

THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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OUR PUPILS AND THRIFT.

THIS is an age of compulsion. Mankind are exhorted to be virtuous, sober and provident. If they fail to keep within the narrow boundary, too often determined by bigots, doctrinaires, and enthusiasts, coercion is sought, threatened or enforced. Moral offences are to be met by penal punishments, and to such lengths has the physical force argument been carried, that little would be left to man's free agency were it to succeed. It is difficult to define how far the State is warranted in interfering with the liberty of the subject. There are certain broad lines, however, which cannot be mistaken. A fatherly Government is a limited good, even when it is pure, strong and intelligent; it is a great curse when it is arbitrary, dogmatic and selfish. We need go no farther than the Romish Church for an example of the evils of a paternal Government. Individual liberty in that case is subjected to one pattern, and absolute obedience is the penalty of membership, not only in religions, but in all other matters. That is the principle; the practice, happily, does not now follow completely, except in isolated cases, owing to the general diffusion of knowledge, and the consequent desire for more personal freedom. It would be well in all instances to consider the necessary consequences of prohibitive and compulsory legislation. It sets up a rival authority to moral suasion and religious duty, and puts the material in the place of the spiritual. Men are taught obedience by fear, and love in its general application degenerates into a mere sentiment. The effect is seen in some Lodges, and in other systems, where men sacrifice spirit to form, inward grace to outward observance. Where force is employed, assent is compelled. Resistance necessarily follows, with its attendant evils of lying, deceit and hypocrisy. Education in morals, therefore, should be the primary object of teaching, so that citizens should understand the liberty that makes them free, and the responsibility and obedience that real freedom enjoins.

Of course, these arguments apply chiefly to adults. For the young a somewhat different treatment is required. Even in their case it is wise to allow of as much freedom as possible, in order to develop that spirit of self-reliance which is the stamp of manhood. The parental principle, however, is paramount in their case, and the question for parents and governors, teachers and heads of schools is, how to promote prudence without selfishness, how to encourage thrift without the alloy of meanness, and how to develop courage without fear and cowardice. Without entering into all the points mentioned it is worth while to consider some aspects of the question of the training of children. The Craft have undertaken grave responsibilities in the two educational establishments connected with the Order, and if the matters we are about to refer to are taken up in the right spirit, we shall augur a bright future for the pupils of our Schools, and even for the Charities as a whole. Waste, gratitude, self-denial and thrift are important principles in the training of the young. Waste does not consist of merely throwing away that which might be useful, but also in excessive indulgence, and we are glad to learn, therefore, that in the Boys' School, at least, pocket-money is to be made a matter of control. Gratitude means more than giving thanks. To be practical it should enforce imitation, and that implies self-denial. To give should be the outcome of receiving, just as kindness ought to beget kindness. The due exercise

of thrift would prevent waste, would enable the thrifty to practise gratitude, one of the best and most loveable features of which would be self-denial. An indiscriminate supply of pocket money, especially among children in schools, where all are upon a social equality, creates an injurious distinction. It subjects some to obligations that are sure to become galling, and very often destructive of self-respect. It encourages waste and selfishness, and puts worldly power and moral worth in antagonism. To draw a lesson that shall be useful we will state a case, which shall apply to both Schools. Suppose for example, that each boy should be allowed threepence per week pocket money and no more. We would divide the expenditure thus: one penny per week to be devoted to a foundation fund for the support of a boy, to be called the pupils' fund, either with or without the power of voting, as wisdom and experience might determine. One penny should be put in the Savings Bank, and the other penny for free use. We would make the first operation compulsory, the other two optional. One penny per week among so large a number as are in our Schools we should imagine would be amply sufficient to permanently maintain one foundation scholar, and if the subscribers had a vote, an interest would be awakened that might last through life. All the best instincts of a boy's nature would be brought into active exercise, and those principles we have broadly defined would be developed in actual practice. Permissive saving would allow scope for individual peculiarities, and for self-denial, which would bear good fruit in the time to come. We would encourage the giving of prizes to those who saved most, and for taking care of clothes, and thus excite a laudable spirit of emulation. We are not unmindful of the generosity of subscribers to the prize fund. We would not curtail the list of subjects or of gifts. We would, however, make the former as comprehensive as possible, so as to embrace every principle that shall tend to the moral and religious, as well as to the physical and intellectual culture of youth. It is only by such a combination that Governors who stand in the position of parents, can fully discharge their responsibilities, that boys can learn the lessons that shall make manhood a blessing to themselves and others. We are justly proud of our Charities, but we have obligations to the Schools that do not apply to the other Institutions, and it is to make them fulfil the conditions of life in their noblest and best forms that we have ventured upon a subject which we know is as present and as dear to their Governors as to ourselves. We desire to make the government of our Schools as broad and far-reaching as intelligence can conceive and experience demonstrate. The wealth of the Craft is most generously given in the cause of Charity. Our Institutions are the admiration of the world, and if we can make them as perfect in moral and religious influence as they are effective in relief and help, Freemasonry shall stand confessed the grandest outcome of civilisation, the most perfect system of faith without dogma, ever established by human agency.

The foundation stone of a new Masonic Hall was laid at Falmouth, on Thursday, the 2nd inst., by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Sir C. B. Graves-Sawle, assisted by the Provincial Officers, the brethren of the Love and Honour Lodge, No. 75, Falmouth, and a large number of visitors from other Lodges.

THE BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

THE Royal Masonic Institution for Boys is at the present time in a somewhat critical position; it may be said to be passing through one of the most important stages in its history—one of those points which in an Institution such as that established and supported by the Craft for the benefit of its necessitous lads goes far to influence its career for many years, even if not for all time. A considerable addition has recently been made to the buildings of the Institution, in the form of a Preparatory School, which it is intended shall provide accommodation for some fifty additional lads, and as we have recently stated, this Preparatory School will be ready for occupation during the current year. But one very serious obstacle stands in the way of its being made immediately available; the necessary funds are not forthcoming, or, at least, they have not yet been subscribed. The Festival of the year was not as much of a success as the existing claims on the Institution may be said to demand, but when it is remembered that the addition already referred to calls for even larger returns, it will be seen how serious a matter a falling off at the present time really is, and what an effect it may have on the future of the Institution. Indeed, if the Committee keep within the strict limits of propriety, they will perhaps act wisely in recommending that the Preparatory School should remain vacant until a more satisfactory state of affairs occurs, although such a course would hardly be approved of by the Craft. The Preparatory School has been provided in accordance with the expressed desire of the English brethren, but without funds to carry it on it is worse than useless, and accordingly strenuous efforts are being made to alter the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. It is proposed that every Life Governor of the General Fund shall receive double votes for each five guineas he presents to the Special Building Fund before the close of the present year, and a fitting opportunity offers itself for a display of that charity which forms so distinguishing a feature in English Freemasonry. On the 11th August next the Baroness Burdett-Coutts will fix the corner stone of the new building, and it is hoped the brethren will not only then assemble in large numbers, but that such an amount of donations will be announced as will enable the subscribers to immediately avail themselves of the accommodation afforded by the Preparatory School, if not to its fullest extent at least partially. We have spoken so far as though the Preparatory School, to be allowed to remain idle for the present, and we have done so because, as we have said, the Committee would almost be justified in recommending such a course, but they do not go to this extreme, as the notice of motion given by Bro. Edgar Bowyer, to be considered at the Quarterly General Court of Governors and Subscribers to be held on Monday next, shows. Bro. Bowyer's motion is to the effect,—“That fifteen Boys be elected at the Quarterly General Court on Monday, 12th October, for admission to the Preparatory School, over and above the twenty-two Boys to be then elected to fill the number of vacancies in the present establishment.” There is little doubt that this proposition will be carried, and that the fifteen additional vacancies provided for by it will be filled up in October, but the question again arises,—Where is the money to come from to maintain these fifteen lads? The Governors and Subscribers of the Institution are hardly the class of men to rush wildly into expenses they do not see their way clear to meet, while there are many brethren who have a voice in the management of the School who will put the matter in the most practical form, and will even go so far as to upset any arrangement they may think injudicious from a financial point of view. We do not write thus strongly with any idea of holding out threats to the Craft, but to make the matter appear in the forcible light it must really be looked at from, and in the hope that we may convince some of our readers of the urgent state of affairs, thereby securing from them that sympathy and support which we feel must follow an understanding of the matter.

Again, the offer of double votes forms perhaps the most attractive bait the Institution can offer for increased donations, but this is not more than it is justified in offering when we consider existing circumstances. It is, however, a resource to which frequent application must not be made, and we question if this special inducement for extra support will be offered again for many years to come.

Ordinary subscribers would soon enter a protest, too strong to be ignored, if the system of giving double votes in cases of emergency was carried to too great an extent, or if it was too often resorted to. Emergencies will arise, and special steps are justifiable in connection with them, but there must always be a strong line of demarcation between ordinary requirements and emergencies. However strong may become the claims on “ordinary” account, they must never be swollen into “emergencies,” as by so doing they lose their distinctive character, and become the strongest possible proof of panic. The mere offer of double votes is in itself evidence of panic, unless the clearest proof of emergency can be shown, and although the line which divides panic from sound policy is sometimes a very narrow one, it is, on the present occasion, clearly defined. We have an additional building for the reception of pupils, but the funds at the disposal of the Institution are not in so flourishing a condition as to justify us in filling it or even opening it without some anxiety. It is for the purpose of removing this anxiety that a special appeal is made to the Craft for subscriptions, and a most favourable opportunity presents itself in connection with this special appeal. As we have already mentioned, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts will fix the corner-stone of the new building on the 11th proximo, and it is hoped she will not only perform the ceremony, but that she will be able to announce that her efforts have been endorsed by the Craft to such an extent as to allow of the opening of the new School without the anxiety which at present must accompany any large addition to the calls on the Institution. Of course the time is too short to allow many of our Lodges to take part in the ceremony, or to swell to any extent the donations we hope to hear announced that day, and accordingly it is proposed that the arrangement for giving double votes shall remain in force until the 31st December next, up to which time any Lodge presenting ten guineas or upwards to the Special Building Fund will be entitled to the special privileges offered. Not only will they secure these privileges, but they will also have the gratification of knowing they did good service to the Boys' School at a critical period of its history. A good or bad start has very often an influence on the future of any human undertaking, and we venture to think there are few matters in which this principle would be more apparent than in such a one as that under consideration. If the Preparatory School can be opened without any attendant anxieties, its supporters will be able to devote themselves during the next few years to the work of extending its usefulness, but if otherwise, they will have to struggle and manœuvre to free it from the burden under which it started—a task far more difficult than enlisting support for fresh operations, as the feeling is very strong in all quarters against allowing Charitable Institutions to run into debt or to anticipate in any given year the income of the future. We have purposely refrained from any mention of the claim the Boys' School has on the Craft—that is admitted, admitted so far as this Preparatory School is concerned to such an extent as to prevent any misunderstanding on the point. The members of the Craft, and not the Institution, demanded the increase, and by so doing afforded the strongest possible proof that the increase had their approbation. They are now asked to contribute the amount needed to start the addition as it should be started, and will they neglect the call? Certainly not. We feel convinced that the call will be nobly responded to, and that the meeting over which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has kindly undertaken to preside, on the 11th August, will be among the most successful of the many successes achieved in connection with the Masonic Boys' School.

ALL HONOUR TO THE FOUNDATIONS.

WHEN Bro. Captain (now General) Warren, of the English Royal Engineers, some years ago explored the site of King Solomon's Temple, and made excavations at the south-east corner of the Sanctuary wall, sinking shafts to the depth of fifty-three feet, he discovered the foundations of the Temple as originally laid by the Tyrian builders. His discoveries were remarkable in more respects than one. They not only revealed the actual substructions of the Temple as they were laid three thousand years ago, but showed as well the Masons' Marks upon the stones, as

fresh and exact as they were when first cut and painted. The base of the paint was red chalk, a natural production, and nearly indestructible by the elements or time, so that even on Egyptian monuments that are thirty-five centuries old it is fresh and bright to-day. In Bro. Captain Warren's book describing his discoveries, and in Redding's "Antiquities of the Orient Unveiled," these "Masons' Marks" are exactly pictured and described, and are of the deepest interest to Freemasons. But interesting as these Marks are—forming right angles, triangles, stars, circles, crosses, triple triangles, &c., and awakening important historical and antiquarian recollections as these foundation-stones do, after all the great lesson they inculcate is taught, as all the lessons of Freemasonry are taught, symbolically. He who goes beneath the surface to find the deepest, most abiding truth, sees more than the material stones. And what is this truth? The fact that, while Solomon's Temple, Zerubbabel's Temple and Herod's Temple—the triad of Temples that have stood on the world's chief Masonic ground—have all been swept from the face of Mount Moriah, so that not a vestige of them remains above the surface of the ground, *the foundation-stones, as originally laid, continue in place to the present day*, and promise to so remain other millenniums to come—from which fact we learn, that while Freemasonry may tower aloft, a pyramid of degrees, growing smaller and smaller as it rises into the thin air, the topmost shall be the first to fall, and the lowest of all the last to remain—eternal as the foundations upon which King Solomon, with the aid of the Tyrian builders, erected his glorious edifice to the One only living and true God! Brethren of low degree, Brethren of high degree, and Brethren of all degrees, take note of this fact. The first three degrees in Masonry are the foundations of the Masonic edifice to-day, and these alone, or these at last surely, like the material foundations of King Solomon's Temple, are destined to last for all time. The Master Mason's degree is the *sublime* degree, and *there is none higher*, though many others have been superadded. Others beyond are only the original three degrees attenuated and whittled away to a point. So-called "higher degrees" may be temporarily lifted up in the air, but they will not remain. In the nature of things the last degree will be the first to go. Look at the Great Pyramid—truncated. Those Freemasons are most to be envied who value most the foundations of Masonry, who are most attentive to their Lodge, who attend to its duties first, and others afterwards.

