the public ceremonial which accompanied it. Bro. Ellis is in the full vigour of mature age, having been born at Richmond, Surrey, in the year 1829. Consequently, he is but fifty-three years of age, and may reasonably look forward to many years of useful public life. At the age of fifteen he was articled to the firm of Messrs. Musgrove and Gadsen, of Old Broad-street. In 1854 he became a partner of the firm of Farebrother, Ellis, Clark and Co., of which he is now the sole representative. He became a Common Councilman in 1864. In 1872 he was elected Alderman of the Ward of Broad-street, and in 1874 served the office of Sheriff. Last year he was elected to the Lord Mayoralty, and has dispensed the hospitalities of the Mansion House in a manner that will worthily compare with his predecessors in the Civic Chair. In 1858 he married the third daughter of Mr. John Staples, of Belmont, Salisbury. Bro. Ellis is the third Lord Mayor of London on whom His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Most Worshipful Grand Master has

conferred the honour of Grand Junior Warden. He is a Past Grand Steward, and Worshipful Master of Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1. He is a Life-Governor of both the Boys' School and the Benevolent Institution, and a Vice-President of the Girls' School, and will act as Chairman at the Eighty-fourth Anniversary Festival of the Boys, which will be held at Brighton, on Wednesday, the 28th June proximo.

The Earl of Kintore, Deputy Grand Master of the Mark Degree of Freemasons of England, will preside at the Fourteenth Annual Festival in aid of the Mark Benevolent Fund, which will be held at the Crystal Palace, on the 19th of July. Lord Kintore is one of the most distinguished, as he is one of the most energetic, members of the Craft, and though his principal distinctions have been won in Scotland, we feel confident he will be loyally and liberally supported, as was Lord Rosslyn P.G.M. Scotland when he presided three years since at the Festival of the Boys' School. The noble lord (Kintore) is Prov. Grand Master of Kincardineshire, First Grand Sojourner of the Supreme G.R.A. Chapter and Prov. G. Superintendent Angus and Mearns, Admiral of the Chapter General of the Order of the Temple, M. Ill. G. Sovereign Red Cross Constantine, Supreme Magus Rosicrucian Society, G. Marshal Royal Order of Scotland, and member of the Supreme Council 33° of the A. and A. Rite. A record such as this is calculated to speak such volumes in favour of the Mark Benevolent Fund as ought to induce a subscription exceeding any that has been raised in former years.

The Summer Half-yearly Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown will be held at Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, the 6th June proximo. Lord Henniker will be installed G.M.M.M. for the second time, and will afterwards appoint his Officers for the year.

The Lodge of Benevolence held its usual meeting at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday. Bro. Joshua Nunn occupied his chair as President, Bro. J. M. P. Montagu Past D.P.G.M. Dorset acting as Senior Vice President, while Bro. James Brett, the junior Vice President, was in his place as usual. Among those present were Bros. Col. Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary, H. G. Buss Assistant Grand Secretary, Montague Guest, M.P., Prov. G.M. Dorset, C. F. Hogard, Magnus Ohren P.A.G.D.C., F. Binckes P.G.S., W. Smallpeice, Thomas Cubitt P.G.P., E. Bowyer, A. Brookman, H. Massey, &c. Of thirty new cases, three were refused and four deferred, the remaining twenty-eight being relieved to the extent of £910, one being recommended £150, one £100, three £50 each, three £40 each, four £30 each, eleven £20 each, one £15, three £10, and one £5. Grants at the previous meeting amounting to £215 were confirmed, and the Board of Masters had the agenda paper for the next Communication of Grand Lodge on the 7th of June submitted to them.

The amount of business to be transacted at the next meeting of United Grand Lodge on the 7th June is both very large and very important. There are several motions for making alterations in the old practice of Grand Lodge, among which will be one for increasing the quarterages payable by brethren to the Fund of Benevolence, as suggested by Mr. Clabon at the last Grand Lodge. There will also be a proposal to found a scholarship and an exhibition in the Royal College of Music, in which the Grand Master and the two Past Grand Wardens the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Albany, take great interest. It is probable the business will not be got through before a late hour.—*Evening News.*

The *Liberal Freemason* announces that Bro. John Haigh, M.I. Grand Master of the Grand Council of R. and S. Masters of Massachusetts, has recently secured a perfect copy of Anderson's Constitutions of 1723. The book is expensively bound, and lettered; has gilt edges, and is as fresh as when printed, as far as wear is concerned. He very naturally feels proud of his good luck, and of the valuable addition to his Masonic library.

DANCING.—Bro. JACQUES WYNMAN, Professor of Dancing, gives daily instruction in all the fashionable Dances to those who are without previous knowledge. Private lessons at any time, by appointment. Families attended. Balls conducted, and first class Bands provided if desired.

Assemblies every Monday and Thursday, at Eight o'Clock.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

ACADEMY—74 NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

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

—:—

SATURDAY, 27th MAY.

- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
 1278—Burdett Coutts, Lamb Tavern, opposite Bethnal G. Junct., at 8. (Inst.)
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
 1541—Alexandra Palace, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill
 1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
 1678—Henry Mugeridge, Prince George, Parkholme Road, Dalston.
 1706—Orpheus, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
 308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood.
 1462—Wharnclyffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone
 1464—Erasmus Wilson, Pier Hotel, Greenhithe
 1531—Chiselhurst, Bull's Head Hotel, Chiselhurst
 R.A. 178—Harmony, Royal Hotel, Wigan.

