

# THE Freemason's Chronicle;

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## AN IDEAL KNIGHT.

"Men who have long tossed upon the troubled ocean of life, and have learned to entertain just notions of the world and its concerns, to examine every object with unclouded and impartial eyes, to walk erect in the strict and thorny paths of virtue, and to find their happiness in the reflection of an honest mind, they alone are—free."

WE can well imagine the author of the above lines having in mind one to whom he could point as a living exemplification of his idea of a free man; just such an one have we to-day in our "Ideal Knight." Arrived at that age when he may justly be said to have long tossed upon the troubled ocean of life, he has won for himself honour and esteem by his uniform adherence to the strict, though perhaps at times thorny, path of virtue. To us he has long presented all the qualifications of an ideal, and, judging from the many opportunities we have had of forming an opinion, we are enabled to say he is so regarded by a large number of his fellow creatures, both within the mystic circle of Freemasonry and outside it. He is one whose every action stamps him the possessor of genuine happiness, and, unquestionably, that happiness is in him the reflection of an honest mind. It is to such men we look for guidance, both in our Lodges, and in public affairs, and such are the men who are ever ready to give it. Their advice is usually easy to follow, for they have learned to entertain just notions of the world and its concerns, and are loth to propose any course which may appear harsh to those who seek their counsel. They correct in such a manner as to occasion no heartburnings, and have such a happy way of directing the wrong, as almost to lead to the supposition that they are advising rather than directing; in fact they examine every object with unclouded and impartial eye, and in all they undertake show that unbiassed nature which is one of the attributes of the man who is really free.

The subject of our sketch began life, as was customary in his youthful days, at the early age of 14 years, as apprentice to a medical practitioner; he was thus doomed to pass five years in the constant drudgery of an open shop or surgery, the incessant calls upon his time during this period leaving him no room for reading or the improvement of the mind, such as the modern student in medicine so fully enjoys. In due time he became an assistant in London, and while acting in that capacity he became acquainted with the late Mr. Herbert Ingram, the founder and proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*. At that time the taxes on knowledge had not been repealed, but there was a notable band—of which the late Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Ingram were among the most earnest and determined workers—striving to induce the legislature to remove the several duties which weighed so heavily on newspaper proprietors, and so greatly impeded the spread of knowledge. Just before this period our "Ideal Knight" was induced to abandon, for a time at least, the medical profession, to devote himself to literary work, and join the staff of the newspaper that was destined to bring about a complete revolution in journalistic literature. Mr. Ingram felt that, by combining good pictorial effects in the letter-press news of the day, and thus more directly appeal to the eye, he could secure a far greater number of readers, and the results which have attended the publication of the *Illustrated London News* have proved the truth of this surmise. The success of his earliest efforts induced him to proceed further, and to introduce a liberal use of

illustrations into educational works. The first venture of the kind, "The Illustrated London Spelling Book," proved an unlooked for success, and it was followed by other works in quick succession, issued under the supervision of our "Ideal Knight." Some of these books were, indeed, entirely the production of his pen, among others being "The Elements of Natural Philosophy" (1853), and "The History, Construction, and Application of the Microscope" (1854). Of this latter work we may remark, it has passed through ten large editions, and at the present time is, perhaps, even more popular than in the days of its first publication. This valuable guide to the microscope gave a remarkable impetus to the sale of that instrument, one London manufacturer stating a few years since that he could trace the sale of over a thousand microscopes to the book of our "Knight." Numerous other useful and instructive works, in the preparation of which our hero took a prominent part, and a list of which would be too long to enumerate, subsequently appeared from the press of the *Illustrated London News*; but we must not omit a special reference to the "Illustrated London Almanack," which he has edited since its commencement, upwards of forty years ago, and which we trust he will continue to direct until its "jubilee" year of publication has long passed.

