

THE  
**Freemason's Chronicle;**

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

THE teachings of Christmastide so far coincide with those of Freemasonry that it would be a difficult matter to write anything on the subject which Freemasons have not already been taught in some part of the beautiful ritual of the Order. Peace on earth, goodwill to men, is aptly rendered in our Masonic Principles,—Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth,—and he who thoroughly acts up to either, whether he be Freemason or not, acts in much the same way towards his fellow-creatures. Christmastide seems to be recognised as an annual period of reunion among those whose avocations take them apart during the remainder of the year; old friends meet, families congregate, and generally the spirit of festivity reigns supreme. Let us hope that such will be the case with every one of our readers, to one and all of whom we cordially tender the Compliments of the Season.

The position which an editor occupies in relation to his readers is a strange one. From continual intercourse with those nearest to him, and occasional visits and introductions to those further away, he in time becomes personally acquainted with a very large number of his constituents, and on such occasions as the present, of all others, memories of those he has met come most forcibly to his mind. At the present time we can picture the Masonic homes of friends in the North, East, South and West; homes where we have spent happy hours in the past, and enjoyed pleasures we would fain repeat. In all of them we can picture the hearty greetings of the brethren as they part for the last time ere Christmas comes upon them, and can even fancy ourselves side by side with many now far away, wending their way home to prepare for the festivities of the season. It is indeed difficult to express our feelings on the subject. A Merry Christmas appears too meagre an expression to convey all the good wishes we desire for our friends, and yet these few words have come to be recognised, in every part of the globe, as the heartiest desire one man can address to another. They are known to convey, not only a wish for actual merriment, but also every feeling of pleasure which life can afford; not mirth alone, but health, comfort, enjoyment, good feeling, and a freedom from anxiety with all its wearying surroundings. Our parting desire is, that all our readers may enjoy in the fullest sense

A Merry Christmas.

A YEAR'S WORK.

IT is pleasant at the close of the year to look back upon good work done, and to feel that if all that could be desired has not been accomplished, yet results show that labour has not been in vain. The Lodge formerly, now the Board of Benevolence, must regard their efforts with peculiar satisfaction at the end of the year; then the sum total, so far as figures can represent it, is before them, and they can realise in the concrete what has been effected in

detail during the previous twelve months. A very interesting summary of the year's work of the Board of Benevolence is given in the Masonic Column of the *Evening News*, and to this statement we propose devoting a few remarks. In 1881 relief to the amount of £9813 was given in 328 cases. The amount in 1882 was £9637, and the number of cases 348. During the twelvemonths just ended the total grants reached £8675, and the cases numbered 334. It will be seen that while the amount voted in 1882 was nearly £200 less than that voted in 1881, the number of cases were 20 in excess. The difference between the present and last year is still more striking. While the number of cases to which grants have been made are only 14 fewer this year than they were in 1882, the money voted is nearly £1000 less, showing that the Board have found it necessary to be less generous in their gifts than they formerly were. We do not mean to say that they went beyond the merits of any case, nor do we accuse them of want of caution in dealing with the funds of the Board. But in fact that they have been compelled to lower the amounts given to applicants is proof that the necessity for retrenchment has forced itself upon them. The invested capital has been drawn upon for at least the last three years, in order to meet the grants made, and although this fact may not of itself be sufficient to account for the reduction we have pointed out, no doubt it has operated as a check upon the more generous minds of the Board. We have so much faith in the generosity of the Craft that we believe no genuine appeal made on behalf of our Charities would fail in getting whatever sum might be required. At the same time it is well to remember the trite old saying—"easy come, easy go," and to revise the necessities of each case carefully. We have no sympathy with a haggling, huckstering spirit in the cause of charity, but there is a limit beyond which generosity becomes prodigality. We believe the Board of Benevolence have acted wisely in somewhat moderating their gifts, and taking the record of the year's work they seem to have carried out their duties systematically. There is not an exact correspondence between the number of cases and the amounts granted—that would be almost impossible; but there is a sufficient relation between the two to show that the sums granted bear reference to the number of applicants. For instance, the largest sum granted was in November, when there were 40 cases relieved to the extent of £1,060. In June there were 39 cases and the sum granted was £885. In September only twelve cases were presented, and these received grants to the amount of £370. In July and August there were 20 cases in each month, with grants of £570 and £650 respectively, while in January there were 24 cases and £685 voted. These examples exhibit the equable as well as the varied character of the work done. At the last meeting, held on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall, 34 cases were presented, but one was deferred. Most of them came from the country, and amongst them were two from the United States, two from India, and one each from China, New Brunswick, and Smyrna. With the change of name from Lodge to Board has come a change of formalities; we might say that the

EPPS'S (GRATEFUL (COMFORTING) COCOA.

latter have been abolished. As a Lodge of Benevolence it was opened and closed according to ancient custom, now the members meet as a business body, and except the great fact that they are dispensing money subscribed by the Masonic body, there is no outward sign to show connection with the Craft. Whatever effect this change may have, we are certain that it will not detract from the interest the Board take in their labours.

## MASONRY AND THE CIVIL LAW.

IT is creditable to Freemasons and Freemasonry that questions relating to the Craft have so rarely been brought before the civil courts for adjudication. In the vast majority of cases, practically as well as theoretically, Freemasonry has been a law unto itself. Brethren have very rarely appealed to the common or statutory law in support of their real or fancied rights, and profanes have seldom had occasion to cite a Masonic body into court. The facts being as stated, there are comparatively few judicial decisions bearing upon Masonic questions; but there have been some, and we propose referring to certain of the most important principles involved in and decided by them.

As a rule, Masonic bodies avoid incorporation. This is wise. A body corporate is a creature of the Commonwealth, and of the courts, and is directly amenable to the statutory law bearing upon corporations. No Lodge or Grand Lodge is wise that places itself in this position. Some Grand Masters have gone so far as to say that they would revoke the charter of a subordinate Lodge that sought incorporation. We entirely approve of the policy of keeping Freemasonry separate and distinct from legal entities of the State. Owe the State nothing; owe the courts nothing; save to be loyal to the one, and respectful to the other.

It has sometimes been mistakenly urged that a Masonic Lodge should be incorporated in order to protect its members from becoming individually liable as partners for the debts of the Lodge. The members of a Lodge are NOT partners. This has been decided, again and again. A voluntary association for social and charitable purposes stands upon an entirely different footing from a business association; members of the latter are partners, while members of the former are not. Suppose a Lodge builds a Masonic Hall, or resolves to become responsible in any manner for a moneyed expenditure, and that there are members of the Lodge—say nearly one-half of the membership—who are opposed to the proposed action. Were the Lodge a partnership, all would be individually bound; but, in fact, in case the Lodge funds are insufficient to pay the indebtedness, only those members can be personally and individually held liable who actively forwarded the plan, or assented to it, or ratified it—in other words, only those whose action it was. So if the officers of a Lodge borrow money on its account, and give a note officially for it, only those members who approved or ratified the making of the note can in any event be made personally responsible.

But while a society or association such as a Masonic Lodge can escape liability to the statutory laws of a State bearing upon corporations by avoiding incorporation, it cannot escape liability to a court of equity in case the property rights of its members become involved and a matter of litigation. Here, however, Freemasonry, by its very genius, is peculiarly free from liability even to the law of equity. No Freemason can demand any pecuniary benefit from the Craft. Its charities are all voluntary. Of right, a member cannot claim anything; as a matter of fraternal sympathy and good-will he may expect the most generous consideration from his brethren, who will give him, and freely give him, as long as they have anything that they themselves enjoy. And not only do Freemasons freely dispense their charity to their brethren; they occasionally go outside of themselves, and show that their charity is as broad as the world. In the largest and best sense of the term, Masonic Lodges and Grand Lodges are technical charities under the law, with no business whatever to conduct, and nothing to do with their means but to so invest and dispense them as to subserve the best interests, primarily of their own members, and secondarily of the most deserving and needy throughout the world. The outside world does not benefit oftener from Masonic charity

simply because there are so many encircled by the Mystic Tie whose needs we feel in honour bound to supply first.

The question of the right of a civil court to reinstate an expelled member is not infrequently raised as to clubs and societies non-Masonic, but very rarely in the case of a Masonic Lodge. The law is, that where a society acts judicially its sentence is conclusive. A court will not review the merits of the case. The most that it will do in any case, and this only where *property* rights are involved, is to decide whether the ground for expulsion is well taken.

It seems scarcely necessary to add, that with the "mystery" of Freemasonry neither courts nor legislatures can have anything to do. The secrets of the Craft are inviolable. Wherever, under the bias of anti-Masonic fanaticism, the lever of legislative or judicial power has been employed to "torture" individual Freemasons into making a revelation of the "mystery" of our ancient and honourable Fraternity, it always has failed, and always must.

It is evident, from what has been stated above, that a Masonic Lodge is such a voluntarily charitable body as is looked upon with partiality by the civil law. In England there is statutory law directly in favour of Masonic bodies. In this country there is no direct legislation, but the general appreciation of the noble principles, humane character and charitable action of the Masonic Fraternity is so pronounced that the Craft is allowed to be a law unto itself. We doubt not it will continue to deserve the good opinion of all intelligent men, and perennially maintain the even tenour of its way, teaching the purest truth and exemplifying the noblest charity.—*Keystone*.

## "CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR."

[CONTRIBUTED.]

A PART from the religious origin of Christmas, about which we, as Freemasons, can form our own individual judgment, there is a fitness in the season for the exercise of that spirit of kindness and forgiveness which is the true sign of brotherhood. Rich and poor alike take advantage of this yearly festival to meet together, to bury feuds, to renew friendships, and to still further cement the affections of years. To an Englishman, it has a peculiar charm; no matter where he may be located—under an arctic sky or scorching sun, on sea or on land, he never fails to honour Christmas, and to rejoice according to his means. In this world of struggle and of strife, and in the race for wealth and pleasure; in the hungering after knowledge, and the thirst for fame, it is a great thing to know that at least once a year all can unbend, and join in festivities which are withheld from few, and ought not to be denied to any. So strong is the feeling of rejoicing exemplified at Christmas that the ordinary amenities of society are relaxed, and offences that would meet with punishment at normal times are passed by with a good-natured smile. The cold and phlegmatic melt before the beams of genial kindness that prevails, and even the miser's love of gold has been known to yield to the universal spirit of generosity that the advent of Christmas evokes. Then there are the happy release from school, the meeting of glad parents and children, the festivities of courtly hall and humble cot. The soberness of increasing years gives way to the sprightly spirit of the time, and even old age renews its youth, forgets for the moment all aches and pains, and only to remember the happy present. The young look forward to balls and parties, to pantomimes and fun. Jack Frost is eagerly looked for, and Santa Claus is regarded as a necessary visitor in every household. The poor are remembered; even the pauper is feasted and his lot lightened for the day. The sick are tended with a more affectionate care, if that be possible; the very animals are made partakers of the good things that always comes with Christmas. It is a time of high tide with the heart, and the overflow runs in streams of kindness and generosity. It is a period when unhappy thoughts are put aside, when difficulties are remitted to the limbo of forgetfulness. It is not less also the time for discounting wrongs, for forgetting grudges, and for the exercise of the noblest attributes of mankind.

As Freemasons, we should not be lacking in the general feeling of rejoicing that reigns at Christmas. We know that the inmates of the several Masonic Institutions will be provided with all that can minister to their comfort and pleasure. Benevolent hearts will open in an especial sense at this festive period, and those who are the recipients of the provident care of others will find that they have been remembered with generous, even lavish affection. While those are cared for who are prominently before the managers and friends of the several Institutions, it should be borne in mind that there are others waiting with anxiety to receive that help of which they stand so much in need. The rejoicing of the present, the superabundance of liberality that flows for the hour, are good things in their way; but to be complete, to be satisfying to the conscience, to afford food for lasting and happy contemplation, the future of the poor must be considered and provided for. We would not intrude a single thought that would mar the happy present, but we believe that the present would be more blissful still were each one to strive to make help for the poorer brethren, who are still unprovided for, immediately possible. Let rejoicing, therefore, abound now, but in order that its effects may be lasting, we recommend a larger generosity to our charities, and a broader sympathy with the unfortunate.

### ESSENTIAL LESSONS OF MASONRY.

MASONRY teaches us that the Holy Bible is the central luminary of the Order, while each member forms a satellite, revolving around and drawing his lustre from the great fountain of truth hidden within the depths of its sacred pages, which alone is capable of lighting his pathway through the many tangled mazes of this life. And yet, while we profess this faith in its sacred precepts, and acknowledge the ability it possesses to awaken within the soul of man aspirations for and thoughts concerning his true and noblest good, do we not often permit the dust of neglect to gather like a cloud and obscure its celestial radiance from our spiritual vision? And while we are repeatedly taught that this is the immortal mine from which every Mason is required to discover and bring to light, for his own personal benefit, the glorious material which the Divine Architect has stored away within its depths, out of which, by our own efforts and His assistance, we are to rear the temple of our Masonic manhood to its noblest perfection, is it not true of too many of us that we neither discover nor bring to light these important truths, but to us they still lay hidden away in their native depths? The result is that our Masonic building is imperfect; because the very blocks we most need to give it strength and beauty are wanting, for we have left them in the quarry untouched. With this lesson fully mastered, each Mason should constitute a column, rising with beauty and symmetry from the midst of the checkered *mosaic* of this life, which we learn to behold embordered with the manifold blessings which a bountiful providence strews around us along life's journey—whose foundation is laid in the wisdom of faith; whose tower is reared in the strength of hope; while charity, like a vine of beauty, winds its spiral wreaths around the whole from base to summit.