MONDAY, 29th MAY.

- 1615—Bayard, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
 1745—Farrington, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
 61—Probity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
 62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
 148—Lights, Masonic Rooms, Warrington
 264—Nelson of the Nile, Freemasons' Hall, Batley
 302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
 307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge
 408—Three Graces, Private Rooms, Haworth
 467—Tudor, Red Lion Hotel, Oldham
 613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Southport
 1177—Tenby, Royal Assembly Rooms, Tenby, Pembroke
 1542—Legiolium, Masonic Hall, Carlton-street, Castleford
 1575—Clive, Corbet Arms, Market Drayton
 R.A. 448—Regularity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
 R.A. 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
 M.M. 146—Moore, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster

TUESDAY, 30th MAY.

- 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)
 255—Harmony, Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey
 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)
 1360—Royal Arthur, D. of Cambridge, 316 Bridge-rd., Battersea Park, at 8 (In.)
 1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
 1446—Mount Edgumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
 1471—Islington, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, at 7 (Instruction)
 1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
 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 Pinsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst.)
 1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst.)
 Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
 126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
 299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford
 310—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle
 357—Apollo University, Masonic Hall, Oxford
 409—Hertford, Town Hall, Hertford.
 573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen
 624—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent
 770—Ferrers and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens, Lancashire
 986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston
 1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Caledonia-road, Batley
 1343—St. John's Lodge, King's Arms Hotel, Grays, Essex
 1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Paignton
 1479—Halsey, Town Hall, St. Albans
 1566—Ellington, Town Hall, Maidenhead
 R.A. 721—Grosvenor, Masonic-chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester

WEDNESDAY, 31st MAY.

- House Committee, Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Croydon, at 3
 193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-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, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
 751—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
 813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers', Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)
 862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
 898—Temperance in the East, 6 Newby Place, Poplar
 1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
 1321—Emblematic, Goat and Star, Swallow Street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
 1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
 1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 616 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst.)
 1604—Wanderers, Black Horse, York Street, S.W., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1768—Progress, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1791—Creation, 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 8 (Instruction)
 86—Loyalty, Masonic Hall, Prescott, Lancashire
 125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Hythe, Kent
 128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
 163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
 253—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall Heckmondwike
 277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
 380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley, near Leeds
 382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
 387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
 439—Scientific, Masonic Room, Bingley
 580—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
 606—Segontium, The Castle, Carnarvon
 755—St. Tudno, Freemasons' Hall, Llandudno
 758—Ellesmere, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
 910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
 996—Soudes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk
 1033—Townley Parker, Mosley Hotel, Beswick, near Manchester
 1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby (Instruction)
 1119—St. Bede, Mechanics' Institute, Jarrow
 1218—Prince Alfred, Commercial Hotel, Mossley, near Manchester

- 1219—Strangeways, Empire Hotel, Strangeways, Manchester
 1234—Ryburn, Central-buildings, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge
 1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
 1645—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Slaithwaite
 1692—Hervey, George Hotel, Hayes
 R.A. 258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
 M.M. 178—Wiltshire Keystone, Town Hall, Devizes
 K.T.—Alpass, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 R.C.—Philips, Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster
 R.C.—Stanhope, Queen Hotel, Chester

THURSDAY, 1st JUNE.

- 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)
 45—Strong Man, Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street.
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
 211—St. Michael's, The Moorgate, Moorgate-street, E.C., at 8 (Instruction)
 436—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
 742—Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham
 754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
 902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30 (Inst.)
 1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
 1178—Perfect Ashlar, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
 1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shorditch, at 8 (Instruction)
 1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
 1539—Surrey Masonic Hall, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
 1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
 1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 8. (Instruction)
 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
 1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In)
 R.A. 1471—North London, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury Place, at 8. (Inst.)
 M.M.—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, E., at 8.30 (Inst.)
 24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle.
 31—United Industrious, Masonic Room, Canterbury
 118—Royal Lancashire, Swan Hotel, Colne
 123—Lennox, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire
 208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury
 240—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 254—Trinity, Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry
 268—Naphthali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood
 269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn
 275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
 283—Amity, Swan Hotel, Market-place, Haslingden
 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
 294—Constitutional, Assembly Rooms, Beverley, Yorks
 295—Combermere Union, Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield
 300—Minerva, Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne
 309—Harmony, Red Lion, Fareham
 317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
 337—Candour, New Masonic Rooms, Uppermill, Saddleworth
 344—Faith, Bull's Head Inn, Radcliffe, Lancashire
 346—United Brethren, Royal Oak Inn, Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn
 350—Charity, Grapes Inn, Stoneclough, near Manchester
 369—Limestone Rock, Masonic Hall, Church-street, Clitheroe
 419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton.
 432—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton
 446—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.
 456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter
 462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
 509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton, Durham.
 636—D'Ogle, Masonic Hall, Morpeth
 637—Portland, Masonic Rooms, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
 659—Blagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blyth
 792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Bullring-lane, Great Grimsby.
 913—Pattison, Lord Raglan Tavern, Plumstead.
 974—Pentalpha, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
 1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. German's, Cornwall.
 1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1231—Savile, Royal Hotel, Eiland
 1282—Ancholme, Foresters' Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire
 1284—Brent, Globe Hotel, Topsham, Devonshire
 1304—Olive Union, Masonic Hall, Horncastle, Lincolnshire
 1367—Beaminster Manor, White Hart Hotel, Beaminster
 1381—Equity, Alford Chambers, Widnes
 1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich
 1504—Red Rose of Lancaster, Starkie's Arms Hotel, Padiham, near Burnley
 1513—Friendly, King's Head Hotel, Barnsley
 1576—Dec, Union Hotel, Parkgate, Cheshire
 1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
 1587—St. Giles, Royal Oak Hotel, Cheadle
 1807—Loyal Wye, Builth, Breconshire
 R.A. 325—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
 R.A. 429—Thanet, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
 R.A. 581—Rectitude, Corporation Hotel, Tipping-st., Ardwick, Openshaw, Man.
 R.A. 758—Bridgwater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
 R.A. 1330—Stockwell, Half Moon, Herne Hill.
 M.M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.