An extreme desire which our "Knight" still entertained to follow the medical profession once more induced him, in 1847, to enter for the practice at Charing Cross Hospital, and at the completion of the regular terms he obtained, in 1850, the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was then acting as the assistant of the late eminent surgeon, J. G. Guthrie, F.R.S., twice President of the College of Surgeons, and under his guidance, and by this gentleman's recommendation, turned his attention to ophthalmic surgery, soon afterwards becoming Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. It should be mentioned also that in 1850 and 1851 he assisted Mr. Guthrie in the preparation of a course of lectures on the Surgery of the Urethra, which involved a series of original microscopical researches, and which were afterwards delivered before the Medical Society of London. In February 1855, on a vacancy occurring in the office of Assistant Surgeon of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, our "Ideal Knight" was elected to the post, and from that moment he gave his unremitting, and almost entire, attention to the work of the hospital, of which, on the retirement of Mr. Hancock, in 1870, he became full surgeon. It may be fairly said that much of the success of this hospital was due to his exertions; this the records of the Institution fully show. In the year following his appointment as Assistant Surgeon he introduced the use of the Ophthalmoscope into the practice of the hospital, and early in 1857 he read a paper before the Medical Society of London, "On the value of the Ophthalmoscope in the treatment of diseases of the Eye." This paper was published in the *Lancet*, together with a number of interesting cases, and excited considerable attention; subsequently it was issued separately, and quickly ran through three editions. The editor of an Ophthalmic Journal of the period, in noticing this paper said, "the merit of having perceived the probable future value of the Ophthalmoscope, and having urged his opinion upon the Profession, is clearly due to its author." Other favourable opinions were expressed, and, as is usual in such cases, some amount of opposition to the instrument was encountered, but from that moment the Ophthalmoscope became one of the most trusted and valuable aids in

diagnosing diseases of the eye and brain, both to the physician and surgeon. In 1863 our "Knight" published a work of somewhat higher pretensions, "A manual of Ophthalmic Surgery, a practical treatise on the use of the Ophthalmoscope in diseases of the Eye." This work received numerous very flattering notices, a fair example of the press comments being that of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, the editor of which wrote, "From the author's previous writings on the microscope, and his familiarity with the laws of optics, he was quite well qualified to appreciate the importance of the Ophthalmoscope. As he was one of the first to direct the attention of the medical profession to the subject, so he has been one of the most diligent students in this country in its application." Dr. Forbes Winslow, in his work "On obscure diseases of the Brain, &c.," refers to the book, while the *Lancet*, in reviewing its third edition, remarked that its author had added to its utility by incorporating the latest views on those deep-seated changes of the tissues of the eye which the Ophthalmoscope reveals, and of which it every day tends more and more to disclose the nature and the cause. The *Medical Times and Gazette* said the third edition was a decided improvement on the preceding, and that an inquirer need not go further for rules to teach him how to use the Ophthalmoscope. The *British Medical Journal* concluded its notice by saying that the book ought to be in the possession of every surgeon who is interested in the treatment of diseases of the eye. Other works by our "Ideal Knight" are well known in the profession of which he is so bright an ornament, they comprise "A Parasitic or Germ Theory of Disease" (1873), "Impairment of Vision from Spinal Concussion or Shock" (1876), and "The Cure of Cataract and other Eye Affections" (1880), while several minor works preceded these, among which we find "A Manual of Domestic Medicine" (1858), and "A Manual of Photography" (1845). He has likewise contributed numerous valuable papers to the Transactions of the societies with which he has been connected—the *Medical Society of London*, the *Linnæan Society*, the *Royal Microscopical Society*, the *Pathological Society*, &c.—while the medical journals bear ample evidence of his diligence and desire to promote and improve the art of healing. The *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, *Medical Times and Gazette*, and *Medical Press and Circular*, all contain his writings, while to the latter journal he has for many years been a regular contributor. In 1868 our "Ideal Knight" was induced to become a contributor to the *Examiner* newspaper, then a journal of considerable importance, both politically and socially. To its pages he constantly contributed articles on social and health topics, together with reviews of books. In short, he made literature a means for bringing prominently before the public the evils of the poor laws, lunatic asylums, and the maladministration and abuse of hospitals. He gave evidence in a somewhat notorious inquiry of the day—the alleged overcrowding of the St. Pancras Infirmary,—and he contended that much of the abuse heaped on Workhouse Infirmarys was ill deserved and did not really exist; a letter on this subject, published in the *Examiner*, November 1869, was reprinted and freely distributed at the cost of the St. Pancras rate-payers. He has continued the discussion of questions of public health in the daily papers from that time to this, while a number of letters from his pen have found a place in the *Morning Post*, *Globe*, &c., on the neglected educational condition of the blind and the deaf mute. He contends that by paying attention to their education the greater portion of these afflicted people would become bread winners, and not remain a burden on their friends and the public.