How many so-called Masonic degrees are there? It might be safe to say, so many to-day; but you could not say how many there will be to-morrow. New rites, which are assemblages of degrees, are invented without any particular trouble. All a brother has to do is to fancy himself a Solomon, and, *presto*, the thing is done. He may either start a new rite, or revive a defunct opposition to an old rite. Everything and anything is right in the eyes of a modern Solomon. He may improvise a Royal Masonic Rite, a Memphis Rite, an Egyptian Rite, or what not. The field is the world, and the fools are not all dead. A certain class are always ready to take any degree offered. The appetite for degrees "grows on what it feeds," and fattens on "accumulative Masonry,"—Masonry gone to seed, and then soaked and diluted to a ninetieth trituration. What do you think of a Brother who has learned three hundred and sixty-five ways of recognising another Brother; who understands three hundred and sixty-five methods of teaching an initiate his duties to his Companions;—who has three hundred and sixty-five manners of investing his loose cash; who worships with equal facility and seriousness at the altar of Mohammedanism or the altar of Christianity; who can one evening as a Templar imagine himself fleshing his sword in an infidel Mohammedan's breast, and the next can join his recent affinity in singing praises to Allah! All this it may be is very curious, very interesting, but very inconsistent, and should be very startling. It is wandering away from the old faith after strange gods. It is covering up the body of Masonry, and decking it and smothering it with embarrassing apparel. It is erecting a superstructure which will not endure the trials of time. The basic degrees only are for all time. The foundations of King Solomon's Temple to-day typify this fact to Freemasons. Let us honour these foundations as we should, for we owe to them all that we are, and all that we hope to be, as members of that great Free and Accepted Craft which alone as a living fraternal chain encircles the globe.—*Keystone*.

THE SPIRIT OF MASONRY.

EARTH'S greatest teacher has said, "In My Father's house are many mansions." Were the gates ajar so that we might catch a glimpse of the life within, what a scene would meet our gaze. Here we are clanish. The Frenchman hates the German, the Irish plot against the English, the Yankee suspects the Briton, mountain chains limit our sympathies, rivers determine our antagonisms, and imaginary lines sunder us. There, nations, kindreds, peoples, and strangers dwell together in happiest fellowship. Here caste rules us, patrician cannot mix with plebeian; the one cries, with sneering contempt, "common people!" the other mutters "privileged classes." There the prince and the peasant, the capitalist and the hodman, the merchant and the menial, meet in fellowship. Here sectarian feelings alienate; the Jew and the Gentile still stand apart; the Catholic and the Protestant are but resting on their arms; the Episcopalian gives over the Dissenter to uncovenanted mercies; the Calvinist hedges himself in with the five points, and the Baptist dwells in castellated isolation, surrounded by a moat whose waters no drawbridge ever spans.

There Heaven's charity has fused these diverse masses into a divine kinship, and behold how beautiful the unity in which they dwell! Here sin especially divides. Once sink below the common standard of morality, and the Church gathers up its black skirts, and inquires, "Doth not your Master know she is a sinner?" and the world, with a hypocritical leer passes by on the other side. There we find those who washed their robes and made them white through forgiving love. They were sinners; but the kiss of Divine Love has made them worthy of fellowship with the Just.

Such is the spirit of Masonry. It was born in the heart of God. Like the Pentecostal fire, it fuses Parthian and Medes, dwellers in Mesopotamia, Cretes and Arabians, Jews and Gentiles, into unity. Oh, that it might burn more fiercely, until the antagonisms of race, the hatreds of creed, and the rivalries of business should disappear, and the pure gold of brotherly love remain.—*Masonic Advocate*.

The regular monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was held on Saturday, the 4th instant, at Freemasons' Hall, London. The minutes having been confirmed, and those of the House Committee read for information, nineteen petitions from candidates seeking admission to the Institution were brought under consideration. Of these, fifteen were accepted, one rejected, and the remaining three were left over for the decision of the Quarterly Court on Monday. Grants in aid of four former pupils were agreed to, as also was the sale of the balance of Four per Cent. India Stock, amounting to £3,500, standing to the credit of the Preparatory School Building Fund. It was announced that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts had kindly consented to preside on the occasion of the laying of the memorial stone of the new Assembly Hall at Wood Green on Tuesday, the 11th August, and a special Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the day. Notices of motion for the Quarterly Court were handed in, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings were brought to a close.

Bro. Fehrenbach has just produced photographs of two Fathers in the Craft that are sure to be welcome. Both possess great interest, but the features of Bro. Levander are no more to be seen in the flesh. This likeness of him, therefore, is now especially timely. It is not only a good specimen of the photographic art, but it reproduces the man as he appeared in Masonic costume, as he was known to many brethren, and as he deserves to be known by all who love the Order and respect those who have worked to extend and consolidate its usefulness. All we have said of Bro. Levander may be said with equal, if not greater force, of Bro. Col. Sir Francis Burdett, with this difference, that happily the latter is still with us, performing his Masonic duties with a heartiness and relish that ought to shame many a younger brother. We commend both portraits to our readers, and advise a visit to Bro. Fehrenbach's studio in the Strand.

DEATH.

CAMA.—On Tuesday, 7th July, at Bombay, BAI HEBABAI, wife of Brother PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, and mother of Bro. D. P. CAMA.

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.

THE BOYS' FESTIVAL.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Will you permit me to supplement the amount of contributions to the Boys' Festival from the Province of North and East Yorkshire. The amounts given in your paper were correct at the time of the announcement, but have since been increased by other contributions, and now stand as follow :—

	£	s	d
Bro. J. S. Woodall			
M. C. Peck	153	11	0
J. S. Cumberland			
Christopher Palliser	27	16	0
Total	£181	7	0

By inserting this you will greatly oblige,

Yours fraternally,

J. S. CUMBERLAND P.P.G.J.W. N. and E. Yorks.

BENEFITS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have prepared two tables, which I think may be both interesting and useful to the Craft at large. The one as to the value of the benefits received and the contributions given by London and the several Provinces, and the other as to the number of Lodges which have lapsed or become absorbed, *i.e.*, two have become one, and the number that have passed from under the Grand Lodge of England since the last renumbering took place, and which will prove that we are sailing under false colours when our apparent strength is quoted at 2,100, while our real strength is about 1,930. I will make no further remark than to hope that those Provinces which have done well will continue in their well doing, and that others will be stimulated to do better, and more adequately contribute towards their share of the expenses.

I remain, yours fraternally,

P.M. 1607.

TABLE I.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTIONS.

Benefits received and contributions given by London and the several Provinces. The benefits are given for this year, while the contributions represent the average for the seven years ending December 1884.

	Benefits. £	Contributions. £ s d
London	9,350	18,701 4 9
Bedford	—	12 9 0
Berks and Bucks	79	597 2 0
Bristol	85	48 0 0
Cambridgeshire	—	149 5 5
Cheshire	818	430 11 9
Cornwall	394	200 10 0
Cumberland and Westmoreland	312	263 5 10
Derbyshire	153	371 2 5
Devonshire	1,154	368 10 0
Dorsetshire	489	389 12 3
Durham	426	419 5 4
Essex	504	510 1 6
Gloucestershire	312	703 0 9
Hants	1,102	822 18 3
Herefordshire	32	9 1 6
Hertfordshire	190	606 15 3
Kent	1,349	1,355 8 3
Lancashire—East	1,408	1,380 7 5
Lancashire—West	960	961 12 2
Leicestershire	79	275 19 5
Lincolnshire	658	48 14 4
Middlesex	489	918 16 8
Monmouthshire	146	240 7 10
Norfolk	377	188 11 0
Norths and Hunts	489	156 4 3
Northumberland	487	295 17 10
Nottinghamshire	100	183 4 11
Oxfordshire	96	317 10 5
Somersetshire	507	389 12 8
Staffordshire	380	532 0 8
Suffolk	663	397 9 10
Surrey	217	464 19 3
Sussex	561	701 8 2
Wales (North) and Salop	235	280 19 0
Wales South—Eastern Division	215	305 5 10
Wales South—Western Division	243	290 9 11
Warwickshire	449	521 10 2
Wiltshire	422	309 9 5
Worcestershire	262	401 18 2
Yorkshire—North and East	624	508 5 8
Yorkshire—West	2,709	2,410 5 3
Channel Isles	293	116 16 3
Colonies	1,021	229 12 0

TABLE II.

The real strength of the Craft under the Grand Lodge of England. Numbers of the Lodges that have lapsed or been absorbed :—

Lodge	Founded	Lodge	Founded	Lodge	Founded	Lodge	Founded
17	1723	596	1851	808	1860	1062	1865
118	1768	612	1853	821	"	1082	"
122	1769	616	"	825	"	1084	"
138	1765	620	"	826	"	1090	1866
161	1766	623	"	831	"	1104	"
182	1768	627	"	835	"	1109	"
351	1816	628	"	841	"	1117	"
365	1821	629	"	848	"	1127	"
396	1829	635	1854	849	1861	1142	"
397	"	642	"	864	"	1154	1867
399	"	644	1855	866	"	1156	"
400	"	648	"	870	"	1162	"
420	1834	658	"	878	"	1172	"
427	1835	664	"	881	"	1173	"
436	1836	668	"	883	"	1176	"
470	1840	674	1856	886	"	1187	"
479	1841	675	"	888	"	1190	"
480	"	676	"	894	1862	1191	"
490	1843	677	"	909	"	1200	"
499	1844	682	"	919	"	1217	1868
512	1845	688	"	923	"	1234	"
514	"	690	"	924	"	1245	"
518	"	693	"	927	"	1251	1869
522	"	695	1857	953	1863	1344	1870
524	1846	701	"	955	"	1346	1871
527	"	717	"	961	"	1368	"
532	"	722	"	963	"	1412	1872
535	"	740	1858	964	"	1419	"
544	1847	744	"	965	"	1484	1874
553	1848	756	"	968	"	1487	"
559	"	762	"	983	"	1497	"
562	1849	763	"	984	"	1498	"
565	"	770	"	994	"	1499	"
568	"	774	1859	1023	1864	1516	"
571	"	775	"	1029	"	1527	"
575	1850	783	"	1047	"	1548	1875
577	"	790	"	1053	1865	1606	1876
578	"	805	"	1054	"	1866	1880

Under the Grand Lodge of South Australia :—

423	585	875	1207	1759	1921
505	598	947	1240	1814	1934
583	649	1172	1252	1876	2002
584	842				

Apparent number, 2,100, minus 171; real number 1929.

AN OLD MASONIC LETTER.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The letter I enclose was written by an Ancient and Modern English and American Mason, all combined in one and the same individual; and, what is more, the letter was written in America eighty-two years ago, by a brother who was initiated in Bristol, England, one hundred and twelve years ago. The said brother was Grand Master of New Hampshire when he wrote the letter, and the letter was addressed to a Grand Master of Maryland. The opinions then entertained by such a man about Masons and Masonry may have been right or wrong, yet to a Masonic reader such a letter must be interesting. I have therefore copied it, with the peculiar spelling and punctuation, and here it is :

“ June 1803.