FRIDAY, 2nd JUNE.

- Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruc.)
 706—Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich
 766—William Preston, Jacob's Well, George-st., Manchester-sq., at 8 (Inst.)
 780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge (Instruction)
 834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
 933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
 1153—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
 1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1489—Marquess of Ripon, Metropolitan Societies Asylum, Balls Pond Road
 1716—All Saints, Town Hall, Poplar
 1815—Penge, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
 Metropolitan Masonic Benevolent Association, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 8.30.
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich, (Inst.)
 41—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
 81—Doric, Private Room, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 219—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.
 242—St. George, Guildhall, Doncaster.
 306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
 401—Royal Forest, Hark to Bounty Inn, Slaidburn
 404—Watford, Freemasons' Hall, Watford
 442—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Peterborough
 453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 460—Sutherland of Unity, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme
 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.
 539—St. Matthew, Dragon Hotel, Walsall.
 652—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth
 837—De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
 998—Welchpool, Railway Station, Welchpool
 1034—Eccleshill, Freemasons' Hall, Eccleshill
 1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
 1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield.
 1387—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton cum Hardy

1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 1528—Fort, Masonic Hall, Newquay, Cornwall.
 1557—Albert Edward, Bush Hotel, Hexham.
 1561—Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Edward-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.
 1648—Prince of Wales, Free masons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.
 1684—Gosforth, Freemasons' Hall, High-street, Gosforth.
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
 R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham, at 5.30

SATURDAY, 3rd JUNE.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
 1278—Burdett Coultts, Lamb Tavern, opposite Bethnal G. Junct., at 8. (Inst.)
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney (Instruction)
 1824—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
 1223—Amberst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent
 1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
 1567—Elliot, Railway Hotel, Feltham
 R.A. 975—Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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CRANBOURNE LODGE, No. 1580.

THIS, which is one of the most successful Lodges in the Province of Hertfordshire, held its Installation Meeting at the Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, on Tuesday last. The members assembled at 3.30, when Lodge was opened by the W.M. Bro. T. S. Hellier, who was supported by the Officers of the outgoing year; Past Masters F. H. Wilson Iles Deputy Provincial Grand Master Herts, Edgar Bowyer P.P.G.S.W., John L. Mather, Robert H. Halford, William Bausor. Amongst the Visitors present were Bros. Shadwell Clerke G.S., Captain Bedford Pym 77, William Poore P.M. 106, George Briggs P.M. 1572, C. K. Killick P.M. 782, H. M. Williams Org. 1669, T. S. Carter P.M. 403, W. W. Morgan Sec. 211, H. S. Shillito 25. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Mr. Richard Catling, of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, who was proposed by Bro. Page, and seconded by Bro. Webb, the result being unanimously in favour of the candidate. Bro. J. L. Mather P.M. then presented the W.M. elect, Bro. C. K. Killick P.M. 1693, who had been elected, at the last meeting, to fill the chair of the Cranbourne Lodge for the seventh year of its existence. The outgoing Master ably performed the ceremony of installation, and in due course the following Officers were appointed:—G. Ward Verry P.M. 1278, &c. S.W., Henry Beadell J.W., G. F. Cook Treasurer, James Terry Prov. Grand S.W. Norths and Hunts Sec. R.M.B.I. Secretary, W. J. Thody S.D., W. J. Crutch P.M. 1278 J.D., R. C. Read Organist, A. Eade I.G., C. H. Reed M. of C., W. London Assistant M. of C., J. Gibbs Steward, J. S. Webb Assistant Steward, Thomas Tyler. Bro. Hellier delivered the addresses to Master, Wardens, and brethren, and took his seat amid hearty congratulations. The duty of initiating Mr. Catling, the candidate named above, was the first event that claimed the attention of the W.M. Bro. Killick performed the ceremony in a most competent way, and created a deep impression on the aspirant for the privileges of our ancient Order. The Report of the Audit Committee having been presented and adopted, the W.M. was elected as the representative of the Lodge on the Board of Finance of the Province. Routine work followed, and Lodge was closed. The banquet was capitably served by Mrs. Ward, the hostess of the Red Lion Hotel, and justice was done by all present to the good things provided. On the removal of the cloth, Bro. Killick gave the loyal toasts, which were heartily received. In replying for the Grand Officers, Col. Shadwell H. Clerke expressed the gratification he had felt in visiting Hatfield, with its many historical associations. He confessed he had been somewhat seduced from the allegiance he owed the Lodge by the charming features of Hatfield House and its surroundings, and felt under deep obligation to Bro. Shillito, who had acted as cicerone for the occasion. The Grand Secretary referred to the presence of Bro. C. K. Killick sen., the father of the W.M., and to the pleasure it must afford him—an old Master himself—to see his son placed in the highest position to be obtained in a Masonic Lodge. Personally he congratulated the W.M., and hoped he might have other opportunities of visiting the Lodge. In giving the toast of Bro. T. F. Halsey, M.P., P.G.M., Bro. Killick said the brethren had looked forward with pleasurable anticipation to have the honour on this occasion of a visit from the R.W. the Prov. G. Master. At the last moment, however, a telegram had been received stating that important Parliamentary business prevented the attendance of Bro. Halsey. After a happy rendering of the popular song, "Father Molloy," by Bro. Eade, the toast of the Deputy Provincial G. Master and other Provincial Grand Officers was given, special reference being made to the zeal displayed by Dr. Iles, and to the way in which his services were at all times appreciated by the Freemasons of the Province. Dr. Iles, in a well considered speech, thanked the brethren for the cordial reception they had given him. As for the Provincial Grand Officers, they were picked men, who knew and fully appreciated their responsibilities, which he was sure they would strive to fulfil. He was gratified at seeing the hospitality of the members so liberally exercised; visiting from Lodge to Lodge was productive of much good—it showed what might be copied, what ought to be avoided. He referred to the birthday of the Lodge; he had remarked then that they had brought forth a very healthy child; he had watched it in its infancy, and could not but be satisfied now it had reached maturity. Bro. Iles paid a high compliment to the outgoing Master, Bro. Hellier, and prognosticated—from what he had that day seen of the ability of Bro. Killick—a happy term of office for the new Master. He then spoke of the estimation in which the Cranbourne Lodge was held as a contributor to the Masonic Institutions, and urged the brethren at the lower end of the