In the spare moments our "Ideal Knight" has been able to snatch from the duties of an arduous professional life he has devoted himself to the philanthropic movements of the day, one of the earliest Societies which he was chiefly instrumental in founding being the "Milton Society," for improving the social condition of the blind. At another time we find him engaged with Mr. Torrens, who represented Finsbury in Parliament for twenty years, in an effort to improve the dwellings of the poor. The late Earl of Shaftesbury was the President of this, the "Evicted Tenants' Aid Society," by the early and earnest efforts of which the great changes and improvements which have taken place towards bettering the dwellings and surroundings of the poor of London have been brought about. Another Society, the good work of which is not so well known as it should be, was that for "securing a better

system of Recruiting for the Army." The object of this Society was the discouragement of enlisting mere boys into the army at a time when lads of seventeen or eighteen years of age—growing youths, whose bones were not consolidated—were taken, very many of whom broke down as recruits, and in consequence were invalided before they could be made into soldiers. In connection with those works of Charity more immediately connected with the profession of medicine, we may mention that our "Knight" was a staunch supporter from the very first of the work of the Medical Benevolent College, while he was foremost among those who set on foot the Hospital Sunday Fund. It is not generally known perhaps that the inception of this movement was met with a very considerable amount of opposition in quarters where it was least expected, but such was the case. The Bishop of London (Dr. Jackson), for instance, strongly opposed it, because it seemed likely to interfere with the success of the Bishop of London's Fund, but as the earnest promoters of the scheme had already succeeded in securing the co-operation of the then Lord Mayor of London (Sir Sidney Waterlow) the Bishop was, after much persuasion, induced to give way, and the first Hospital Sunday was fixed for the 15th June 1873. For several years the subject of this sketch continued an active member of the Council of this Fund, while at the present time he takes every opportunity of advancing its usefulness. It is well known too that our brother has taken a warm interest in the question of obtaining a better and purer water supply for London, and it was a letter of his, which appeared in the *Times* of the 5th April 1880, that struck the keynote of all the subsequent opposition to the scheme of Mr. Smith, for buying up the various water companies at their own valuation, which forced the Home Secretary to abandon the Bill he introduced for the purpose.

In 1865, after the news of the terrible explosion which occurred in a well-known fiery mine at Merthyr Tydvil, when nearly a hundred lives were sacrificed, our brother read a paper on the subject at the Society of Arts, and he then proposed, and introduced a scientific instrument for the detection of fire-damp in mines, by means of which the exact per centage of this deleterious gas is readily determinable. This invention, although acknowledged to be extremely valuable, has never been brought into use, possibly because it involves the necessity of a small galvanic battery to put it in motion, and to give a telegraphic signal at the surface of the mine. Thus it is brought about that, either from gross ignorance or a determination to secure the economical working of their mines, owners as a rule are, or seem to be, regardless of the lives of their workmen. No invention, in fact, that involves an outlay of money or gives extra trouble seems to have a chance of being adopted in mining enterprise.