“ Most Worshipful Sir and Brother,
 “ I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour 23rd February last past—wherein you mention your design of publishing a work on a plan entirely new. I am induced to believe, that your publication will contain much useful, and valuable information on the subject of true Masonry; and bring to light many facts relative to those unhappy distinctions of Ancient and Modern, existing evils very hurtful to our Society, and mischievous in their effects; particularly amongst our brethren in England—and in several instances have extended to the United States. I hope that this evil is nearly at an end—and that all distinctions will be concentrated in the General Name of Ancient Free and Accepted Columbian Mason.
 Thirty years ago—I was initiated and obliged to pass both denominations for the convenience of visiting both descriptions in England—where those baneful distinctions were kept up with an unbecoming warmth of temper—this I dare say you have observed—and also that Modern, were composed of men of birth, talents, and education, and that those in London styling themselves Ancients—were generally men of inferior abilities, and less refined in their manners—these Lodges were not very careful whom they admitted into the Society—which finally brought Masonry to a low ebb in England, and remained so for some time. I really believe that the Grand Lodge in London, were very much to blame in the first instance—for making such innovation and alteration in the body of Masonry, as tended to create schisms amongst the Craft in England—I wish that I could give better information upon the subject. The Tenth Edition of Preston must supply this defect to which I refer you—respecting your 2nd question when a Lodge ceases to work?—I am of opinion that the then Officers; have a right to retain the jewels, until others are appointed—to succeed them; for ever—the funds ought to be applied, to charitable uses; for which purpose they were collected—if no private members of that Lodge stand in need of relief. Then, and in that case the monies should be

surrendered up to the Grand Fund of Charity. 3d question—Altho' I have been admitted many years ago—in Bristol—I am not now much in favour of R.A. Were it conferred on those only who merit that distinction, (as was intended by the Royal builder) it would be well: but while it is so easy to be obtained for money, it will ever prove destructive to true, genuine, useful Masonry—'tis not established in our State (nor do we ever wish it should be) yet now and then, we have some poor empty-head Bro. coming from a neighbouring State; puff'd up with superior consequence of high rank in Masonry, when at the same time he canot answer a simple question in lectures on the first degree—and incapable of knowing anything of the R.A. more than feeling himself thirty dollars lighter, paid for his fee admission. R.A. and every other description of Masons, must be under the contral, regulated by; and subject to; the authority of the Grand Lodge, and cannot hold any meeting without having first obtained a warrant from the G.L.—for that purpose—whether the Officers have or have not been admitted into that degree. Because the Officers of the Grand Lodge having pass the chair are qualifyd, and possess that by service in the chair, and merit—which the R.A. have only by assumption. The R.A. has beauties and sublimity when the members are properly selected. But what is the opinion of your Grand Lodge respecting the Sovereign Princes and Grand Inspectors—said to be established in So. Carolina—assuming to extend their controul over the two hemispheres? Do you submit to receive them, and their 33 degrees?—in your States—“they come in such a questionable shape”—Masonry having been so much disgraced in Europe, by pretended Societies, that much caution is necessary amongst us. As for our Lodge, we shall treat their proposal with silence—we consider our Grand Lodge sovereign of Masonry within this State. Not wishing to extend Masonry beyond the three *blue degrees* (as those worthies stile them)—we are at present in ful Harmony, union, and good fellowship; practicing brotherly love, relief, and truth—in three degrees. I am very desirous of a General Convention to regulate everything relative, and belonging to the Craft. To introduce a uniform system—and mode of working, “preserving the old landmarks,” and a true American Constitution—you seem truly qualifyd, Most Worshipful, for undertaking, and for promoting such a plan. You may insure yourself, of the aid and support, of every good Mason. I must make an apology for not answering your letter sooner—a brother's failings claims indulgences—this I claim—for trifling matter, stale information, and elapse of time since I received your favour.

I Most Worshipful Sir and Brother,
Your most ob't ser't,

THO. THOMPSON,
G.M. of Masons N.H.

Most Worshipful John Crawford, Esq.”

I have omitted two postscripts to the said letter, which refer exclusively to American Masonry; the nature of Bro. Crawford's contemplated “work on a plan entirely new,” will never be ascertained, because the copy of Brother Crawford's letter was not preserved. Bro. Thompson's notion, which he derived from Preston, that the Grand Lodge (Moderns) deserved blame for its innovations, &c., which caused the schisms amongst the Craft, is now exploded. He equally erred about the R.A. degree having originated by a “Royal builder.” But his contrast between the Moderns and Ancients, viz., that the former body “was composed of men of talent, birth, and education, the latter were generally men of inferior abilities and less refined in their manners, and not careful whom they admitted into their Society,” is doubtless true. I also approve of his opinion about the baneful influence of the high degrees on the Masonic Fraternity. The present high-degreers, as a rule, are as empty-headed simpletons, who are puff'd up with their imaginary superior consequence in Masonry, as they were in 1803. I cannot, however, approve of his opinion that the Grand Lodge should grant Charters either for the Royal Arch or any other high degrees. Indeed, whenever and wherever I meet with an infatuated high degree Mason I have strong reason to suspect that he is either a knave or a fool. And this is not only my opinion, but it is also the opinion of a large number of intelligent Masons who have taken all the high degrees. Unfortunately, however, for Masonry, these very intelligent high degreers who, in private conversation, frankly admit that the high degrees are an imposition, &c., lack the moral courage of the Crown Prince of Prussia to say so openly and cut loose from them.

Bro. Scholtz explains the allusion of Bro. Thompson to the “Sovereign Inspector General” thus:—

“The Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree opened at Charleston, May 31st, 1801, by brethren claiming to be Sovereign Inspectors General, issued in December 1802 a circular to all the Masonic bodies over the face of the two hemispheres. In this document that body claimed control over all the degrees of Masonry, except the first three or Blue degrees (over these it had waived its authority).” It was to this circular that Grand Master Thompson referred.

The most amusing part is, that while those high degree South Carolina charlatans claimed control over all Masonic degrees in the two hemispheres, their descendants have been unable to exercise any control at all. The fact is, disharmony is inherent in those degrees; wherever those degrees were introduced, quarrels and disputes were engendered, which caused division and schisms. Take, for instance, France, Italy, Spain, and even England,—you will find in each country two or more high degree factions, denouncing each other as impostors, &c. Here, in Boston, we have the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, and the De La Granja Supreme Council New York is the Centre of the Cerneau Supreme Council and of the Seymour Supreme Council. But that is not all—the coloured American Masons are also cursed with high degreedom; they have one Supreme Council in New York and another in

Philadelphia, and these two coloured bodies abuse each other just the same as the white high degreers do. Again, that is not all. Albert Pike is a descendant of the Charleston high degreers, and he calls his concern “The Mother Supreme Council of the World.” But, alas! even in his own Southern Jurisdiction there is another Supreme Council, viz., in New Orleans, whose Sovereign denounces Albert Pike and his “Mother Supreme Council of the World” as an “illegitimate,” “a humbug,” &c. Now, when our eight Scotch Rite American Sovereigns are at such loggerheads, and abuse each other after the above fashion, it is no wonder that their respective followers fight among each other when they happen to belong to a Commandery, or some other so-called Masonic body, and even our Grand Lodges are not free from disharmony arising from high degree squabbles. It is no wonder, therefore, that many of the better informed high degreers are getting disgusted with all kinds of high degreedom, and say in a whisper, “Oh! I wish all the high degreers were in Sheol.”

Fraternally yours,

JACOB NORTON.

Boston, U.S., 9th June 1855.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Referring to “WATCHMAN'S” letter in your issue of 2nd May 1855, and other communications which have appeared in your paper on the same subject, the idea is so good, practical, and inexpensive, that I trust your correspondent will not let the matter drop until something be accomplished.

The scheme itself, properly developed, would not only give employment to men on its staff, and actually be self-supporting, but I really believe a profit would accrue from the fees, which might be applied to any Masonic purpose. A few pounds, say £150, under proper supervision only being required to start it. Discreetly advertised, there would be many outside the Craft who would (as employers, not those to be employed) be glad to avail themselves of its means to obtain employés whose antecedents would be so well guaranteed, or could be so well ascertained through the Secretaries of the various Lodges to which the various applicants belonged.

I am so convinced of the feasibility of the scheme, and the immense good to be done by its agency, that I should be glad to undertake a part in the management. However, I hope you will not allow the matter to drop now that there is so much distress about, and which might easily be mitigated.

Yours fraternally,

NEMO.

RENUMBERING OF LODGES.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I was glad to see a letter from Bro. W. J. Hughan above mine in your issue of the 20th June, and more especially so as he is also of opinion that any alteration in the numbering of our Lodges would be objectionable. I fully endorse Bro. Hughan's arguments, and would point out another, which I think is equally strong, in favour of allowing matters to remain as they are. Here, in the Provinces, we are often called upon by “distressed Masons,” and I venture to think our difficulties in discriminating between genuine distress and imposture would be increased by any change, as an impostor might get “so confused by the alterations,” as really not to know the number of his Lodge. Any how, I look upon this point as another reason why no alteration should be made, and if I have not explained my reasons very clearly, it is only because I do not wish to disclose too much of our local examination of “distressed Masons.”

For my own part I think we should be content to let a Lodge number stand as part of its title for all time. Masonry is not an ever-changing science, and why should any of its most prominent features be continually being altered. We might as well revise our Lodge names every few years, and really I do not know but such an arrangement would have much more reason than a mere readjustment of numbers, for whereas the latter has no particular inapplicability to any district or section, the former may, either by the removal of the Lodge, or the enrolment of quite a different class among its members, prove most absurd, and this is particularly the case where a purely local name or title was selected at the start. The only objection that can be raised—so far as I can see—to a continuance of the present state of affairs is, that the numbers given to our newest Lodges are misleading as to the numerical strength of the Craft, but this affects but very few brethren, while any who do really desire to know the actual number of Lodges can discover it without very much trouble, by counting the list given in the Grand Lodge Calendar; besides, a renumbering would not put this matter straight, for even during the few weeks that would elapse between the renumbering and the publication of the revised list there would be a few, or it might be several, changes. Indeed, it might happen that at the very moment the result of the official revision was announced, steps were being taken in another part of the world which would remove a dozen or more Lodges from the English register, so it is no use urging a renumbering on that plea. I have yet to learn that the number by which each of our Lodges is distinguished is more than the number it holds on the register—the books—of Grand Lodge, and if a Lodge does drop out it does not follow that all record of its existence is to drop out also.

The Lodges of South Australia, for instance, were regularly constituted, and existed for years, and *still exist*. Why, then, should their history in the Register of Grand Lodge be wiped out in order

that future Lodges, instead of being numbered two thousand odd, might be known as eighteen or nineteen hundred and something? Of course the doings of Lodges now severed from England during the time they were under the rule of the home Grand Lodge are not removed from Grand Lodge records, why then should these numbers be given to others, perhaps less worthy of bearing them? Not only do I consider that it would be unwise to attempt a re-numbering in the future, I also feel that those who have gone before me acted wrongly in ever disturbing the numbers agreed upon at the Union in 1813, or the numbers originally given to subsequent Lodges at their Constitution.

I am, Dear Sir, yours fraternally,

A PROVINCIAL SCRIBE.

[The demands on our space during the past week or two have caused delay in the publication of the above and other letters; for this we ask the indulgence of our correspondents.—Ed. F.C.]

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have not the reputation of our esteemed brother W. J. Hughan, or the experience of which "A PROVINCIAL SCRIBE" can boast; I am merely an ordinary Mason of some ten years' standing, so my opinion on this question, even if you give it publicity, will not, perhaps, be of much moment; yet I cannot but think that you and the two distinguished brethren I have named are wrong, in desiring that the misleading numbering of our Lodges should be continued. I think it would be better if all Lodges under the Grand Lodge of England were renumbered, say once every seven years. We should then have an opportunity of judging, without trouble, of the actual strength of the Order. I cannot see that the re-numbering would be confusing, indeed I think it is the present system that is confusing, inasmuch as we are taking credit for having considerably above two thousand Lodges, while the actual number is far short. I think it would be much better that our numbers should correspond with the actual strength rather than that we should include many which have ceased to exist, or have severed their connection with the Grand Lodge of England, as in the case of those in South Australia. Personally I cannot see there is any excuse for delaying what must come ere long, as I suppose all are agreed that a renumbering is desirable some time or other.

I am, yours fraternally,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

WORSHIPFUL MASTERS AND PAST MASTERS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As becomes the Editor of a Masonic journal you every now and then deal with the duties and performances of officials, sometimes in a practical and at other times in an abstract way. Last week, under the heading "Skill and Assiduity in a W.M.," you had an article combining both methods. In it you refer to a previous article which appeared on 19th October 1885, and as I file the CHRONICLE, a plan I cordially recommend to my brother Masons, I was enabled to refer to that article. I am not going exhaustively into the matter, nor am I going to quarrel with your ideas. In the first place, you are pretty general in your description of the duties of Masters and Past Masters; and in the second, what you say are almost truisms.

