

THE

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A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India was held, according to the *Masonic Record of Western India*, in Freemasons' Hall, Nesbit lane, Byculla, Bombay, on the 22nd April 1882, under the presidency of M.W. Bro. Mackintosh Balfour, Grand Master, who was supported by Bros. Captain Henry Morland Immediate Past Grand Master, Manocjee Cursetjee Hon. Past Dep. G. Master, Khan Bahadoor J. D. Wadia Hon. Past Dep. G. Master, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban Hon. Past Sub. G. Master, J. Y. Lang Sub. G. Master, Darasha R. Chichgur Grand S.W., J. R. Johnson Grand J.W., C. D. Furdoonjee Grand J.W., R. V. Reid Grand Senior Deacon, D. B. Metha P. Grand S.W. as Grand J.D., W. Rodger Grand J.D., A. B. Anderson G. Chaplain, Capt. Babington Peile Asst. G. Chaplain, E. Freeborn G. Secretary, Darasha S. Sarapoorwalla G. Treasurer, H. B. Mactaggart Asst. G. Secretary, D. D. Shroff G. Jeweller, D. Bhicajee G.Z.A. Bearer, M. Cowser G.K. Bearer, H. R. Lacey G. Organist, Meerza Hoossein Khan 1st Grand Marshal, Meer Abdool Allee, Khan Bahadoor, 2nd Grand Marshal, N. M. Panday as G. Inner Guard, J. C. Houghland Grand Tyler, and others. Grand Lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the previous Quarterly Communication read and confirmed, the G. Master announced, with great regret, that the office of Deputy Grand Master was vacant, Bro Maxwell having left India not to return. He therefore appointed Bro. Lang, the Sub. G.M., to be Depute Grand Master, and Bro. M. C. Murzban to be Sub Grand Master. Bro. N. M. Panday was appointed Grand Inner Guard, the former occupant of that office having resigned in consequence of inability to attend to his duties. These brethren and Captain Babington Peile Asst. Grand Chaplain having been duly invested, the Grand Secretary then read his annual report, from which it appeared that there were thirty-one, instead of thirty, Lodges on the roll of the Grand Lodge, but of these three were in abeyance, though it was possible and he was in hopes, that one of the three would once again be in working order. With these exceptions, the Lodges were doing fairly, those in Bombay especially having prospered during the year. The statement of the work done by each Lodge showed that last year there were on the roll members amounting in number in the aggregate to 654, whereas in 1880 there were but 619; in 1879, 613; and in 1878, 524. There had consequently been an increase of 130 members in the brief period of four years. The accounts also were satisfactory. The General Fund showing an excess of 200 rupees in the cash balance, while over 1642 rupees had been received in the shape of donations from Masonic bodies and brethren for the Fund of Benevolence. To be more precise. The General Fund showed receipts, including a balance brought forward from last year of over 3,520 rupees, amounting to over 6,021 rupees. The expenditure was over 2,309 rupees, so that there remained in hand at the end of the year just a slight fraction over 3,719 rupees. As to the Scottish Freemasons' Benevolent Society, the year was begun with a balance to the good of upwards of 6,279 rupees, which, with the donations, &c., received, gave a total in round figures, of 8,297 rupees on the Dr. side of the account. Only 520 rupees had been disbursed, so that the balance at the close of the year was 7,777 rupees. As to the receipts and disbursements on account of the Grand Lodge of

Scotland, the former, including the balance from previous year, amounted to 1,522 rupees, and the latter to 1,511 rupees, over ten rupees remaining to carry forward to 1882. Grand Secretary further submitted a statement of account of the Freemasons' Hall Committee, from which it appears that the Balance of the previous year was, in round figures, 3,502 rupees, and the receipts 8,408 rupees, making a total of 11,910 rupees, while the expenditure amounted to no more than 6,409 rupees, leaving a balance in bank and Treasurer's hands of 5,501 rupees. On the motion of the Immediate Past Grand Master, seconded by the Grand Master, the Report was unanimously adopted.

G. Master Balfour then rose and addressed the brethren. At the outset he congratulated them on the satisfactory report which had been just read to them and especially on the flourishing condition of the Scottish Freemasons' Benevolent Society. He alluded to the dastardly attempt which, since the last Communication, had been made on the life of Her Majesty the Queen, and explained the reasons that had induced him not to call them together specially to offer their congratulations, in the form of an address, to Her Majesty at her providential escape from the hands of the assassin. He had considered that the Grand Lodge of Scotland would act, as she had done, on behalf of the whole body of Scottish Freemasons. Bro. Balfour next alluded to his intention of moving a resolution inviting R.W. Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee, the Father of Freemasonry among the native gentlemen of India, to sit for his portrait, his object in so doing being to fulfil a promise he had announced, at the great National Festival of the Parsees, to the many brethren who were present on that occasion, of presenting a portrait of that R. Worshipful and respected Brother to be hung up in their Freemasons' Hall as a perpetual memorial of his excellence. Not many years have elapsed since the reception into Freemasonry of members of the Hindoo community had become possible. The prejudices of caste had been strong, but, thanks to the kindly spirit and zeal of Bro. Cursetjee, those prejudices and the difficulties they had entailed had been overcome, and now the members of the different creeds were able to meet together and formed a very happy family. Bro. Cursetjee had been initiated in Paris, and in Bombay had been a contemporary of and collaborator with the late Bro. Burns, the first Grand Master in India under the Scottish Constitution. He had introduced a kind of free trade in Masonry, and what was more to the purpose free trade in female education on that side of India at least. All knew the interest he took in the Alexandra School, and his (Bro. Balfour's) wish in presenting the portrait, and having it hung in their Hall, was, to show that Grand Lodge knew how to honour those who deserved honour at its hands, and that years hence, when they had all passed away, the picture might be pointed out as exhibiting the counterfeit presentment of the Brother who had introduced Freemasonry among the native Indian gentlemen. By way of concluding his address, the G.M. announced that, as his term of agreement with the Bank of Bombay would expire next year, he should quit India, and return to his native land; and as he conceived it to be imprudent to leave everything to the last, it was his intention at once to resign his office, so that the brethren might have ample time to make choice of a successor, the reins of office being held in the interim by his immediate predecessor in the chair. Bro. Balfour then moved that Right Worshipful Brother

Manockjee Cursetjee be invited to sit for his portrait, and that it be hung up in Freemasons' Hall. The proposition having been seconded by Bro. Captain Morland I.P.G.M., and carried by acclamation amid great enthusiasm, Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee rose and said it would be affectation on his part not to feel extremely gratified for the honour done him—an honour which was all the greater because it had come upon him unexpectedly, and he considered it a great privilege that that honour had been conferred by the M.W. Grand Master in a manner so gratifying. Bro. Morland next rose for the purpose of expressing the mingled feelings of regret and happiness he experienced at the announcement by the M.W. Grand Master of his resignation of office. It was, he said, much to be regretted that they were about to lose the personal presence and personal friendship of one whom they had learnt to esteem and respect for years past. At the same time it was a happy circumstance that he was about to be restored to his family and to his friends, and to the land of his birth, where he would be able to recruit his health, in a measure injured by a long residence in an Indian climate. He hoped that the Most Worshipful the Grand Master would soon be restored to his pristine vigour, and enjoy his old age amongst his friends and relations. As to his (Bro. Morland's) resumption to the Hiram, he was by no means anxious to hold it. They all knew the old saying, "Uneasy is the head that wears a crown," and the honourable position of Grand Master was not without its anxieties. He would not shirk the honour if it were bestowed upon him, for it had been his great aim ever since he had been a Mason under the Scotch banner to do all in his power to promote the integrity and honour of the Scottish constitution. He trusted, however, they would, in the exercise of their unbiassed judgment, select the brother they considered fittest for the office. Letters of thanks from Bros. the Earl of Haddington and Sir James Fergusson for the votes of condolence with them in their bereavement were read, and directed to be recorded on the minutes, after which the report of the Standing Committee was read and confirmed, and other business of purely local interest having been dispatched, Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, and the brethren separated.

A QUIET DAY IN THE COUNTRY AMONG THE ROACH AND DACE.

BY A NON-PROFESSIONAL BROTHER.

THAT there are spots of surpassing loveliness in the county of Surrey I had always understood; and of the truth of the assertion I have now no reason to doubt, having had confirmation of the fact in the most agreeable and unexpected fashion. To a man such as I am, "in populous city pent," a whiff of the pure country air, and a peep at green fields and luxuriant woods, are in themselves a treat; but when the pleasure is enhanced by the addition of good sport and unbounded hospitality, it leaves an impression upon the mind not easily to be forgotten.

I am not going to indicate the precise locality of which I am about to speak, for it is certain I could not place my finger upon the exact spot upon the map if I tried. But this I will say, that although, when the days were young, I have revelled amongst some of the finest scenery of which the country can boast, I had never discovered a spot so full of quiet romantic beauty, so exquisitely lovely in its serenity and isolation from the world as that upon which I feasted my enraptured gaze last week.

"Come down and have a day's fishing," was the terse invitation I received that brilliant Wednesday afternoon when quitting my musty chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields for a breath of air on a day when the birds were chirruping and Nature seemed donning her brightest livery. "I can't promise you much sport; but what is wanting in that respect we will endeavour to make up in other ways."

It needed no second invite, for London was unbearable, and one could scarcely reconcile oneself to the soft warm winds and the pellucid skies which seduced one away to the fresh woods and pastures new which must needs be found within a few miles' ride from the monotonous hum of the metropolis. So, putting hastily together my old friend Rod, which had not been used for I am afraid to say how long, and trusting to my host to supply the rest, I took train early next morning for Redhill, previously announcing my advent by telegram.

We had just an hour to inspect the pretty little town—grown out of knowledge since I had visited it twenty years ago—and to note the signs of increasing prosperity it presented on all sides. Instead of a few houses dotted about here and there, commanding streets have grown up, with shops as natty and thriving-looking as one could wish to see in any flourishing suburb of ever-outstretching London; whilst the surroundings are fringed with pretty villas and gardens such as the City man loves, when the din and bustle of office work are over.

'Oute and business-like as I found those of the tradesmen and

others with whom I conversed to be, there appeared to be a creditable absence of that "sticking it on" principle in the prices charged to strangers that often renders country towns so devoutly to be avoided.

On resting a-while at the Railway Hotel—reminding one very much of a *recherché* little Swiss cottage, only that the tariff and *cuisine* are very much to be preferred here—we found in mine host, Bro. Laker, the very personification of a bluff, good-humoured English landlord; and, but for the fear that he may read these lines, I might be tempted to say much more about his charming little villa-like hotel, close by the railway, and belted with pretty gardens and flower beds, whilst the interior scenery of the establishment presents an air of quiet luxury and ease. I can only in this brief sketch say this much, and advise any who are seeking country retirement and real enjoyment to "put my principles to the test."

After smoking a quiet cigar at the prettily embowered window, from which the rising sand-hills and heavily-wooded landscape around Redhill can be seen to perfection, our dog-cart was ready, and off we started.

Right on, past the villa-terraced slopes, and over the undulating country, through the stately old town of Reigate and far out beyond the heath, where the windmills were flinging their gaunt arms around, as if in gleeful welcome to summer breezes, until we reached my friend's abode. The village hostelry, from which the aforesaid invitation had come, stands a little aside from the highway, and is literally in itself a *sylvan* retreat. But more of that anon.

Our tackle had been all got ready, and there was no time to waste, for the slight showers of the few preceding nights had just coloured the water and given our finny friends an appetite.

Winding our way through some tangled underwood, amidst which huge trunks of trees lay ready for the sawyer, in order to relieve the almost forest growth, a broad expanse of ornamental water burst suddenly upon our view in a scene of almost entrancing loveliness. But so completely had it been shut in by the thickly-tangled branches of the trees that no passer along the public road adjacent would ever have dreamt of the existence of so splendid a scene—fit theme for the pencil of an artist.

On the glassy bosom of the lake, in which were reflected a myriad fantastic forms and shades of green from the surrounding foliage, water lilies lay like a thick carpet, rosetted with gold, the swans sailed round and round in their majestic circles, whilst from the recesses of the mossy banks, shaded by boughs which bent over to lave in the cool water, moorhens and other wild fowl gambolled in all the gladness of their tranquil freedom.