Coming now to the subject with which we are more intimately associated—Freemasonry—we find that our brother was admitted as an initiate in the year 1855, being first drawn towards the Order, we believe, by its noble Charitable Institutions, the principles of which, and the unbounded benevolence of the Craft generally might easily arouse the attention of one far less earnest in the cause than was our "Ideal Knight." It must indeed be accounted a noble work, that of promoting peace and goodwill on earth towards man, as also must the great efforts of Charity, by all who desire the happiness of the greatest number of their fellow-creatures, and accordingly we are not surprised to find that after entering the Order our brother placed his professional services at the command of the Royal Masonic Institutions. From that time until the present he has been consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Educational Institutions, and whenever his services have been called into requisition they have been cheerfully and readily given. Our "Ideal Knight" was initiated, as we have said, in 1855, receiving the light of Masonry in the Old Concord Lodge, No. 172. In 1862 he was elected to the chair of his mother Lodge, and five years later was selected by the then Grand Master—the late Earl of Zetland—for the office of Grand Deacon of England, an office which was honoured by his acceptance of it. In the year 1869 he, together with many other brethren, founded the John Hervey Lodge, No. 1260, he filling the Master's chair thereof in 1875, and afterwards being elected to the position of Treasurer of the Lodge. In 1876 he became M.E.Z. of the John Hervey Chapter, wherein also he has since filled the office of Treasurer. In 1884 he assisted at the foundation of the Lodge of King Solomon, No. 2029, and was subsequently

ected an honorary member thereof. In the same year the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the John Hervey Lodge, being desirous of shewing him some mark of respect and of their appreciation of his services to the Lodge, requested him to sit for his portrait, which was painted in oil and presented a striking likeness of our esteemed brother. At the first meeting of the Lodge for the season of 1884-5 the testimonial was presented, the Worshipful Master of the year referring to the good and valuable services their Treasurer had rendered to the Lodge, and to what he had done to advance its welfare. Each of the brethren, he said, had experienced great kindness from him, and in recognition of those services and the esteem in which he was held they had had his portrait painted. This portrait he then presented, feeling it a privilege on behalf of the Lodge to express the gratification of the brethren with everything their Treasurer had done for them. The portrait was subsequently hung in the Board Room of Freemasons' Hall, and will doubtless long remain there, a memento of one who has won for himself the right of being considered one of Masonry's noblest sons. We have already referred to some portion of the services our brother has rendered to our Institutions—and is at the present time rendering,—but may add that he has also supported them by qualifying as Life Governor of each, while he has on several occasions acted as Steward on their behalf.

In closing our remarks, which we feel are far short of what the subject is worthy of, we tender him our heartiest good wishes, and fervently express a hope—which will be endorsed on all sides—that he may, for many long years, continue to work with us, occupying that position in our hearts he has won by his long career “upon the troubled ocean of life.”

### ENTHUSIASTIC MASONS.

THERE can be no doubt whatever that enthusiasm in Freemasonry, as well as in all other laudable pursuits of life, has a healthy and wholesome tendency, provided that it is well directed and does not overstep the bounds of prudence. The trite old saw, anent the “vaulting ambition that o'erleaps itself,” does not apply to the careful and diligent study of an art, though even in our own ranks there are not wanting, unfortunately, instances in which an excess of zeal and ardour has to be pitted against the exercise of judicious forethought and discretion. In all ranks and conditions of life men are to be found who will ride their hobby to its proverbial “death,” and it is not uncommon to see the steed who makes the boldest start and the fiercest running for a distance along the course, pull up exhausted long ere the goal is reached. Applying the simile to our own immediate subject, who that has studied the progress and the intricate windings of Freemasonry but has lamented the untoward collapse of many a man who “did run well” at the outset, and the discomfiture attending an effort which, although well intended, has been kept at too high a pressure to enable it to stay? The fable of the hare and the tortoise is enacted daily in our experiences of life, and we have learnt long ago to acknowledge the veracity of the adage that the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Yet, withal, a discreet enthusiasm in all our undertakings is a commendable trait of character, for it lends a stimulus of a most wholesome character to the plodding exertions of the honest and conscientious worker. When the first rays of Masonic light have dawned upon the novitiate how eagerly are the senses strained after a deeper knowledge of those hidden mysteries so sublimely foreshadowed by the grand ritual of our Order. The darkness of ignorance is dispelled by the first glimpse of that effulgence which bursts upon the vision of the initiate, and from that moment there is an ardent longing for a deeper draught from the fountain of knowledge, the unfathomable source of so many high and lofty aspirations. The key-note has been struck on a chord which will deepen with the intensity of its own vibration, increasing in volume as the years roll on, provided that the ear of the student is attuned to the melody which rings through the whole of his Masonic career. Under the touch of the skilful and ardent musician the disjointed threads of harmony are blended into a peal of euphony, and the artiste is moved by a soul-stirring enthusiasm into an effort which even surpasses