Each piece of material that is needed in this tower of our Masonic manhood is plainly drawn upon this divine *trestle-board* with its due proportions, shape and place in the building, so we need not be mistaken or go far astray.

The lesson Masonry teaches in regard to the proper adjustment of our time is worthy of universal attention. It is like a mantle of light which infolds God, our neighbour, and ourselves within the silken web of each day's experience, giving to each an equal part. He who but thinks a moment as this lesson opens before him can scarcely fail to learn the immense value of time; it is but warp and woof in the web of life. How few Masons remember and appreciate this lesson. And yet, it is one of the foundation principles of the Order; one of the first truths taught us as we cross the threshold at our entrance in the Grand Temple of Masonry. Does Masonry so impress this lesson upon our minds that we never mention the name of God but with that reverential awe which is due from a creature to his Creator? Alas! is it not lamentably true that often Masons may be found with the twenty-

four inch gage in their hands, who take that *Mas nically* sacred name in vain?

Do we appreciate the fact that Masonry not only teaches, but absolutely requires that we shall do to our neighbour as we would he should do to us?

While we readily admit that all men are naturally selfish, would it not be well to inquire, are we selfish after a Masonic manner? so as to avoid all irregularities, both of intemperance or excess, which would in the least impair our faculties or render us incapable of arising to the highest point of that true and noble manhood which Masonry would have us aim at and possess. This is the selfishness that Masonry inculcates.

Here we have three great duties enjoined upon us, to God, our neighbour, and ourselves, forming the three chief apartments in the Mystic Temple of Masonry, which is supported by the three pillars of Wisdom, Strength and Beauty; while it is adorned with the three essential virtues, or graces, Faith, Hope and Charity,—a triple triad—denoting perfection; and yet we have only learned a few of the lessons of Masonry—have only plucked a few from the wilderness of flowers which bloom around the threshold of our Mystic Temple.—*Rev. W. H. Grim, in the Freemasons' Repository.*

The Jordan Lodge, No. 1402, Torquay, on the 11th instant, voted £5 5s to the Hughan Testimonial Fund. The Royal Cumberland Lodge, No. 41, Bath, have voted a like amount; and the Honour Lodge, No. 379, of the same place, have placed two guineas on the subscription list.

Bro. Alderman R. N. Fowler, M.P., the Lord Mayor, has been elected Master of Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1, and will be installed on 21st January.

On Wednesday evening, 12th December, Brother T. B. Whytehead, of York, gave a lecture before the brethren of Scarborough, under the auspices of the Denison Lodge, in their Lodge room, at the Grand Hotel, upon "Lodge Duties." Bro. H. J. Morton P.M. presided, and the brethren expressed themselves pleased with the manner in which the subject was treated.

A Convocation of the North London Chapter of Improvement was held on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 8 clock, at the Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury. Companion Briggs performed the duties of Z., Companions Hubbard H., Dean J., Radcliffe S.N., Knight P.S. The various offices were sustained in a creditable manner by the Companions who filled them.

On the 14th inst. a Lodge of Emergency of the Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire was held at Goole, when the W. Dep. P.G.M., Bro. T. W. Tew, J.P., dedicated a new Masonic Hall to Freemasonry. There was a large attendance of brethren from Bradford, Leeds, Wakefield, Sheffield, Pontefract, Howden, Hull, and several other towns in the West Riding. The new Hall is situated in the Booth Ferry-road.

OFFICIAL VISITATION.—Careful perusal of the reports of the transactions of the respective Grand Lodges, Grand Chapters, and Grand Commanderies, which we have received this year, has strengthened our opinion that official visitation and instruction of Lodges, Chapters and Commanderies is indispensable to their welfare and prosperity. We observe that wherever such work is faithfully and efficiently performed there good results follow, and that wherever it is neglected there lukewarmness, confusion and death prevail. Notably is this true in several Royal Arch jurisdictions, and therefore from the fact appears that the weak, discouraged and declining bodies are the ones which should receive the first and greatest attention. This work should be provided for by the Grand Bodies, and they should adequately pay for it. To this end we favour reduction of mileage rates wherever they prevail, and the increase of appropriations for official visitation and instruction. Upon this, we believe, largely depends the weal of the Fraternity.—*Voice of Masonry.*

The Revised Book of Constitutions; Critically Considered, and Compared with the Old Edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 4 Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. Sent on receipt of stamps, One Shilling, by W. W. Morgan, Freemason's Chronicle Office, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.—(ADVT).

## REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.

—o:—

*How we defended Arabi and his Friends.* A Story of Egypt and the Egyptians. By A. M. Broadley, Barrister-at-Law. Author of "Tunis Past and Present." Illustrated by Frederick Villiers, Special Correspondent of "The Graphic" in Egypt. London: Chapman and Hall (Limited). 1884.

As a rule, the British public is not given to concerning itself for any length of time about matters of foreign policy, and this is especially the case now, when events move so rapidly that what happened as it were but yesterday, to-day appears to have established a place for itself on the records of ancient history. But many circumstances have combined to make the Egyptian question an exception to this rule. Our shortest and most direct route to India lies through Egyptian territory. Very nearly one-half the shares of the Suez Canal Company are the property of the British nation. It is principally British shipping which provides the revenue of the Canal. For many years past we have taken a leading part in controlling the affairs of Egypt and the Khedive. Towfik Pasha is our most obedient, humble servant. Recently, too, the disturbances brought about by the Mehdi in the Soudan and his defeat of the Egyptian forces under Hicks Pasha have again brought our connection with and interests in this country to the front. Hence Bro. Broadley's contribution to the history of the recent—we may almost say the present—Egyptian crisis is likely to prove unusually attractive, if, indeed, it does not exercise some influence in directing public opinion towards a clearer insight into the events of the past few months. We have, of course, no intention of offering any opinion on the politics of the Egyptian question—that is a matter which is altogether outside the province of a Masonic journal. But this need not prevent us from carefully laying them before our readers, as seen through Bro. Broadley's spectacles. We may, or may not, sympathise with his views, but we are under no compulsion to keep them hidden from the Masonic public. There is, indeed, one sufficient reason why, even at the risk of being thought sympathetic, we should go somewhat out of our way to give them some prominence. Much has been said and written about Egypt from the point of view opposed to Arabi and the movement of which he was the leader, but very little has been heard from that of Arabi himself. Therefore, in that spirit of fair play which induces Englishmen to hear both sides of a question before passing judgment on its merits, we feel it is only just that Bro. Broadley's advocacy of Arabi, albeit that of a client by his counsel, should be set forth, at all events as fully as the limited space at our command will permit. Nor do we think our readers will be dissatisfied with us for doing so. What Brother Broadley has to say is said in such agreeable fashion that, in placing it before our friends, even a slight, if unintentional, expression of sympathy with him and his client—should any such chance expression escape us—will stand a fair chance of being condoned.

Very early in his brief preface Bro. Broadley explains the purpose of his book. "The author," he writes, "who sees Egyptian things through Financial spectacles has had his say; a similar boon has been accorded to the wearers of the tinted glasses I will venture to describe as representing Politics, Diplomacy, French Influences, Vested Interests, Anglo-Egyptian ideas, and the various echoes of the historical verandah of Shephard's Hotel at Cairo. All these gentlemen have had a patient hearing and a fair and open market for their wares. The tribune being for the moment vacant, I have, perhaps somewhat audaciously, stepped into the empty place, put on my Egyptian spectacles, and now invite the great and generous British Public to witness the panorama of Egyptian Nationalism, in which the principal characters will be sustained by my late clients." As far as we can, we purpose following the author in his very intelligent exposition.

Passing over the earlier chapters, in which the author tells us how he came to be retained as counsel for Arabi, what course of action had been followed by his brother-counsel, the Hon. Mark Napier, at the outset of his task, in a like capacity, and the state of public feeling, so far as the *habitués* of Shephard's Hotel at Cairo may be taken to represent it, we come to what he describes as the "Preliminary Skirmishes," in which he makes the acquaintance of M. Borelli, the legal adviser of the Egyptian Minister of the Interior, with whom he sets about preparing the necessary understanding as to the mode of procedure to be followed at the trial. As will be seen from the book, the course of these negotiations did not always run very smoothly, especially at the later stages of the proceedings. But it was clearly to the advantage of the English counsel that they should have been invited to enter into them so early. It made it clear even to the fraternity of unbelievers, and those who thought that a "happy dispatch" was the best and shortest way of getting rid of Arabi and his fellow prisoners, that the British Government had no intention of permitting the latter to be tried without having the benefit of English counsel to defend them. Still the task was by no means an easy one. Egyptian Ministers had a knack of throwing obstacles in the way of settling the procedure and other matters, and it was only by repeated applications to British officials that Bros. Broadley and Napier were able to prosecute their work to an end. One thing they very soon learnt, namely, the charges on which Arabi and his associates were to be tried, and which were as follow:—

"1st. Of having hoisted the white flag at Alexandria on the morning of the 12th July, in violation of the laws of war and *jus gentium*, and at the same time of having withdrawn his troops and caused the burning and pillage of the said town.

"2nd. Of having excited the Egyptians to arm against the Khedive (a crime provided for by Article 5 of the Military Penal Code and Article 55 of the Ottoman Penal Code).

"3rd. Of having continued the war notwithstanding the news of

peace (a crime provided for by Article 111 of the Ottoman Penal Code).

"4th. Of having excited civil war, and carried devastation, massacre, and pillage into Egyptian territory (a crime provided for by Articles 56 and 57 of the Ottoman Penal Code)."

Having learnt the charges, and settled and signed with M. Borelli the mode of procedure, their next task was to obtain access to Arabi, who was imprisoned in a house known as the Daira Saniga, and the necessary permit having been obtained from the Minister of the Interior, the party, consisting of Bros. Broadley, Napier, and Coe (the solicitor), with the interpreter, set out for the prison, and, meeting Sir Charles Wilson on the staircase, were by him ushered into the prisoner's cell, of which and its occupant we read as follows:—

"The only furniture of the room, when we arrived, was a handsome Shiraz rug, a mosquito curtain, a mattress and some pillows, an embroidered prayer-carpet, a *Korán*, and some brass and earthenware vessels. I must not be understood as complaining, for an Oriental rarely wants more than this."

Of Arabi, we are told that "he wore a pair of undress military trowsers, with white shirt and jacket. He sometimes changed the latter for a black Stambouli or Turkish frock coat." As to his appearance, we read:—"In repose, an almost fixed frown and knitting of the brows can hardly fail to excite an impression of forbidding sullenness, but I soon found out that this was the effect of deep and candid thought rather than of moroseness or bad temper. Arabi's habit of perpetually thinking has gained him many enemies amongst those who judge by first appearances. When his countenance lights up with animation the change wrought in his expression is so wonderful that you would hardly recognise him as the same man. His eyes are full of intelligence, and his smile is peculiarly attractive. His complexion is lighter than that of his son,"—with whom they had previously had an interview,—"but his nose is too flat and his lips are too thick to allow me to describe him as a handsome man. He is considerably over six feet in height and broad in proportion. During his imprisonment his appearance was materially changed by the growth of a grey beard. After the manner of the Felahéen, a blue band was tattooed round his wrist, and he rarely, if ever, loosed his grasp on a small black rosary he perpetually ran through his fingers when talking. The cloud of anxiety which seemed to overshadow him at first gradually lifted, and before his imprisonment was ended he became almost cheerful." And again, when Colonel Wilson had retired, Bro. Broadley presented to Arabi a letter from Mr. Blunt, which the latter asked permission to read, and during the reading of which he (Arabi) smiled, and, raised his hand to his forehead in token of gratitude and acquiescence. This habit of Arabi's, when perusing his correspondence, always struck me as singularly graceful. His peculiar courtesy of manner has rarely failed to impress those with whom he has come in contact." Subsequently, Bro. Broadley pressed him to give his full confidence and to speak unreservedly of his defence, on which we are told that, in reply:—

"He first observed that, at the end of the campaign (like many other unsuccessful generals had done before him) he had delivered his sword and his honour to General Lowe, and had done so in full confidence that his former opponents in the field, and not his political enemies, would be the judges of his deserts. He had maintained order, observed the usages of war in civilised countries, and acted towards his prisoners with humanity and kindness. Surely he could claim some better treatment from England than that which he had received at our hands? Was not our presence there to-day, in spite of his enemies, a sign that he was not altogether wrong? He had led the Egyptians in a struggle for freedom, and had achieved partial success, when our arms stopped his progress, and the very aspirations of which he was, by the will of the whole nation the exponent, were wrecked in the defeat at Tel-el-Kebir, and then hopelessly crushed out by the Turkish and Circassian cruelty which followed it. 'If you enquire,' said Arabi, 'you will discover and be able to prove that all Egypt was with me—the Khedivial family—the old men of Mehmet Ali's time, the Ulemas, the army, and the peasants, but in the presence of prison, arrest, torture and threats, who will own me now? Why, I should not be surprised if my very children denied me to my face before the Commission of Inquiry.' Arabi then gave a circumstantial account of his own troubles when in prison, and observed that if he was treated thus what could his more humble followers expect or hope for? Then, as to his own conduct, he said he divided it into two parts:—what was done before the 11th July, and what happened afterwards. At no time could I be fairly called a rebel. The Khedive shared our opinion that we should return the British fire, and the Sultan expressed his satisfaction at my proceedings. Afterwards the Khedive became your prisoner, and I continued to follow the orders of the Council of Ministers, sanctioned and supported by the whole country, and still approved by the Sultan. If the Khedive and the Sultan are my superiors I may have been your enemy, but I was not a rebel towards them. All that I tell you I hope to be able to prove. I fear nothing, as I had no concern with the outbreak at Alexandria last June, or the incendiarism which followed the bombardment.