table to emulate the good deeds of the older members. The health of the Initiate was the next toast brought forward, and Bro. Catling modestly but expressively acknowledged the honour done him. Bro. Hellier proposed the health of the W.M. From what they had seen of the ability of Bro. Killick, it was clear the brethren had acted wisely in entrusting to him the guidance of their Lodge. The reply of the W.M. was brief, but well to the point. From the first he had taken a deep interest in the Lodge, and nothing on his part should be wanting to continue it in its present flourishing condition. The Visitors were next complimented, and Bros. Killick sen., Capt. Bedford Pym, and Shillito replied. Bro. Killick sen. was pleased at the several allusions that had been made. He had had the pleasure of seeing his son installed Master of another Lodge, wherein he (the speaker) had the honour of acting as the Secretary. He felt assured the Cranbourne Lodge would sustain its prestige under its present Master. In proposing the health of the Past Masters, the W.M., in order to save time, would give the toast in its corporate capacity, and would include their Treasurer and Secretary. He specially referred to the ability displayed by Bro. Hellier in carrying out the duties of the Installation, and in the name of the Lodge presented him with the Past Master's jewel. Bro. Hellier after acknowledging the kind remarks of the W.M., said he scarcely could find words to thank the members for the kindness they had at all times shown him. He felt he had only done his duty, but at the same time he was none the less gratified at the way in which his efforts seemed to be appreciated. In replying for the Treasurer and Secretary, Bro. Terry regretted Bro. Cook had been compelled to leave; their Treasurer had laboured zealously for the Lodge, which he (Brother Terry) was proud to know was free from all liability. It would at all times be the main effort of the Past Masters to sustain it in a sound financial position. The Officers were then complimented, and the Tyler was summoned to give the parting toast. The proceedings throughout were enlivened by songs and recitations.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH LODGE, No. 1828.