his original conception. In like manner the student of our mystic art, impelled by an innate love of research and admiration of the sublime, is fashioned by the judicious Preceptor into that Perfect Ashlar which it should be the study of every true Mason to become, and he is then rendered a fit and respected member of well-organized society. He is taught to temper his ambition with moderation, and to proceed with cautious, yet confident, steps along the chequered floor, and to ascend with careful boldness the rounds of the ladder whose summit is lost in the canopy of the infinite. The early steps of the young aspirant to Masonic knowledge are watched and tended with judicious and patient care, and the bridle is not kept at such a tension as to dishearten or discourage the perhaps naturally impetuous mind. Still, although there may be a curb placed upon the eager industry to attain distinction in the ranks, enthusiasm forms the motive power which keeps the face to the front, and impels to hearty exercise in the paths of knowledge and progress. In after years, when the student ripens into the scholar, and the once seemingly unsurmountable obstacles have been left behind, enthusiasm still holds on and incites to that mutual aid which is one of the bright characteristics of our Order, to the helping forward of the dawning intellects, and lending the strength of experience to the less matured and perhaps hesitating spirit. This enthusiasm is one great and important factor in the development of sound morals and strict integrity which are essential to the well-being of the community, and without which a man can scarcely be considered capable of well ruling and governing that section of it over which he might be called upon to preside. If it be the aspiration of the brother on his initiation to reach the proud position to which every Mason should endeavour to attain, enthusiasm does not expire with realisation, it only takes a somewhat different turn. Grateful for the aids by which he has attained the summit of his earlier desires, he now in exchange seeks to impart to others the advantages which he has so freely received. In a healthy-constituted mind this impulse is ever active and at work, and from it radiates a stream of unseen influences which cannot fail to make its presence consciously felt to the utmost limits of its sphere of operation. Cast a stone into a pool and the vibration ceases not until the last tiny ripple breaks upon the margin. And so by the example and precept of men of balanced thought and guarded enthusiasm flows a current of influence which must, perforce, have a leavening tendency upon every mind which comes within its radius. Happy are the hearts and minds whose doors are open to the reception of such an influence, for here is the mainspring of all kindly action, Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. True, Brotherly Love is not the gushing passion which cools down after the first glow of enthusiasm has subsided; it is the constant, continuous bond of genuine affection as lasting as life itself. That is Love towards our kin who may be less fortunately situated than ourselves, whose lives have not been cast in such pleasant places, which prompts the practice of that Charity which is the distinguishing characteristic on a Freemason's heart, and which renders him more extensively useful to his fellow-creatures. That is the Truth which guides the feet in every step that is taken along the pathway of life, which stirs the soul to worthy deeds and acts of heroic benevolence, destroying the fibres of selfishness and conceit, and setting up in their place a pedestal of true and permanent brotherhood. In this way whilst the brother so fleet of foot at the outset has grown faint and weary by the wayside, and ultimately falls into a lethargic vein respecting the things in which he once saw such a realm of grandeur, the steady, plodding, and albeit enthusiastic worker keeps steadily working for his own and others' welfare, and constitutes himself, intuitively as it were, a monument of usefulness and contagious blessing. It is well, therefore, that the quickened ardour of the youth should be tempered and modulated by the experienced enthusiasm of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, for these a healthy equipoise is maintained, and the chariot wheels of our beneficent Craft roll smoothly on, never jolting against any of the knobs and excrescences formed by the apathetic or unskilled workmen. Whilst, therefore, we are taught to obey the golden maxim, “Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might,” nevertheless it must be with wisdom blended with our enthusiasm, and prudence with our zeal. In such a case success and happiness are the sure result,

and the benefits derived are such as must be shared by every member of the human family.