The next thing to be done was to recover Arabi's papers, and these at length were obtained and, for the sake of security, lodged at the British Consulate, where, at Bro. Broadley's request, they were translated by Mr. Arden Beamman, a student interpreter doing duty with Sir Charles Wilson. Passing over Chapter X., which is entitled "A Digression from the Blue Books," and Chapter XI., in which the author makes acquaintance with more of his future clients, we enter upon a long account of the rise and progress of the National movement in Egypt, as set forth by Arabi himself in his instructions to his counsel. This account is extremely interesting, the following, in which he sketches his relations with the Sultan shortly before and after the outbreak of hostilities, being especially so:—

"Talât Pacha, the Circassian, was sent, in November 1881, on a mission to Constantinople on the part of the Khedive. He was instructed to represent to the Turkish Ministers and to the Sultan that Egypt



was in a state of rebellion, that it was proposed to form an Arabian Empire, and that Ahmed Arabi and the British Government had come to an agreement on that point. These rumours, spread by Talât Pacha, began to gain ground at Constantinople—we had no special agent there to contradict these falsehoods. I was, therefore, obliged to have recourse to the learned and pious Sheikh Muhamed Zaffer, the Sultan's confident and spiritual adviser, whom I knew by fame, although I had never met him personally. I wrote to him, through Ali Râgheb, contradicting all the projects which had been attributed to us, and requesting him to explain to His Majesty the loyalty of my feelings, and my strong attachment to the fundamental principles of our sacred law, which make it a duty to obey the Ameer El Moumaneen (Commander of the Faithful).

"The Sheikh was pleased to answer through Ali Râgheb aforementioned; his letter, written in the Turkish language, stated that he had laid before His Majesty the contents of my communication, that the Sultan was satisfied with my loyalty, and commanded me to persevere in my obedience; but added that His Majesty desired me to defend the country at all costs from invasion, lest it should share the fate of Tunis, and that he cared neither for Ismail, Helim, or Tewfik, but for the man who should carry out his instructions. So, also, wrote Ahmed Râtib Pacha, with whom I had a long personal conference when he was in Egypt, and whose letters came along with that of Muhamed Zaffer.

"Shereef Ahmed Essâd, who came to Cairo with Dervish Pasha, also concurred in these injunctions, and took charge of a petition to the Sultan on our behalf. He also wrote me, later on, a letter in a similar strain.

"During the early part of the hostilities I telegraphed several times to Constantinople. About the middle of August I telegraphed to Bessim Bey, one of the Sultan's chamberlains, stating what had taken place during the hostilities, and submitting that the law was a legitimate and legal one, that the Khedive had gone to the enemy, and was therefore in exactly the same position as the Bey of Tunis.

"On the 12th Ramadan 1299 (6th August 1882) I telegraphed to Bessim Bey, stating that Dervish Pasha, instead of advising the Khedive to remain with his people, had allowed him to join the enemy, and that the town of Alexandria had been delivered to the British Admiral.

"When the news reached me that the Porte proposed sending troops to Egypt, knowing that this would be injurious to the Egyptians, I telegraphed, on the 8th of Ramadan (2nd August 1882) to Bessim Bey, stating that Egypt was sufficiently provided with men, arms, and ammunition, to defend the country, and protect the Sultan's rights; and that we were unanimous in our decisions to stand by those rights.

"Never, during those negotiations or afterwards, up to the present time, has the Porte disapproved of our doings. The Sultan has both by act and letter often approved them. How can I then be a rebel? Is not the Sultan admitted by Englishmen to be Sovereign of Egypt?"

The description of the events preceding and during the bombardment of Alexandria, if they may be relied upon, show pretty conclusively, what Arabi had previously stated, that in the part he played he was acting under the orders of the Khedive, and, as just now pointed out, with the Sultan's approval. His version of the events that followed up to his surrender show likewise that in this part of his conduct, he acted under orders from the provisional Government appointed by the Council, held at Cairo, and attended "by over five hundred persons of note." Of this Council, we read that it "made a minute examination into the Khedivial communications and orders, also into my own letters and telegrams to His Highness, and after a short debate it was agreed unanimously to disregard the Khedivial orders, and to prevent him from interfering in public affairs. At this Council a resolution was carried appointing me to the command of the army and to defend the country. This was signed by all those present at the Council, and a telegram to this effect was sent to His Majesty the Sultan, with the names of the most distinguished men who had assisted at the Council." As regards the Egyptian people, we are told they "made heavy sacrifices for the sake of securing to their country liberty, justice, and independence; some gave all they possessed, others the half, but all gave some mite to the national cause, as can be proved by numberless letters and telegrams. The war was supported both morally and materially, and nothing was wanting on the part of the Egyptians to defend their native land. They voluntarily offered themselves for enlistment *en masse* in the army; some individuals supplied as much as thirty horses and three thousand asdebs of grain. The telegrams and communications received at the Ministry of War from these benevolent patriots and from the governors of the various provinces fully testify to the truth of these statements; so much so, that within the space of thirty days an army of volunteers, numbering a hundred thousand men, with eight thousand horses, and four thousand mules, was supplied, the war stores filled with provisions, and considerable sums of money flowed into the War Treasury. Such spirit of patriotism and display of zeal on the part of the Egyptians has had no precedent in the history of Islam. Moreover, the Ulemas and notables of Cairo never ceased for a moment to give us their moral support and advice on all occasions." It is clear from this record of facts, as set forth by Arabi—if at least they are capable of proof—that, as he states, "it is quite evident that the Egyptian nation cannot be treated as insurrectionists acting from a spirit of fanaticism, but, on the contrary, as a nation seeking their liberty by justifiable means." What follows, however, is still more significant. "I may add, that a considerable quantity of cattle and fruits were supplied gratis to the various camps at Rosetta, Kafr-el-Dowar and Tel-el-Kebir. These supplies came principally from the chief Dawas at Cairo, from Riaz Pacha and Khian Pacha (notwithstanding their absence from Egypt), also from the various Dairas of the Khedive's family. The communication in cypher telegrams never ceased between Kafr-el-Dowar, Cairo, and Constantinople, until the telegraph wires were destroyed at the former place."

With these one or two other excerpts from Arabi's enumeration of

the measures which Arabi took for the maintenance of order and the preservation of the lives and property of Europeans we shall conclude this portion of our notice.

"The Government promptly took the necessary steps to arrest all the looters they could, and sent them to the Council with letters stating the nature of their crime and the quantity of loot in their possession, in order that they might be punished according to the laws of the country; and this is well known to one of the departments connected with the Ministry of War at Kafr-el-Dowar."

Again:—

"A short time before this incident"—the massacres at Tanlah, when Arabi took measures to restore order—I issued a circular to all the provinces, governors, and administrations, giving strict orders for the safety of all Europeans then remaining in the different localities, in conformity with the Moslem law, which enjoins us to shelter all those who live with us as brethren, even Englishmen when not carrying arms in the field against us; and thus gave help and protected all those desirous of leaving the country."

Also:—

"On another occasion we captured two officers, one doctor, and nine privates, Germans, who landed near Aboukir by mistake. On application being made by their Consul at Alexandria they were at once set at liberty, having been well treated. Two other officers were also taken prisoners near Salhein, and on them was found the sum of three hundred pounds; they were kindly treated and sent to Cairo with all care."

(To be continued).

## MARK MASONRY.

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### ST. JOHN'S MARK LODGE, BOLTON.

THE annual meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, the 13th instant, at the Commercial Hotel, at half-past five o'clock in the evening. Bros. William Cooper P. Prov. G.D. W.M., J. B. Taylor S.W., John Kenyon J.W., John Partington M.O., W. Wadeson S.O., N. Nicholson J.O., James Horrocks P.M. P. Prov. G.D. Registrar, Thomas Morris P.M. P. Prov. G.S.B. Secretary, W. Court Conductor, H. Tongue S.D., R. H. Phillips Steward, Thomas Higson Tyler; Past Masters John Alcock Past Provincial G.D., John Harwood Past Provincial G.D., Brothers James Eckersley, William Wood Thomas Naylor, Thomas Forrester, John Priestley, James Allen, Benjamin Topp, John Barrett, Robert Jones. Visitor—Bros. J. D. Murray P.M. 158 Grand Standard Bearer. Lodge was opened in due form by the W.M., and the ordinary business transacted. The following brethren were balloted for, and elected:—Bros. Henry Broughton Craft Lodge 146, Thomas Nightingale Craft Lodge 146, Enoch Hird Craft Lodge 146, Alfred Jones Craft Lodge 348. The three latter being in attendance, were advanced to the degree of Mark Master Mason by the W.M., who also instructed them in the working tools of the degree, and delivered the traditional history. The W.M. read a letter from the Right Worshipful Bro. G. P. Brookbank Senior P.M. of the Lodge and Past G.W. of England, regretting his inability to attend to conduct the installation of the Wor. Master elect, he having sustained a severe chill on his recent journey to London to attend Grand Lodge, and informing the brethren that Bro. J. D. Murray, P.M. of the daughter Lodge, Rose and Thistle, Wigan, and Grand Standard Bearer of England, had kindly consented to officiate in his stead. Bro. Murray accordingly assumed the chair, and the W.M. elect having been presented in due form, was forthwith installed, proclaimed, and saluted, and he proceeded to appoint his Officers for the ensuing year as under:—Bros. John Kenyon S.W., John Partington J.W., W. Wadeson M.O., Nath. Nicholson S.O., W. Court J.O., James Horrocks Registrar, Thomas Morris Secretary, Henry Tongue Conductor, John Barratt S.D., Thomas Forrester J.D., R. H. Phillips T.K., J. F. Shelton Organist, John Alcock M.C., John Eckersley Steward. Bro. G. F. Brockbank was re-elected Treasurer. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Bro. Murray for his kindness in coming to Bolton to assist in the business of the evening. Hearty good wishes were given from the Visitors, and the Lodge closed in peace and harmony at 7:30.

### PROVINCE OF EAST ANGLIA.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of the newly-constituted Provincial Grand Mark Lodge of East Anglia was held in the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Tuesday evening, 18th inst. In the unavoidable absence of the R.W. P.G.M. (Lord Henniker G.M.M.) and the D.P.G.M. (V.W. Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn) Bro. Thomas J. Ralling J.G.D. England Prov. G.S.O. East Anglia, presided. The Bye-laws, which had been freely circulated throughout the Province, were considered *seriatim*, and eventually passed with one or two unimportant additions.

The following dinners were held at the Freemasons' Tavern during the week ending 22nd December 1883:—

Monday, 17th—Grand Masters' Lodge, British Lodge, Asaph Chapter; Tuesday, 18th—Enoch Chapter, Royal York Chapter, Cadogan Lodge, City Swiss Club; Wednesday, 19th—Commercial Travellers; Thursday, 20th—Great Northern Lodge, Linnæan Club, Globe Club. Friday, 21st—Jordan Lodge.

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. and 30 Forest Hill Road, Peckham Rye, S.E.

### CONSECRATION OF THE QUEEN'S WESTMINSTER LODGE, No. 2021.

It is not to be supposed that because some Lodges have their origin in special bodies they are limited to the admission of one class of society. The spirit of Freemasonry is universal, and all Lodges under the English Constitution are bound by the same written and unwritten laws. There is no reason, however, why particular bodies of men should not enjoy special facilities for meeting together. There is the Gallery Lodge, for instance, the members of which are engaged in work during a part of the year which precludes them from enjoying Lodge association except on one night of the week. A Lodge therefore has been formed to meet the requirements of the Press men, and judging from experience they have succeeded admirably. The same reasons cannot be advanced with regard to Volunteer corps, yet they have a motive for desiring to be united in Masonry as well as in arms that deserves respect. This feeling has found exemplification in the Victoria Rifles, the Ranelagh, the South Middlesex, the Macdonald, and the London Rifle Brigade. To this list must now be added the Queen's Westminster. Bro. George Lambert is Captain of the D company of this Volunteer corps, and as he is a Mason of forty years' standing, a P.M. of several Lodges, a Past Grand Sword Bearer, and a liberal supporter of the Institutions connected with the Craft, it is natural that he should desire to have a Lodge bearing the title of the body of citizen soldiers to which he is so honourably attached. For the same reasons he was peculiarly fitted to promote such a union, and to be the first Master of such a Lodge. His experience gave him a claim upon Grand Lodge, and his reputation is a guarantee for the success of any undertaking he may embark in. The event we are about to chronicle was a most auspicious one. Over one hundred brethren assembled on Monday afternoon at, 8A Red Lion Square, the home of the new Lodge, on the occasion of its consecration. Brother Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary was the Consecrating Officer, and he was assisted by Bros. F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., P.G.D. as S.W., Captain N. G. Philips P.G.D. as J.W., Rev. Ambrose W. Hall P.G.C. as Chaplain; Frank Richardson P.G.D. acted as Director of the Ceremonies, and Colonel James Peters Grand Sword Bearer as I.G. Among those present were:—Bros. F. Marx P.M. 957, T. Coulthard S.D. 1624, J. R. Wood 173, C. Jones 1420, P. Flatterly P.M. 1624, W. T. Woodruff J.W. 957, R. Rowell S.D. 1980, W. M. Bywater P.M. 19, J. Lavies P.M. 291, &c., B. L. Wilson J.W. 1366, T. McElmore (I.C.) 26, C. Brown J.W. 1962, F. Delevante W.M. 1319, A. W. Fenner P.M. 1693, J. Lewis Thomas P.A.G.D.C., D. H. McLeod P.M. 1624, H. Massey P.M. 619 and 1928, W. Hilton P.M. 1351, J. Grist 1624, G. D. Bundy 902, A. C. Treadaway 1298, G. C. Matthews W.M. 706, John Read P.M. 720, J. H. Bond W.M. 1314, P. Levy 1681, C. Tayler W.M. 1624, C. W. Fromholz J.W. 141, P. Goldney 1489, H. Tolson S.D. 1604, C. J. Lovett, J. L. Goode S.W. 1964, G. A. Potter J.W. 1904, C. J. Shoppee W.M. 382, R. Percy P.M. 228, W. H. Rose Chap. 1964, G. P. Brotheridge 1694, J. T. Rowe, F. Archard W.M. 198, A. Rule P.M. 263 (I.C.), Watkin Brown 1612, W. Vincent 1194 G.S.B. Middlesex, T. Hastings Miller P.P.G. Org. Middlesex, G. A. Corderoy J.W. 19, H. M. Levy P.M. 188, G. Flint 558, E. Pole 125, C. Kempton J.W. 1287, G. T. K. Tribble P.M. 1287, J. Pearce 569, T. H. Fry 1815, F. T. Freeman 198, C. R. Chamberlain 1743, A. Barfield P.M. 35, E. J. Mills 1194, Edgar Bowyer G.St.B., E. J. Brown, W. Lake 131, Courtenay Wynne W.M. 25, H. J. Price 55, George Cowell P.M. 198, J. Carr S.W. 198, John Finch 173, T. B. Linscott P.M. 55, J. T. Woodstock P.M. 749, A. McDowall Past Prov. Grand Director of Cer. Berks and Bucks, W. W. Morgan S.W. 211, T. Fenn P.G.D., John S. Heine W.M. 538, Samuel Larcombe P.M. 788, F. Binckes P.G. Steward, W. Smallpeice W.M. 969, Henry Green W.M. 19, J. Terry P.P.G.S.W. Norths and Hunts, Robert Croft P.M. 198, D. M. Dewar, &c., &c.