"This is about the best spot, I fancy," observed my host, whose name by the bye is Bro. Bill, and by which cognomen he henceforth known. "The water is over ten feet deep, and the old gardener tells me, now that the pike are spawning, up in the shallows yonder, the roach and dace have leisure to grow fat, under their own oak and elm-tree, none daring to make them afraid."

So saying, we stepped into the boat which was moored under the rustic boat-house, just as the sun was rising over the tree-tops, gilding the edges of the light green buds and leaves, and glistening down upon the tiny wavelets that the wind raised upon the surface of the water.

"Rather slow," quoth I, as the first quarter of an hour passed without a nibble, "and the fellow was right who described a fishing-rod as having a hook at one end and a fool at the other."

"Patience, my boy," rejoined Bro. Bill, "is one of the lessons inculcated by old Izaak Walton. You should couple that maxim with another, imputed by Charles Dickens to Squeers, the Schoolmaster, when he enjoined upon his hungry pupils to 'moderate their transports.'"

Ah! bob goes the float, sailing gently out from the shore. Now strike! Aye! how the little rascal fights, turning his finny broadside in a curve to the water. Gently, now, for the tackle is very fine, and the least turn of the wrist may do it. Here she comes, in graceful rings, until close by the side, and in a twinkling a half-pound roach is beating a merry tattoo upon the floor of the boat, making a sound that is music in the angler's ear.

"My turn next," says Bro. Bill, as the float was bobbing up and down at a furious rate, "They're at it now. You see the value of patience, my boy!" Confound the tough little urchin, he has got underneath a sunken branch in the water, and means to break my line! No; here he comes again, and by an adroit twist the capture was soon made, in the form of a handsome perch.

There you are again, both at once this time. Now, be very careful, for yours is a big one. Heigho! how he resists. Give him plenty of line. That's it. Now he comes, and sure enough we presently had a quartette of as pretty fish, though small, as ever gave a whet to the angler's appetite.

A short lull, during which old friendships and old adventures were recounted, recalling the pleasantries of schoolboy days, when away goes the float again; the line tightens and the wheel whizzes round. By Jove! a shark this time, old man! Steady, or you'll lose him. Twice as he neared the boat we could see his silvery sides glistening in the sunlight, but he does not mean to capitulate without a tussle. Off again, into the unseen depths, only to return and wink at us in mischievous glee, and then with a plunge away he goes, carrying the hook and a yard of gut with him.

"Lost! by all that's blue!" we shout in unison. "It must have been a whacker."

By the bye, it *always* is a "whacker" when you lose a fish.

Never mind, there is no good in moralising. "There you are again, Bill!" and away goes the line on the other side, my companion, more dexterous than I had been, landing a rotund dace, in splendid condition.

Thus the game went on, with alternate luck and quiet, the scene all bathed in the golden sunny hues, and affording ample time for reminiscences and cheerful reflection, mingled with not a thought of business care or moody melancholy. On the gentle breeze came wafted the sweet country odours, almost overpowering in their de-

licious fragrance, and we could scarcely help repeating the old lines, slightly varied:—

"Sweet, sweet is the scent of the newly-mown hay,
Gently borne by the breeze on a bright summer's day;
And cool is the sound of the musical plash
Of the fish, as he plays with a dart and a dash.
'Tis joy then to linger in gay golden hours,
And dream 'midst the hues of the bright-tinted flowers."

At such a time as this, though the sport, as my old friend promised at the outset, "wasn't much," there is such a charm in the surroundings as induces in the mind of the town-worried man a happy knack of forgetting the petty passages of life, which, by the way, taken as a whole, are seldom worth remembering. The warmth and stillness of the day reminded me—perhaps from the mere force of contrast—of the pitiless buffetings of the whirl of business life. I roused myself to listen to the deep coo of the wood-pigeon in the neighbouring copse, to admire the thrush in the full tide of love and song, to marvel whether the fortunes men are so eternally striving after are really worth all the care, anxiety, and long laborious hours that scrape capital together, coin by coin, perhaps never to enjoy it after all. Thence once more, mechanically, I fall into the old luxurious position, watching my float through the wreaths that curl upwards from my fragrant pipe, and take up the thread of my cogitations, precisely where I left it. A rustling in the adjacent bushes, and a voice calling from the green recesses of the wood, reminds us that dinner is ready; and even amongst such philosophic meditations as I have shadowed forth, the inner man will insist upon his share of attention. I really believe with Byron that a man

"When hungry just then would take,
Like Esau, for his birthright, a beefsteak!"

If the difference between your stuffy London streets and offices and the open-spaced country is so marked and welcome, none the less so is the bill of fare at a rustic roadside inn, and at your restaurant, broiling hot, and savouring of a thousand odours from the lower regions of the culinary department underground.

Here we have perfect little mountains of roses, freshly gathered from the gardens just outside, whilst the summer breeze blows in at the open window the long green tendrils of the creeping plants which sport about the casement, and give room for coy peeps every now and then at the bright parterre of flowers outside, whilst the air is redolent of a myriad delicious scents. The poultry and the joints, the peas, potatoes, and asparagus, are all of "our own rearing," for mine host is a little bit of a farmer in his way, besides a professional caterer for the inner requirements of man and beast. And, moreover, at the head of the table, smiling cheerily on the assembled group of visitors, is one

"Who can mix a lobster salad,
Or troll out the latest ballad;
Who can flirt or pull a pair of sculls, all equally with ease!"

And so, with hilarious happiness the cosy little dinner was discussed; and, by the bye, it was served as I had seldom seen a dinner served before. None of your stiff, starchy waiters—half gardeners, half flunkies—but by sedate maids, dressed in cleanly prints, and moving about noiselessly, with no impertinent "Duck, sir? Yessir!" "Peas, sir? Yessir!" and the like, which come in as the inevitable ketchup to a City luncheon. Whether it was the admirable quality of the feast or the ripple of sparkling conversation that made it so difficult to get away from that table, I am in a quandary to say; but I know the lobster salad was delightful, and the Cliquot, with which we washed it down, was by no means to be despised.

Back again to our fishing ground, to find both floats gone below, the reason of which we soon ascertained to be a fish that had wily intentions of nibbling our bait whilst we were away; and so on through the cool evening into twilight, with just enough exercise to break the monotony, with nothing to tire or over excite.

"This is just the sort of day I enjoy," observed Bro. Bill, after counting up the basket, and finding we had just one hundred and seventeen, of all sorts and sizes; and in his view of the matter I most heartily concur.

The man came to "pack up," and though the spoil was scarcely worth the trouble of lugging all the way to town, I could not resist the temptation, and having laid them aside, with orders to be taken to the station in time for the first train up in the morning. It was now some two hours since dinner, and we were glad to plead one of the many excuses for drinking—

"A friend, good wine, or being dry—
Or lost we should be, by and bye—
Or any other reason why!"

Just then a sound of rough, though pleasant, melody came stealing through the house, and the clinking of glasses, followed by applause, told of a festive gathering not far off.

"Just come round and see the rustics enjoying themselves," was the invitation of mine host.

"With all my heart!" and as we entered the room, the company, almost invisible at first, through clouds of smoke, respectfully made way for the "gav'nor" and myself, and the harmony went on as gaily as before.

There is the "Chairman," sitting on the seat of honour, and preserving "order" by frequent raps on the table with the butt-end of a large corkscrew, whilst the "gentleman" on whom he has called gazes fixedly on the ceiling as he relates in song how that somebody's bright eyes haunt him still, for which he is rewarded with a unanimous nod all round, and the exclamation in unison, "Your health and song, sir." Whereupon the complimented one rises and expectorates before delivering himself of the profound but magnanimous sentiment—"A leg o'mutton in Reigate Union, and nobody there to eat it." The joke is rewarded with genuine guffaws, and the gentleman, who then sits down with all his blushing honours thick upon him, is "entitled to a call." He accordingly picks out somebody

who has "a singing face," but the gentleman thus adulated blushes and declares he has a "terrible cold," and, "never sang a song in all his life!" After a little coaxing, however, he looks very fixedly and solemnly at nothing, and trolls out "Come to your Martha, do," in the course of which he gives some very pathetic reminiscences of the bathing season at Margate, at which the company laugh consumedly. Then there is another toast, something about having "those in our arms whom we love in our hearts," which evokes a general murmur of satisfaction; and in turn another gentleman and yet another is "called," the penalty for non-compliance being "glasses round."

The penalty, so far as I could learn, is seldom incurred, and it has never yet been known to have been paid.

Thus, in alternation of song and sentiment, the "natives," who appeared to be a steady, easy-going set of working men—a pleasant contrast to the sottish, rollicking fellows of their ilk whom you find in town—enjoyed themselves "within the limits of becoming mirth," and at ten o'clock, the hour fixed by the licensing justices for closing in the country, they withdrew, amidst mutual expressions of friendship and anticipations of their "next merry meeting."

"Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," came with kindly stealth that night, and it was not until the swallows twittered around my little window, through which the sun was shining gloriously, that I arose, buoyant and refreshed, and started for town, but not without the distinct avowal that I would "come again," which decidedly I mean to do as soon as possible.

It may be said that, although we had enough sport to keep us alive, the "fishing wasn't much." But, true to his promise, Bro. Bill and his friend, "made it up in other ways."

And, as I sit by my own window, with the setting sun lighting up the distant spires and chimney pots, which are my only panorama, I often think how the "poor angler" is vilified by those who take no pleasure in the pursuit.

Let them! When I hear them scoff at for being unlucky, I have a shrewd idea that, somehow or other, they always get safely out of their troubles, and in the end usually spend a merry evening in very agreeable society.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held on Thursday, at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Col. Creaton, when there were also present Bros. Woodford, Tattershall, Letchworth, Rucker, Dubois, Gladwell, Caney, C. G. Brown, Webb, Barton, Spooner, Hedges Secretary, E. C. Massey. The minutes of the General Committee of 29th June were read and verified, and the minutes of the Joint Committee as to proposed alteration of the days of election, the Quarterly General Court of 8th instant, and the House Committee of same date, were read for information. The expenditure of £241 recommended by the House Committee for inside painting of the School buildings and the Infirmary, was authorised; also some alterations for improving the ventilation of the Dining and Committee rooms. The Secretary reported that the work of examining the system of drainage at the Schools had been commenced. Bro. Col. Leach's offer of further assistance in the matter had been accepted, and the House Committee had made arrangements so that no unnecessary delay could occur in completing the work. The opinion of the Grand Registrar, Bro. Æneas McIntyre, Q.C., upon the question, whether a girl who has a sister in these Schools, could be admitted by purchase. Bro. McIntyre's opinion is that, according to the rules as they now stand, there is nothing to prevent such admission by purchase; he is also of opinion that in cases of purchase a petition is unnecessary, and that if her birth qualification is established, she can be admitted. This opinion having been read and ordered to be entered on the minutes, it was proposed by Bro. Dubois, seconded by Bro. Letchworth, that the opinion be acted upon in the case of Fanny Wright, who had been brought forward by Bro. Molesworth; whereupon it was moved by Bro. C. G. Brown, and seconded, that the question be deferred until after the next meeting of the Quarterly Court. On being put to the vote, the amendment was lost; and the original motion was afterwards carried by a large majority. Bro. Rucker gave notice of motion for the Quarterly Court, that a gratuity of thirty-five guineas be given to Miss Griggs, one of the assistant governesses, who had been appointed mistress of the Dublin Masonic Female School, after having been in the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls for a period of twenty years.

At the meeting of the North London Chapter of Improvement, held on the 27th inst., at the Canonbury Tavern, St. Mary's Road, N., Comp. Osborn filled the chair of Z., Gregory H., Dean J., John Evans Sheffield S.E., Knight S.N., Bird P.S., Edmonds Preceptor. The ceremony of exaltation was ably rehearsed, and altogether an instructive evening was spent. The Companions meet every Thursday evening.

REVIEWS.

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

The Last Punic War. Tunis, Past and Present, with a narrative of the French Conquest of the Regency. By A. M. Broadley, Barrister-at-law, correspondent of the "Times" during the War in Tunis. In Two Volumes. With illustrations. William Blackwood and Sons: Edinburgh and London, 1882.