There is no doubt as to who and what a Master of a Lodge should be. The following is public property, and may be read any day: "All preferment among Masons should be grounded upon real worth and personal merit, therefore no brother shall be elected Master of a Lodge or appointed to any office therein merely on account of seniority of rank." That is one of the fundamental laws of the Constitution. If Lodges will get into the seniority groove, and they do so with a perversity highly censurable, it would require a very discreet Master in all cases to carry out his duties without engendering some bitterness of feeling. Merit and ability are the passwords to office according to the highest authority, and all Lodges are as much bound to see that aspirants to office possess these qualifications as they are to pay Grand Lodge dues, or to perform any other duty prescribed by the Constitutions. So far the ground is clear, but there is other evidence, which if not open to the world, should be known to every Master Mason. At the installation of the W.M., in the presence of the whole Lodge of full Masons, the necessary qualifications of the president for the year are set forth in precise and emphatic terms. He should be an expert brother, of good report, true and trusty, of exemplary character, courteous in manner, easy of address and firm in principle; he should be well skilled in the ancient charges, regulations and landmarks of the Order, and willing to take the management of the work. Whatever may be the fact in practice, the theory is right enough. I admit that few Masters attain to anything like the standard set up. Some approach it, some aspire to it but never get nearer than sighting distance, while others have no knowledge of it, and act only in a blind mechanical way like an automaton. To allow such Masters—except the gifted few—further power than is absolutely necessary to govern the Lodge would be to set a firebrand in their midst. It is here where the P.M.'s influence becomes potent. They have no legal status to interfere; they are like standing counsel ready to be consulted and advise. They are the embodiment of intelligence and experience, and are as a rule the authority to which the Lodge at large looks for guidance. There is no one else to look to, in fact; and it must be a very poor Lodge indeed that does not possess one or more Past Masters who have graduated in office with approximate if not with complete success. While I grant that a

Master of a Lodge is armed with great powers, they are limited by responsibilities and subject to the controlling influence of the Past Masters. A prudent Master, like a wise counsellor, will rule without seeming to do so; he will rather let privileges come to him than seek them, and when he is suddenly called upon to act he will have in reserve that power which commands, and is sure to have, the support of the Past Masters. If a Master is not prudent, if in his strength he acts like a tyrant, the best hope of delivery is in the P.M.'s.

Thus it follows from my argument that a Master should first be well chosen, that he should act up to the obligations he voluntarily accepts, that during his year of office he is the head of the executive, and is really learning how to govern. At the end of the year he has completed his probation and takes his place amongst real rulers—his predecessors in office. Were time and space at my disposal I might dwell upon the fact that the Master of a Lodge must primarily submit his qualification to a Board of Installed Masters; it is they who must crown the choice of the Lodge. Were they to be as strict in examination as they might be many a candidate would be plucked. They know, however, that knowledge is power, and that that is in a peculiar degree their strength. They practically rule the Lodge and also the W.M. for the time being. I cannot conceive it possible for a W.M. to act so arbitrarily as to place himself beyond the Constitution and the well-understood authority of the Past Masters. Offence against the former would be fatal to the career of any Master. Offence against the latter would be destructive of respect and position.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

EARN SOMETHING.

NOW, while you are young, go to work. It is a very, very good thing to earn a little money for yourself. It is good for women, who may have the necessities of life supplied for them, to find some way to make a little money which may be their very own; not simply to buy bonnets with, if they already have enough; not just to be finer, but to be able to indulge themselves in those little amenities of life which are impossible to people who have not the command of at least a small purse. You do not know what a person who lives, as many women do, on the friendly bounty of relatives would really be if she could do as she chose. It is an unfortunate fact that almost anything we wish to offer another requires some expenditure, and that people who get credit for being so good-natured often earn their reputation with a few spare dollars which they do not miss. Aunt Kitty, who buys tickets for pleasant amusements, makes Christmas presents, and never forgets a birthday, has no more natural kindness than Aunt Jane, who has nothing to give, but is always hoping that some one will give her something. Long years of this have changed her disposition; but as girls she and her sister Kitty were equally kind and generous. Only, you see, when the sudden blow that comes to so many fell upon them, and there was nothing left, Aunt Kitty went to learn the millinery business, and worked at it until she had a few customers of her own, then a work-room, and now a large establishment, with plate-glass windows, and plenty of savings. Aunt Jane, on the contrary, felt ashamed to work. Uncle Felix said she might live with him, and she accepted. Poor relations have seldom a very good time of it, but Jane is still too proud to be her sister's cashier. They are middle-aged women now, but Jane is ashamed of the shop—ashamed of her sister, but she takes her presents. She can do nothing for any one, and has sunk into a cipher; whereas, as cashier for Kitty she would be an important person. Naturally, she expected to marry; but a helpless young woman, living where she is not much wanted, seldom makes a good match. Neither of the young women were pretty, but Kitty looks happy and prosperous to-day, while Jane looks "forlorn." She has not to work hard, but she has rusted, having done so very little for herself or any one else. It is not always so. The woman who feels that earning something would degrade her, not unfrequently settles into a wretched drudge. All the talk about gentility, all the feeling of shame there is about receiving payment for work, does not alter the fact that any one with a few shillings of her very own is twice as happy as any one who has none, and ten times more important. If it were only having more or less of the portable property of this world for yourself, it would be bad enough to be without money of your own; but when you consider that the want of money will cause you to crush out much of your kindness and generosity, and make you helpless where you need to be strong, I do not believe you will let pride weigh down the balance. Go into the shop, the work-room, or the kitchen; teach if you can, enter a profession if you are fit for it; do anything honest, rather than become a genteel pauper; and, my word for it, you will never spoil your matrimonial prospects by such independence. Sensible men know that women who are able to help themselves will be help-meets to their husbands.

The following dinners have taken place at the Freemasons' Tavern during the week ending Saturday 11th July:—

Tuesday—Society of Chemical Industry. Wednesday—Volunteer Surgeons Charing Cross Hospital, United Lodge. Thursday—Rosiercians.

FUNERALS.—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C., and 7 Herne Villas, Forest Hill, Road Peckham Rye, S.E.

ROYAL ARCH.

—:0:—

ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND CHAPTER, No. 1538.

THE annual election meeting of this Chapter was convened on Tuesday evening, the 7th instant, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street, when Comp. E. Fenner presided as M.E.Z., supported by Comps. J. Green as H., and G. Gregory as J., and many other brethren. After the transaction of some routine business the meeting proceeded to the election of principal Officers for the ensuing year, the choice of the brethren falling unanimously on Comp. J. Green. Comp. G. Gregory was elected as H., and Comp. W. P. Brown as J. At the conclusion of business the Companions dined together, under the presidency of the M.E.Z., when the usual Loyal and Royal Arch toasts were duly honoured and a very agreeable evening was passed.

STANMORE CHAPTER, No. 1549.

THE regular convocation of this Chapter, for the installation of Principals and the transaction of ordinary business took place on Wednesday, the 8th instant, at the Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore. Among those present were Companions C. H. Webb, James Fraser, W. A. Rogers, Charles Veal, E. B. Haynes, C. B. Todd, T. J. Maidwell, F. Browne, C. E. Keyser, D. H. Jacobs. Visitors:—J. D. Langton 1st Assist. Soj., H. M. Hobbs 933, and W. W. Morgan. Previous to the opening of the Chapter the Audit Committee met and examined the accounts, which were afterwards duly presented. After the Chapter had been regularly opened by the Principals, Comp. J. S. Fraser was placed in the chair of Z. Those under the rank of Principal were then admitted, and a ballot was taken for Bro. James Ewan Troutbeck, who, being approved, was exalted into Royal Arch Masonry, the ceremony being conducted by Comps. Fraser, Webb, and Brown; Comp. Bentley Haynes acting as Principal Sojourner, and T. J. Maidwell P.Z. as S.N. The following were then appointed Officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Dr. W. A. Rogers Treasurer, Charles Veal P.Z. S.E., Bentley Haynes S.N., C. B. Todd Principal Sojourner, and John Middleton Janitor. A capital banquet was afterwards served by Comp. Veal, but in consequence of the lateness of the hour, the after proceedings were somewhat curtailed.

A convocation of the North London Chapter of Improvement was held on Thursday, at the Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, N. Comps. Radcliffe M.E.Z., Strugnell H., Pinder J., Sheffield S.E., Edmonds S.N., Dehane P.S. There was a large attendance this evening as one of the Companions had arranged to deliver an instructive lecture on Royal Arch Masonry; this he did in an able and masterly manner. The Chapter was closed at 10.15 p.m., after a profitable and instructive evening. We trust the delivery of these lectures will occasionally be resumed.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk will take place on Monday next. The Provincial Grand Master, the Right Hon. Lord Waveney, will open his Lodge at the Public Hall, London Road, Lowestoft, at 1.30 p.m. The banquet will be held at the Suffolk Hotel, at 5 o'clock, under the presidency of the Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master. Tickets (including pint of wine) 7/6 The Great Eastern Railway Company run trains to Lowestoft from Friday or Saturday to Monday or Tuesday at reduced fares. There will be a train to Beccles, Halesworth, Saxmundham, Wickham, Woodbridge and Ipswich, leaving Lowestoft at 9.30 p.m. on Monday. Members can obtain return tickets, on production of summons, available by this train at all stations, for a fare and a quarter, such tickets lasting until Tuesday for stations beyond Ipswich.

The consecration of the Ethelbert Lodge, No. 1319 took place on Thursday, at Horne Bay. The Rt. Hon. Viscount Holmesdale, Provincial Grand Master Kent, performed the ceremony, and was assisted by Bro. J. S. Eastes, the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, and a large number of Provincial Grand Officers. We shall give a full report in our next issue.

A new Mark Lodge—the Royal Savoy, No. 355—will be consecrated to-day (Saturday) at the Criterion, Piccadilly, by Bro. F. Binckes P.G.W. G.M. Secretary. The principal Officers designate are Bros. J. Willing jun. W.M., W. M. Stiles S.W., and W. A. Scurah J.W. We wish the new Lodge every success, and hope to give a report of the proceedings in our next issue.

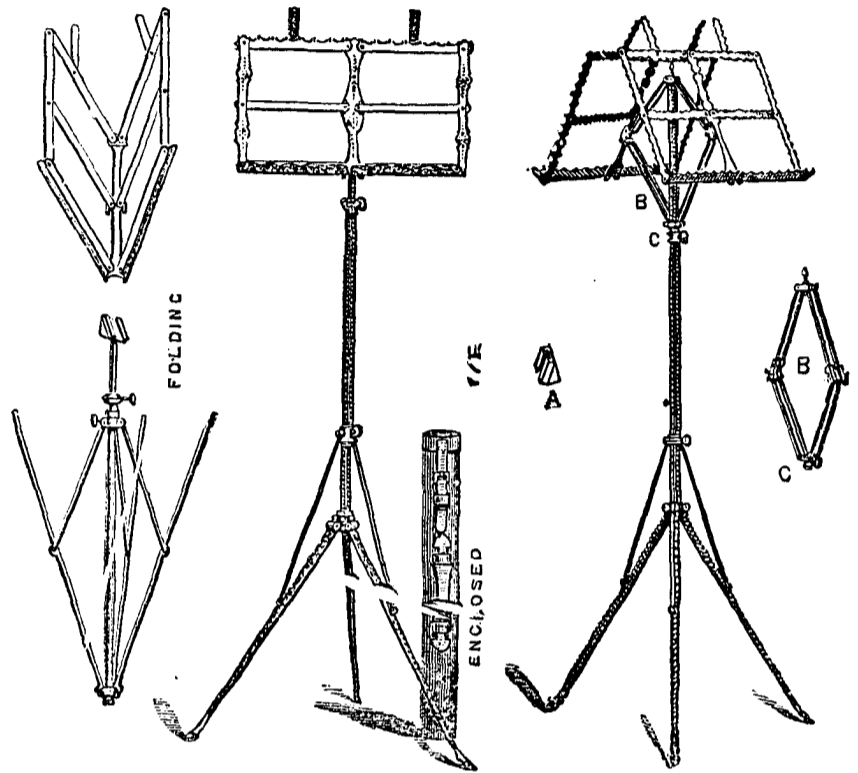
NEW MORNING SERVICE TO THE CONTINENT.—An Express Day Service between London and Antwerp will commence on the 25th inst., when the Great Eastern Railway Company will run a special Continental train from Liverpool-street Station at 9 a.m. In

connection with this train their fast steel paddle steamer "Adelaide," will leave Harwich (Parkeston Quay) at 11 a.m., arriving at Antwerp the same evening. The Service will be run every Wednesday and Saturday, and there will be a corresponding morning service from Antwerp on Tuesdays and Fridays, reaching London the same night. The ordinary week-day service leaving Liverpool-street Station at 8 p.m. every evening, reaching Antwerp and Rotterdam early the following morning, will be run in addition to the New Day Service.

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A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Monday, the 13th day of July 1885, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Institution.

To consider the following Notices of Motion:—

1. By W. Bro. RAYNHAM W. STEWART P.G.D., V.P., Trustee, on behalf of the House Committee:

That in consideration of the faithful and efficient services rendered by Miss Elizabeth Hall, during 22 years, as Matron of the establishment at Wood Green, an annual grant of £75 be made to her on her resignation for the term of her life, and the same to be paid quarterly.

2. By W. Bro. JOHN L. MATHER, V.P.:

That every present individual donor who has qualified, or who shall qualify, as a Life Governor of the General Fund shall receive double votes for every five guineas presented to the Special Building Fund, and Lodges, Chapters, &c., similar privileges for every 10 guineas so presented; in connection with the occasion of fixing the corner-stone of the new buildings, by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, on Tuesday, 11th August next, such privileges to be available from this date to 31st December 1885."