The Lodge having been formally opened, the Grand Secretary addressed the brethren. They were met that day on an occasion which would naturally be very interesting in all matters of Freemasonry—to consecrate a new Lodge, and to add one more name to that long roll which at present existed under the Grand Lodge of England, and under which there were at present more Lodges registered than was the case in any Grand Lodge in the world. The brethren were all aware that the Grand Lodge of England did not grant warrants for Lodges limiting them to the admission of any one class of society; but, at the same time, there was no doubt there were many Lodges which practically were instituted for some particular section of the community, and as in London they had among the volunteer forces a very large number of zealous and worthy members of the Masonic Order, it was only to be expected that they should have among themselves Lodges which were more particularly for their benefit and use—Lodges such as the Fitzroy, the Macdonald, and the City of London Rifle Brigade. It happened that among one of the most distinguished of the volunteer regiments were enrolled a great number of brethren of the Order, and it had occurred to some of them lately to endeavour to found a Lodge which should be, to a great extent, for their convenience and use. They had addressed a petition to the Grand Master, and he had been pleased to grant a Warrant for a Lodge, to be called the Queen's Westminster, and to meet at 8A Red Lion-square. It was for the purpose of consecrating this Lodge that they were now met together. The founders had very sensibly and wisely selected as their first Master a brother well known to every class in London for his zeal and energy in every walk of life, and who was most distinguished for his philanthropy and charitableness. The Mason he alluded to was Bro. George Lambert Past Grand Sword Bearer, and an old Past Master. He was sure that under Bro. Lambert and his skilled management the Lodge would progress in a very remarkable manner, and would speedily achieve a highly satisfactory position among the Lodges of the metropolis. The formal consecration of the Lodge was then proceeded with; the oration was given by Bro. the Rev. Ambrose W. Hall Past G. Chaplain, and was listened to with rapt attention. Col. Shadwell Clerke then concluded the

ceremony with that due regard to detail which characterises his work. Bro. George Lambert was presented by the Grand Acting Director of Ceremonies, and he was formally installed as first Worshipful Master of the new Lodge. The following were the Officers appointed:—Bros. Captain Probyn P.M. S.W., Capt. Payne J.W., Bombadier Bellerby Treasurer, Serjeant George Coop Secretary, Herbert C. Lambert P.M. 198 P. Prov. G.P. Herts S.D., W. Jones P.M. J.D., Colour-Serj. Jones I.G., Lieut. Watkin Brown W.S., and Staff-Serjeant Bradley Tyler. Bro. G. Lambert was very happy in the selection of his remarks on investing the Officers. It is clear from what he said that the brethren who constitute the working staff have had experience of each others capabilities in another sphere, and doubtless will work well together in the one they have now entered upon. Bro. Colonel Shadwell Clerke then delivered the addresses. On the motion of the W.M., duly seconded, a vote of thanks was ordered to be recorded on the minutes of the Lodge to the Grand Secretary for consecrating the Lodge, and to the other Grand Officers who had assisted. The Lodge also elected these brethren honorary members. After these compliments had been acknowledged by Bro. Colonel Clerke, Lodge was closed. The customary banquet took place at the Holborn Restaurant, where a capital menu was provided by Bro. Hamp, the energetic manager of this popular establishment. On the cloth being cleared the W.M. introduced the Toasts. In proposing the toast of The Queen and the Craft, Freemasons, he said, were especially loyal, and in a Lodge composed of brethren who wore the Queen's uniform the toast should be received with greater warmth, if possible, than elsewhere. The second toast, the M.W. the Grand Master, having received full honours, the W.M. proposed the Pro G.M. the Earl of Carnarvon, the Deputy G.M. the Earl of Lathom, and the rest of the Grand Officers Past and Present, and called on Bro. F. A. Philbrick P.G.D. to reply. Bro. Philbrick said the estimation in which the W.M. of this Lodge, who was also a Grand Officer, was held was a guarantee, if guarantee were wanted, that the traditions of the Craft would be well and worthily upheld by the Queen's Westminster Lodge. With regard to the rest of the Grand Officers, he might assure those who were young Masons that the services of the Grand Officers had ever been at the disposition of the Craft, and had been ungrudgingly given, oftentimes at great cost of time. No efforts had been spared by those who had stood at the helm of the good ship Masonry to make her voyage prosperous. The estimation in which Masonry was held by the public showed that the efforts of the Grand Officers had not been unfavourable, and that its progress and success had not been altogether left to take care of itself, but had been most sedulously watched over, most anxiously guarded, and most devotedly served by those who had been placed in the position of Grand Officers. It was not every day which saw a fresh addition to the rank of Lodges on the roll of Grand Lodge of England, and among the additions it was not every addition that could be looked on as so full of promise as the Queen's Westminster. From the eloquent oration the brethren had listened to they had learned much of the secrets of Masonry's great success and continued prosperity; and, if he might venture to go one step beyond what the Grand Chaplain had said, it was by fidelity to the principles, and the consistency with which the Lodges upheld them, that the progress of Masonry was due. The W.M. was a skilled Mason, a tried veteran of the Craft, and as a Past Grand Officer was called upon to assume a most important and delicate position as Master of this Lodge. It was in the initial steps in the Lodge that the key was centered; it was by zealously guarding the entrance to the Lodge that they would best keep up the high reputation with which it started, and which as an honorary member he was proud it held. It would be a difficult task to an inexperienced Mason to set the standard as it ought to be set in the Lodge, and to keep it up so that the Queen's Westminster might be second to none in the respectability of its members, its excellent working, and its material success. But in the continuance of the great Masonic career of the W.M., which had endeared him to his friends in Masonry, lay the surest pledge that the first year of the Queen's Westminster would be a year of prosperity, which would set working the whole apparatus of the Lodge—a year which would be marked not only by its inauguration, but by the initiation into Masonry of many worthy comrades in arms. The Rev. Bro. Hall proposed the health of the Worshipful Master. In the Lodge he (Brother Hall) had had the high privilege to be allowed to speak on the duties of Masonry; he would now speak for a short time on the private duties that appertained to the Master of a Lodge. He said if it were necessary, because he felt assured that his excellent friend and coadjutor, as a Grand Officer, knew those duties so well that the prosperity of a Lodge could not have been entrusted to better hands, or to a brother who would bring more zeal and energy to the cause. The Lodge had done him (Brother Hall) the high honour to elect him an honorary member. This had been already acknowledged by Colonel Clerke; he now acknowledged it individually, because it gave him an opportunity of saying that his honorary membership would enable him to come again to the Lodge, and see the progress it would make. Although he regretted the absence from the banquet table of the Grand Secretary, who should have proposed the present toast, he did not regret it on his own account, because he was able to pay a tribute of homage to a good Mason, and a good man, and bid all the Officers and members God speed in their new work. He wished the Lodge a glorious career, and that it might take a high place on the roll of Lodges of England. He hardly knew how to say enough of the Wor. Master, or of his Lodge, but he knew, from the present Worshipful Master's long career in Masonry, everything would be done in order. In acknowledgment Bro. Lambert said he was fully impressed with the duties which devolved on a Master taking the chair in a Lodge that had been established for years, but he felt there was a more onerous task before him; to endeavour to conduct a new Lodge, and pilot it into a happy haven. Still, he would endeavour to do his best. In the Lodge, when he was called upon to say what he would do, and

how he would carry out the duties, he had said that which he would now repeat—By God's help he would. He knew it was a difficult task to preside over a Lodge and to carry out the work to the full appreciation of every brother, but they must bear with everything that came before them, and therefore he would say that before coming to the chair there were little rocks ahead against which he must have been shipwrecked but for the assistance of the other founders, who were old Past Masters or instructors of Lodges. Therefore they had been enabled to surmount the difficulties and keep their head to the wind. That had been their intention, will, and desire, and no effort of his should be spared, either in Freemasonry or anything else, to carry out his duties to the fullest extent. He considered it a great compliment to have so many Grand Officers present. During 40 years association with Freemasons he had been in the chair several times, and he hoped and trusted his energy would not be diminished, and that he might be all the brethren desired. He should look for their cordial co-operation in bringing the Lodge well to the front. Bro. Frank Richardson P.G.D. responded to the toast of the Consecrating and Installing Officer. Those who had assisted in the consecration felt it a great honour to be elected honorary members of the Lodge. Several other toasts followed; the several speakers all agreeing as to the success which had attended the inauguration of the Lodge, which undoubtedly bids fair to be one of the most successful of those recently established.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

*We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.*

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### PROGRESS OF MARK MASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I read your account of the proceedings of the Special Grand Lodge of Mark Masons with peculiar interest. For the moment I thought you had caught the Mark fever, seeing that you devoted so much space to Mark Masonry in connection with the accession to its ranks of the Prince of Wales. Supposing that the caution so strongly enforced on all sides that this act of the Prince of Wales is not to be taken as the forerunner of an attempt at amalgamation with the Craft, is fully realised, I can perceive that not only will harm not arise, but there is every prospect of good coming out of it. Of the inherent value of the Mark degree I do not profess to speak; that it has received the sanction of the highest and best Masons in the land is enough to satisfy me, and, I should think most other people also, that it is a worthy adjunct of, though to be kept separate from, Craft Masonry.

I am not surprised to learn that Mark Masonry has received a great filip in consequence of its recognition by the Prince of Wales, and that Lodges are likely to spring up and the Order develop with great speed. You know the old proverb, Mr. Editor, "the more haste the less speed," and I would commend this lesson to the brethren who now enjoy what may be termed a distinguished position in the Masonic world. There will be no difficulty in multiplying Lodges now, but never was there a time when greater care was needed in the selection of proper candidates. The prosperity that has already been attained by the Mark Grand Lodge, and the still greater prosperity that in all probability will follow, will become a temptation to many to join the body, some it is to be feared with the distinct object of profiting thereby. I trust therefore that those who are members now will not be in too great a hurry to swell their numbers, and that they will carefully weigh the claims and position of every candidate before admitting him to the degree.

Yours fraternally,

MARK.

### THE HIGH GRADES OF ANCIENT AND PRIMMIVE MASONRY.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Absence from England has prevented my replying earlier to the letters of "YOUR REVIEWER" and "S. J. B." To the former I need only say that I am quite willing to accept his disclaimer of any intended offence, and express my hope that he will excuse anything similar in the warmth of my reply. I regret that he will not concede that others may perhaps have a knowledge of matters with which he may be unacquainted, as I wrote in a great measure from actual acquaintance with my subject, and did not touch cyclopædia literature. Whilst this correspondence has been going on, a gentleman from India, a non-Mason, called upon me with an introduction from the Theosophical Society, and, amongst other matters, mentioned to me how he had become acquainted with the existence of an old occult society in India consisting of several degrees. A Colonel — had given him a recognised sign which led up to the subject. This Theosophical Society has a branch in London consisting of nine degrees, founded upon the plan of the ancient societies. With brethren of a certain class it is useless to discuss, as their forte is simply to try to crush out all that which the bent of their education does not enable them to comprehend.

With "S. J. B." it is different, and I am bound to admit a slip of the pen, as I have ought to have said G.M., or rather P.G.M. Sayer.

There were also a few misprints in my first letter, of which I may here mention two, viz., Norma, should of course be Numa, and I wrote Trinitarian and not Unitarian.