It is a trite old saying that there is no rule without an exception, and from the rule indicated by Shakespeare in the oft-quoted passage, "What's in a name"? A rose by any other name, would smell as sweet, we must take the liberty of excepting this work of Bro. Broadley's. We do not mean to say it would have proved more or less agreeable reading had he contented himself with his second title of "Tunis, Past and Present" or that it would have been a subject more or less worthy of study. We do say, however, that it was a happy thought, indeed the happiest of happy thoughts, which inspired him to bestow upon it the title of "The last Punic War." Not so much because it brings vividly to our recollection early studies of Roman history and the often far from agreeable reminiscences associated therewith. It is, of course, a pleasant task to renew our acquaintance, as it were, with the story of Regulus, the stern old Roman General, who voluntarily gave himself up to what he knew was certain and a painful death, in order he might serve his country; to follow Hannibal through his grand campaigns in Spain and Italy to his ultimate overthrow at Zama by Scipio Africanus the elder; to recal the stern dictum of Cato, the Censor, uttered in the Senate on every occasion, whether seasonable or unseasonable, "*Delenda est Carthage*;" to recal the treacherous conduct of the Romans in the last years of the doomed city—conduct which throws into the shade that habitual treachery of its people which has passed into a proverb; the patriotism exhibited by the Carthaginian women when it became apparent that all the yielding on the part of their countrymen would not suffice to save the city from destruction; the gallant fight they made in the final struggle, and the ultimate destruction of the city by Scipio Africanus the younger. All this is a pleasant task to recal, nor is the story of Marius sitting amid the ruins of the ill-fated city, an appropriate illustration of fallen greatness, a whit less impressive now than it was in the days of our boyhood. Equally agreeable is it to recal the fabled story of fair Queen Dido, her hospitable reception of pious Æneas and his Trojan following, the sorry return he made for that hospitable reception, and the tragic end of the abandoned Queen. These reminiscences are, we repeat, most pleasant, even where the circumstances which surround sundry of them are calculated to excite our sympathy or even anger, for they carry us back to the pleasantest period of life, when as yet we had known no care or anxiety of any serious moment. Not for this reason, however, do we congratulate Bro. Broadley on the selection of his title, but because it is suggestive of the once commercial importance of this part of Africa, and leads to the reflection that a country, which centuries since was the chief commercial state in the world, might, under a stable government, resume some of that greatness. Carthage, was of Phœnician origin, and the Phœnicians were the great colonisers of ancient times, the people to whom, next to the Egyptians, we are chiefly indebted for the spread of commerce and the attendant blessings of civilisation. The story of the "Last Punic War," as told in the pages of the Roman historian, tells us of the end of the great Phœnician colony. The story of "The Last Punic War," as told by Bro. Broadley, reminds us that the country about Tunis and the site of Ancient Carthage possesses even now all the advantages of a grand emporium of commerce, fully as much as it did in the days of the Hasdruba, the Hamilcars, the Hannos, and other Carthaginians of eminence. No doubt the French were influenced, by a knowledge of this fact, as much as by their desire to extend their influence in North Africa, and strengthen their position as a Mediterranean power, to embark in the expedition which has virtually done away with the Turkish régime; and it is this which should influence the Government of the greatest commercial empire of ancient and modern times and induce her to watch with a wary eye the proceedings of our Gallic neighbours. However, if we trespass further on this part of the Tunisian question we shall get ourselves involved in the intricacies of an important political problem. Without further preface, therefore, let us betake ourselves to a consideration of Bro. Broadley's valuable and interesting work.

The great charm of Bro. Broadley's style is its simplicity and conciseness. Many an author would have been tempted by the numerous historical associations connected with the country to enlarge upon his subject and write discursively. Bro. Broadley, however, to his credit be it said, has refrained from such a course, and following the good old Horatian maxim, has plunged at once into the question which has led to his writing at all, only so much introductory matter being dealt with as was necessary in order to make clear the tenour of his story. Thus, in the opening chapter, he treats of the "Topography of Tunis," and in the course of his remarks makes clear, what never for a moment can have been in doubt, the commercial importance of the country. Thus he quotes Commandant Villot to the effect that "if the Tunis lake were only dredged and deepened, and the coast fortified, and if a powerful navy were stationed in the Tunisian roadstead, not only the path to Egypt, but the road to India through the Suez canal would once more be closed to the people of the West." He further quotes Mr. Perry as responsible for the statement: "Tunis has the finest position in North Africa. Commercial preponderance and the control of the Mediterranean are the attractions for the Powers which dispute with each other for its possession or its neutralisation." Of the country itself, he observes that "its mineral wealth is almost unequalled. The rocks of Tunis yield nearly all minerals except gold." Again, "the coast is generally low and sandy, but the land which immediately borders it is almost invariably fertile and productive. The salient features of the Tunisian Tell are vast

expanses covered sometimes with esparto grass and sometimes with a layer of thin soil. In the winter the vegetation is abundant and luxuriant; in the summer everything is scorched up by the pitiless African sun."

A Chapter on the "Dwellers in Tunisia," is followed by a short sketch of the Moslem history of the country from A.D. 648 to A.D. 1635. This he divides into three periods, the first being the "Period of Power, the second that of Piracy, and the third that of Decay." The "Conquest of Tunis by Charles V." forms the subject of Chapter IV. The story is well told, but the great feature in connection with this section of the work is the series of five photographs representing as many out of the ten pictures taken by Jan Cornelis Vermeyen, who accompanied the expedition. Six of the ten were discovered by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and were subsequently restored and brought to England by the late Prince Consort. These photographs have been reduced from larger ones in the possession of Her Majesty, and constitute a highly interesting feature of this portion of the work. They represent severally "Christian Slaves at Tunis," "Siege of Goletta by Charles V.," "Landing of Charles V.," "Battle between Tunis and Goletta," and the "Taking of Tunis by Charles V." We have the assurance of Bro. Broadley to the effect that "the localities depicted in them can be easily recognised by any one well acquainted with the principal features of the country." However, the Spanish hold on Tunis was not of long duration, and the year 1573 once again saw Tunis under Turkish rule.

Chapters VII. and VIII. treat of the "Domination of the Deys (A.D. 1590-1705)" and the "Beys of the Eighteenth Century," while Chapter IX. contains an account of the country from 1800 to 1837, and the two Chapters that follow bring us up to what Bro. Broadley very appropriately describes as the "Beginning of the End."

(To be continued.)

336 *Menus and Recipes of the Baron Brisse.* In French and English. Translated by Mrs. Matthew Clarke. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, Crown Buildings, 188 Fleet-street, 1882.

LAST week we noticed a modest little manual of supper dishes for "People of small Means," though we took occasion to observe that some of the recipes it contained would be found not unacceptable by those who were fairly circumstanced. This fresh work, by one of the ablest of French chefs, is, of course, a far more elaborate one, the present edition, which Mrs. Clarke has been kind enough to set before us in an English version, having been rendered more complete by its French author. It contains dishes, arranged in their proper seasons, for both rich and poor. The recipes have been collected from different schools of cookery, and it is claimed for them that they are clearly and concisely explained. Baron Brisse further states that, as in his previous editions, he has not attempted to give recipes for using up scraps, his reason for this being that "this art is only needful when you run short of provisions;" that "it is quite a mistake to imagine that warming up" cooked meat is economical, as all good transformations must be expensive; and, lastly, that "the only way to use up scraps of meat is to warm them in any of the principal sauces," for which recipes are given. From this last, however, must be excepted "scraps of fowl or game," because all salmis and marinades must be made from fowls or game that have been previously roasted. The translator, having explained how it was she came to translate and publish Baron Brisse's book, offers a few words of advice and explanation as to where certain fish and vegetables, not usually met with in bills of fare, are to be obtained, and as to the meaning to be attached to certain meats and wines mentioned in the translation.

Some very useful hints are given by way of introduction as to the "Order of Dinner." The first of these relate to the "Decorations of the Dinner-table, and describe what should be provided for each guest, the comparative merits of the French and Russian ways of serving dinners, and the order in which, first, the dinner should be served, and, secondly, the order in which the wines should be banded round. Useful hints are also given as to the duties of the host to his friends as well as those of a guest to his host, great stress in the case of the latter being laid on the necessity of punctuality. Following these is a "Provision Calendar," in which is noted the Provisions in season in each of the twelve months of the year. This is, of course, a great assistance to understanding the bills of fare and recipes which constitute the whole of the work.

As to the menus furnished for every day of the year, and the recipes explanatory, where thought desirable, of certain of the items of those menus it is impossible for us to give more than a general idea. That it must have called for the exercise of great ingenuity to arrange the former is beyond question, and it is certain that only an experienced and skilful chef like the author could have accomplished the task. We are prepared also to say that from a careful test examination of parts of the work, great judgment has been shown in the preparation of the menus, while the recipes are clearly and concisely described, references, in all cases where necessary, being made to other days in the year. Thus, in the directions under 17th January, for dressing "Chump of veal à la bourgeoise," some Spanish sauce is required, and the reader is referred to 3rd November, where is given the recipe for making this Spanish sauce. Again, on 25th February, is a recipe for "Purée of Chicory with Cream," and we are referred to 17th February for directions how to prepare "purée of Chicory." This shows that the author has taken the utmost pains to explain what he deemed necessary, so that the work might be complete as a whole. But apart from these constant inter-references from one day or one recipe to another, we have a carefully compiled Index, so that if a cook or housewife is desirous of knowing how a particular dish or a particular essential to a dish must be prepared, all he or she has to do is to refer to this Index, and the number affixed will indicate the page at which the recipe is to be found. Perhaps, however, the best plan will be to give one or two menus, and one or two recipes, so that our readers may be able to judge for themselves

their nation. This Treatise on Architecture by the most correct designer and architect, Sabastion Le Clerc, that has yet appeared in the world, whose rules and propositions well followed may advance yet further, is most humbly dedicated by your Worship's Obedient Servant, John Sturt."

Whether the said Masons' guild was chartered in 1410, and whether the English Masons excelled all the Masons in the world in numbers and in art, Bro. Gould will have to decide. But one thing astonished me greatly, viz., ever since 1764, when the second edition of the Ahiman Rezon was printed with the Masons' Arms facing the title page, Masons took it for granted that the said Masons' Crest was genuine, but on comparing the Masons' Arms or Crests in the work before me with the one in the Ahiman Rezon, I found they differ. The question is, did Dermott alter the Masons' Crest? or have the Masons' Company itself altered their Arms between 1732 and 1764?

Having disposed of the Masons' Arms, I must now come to the "&c," which astonished me even more than the former. I always supposed that America, and America alone, was blessed with a Mackey who could illuminate all the Masonic symbols in creation, who knew every thing about all the gods and goddesses of antiquity, and especially about the significances of the Tau and Triple Tau of the R.A. degree; but on looking over the 12th volume of *The Republican*, by Richard Carlile, London, in the September number, 1825, page 403, I found a letter by J. A. Mackey, of Norwich, England, full of sublime interpretations of the Tau, Triple Tau, Egyptian gods, &c., &c. Nay more, he claims to have discovered a key to all the Masonic mysteries, and in the said letter he refers to his former work. Now, can any Masonic student inform me about the said Mackey and his wonderful works?

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

JACOB NORTON.

Boston, U.S., 13th July 1882.

MASONIC MENDICANCY.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—When, in the case quoted by "A CONSTANT READER," of a worthy as well as wayworn brother who, after application for help to the members of a Lodge, was sent empty away, I spoke of the price of "glasses round," I did not wish it to be thought that that, in my opinion, was the extent to which they should have relieved him. I was merely anxious to point out by how slight a self-sacrifice from each of those present the poor fellow's appeal might have been temporarily met. He was in, sore straits, and the few shillings thus contributed would have satisfied his immediate needs. Then the almoner could have stepped in, and more materially assisted him. I allow that the professional Masonic mendicant deserves, and should have no sympathy, but even to him, I presume, the casual ward of the poor-house is open. In this case we are assured the brother was worthy, and, in his better days, had supported his Lodge freely. Therefore, I argue, he should not have been left to the alternative of the poor-house or nothing. He was a brother in distress, and should have been tested, not sent away abruptly.