### BENEVOLENT WITHOUT OSTENTATION.

**I**N the estimation of many Freemasons Masonry is nothing if not charitable. Charity is both the corner stone and capstone, the alpha and omega of the Fraternity. Its treasury exists for the sole purpose of aiding the distressed, and to use it otherwise would be to misuse it. This is an extreme view, but its foundation is laid in truth and justice. The corner-stone of Freemasonry is charity, but its capstone is not—Charity is the foundation, but not the superstructure, of our Institution. Freemasonry is a composite, a many-sided Society, an outgrowth of the ages. There is nothing narrow about it. First of all it is charitable, but after that it is much besides. It is supported by three columns, Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty—the Wisdom of Truth, the Strength of Charity, the Beauty of Brotherly Love. Its Truth is God's truth, revealed truth, the truth we find in the First Great Light in Masonry. Its Charity is its own charity, dealt out not by measure, but with the freeness and fulness of a Brother's love. Its beauty is likewise emphatically its own—the beauty of fraternity, of complete sympathy, of sincere friendship, of mutual and convivial enjoyment. We have to consider now, however, only its strength of charity.

Masonic charity embraces the ideas both of benevolence and beneficence—it wishes well to its brethren, and it does well for them. It suits the action to the word. It does not say to the distressed, "Be ye fed, or be ye clothed," but it feeds the hungry and clothes the naked. It is nothing if not practical. The beautiful sentiments which are aired by Masonic orators on St. John's Day, are exemplified within the tyled Lodge. No deserving brother is sent empty away. The charity of Masonry is personal. It never deals with masses, but with individuals. It benefits hosts of individuals, who may have suffered from the same cause, at the same time, but it does for each one in turn, on his own merits—it is a personal gift. There is nothing mechanical about it. If it errs at all it is in relying too much on the individual, and taking much that he says to be absolute verity. Freemasons are taught to trust each other, and the brother who is well-to-do does not believe that his unfortunate brother has forgotten to tell the truth.

We know the nature of much of the so-called charity of the world. It may be liberal, but it too often suggests the giver. Ostentation is the chief characteristic of profane charity. Does the fashionable world wish to contribute to a benevolent object, it adopts as a means a charity ball. In other words, it enjoys itself first, and gives to the poor afterwards. Not so Masonry. Not that it is entirely forgetful of self, but it thinks of every interest. The indigent are cared for, always; the fortunate brother, who is always present in Lodge, is also ministered to with Masonic offices; so that the unfortunate and fortunate rejoice together. The sowing and the reaping are performed side by side.

To him who appreciates the beauty of not letting his left hand know what his right hand doeth, one of the most admirable features of Masonic charity is its unostentatiousness. It has nothing of parade about it, nothing of self-gratulation, nothing of publicity. It is done in a corner, and is rarely brought to light. The Craft knows it, or rather a small portion of the Craft, but the outside world is entirely ignorant of it. Sometimes even the members of a Lodge when they vote money, do not of a certainty know who its recipient is to be. The Committee on Charity sometimes merely report that an old and estimable member of the Lodge is in temporary distress, and needs fifty or a hundred dollars. It is at once voted, without question, without prying into any of the facts, and without lessening the self-respect of the brother who has been unexpectedly reduced to need. This is Masonic charity, which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, endureth long, and is kind. Where is the brother who would not accept it, if he needed it; where the brother who would not bestow it, if he deemed it merited?