Hyneman's book has several errors, but I quoted it for the sake of the numerous facts confirmatory of my statement. His idea is that the Grand Lodge of 1717 was a rebellious pretender against the authority of the Grand Lodge at York, and that the Ancient Masons were in reality true York Masons. It is certain that York Masonry and Ancient Masonry were identical. But, doubtless, Modern Masonry, as Craft Masonry, was truly the Ancient Craft system, and the so-called Ancient Masons could only claim that designation as a Rite having its existence prior to the establishment of G.L. This is a subject which it is very difficult to discuss without exciting a considerable amount of antagonism. But I adhere to the view propounded in my lecture. It was the practical policy of the G.L. of 1717 to ignore the mention of the G.L. of York, as well as its subordinates: this was politic, but not honest. In Anderson we find mention of only four old Lodges—that is, four assemblies of Masons meeting at four public-houses; but the author of "Multa Paucis" mentions six such, and there may have been many others at a time when such confederations were illegal and nothing written allowed. In 1719 we find it stated that "several old brethren who had neglected the Craft visited the Lodges." And if there were not other Lodges practising a system not recognised by the G.L. of 1717, to whom did Samber in "Long Livers" 1721, address himself on the High Grades, as the G.L. of 1717 repudiated all but the three degrees, and even conferred the last in their own body? It is evident that in 1721 there were Lodges, or at least a Lodge, which recognised certain High Grades, neither possessed or desired by the G.L. of 1717. There are frequent mentions of unrecognised Masons, and of those hailing from the Holy Lodge of St. John of Jerusalem, and it is to them that we are indebted for the Seven Degree Rite of the Ancient Masons. As those were not Modern Masons they were Ancient York Masons, and after 1739 simply Ancients: for the peculiarity of these Ancients was that their system was identical with that of the G.L. of All England at York. Several writers of the period allude to the Rosicrucian proclivities of this section, and old Ephraim Chambers says that "there are some Free Masons who have all the character of Rosicrucians."

As I said before, Hyneman claims that all the Schismatics denounced by G.L. were Ancient York Masons, and after 1739 simply Ancient Masons. That the variations between Anderson's 1723 and 1738 charges were made to conciliate the Ancients, and in this I perfectly agree. He shows, also, that the Lodge Lists of Anderson and Entick are irreconcilable, and one or both of them are false. That in 1717 there were 4 Lodges; in 1721, 12 to 20; in 1722, 24; and in 1723, 25; yet in 1723 there are only 10 known Lodges. Numerous were the schisms; in 1722 Wharton collected a few Masons irregularly and got himself elected G.M. In 1730 Sayer was reprimanded for attending schismatic Lodges. In 1734 resolutions were passed against what G.L. calls illegal conventions of Masons. These dissensions increased down to 1739, when Raymond ordered an inquiry. Then followed the erasure of about two-fifths of the Lodges. In 1742 there were 3 erased; in 1743, 7; in 1744, 2; in 1745, 20; in 1746, 4; in 1748, 4; in 1752, 3; in 1754, 21. In 1755 the Ancients had become well established, and for over 15 years there had been, according to Preston and others, bad blood between the G.L.'s of York and London. Fresh restrictions were passed against the Ancients in 1755, and it could have been no light matter occasioned all this turmoil against a body so highly patronised by noble personages as was the G.L. of 1717.

The facts indicate, however, that modern historians are correct in stating that the 1739 organisers of the Ancients were, chiefly, schismatics who had seceded from the G.L. of 1717, but for the remote origin of that schism I assert that we must advance to about the year 1686, when some Lodge, or Lodges, adopted a ritual of the Holy Lodge of St. John with certain high degrees. Last century this ritual claimed the year 1686 as the period of its revival, and inquiry is in favour of the record or tradition.

However, I am not anxious to discuss this matter any further, but have drafted certain heads for extended inquiry. I am not much interested in the question, as I have more important matters with which to occupy my time. It is a question of antiquarian examination only, and is in no way intended to hint a precedent action. My intention is to bespeak a conscientious tolerance for all rites outside the Craft equally, and without bias to any particular system. The Masonic feeling, at present, seems to me to be neither good, just or tolerant, and therefore I rather prefer to withdraw gradually from Masonry altogether. In the Antient and Primitive Rite of Masonry we are able to gratify the conscientious scruples of those Masons who desire high-grade instruction, and object to Christian Masonry on religious grounds. We are universalists, and admit all religions equally; we only desire to be left alone, we are quite indifferent whether we become a powerful organisation or a weak one, or whether our members are socially great or small. We rather prefer a small and compact organisation of kindred spirits to a large and heterogeneous rite.

Yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN YARKER P.M. P.M.K.M. P.Z. &c.

Witherington, near Manchester,  
14th December 1883.

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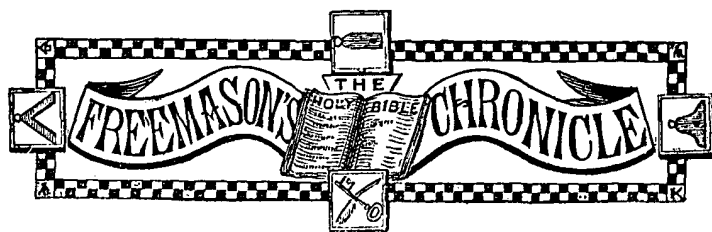
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London: C. MITCHELL and Co., Red Lion-court, Fleet-street;  
and Simpkin and Co., Stationers' Hall-court**RANDOM NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.**

THERE are not wanting signs of a sharp, if not of a bitter  
contest for the office of Grand Treasurer. Already  
the conflict has begun, and, as is very often the case,  
first principles are forgotten, if not deliberately avoided.  
An elective office necessarily involves the right of nomi-  
nation and choice. If the election takes place yearly, there  
may be an annual change, unless circumstances and custom  
determine otherwise. For instance, the Most Worshipful  
Grand Master is elected yearly, but it would be perfect  
madness to propose a rival candidate to H.R.H. the  
Prince of Wales. In some cases of elective offices, it may  
be the duties are of such a character as to require special  
knowledge and experience to discharge, and no one would  
think of changing the representatives more frequently than  
was absolutely necessary. Where, however, the office is  
chiefly of an honorary character, there is no reason why  
the holder thereof should not be changed every year. This  
principle was fairly established when Bro. Allcroft was  
elected, and although the brethren who now wish to  
appoint him for a second year are clearly within their  
abstract right, they are wrong in the face of the under-  
standing expressed, or implied, arrived at last year.

—:—

It is contended that the meeting held by the supporters  
of Bro. Horace Brooks Marshall was a challenge. To  
whom? Not, surely, to the supporters of Bro. Allcroft,  
who already fills the office of Grand Treasurer. As he



represents the principle of a yearly change, it cannot with fairness be urged that his friends were bound to put him forward again. All this outcry about arousing bad feeling comes with an ill grace from those who unnecessarily take up a position that cannot be justified except upon the ground of unfitness of any other candidate. If the elective principle be admitted to its natural limit, there could be no impropriety in naming any suitable brother for the office of Grand Treasurer, even four or five months before the time of election. It should be remembered that Grand Lodge, except under peculiar circumstances, only meet once a quarter, and as the nominations were made only a fortnight ago, and the meeting in favour of Bro. Marshall preceded them by a very short time, it does not appear that any undue haste has been manifested. We confess we do not understand the brethren who issued the circular in favour of Bro. Allcroft. It was open to them to propose some other brother, and no one could reasonably object to such a course. In adopting Bro. Allcroft they have sown the seed of discord, that is, if discord is to come at all. They challenge the decision arrived at last year, and they are open to the suspicion of making the office of Grand Treasurer a sinecure in the hands of a self-elected Caucus. We have before said that we have no complaint to make against Bro. Allcroft, nor under ordinary circumstances should we object to his re-appointment. But if the elective right is anything but a name, if it is a reality and not a sham, then the yearly election of Grand Treasurer should be as free as it is possible to make an open contest.

—:o:—

"Comparisons are odious"—or "odorous," as Mrs. Malaprop has it—and we approach them with diffidence. It is urged that Bro. Marshall is a very young Mason, and has not yet won his spurs. It would be difficult to set up a test of qualification for preferment that should satisfy all persons. We are not aware of any canon whereby judgment can be determined, and we certainly shall not enter upon the delicate question of personal fitness. It will be enough for our purpose if we take the broad facts. Bro. Allcroft is an old Mason, it is true; but for many years he ceased to take an active interest in the Craft. Practically, his standing is not older than that of Bro. Marshall. The argument as to age and experience at once fails, and what members of Grand Lodge have to consider are (1) the principle of yearly election, and the right it gives; and (2) the essential qualifications of the candidates before them. To our minds, Bro. Allcroft does not answer to the first condition, and, therefore, the second cannot be applied to him.

—:o:—

Those who take pleasure in matters relating to the constitution, age, and locality of Lodges will be interested in Bro. Jacob Norton's letter that appeared in last week's CHRONICLE. Without traversing the facts of the special case he therein names, it is only just to him to state that he discovered a blunder in his copy, and sent the correction to us. By an oversight, the second letter was forgotten, and in consequence the mistake has appeared. We now desire to remedy the omission. Immediately following the list of names as belonging to the doubtful "79" Lodge, given in a record quoted, was the following paragraph:

The lists of the names of the members of the Lodges in the said record were copied from reports made to the G.L. early in 1730, when Lord Lovel was G.M.

Now, instead of 1730, it should be 1731, for Lord Lovel was not the G.M. before the latter year. We apologise to Bro. Norton for the mistake that occurred, and trust the correction now given will make amends for our omission.

—:o:—

Bro. Thomas Wright, of the Bolton Hotel, Duke Road, Chiswick, has sent us a copy of his Presentation Diary and Almanack for 1884. It is a very neat little pocket companion, and a novelty in style and arrangement. In addition to the diary and calendar, there is much useful information as well as something amusing. The prices current contains all that the public can desire in the shape of wines, spirits, and beer. Few establishments, we should think, can offer such a choice. It is not long since we referred to the fitting up and accommodation at this hotel, and we now find that Bro. Wright has framed a tariff of charges for dinners for large and small parties which cannot fail to meet all wants. We know by experience how well Bro. Wright can cater, and those who need a centre of

meeting on any special occasion will find every requirement at the "Bolton."

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What is done so well in the West is not less efficiently carried out by Bro. Froud in the North. The conveniences at the Holly Bush, Hampstead, are on rather an extensive scale, but small as well as large parties can be served with all they desire. Bro. Froud's experience well fits him for the duties of caterer, and he is most ably supported by Mrs. Froud, who superintends the culinary department with all the skill of an adept in the art of management. The large assembly room at the Holly Bush is admirably adapted for balls and concerts, and having a separate carriage entrance, it is peculiarly fitted for any public or private purpose. A very old Lodge meets at this house, St. John's, No. 167. In looking over some records, we found that Bro. Samuel Aldrich, W.M. of the St. John's Lodge in 1856, lamented the financial condition of the Benevolent Institution, which precluded the possibility of admitting any annuitants on its funds during that year. He made a suggestion to meet the difficulty, and promised, in the name of St. John's Lodge, not only to support the Benevolent Institution, but also the other Charities, so that all should not be sent empty away. Bro. Aldrich made an earnest appeal, and we know that such a failure as he referred to in 1856 is scarcely possible now.

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We are not disposed to give undue prominence to American Freemasonry. In all essential points the English body stand in the first rank of the Craft. Still there are some things worthy of imitation, even in America, and one of them is the interest taken in the formation of Masonic libraries. The Grand Lodge of New York are, at the present time, devoting care and money to their library, and have just succeeded in adding some rare works to their stock. We should be glad to hear of a similar movement in this country. We have a library, it is true, but who knows anything about it? how, or under what circumstances it can be used? Until the brethren themselves take more interest in this matter, it is scarcely likely that anything substantial will be done either to extend the library or make it more accessible. The Craft have the future in their hands, and we should be glad to hear that they were bestirring themselves.

—:o:—

Special arrangements have been made by the London and North Western Railway for the Christmas Holidays, and when the districts this line serves are considered, it will be found that the company offer no slight boon to the public. They run fast trains to such large centres as Birmingham, which is reached in three hours, and to Liverpool and Manchester in four and a half hours. Similar quick times are observed with regard to Edinburgh and Glasgow and the more northern parts of the same country. The company also provide omnibuses for family parties at very many of their stations, and undertake to deliver passengers' luggage under conditions highly convenient to travellers. Whether persons go from or come to London, they will find that the London and North Western Railway Company have met the wants that are likely to arise in a spirited and enterprising manner.

—:o:—

Bro. James Willing jun. announces that, owing to the large increase of his business as a Government and General Newspaper Advertising Contractor, he has been compelled to remove to more extensive premises, situate at 125 Strand, W.C. (Corner of Savoy Street), exactly opposite the premises lately occupied by him. We congratulate our worthy brother on this evidence of his success, and we trust his energy will be still further rewarded.

—:o:—

We understand it is intended to give a Masonic ball in Lancaster, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to a Masonic Charity. The Ex-Mayor and one of the oldest Town Councillors waited on the Mayor of Lancaster to ask for the use of the Town Hall (as a matter of course offering payment), but, we regret to learn, permission for the Hall being used for such a purpose was refused.

—:o:—

We have been requested to state, that in future the meetings of the Emblematic Lodge of Instruction, No. 1321, will be held at the Rose Tavern, Jermyn Street. The day of meeting will henceforth be Tuesday. The brethren assemble at 8 o'clock.

## INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &amp;c.

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**Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, No. 65.**—At Bro. Maidwell's, Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday. Bros. Haynes W.M., Valentine S.W., Schadler J.W., Walker S.D. and Secretary, Buggins I.G., Moss Preceptor; also Bros. Roberts, Daniel, Maidwell, Fraser, Sainte. After preliminaries, the second degree was rehearsed, Bro. Roberts candidate. The W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Schadler, and the ceremony of installation was rehearsed; Bro. Moss was installed in the chair of K.S. Bro. Moss duly invested his Officers. Bro. Haynes resumed the chair, and Bro. Valentine was appointed W.M. for second Tuesday in January. A vote of thanks was recorded on the minutes for the excellent way in which Bro. Schadler had rehearsed the ceremony of installation. Lodge was then adjourned until the second Tuesday in January 1884.

**Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.**—Held at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., on 15th December. Bros. Moss W.M., Gush S.W., Godolphin J.W., Wright J.D., Gellen J.D., Ashton I.G., Percy Preceptor, Fenner Treasurer, Galer Secretary, and twenty-seven other brethren. Lodge was opened in due form, and minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Moss proceeded to work the sections of the lecture, assisted by Bros. Ashton, Galer, Prager, Fenner, Musto, Gush, and Powell. Lodge opened in the second degree, and the W.M. worked the sections of the second lecture, assisted by Bros. Musto jun., Musto sen., Weeden, Parnell, and Gush. Lodge was opened in the third, and the W.M. worked the sections of that lecture, assisted by Bros. Cohen, Galer, and Percy. Lodge was resumed, and Bro. Saunders, of the Stanhope Lodge; Bro. Harding, of the Temperance Lodge; Bros. Walmore and Turner, of the Kingsland; and Bro. Musto, of the Friars, were unanimously elected members. Cordial votes of thanks were accorded to Bro. Moss for his able working, and to the brethren who had assisted him. Nothing further offering for the good of Freemasonry, the Lodge was closed in ancient form, and adjourned to Saturday, the 22nd instant. Brethren are reminded that the second monthly meeting of the Masonic Association in connection with this Lodge of Instruction will be held on Saturday, the 29th instant, at the above address. Those who have not yet assisted the Charities should avail themselves of this easy method of making themselves Life Governors. For those who desire further information, we may add the Secretary's address is 12 Green Lanes, Stoke Newington, N.

**St. Michael's Lodge, No. 211.**—A meeting of this Lodge was held at the Albion, Aldersgate Street, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., when the W.M., Brother F. J. Hentsch, opened his Lodge at 6 p.m., supported by Bros. Past Masters Usher Back, Charles Greenwood Past Grand Sword Bearer (Treasurer), Alfred Green, Alfred Withers, William Radcliffe (Secretary); W. W. Morgan S.W., T. H. Peirce J.W., Henry Martin S.D., E. Thring J.D., Thomas Crapper I.G., Henry Lindfield, F. T. Bennett, Henry Green, A. Dixon, P. J. Burr, J. R. Maples, W. G. Aires, F. J. Goodall, &c. After the minutes of last regular meeting had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Mr. Arthur Walter Hartley, who was proposed by Brother Burr and seconded by Brother Martin S.D. The result was in favour of the candidate, who was introduced and initiated by the W.M., who conducted the ceremony in a careful and painstaking manner. The case of a distressed brother was brought under consideration, and he was assisted, the sum of two guineas being voted from Lodge funds. Several propositions for joining and initiations were handed in, and after routine work Lodge was closed. The brethren afterwards spent a social hour together.

## ST. JOHN'S LODGE, BOLTON, No. 221.

THE monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton, at half-past five o'clock in the evening. Bros. Isherwood W.M., Edwin Melrose S.W., Peter Bradburn J.W., G. P. Brockbank Treasurer, Charles Crompton S.D., James Walker J.D., H. J. Briscoe Organist, W. H. Chambers I.G., R. Cuerden and W. Siddon Stewards, Thomas Higson Tyler; Past Masters Boothroyd, Morris, Rutter P. Prov. Grand Steward, and Taylor P. Prov. Grand Organist; Bros. Haslam, Chirnside, Bradley, Fletcher, Makin, Swarbrick, Crompton, Sugden, Forrest. Visitors—R. Duxbury W.M. 146, E. G. Harwood J.W. 1723, R. H. Phillips S.D. 348, Greenhalgh 113, Crankshaw W.M. 348. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, Bro. Crompton passed a satisfactory examination as to his proficiency as an Entered Apprentice, and having been entrusted, retired. Lodge proceeded to the second degree, when Bros. Makin and Swarbrick passed a satisfactory examination as Craftsmen, and, after the usual forms, were separately introduced and respectively raised to the degree of Master Mason; the former by the W.M., and the latter by Bro. Boothroyd. The working tools of the degree were explained to them, and then Lodge closed to the second degree, and Bro. Crompton was passed by the W.M., the working tools of that degree being explained by the Senior Warden, Bro. Melrose. Later on, Bro. Melrose was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. Brockbank was re-elected Treasurer. Bros. Haslam and Chirnside were elected Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts. It was agreed to celebrate the Festival of St. John on the ordinary Lodge night, 16th January 1884. The thanks of the Lodge were accorded to Bro. Isherwood for the able and energetic manner in which he had discharged the duties of W.M. for the past year, and it was resolved that a Past Master's jewel be presented to him at the Festival. Bro. Brockbank reported that he had attended the last meeting of the G.L. of England, on the occasion of settling the draft of the newly-revised Book of Constitutions,

which have now become law, and binding upon the members of the Craft. Hearty good wishes were expressed by the Visiting brethren, and the Lodge closed in peace and harmony at eight p.m.

## LODGE OF GOOD FELLOWSHIP, No. 276.

THE annual meeting of the above Lodge was held at the Corn Exchange, Chelmsford, on Thursday, 13th inst. Lodge was opened at three o'clock, the chair being occupied by Bro. W. J. Upton W.M., who was supported by the following Officers, Past Masters, Members and Visitors:—Bros. E. Shedd I.P.M., Arthur Mead S.W., Rev. F. B. Shepherd P.M. P.P.G. Chap. Chaplain, F. Whitmore Treasurer, Andrew C. Durrant S.D., A. G. Maskell J.D., Wilson Metcalfe I.G., A. Durrant P.M. P.P.G.S.W. Prov. G. Treas. M.C., C. Williams Steward, Thos. S. Sarel Tyler; P.M.'s Bros. A. F. Ginn P.P.G.S.B., J. P. Lewin P.P.G. Supt. of Works, A. Goodchild P.P.G.D., J. S. Brown P.P.G.S.D. and E. Shedd; also Bros. J. W. Hair P.P.G.R., T. W. Smith, J. Tomlinson, J. Taylor, R. Smith, T. J. D. Cramphorn, W. Winhall, T. R. Jarvis, A. Haxell, F. H. Meggy, E. Durrant, J. C. Creswell and W. Wood. Visitors—Bros. T. J. Ralling Prov. G. Sec., R. Clowes P.M. Prov. G.S.W., E. Robbins P.M. 193 and 276, D. Liddall 157, C. Stuart Barker 1632, F. Bird I.P.M. 1024 Prov. G.P., M. Mildred 1719, J. A. Reed 1228, E. Gowers 1024 P.P.G.O., R. Smith J.W. 1977 Prov. G. Steward, H. Duke 417, T. J. D. Cramphorn W.M. 1024, T. J. Smith W.M. 194, G. A. Eastace W.M. 697, T. Enstace W.M. 1977 P.P.G.S.B., J. Taylor jun. S.W. 1817, H. G. Everard W.M. 650, S. Lord W.M. 433, J. E. Wiseman P.M. 433 P.P.G.A.D.C., J. C. Earles W.M. 214, C. Osmond W.M. 51 P.P.G.O., M. L. Sanders J.W. 650, &c. Lodge having been opened, the W.M. proceeded to raise Bro. F. H. Meggy, at the conclusion of which the W.M. vacated the chair, which was thereupon taken by Bro. E. Robbins P.M. 193 and 276, who acted as Installing Master, and who ably performed the impressive ceremony of installing the W.M. elect (Bro. Arthur Mead S.W.) into the chair. The newly-installed W.M. then appointed and invested the Officers of the Lodge for the ensuing year, as follows:—W. J. Upton I.P.M., F. P. Sutthery S.W., A. C. Durrant J.W., Rev. F. B. Shepherd Chap., F. Whitmore Treasurer, J. Nicholls P.M. P.P.G.J.W. Secretary, A. G. Maskell S.D., W. Metcalfe J.D., C. Williams I.G., A. Durrant M.C., T. Winniatt Smith Organist, W. Langham and T. R. Jervis Stewards, and T. S. Sarel Provincial G. Tyler Tyler. Bro. Fred. Whitmore then moved, and Bro. Goodchild seconded, the election of the W.M. as the representative of the Lodge on the Charity Committee of the Province. The motion having been carried and acknowledged, the Worshipful Master proposed that a cordial vote of thanks should be tendered to Bro. Robbins, and entered on the minutes, for the admirable manner in which he had that day discharged his onerous duties of Installing Master. The W.M. added that Bro. Robbins initiated him into Freemasonry. Bro. Goodchild seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation, and Bro. Robbins having briefly responded, the W.M. received the hearty good wishes, and the Lodge was closed. At six o'clock the brethren proceeded to the White Hart Hotel, where the annual banquet was thoroughly well served under the personal supervision of Bro. A. Haxell, who did his utmost for the comfort of his guests. Bro. Arthur Mead, the W.M., occupied the chair; and at the close of the repast, the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly proposed and honoured. Bro. A. Durrant, in proposing the health of the W.M., stated that since his initiation into Freemasonry Bro. Mead had scarcely if ever missed a Lodge meeting, and he had gone through the various offices leading up to the chair with great efficiency. The toast list was interspersed with an excellent programme of music, the performers being Bros. E. Gowers, J. P. Lewin, R. Clowes, C. Osmond, A. C. Durrant, J. A. Reed, T. Winniatt Smith, R.A.M., F. P. Sutthery, and W. Liddell. The menu was artistically illustrated with portraits of the Officers, by Mr. Tom Hunt, of Chelmsford.

## POLISH NATIONAL LODGE, No. 534.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Lodge took place on Thursday 13th instant, at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Bros. E. T. Smith W.M., Lancaster I.P.M., Runtz S.W., Birling J.W., Tongue J.D., Jordan I.G.; P.M.'s W. Paas Secretary, Nowakowski Treasurer, Dr. Corrie Jackson and Dr. V. Jagielski. The business of the evening consisted in balloting for and initiating Mr. Thomas Potts Thompson, who was proposed by Bro. Beiling J.W. and seconded by Bro. Dr. Jagielski P.M. These gentlemen were elected and initiated into the Order. Bro. Davenport was then raised to the sublime degree in equally perfect manner; both the ceremonies were performed by the W.M. Other business having been transacted, Lodge was closed in the usual way, and the brethren retired for refreshment, when they spent a pleasant evening. The following Visitors were present—Bros. Saegert P.M. 548, Dalé 1613, Durrams 1305, Laker 1599, and Bradford Pierpoint 1452.

## GREY FRIARS LODGE, No. 1101.

A REGULAR meeting of this Lodge, the first since the Installation meeting, was held on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Reading. Officers present—Bros. W. W. Ridley W.M., R. Dowsett I.P.M., J. S. Hawke S.W., R. C. Prickett J.W., J. T. Stransom Treasurer, W. P. Ivey P.M. Secretary, J. Greenaway Assist. Secretary, W. Ravenscroft S.D., H. Creed J.D., W. Hickie Organist, W. Cordrey I.G., M. Sands Steward, W. Hemmings Tyler; P.M.'s W. Ferguson, E. J. Blackwell, A. Welch, E. Margrett; Bros. Slaughter, Coates, Sparrow, Morris, Egginton, Parkes, Knight, James; Visitors—Bros. H. R. Lucker P.P.D.G.M. Herefordshire, P.P.G.S.W. Gloucestershire P.M. 702, 338, 1067, S. Wheeler S.W.

414, F. J. Ferguson W.M. 414, Buncce Secretary 1714. Lodge was opened and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for Messrs. Ernest W. Ridley, and Mr. S. Biggs, resulting in their approval. Bros. Hukins, Parkes, and Coates were elected on the Permanent Committee. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bros. Egginton and Morris gave satisfactory proof of their proficiency and were entrusted. After these brethren had retired Lodge was opened in the third degree. The candidates were re-admitted and raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The I.P.M. performed the ceremony in favour of the former, and P.M. Ferguson of the latter candidate. The address was given by the I.P.M., and the working tools presented by P.M. Ferguson. The ceremonies were admirably performed, the effect being heightened by instrumental and vocal music, under the direction of Bro. Hickie Organist. A joining member was proposed, the ballot to be taken at the next meeting, and, after the usual ceremonies, Lodge was closed. The brethren retired for refreshment to the Ship Hotel, where an excellent supper was provided by Bro. Bailey. A very agreeable evening resulted.

**Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, No. 902.**—This Lodge of Instruction held its usual weekly meeting at Bro. Austin's, Victoria Hotel, 25 Charterhouse-street, E.C. Present—Bros. Batty W.M., Frost P.M., &c. Preceptor, Salter S.W., Chretien J.W., Cross S.D., Fidler I.G., and several other brethren. The Lodge was opened in due form, and minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. Second and third degrees were rehearsed, and the traditional history given by the W.M. Bro. Salter was voted for W.M. at the next meeting, which takes place on Wednesday, 2nd January 1884, and a good attendance of brethren is expected.