It is in Masonry, as in ordinary life, very easy to condemn indiscriminate relief, but there is this much to be said in connection with the case in question: Masons profess to relieve brethren in distress if they can do so with justice to themselves. Then why the refusal indicated by "CONSTANT READER?" I think even a vagabond brother should not be left without food and with no better shelter than an empty outhouse.

Fraternally yours,

"LONDONER."

SOME OF THE USES OF FREEMASONRY.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The remarks in your article bearing the above title, though severe, are not unjustly so, nor are they, I think, uncalled for. The failure of the arrangements brought no inconvenience or disappointment to me personally. I am not a member of any Kentish Lodge, nor was I going to Swanley, either as a visitor or spectator. I am not qualified to offer an opinion as to the justice of the excuse telegraphed to the Prince and Princess of Wales, but, as regards the Provincial Grand Master of Kent, Lord Holmesdale, and his Grand Officers, it must be obvious that, assuming your statement to be correct, his Lordship and they were treated with scant courtesy, and the executive who had charge of the proceedings deserve the castigation you have administered.

This is not the first time the services of the Craft have been invoked by the local authority and then those brethren who attended cavalierly treated. At p 42 Vol. VIII. FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE is an account of the formal inauguration with Masonic honours of the Masonic Lifeboat at Clacton-on-sea by the Earl of Lathom—then Lord Skelmersdale—Deputy Grand Master. Then the brethren assembled from all parts of Essex, and having met in Provincial Grand Lodge took part in the Ceremonial. When that was ended, we are told in your report "Provincial Grand Lodge was closed, and the brethren separated. A luncheon was afterwards served, at which Lord Skelmersdale presided." Following this statement are some very mild yet significant comments by your reporter, which read as follows:—

"We are not aware whether the arrangements of the day were conducted by the Lifeboat Association or not; for the credit of the Institution, we hope otherwise. But whoever may have had the appointment of the Committee can scarcely be congratulated on their selection, either for the ability or courtesy displayed by that

body, especially with regard to the Masonic Visitors. For ourselves, we attended but to report the proceedings; still, we cannot understand why Provincial Grand Officers, who travelled many miles in order to officiate on the occasion, should be made use of, and afterwards, so to speak, ignored. Such was the treatment accorded those who represented the donors."

There is, of course, a difference between the two cases. The Clacton-on-sea ceremonial came off as arranged, the Swanley did not. In both, however, the brethren were invited to lend lustre to the occasion. This is no more than might have been expected at Clacton, where one of the Masonic Memorial Lifeboats was Masonically inaugurated; yet the ceremony over, the Prov. G. officials and members of Essex Lodges were sent to the right about most unceremoniously. At Swanley, the Prov. Grand Officers and brethren of Kent were, it seems, put to the trouble and expense of journeying thither only to discover the whole thing to be a complete fiasco. Jupiter Pluvius, I know, is a "demn'd unpleasant" personage, but it rarely happens that he deters Englishmen from carrying out their arrangements.

Faithfully and fraternally,

"Q. E. D."

SUMMER FESTIVAL OF THE NEW CONCORD LODGE.

WE are not of those who think it beneath the dignity of man to visit what is known as a cockney watering place. People who belong to the school of æsthetic—muffs, to use the least objectionable epithet, or who fancy they are members of the fashionable world, may question the possibility of spending even a portion of a happy day in Gravesend and its vicinity. Yet Gravesend and the surrounding country form one of the prettiest and most interesting parts of Kent. There is, for instance, the Thames, with its constant traffic, and none will gainsay the statement that here it is a noble stream, of which any Englishman may well be proud. Tilbury, on the Essex side of the river, calls up associations connected with grand old Queen Bess, the Earl of Leicester, her favourite, and the days of the Spanish Armada. Hard by, and, indeed, forming as it were a precinct of Gravesend itself, is Milton, renowned for its shrimps, while within easy reach by rail are Rochester with its cathedral and grand old ruin of a castle, and Chatham, one of our busiest and most notable garrison towns. Inland are Meopham, and Wrotham, and Cobham, where is Lord Darnley's seat. Nor must the claims of Northfleet, with its fine old church, and Springhead, dear to all lovers of "watercrosses," be overlooked in the survey. In fact, we know of no better place within a radius of thirty miles of London that is better worth a visit than Gravesend, and, under these circumstances, we take it upon ourselves to congratulate the Worshipful Master, the Stewards and the brethren generally on their selection of this well-known watering-place as the scene of their Summer Festival. Not only, to use a common mode of expression, might they have gone further and fared worse, but we doubt much if, had they gone elsewhere, they would have fared so well. Our own personal experience is, that having regard to the hospitality of the Lodge, the pleasant company that was assembled, the weather, and the unusual excellence of the entertainment provided, we have never enjoyed ourselves more thoroughly on any similar occasion. Our business, however, is to record what took place, and how the Lodge and its guests fared. As a matter of course, Bro. Lewis C. Haslip W. Master was the presiding genius of the day, though we regret to say he was by no means in the best condition as regards health. Among those present were the following brethren:—Bro. W. Pierpoint I.P.M. and Mrs. Pierpoint, Bro. R. R. Harper P.M. and Secretary and Mrs. Harper, Bros. W. Stead and S. George P.M.'s, Bro. H. T. Tiddiman S.W. and Mrs. Tiddiman, Bro. J. W. Stillwell J.W. and Mrs. Stillwell, Bro. Boulton Steward, Bro. August and Mrs. Perl, Bro. F. and Mrs. Peel, Bros. Hubbard, Rose, Tidman. Visitors—Bros. Baker P.M. 834 and 1828, L. Lichtwitz 1642 and St. Ambrose, Moss 907, Davis 1309, Meed 382, Jas. Kift, W.W. Morgan Secretary 211. Of those some found their way to the rendezvous by boat, and some by rail from Fenchurch-street or the termini of the South Eastern Railway Company. But by what means soever they may have reached their destination, which was the well-known Rosherville Hotel, there they found and availed themselves of the many and varied opportunities of enjoyment placed at their disposal by the kind and courteous manager, Bro. W. T. Warren. We are using no mere stereotyped expression when we say that the banquet was truly excellent, more excellent of its kind, indeed, than many that are served at more ambitious and more aristocratic hostelrys. As may well be imagined, the fish, of which there were eight varieties—and some of them dressed in different ways—was the principal feature of the dinner. But the whole entertainment was so genuinely good, and so admirably served, and was, moreover, supplemented by wines of such excellent quality, that we are persuaded no words of ours can do it the justice it deserves. The dessert too that followed included a choice selection of fruits, and Bro. Warren, the aforesaid manager, deserves the highest possible commendation for his successful efforts in catering for his guests. A short, but well-chosen programme of music followed, in which Miss Lizzie Evans, Bro. A. Hubbard, and Bro. James Kift took part, and each and every of the three materially contributed, by their happy selection of songs, and the artistic manner in which they sang them, to the pleasure of the gathering. But the satisfaction of the inner man and a short, though select, after-dinner concert, were not the only available means at hand by which to spend a happy day. As a preparation for the important function of dinner, the aid of the local flymen was invoked, and an hour or two was spent perambulating some of the beautiful country in the neighbourhood. Then Lodge and its guests were photographed by Bro. August Perl, who, though not a professional photographic artist, is a capable representative of his art, and the photograph he took—measuring fifteen

inches by twelve—will constitute an interesting memento of a most enjoyable epoch in the history of the New Concord Lodge. Lastly, the proximity of Rosherville Gardens was turned to account, and in them—forming as they do one of the most beautiful and most tastefully arranged spots in England—the brethren and ladies whiled away an hour or two before starting on their return homewards. In fine, we heartily congratulate the Lodge, the Master and Stewards, host Warren, and all who were privileged to be present, on one of the most successful Festivals of the year. Nor would it be just to omit mention of the indefatigable endeavours of Bro. Harper, the Secretary, who took his share of the duties of the day, and in a manner which did him infinite credit.

We are desirous of rectifying a slight mistake, and supplying an omission which occurred in our notice, last week, of the Summer Festival of the Prosperity Lodge. The guests, ladies and brethren all told, were 109, not 100 as stated, while, after the banquet, the party adjourned to the lawn and were photographed in a group, after which the members separately, and then the Officers, were taken in like manner. We regret this omission all the more because Bros. Bedford and Lemere, of the Strand, went down to Richmond especially for this purpose, and on their own responsibility. We may add that Bro. Walker acted as M.C., and rendered valuable assistance in that capacity to the Worshipful Master, Bro. J. Roberts.

We learn from a statement published in the columns of the *Masonic Record of Western India* that the total School fees paid by the Punjab Masonic Institution from its formation to the 31st December 1881 amount in the aggregate to close upon 26,990 rupees. This sum has been expended on thirty-one children, of whom twenty-one are still receiving the benefits of the Institution. The ex-officio President and Vice-President are the R.W. Dis. G. Master (Lieut.-Col. A. Stewart), and the Dep. Dis. G. Master (Bro. W. Adlard), the Hon. Secretary being Bro. R. B. Nightengall, Freemasons' Hall, Lahore.

The annual speech day and distribution of prizes at Christ's Hospital took place in the great Hall of the Institution, on Wednesday afternoon, among those present being the Right Hon. Lord Mayor, Grand Junior Warden, and the Lady Mayoress, Bro. Alderman and Sheriff Sir Reginald Hanson, Sheriff Sir W. Ogg, Bro. J. Derby Aldcroft, Bro. Rev. E. Lee, Headmaster, Bro. Dr. Brette, Head French Master, &c., &c.

THE THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE.—MACBETH. This day, at 2.30, ELIZABETH.
LYCEUM.—At 8, ROMEO AND JULIET. (Last night).
PRINCESS'S.—At 7.30, A PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT. At 8, THE ROMANY RYE.
VAUDEVILLE.—At 8, MONEY. (Last night).
STRAND.—At 7.30, TWO TO ONE. At 8.10, THE MASCOTTE. (Last night).
COMEDY.—At 7.15, THE FAST COACH. At 8, BOCCACCIO.
OLYMPIC.—At 8, LOCKED OUT. At 8.30, MOTHS.
GLOBE.—At 8, TWO IN THE MORNING. At 8.30, THE VICAR OF BRAY.
SAVOY.—At 8, MOCK TURTLES. At 8.30, PATIENCE. This day (Saturday), at 2.30, also.
AVENUE.—At 7.30, SIMPSON AND DELILAH. At 8.15, MANTEAUX NOIRS.
GAIETY.—At 8.20, THROUGH THE LOOKING-GLASS. At 9, BILLEE TAYLOR.
TOOLYS.—At 7.30, MY BRAVE LITTLE WIFE. At 8, ROUGH AND READY. THE ARTFUL DODGE.
CRITERION.—At 8, CUPID IN CAMP. At 8.45, THE WEDDING MARCH. (Last night).
COURT.—At 8, TAMING A TIGER. At 8.45, THE PARVENU.
ALHAMBRA.—At 7.45, BABEL AND BIJOU.
SURREY.—LAW NOT JUSTICE.
IMPERIAL.—Every day, at 3 to 6, and 7.30 to 9.30, THE AMERICAN MIDGETS.
EGYPTIAN HALL.—Messrs MASKELYNE AND COOKE. Daily at 3 and 8.
CRYSTAL PALACE.—This day, CONCERT. BROKEN HEART. BICYCLE RACES. PANORAMA. Dr. LYNN, the ELECTRIFYING CONJUROR. Open Daily, Aquarium, Picture Gallery, &c.
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(Bro. John Newton, F.R.A.S., P.M., P.Z., Author of Works on Navigation). | SIR RHADAMANTH
(Bro. J. M. Pulteney Montagu, J.P., D.L., 33 deg., G. J. Deacon, Past Dep. Prov. G.M. and Prov. G. Sup. Dorsetshire, and G. Chancellor Supreme Council A. and A. Rite). |
| OUR NOBLE CRITIC
(The Right Hon. Lord Leigh, 30 deg., Prov. G.M. and G. Sup. Warwickshire, Past G.M.M.M.) | HIPPOCRATES 188
(Bro. J. Pearson Bell, M.D., Past G. Deacon, Dep. Prov. G.M. and Prov. G. Sup. N. and E. York-shire). |
| OUR PERIPATETIC BROTHER
(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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(Bro. G. Parker Brockbank, 31 deg., Past Prov. G.S.D., and P. Prov. G. Treas. [Arch] E. Lancashire). | A HARBINGER OF PEACE 206
(Bro. Charles Lacey, P.M., Past Prov. G.J.D. Herts). |
| A WARDEN OF THE FENS
(The late Bro. John Sutcliffe, Past Prov. G.S. Warden, and Prov. G.M.M.M. Lincolnshire). | THE LORD OF UNDERLEY 215
(The Earl of Bective, M.P., Prov. G.M., Prov. G. Sup., and Prov. G.M.M.M. Cumberland and Westmoreland, and Past G. Sov. of the Order of Rome and Red Cross of Constantine). |
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(The Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, 32 deg., Past G.S. Warden, and Dep. G.M.M.M.) | A BOON COMPANION 223
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(Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., 30 deg., Prov. G.M. and G. Sup. Berks and Bucks). |
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(Bro. J. Daniel Moore, M.D., 32 deg., Past G.S.B., Craft, and Past G.St.B., Arch, Intendant General Order of Rome and Red Cross of Constantine for North Lancashire). |
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PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF ESSEX.