THE last meeting of this Lodge, previous to the summer recess, took place at the Athenæum, Shepherd's Bush, on Monday, 22nd inst. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M., Bro. G. Harrison, the Lodge was opened by the I.P.M. Bro. A. B. Baker, who was supported by the following Officers:—Bros. Pierpoint S.W., Josey J.W., Game P.M. Treasurer, Alais P.M. Secretary, P. Burton S.D., Williams J.D., Breitbart I.G., Schofield Tyler. After the reading and confirmation of the minutes of last meeting, Lodge was advanced a step, and Bro. White, candidate for the sublime degree, was examined as to the knowledge he possessed of the science. This proving satisfactory, he was entrusted. In due course, after Lodge had been opened in the third degree, Bro. White was re-admitted and the ceremony was worked, much to his edification. Bro. Whitaker, a candidate for passing, was next introduced, and after the formalities had been complied with, the acting Worshipful Master conducted the ceremony of the second degree. Bro. Lewis Bryett, the first Master of this Lodge, then took the chair in order to initiate into Freemasonry his friend Mr. Edward F. Crowe, who had been regularly proposed, and for whom the ballot was taken at the last meeting of the Lodge. Bro. Bryett performed the ceremony most ably, and created a deep impression on the candidate, who seemed fully to realise the solemnity of the occasion. After this some matters of importance regarding home affairs were brought under consideration, hearty good wishes were tendered, and Lodge was closed. A capital banquet was served by Bro. Ward, who is the caterer appointed by this Lodge, and under whose personal superintendence the repast was served. On the removal of the cloth, the acting W.M. gave the loyal toasts, Bro. Bryett in proposing the health of the W.M. regretted the enforced absence, through illness, of Bro. Harrison. Their W.M. took a lively interest in the work of the Lodge, and all felt it was much against his inclination he was compelled to absent himself. Bro. Bryett then suggested that the Secretary should send a telegram in reply to the one sent by the W.M. to the brethren, regretting his non-attendance, and expressing a hope that he might speedily be restored to his normal state of health. With the toast he (Bro. Bryett) would associate the name of Bro. Baker, who, in the emergency, had ably conducted the proceedings. In acknowledging the compliment, Bro. Baker said he was at all times pleased if he could render any assistance to the Lodge. With regard to Brother Harrison, he was most enthusiastic in the fulfilment of his duties, and this was the first time since the Lodge was inaugurated that he had been absent. The health of the Initiate came next, and after this toast had been responded to, the Visitors were complimented. The brethren present in this capacity were Brothers W. W. Morgan Secretary 211, R. H. Rogers 1791, Sage late 610, and Gastrell Senior Deacon 246. Brother W. W. Morgan was the first to respond. He was present at the consecration of the Lodge, and had had the privilege of being the guest of the members on several occasions since. It was gratifying to the Visitors to see the Lodge in so prosperous a condition, while the quarters in which they were assembled met every requirement. The cause of this prosperity could readily be understood by those who were acquainted with the founders. He (Brother Morgan) had met Bros. Bryett and Baker at the Anniversary Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, where, in their capacity of Stewards, they had handed in a goodly sum as the contribution of the Lodge and its members. This was not the first Institution the Lodge had assisted, and the brethren realised this when, at the election on Friday of last week, for the Royal Masonic Benevolent, the candidate they were supporting secured the benefits of that admirable Institution. Bro. Morgan concluded his remarks by thanking the acting W.M. and members for the hearty reception they at all times gave him. The other Visitors severally offered a few remarks, and then other toasts followed in quick succession, the parting one bringing a successful and agreeable meeting to a close.

New Concord Lodge, No. 813.—The last meeting of the season in connection with this popular Lodge was held on Thursday evening last, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, when there was a goodly attendance under the presidency of Bro. Lewis Christopher Haslip, the Worshipful Master, who was supported by Bros. Henry Tiddiman S.W., John Stilwell Treasurer acting as J.W., Alfred J. Potter S.D., Peter Harnett J.D., A. Perl D.C., C. Weeden I.G., S. Boulton Steward, F. Perl Assistant W.S., W. Pierpoint I.P.M., P.M.'s Sampson George, W. Stead, Thomas J. Cusworth; Bros. E. Chubb, A. Fancqnez, T. Adams, R. Tedman, George Mustoe, F. W. Swales, W. J. Crabb, R. Marshall, Walter Potter, F. Willcocks, C. R. Brusslin, E. Bonsdrige, J. Chadwick, J. Wright, and C. T. Speight Prov. Grand Tyler for Surrey Tyler. Lodge having been opened in accordance with ancient rites, the ballot was passed for Mr. A. J. Williams, proposed by Bro. W. Stead P.M., seconded by Bro. W. Pierpoint I.P.M., and for Mr. T. E. Boys, nominated by Bro. J. Cusworth P.M., seconded by Bro. John Harper P.M. and Secretary. Both were unanimously accepted, and will be initiated at the next meeting. Lodge was then advanced, and Bro. Thomas Adams, having answered the interrogations satisfactorily, was entrusted, and subsequently passed to the Fellow Craft degree by the W.M., assisted by the Officers, the working being admirably sustained. It was proposed by the Immediate Past Master, and seconded by Bro. Stead P.M., that the usual Summer Banquet should be held, and a Committee was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements. A letter was read from Bro. J. Stilwell, resigning his position as Treasurer of the Lodge, and in accepting it the brethren signified their regret, and unanimously decided that a record should be placed on the minutes, expressing their appreciation of the services Bro. Stilwell had rendered for many years. A telegram was received from Bro. Harper P.M. and Secretary, who regretted being unable to attend the Lodge, in consequence of other engagements, in Dublin. After the transaction of some formal business, Lodge was adjourned until October next. Subsequently the brethren partook of a sumptuous banquet, served in admirable style, and the customary Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, the "Queen and the Craft" being received with a zest and loyalty for which this Lodge is proverbial. Reference was made to the valuable services rendered to the Craft by the Most Worshipful Grand Master and the rest of the Grand Officers, after which the I.P.M. assumed the gavel, and proposed, in suitable terms, the health of the Worshipful Master, who so well and wisely ruled over the New Concord Lodge. From the admirable way in which Bro. Haslip filled that position he felt sure the brethren would all agree that they made an excellent choice when they selected him as their Worshipful Master. The toast was enthusiastically received, and Bro. Haslip briefly replied, expressing the hope that his conduct in the chair had entitled him to their approbation, and that he might be thought worthy of their esteem during the tenure of his office. He then proposed the Visitors, with which he coupled the toast of the Masonic Press, on whose behalf representatives of those journals responded. The next toast was that of the Past Masters, in proposing which Bro. Haslip acknowledged the kind and valuable assistance he had always received at their hands, and for which he was sincerely indebted. He felt confident they would continue to extend to him that aid and counsel which was so much needed by all who filled the position he then occupied. The prosperity of the Lodge must be in a great measure attributed to the interest taken in it by the Past Masters, to whom he tendered his warmest acknowledgments. Past Masters Pierpoint, Cusworth, and Stead severally responded, and the other complimentary toasts followed, interspersed with songs and recitations, the proceedings being altogether of a most harmonious and enjoyable description.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, No. 507.—A meeting was held at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E., on Friday, 19th inst., at 7.30 p.m. Present—Bros. Goodwin W.M., R. Poore S.W., H. Williams J.W., J. Bate S.D., F. Thurston J.D., H. Williams I.G., John S. Terry P.M. Secretary, James Stevens P.M. Hon. Preceptor; also Bros. E. Francis, J. D. Smith, and others. Lodge was duly opened in the first and second degrees, and Bro. Smith, as candidate, proved his efficiency as a Craftsman. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and the ceremony of raising was ably rehearsed by the W.M., who officiated in that capacity for the first time. Lodge was then closed to the first degree. Bro. G. W. Knight 1507 was elected a member. Notices of motion for alteration of portions of the Bye-laws were given. Bro. R. Poore was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, when the ceremony and sections of the first degree will be worked. No other business offering, Lodge was closed in peace and harmony.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—On Monday last, a large number of brethren attended at the Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, to hear Bro. James Stevens's lecture, illustrating the ceremonies and ritual of the first degree. For upwards of two hours Bro. Stevens delighted and interested the brethren by the masterly and conversational manner in which he handled his subject, and at its termination a very cordial vote of thanks was accorded to him by the brethren present. Bro. Forge W.M. 1950 occupied the position of W.M., Gilham S.W., Percy J.W., Trewinnard I.P.M.; also Bros. E. Woodman S.D. 1950, Ward 1950, Dixon 1950, Clarke 1950, J. Woodman 813, Curtis 1950, Harvey, Harthan, Cooke, King, Rowston, Weeden, Ferrar, Marks, Gribble, Higgins, Curtis, Jones, Goddard sen., Goddard jun., Gibbs, Cook, Osborn, Gregory, Folé, Hall W.M. elect 1693, Killick sen., Killick jun., Wheelhouse jun., Wheelhouse sen., M. Lion, and many other brethren.