3. By W. Bro. EDGAR BOWYER P.G. Std. Br., V. Pat.:

That 15 boys be elected at the Quarterly General Court, on Monday, 12th October, for admission to the Preparatory School, over and above the 22 boys to be then elected to fill the number of vacancies in the present establishment."

To receive and approve a list of 53 candidates on the recommendation of the General Committee, from which 22, or, should Bro. Bowyer's notice of motion be adopted, 37 boys shall be elected on Monday, 12th October next.

The chair will be taken at Four o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

By Order,

FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G. Std.), V. Pat., Secretary.

OFFICE—6 Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.
4th July 1885.

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THIS old established Hotel is very retired, healthy, and charmingly situated, it offers great inducements to private families, and a large Assembly Room has lately been added for Meetings, Balls, Wedding Breakfasts, Dinners, Masonic Lodges, Banquets, &c.

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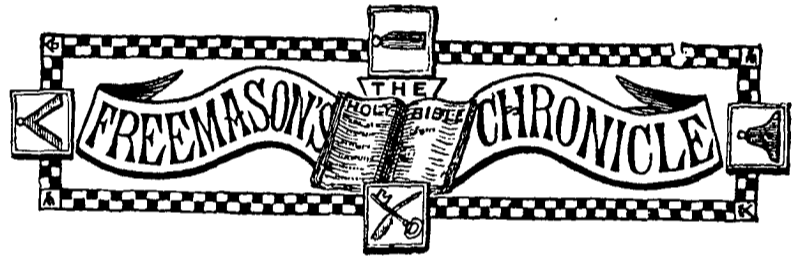
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"MEASURING THE PATTERN," A SERMON, Preached before the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norths and Hunts, at Northampton, by the W. Bro. Rev. S. J. W. SANDERS, M.A. and M.L., &c., Prov. Grand Chaplain.

Northampton: Henry Brown & Co., Gold Street.



HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

—:0:—

GREAT STANMORE.

IT is an old saying that people go from home to hear news of themselves; it might fairly be added that pleasure and health-seekers go hundreds of miles while beauties as great and air as pure are within ten miles of the great modern Babylon. Let any one go to Mill Hill, Edgware, Whitechurch, and Great Stanmore, all to be visited in a long summer day's ramble, and reached in a conveyance with ease, and test the truth of our statement. Not far from the places we have named is Harrow-on-the-Hill, a commanding coign of vantage from which to behold the rich country around. In addition, are the church and colleges. Farther into the country are Watford and St. Albans, the journey to which places by coach being an exceptionally fine ride. There are few Cockneys who do not know the Welsh Harps, two famous hostelrys, on the main road to Edgware, bordered by a magnificent lake, where fishing, boating, and swimming afford alternate means of sport and recreation in summer, and whose broad surface becomes a glassy floor in winter on which skaters disport themselves and enjoy a graceful and health-giving exercise. The lower Harp is the centre of attraction, to which belong the rights and privileges of usage of the lake. They are held by a genuine sportsman, who encourages the gun as well as the rod, and is no mean adept himself with the trigger. Bro. Warner, like all true sportsmen, is jovial and free, and if he has profited by the advantages that Nature has so bountifully bestowed upon him, he has been liberal to the public. We are not, however, concerned with that part of Hendon in which the Welsh Harps are situated, except as they form as it were a starting-point—where town ends and country begins. For the visitor who starts from St. Pancras by the Midland line, it would be better to go on to Mill Hill. The country is very pretty all round, and although the walk on the left of the line is somewhat barren of interest for the first mile or so, a change soon takes place. Rising knolls and gentle valleys greet the eye on either side. Now and then the trees overlap the roadway, and form a noble arch, underneath which are shade, colour, and exquisite forms. These are intermittent beauties which sometimes enter into competition with the paths through the fields. For the pedestrian we advise the latter route. It is easily found, as far as Edgware. From this town or village the road should be taken to Whitechurch, about a mile distant. The church itself is not pretty, and the churchyard bears evidence of neglect. The interior of the church is full of interest. Here are memorials of the Chandos family, the organ on which Handel played, and much else that reminds the visitor of the vanity of human grandeur and the immortality of genius. James Brydges, the first Duke of Chandos, became enormously rich, through

his office as Paymaster of the Forces during the reign of Queen Anne. Like the great Churchill he fattened upon the spoils of war and a warlike policy, but, unlike the hero of Blenheim, he has left a character for folly and extravagance. He built the Canons, a mansion that, with its furniture and decorations, is said to have cost a quarter of a million of money. The Duke began to build in 1712, in 1744 he died, when the mansion was sold in lots. The estate was purchased by a cabinet maker, who erected a more modest building, which was afterwards the home of Denis O'Kelly, who came over to England a raw Irish lad in 1748, unable to read or write, and died a wealthy man. His career was more remarkable than honourable, and were it not that he was the owner of the most wonderful racehorse ever known—Eclipse, his name would have been forgotten long ago. "The Grand Duke," as James Brydges was called, lives in marble—and as an example of vanity and extravagance Handel lives in marble too, but he also lives in Art. Which will survive the shock of time? We leave this to the judgment of our readers.

We must hasten our journey also; but before leaving Whitechurch a tombstone, erected in 1868, at the south-east corner of the churchyard, is worth a passing notice. It bears the following inscription: "In memory of William Powell, the Harmonious Blacksmith, who was buried 27 February 1780, aged 78 years. He was Parish Clerk during the time the immortal Handel was organist of this church." A short distance from the church is an iron gate, through which are some extremely pretty walks to Great Stanmore, a charming village, nobly situated. No greater contrast between country and town could be found than this delightful spot affords. City life is left behind, although almost within sight. The views from the higher ground are rich and varied. Wood, farm, church, hall, and lowly cot, swelling hills and deep valleys, with here and there a patch of water, make up a panorama that gratifies the eye and makes the heart long for a full purse and perpetual summer. Among the many pleasant places in this Middlesex village is the Abercorn Arms, the views from which alone are worth a visit to enjoy. We were rather surprised at the capacity of this old wayside hostelry. Bro. Veal, the proprietor, was a member of the old coaching fraternity, although his connection with it must have been in its latter days, for mine host is a hale, vigorous man, able to build his own hayrick, and to take his part with the strongest in the work of house and farm. The grounds attached to the hotel are extensive, and serve the purposes of pleasure and profit. A well-kept flower garden stretches along the side of the house, abutting on which and the road side are the vegetable and fruit preserves. In the latter a bee industry is situated, and woe betide the stranger who should be so unlucky as to come within the length of the sting of these busy animals when in a bad temper. Our host warned us to keep a safe distance. "But what about you?" we remarked. "Oh," said he, "they know me," and such appeared to be the fact, although he was obliged to protect himself from his friends when he went to capture some runaways who had swarmed in a tree close by. A well-wooded field at the back of the gardens is used for lawn tennis. It is admirably adapted for the purpose, sheltered, cosy, and picturesque. Adjoining is a large meadow, with a lazy pool, well stocked with fish, at one corner, a shady walk round it, and stables flanking the other side of the house. It is just the spot for parties and for private families. Comfort, quiet, and change come naturally at this pleasant retreat, which is not less fitted for those who keep up the old-fashion of yearly outings called bean-feasts. To Freemasons the Abercorn Arms ought to be regarded as their summer haunt and home. The Abercorn and Sub-Urban Lodges and the Stanmore Chapter meet here, and those who are fond of the country as well as of the Craft, who prefer the light and softness of summer to the coldness and depression of winter for Masonic work, should visit Bro. Veal's house before selecting a place of sojourning. He has just enlarged the banquetting room, which, with his other rooms, afford all the necessary accommodation for privacy, convenience, and comfort.

We have already indicated some of the sights and enjoyments of the locality, and were we not afraid of unduly extending our remarks we might refer to many more. We cannot, however, leave the subject without calling attention to Stanmore Church. The old fabric is now a venerable ruin, clad in ivy and evidently tended with care. The new church offers a striking contrast, but it is not altogether out of harmony with its predecessor. The situation is pretty, and unlike that of Whitechurch the churchyard at Stanmore is a pattern of neatness and trim beauty. We like to see Lych gates at the entrances to God's Acres. There is one at Stanmore, erected by the Kelk family. The Lodge to the right is a pretty little structure, and helps to harmonize the whole picture, which combines art and nature in an intelligent and pleasant form. We leave our subject here, with the remark that those who wish to go to Stanmore can take the Great Northern line to Edgware, or book a seat in that admirably served coach the Wonder, which leaves Piccadilly at a morning, and passes Bro. Veal's house on its journey to St. Albans, returning in the evening.

A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.—The London Cottage Mission is most desirous of giving some thousand or fifteen hundred children belonging to its Sunday Schools, Bands of Hope and Ragged Schools, &c., from the slums of Stepney, Limehouse, and the East End of London, their annual excursion one day in fresh air, either in the country or at the seaside, as results may permit, and an earnest appeal for special funds for this purpose is now made by Mr. Walter Austin, Managing Director of the Mission, 44 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., who will gladly receive and acknowledge all donations for the purpose.

"Bright Days" is the title of the *Cassell's Magazine* special holiday number, to be issued at the end of this month. The first of the group of nine complete stories will be contributed by the author of "Who is Sylvia?"

REVIEWS.

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

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"Proceedings of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the granting of Warrant 459 to African Lodge, at Boston, Mass., Monday, Sept. 29, 1884, under the auspices of the M.W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge F. and A. Masons. M.W. Thomas Thomas Grand Master." Boston: Franklin Press. Rand, Avery and Company. 1885.

THIS pamphlet, of forty pages, is not only a record of the centenary anniversary of African Lodge, but is also a brief history of the efforts made by the founders and others in freeing their swarthy brethren and sisters from the bondage of slavery. Prince Hall was the first W.M. of African Lodge, claimed to be "the mother of all other true Lodges of coloured Masons in the United States." From this Lodge, and others warranted by it, sprang the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, which we take to be the governing power of all the black Lodges. It is interesting to read the accounts of the doings of some of the brethren in connection with the War of Independence, and it is gratifying to notice the respect in which the Grand Lodge of England is held by the coloured brethren. They owe their Masonic birth to this country, and they evidently feel proud of their parentage. Regret is expressed that the "garden of peace, liberty, and equality is yet encumbered and choked up with the weeds of pride, envy, tyranny, and scorn," but hope is strong that they "may all live, as one great family, enjoying to its fullest extent all the beauties of it." To which we fervently add—So mote it be. The black population of America have passed through severe trials. Some of these people have risen to eminence, and we are glad to find that as a class they are giving their attention to education and works of charity, without which, they assert and believe, the Craft cannot flourish in their midst. These are signs of advancement which must gladden the hearts of all lovers of equality, and if the feuds of race still linger, they have considerably diminished in severity. Time will bridge over the boundary that separates white and black, and if the temper of African Lodge, as evidenced in the record before us, is continued, the time is not far distant when in truth it may be said that Freemasonry has succeeded in uniting all races in the "Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." Our black brethren are very susceptible of kindness, and they are warm in their acknowledgments. We find among those they wish to honour is Brother Jacob Norton, whose strong arm lent them assistance years ago, and is still vigorously and earnestly used in their behalf. They say, "he it was who exposed the sham pretenders upon this side of the water, and thereby carried fresh encouragement to our friends on the other side." Some interesting episodes are given in the pamphlet, and as a record of a great event arising out of peculiar circumstances it is well worth reading. The subject is a fine one for reflection, but want of space forbids the indulgence. We can only say, in conclusion, that we rejoice with our coloured brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, and sincerely hope that their aspirations may speedily be realised.

GRAND ENTRY INTO BOKHARA.