THE RIGHT HON.

THE LORD TENTERDEN, K. C. B.
R.W. Provincial Grand Master.

THE WORSHIPFUL BROTHER

FRED. A. PHILBRICK, Q. C., P. G. D.
Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE will be held at the FOREST HOTEL, CHINGFORD, on Thursday, the 3rd day of August next, at One o'clock p.m.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, J.G. Warden, and other distinguished Brethren, have accepted the Provincial Grand Master's invitation to attend.

The Provincial Grand Lodge will be opened punctually at Half-past One. The Treasurer's Accounts will be audited at Noon.

By command of the R.W. P.G.M.,

THOS. J. RALLING,

Provincial Grand Secretary.

Colchester, 25th July 1882.

N.B.—The Brethren are requested to appear in Full Craft Clothing. Jewels of other degrees not permitted to be worn, except those of the R.A.

A BANQUET will take place at the FOREST HOTEL, CHINGFORD, punctually at Four o'clock. Tickets, Fifteen Shillings each, including Wine and Dessert.

The Great Eastern Railway Company have kindly consented to issue RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES to Brethren attending this Meeting, on production of Summons.

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23 GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C.

CONSECRATION OF A MASONIC HALL AT DEVIZES.

A PROVINCIAL Grand Lodge of Emergency was held at Devizes, on Wednesday, 19th July. The R.W. Prov. Grand Master, Lord Methuen, was in the chair, and was supported by Bros. F. H. Goldney P.G.S. P.G. Treas. as D.P.G.M., R. Stokes P.P.S.G.W. as P.S.G.W., Thomas Graham P.P.J.G.W. as J.W., Rev. J. A. Lloyd P.G. Chaplain, F. Pouting P.G. Registrar, Henry C. Tombs P.G.D. P.G. Sec., Col. Magrath P.J.G.D., John Chandler P.P.S.G.W. P.G.D.C., Dr. W. D. Lovell P.G.A.D., Henry Simpson P.G.S.B., James Sparks P.G.D., A. J. Beavan P.G.P., and G. W. Collen P.G.A.S. Amongst the Visitors were Sir F. Burdett P.G. W., Prov. G.M. Middlesex, Robert Bradley P.G. Sec. Berks and Bucks, Geo. F. Tuckey P.P.S.G.D. Bristol, W. H. Dill P.P.G.P. Somerset, &c. There were present a large number of Past Grand Officers of the Province, including T. H. Chandler P.P.S.G.W., W. Nott P.P.J.G.W., Rev. G. E. Gardner P.P.G. Chaplain, J. L. Whatley P.P.S.G.D., S. Gauntlett P.P.J.G.D. E. B. Merriman P.P.G.S. Works, A. Browne P.P.G.S. Works, J. Carter P.P.G.S.B., W. S. Bambridge P.P.G.O., W. H. Brinkworth P.P.G.O., S.M. Bradham P.P.G.O., Edwin Eyres P.P.G.P. and W.M.'s and P.M.'s and brethren of the various Lodges in the Province. The Devizes Lodge, the Wiltshire Lodge of Fidelity, No. 663, having been opened in the three degrees, the R.W. P.G.M. and the P.G.L. were received with the customary honours. Lord Methuen having assumed the chair, at once opened the P.G.L. The first business, according to the summons, being the consecration and dedication of the new Masonic Hall for the Wiltshire Lodge of Fidelity, No. 663, Devizes. Before proceeding with the ceremony, his Lordship remarked that it gave him great pleasure to be present on such an occasion, and to recognise the liberality and zeal on the part of the Devizes brethren, without which the beautiful Hall in which they then were could not have been provided; and it showed how much the true Masonic feeling was extending in Wiltshire. The Devizes district was always amongst the foremost in that Masonic feeling, and he congratulated the Province on the fact that so many of the Lodges had already provided themselves with homes of their own, and he trusted that the distinguished example this day set would not be lost on the other Lodges who had as yet not been able to provide buildings of their own. His lordship

thanked the brethren for asking him to consecrate this new building, but wished to apologise to them for leaving early, as he would be obliged to do, in consequence of being called to London on matters connected with his military duties. His lordship then called upon the Provincial Grand Chaplain to deliver an oration, as was usual on such occasions. The Provincial Grand Chaplain, the Rev. J. A. Lloyd, in response, commenced by congratulating the energetic brethren of Devizes on having brought to so satisfactory a termination their endeavour to secure a building in Devizes, which should be devoted solely to Masonic purposes, and hoped that Hall would long continue the home and centre of true Masonic principles. Masonry, he said, was confessedly a universal system, teaching the relative and social duties of man upon the broad basis of general philanthropy, nor might it be concluded that Masonry contained no religion. It assumed as a foundation a belief in the existence of God, and in a future state of reward and punishment, and the necessity of moral purity as a qualification for future happiness. There were many popular errors about Freemasonry, but Freemasons ever indignantly repudiated the reproach that because they are a secret Society, their existence was inimical to good government. In the last century, when an outburst of sentiment forbade the existence of any secret society, Freemasonry was especially exempted, and in these days much less could any imputation be cast when we have two Royal Dukes holding high office in the Craft, and the future Heir to the Throne as our Worshipful Grand Master, and when Her Most Gracious Majesty herself has become a Patron of one of the Benevolent Institutions of the Order. The fact was, that Masonry left us almost on the threshold of religion, no man could be a true Mason who was not earnestly seeking after truth, and who did not believe in the existence of a God. Masonic symbolism led us from the contemplation of His glorious works to adore the Great Architect himself. The reverend brother then drew attention to the special moral and religious teachings of the several degrees in Freemasonry, deducing therefrom the conclusion that Masonry, which has virtue as its aim, and the glory of God for its object, is the handmaid of religion, and if practised with this fundamental principle in view may assist us in profitably running the race which is set before us on this earth. Before concluding, he ventured to impress upon the brethren the great caution which ought continually to be shown in the selection of new members of the Order, for at the present time, as Freemasonry is able to offer great material advantages, many seek to become Freemasons very much with a view to what they can get out of it. It therefore behoved us all, as Masons, to watch carefully that none should be accepted for initiation except such as seemed likely to reflect credit and lustre on the Craft. The responsibilities of a conscientious Mason were not light, but he was convinced that the older we grew the more we should find that Freemasonry had a meaning and importance to us all alike that it increased kindly sympathy, that it gave us many an hour of profitable pursuit with happy and innocent companionship, and that it gave us hope and cheered us in time of sorrow. And if we must look back (as we must sometimes do) regretfully on vacant places, and vanished forms; if we recalled with a sigh some who had often been at our side in Lodge, and cheered us with a genuine and unflinching welcome, but who had then passed away from our sight—and amongst others the recollection of one whose memory was thus bright and happy, must rise before them that day, their recently deceased brother, John Toomer, a P.G.S.W. of the Province, whom they had all thought and hoped to have seen among them at that interesting ceremony—if, he said, regretful memories would come, such we knew were ever the accompaniment of mortal life and mortal strivings, and we who had learnt wisdom from our Masonic lore would ever remember, that though, in the good Providence of the G.A.O.T.U. such things were, they but added to, they seemed only to increase, the individual sense of our own present privileges, the value and lasting character of Masonic association, and the kindness and genuineness of true Masonic friendship.

An anthem having been sung, it was followed by the Consecration Prayer by the Provincial Grand Chaplain, who afterwards carried the censer thrice round the Hall.

The Elements of Consecration were then borne round by three P.M.'s, the corn being carried by Bro. R. Stokes P.P.G.S.W., the wine by Bro. Thomas Graham P.P.G.J.W., and the oil by Bro. William Nott P.P.G.J.W., after the first round the Provincial Grand Master, sprinkling the Hall with Corn, dedicated it to Masonry; after the second round, sprinkling it with Wine, he dedicated it to Virtue; and after the third time, receiving the ewer of Oil, and anointing the Hall therefrom, he dedicated it to Universal Benevolence. The usual collection of alms took place, followed by the P.G.M. scattering salt as an emblem of Hospitality and Friendship.

After the Dedication Prayer, by the Provincial Grand Chaplain, the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master declared the Hall consecrated and dedicated to Masonry according to Ancient form. An anthem was then sung; this, followed by the Benediction from the Provincial Grand Chaplain, closed the proceedings so far as the consecration of the Hall was concerned. It was resolved that the alms (which amounted to £5 5s) be given to the Devizes College Hospital.

The Provincial Grand Master then rose, and stated that the time had come for him to leave, but, before doing so, he would congratulate the Province on their being honoured by the presence of such a distinguished Mason as Sir Francis Burdett the P.G.M. of Middlesex. Referring to the duty he (Lord Methuen) had just performed, he trusted the Lodge would forgive any want of knowledge which he might have displayed, but again assured them of the great pleasure it had given him to come there. He hoped the Devizes Lodge would long continue in its present state, and that he should have the pleasure of frequently meeting them again in that Hall. He then requested the Provincial Grand Treasurer, Bro. F. H. Goldney to take his place, and retired.

Bro. Goldney, on assuming the chair, expressed his regret that Lord Methuen had been bound to leave them, and called attention to the next business on the agenda paper, which was the consideration of the circular from the Grand Secretary, requesting to have notified

to him the views of the Provincial Grand Lodge with reference to Bro. J. M. Clabon's proposition that all members of Lodges not within the London District should pay quarterly ninepence each to the Fund of Benevolence instead of sixpence as at present.