**Ravensbourne Lodge of Instruction, No. 1601.**—This Lodge of Instruction held its weekly meeting on Tuesday, 18th inst., at Bro. Walter Smith, the George Inn, Lewisham. There were present Bros. Shaw P.M. and Preceptor W.M., Williams S.W., Lane J.W., Broadbridge S.D., Wadsworth I.G., Wright J.D., and several other brethren. The Lodge was opened in due form, and minutes of previous meeting confirmed. The ceremony of passing was rehearsed. Bro. Batty was elected W.M. for the next meeting, which will take place on Tuesday evening, the 1st January 1884, at 7.30.

**Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.**—A meeting was held on Monday, 17th December, at Bro. Baker's, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N. Present—Bros. Brock W.M., Western S.W., Treadwell J.W., Defriez S.D., Collingridge Sec. J.D., Wheelock I.G., Cusworth P.M. acting Preceptor, and other brethren. After preliminaries the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Turner candidate. Bro. Brock delivered the charge very impressively. Bro. Turner answered the questions leading to the second degree, and in due course the ceremony of passing was rehearsed. Lodge was closed in due form, and adjourned till 31st December, which, being the fifth Monday in the month, will be Officers' night.

W. Bro. Quartermaster-Sergeant Farr, R.E., was, on Friday sennight, presented, at the Cambridge Hotel, Shoeburyness, with the jewel of a Provincial Grand Sword Bearer, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1817, of which he is a Past Master. Bro. Farr, after being in the service twenty years, has just retired on a pension, and his genial presence will no doubt be greatly missed by the garrison officials, with whom he was very popular.

Bro. Charles Duval, whose Monologue is rapidly approaching its 150th representation, will appear on Boxing Day and the Christmas week in the Moore and Burgess Room, St. James's Hall, at two performances daily. Bro. Du Val's programme will receive the addition of some new "Speaking Likenesses," his "Five Act Drama," and a number of impersonations from his repertoire with which the London public have not yet become familiar. During the interim fresh ventilators and additional stalls will be placed in Bro. Du Val's St. James's Drawing Room.

A NEW MASONIC LODGE was consecrated at Alton, on 13th inst., by the Prov. Grand Master, W. W. B. Beach, Esq., M.P., who was assisted by the Officers of the Province, including Bros. Hickman D.P.G.M., M. E. Frost P.G.S.W., Revs. Arnold and Barker P.G. Chaplains, R. J. Rastrick P.G. Treasurer, J. G. Le Feuvre P.G. Sec., Hickley P.G.S.D., &c. There was a large attendance of brethren from Winchester and Farnham, and many Provincial Officers of Surrey. The new Lodge, which is designated the Shalden Lodge, is the first Lodge at Alton. Bro. Major William Shalden was installed as the W.M., Bro. H. Harbour being installed S.W., and Bro. T. G. Timbrell J.W.—*Portsmouth Times*.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Cough, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza, the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respirations free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of saving suffering when any one is afflicted with cold, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which so many persons are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

## WHICH SHALL GOVERN ?

WHEN men unite themselves together as a body, association, or society for any purpose, the first thing they do is to adopt a code of laws for their government. In all voluntary organizations of this sort the laws so formed are the express will of all those who are to be governed by them, whether voting for or against them, because they are bound to accept the will of a majority as their own. When so enacted they must be obeyed, not only by the majority who voted for them, but by the minority as well, for the same obligation rests upon the one as the other. Such laws, however, may be changed at any time in such manner as may be provided in them for alterations or amendments, or new ones enacted, should there be occasion for them.

Of course, all fundamental principles must be maintained inviolate, in order to preserve the institution in accordance with its original design.

It is a general rule of practice in all deliberative bodies, in the decision of all matters coming before them on which a vote is taken, that a majority shall govern. There may be a few exceptions requiring a two-thirds or three-fourths vote, or even unanimity, but unless so specially provided for, a majority decides all questions. Such is also the practice in Masonic bodies except so far as pertains to a secret ballot. A majority vote of the members present expresses the will of a Lodge, and after a vote has been taken, it is as much the duty of those who voted in a minority to sustain the action as if they had voted with the majority. This, we think, is sound Masonic doctrine, in accordance with the principles and teachings of Masonry, and as such is generally accepted by well informed Masons.

We have endeavoured to define our position clearly upon this point before copying a short article from the last number of the *Voice of Masonry*, to which we wish to reply briefly. The *Voice* says:—

"The *Masonic Advocate* has taken its place in the ranks of the conquering theorists in forming Grand Lodges. It cannot see why minorities should have any rights, in such cases, that should be respected. It forgets that oft the one black cube is right and all the white balls wrong, and that it was Satan who ruined Paradise. We do not believe in any dissent when a Grand Lodge is to be formed, but, should there be any, we insist that it shall be overcome by fraternal love,—not by coercion and outlawry. We are right, and will not swerve from our duty."

Every Grand Lodge in the United States we believe, with one exception, has decided that it is the right of three or more Lodges, or a majority of them when more than three, working in the State or Territory in which no Grand Lodge has been established, to unite and form a Grand Lodge for such State or Territory, and when so formed it shall have exclusive jurisdiction within it. This we hold to be good Masonic law and practice, and for this opinion the *Advocate* is charged with being a "conquering theorist" by the *Voice*, which holds to the doctrine that no Grand Lodge can thus be formed, should there be one Lodge unwilling to enter into the organisation. There may be five, ten or twenty Lodges in favour of it and only one opposed, but the *Voice* would have the one control all the rest. This is its idea of how the rights of the minority must be respected. We do not take any stock in such foolishness, and are happy to say there are but very few Masons who do.

But what can Bro. Brown mean when he says, "It forgets that oft the one black cube is right and all the white balls wrong, and that it was Satan who ruined Paradise." He says that he is right, and must therefore be the black cube among the white balls, but how about the balance of the quotation? We must confess our inability to discover the point Bro. Brown would make in his favour by representing the author of that little trouble that occurred way back in the honeymoon of Paradise. The illustration is too far-fetched for our comprehension. What a black cube among white balls, or Satan in Paradise, has to do in deciding the question whether a majority shall rule or not in forming a Grand Lodge is beyond our ken.

If they are to illustrate the respective rights or merits of majorities and minorities in general, we are willing to concede all their virtues to the minority. Our experience in Masonry is, that when there is but one black cube among the white balls, it is generally as far from being right as Satan was in Paradise. We have no desire to be represented by either of them in our connection with Masonry.

But to clinch the whole matter the *Voice* says: "we are right, and will not swerve from our duty." We like to see a man stand upon his convictions of right, but when we find ourself standing alone against the opinion and judgment of all others, it is hard to resist the conviction that we may possibly be wrong. At least the presumption is so strong in such cases that we are willing to abide the result, and let the responsibility rest upon the majority. This right we claim as a minority, and it is all we can ask.—*Masonic Advocate*.

**DANCING.**—To Those Who Have Never Learnt to Dance.—Bro. and Mrs. JACQUES WYNNMANN receive daily, and undertake to teach ladies and gentlemen, who have never had the slightest previous knowledge or instruction, to go through every fashionable ball-dance in a few easy lessons Private lessons any hour. Morning and evening classes

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## 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.

—:O:—

## SATURDAY, 22nd DECEMBER.

- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)  
 1375—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)  
 1361—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)  
 1621—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)  
 1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow  
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 9

## MONDAY, 24th DECEMBER.

- Grand Mark Masters, Masonic Hall, 8A Red Lion Square, W.C.  
 22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)  
 174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (Inst.)  
 180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)  
 186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)  
 518—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)  
 1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (Inst.)  
 1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amburst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (Inst.)  
 1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)  
 1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds, Putney, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)  
 1623—West Smithfield, Clarence Hotel, Aldersgate Street, E.C. at 7 (Inst.)  
 1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst.)  
 1632—Stuart, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell  
 1591—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)  
 R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)  
 48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead  
 382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)  
 724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)  
 999—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester  
 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1894—Herschell, Masonic Rooms, Slough  
 R.A. 241—Friendship, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 R.A. 258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike

## TUESDAY, 25th DECEMBER.

- 253—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby  
 299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford  
 310—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle  
 573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen  
 1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham  
 1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Plaitington  
 1566—Ellington, Town Hall, Maidenhead  
 1609—Dramatic, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 1675—Antient Briton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 R.A. 103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol  
 R.A. 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 M.M. 168—Keystone, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton  
 K.T.—Plains of Tabor, Swan Hotel, Colne

## WEDNESDAY, 26th DECEMBER.

- 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.  
 898—Temperance in the East, 6 Newby Place, Poplar  
 1017—Montefiore, Regent Masonic Hall, Air Street, W.  
 1056—Victoria, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.  
 R.A. 13—Union Waterloo, Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich  
 R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood  
 32—St. George, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool  
 117—Salopian of Charity, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury  
 163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester  
 220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, Lancashire  
 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds  
 439—Scientific, Masonic Room, Bingley  
 724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 996—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk  
 1039—St John, George Hotel, Lichfield  
 1083—Townley Parker, Mosley Hotel, Beswick, near Manchester  
 1085—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby (Instruction)  
 1219—Strangeways, Empire Hotel, Strangeways, Manchester  
 1283—Ryburn, Central-buildings, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge  
 1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, Stanley-street, Bury, Lancashire  
 1633—Avon, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester  
 1953—Prudence and Industry, George Hotel, Chard, Somersetshire  
 1967—Beacon Court, Ghuznee Fort Hotel, New Brompton, Kent  
 R.A. 225—St. Luke's, Freemasons' Hall, Soane Street, Ipswich  
 R.A. 226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough  
 R.A. 606—Segontium, Carnarvon Castle, Carnarvon  
 R.A. 1356—De Grey and Ripon, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 M.M.—Howe, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham  
 M.M.—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle  
 M.M. 174—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham

## THURSDAY, 27th DECEMBER.

- General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4  
 3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Gray, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8 (Instruction)  
 10—Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)  
 147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)  
 436—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)  
 704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)  
 754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)  
 901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)  
 1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)  
 1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)  
 1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8 (Instruction)  
 1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 1421—Langthorne, Swan Hotel, Stratford  
 1426—The Great City, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)  
 1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up. St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)  
 1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (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.)  
 1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (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. (Inst.)  
 R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)  
 M.M. 118—Northumberland, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street  
 51—Angel, Three Cups, Colchester  
 78—Imperial George, Ashteton Arms Hotel, Middleton, Lancashire  
 111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Archer-street, Darlington  
 203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool. (Instruction)  
 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)  
 286—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup  
 348—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton

- 594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal  
 897—Cabbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich  
 901—Phoenix, Ship Hotel, Rotherham  
 935—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford  
 966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Stafford  
 1313—Fermor, Masonic Hall, Southport, Lancashire  
 1325—Stanley, 214 Gt. Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1459—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, Hyde-road, West Gorton, nr Manchester  
 1505—Emulation, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1626—Hotspur, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle  
 1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)  
 R.A. 57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Hull  
 R.A. 113—Unanimity, Bull Hotel, Church Street, Preston  
 R.A. 216—Sacred Delta, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 R.A. 279—Fortitude, Freemasons' Hall, Halford Street, Leicester  
 R.A. 314—Royal Architect, Bull Hotel, Church Street, Preston  
 R.A. 391—Concord, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton  
 R.A. 431—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, North Shields  
 R.A. 442—St. Peter's, Masonic Hall, Boroughbury, Peterborough  
 R.A. 1037—Portland, Masonic Hall, Portland, Dorset  
 M.M. 34—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester

## FRIDAY, 28th DECEMBER.

- Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.  
 25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.)  
 141—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)  
 569—Fitzroy, Head Quarters, Hon. Artillery Company, E.C.  
 768—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)  
 834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)  
 933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)  
 1153—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)  
 1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)  
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)  
 R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.  
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)  
 M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)  
 453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton  
 1303—Pelham, Freemasons' Hall, Lewes  
 1391—Commercial, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester  
 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 1621—Castle, Crown Hotel, Bridgnorth  
 1712—St. John, Freemasons Hall, Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne  
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7  
 R.A. 242—Magdalen, Guildhall, Doncaster  
 R.A. 680—Sefton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 R.A. 1086—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

## SATURDAY, 29th DECEMBER.

- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)  
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)  
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)  
 1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)  
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.  
 1462—Wharnccliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone  
 1965—Eastes, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