WE quote the following from the recent work published by Messrs. Sampson Low on "Russian Central Asia," from the pen of Bro. the Rev. Henry Lansdell, D.D., Past Master of the Royal Somerset Union and Inverness Lodge, No. 4, P.G.S. :—

I have a dim recollection, as a child, of hearing Dr. Wolff lecture on his travels—I suppose soon after his return—and a better remembrance, as a boy, of hearing him preach. How little, then, I dreamed that I should be the next of the Queen's subjects to enter the city of Bokhara! Yet, on 11th October 1882 I found myself approaching the very gate by which I presume Barnes had entered fifty years before. The sight of the crenelated walls, eight miles round, with holes through which archers might shoot, guarded by a thin clay defence, and supported on triangular beams, struck me as curious indeed for Anno Domini 1882. Everything, however, was in keeping therewith. It was not like a street of Old London, erected in a modern exhibition, or an assemblage arrayed in ancient costumes whilst surrounded with 19th century furniture. Dr. Wolff, who escaped with difficulty from the clutches of the present Emir's father, wore his gown and hood into Bokhara, carried a huge Bible under his arm, and announced that he was the great dervish of England; and he partly attributed his safety to having maintained throughout his ecclesiastical character. I had some thought, therefore, of taking a leaf from his book, and the more so because Russians had told me that the Emir would not distinguish between my clerical coat and that of a Russian merchant, and that all the Russian dignitaries this Asiatic sovereign had seen were in uniform and decorated with medals. This suggested to me that it might be desirable, if I could, to combine in my raiment the splendours of ecclesiastical vestments and military uniforms. But where was the Emir? Was he living close by, our house being a part of the palace, or was he a mile off? Because, if I were going to get myself up very gorgeously, and his Majesty were living close by, it might be more convenient to walk. My inquiry had reached the great man's ears, and he seemed to have taken it as a trait of humility on my part that I did not think myself worthy to come mounted to his presence. He therefore sent me a message to say he had heard I talked of walking to the palace, but that he desired I would ride. So I proceeded to make ready, and first put on my cassock that did duty when I went to the Court of St. James's. Over this I put on a gorgeous gold embroidered waistcoat, adapted from a garment I

bought in Servia as a specimen of a Servian gentleman's vest—grand enough for a general—and tied a cineture at the bottom, with ends hanging at the side, and over these I hung my scarlet hood. Fortunately, perhaps, there was no mirror in the room, or my heart might have failed me; but I next put round my neck a Provincial Grand Chaplain's collar of purple and gold, and on this pinned three or four Masonic jewels, by way of medals, and slung at the bottom my pocket Bible; after which my costume was completed by a college cap; and thus arrayed I mounted my palfrey and sallied forth. My two djignitts went in front, preceded by a whole bevy of officials, and the two interpreters came after. Of course I looked at the people as we passed through the streets. Need I say that they looked still harder at me, doing my utmost, as I was, to keep my countenance? The boys, not content with a passing glance, ran before, and kept turning round to look, and in the bazaar, buyers and sellers stopped their bargaining in order to gaze. All went well, however, and we reached the citadel. This is a large artificial mound, surrounded by high clay walls, having an imposing gateway, with a chamber above, and a tower on either side. A number of troops were drawn up, who received me with a salute, and we dismounted to be received by two officers at the entrance, one of whom took charge of my presents for his master. We then crossed the first court, and on entering the second I caught sight of his Majesty, at a distance, through an open door. Of him I had read various and somewhat conflicting accounts. Of his father, Nasr-Ullah, there seemed to be but one opinion, and about as bad as it could well be; but of the reigning Emir, Seid Muzaffar-ed-din, Vambery, in 1863, spoke rather favourably.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

STABILITY LODGE, No. 217.

THE brethren of this Lodge have for some time past set a notable example, devoting a day to the "outing" of their friends. This event is anxiously looked forward to by those associated with the flourishing Stability, and is anticipated with no small degree of pleasure, more particularly by the ladies. This year's "red letter day" took place on Wednesday, and the members wisely, we think, instead of seeking "fresh fields and pastures new," again selected Shepperton as the place to spend their happy day. No locality possesses greater facilities than this charmingly sequestered nook and corner of Middlesex. The trysting-place was the Waterloo Station of the South-Western Railway, and a strong muster assembled shortly before eleven o'clock, the time appointed for the train to start. We may, however, mention in passing that the arrangements of the railway company were not quite satisfactory, inasmuch as both going to and returning from Shepperton carriages had to be changed at Twickenham. This "all change here" system should be remedied. On the party arriving at their destination the rain fell and the wind blew. The forecast, therefore, was unpropitious; but these evil effects were only of a transitory character, inasmuch as the sky shortly became as clear as a bell, the sun shone forth, and nature appeared decked in true summer attire. Mrs. Stone, the proprietress of the Ship Hotel, who has recently become a widow, had provided carriages for the party, wherein they were conveyed to their cosy quarters on the banks of Father Thames, who was as placid as a mirror and on whose bosom in a short time the excursionists plied their oars. At two o'clock the dinner bell was sounded, and a most *recherché* repast was spread before the guests, whose appetites had been sharpened by previous occupation. The esteemed W.M. of the Lodge, Bro. James Glanville, occupied the chair, and Bro. John Nixon (Secretary) filled the vice chair. The wines and dessert were excellent, and elicited the praise of all present. On the removal of the cloth, the chairman, in an eloquent speech, proposed the health of the Queen and Royal Family, in the course of which he alluded to the forthcoming marriage of the Princess Beatrice. This elicited approbation from the ladies, who appeared to manifest a deep interest in this event. The toast was pledged right loyally. The chairman then announced that the toasts would be limited, as he was sure the ladies would feel more happy in the open air, enjoying the beauties of Nature, than in listening to dreary speeches. Bro. Taylor, amid great applause, proposed the health of the chairman. He remarked that it afforded infinite pleasure to them all to see him restored to health and vigour, inasmuch as they were all aware that on the 5th of April he sustained a serious accident, from the effects of which he suffered for a considerable time. Bro. Glanville was now "himself again;" the Great Architect of the Universe had been gracious towards him throughout the ordeal he had been called upon to pass, which ordeal he had borne with much patience and resignation. He (Bro. Taylor) called upon those present to drink his health in a bumper. Bro. Glanville, who was much affected by the sympathy which greeted him on all sides, acknowledged the compliment in his usual forcible manner. He observed that during the long season of his illness the kind attention he received from the brethren cheered him beyond all that he could express, and caused him almost to forget his broken bones and bruised frame. It would be a source of comfort to him during the remaining portion of his pilgrimage to cherish the remembrance of the kindness he had thus received from troops of friends. He thanked one and all for their sympathy. He then proposed the Ladies, on whom he passed a graceful compliment. It was now becoming a time-honoured custom in the Stability Lodge for the members to be privileged to enjoy the society of the ladies once a year; a custom he hoped that would long be continued. The toast was most enthusiastically pledged, and Bro. Lagerwall responded to it, in a neat and appropriate speech. The Chairman next complimented the Visitors, and Bro. J. J. Brinton W.M. of the Sphinx Lodge responded in an amusing and racy manner, which evoked much applause. The company thereupon adjourned for open air recreation; some took

to the water, whilst others rode as far as Chertsey, Weybridge and Addlestone, but returned in time for a sumptuous tea, "the cups that cheer," after which the return journey was made. We must not omit to mention that the W.M. was ably assisted in his arrangements by Bros. Taylor, Addington, and Nixon. Amongst those present were Bros. Glanville W.M., J. T. Wright S.W., U. Gowie S.D., T. R. Hinks J.W., John Nixon Secretary, Mrs. Nixon, G. A. Taylor P.M., Miss Taylor, J. Addington P.M., Mrs. and Miss Addington, John Parker, H. Parker, James Parker, Mrs. Parker, G. and Mrs. Tennant, G. Tennant jun., Miss Farrer, R. Lagerwall and Miss Cook, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Brier; Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. Beachamp, Mr. and Mrs. Vickery, Mr. and Mrs. Cowley, Mr. J. Vickery, Mrs. Hanser, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mr. Brinton, Mr. Colepepper, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Finch.

CARNARVON LODGE, No. 804.

THE twenty-fifth annual Festival of the above Lodge took place at the Masonic Hall, Havant, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., when Bro. James Collings was inducted into the Master's chair for the year ensuing. Bro. Harry W. Smith Parsons, the outgoing Master, has had a very gratifying tenure of office, and there is every hope that his successor will be equally rewarded with the success he so well merits. The following are the Officers for the ensuing year:—J. J. Bascombe S.W., J. J. H. Bascombe J.W., E. Good P.M. Treasurer, T. Francis P.M. Secretary, T. D. Askew P.M. D.C., A. H. Wood S.D., H. G. Tuck J.D., S. W. Sprigings I.G., A. R. Jones Org., F. Avery, and W. G. Humby Stewards, Blackmore Tyler. Amongst the members present were Bros. H. Martin Green P.M. P.P.J.G.W., T. P. Hall P.M., H. Kimber P.M., W. Dart P.M., W. Longford, A. Borrow, J. H. Corke, H. Wellstead, C. Courtier, J. Pannell, J. Reakes, &c., &c. After Lodge business the brethren adjourned to the Town Hall, where an excellent repast was provided by Butler, of Portsmouth. Some excellent songs were given between the toasts by some of the members and their guests, the accompaniments being played by Bro. F. Wilton. The following W.M.'s of Lodges were present—Bros. J. Westaway 1834, W. Miles 1776, R. L. Loveland P.P.G.R. 1990, E. Naylor 928, H. E. Loader 487, J. W. Gieve 309, J. Dempsey 903, and R. J. Rustrick P.G. Treas., J. Jackson W.M. elect 1428, W. D. Parkhouse P.M. 1834, and several others.

ROYAL WHARFDALE LODGE, No. 1108.

THE annual Festival of this Lodge was held on Friday, 26th ult., at the Masonic Rooms, Boroughgate, when there was a good muster of brethren present. Among the Visitors were—the Worshipful the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Henry Smith, Bros. Richardson P.P.G.P. P.M. 1001, Bodman W.M. 1001, Jones 1001, and Adams 1525. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the W.M. elect, Bro. Albert Walker S.W., was presented by Bro. W. T. Marshall, the retiring W.M., for the benefit of installation. The ceremony was performed by Bro. Laycock P.M. in a very able manner. The appointment of Officers then took place, as follows:—Bros. W. T. Marshall I.P.M., J. E. Lowrey S.W., J. H. Payne J.W., W. Laycock P.M. Treasurer, Geo. Edson Secretary, R. Watkinson S.D., W. T. Wilkinson J.D., Edmund Walker I.G., Wm. Weegmann Steward, and T. Houlding Tyler. The Installing Master then delivered the addresses to the Worshipful Master, Wardens, and Brethren. Bro. Laycock was unanimously re-elected as the Lodge representative on the Provincial Charities Committee, after which the newly-installed Master, or behalf of the brethren, presented a Past Master's jewel to Bro. Laycock, in recognition of his services to the Lodge. Brother Laycock cordially thanked the W.M. for the flattering terms in which he had alluded to him, and also the brethren for the handsome jewel they had presented him with. The D.P.G.M., Bro. Henry Smith, in responding to the salutations of the brethren, expressed the pleasure he felt at being present, and spoke in complimentary terms of the work done in the Lodge. He thanked them for the hearty reception given him, and wished the Lodge all success and prosperity. The thanks of the Lodge were given to Bro. Albert Walker W.M., and Bro. Edmund Walker I.G., for their gift of ten guineas to endow the W.M.'s chair (Girls' School). The brethren then adjourned to the banqueting room, where songs, speeches, and good fare rendered the evening very enjoyable. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and the D.P.G.M., in responding to the toast of the Provincial Grand Officers, said that the proposer of the toast had not placed West Yorkshire too high in saying that this Province was second to none in England. West Yorkshire in the general working of its Lodges, the promptitude with which it performed its business, and the amount of its subscriptions to the Masonic Charities, occupied a very distinguished position, which he trusted would long be maintained. Bro. Richardson P.P.G.P., replying to the toast of the Visiting Brethren, said that in "Cole's List of Lodges," A.D. 1767, he found the following: "No. 287 Lodge, Half Moon. Held at the Half Moon Inn, at Otley Yorkshire. Warrant dated August 16, 1762. Meet on first Monday, monthly." This was confirmed by "Wilson's List," A.D. 1777, but no mention of it is made in "J. & B. List," 1809 (23rd edition), hence he concluded that the Lodge must have been erased. This warrant might still be in existence, as there were instances of old warrants having been found amongst the documents of friendly societies, and he recommended that an effort should be made to discover what had become of this warrant.

WILSON ILES LODGE, No. 2054.