Bro. Henry C. Tombs P.G.D. P.G. Sec. Wilts, introduced the subject, and reported the action he had taken in Grand Lodge upon the proposition of Bro. Clabon being made. He had opposed it. 1st. Because such an increased tax upon the brethren seemed unnecessary. 2ndly. It would seriously interfere with the financial arrangements of every Lodge in Wiltshire. 3rdly. That the large grants made by the Board of Benevolence were undesirable, as tending to induce many Masons to consider the Fund of Benevolence as a kind of insurance—and he instanced a case which had come to his knowledge where a Mason had made no provision for his widow, stating that Masons would do that. He commented also upon the inexpediency of the Board of Benevolence spending any part of its capital, and urged that the income should be alone applicable for grants. He referred to the action of the Board in pressing on Grand Lodge, last December, a vote, when it was objected to by a brother who stated he was a member of the Lodge of which the brother in whose favour the grant was made belonged. Notwithstanding the brother objecting made the most serious charges as to the integrity of the brother proposed to be assisted, yet the Board pressed the vote on Grand Lodge instead of at once withdrawing it for further inquiry, and for half an-hour Grand Lodge was in a state of unpleasant confusion. Such conduct was most unwise, for the Board should be looked upon as "Trustees," whose duty it was to guard with a zealous eye the funds under their control, instead of endeavouring to force on Grand Lodge a grant about which it was quite clear further inquiry as to the applicant was needed. It seemed to him, as a man of business, that if votes were to be recommended and pressed in that way, it was hardly desirable to put greater funds under the power of such trustees. With regard to the hardship on the Lodges in this Province, it appeared to him that Bro. Clabon was unaware of, or had overlooked the fact, that in addition to the fees paid by the Wiltshire Lodges to the Fund of Benevolence, they paid, to their Provincial Grand Lodge, 3s per member. And nearly every Lodge now contributed some 4s or 5s per member to their own special Charity Fund, besides supporting the newly-established Provincial Fund of Benevolence, so that really the contributions to Charity in Wiltshire amounted to some 9s or 10s per member, as against the four shillings per annum, paid by the London brethren, and therefore the country Lodges were doing vastly more than the Metropolitan Lodges, or than Grand Lodge gave them credit for, or perhaps knew of. He could not help thinking, knowing how experienced Bro. Clabon was, not only as a gentleman of great business acquirements, but also as the late President of the Board of Benevolence, that his object in making this proposition was not so much with the hope of carrying it, as to raise a discussion on the subject of the recommendation of the Board of Benevolence, and to check, if possible, the system of making such enormous grants as had recently been made. He therefore proposed the following resolution, and in doing so, said he had no intention of interfering with the proposition, as affecting the Metropolitan Lodges, but only the Lodges of Wiltshire, and incidentally other Provinces:—"This Provincial Grand Lodge having considered the circular of the Grand Secretary relative to Bro. Clabon's proposition to increase the contributions of the Lodges in this Province to the Fund of Benevolence, is of opinion that such increase is very undesirable, as it would occasion great financial inconvenience to such Lodges, and that measures be taken to oppose such proposition on its being brought forward in Grand Lodge."

Bro. Stokes, the acting P.G.S.W. seconded the motion, which was briefly supported by the Rev. J. A. Lloyd, Bro. Chandler Treasurer 355, Powell W.M. 1295, Hannan W.M. 586, Nott Provincial Charity Secretary and Secretary 663; and also by Sir Francis Burdett, who entirely agreed with the opinions that had already been expressed. He thought if we wanted to increase our charitable contributions, let us do it amongst ourselves, and let us have the money to spend. He thought a great mistake had been made in calling for this increase, and believed that it would be opposed by his own Province.

The resolution on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The Past Grand Registrar, Bro. Ponting, drew attention to the next business on the agenda paper, namely, the consideration of the Draft New Book of Constitutions which had been issued by Grand Lodge for the consideration of the Provinces. He had been through such Draft, and had made certain notes thereon. These notes he had embodied in a short report he then read to the meeting, but he suggested that the better plan would be that a small Committee should be appointed to go more thoroughly into the matter, and report thereon to the next meeting of that Provincial Grand Lodge. This suggestion was adopted by the meeting, and a Committee appointed accordingly, consisting of Bros. F. H. Goldney P.G. Treasurer, T. Ponting P.G. Registrar, Henry C. Tombs P.G. Sec., and Bro. W. Nott Provincial Charity Secretary.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed, and the acting P.G.M., with the other members thereof, retired, followed by the closing of the Wiltshire Lodge of Fidelity by Bro. J. A. Randell W.M.

After the proceedings at the Hall had terminated, the brethren sat down to a cold collation at the Bear Hotel, under the presidency of Bro. F. H. Goldney, when the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and duly responded to.

The Devizes brethren have long felt the want of a home of their own, and at last an opportunity offering of purchasing the building in Morris's-lane, formerly occupied as a girls school, the Devizes Lodge became the purchasers, and the building, under the direction of, and after plans prepared by, the W.M. of the Lodge, Bro. J. A. Randell, has been transformed into a most complete and elegant Lodge-room. The walls have been allowed to remain intact, each end wall being raised, so as to allow of the substitution of a much higher pitched

roof than the former one. The roof timbers spring from solid foundations on the ground, thus bearing the greater part of the weight of the roof, and rendering the old walls adequate for their purpose. The Lodge is approached through an entrance lobby, inside which is the Tyler's room, there being doors from the latter into the Lodge room itself, and also into a good sized room, which will serve as a committee-room, preparation-room, &c. The walls of the Lodge-room are painted in two colours, the wood-work of the open roof being varnished. There is a pointed geometrical window in each end wall, filled in with semi-opaque and tinted glass. The floor has a slightly raised dais on either side, with a still higher elevation at the east end, the sunk central portion of the floor being tessellated in black and white.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASON'S OF MIDDLESEX AND SURREY.

THIS Provincial Grand Mark Lodge held its summer meeting at the Clarence Hotel, Teddington, on Wednesday, 26th July, when, the weather being all that could be desired for the time of year, a large number of Present and Past Provincial Grand Officers and other Mark Masons connected with the twenty-three Lodges which are on the roll of the Province were in attendance. Previous to the assembling of the members of the Provincial Lodge, the Francis Burdett Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 181, was opened by Bro. W. Taylor P.M. as W.M., in the unavoidable absence of Bro. J. W. Saunders; E. Hopwood S.W., W. Hammond J.W., James Stevens P.M., T. C. Walls M.O., Briggs I.G., G. Harrison Tyler, and a large number of brethren, and at the hour appointed, five p.m., prepared to receive the Provincial Grand Lodge. The R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., was unfortunately prevented from attending as arranged, and consequently the Very Worshipful Bro. Frederic Davison Grand Treasurer Deputy P.G.M. officiated as Prov. G.M. The present Officers who attended were Worshipful Bros. F. C. De Crespigny Chaplain, C. Hammerton Treasurer, J. M. Klenck Secretary, T. W. Adams S.D., E. Hopwood Supt. Works, H. J. Lardner I.G., J. V. Willis, C. Kipling, E. Florence, and J. Inglis Stewards, and J. Gilbert Tyler. The Past Grand Officers were represented by the Very Worshipful Brothers D. M. Dewar P.G.M.O. and Assistant Grand Secretary, James Stevens P.G.J.O. and P.P.G. Secretary, S. Lambert P.P.G.S.D., and S. C. Dibdin, and Worshipful Bros. W. Taylor P.P.G.D., E. Gilbert, H. Baldwin, J. Rhodes P.P.G. Org., B. H. Ridge P.B.G.I.G., T. C. Walls P.G.S. Many brethren omitted to sign the attendance book, which contained the names of Bros. Goodenough J.O. 223, W. Hammond P.M. 181, E. Whittaker J.O. 139, G. Blackman W.M. 251, T. Driver J.O. 171, W. Holloway S.W. 251, S. G. Redfearn 251, Johnston S.D. 234, R. Clutton W.M., C. P. McKay P.M. 234, W. C. Brasher 223, G. R. Onsey M.O. 239, G. J. Dunkley S.O. 234, G. B. Brodie 197, J. Proffitt J.W. 3, T. F. Ravenshaw P.G.C., W. Stephens W.M. 1, Edward Mitchell S.W. 139, J. W. Sanders W.M. 181, H. Faija I.G. 144. The Provincial Grand Officers having been received by the Francis Burdett Lodge, and duly saluted, the Lodge was closed, and Bro. Davison Deputy P.G.M., as Prov. G.M., proceeded to open the Prov. Grand Lodge, assisted by Bros. Ravenshaw as Deputy P.G.M., Walls G.S.W., Dewar G.J.W., De Crespigny G. Chaplain, J. W. Adams as M.O., E. Hopwood S.O., Lardner J.O., Klenck Secretary, Hammerton Treasurer, J. Stevens as D.C., H. Baldwin as I.G., and Gilbert Janitor. The minutes of the previous Provincial Grand Lodge meeting, held at Richmond, on the 2nd July 1881, were read and confirmed, and a report from the General Committee as to the changes in places of meeting was read for information. The roll of Lodges was called over, and each Lodge was fairly represented. The number of Lodges in the Province is now 23 as against 21 last year, and the members have increased from 403 to 443. The R.W. Bro. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., was unanimously nominated as Provincial Grand Mark Master for the ensuing period, and the following Officers were appointed, and in most instances invested with their collars of office, viz. :—

Bro. F. Davison	...	...	Deputy P.G.M.
Ralph Clutton	...	...	P.G. Senior Warden
Dr. Brodie	...	...	P.G. Junior Warden
Revs. F. C. De Crespigny and Maud	...	...	P.G. Chaplains
C. Hammerton	...	...	P.G. Treasurer
E. P. Florence	...	...	P.G. Registrar
W. G. Brighten	...	...	P.G. Secretary
— Inglis	...	...	P.G. Master Overseer
— Hammond	...	...	P.G. Senior Overseer
— Lewis	...	...	P.G. Junior Overseer
E. Mitchell	...	...	P.G. Senior Deacon
C. P. McKay	...	...	P.G. Junior Deacon
F. W. Driver	...	...	P.G. Supt. of Works
T. C. Walls	...	...	P.G. D. of C.
H. Faija	...	...	P.G. Assist. D. of C.
— Blackman	...	...	P.G. Sword Bearer
C. Kipling	...	...	P.G. Standard Bearer
G. J. Dunkley	...	...	P.G. Organist
G. R. Bussey	...	...	P.G. Inner Guard
J. W. Sanders	...	...	P.G. Stewards
W. C. Brasher	...	...
C. F. Goodenough	...	...
John Gilbert	...	...	P.G. Tyler

Brothers Lambert, Klenck, Lardner, and Walls, were elected on the Committee of General Purposes, to which Committee was referred a proposition for the purchase of a Standard and Sword of State. Bro. Hammerton Prov. Grand Treasurer presented his balance sheet, which was of a highly satisfactory character. The thanks of Provincial Grand Lodge were unanimously accorded to Bro. Hammerton, and also to Bro. Klenck P.G. Secretary, for services during the past year, and after some minor matters had

been disposed of, the Provincial Grand Mark Lodge was closed in due form. Subsequently a banquet was provided, which a large proportion of the brethren attended, but the want of "good service" detracted from what might otherwise have been greatly enjoyed, and in this respect, at least, the usual good repute of the Clarence Hotel was not upheld. The customary toasts were briefly given, and met with equally brief response, and, partaking of nothing beyond the ordinary character, such compliments and acknowledgments do not require lengthy notice. The evening was made agreeable by the vocal and instrumental efforts of the Provincial Grand Organist, Bro. Dunkley, assisted by able volunteers in the persons of Bros. Walls, Dibdin, and Stevens. An early train conveyed the company to London, rejoicing in the continued prosperity of their Provincial Grand Mark Lodge.

BRO. DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PENNSYLVANIA'S THIRD GRAND MASTER.

FROM THE KEYSTONE.

(Continued from page 68.)

In 1785, when Franklin left France, his French brethren bid him an affectionate and fraternal adieu, the Lodge at Rouen especially honouring him as a great Statesman and a Freemason. Thus did three great countries—America, England and France, and the highest Masonic authority of each of them, delight to do honour to Bro. Benjamin Franklin, the Philadelphia Freemason. In France especially does he appear to have been idolised. John Adams wrote from Paris to his wife in 1778: "My venerable colleague, Dr. Franklin, enjoys a privilege here that is much to be envied. Being seventy years of age, the ladies not only allow him to embrace them as often as he pleases, but they are perpetually embracing him. I told him, yesterday, that I would write this to America."

In person Franklin was well formed, five feet ten inches in height, with light complexion and grey eyes. In manners he was affable and winning. In early life he formed the excellent habit of speaking ill of no one, and as much good as possible of everybody. This course made the number of his friends legion. While a boy his father often repeated to him the proverb of King Solomon: "Seest thou a man diligent in his calling, he shall stand before kings." Franklin did stand before five kings, and with one of them, Christian VII. King of Denmark, he had the honour to sit down to dinner. George III. of England, in one of his Note Books, applied the following quotation from Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," to Franklin:

"O, let us have him, for his silver hairs
Will purchase us a good opinion,
And buy men's voices to commend our deeds."

The name of Franklin is everywhere in America. There are twenty-two States in the Union that have a Franklin county, while Ohio has nineteen towns called Franklin. His name is applied to Masonic Lodges, colleges, banks, hotels, insurance companies, streets, squares, and, in fine, for all purposes for which a good name is needed.