—:O:—

## FIDELITY LODGE OF INSTRUCTION, No. 3.

**L**ODGES of Instruction—properly speaking, Masonic schools—abound in London. They are usually ably conducted, and afford opportunities to the neophyte to work up that are often wanting, or are but scantily supplied, in the provinces. One of the oldest and now most successful of these useful auxiliaries of the Craft is the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction, the anniversary of which was held on Tuesday night, at the Holborn Restaurant. Opportunity was taken on this occasion to recognise, in a substantial way, the good services rendered by the Secretary, Bro. F. Sillis. It is customary with some Lodges of Instruction to preface refreshment with labour, but in this case the brethren devoted themselves entirely to social intercourse. The banquet took place in the Queen's Room of the elegant establishment already referred to, and was worthy of the fame the catering there has obtained. Between fifty and sixty brethren partook of the many good things provided, under the genial presidency of Bro. W. M. Stiles W.M., P.Z., and W.M. Elect of the Savoy Lodge. The tables were so arranged as to admit of several Vice-Presidents being appointed, and the respective chairs were filled by the following much-esteemed members of the Order: Bros. J. W. Smith, W. A. Scurrah, R. Ross, H. Dickey, and G. Court. Bro. Stiles was supported right and left by Bro. Sillis, the guest of the evening, Bros. Scales P.M., J. C. Smith Assistant Preceptor, E. Storr, and others. Among the other brethren present were F. Marx P.M., T. Batland, Simmer, Bryan, H. Sillis, Saunders, Ashton, Nadeuick, Fletcher, Hamilton, Crane, Kauffman, Barling, Jagels, Ager, Lambourn, Barnett, Harrison, Ormiston, Holland, Emblin, W. Smith, W. Fieldson I.P.M. 548, Glynn, Sylvester J.D. 193. The business proceedings began with the toast—Loyalty to the Throne and devotion to the Craft, in which was included the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Carnarvon, and others holding eminent positions as rulers in Freemasonry. The toast was given from the chair in brief but suitable terms, was drunk with heartiness, and was followed by a fine sharp, resonant, and precise, and a verse of the National Anthem. Permission to smoke was given, and after several challenges had been passed and responded to, Bro. Stiles gave what he described as "the toast of the evening"—success to the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction. He referred with regret to the unavoidable absence, through illness, of Bro. Koester, their respected Preceptor, to whom the brethren owed much, as indeed they did to Bro. J. W. Smith Treasurer, Bro. J. C. Smith, who so ably filled the post of Preceptor in Bro. Koester's absence, and to their old friend Bro. Sillis Secretary. The Fidelity Lodge of Instruction was one of the oldest—goodness knew how long it had been established. It was warmly supported by the brethren

of the Savoy Lodge, and through good working, it had been made one of the finest in the Craft. Many dear and lasting friendships were formed by means of these Lodges, and as one who took an interest in this particular Lodge, he had great pleasure in proposing the toast, coupling with it the names of Bros. J. W. and J. C. Smith. Bro. Sylvester here introduced one of "Helen's Babies" in a very quaint and humorous song, and several times during the evening he delighted those present with his grotesque musical sketches. Bro. J. W. Smith, in reply to the toast, referred to the pleasure it gave him to do anything for the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction. His heart was in Freemasonry, and his services were at the command of the Craft. Bro. J. C. Smith also observed that he was always ready to do what he could for Masonry, and the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction particularly, in any shape or form. This latter brother, as an old friend of Bro. Sillis, asked the President to be allowed to assume the chair for the next toast, a request that was readily granted. Bro. Smith then proposed the health of the Secretary. Bro. Sillis was one of the best members they had had the pleasure of meeting in the Craft; to enumerate his good qualities would take up too much time, but it might be said of him that his general demeanour, his kindness, and his uniform courtesy had endeared him to them all. At one time the Lodge met in small numbers, and it was feared it was dying out, but Bro. Sillis had brought it to the prosperous condition in which it was now placed. When it was realised how earnest he had been in the interest of the Lodge, it became their privilege and duty to show that they esteemed him and his work. On behalf of the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction, therefore, Bro. Smith, addressing Bro. Sillis, proceeded to say: I have great pleasure in presenting you with this chain, and I sincerely hope that you may live many years to wear it. The chain was of massive gold, and was admired by the brethren generally. We need scarcely say that the remarks of Bro. Smith were received with cheers, which were renewed when Bro. Sillis rose to reply. He remarked that he hardly knew how to thank the brethren, but he did thank them with deep emotion,—not only his dear old friend, Bro. Smith, for proposing the toast of his health, but also the brethren for the way in which they had received it. When he became Secretary, four years ago, the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction used to meet three or four at a time, now, thanks to the many gifts brethren had made of furniture and other articles, and persistent effort, their weekly gatherings numbered eighteen. This showed their success, of which he was proud, and not less so of the gift they had made him that night. He hardly knew how to express his feelings. He hoped, however, to be spared a few years longer to wear the chain he had received, and to work in the cause of the Craft. Bro. J. C. Smith next proposed the health of the President, Bro. Stiles. The toast was exceedingly well received, and was responded to in a very happy manner. Want of space will not permit of giving Bro. Stiles' remarks, nor of those of others who followed him; we can only mention the succeeding toasts, viz., the health of the Visitors, of the Vice-Presidents and Stewards, and of the members of sister Lodges of Instruction. Coupled with the first-mentioned toast were the names of Bros. Fieldson, H. Sillis, Thomas, Simner, Wall, Hamilton, Hyams, Kane, Frewin, and Marx. In replying for the Vice-Presidents, Bro. Scurrah observed, that although credit had been given to him for gifts he had made to the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction, it should be remembered that Bros. Field, Charles Knightley and Court had also been generous donors to the Fidelity Lodge. The following brethren were mentioned in connection with the last toast:—Ashton New Concord, Emblin Justice 147 and Star 1275, R. Ross Metropolitan 1507, Kauffmann King's Cross, and Cook past Secretary of the Fidelity Lodge of Instruction. In addition to those we have named, Bros. Ashton, Hyams, Court, and Hamilton sang some capital songs. The whole proceedings were highly successful and reflected credit upon the promoters, and especially upon the Chairman, who knows so well how to enjoy himself, and communicate pleasure to others.

#### MASONIC BALL AT SOUTHSEA.

THE Grand Masonic Ball, held at Cawte's Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., was a most enjoyable affair, efficient arrangements, a representative company, and a capital programme, all contributing to its success. It was in aid of the funds for securing for Portsmouth a Scholarship in the Royal College of Music. The Prince of Wales is at once the Founder of that Institution and the Chief of the Masonic Order, and the local members of the ancient Craft were consequently paying a graceful compliment to His Royal Highness, as well as helping forward a most praiseworthy movement, in arranging the ball. A Scholarship demands an endowment of three thousand pounds, and two-thirds of this sum was munificently given by Alderman J. G. Whitcombe. The remainder had to be raised by public subscription, or such other means as might be considered desirable, and with the proceeds of concerts, and other entertainments for which arrangements have been completed, there can be little doubt that the thousand pounds will be obtained. The ball, though held under the particular banner of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 257, was supported by all the local Lodges, and it was under the distinguished patronage of the Prince of Wales, Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar, Admiral Sir G. T. Phipps and Lady Hornby, Prince Louis of Battenburg, and the Borough Members the Hon. T. C. Bruce and Sir H. Drummond Wolff. The company numbered nearly two hundred, and all the brethren wore their Masonic regalia, so that with the tasteful toilettes of the ladies the scene presented in the ballroom was not without its picturesque features. That room does not require any ornamentation, and indeed the only decorative additions made to it were the banners of the different Lodges, which, with that of the Phoenix in a central elevated position, were effectively displayed on the front of the gallery. The banners flanking the emblazoned scroll, "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales M.W.G.M.," were Phoenix Lodge, No. 257; Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 342; Adopted Brothers Lodge, No. 1069, Hampshire Lodge of

Emulation, No. 1990; Duke of Connaught Lodge, No. 1831; and Landport Lodge, No. 1776, upon which was "Brotherly Love, Relief, Truth." Promenading and seating accommodation was afforded by the carpeted corridor facing the sea, and by the spacious coffee room, which is cosily furnished, while light refreshments were served in the room beyond, supper being also provided at midnight. The company began to arrive shortly before nine o'clock, and at that hour a well-arranged programme of twenty-two dances was commenced, the music being admirably played by Mr. Wilton's band. There were six waltzes, two schottisches, two polkas, five Lancers, three quadrilles, two Mazurkas, the Caledonians, and the Circassian circle. During the evening, too, a couple of waltzes were redemanded. The entire arrangements were in the hands of an influential committee, with Bro. Ernest Hall as the popular and courteous chairman, and Bros. S. R. Ellis and E. S. Main as the indefatigable Secretaries, while the M.C.'s, who showed no little judgment in the discharge of their important duties, were Bros. R. W. Beale, T.C., G. H. Dean, T.C., G. W. Burridge, E. Hall, W. E. Atkins, G. F. Brown, A. Jolliffe, and J. Mitchell. Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar had promised to attend the ball, but their Serene Highnesses were unavoidably absent through pressing engagements, which necessitated their presence in London. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., however, accompanied by Mr. G. Feltham, was present, and the hon. gentleman was cordially received by the principal members of the committee. Bro. H. Cawte had made complete preparations for the comfort and convenience of the company, and the floor was in splendid condition. Pale blue and cream were the colours most affected by the ladies, and probably the prettiest dresses in the room were those of cream brocade satin, of white tulle with chenille spots, and of pale blue and cream satin with swansdown and other fancy trimmings. There were also some effective black costumes which toned down the more brilliant hues. The ball passed off without the least hitch, and as the Lodges had generously undertaken to defray all incidental expenses, it will doubtless have the result of substantially contributing to the fund which is so prominently identified with the name of Alderman Whitcombe.—*Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette.*

**Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.**—A meeting was held on Thursday last, at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford. Bros. B. R. Banks W.M., H. C. Freeman S.W., Penrose J.W., S. R. Speight P.M. Sec., W. E. Dille S.D., J. Bedford Williams J.D., Ingram P.M. I.G.; P.M. Bro. Hutchings Preceptor. Visitors:—Bros. Good, Catt. The Lodge was opened in the first degree, and after the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting, was advanced to the third, and the ceremony of raising rehearsed, in a very able manner by Bro. Banks, who is the W.M. elect of the Lodge of Justice. Lodge was then called off; on resuming, it was closed to the first degree. Bro. Catt, of the Connaught Lodge, was elected a member of this Lodge of Instruction, and an Audit Committee having been appointed, Lodge was closed in due form.

**Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.**—A meeting was held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge, on Friday, 14th inst. Bros. C. E. Botley W.M., Gunner S.W., A. Turner J.W., Cannell S.D., Smee J.D., B. Blasby I.G., Andrews Preceptor, F. Botley Hon. Sec.; also Bro. Sperring, &c. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes read, confirmed, and signed. The ceremony of raising was rehearsed, including the traditional history and explanation of tracing board of the degree. Bro. F. Botley was the candidate. Lodge was closed in third and second. The third section of the first lecture was worked by Bro. Preceptor and the brethren. Notice of motion was given that after the meeting on 21st December, the Lodge adjourn until the second Friday in January 1884, on which occasion Bro. Gunner W.M. 780 will fill the chair.

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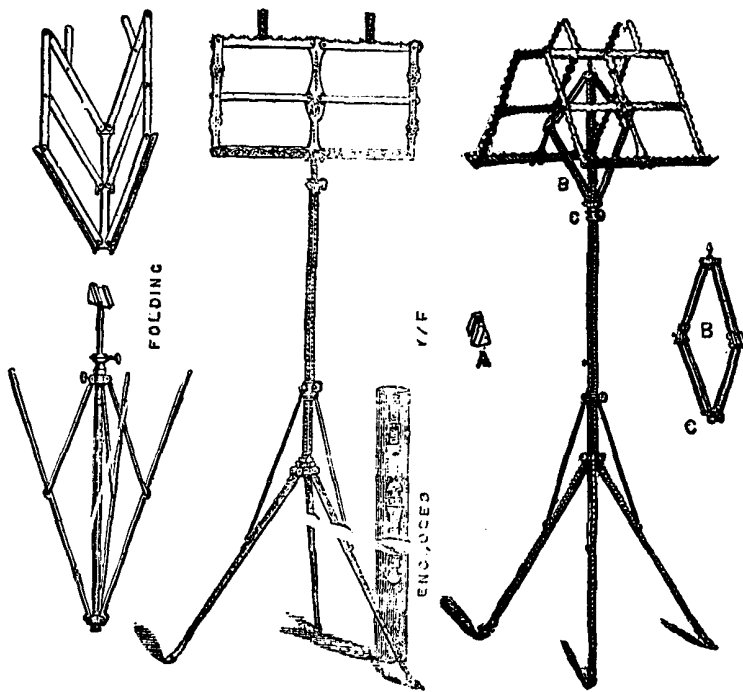
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LYCEUM.—At 7.45, A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING. At 9, PYGMALION AND GALATEA.  
ADELPHI.—At 7.45, IN THE RANKS.  
OLYMPIC.—At 7.30, A REGULAR FIX. At 8.30, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.  
ALHAMBRA.—At 7.45, THE GOLDEN RING.  
SAVOY.—At 8, PRIVATE WIRE. At 8.40, IOLANTHE.  
GAIETY.—At 7.45, THE ROCKET. At 10, FRA DIAVOLO.  
OPERA COMIQUE.—At 8.15, LOTTA.  
AVENUE.—At 7.30, OBLIGING A FRIEND. At 8.15, LA VIE.  
TOOLE'S.—At 7.30, NAMESAKES. At 8.30, ARTFUL CARDS. At 10, STAGE-DORA.  
COURT.—At 8, THE MILLIONAIRE.  
STRAND.—At 7.30, A MUTUAL SEPARATION. At 8, ROAD TO RUIN.  
GLOBE.—At 7.45, MAN PROPOSES. At 8.30, THE GLASS OF FASHION.  
GRAND.—On and after Wednesday, 26th inst., at 7.30, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.  
VAUDEVILLE.—At 8, AN OLD MASTER. At 9, CONFUSION.  
COMEDY.—At 8, FALKA.  
ST. JAMES'S.—At 7.45, A CASE FOR EVER. At 8.15, A SCRAP OF PAPER.  
ROYALTY.—At 8, DECEIVERS EVER. At 9, THE THREE HATS.  
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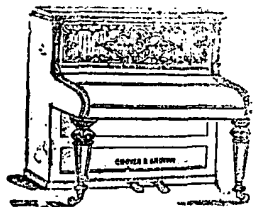
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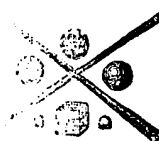
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