THE installation meeting of this recently consecrated Lodge, which is composed chiefly of members of the medical profession, was held on the 7th inst., at the Four Swans Hotel, Waltham Cross, under

the presidency of the W.M. Bro. R. Bird, W. Mackie S.W., S. H. Moore J.W., H. J. Moxon I.P.M. Treas., J. Galt Fisher P.M. P.G.S. Middlesex Sec., McLearn S.D., Milburn J.D., Tipper I.G. Visitors: R. D. Cummings S.W. 1677, H. Halliday 1677, H. H. Room W.M. 2090, Daraska H. Chil Rising Star S.C. 342, R. Cartwright 1671, Tydeman 1327 and 1437, F. Larner W.M. 858, H. M. Levy P.M. 188. &c., &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bro. the Rev. C. E. Mayo, P.G.C. Herts S.W. 869, was elected a joining member. The Auditors' report was read and adopted; it showed the Lodge was in a flourishing condition, and had a good balance in hand after all the requisites of the Lodge had been paid for. A Board of Installed Masters was opened, and Bro. Mackie S.W. and W.M. elect was presented and duly installed into the chair by Bro. J. Galt Fisher, P.M. P.G.S. Middlesex, perfectly and impressively, and in a manner that merited the encomiums passed on him at the conclusion of the ceremony. The brethren having been re-admitted, the customary salutations were given, Bro. H. J. Moxon P.M. acting as D.C. The W.M. appointed and invested his Officers, as follow:—Bros. R. Bird I.P.M., S. H. Moore S.W., McLearn J.W., H. J. Moxon P.M. Treasurer, J. G. Fisher P.M. P.G.S. Middlesex Secretary, Milburn S.D., H. Tipper J.D., Rev. C. G. Mayo Chaplain, Hills I.G., R. M. Bruce D.C., Wilson Steward, Young Tyler. Applause followed the investiture of each Officer. The W.M. announced that it was his intention to act as Steward at the Anniversary Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, in February next, and Bro. H. J. Moxon P.M. proposed and Bro. Bird seconded, that the sum of £5 5s be voted and placed on the W.M.'s list. This was carried unanimously. Hearty good wishes were given from the Visitors, and Lodge was closed until the second Tuesday in October. During the interval, carriages were provided, and the brethren enjoyed a lovely drive to Cheshunt Great House, now the property of Bro. Rev. J. C. Mayo, the new-appointed Chaplain of the Lodge, who is a lineal descendant of Cardinal Wolsey. The party now, with excellent appetites, adjourned to the Four Swans, where mine host, Bro. Tydeman, provided a very sumptuous and *recherché* banquet and dessert that gave every satisfaction. The wines and viands were first rate, and the tables were artistically decorated, while button-holes were provided for all. Grace having been said, the W.M. proposed the usual toasts, remarking that he did not intend to make long speeches. The toast of the Right Worshipful the Prov. Grand Master, Bro. T. F. Halsey, M.P., who was present at the consecration, and who took a deep interest in the advancement of Freemasonry in the Province, was most cordially received. This was followed by the health of the Deputy Prov. G. Master Bro. Dawson and the Present and Past Grand Officers of the Province. Bro. Bird I.P.M. then rose; to propose the toast of the W.M. was a pleasing duty at all times. Bro. Mackie had only occupied the chair for a short time, but he had showed his aptitude for office; under his guidance the Lodge would continue to prosper. The W.M., in reply, felt he could hardly find words to express his thanks for the reception the brethren had given the toast; with the assistance of the I.P.M. and the Officers of the Lodge, he hoped at the expiration of his year of office to hear he had given them satisfaction. The W.M., in proposing the toast of the I.P.M., referred to the zeal Bro. Bird had displayed in getting the Warrant. The Lodge was named after a worthy and respected brother, Wilson Iles—a distinguished Mason now no more; but they hoped to perpetuate his memory, and for this the Lodge was named after him. He (the W.M.) had now a very pleasing duty to perform; to present the I.P.M. with the jewel so well deserved. In doing so, he trusted he might live long to wear it and be among them for many years. Bro. Bird I.P.M., in reply, thanked the W.M. for his kind expressions; his work had been a labour of love. He hoped the Lodge would stand highest in the Province for its working; while they had such Officers he was sure they would prosper. He would wear the jewel, and prize it, as a pleasing remembrance of his association with the Lodge. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Visitors, of whom there were many present; he would call on Bro. H. M. Levy P.M. 188, representing the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, and Bro. H. H. Room W.M. 2090 to respond. Bro. H. M. Levy, in reply, felt pleased to hear the reports in the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE were read with satisfaction. He had been gratified in seeing the working of Bro. Fisher, Installing Master, and the genial kindness of the W.M., who he thanked for his hospitality. For this each Visitor had expressed his satisfaction. Brother Room followed, with some pertinent remarks. Brother Cummings 1677 also replied. The toast of the Installing Master came next. Bro. Fisher had ably performed the ceremony of installation, and his duties as Secretary were in every way carried out satisfactorily. Bro. Fisher replying said he did so with great pleasure; but his interest and desire was to assist the W.M. in the chair. It was a pleasure for him to perform any Masonic ceremony; he sincerely thanked them for their kind remarks on his working. His services were at all times at their disposal. After several other toasts, the Tyler was summoned. During the evening Bros. Room, Halliday, Tipper, Larner, and Cummings contributed to the harmony. The brethren, after thoroughly enjoying themselves, returned to town.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—On Thursday, at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford. Present:—Bros. Fisher W.M., Greener S.W., Thomas J.W., S. R. Speight P.M. Secretary, Strilger S.D., Banks J.D., Penrose I.G.; P.M.'s Bros. Hutchings (Preceptor), G. Andrews, and Bros. Prior, Joyce, J. B. Williams and Emblin. All formalities were observed, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Joyce candidate. The Lodge was then called off and on, and the usual questions having been answered by Bro. Joyce the Lodge was opened in the second degree and the ceremony of passing rehearsed. The Lodge was then resumed, and Bro. Thomas was elected W.M. for the ensuing Thursday.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—On Friday, 3rd inst., at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. Bros.

C. E. Botley W.M., Norton S.W., Sperring J.W., Turner S.D., Thomas J.D., Toy I.G.; Andrews P.M. Preceptor; also Bros. Sawyer, Turner, Russell. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was opened in the second degree, when Bro. Sawyer answered the questions leading to the third, and was entrusted. Lodge was opened in the third, and the ceremony was rehearsed. Lodge was resumed. Bro. Russell answered the questions leading to the third. Lodge was closed in the second degree. Bro. Andrews gave notice that at the next meeting he would propose that the Lodge of Instruction adjourn from the third Friday in this month till the third Friday in September. Bro. Norton was elected W.M. for the next meeting. Lodge was closed in due form.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—A meeting was held on Monday, at Bro. Baker's, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N. Present—Bros. Cooper W.M., Turner S.W., Parkes J.W., Forgy P.M. 1950 Treas. and Acting Preceptor, Ware S.D., Rhodes J.D., Keogh I.G., Collingridge Sec. After preliminaries, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Western acting as candidate. Lodge was called off and on. Bros. Keogh and Hutchings answered the questions leading to the second degree. Bro. Hutchings 1693 was elected a member. Lodge was closed in due form and adjourned.

THE THEATRES.

St. James's Hall.—No event of the musical season is looked forward to with more pleasant anticipations than that of Mr. John Thomas's Harp Concert. This gentleman does not affect the higher scientific effects of the post-Wagner school; he offers us a feast of melody that touches the heart and stirs the pulses. The sweet ballads of his own mountains are mingled with compositions by Gounod, Meyerbeer, or Schubert. Rarely is St. James's Hall thronged by a more brilliant and sympathetic audience than the one gathered on the afternoon of the 4th. The sombre force of Gounod's "Marche Solonelle," given by the band of harps, seemed to echo the sorrowing tramp of a vast multitude in the rhythmic vibration of the harp strings. A Mendelssohn's prelude, for harp, violin, and organ, was exquisitely rendered by Madame Castalin (violin), Mr. Thomas (harp), and Mr. Bending (organ). A very graceful lullaby, "Sleep, my Darling," by Mr. Thomas, found charming interpretation from Miss Hope Glen. This will probably become a great drawing-room favourite. Schubert's "Ave Maria" was tastefully rendered by Mr. Herbert Reeves. Miss Edith Wynn sang, with all her old charm, "The Briton's Lament," and "In yonder tower." Mr. Lucas Williams, Miss Mary Davies, and Mr. Dyved Lewis gave, with great applause, a selection from Mr. John Thomas's Collection of Welsh Ballads, with the additional charm of the exquisite harp accompaniment by the master. Mr. Thomas had reserved but two solos for himself, "A Serenade" (Alvas), and a Study in G flat, with fantasia. He held his audience completely under the spell of his wonderful fingers. In some intricate passages it was scarcely possible to believe one was listening to a single instrument, the strophe and anti-strophe seemed so distinct.

Court.—Few pieces achieve the honour of a run of one hundred representations; we are gratified therefore in being able to announce that "The Magistrate" was presented for the hundredth time on Thursday, the 2nd inst. The artistes engaged work well together, and keep the house in a continuous roar. To those who enjoy a good laugh we recommend a visit to the Court.

Vaudeville.—Mr. S. Alport, the courteous acting manager of this Theatre, announces that his annual benefit will take place on Saturday, the 18th inst.

Native Indian Art.—Following the example set by the Japanese, who have interested the public so much by their Village at Knightsbridge, it is proposed, by means of a public company, to establish an Indian Native Village Exhibition Entertainment and Oriental Bazaar. The share capital will be £10,000 in £1 shares, in four equal payments of five shillings each. The details of the scheme can be obtained of Mr. W. Southwick Rogers, 10 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C. The object is "to bring before the English people natural representations of the methods of manufactures, amusements, and customs of our vast Indian empire." The movement has secured the approval and assistance of a large number of influential gentlemen and noble ladies, and bids fair to be beneficial in character and highly successful even as a speculation. Sir George Birdwood, C.S.I. India Office, has undertaken the post of Honorary Art Director, for which he is especially qualified.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS FOR CHILDREN.—In *Little Folks* Magazine for July particulars will be given of two competitions, in which a large number of prizes are offered for original stories and for answers to puzzles. These competitions are so arranged that children resident in every quarter of the globe can take part in them on favourable terms with those living in Great Britain.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weary of life.—Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific source of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits, and revelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmosphere, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills and explicitly putting them in practice, the most desponding will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

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

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SATURDAY, 11th JULY.

Quarterly General Court Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12
 108—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—Ereleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)
 1685—Guelph, Red Lion, Leytonstone
 1686—Paxton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
 1928—Gallery, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton
 2012—Chiswick, Hampshire Hog, King Street, Hammersmith, W. (Instruct.)
 2091—Elthorne and Middles ex, Town Hall, Hounslow (Consecration)
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8
 R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Instruction)
 M.M. 234—Brixton, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street E.C.
 M.M. 355—Royal Savoy, The Criterion, W. (Consecration)
 1415—Campbell, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
 1929—Mozart, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon
 2069—Prudence Masonic Hall, Leeds
 R.A. 1423—Era, The Albany, Twickenham

MONDAY, 13th JULY.

Quarterly General Court Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
 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. (In)
 180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 212—Euphrates, Mother Red Cap, High Street, Camden Town, at 8. (Inst.)
 548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
 975—Rose of Denmark, Gauden Hotel, Clapham Road Station, at 7.30. (Inst)
 1366—Highgate, Gatehouse Hotel, Highgate
 1125—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In.)
 1145—Prince Leopold, Printing Works, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7 (Inst.)
 1189—Marquess of Ripon, Queens Hotel, Victoria Park at 7.30 (In)
 1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1685—Royal Commemoration, Railway Hotel, High Street, Putney, at 8. (In.)
 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.)
 1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
 1-91—St. Ambrose Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Greyhound Hotel, Streatham
 M.M. 239—Royal Naval, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.

Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk, Public Hall, London Road, Lowestoft

40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings
 75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth
 104—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport
 151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
 240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
 292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
 297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln
 481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Manle-street, Newcastle
 589—Druids of Love and Liberty, Masonic Hall, Redruth
 665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis
 724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool at 8. (Instruction)
 797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth
 893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall
 919—Williamson, St. Stephen School, Monkwearmouth, Durham
 1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness
 1171—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
 1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
 1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1436—Sandgate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
 1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
 1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds
 1611—Eboracum, Masonic Hall, St. Saviourgate, York
 1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea
 1691—Quadratic, Greyhound Hotel, Hampton Court
 1861—Claremont, School-room, Esher, Surrey

R.A. 118—Elias Ashmole, Chapter Rooms, Warrington
 R.A. 154—Unity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
 R.A. 306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
 R.A. 422—All Saint's, Masonic Hall, Gainsborough
 R.A. 495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
 R.A. 1258—Kennard, Masonic Hall, George Street, Pontypool
 R.C.—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
 R.C. 12—Red Cross, Athenaeum, Lancaster

TUESDAY, 14th JULY.

65—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)
 65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
 141—Faith, Victoria Chambers Restaurant, Victoria Street, S.W., at 8. (Inst)
 167—St. John, Holly Bush, Hampstead
 177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 554—Yarborough, Green Dragon (Instruction)
 753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 890—Dalhousie Sisters' Tavern, Peculiar-road, Dalston at 8 (Instruction)
 861—Finsbury, King's Head, Threadneedle Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Alma Road, Wandsworth (Instruction)
 1321—Emblematic, Red Lion, York Street, St. James's Square, S.W., at 8 (In.)
 1340—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
 1446—Mount Edgcombe, Three Stags, Lambeth Road, S.W., at 8 (Inst)
 1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7. (Instruction)
 1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)
 1540—Chancer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
 1601—Ravensbourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)
 1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 8.30 (Inst)
 1910—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
 1969—Waldeck, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, White Hart, Cannon Street, at 8.30.
 R.A. 704—Camden, The Moorgate, Moorgate Street, E.C., at 8 (Instruction)
 R.A. 1642—Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbrooke Hall, Notting Hill, W., at 8. (Inst.)