Bros. J. D. Allcroft, Sir Francis Truscott, Alfred Lyon, and Edgar Bowyer are Stewards for the Festival of the Infant Orphan Asylum, to be held on the 24th prox., Bro. the Duke of Connaught presiding.

ANNUAL SUPPER OF THE DALHOUSIE LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 850.

It will doubtless strike many of those who are accustomed to attend Lodges of Instruction, and the annual Festivals held in connection with some of them, that there is little to report in connection with the latter, and yet, as year after year rolls on, those interested in a Lodge like to see the doings at their annual meetings recorded in the Masonic Press, and some would doubtless think a reporter was wanting in proficiency if he simply recorded the fact that the meeting was held, and all present enjoyed themselves. Such, however, as a rule, is all that can be said of the annual supper of a Lodge of Instruction; it expresses much, and perhaps the only fault of such a report would be its brevity. Established for the express purpose of hard work, a Lodge of Instruction presents, on its usual nights of meeting, but few attractions other than those afforded by an exposition of some part of our ritual. The annual supper, when such is held, usually illustrates the opposite extreme—there is no work, those present look upon the evening as an annual holiday, on which all labour is put aside, including that of listening to the stereotyped remarks which accompany Masonic toasts; while the Chairman, for the time being, seems to look upon the task in much the same light—all pleasure and no work, and if he is really able satisfactorily to carry out such a programme he may consider himself well suited to his post. But to return to the subject of our present notice—the annual supper of the Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction; really very little can be written beyond saying that it was a most successful meeting. Presided over by Bro. Burleton, the W.M. of the mother Lodge, and attended by a goodly array of members, it was all that could be desired—the supper was good, the speeches of the President short, the replies to the toasts—of which there were very few—to the point, and songs and recitations sufficient to prevent the proceedings of the meeting being voted slow. Bro. Wallington, the Preceptor, responded to the toast of Success to the Lodge of Instruction. He referred to the general good feeling existing among its members, and particularly mentioned the support and kindly assistance received from the mother Lodge, the Worshipful Master of which had for several years past occupied the chair at the annual supper. To the toast of the Secretary, proposed by the Preceptor, Bro. Carr suitably responded, giving a few statistics in connection with the Lodge of Instruction during the past year. Meetings had been held on fifty-one of the fifty-two Tuesdays in the year, the only one missed being the 27th of December, when the ties of Christmastide proved stronger even than those which unite the members of the Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction. The total number of attendances during the twelve months was exactly 800, an average of about sixteen per week (figures which cannot be excelled or even equalled by many other Instruction Lodges). From the revenue of the Lodge its members had been able to contribute five guineas to one of the Institutions, besides giving a guinea to the special fund annually raised to defray the cost of the entertainment given to the inmates of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution at Croydon. The Fifteen Sections—that summit of ambition among frequenters of Lodges of Instruction—had been worked three times; Bros. Barnes, Long, and G. H. Stephens occupying the chair on the respective occasions, and each exponent had been well supported. Bro. Carr was able to report the Lodge as in an eminently satisfactory condition, and having personally thanked the brethren for drinking his health, expressed a desire to continue his work, to the satisfaction of the members, in the future. Other toasts were given and responded to, the last not receiving attention until a late hour. We must add our share to the praise awarded to Bro. Smyth for the way in which he carried out the part of the entertainment he undertook—providing the supper; the good things he supplied were most enjoyable.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—At Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, on Tuesday, 23rd May. Bros. Edwards W.M., Marsh S.W., A. Clark J.W., Christian S.D., T. Clark J.D., Smyth I.G., F. Carr Hon. Sec., Wallington P.M. Preceptor; also Bros. Brasted, Wardell, Forss, Gosling, Loring, Parfitt, and Jones. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Gosling acting as candidate. Brother Forss worked the first section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Loring offered himself as candidate for passing; he was interrogated and entrusted. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Loring was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Brother Brasted worked the first section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was closed in the second degree. Bro. Poulter, of the Yarborough Lodge, No. 554, was elected a member. Bro. F. Carr was appointed W.M. for the ensuing week. The Lodge was then closed and adjourned.