Masonic charity once was exclusively secret, and given after a purely Masonic manner; but in our era it has gone beyond the lodge room, and become in a degree objective. This, however, was of necessity, not of intention. Time was when Brethren in distress were few; and their distress short-lived, but since the Fraternity has become so

widely dispersed, and so numerous in membership, there are always many cases of need, and some of them continuing. The result has been the erection of Masonic Homes, devoted exclusively to ministering to the comfort of aged and indigent Freemasons, who might otherwise be left to the cold charity of the world. Masonry has expanded its charities with expanding time and circumstances. The method of dispensing these charities is not a landmark; we may do good and distribute after any approved manner—not giving up the custom of assembling ourselves together, and in the good old way aiding brethren in distress. That, after all, is the least ostentatious and the most purely Masonic, but it does not exclude the other, which is farther reaching, more complete, and supplementary to the time-honoured method of dispensing charity in open Lodge.—*Keystone.*

### THE BALLOT.

**T**HERE is, perhaps, no one duty that a Mason is called upon to perform of more importance and on which so largely depends the welfare and prosperity of his Lodge, and even the stability of the Institution, as that of casting his ballot upon the election or rejection of candidates for our mysteries.

Certainly there is none which should be more carefully considered or more conscientiously performed. It is an old and trite saying, "that none but good men and true" should be admitted to our ranks, and the refrain comes to us from every watchman on the tower—"Guard well the outer door; admit none but the worthy and the well qualified." All will admit the force and need of this warning, still upon each individual member rests the responsibility. Each must for himself investigate into the character and standing of every applicant, and determine in his own mind whether or no he is in possession of those essential qualifications of mind and character which will render him worthy of this high honour, and who, if admitted, will add strength to the Lodge and be of benefit to the Craft. By our regulations absolute unanimity is required in the admission of all, hence, each individual member holds within his own hands the prosperity and oftentimes the harmony of the Lodge. By this ballot he can keep out all whom he honestly considers unworthy. And by it, too, if used un-Masonically and without reference to his Masonic obligations, he can equally disturb its prosperity and retard its growth, and perhaps be the means of sowing within its ranks the seeds of an early dissolution.

How essential, then, is it, that every Mason should thoroughly understand and appreciate the importance of this high prerogative, and how and with what motives it should be exercised.

The ballot is, and must be, secret and independent. To no one is a brother responsible, and only to his own conscience and his Maker must he render an account.

As a true Mason, his first great care will be to promote the welfare of the Lodge, and by so doing, add to the prosperity and elevation of the whole fraternity; and to do this, he must investigate for himself, and decide whether, in his opinion, the applicant possesses those qualities of character and mind which would render him worthy of admission among the Sons of Light. And in our opinion, the two, character and mind should be equally considered, for the mental and intellectual qualifications are not to be disregarded. Oftentimes one who, so to speak, is known as a good fellow, against whom nothing particularly derogatory to his character can be said, is far from being desirable material. And in admitting such, a Lodge oftentimes finds itself sold. Their narrowness of mind and contracted ideas of the Institution are almost sure to become a source of disturbance in the Lodge and the promoter of difficulties hard to eradicate. Be well satisfied that in addition to a good reputation, the candidate has sufficient intelligence to appreciate our symbols, and to learn and understand their import. Be well satisfied upon both of these points, and then vote as a Mason should; but never let private pique, honest differences of opinion upon any subject or any unworthy motive influence you in discharge of this duty.

Remember that it is not always the weak and the ignorant who endanger the welfare of the Order, but the ill-regulated minds, the contentious and caviling are to be avoided, to the end that the harmony of the Lodge may

not be disturbed; and if you have good reason to believe that indifference will cause his footsteps to halt or prejudice to turn him aside as he approaches a fellow being in distress; if you believe he will not freely give his brother a helping hand when in need and support his character as well in his absence as in his presence, or betray his confidence, leave him in the rubbish outside of the Temple where he belongs.