131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Truro
 184—United Chatham of Beneficence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 272—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Main Ridge, Boston

409—Northern Counties, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle (Instruct)
 473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
 495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, Wakefield
 503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidenhead
 603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Chesham
 626—Lansdowne of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham
 696—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Wellesbury
 726—Staffords in Knit, North Western Hotel, Stafford
 829—Sydney, Black Horse Hotel, Sidcup
 903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport
 1250—Gilbert, Masonic Rooms, Sankey Greenhall, Street, Warrington
 1314—Acacia, Bell Hotel, Bromley, Kent
 1325—Stanley, 214 Gt. Homer Street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 1414—Knoie, Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks
 1545—Baildon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baildon
 1678—Tonbridge, Masonic Hall, Tonbridge
 1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool
 R.A. 70—St. John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Princes Street, Plymouth
 R.A. 253—Justice, Masonic Hall, Gower Street, Derby
 R.A. 265—Judea, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
 R.A. 268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne
 R.A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
 R.A. 330—St. Petrock, Masonic Hall, Turf Street, Bodnun
 R.A. 660—King Edwin, Freemasons' Hall, Yorkergate, New Walton
 R.A. 1055—Derby, Masonic Rooms, Bedford Street, Cusetham, Lancashire.
 M.M. 6—Adams, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
 M.M. 15—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Ganly Street, Exeter
 M.M. 152—Dover and Cinque Ports, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover

WEDNESDAY, 16th JULY.

General Committee Grand Chapter, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
 3—Fidelity, Alfred, Roman Road, Barabury, at 8 (Instruction)
 30—United Mariners', The Lizard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 73—Mount Lebanon, Windsor Castle, Southwark Bridge Road, at 8. (Inst)
 193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 228—United Strength, The Hope, Stanhop Street, Regents Park, 8 (Inst.)
 538—La Tolerance, Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, at 8 (Inst)
 619—Beadon, Greyhound, Dulwich
 700—Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich
 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
 867—Whitington, Red Lion, Poimin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
 865—Dalhousie, Town Hall, Hounslow
 902—Burgoyne, Victoria Hotel, Farringdon Road, at 7. (Instruction)
 1278—Burdett Countts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park
 1244—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
 1382—Corinthian, George Inn, Gleggall Road, Cubitt Town
 1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)
 1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30 (In)
 1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct)
 1731—Holmeley, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
 R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction.)
 R.A. 192—Lion and Lamb, Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.
 R.A. 934—Doric, 202 Whitechapel-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Town Hall, Shoreditch

20—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham
 121—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance
 178—Antiquity Royal Hotel, Wigan
 200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Globe-street, Scarborough
 325—St. John's Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
 342—Royal Sussex, Freemasons' Hall, 79 Commercial Road, Landport
 581—Faith, Drover's Inn, Openshaw
 591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury
 594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
 633—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 759—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 795—St. John, Ray Mead Hotel, Maidenhead
 816—Roid, Spring Gardens Inn, Wardle, near Rochdale
 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 962—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
 1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
 1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Drillfield, Yorks
 1036—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
 1161—De Grey and Ripon, Masonic Rooms, King Street, Manchester
 1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
 1311—Brighouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighouse
 1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton
 1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenaeum, Lancaster
 1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1443—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon
 1501—Wycombe, Town Hall, High Wycombe
 1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, Hull.
 1538—United Military, Masonic Hall, Plumstead
 1634—Starkie, Railway Hotel, Ramshotom
 1638—Brownrigg, Sun Hotel, Kingston on Thames
 1988—Mawddack, St. Ann's Buildings, Barmouth, N. Wales

R.A. 76—Economy, Masonic Hall, Parchment Street, Winchester
 R.A. 240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
 R.A. 323—Charity, Florist Hotel, Stockport
 R.A. 344—Beauty, Bull's Head, Radcliffe
 R.A. 371—Nicholson, Freemasons' Hall, Englefield Street, Maryford
 R.A. 59—Vernon, Dragon Hotel, High Street, Walsall
 R.A. 580—Unity, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
 R.A. 731—Truth, Masonic Hall, Gower Street, Derby
 R.A. 160—Marmon, Masonic Rooms, Tamworth
 R.A. 123—Tabot, Mackworth Hotel, Swinset
 R.A. 1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 R.A. 1475—Architect, Didsbury Hotel, Didsbury
 M.M. 135—Hotspur, Freemasons' Hall, Clayport-street, Alawick

THURSDAY, 16th JULY.

27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, Clerge-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
 117—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
 435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
 704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
 719—Belgrave, The Clarence, Aldersgate Street, E.C. (Instruction)
 754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
 879—Sutherland, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Warndon St., Rotherhithe New Rd. (In.)
 901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
 1058—Southern Star, Phoenix, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
 1145—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
 1227—Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton
 1278—Burdett Countts, Swan Tavern, Botolph Green Road, E., 8. (Instruction)
 1308—St. John, Three Crowns Tavern, Mile End Road, E. (Instruction)
 1321—Emblematic, Horns Tavern, Kennington
 1329—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Clapton
 1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst)
 1584—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Gardens, Westminster, at 8 (In.)
 1614—Covent Garden, Bedford Head Hotel, Maiden Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
 1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell, (Instruction)

- 1623—West Smithfield, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst.)
 1744—Royal Savoy, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 1791—Creton, Wheatsheaf Tavern, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush. (Inst.)
 1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1963—Duke of Albany, Masonic Hall, Shaftesbury Park, Lavender Hill
- R.A. 63—St. Mary, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
 R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
 R.A. 1383—Friends in Council, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
 R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury at 8. (Instruction)
 M.M. 7—Carnarvon, Café Royal, W.
 M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8. (Inst.)
- 56—Howard, High-street, Arundel
 98—St. Martin, Town Hall, Burslem
 203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street, Ashton-under-Lyne
 343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
 345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
 367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
 600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
- 1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
 1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
 1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1299—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby, near Liverpool
 1320—Blackheath, Green Man, Blackheath
 1327—King Harold, Britannia Hotel, Waltham New Town
 1332—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon
 1640—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
 1872—St. Margaret's, St. Mark's School, Surbiton
- R.A. 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 R.A. 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 R.A. 283—Wisdom, Swan Inn, Haslingden
 R.A. 327—St. John's, Lion and Lamb, Wigton
 R.A. 339—Regularity, Crown Hotel, King Street, Penrith
 R.A. 516—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Longton, Staffordshire
 R.A. 913—Pattison, Lord Ralgan Tavern, Plumstead
 R.A. 1324—Okeover, Mar Hotel, Ripley, Derby
 M.M.—Canynoges, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol

FRIDAY, 17th JULY.

- Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 25—Robert Burns, Portland Arms Hotel, Great Portland Street, W., at 8 (In.)
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 607—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8. (In.)
 730—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
 834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
 943—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
 975—Rose of Denmark, Greyhound, Richmond
- 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
 1118—University, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1156—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, 79 Ebury Street, Pimlico, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
- R.A.—Panmure C. of Improvement, Stirling Castle, Church Street, Camberwell
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
 M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
- 152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 453—Chigwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 516—Phoenix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
 541—De Lorraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
 993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme
 1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
 1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George street, Leeds
 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
 1773—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Penrith
 2005—Brooke, Forest Hotel, Chingford
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
- R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
 R.A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield
 R.A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
 M.M. 65—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 R.C.—Talbot, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

SATURDAY, 18th JULY.

- 1188—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
 1186—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street S.W., at 7 (Instruction)
 2012—Chiswick, Hampshire Hog, King Street, Hammersmith, W. (Instruction)
 S. M. Chapter of Improvement, Union, Art-street, Regent-st., W. at 7
 R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Instruction)
 M.M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow
- 1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Twickenham
 1494—Felix, Clarence Hotel, Teddington
 1556—Addiscombe, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon.
 1597—Musgrave, Angel and Crown Hotel, Staines
 2035—Beaumont, Royal Hotel, Kirkburton
 R.A. 64—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
 R.A. 1194—Royal Middlesex, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
 R.A. 1326—Lebanon, Lion Hotel, Hampton

NEW ZEALAND.

—:—

ALBION LODGE, No. 2003 E.C.

THE installation of Officers of this Lodge for the ensuing year took place on the 28th April, at the Lodge-room, Devonport, and a number of circumstances combined to make the occasion an unusually interesting one. Brother Malcolm Niccol D.P.G.M. of the Scotch Constitution was installed as W.M. of the Albion Lodge under the English Constitution, and the members of the latter Lodge naturally looked for a representative attendance to do honour to the installation of such a distinguished Master. Their expectations were not disappointed, for the attendance was not only large but thoroughly representative, all the three Constitutions being fully represented. The following Visitors attended as Lodges, and were admitted and received accordingly:—Lodges Ara, St. Andrew, Waitemata, Remuera, and Ponsobly. The latter, a new Lodge, under the Scottish Constitution, assembled in good force, and their

new regalia of tartan was not only a novel, but a conspicuous feature. On the dais with Bro. Austin the Worshipful Master, who was about to retire, were the following Masters and Past Masters:—Brothers Wright, Powley, Dr. Walker, Hewson, Anderson, Gamble, McCullough, La Roche, Forgie, Stewart (641 Sandhurst) and King (Opotiki). The District Grand Lodge of England was received, and Bros. Lodder D.D.G.M., Wade, Clark and Cooper took their seats on the dais, the other Grand Lodge members taking their seats in the body of the hall. Amongst those in the hall were visitors hailing from Lodges of the Australian colonies, and some from the South of New Zealand. Bro. Gardner occupying the chair had presented to him, by Bros. Wade and McCulloch, the W.M. elect, Bro. Niccol, who was duly obligated, installed and invested. The jewels were presented by Bro. Wright P.M., and the proclamations were made by Bro. Gardner, and the newly-installed Master was saluted in the customary form. He then nominated and invested his Officers, as follow:—Bros. S. Vesper Senior Warden, J. Knox Junior Warden, W. H. Brown Treasurer, A. Burgess Secretary, Jas. Mays Senior Deacon, C. Barclay Junior Deacon, F. Wells I.G., F. Vercoe Tyler, R. Dader and James Simms Stewards. Bro. Lodder D.D.G.M. then handed over the charter of the Lodge, the Book of Constitutions, and the Bye-Laws to the W.M., and delivered the address to the latter, while Bro. Gardner addressed the Wardens and Brethren. Congratulations were warmly accorded by the representatives of the various visiting Lodges, and the Lodge was close at ten o'clock in the utmost harmony, and with the most cordial wishes for the welfare and prosperity of Lodge Albion.

A very successful meeting of members of the Masonic Fraternity was held at Pukekohe on the 20th April, to consider the advisability of forming a Lodge in the district. It was resolved "That a Lodge be at once formed, under the name of Lodge Franklin, and working under the English Constitution." Officers were elected and other routine business transacted. The Lodge, apparently, has a bright and successful career before it.

ARA LODGE, No. 318 I.C.

THE regular Communication of this Lodge was held on 4th May, and after the ordinary business had been transacted, the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Irish Constitution was received, and Bro. G. P. Pierce R.W.P.G.M. took the chair in the east. A large amount of business of special interest to the district and the constitution came under consideration, and several matters were left over, pending a visit of the P.G.M. to Australia.—*New Zealand Herald*.

Obituary.

—:—

Bro. HAZARD G. DICKSON, P.M. 36 S.C.

WE have been requested to record the death, which sad event occurred on the 1st June, in Canon City, of Brother Hazard G. Dickson, P.M. of Rosita Lodge, No. 36 S.C., Colorado. The remains of our deceased brother were brought to Querida, the following day, where they were interred in the Rosita Cemetery, with Masonic honours, before one of the largest assemblies ever congregated for a similar purpose.

PRESENTATION TO SUPT. HAMBLING.

BRO. HAMBLING of the Abbey Lodge, No. 2030, Superintendent of the B Division of Metropolitan Police, was on Monday, the 23rd ult., the recipient of a handsome diamond ring, the present of his Masonic and other friends. The occasion selected was the birthday of our worthy brother, and the presentation was made at an assembly of a few of his friends at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, the meeting taking place in the department of Bros. Bertram and Roberts, which firm, together with Brother W. E. Wood their manager, was among the subscribers to the testimonial. Bro. T. Butler occupied the chair, and there were present Mr. De Pinna, Manager Royal Aquarium, Mr. D. Carey; Bros. W. H. Baker W.M. 2030, Dr. Harper, J. E. Shand, T. Bull, Dan Godfrey, R. Bingham, J. Kent, J. J. Manley, W. E. Thomas, and others. The Chairman made the presentation in suitable terms, and Bro. Hambling returned thanks, expressing his surprise at the almost sudden and impromptu meeting, and saying how much he valued such a mark of regard and respect from his friends. Other toasts followed, and a very happy hour was spent.

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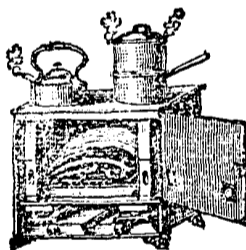
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