THE FIFTEEN SECTIONS

WILL BE WORKED AS UNDER:—

At the New Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 813, at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., on Wednesday, 7th June, the closing night of the season. Lodge will be opened at 7 o'clock p.m. precisely. Brethren are cordially invited. Bro. H. G. Gush will preside, supported by Bros. D. Moss S.W., Trewinnard J.W., Cusworth I.P.M. First Lecture—Bros. Gray, Hall, Perl, Trewinnard, Lardner, Moss, and Powell. Second Lecture—Bros. Greene, King, Weeden, Lorkin, and Forge. Third Lecture—Bros. Ferrar, Dignam, and Potter Bros. Cusworth Preceptor, and Perl acting Hon. Sec.

DEATH.

ABBOTT.—On the 20th instant, aged eleven months and a half, GERALDINE FRANCES, youngest child of GEORGE BLIZARD and MARGARET JESSIE ABBOTT.

A YEAR OF LIFEBOAT WORK.

HAPPILY the work of Saving Life from Shipwreck on the shores of the British Isles has assumed such proportions and efficiency as it obtained at no former period. In this good cause the National Lifeboat Institution has, of course, taken a prominent and active part, having contributed last year alone to the saving of 1121 lives from various wrecks, while the Board of Trade and the Coastguard, by means of the rocket apparatus, rescued upwards of 500 lives. These facts are gleaned from the Annual Report of the Lifeboat Institution, which has just been issued.

The first paragraph in the Report loyally joins the whole community in congratulating Her Majesty the Queen on her recent escape from danger.

The Report alludes to the bravery shown, and the hardships cheerfully endured by the Lifeboatmen, and thus a glorious tale has to be added to that perennially lengthened chain which, year by year, link by link, adds to and illustrates the history of the Institution! Moreover, its Committee are able to record that their countrymen have shown their appreciation of these continued invaluable Lifeboat services by their munificent pecuniary support, which has enabled them so successfully to prosecute the onerous duty that has been confided to them.

Last year eleven new Lifeboats were placed at the following stations:—ENGLAND AND WALES—Co. Northumberland, Bamborough Castle; Yorkshire, Robin Hood's Bay and Whitby; Norfolk, Palling; Essex, Harwich; Sussex, Newhaven; Glamorganshire, Penarth; Pembrokeshire, Little Haven, St. Bride's Bay; Carnarvonshire, Portmadoc; Anglesea, Cemaes. IRELAND—Co. Dublin, Poolbeg.

As previously mentioned, during the year 1881 the Institution contributed by its Lifeboats and other means to the saving of 1121 lives from different shipwrecks, being the largest number of lives saved in any one year since its first establishment. It would have been gratifying to report that these numerous services had been rendered without loss of life amongst the brave men who performed them; but God willed otherwise, and on four occasions the Lifeboats upset, viz. those stationed at Newhaven, Torquay, Skerries (in County Dublin, Ireland), and at Douglas Isle of Man. From the three first-named boats no lives were lost; but it is sad to state that four of the Douglas Lifeboat's crew were drowned. The accident occurred in a dark night, when the boat was running before a gale of wind and a heavy sea, so that the drowning men could not, through the darkness, be discovered. It is to be feared that such sad accidents must from time to time occur, and all that the Institution can then do is to liberally contribute towards the maintenance of the bereaved families of the gallant men who have thus sacrificed their own lives in a noble endeavour to save those of their fellow-creatures.