Franklin died in the city of his choice, the only home he ever knew, where he was married, where his children were born, and his wife died—in Philadelphia. This event occurred on 17th April 1790, when he was in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He left a fortune of £30,000, all honestly gained, and a reputation which was great in his lifetime, greater at his death, and which has ceaselessly grown ever since. It belongs not to the eighteenth century only, but to all time, and not to America exclusively, but to the world.

On Franklin's death, the Congress of the United States ordered that badges of mourning should be worn by the members for one month; and even the Legislature of France, on motion of Mirabeau, unanimously resolved that mourning should be worn in his memory for three days.

Although Franklin was so distinguished a Mason, his remains were interred without Masonic ceremonies. Twenty thousand of his fellow-citizens attended his funeral, but his brethren were not there in a body, as Masons. There was a reason for this—it was the result of Masonic schism. Franklin had been Grand Master of Pennsylvania under the earliest Grand Lodge of England, nicknamed the "Moderns," and a rival Grand Lodge of England, self-styled, and miscalled, the "Ancients," had grown more popular, and finally had supplanted the earlier one, so that when Franklin died, there had not been, for nearly twenty years, a Lodge of the "Moderns" in Philadelphia. During much of this period Franklin had been abroad, in England and France, and unacquainted with Masonic matters at home, where many of the old Masons, when they found their Lodges decaying, had given them up, and either remained unaffiliated, or petitioned for admission into a Lodge of their schismatic, but unsuccessful rivals, the so-called "Ancients." Franklin, in his old age, was not inclined to seek new Masonic affiliations. He respected and loved the sinking ship of the "Moderns," and never deserted it. This is very far from being to his discredit. He had been twice P.G.M. of the old Craft which introduced Masonry on this continent, and that in the "City of Brotherly Love," and it would have been eminently unbecoming in him to haul down his Masonic colours, and when nearly eighty years of age to petition a rival, but successful Masonic Lodge, to be heled, and received among its membership. Franklin was not given a Masonic funeral, because, in the lingo of the day, he was a "Modern" Mason, which was greatly to his credit.

Franklin is represented at the present day by numerous descendants. In the year 1863 they numbered 110, represented chiefly by such families as the Baches, Duane, Hodges and Sergeants. But the pilgrims to his tomb, in the venerable graveyard of old Christ

Church, at the corner of Arch and Fifth-streets, comprehend citizens of all the States in the Union, and visiting strangers from all climes of the world; and all tread with reverent steps as they approach the sepulchre of him who was one of the fathers of this free republic, and also of our great American Masonic Craft.

In a work recently published, "The Life of the Rev. William Smith, D.D., by his grandson Horace W. Smith," there are contained a number of reflections upon the character of Franklin that are unworthy alike of the biographer and his subject, and which we feel impelled to notice. Dr. Smith, as well as Dr. Franklin, was a Mason, but they were diametrically opposed in politics, and Dr. Smith, during his lifetime, on several occasions allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion, as well as the fraternal feelings he owed Dr. Franklin. Dr. Smith's character in this regard was justly outlined by Robert Jenney, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, under date of Philadelphia, 27th Nov. 1758, in which the writer refers to "the practice of some clergymen intermixing what is their true and real business with politics in civil affairs, and being so zealous therein as to blame and even revile those brethren who cannot approve of their conduct in this particular," and, he adds, "I am sorry to be forced to name William Smith who, 'tis said, is gone to England with this view, and without doubt will wait upon your Grace." (Life of William Smith, Vol. I., p 185). There was certainly no love lost between Smith and Franklin, but the latter was usually discreet in what he said and wrote, while the former was not.

On the day that Franklin died, a great thunderstorm passed over the city, and the Hon. Thomas Willing, Dr. William Smith and others, were dining with Governor Mifflin at the Falls of Schuylkill. When Franklin's death was announced, the biographer of Dr. Smith tells us, Mr. Willing wrote these lines:

"What means that flash, the thunder's awful roar—
The blazing sky—unseen, unheard before?
Sage Smith replies, 'Our Franklin is no more.'
The clouds, long subject to his magic chain,
Exulting now, their liberty regain."

Bro. Rev. Dr. Smith, at the request of the American Philosophical Society (of which Dr. Franklin was President), pronounced a commemorative oration on the deceased in the German Lutheran Church, Fourth-street, above Arch, Philadelphia, on 1st March 1791, in the presence of President and Mrs. Washington, Vice-President and Mrs. Adams, the Senate and House of Representatives, the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania, and others, in the course of which he paid the following glowing tribute to Dr. Franklin:

"He had a delight in communicating his discoveries to his friends, and such was his manner of communication that he appeared rather seeking to acquire information himself than to give it to others. . . . From the beginning to the end of his life he observed the same modest and cautious method of communication. . . . Speaking of his 'electrical' labours he said: Although Von Kliest had discovered some properties of the Leyden phial, and Muschenbrock to his cost had experienced others, it remained for Dr. Franklin to discover its true principles, and how by means of it, to accumulate, retain and discharge any quantity of the electrical fluid with safety. . . . He was the first who fired gunpowder, gave magnetism to needles of steel, melted metals, and killed animals of considerable size, by means of electricity. He was the first to inform electricians, and the world in general, of the power of metaline points in conducting the electric fluid, acknowledging at the same time, with a candour worthy of true philosophy, that he received the first information of the power from Mr. Thomas Hopkinson. . . . Amid this general admiration Dr. Franklin continued to communicate his knowledge and discoveries, under the humble appellation of conjectures or guesses. But no man ever made bolder or happier guesses, either in philosophy or politics. He was likewise a bold experimenter in both."

This was a noble tribute from a political opponent, but that opponent's biographer belittles his ancestor by relating this anecdote: "After the conclusion of the oration, on Dr. Smith's return home, we are told that his daughter Rebecca told him, 'I don't think you believe in more than one-tenth part of what you said of old Ben Lightning-rod. Did you?' The doctor, without either affirming or denying, laughed heartily."

Such stories, perhaps, may do for the privacy of home, but should never appear in serious print, and we take it Dr. Smith regretted the unwise assertions he had made during Dr. Franklin's lifetime.

In conclusion, we would say that Philadelphia has honoured the memory of Franklin by naming one of its Lodges for him—Franklin Lodge, No. 134—and it will not be invidious to assert that there is no Masonic body in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania held in higher esteem than it, or that has a larger number of distinguished citizens included in its membership. It was constituted on St. John's Day, 24th June 1812; a great grandson of Bro. Benjamin Franklin—Bro. Capt. Richard Bache—being its first W.M., and another great grandson, Bro. Dr. Franklin Bache, afterwards affiliated with it. Franklin Lodge has given three Grand Masters to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, viz., Bro. George M. Dallas Vice-President of the United States, Bro. John M. Read Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Bro. Peter Williamson, the last of whom alone is left for the Brethren to honour.

Such was Franklin as a Mason, and such were his Masonic descendants. Mirabeau said of the great Philosopher: "Antiquity would have raised altars to this mighty genius, who compassed in his mind both the heavens and the earth, and was able to restrain, alike, thunderbolts and tyrants." Franklin Lodge has reared an altar to his memory, and we trust that the lights around it may never be extinguished. There is also an altar raised in his honour in the heart of every Pennsylvania Mason, and the entire fraternity in this jurisdiction must disappear before the name of Benjamin Franklin will cease to be revered. During our Sesqui-Centennial celebration glowing and eloquent tributes will, no doubt, be paid to his Masonic

character, for his achievements for the Craft. We have now done what we could, in *The Keystone*, to lay a sprig of Acacia upon his tomb.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

(Continued from page 58.)

After the orchestra had played "Meditation," by Gounod, the Grand Master Hon. Samuel B. Dick, delivered the address of welcome. After referring to the event which the day celebrated, the Grand Master said that it was a singular anniversary. "A century and a-half of Masonic history of Masonic life, demands of us all our earnest admiration. The forerunner of organised Masonic institutions in this land, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania points to its history as the highest evidence of the justice of its claim to the love and obedience of its members and to the respect of the Craft round the globe."

"The mysteries, virtues, and teachings of Freemasonry come out of the ages, as forming one great light to illumine the human mind, so that it can understand the truth. Centuries have confirmed these teachings, and tradition has transmitted them to the present age. The high mission of Freemasonry is to preserve and maintain them, so that the generations that are to come may receive them unchanged. The duty is positive, but not onerous, for as truth is alike indestructible and eternal, this duty demands fidelity and honesty for its full discharge. Our proceedings to-day have been based on an earnest faith in our Institution, an earnest love of the principles it teaches and exemplifies, and an earnest determination to preserve and maintain them, which animates every brother of our Craft. History, since she began to chronicle the events which mark the passing time, has gathered on her pages the evidence of the moral grandeur of Freemasonry. There, too, may be found the utterances of men whose attachment to the principles of Freemasonry was among their distinctive characteristics. In the Old Testament and the New are found some striking references to the existence of the Institution which, in later days, has been best known by the term Freemasonry. The relations of our Institution to society, its members, and the history of our Grand Lodge, will be given you by distinguished citizens who are our brethren."

A well-trained chorus of male voices having given a sample of their vocal powers, Governor Hoyt was introduced and delivered an address on "Masonry and its Relations to the Outer World." The Governor held that fraternity was not confined to those who meet in the Lodge-room. Masons proposed to help their brothers and fulfil the new and heightened demands of human fellowship. They do not usurp the rights of the Church; they invade no ecclesiastical domain; they usurp the franchises of no sect or Church or their ministers ordained under other and higher credentials, whose exhortations are to be enforced under higher sanctions. They have no political dilemmas except the quality of men as children of a common Father, and no theological dogmas except only the daily prayer and precept that 'we may practise outside of the Lodge the principles of religion and morality we are taught in it.' Without insisting on the antiquity of Freemasonry, Governor Hoyt said he was insisting upon the antiquity or the reasons underlying it and the identity of its doctrines and methods with right humanity. These have come streaming down the centuries, the central ideas of rightness and the measures of justice which have saved us.

"For my part I fully believe that mankind will finally triumph over the destiny which now seems so grievously to encompass them. They have well held their own. Step by step humanity has climbed nearer the heavens whence we came. The charity and art and democracy with which the Olympian games glorified the Hellenic race ought not to be anachronisms to us. Our contentions are in the arena of ethics and morals. Rewards for victory in achievements more or less precious than the wreath from the sacred olive tree in Olympia awaits successful competitors. They are for those who can 'best work in the best degree.' Our beatitudes terminate not upon the individual, but upon the family, the State, and the race. We shall yet reap the harvest."

"And it shall come to pass in that day, I will hear, saith the Lord, I will hear the heavens, and they shall hear the earth, and the earth shall hear the corn and the wine and the oil, and they shall hear Jezrah."

The remainder of the programme in the Academy consisted of a "Chorus of Pilgrims" by the vocalists, an address by the Honourable Henry W. Williams, President Judge of the 4th District of Pennsylvania; a cantata "To the Sons of Art," and an address by J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, Pa., on "History of Freemasonry in Pennsylvania."

Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Wolseley will command in chief the expeditionary force that is being sent to Egypt, while Major-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught P.G. Warden, will have under him the First Brigade of the First Division, consisting of the three Battalions of the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards respectively.

The meeting at Wimbledon concluded on Saturday last with the customary distribution of prizes. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany presided, it being the first occasion on which Her Royal Highness had taken part in any public ceremonial since the death, a few days after her marriage, of her sister.

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 Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 29th JULY.

- 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New North-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1278—Burdett Coutts, Lamb Tavern, opposite Bethnal G. Junct., at 8. (Inst.)
 1361—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney (Instruction)
 1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
 149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham
 308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottons, Eastwood.
 1462—Wharnccliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone

MONDAY, 31st JULY.

- 45—Strong Man, George Hotel, Australian Avenue, Barbican, at 7 (Instruc.)
 174—Sincerity, Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate, at 7. (Instruction)
 180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 518—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
 704—Camden, Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8 (Instruction)
 1425—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-rd., Paddington, at 8 (Instruction)
 1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In)
 1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 7. (Inst.)
 1623—West Smithfield, Chumpton Hotel, Aldersgate-street, E.C. at 8 (Inst.)
 1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, corner of Burdett-road. (Inst.)
 1693—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
 1745—Farringdon, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
 1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
 R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)

- 62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
 148—Lights, Masonic Rooms, Warrington
 302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
 307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge
 382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
 927—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Devisbury
 R.A. 418—Regularity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax

TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST.

- Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
 65—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)
 171—Amity, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
 177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 255—Harmony, Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey
 654—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
 763—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8 (Inst.)
 890—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Powall-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 Edgcombe, 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 Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst.)
 1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst.)
 1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)

- 70—St. John, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
 103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
 120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.
 121—Marquis of Granby, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham
 126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
 158—Adams, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
 226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
 248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
 265—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
 364—Cambrian, Masonic Hall, Nenth.
 393—St. David, Masons' Hall, The Parade, Berwick
 448—St. James, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
 510—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Liskeard.
 558—Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone.
 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
 734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Bridlington Quay.
 779—Ferrers and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 804—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant.
 847—Fortescue, Manor House, Honiton, Devon.
 948—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard
 960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
 995—Furness, Masonic Hall, Ulverston.
 1002—Skiddaw, Lodge Room, Market-place, Cockermouth.
 1134—Newall, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
 1244—Marwood, Freemasons' Hall, Redcar.
 1310—Harrow, King's Head, Harrow.
 1322—Waverley, Caledonia Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 6. (Instruction.)
 1750—Coleridge, Sandringham House, Cleverton.
 R.A. 203—St. John of Jerusalem, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
 R.A. 296—Loyalty, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
 R.A. 784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
 M.M. 161—Waltton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

WEDNESDAY, 2nd AUGUST.

- Grand Chapter, Freemasons' Hall, at 6
 229—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In.)
 539—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8 (Inst.)
 720—Punnaure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
 791—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)
 1239—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, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1491—Athenaeum, Athenaeum, Camden Road, N.
 1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst.)
 1601—Wanderers, Black Horse, York Street, S.W., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
 R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
 74—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham.
 125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Hythe, Kent
 124—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
 210—Duke of Athol, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton

- 274—Tranquillity, Boar's Head Inn, Newchurch, near Manchester
 290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
 298—Harmony, Masonic Rooms, Ann-street, Rochdale
 326—Moirs, Freemasons' Hall, Park-street, Bristol
 327—Wigton St. John, Lion and Lamb, Wigton
 363—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth.
 387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
 406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
 417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
 594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
 625—Devonshire, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop
 645—Humphrey Chetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
 678—Earl Ellesmere, Church Hotel, Kersley, Farnworth, near Bolton.
 750—Friendship, Freemason' Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton
 838—Franklin, Peacock and Royal Hotel, Boston
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
 992—St. Thomas, Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton.
 1013—Royal Victoria, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
 1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland. (Instruction.)
 1083—Malling Abbey, Bear Inn, West Malling, Kent
 1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
 1091—Erme, Erme House, Ivybridge, Devon
 1167—Alnwick, Masonic Hall, Clayport-street, Alnwick
 1274—Earl of Durham, Freemasons' Hall, Chester-le-Street.
 1323—Talbot, Masonic Rooms, Wind-street, Swansea
 1335—Lindsay, 20 King-street, Wigan.
 1354—Marquis of Lorne, Masonic Rooms, Leigh, Lancashire.
 1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1363—Tyndall, Town Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester
 1403—West Lancashire, Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk
 1431—St. Alphege, George Hotel, Solihull
 1511—Alexandra, Horsea, Hull (Instruction)
 1549—Abercorn, Abercorn Hotel, Great Staamore.
 1620—Marlborough, Derby Hall, Tue Brook, Liverpool
 1645—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Slaithwaite
 R.A. 86—Lebanon, Masonic Hall, Prescott
 R.A. 128—Nativity, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
 R.A. 221—St. John, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall-square, Bolton
 R.A. 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Gt. George-street, Leeds
 M.M. 36—Furness, Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness.

THURSDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

- 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)
 435—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.)
 1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)
 1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1614—Covent Garden, Constitution, Bedford-street, W.C., at 7.45 (Instruction)
 1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (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., Dulston, E., at 8.30 (Inst.)

- 24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle.
 123—Lennox, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire
 215—Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingden
 240—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 266—Naphali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood
 269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn
 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
 317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
 419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel Wolverhampton.
 432—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nunenton
 446—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.
 509—Teas, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton, Durham.
 637—Portland, Masonic Rooms, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
 792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Bullring-lane, Great Grimsby.
 971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial-street, Batley
 974—Pentalpha, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
 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
 1384—Equity, Alford Chambers, Widnes
 1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich
 1504—Red Rose of Lancaster, Starkie's Arms Hotel, Padiham, near Burnley
 1514—Thornhill, Masonic Room, Dearn House, Lindley
 1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
 1807—Loyal Wye, Bulth, Breconshire
 R.A. 307—Good Intent, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge
 R.A. 337—Confidence, Commercial Inn, Uppermill
 R.A. 591—Rectitude, Corporation Hotel, Tipping-st., Ardwick, Openshaw, Mau.
 R.A. 758—Bridgwater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
 M.M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.

FRIDAY, 4th AUGUST.

- 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.)
 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)
 1058—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
 1153—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1298—Royal Standard, Alwyns Ca-tle, 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, Anclery
 R.A. 76—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich, (Inst.)
 Metropolitan Masonic Benevolent Association, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 8.30.
 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
 453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.
 539—St. Matthew, Dragon Hotel, Walsall.
 83—De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
 993—Welchpool, Railway Station, Welchpool
 1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
 1142—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.

1657—Albert Edward, Bush Hotel, Hexham.
 1681—Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Edward-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.
 1683—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
 K.T.—Loyal Volunteers, Queens Arms Hotel, George-street, Ashton-under-Ly.

SATURDAY, 5th AUGUST.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New North-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1278—Burdett Counts, Lamb Tavern, opposite Bothwell G. Junct., at 8. (Inst.)
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
 1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
 1223—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent
 1453—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:—

Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, No. 382.—On Monday last, at the Chequers' Hotel, Uxbridge. Bros. Taplin W.M., Brooks S.W., Fleming J.W., Phillips S.D., Bailey J.D., Duffin Tyler. After the reading and signing of the minutes of the previous meeting, Bro. Bailey was interrogated and entrusted before passing. Lodge was advanced, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Bailey candidate. This brother was subsequently interrogated before raising, but being only a F.C. was not entrusted. Lodge was resumed to the first degree, and Bro. Brooks S.W. was appointed W.M. for the next meeting. Lodge was closed with the usual formalities, and adjourned until Monday, 31st inst.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, No. 507.—A meeting of this Lodge of Instruction was held at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, S.E., on Friday, the 21st instant, Bro. Henry Baldwin W.M. There was a good attendance of members and Visitors, amongst whom were Bros. J. B. Sarjeant S.W., Perks J.W., G. Clark jun. S.D., Hooper J.D., R. Poore I.G., James Stevens P.M. Hon. Preceptor, J. Bate, Hubbard, Cochett, Ducher 1687, Edmonds 1507, and others. Bro. Baldwin opened the Lodge in the three degrees, and the ceremony of raising was ably rehearsed, Bro. Bate acting as candidate, and afterwards delivering the charge in the M.M. degree. The Lodge was closed down, and instructed by the Preceptor, the brethren had practice in "entry drill," a novelty which is much appreciated in this Lodge. Bros. Francois Ducher 1687, Edmonds 1507, and Hooper 1949, were elected members. Bro. Bate was appointed W.M. for the Preceptor's Night, the 28th instant, when the three ceremonies will be rehearsed. Lodge was then closed in due form.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—On Tuesday, 25th inst., at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters', Tavern Pownall-road, Dalston. Present—Bros. Catling W.M., Smyth S.W., Robinson J.W., F. Carr Secretary, T. Clark S.D., Marsh J.D., Bunker I.G., P.M. Wallington Preceptor; also Bros. Wardell, Lorkin, Edwards, Jones, Christian, and Gray. Lodge was opened in due form; the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Gray candidate. The Lodge was called off, and afterwards resumed its Masonic duties when Bro. Gray answered the questions leading to the second degree and Bro. T. Clark worked the first and second sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Smyth was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Lodge was closed and adjourned.

Finsbury Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1288.—On Wednesday evening last, at the Cock Tavern, Highbury Corner, there were present Bros. Percy (Preceptor) as W.M., Cooke S.W., J. Osborn J.W., Matthews S.D., Freeman J.D., Marks I.G., T. Goode P.M. Secretary, and several other brethren. Lodge was opened in the first and second degrees, when the W.M. stated it was his intention to rehearse the ceremony of the third degree. A candidate duly presented himself, and passed examination. Bro. Percy then opened the Lodge in the third degree and carried out the ceremony in a painstaking way, giving the traditional history and explaining the tracing board. Bro. Eudean, S.W. of No. 9, was elected a member. Other business having been transacted, Lodge was closed and adjourned till Wednesday next.

City of Westminster Lodge, No. 1563.—An emergency meeting was held on Thursday, 20th instant, at the Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, Regent-street, W., when there were present:—Bros. J. Waugh W.M., A. J. Hammond S.W., T. Eastgate J.W., J. Jones S.D., W. Lee J.D., J. E. Shand I.P.M. Treasurer, E. J. Scott P.M. Secretary, W. C. Smith I.G., Potter P.M. Tyler, Thos. White P.M., B. H. Swallow P.M. P.G.D. Middlesex; Bros. Kohler, Hill, Newman, and others. After Lodge had been formally opened, the ballot was taken for Messrs. W. E. Bolt, E. O. Ashby, W. J. Smith (a son of the Inner Guard). The result in each case being unanimous, these gentlemen were duly initiated. The next business was to pass Bro. Walter Howard; the next to raise Bro. Bates and Armstrong. Each of these brethren having shown proficiency, the ceremonies were duly performed. The brethren afterwards dined together, when the usual toasts, harmony, and music by Bro. Howard (Messrs. Moore and Burgess Minstrel Troupe) on banjo, brought the evening to a happy close. The Lodge now stands adjourned until September next.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—This successful Lodge of Instruction held its 114th meeting on Monday, 24th July. A noticeable feature as regards this Lodge of Instruction is, that since its foundation, it has had numerous attendances, and never missed any of its meetings. While other Lodges of Instruction have adjourned through the summer months, this Lodge continues its work with great success. The meetings are held at the Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury-square, at 8.30, every Mouday, and Lodge closes punctually at ten. The Preceptor, Bro. Trewinnard P.M. is a very energetic Craftsman, and we should advise young Masous who want instruction to join this Lodge. The fourth Monday in the month is devoted to the rehearsal of the installation ceremony. Last Mouday, Bro. P.M. J. Osborn, of the Sir Hugh Myddelton Lodge, rehearsed this ceremony in a very able manner, giving very great satisfaction to a large number of brethren, amongst whom we noticed P.M.'s Gillham, Percy, Fenner; Bro. Forge W.M. 1950, Bro. Dignam W.M. 1524, and a great many brethren of other London Lodges.

Brixton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1949.—The usual meeting was held on Tuesday last, the 25th inst., at Bro. Monk's, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, where there was a good attendance of brethren, including Bros. H. Hooper W.M., Richard Poore S.W., G. W. Knight J.W., E. A. Francis Preceptor, H. M. Williams Secretary, A. E. Albert S.D., R. R. Johnstone J.D., Jos. Perry I.G.; also E. Storr, George Monk, G. Millen, W. Millen, G. Flint, H. Durham. After preliminaries, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed by the W.M., in a most efficient manner, with Bro. Storr as candidate. By the permission of the W.M., Bro. E. Storr rehearsed the ceremony of the first degree, with Bro. Flint as candidate, to the great satisfaction of the brethren. Lodge being closed in the second degree, the following brethren were unanimously elected members, and returned thanks:—Bros. Hy. Durham Domestic Lodge, No. 177, Geo. Flint Great Northern Lodge, No. 1287. A resolution was unanimously passed, and ordered to be inserted on the minutes, to the W.M. Bro. H. Hooper, thanking him for the able manner in which he had conducted the Lodge that evening, for the first time in his Masonic career. Bro. Richard Poore having been elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and formal business being concluded, Lodge was closed in due form.

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