The number of Lifeboats now under the management of the Institution is *Two hundred and seventy-one*, and their services during each month of the past year were as follows:—January, 67 launches, 150 lives and 7 vessels saved; February, 41 launches, 93 lives and 2 vessels; March, 55 launches, 116 lives and 3 vessels; April, 12 launches, 18 lives and 1 vessel; May, 9 launches, 29 lives and 3 vessels; June, 4 launches and 11 lives; July, 2 launches, 4 lives and 1 vessel; August, 23 launches and 35 lives; September, 15 launches, 24 lives and 1 vessel; October, 71 launches, 280 lives and 8 vessels; November, 49 launches, 161 lives and 5 vessels; December, 26 launches, 45 lives and 2 vessels. Total number of Lifeboat launches during the year, 374; lives saved, 966; and vessels saved, 33.

In addition to these services, 155 lives were saved from shipwreck by shore-boats and other means, which had received rewards from the Institution, making the total of 1121 lives rescued last year. The number of lives saved during the fifty-eight years, from the establishment of the Institution, to the end of the year 1881, either by its Lifeboats or by special exertions, for which it has granted rewards, is 28,724. This is a result of which any community may well be proud, reflecting as it does the greatest credit on those who, by their intrepidity and unceasing exertions, have brought it about; and also on those who, by their pecuniary help to the Institution, have aided in the accomplishment of so great a work. Last year 2 Gold Medals, 33 Silver Medals and C'asps, 46 Votes of Thanks inscribed on vellum, and £5783 were granted as rewards for saving lives. Since the establishment of the Institution, it has expended on Lifeboat Stations, and other means for saving life from shipwreck, on the coasts of the United Kingdom, upwards of £570,000, and has voted 95 Gold Medals, 948 Silver Medals, and £70,200 in pecuniary rewards for saving life from shipwreck.

During the year 1881 the receipts of the Institution amounted to £36,419, while the expenditure was £37,781. As usual the items of receipt and expenditure are fully detailed in the financial statement, which has been audited by Mr. Lovelock, public accountant.

The valuable and earnest co-operation afforded by the Local Branch Committees and their Honorary Secretaries, is suitably acknowledged, and so are also several munificent contributions to the Institution.

It is hardly necessary to add that the managing body of so great and philanthropic a Society as the Lifeboat Institution fulfils a national public duty, and its Committee are amply rewarded in its administration by the sympathy and liberal support which the community extend to it. Thus fortified, they may unhesitatingly leave no effort untried which shall contribute to the efficiency of their life-saving machinery, and fit it to perform the great work the originators of the Institution had in view—"The Preservation of Life from Shipwreck."

We may add that contributions are received for the Lifeboat Institution by all the London and Country Bankers, and by the Secretary, Richard Lewis, Esq., 14 John-street, Adelphi, London.

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HER MAJESTY'S.—DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN. This day, and on Monday, and Tuesday, LAST CYCLE.

LYCEUM.—At 8, ROMEO AND JULIET. On Saturday, at 2 also.

ADELPHI.—At 7.15, MY TURN NEXT. At 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7.30, A SIMPLE SWEEP. At 8.15, THE LIGHTS OF LONDON.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 8, ON AN ISLAND. At 8.30, LONDON ASSURANCE. This day, at 2 MATINEES.

HAYMARKET.—At 8, ODETTE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—At 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

STRAND.—At 7.30, TWO TO ONE. At 8.10, THE MASCOTTE.

SAVOY.—At 8, MOCK TURTLES. At 8.40, PATIENCE. This day (Saturday), at 2.30, also.

AVENUE.—At 8, MADAME FAVART. Last night.

COURT.—At 8, MY LITTLE GIRL. At 8.45, THE PARVENU.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.45, BABIL AND BIJOU.

COMEDY.—At 7.15, THE FAST COACH. At 8, BOCCACCIO.

GLOBE.—At 8, FIRST IN THE FIELD. At 8.30, FAR FROM THE MADING CROWD. This day (Saturday) at 2.30, also.

GAIETY.—At 8, OPERETTA. At 8.30, THOSE GIRLS. At 9.30, LITTLE DOCTOR FAUST. This day, at 2.30, THOSE GIRLS. At 3.30, LITTLE DOCTOR FAUST.

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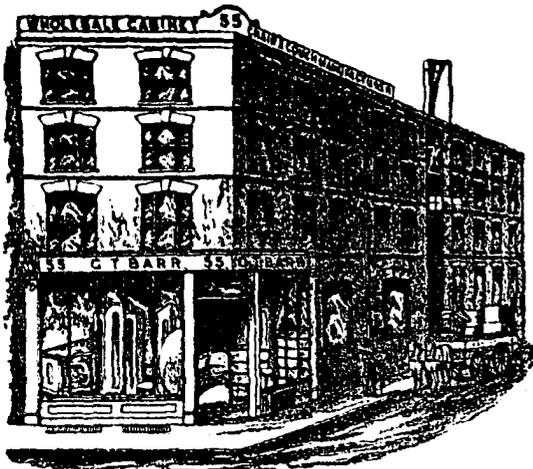
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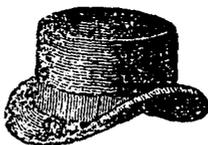
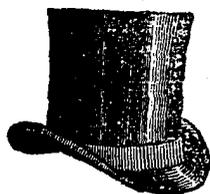
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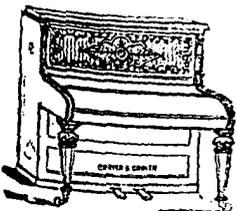
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