These rules and this advice, we think worthy of thought, and under them may we not as Masons make our selections of material from the quarries with a conscience void of offence, and in after-life possess the satisfaction of having done our share towards the upbuilding of the Institution.—*Masonic Tidings.*

#### GROVE LODGE, No. 410.

A REGULAR meeting of this Lodge was held on Saturday last, at the Sun Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, when, no doubt in consequence of the unpropitious state of the weather, there was a smaller attendance than usual. Lodge was opened at half-past four o'clock, under the presidency of Bro. H. J. P. Dumas P.G.D., supported by the Worshipful Master, Bro. T. Eustace Smith, who officiated as S.W. during a portion of the working; Bros. C. Greenwood, Deputy Prov. Grand Master of Surrey, C. Greenwood jun. Prov. Grand Secretary acting as J.W., H. H. Hawkins, J. C. Porter, and others. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, Lodge was advanced to the third degree, when Bro. John C. Porter was raised, the working being admirably performed, Bro. Hawkins giving the traditional history. The notice of motion on the agenda by Bro. Henry J. F. Dumas, relative to the alteration of the bye-law respecting the annual subscriptions, was not proceeded with, in consequence of the absence of the proposer. Amongst other business was the nomination of a joining member, by Bro. H. H. Hawkins, seconded by Bro. J. C. Porter, after which Lodge was closed with the usual harmony. At the conclusion of the business, the brethren sat down to an excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Bond, the esteemed proprietor of the Sun, when the loyal and Craft toasts were proposed and duly honoured. The toast of the Prov. Grand Officers was acknowledged in suitable terms by Bro. C. Greenwood Deputy Prov. Grand Master, and the health of the Worshipful Master was received with special honours. Other toasts of a complimentary nature followed, and a pleasant evening was spent, the weather having cleared, enabling the brethren to spend an enjoyable half hour or so in the pretty grounds of the hotel, previous to their return home.

#### PANMURE LODGE, No. 720.

A REGULAR meeting of this Lodge was held at the Balham Hotel, Balham, on Monday, the 19th inst. Present—Wor. Bro. John Daniel Arnold W.M., Bros. A. Leonard S.W., F. Parkes J.W., G. Treves I.P.M., T. Poore P.M. and Sec., Lewis Jones S.D., A. C. Wood J.D., Barnett I.G., S. Ash W.S., G. Allen P.M. 144 D.C.; Past Masters James Stevens and E. Mitchell, G. Tilley P.M. 1632, C. H. Richmond, G. Malley, J. Finch, J. L. Ball, &c., &c., and C. Thomas Tyler. Visitors—Bros. G. S. Graham P.M. 1851 Past Prov. G. Org., S. W. Bowen 1851, and W. Powell 1531. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, a letter from the Grand Secretary, approving of the desired alteration in number of meetings, was read; in accordance with which the future meetings of this Lodge will be held on the third Mondays in the months of January, March, May (Installation), July, September, and November, respectively. There being two candidates for initiation, who were delayed in arrival, the Lodge was "called off" for a brief period, and subsequently "called on." The candidates, Messrs. Samuel Bullen and George Goodge, being then in attendance, those gentlemen were balloted for, and approved of. The ceremony of initiation was very ably performed by the W.M., who gave proofs in this, his first work as the presiding officer, of considerable ability. It was announced that the Treasurer of the Lodge, invested at the previous meeting, was desirous of tendering his resignation of that office, and his resignation being unanimously accepted, the I.P.M., Bro. G. Treves, was nominated for election, and received the favourable votes of the brethren without exception. Bro. James Stevens P.M. referred to an unpleasant matter affecting the character of the Lodge, which had been made the subject of public comment in the pages of one of the Masonic journals, and subsequent discussion by members of the Craft. He expressed himself, as the senior P.M. of the Lodge, as above all things jealous for its good repute, and the reflection upon it that it was in the slightest measure wanting in loyalty to the Sovereign and the Grand Master of the Order was unendurable to the general body of its members, as well as to himself. It was out of their power to undo what had been done, but they could mark their sense of strong disapproval of the behaviour of the individual in question by refusing the usual close Masonic association with him, until he had purged himself of this grave offence by an ample apology to the Lodge. In the meanwhile, and lest the absolute ignoring of his disloyal action might be misconstrued into sympathy therewith, he suggested that the minutes of this meeting should bear a record of the indignation of all present that any one of their number could so far forget his obligations to the Craft. Bro. Stevens' remarks were received with much earnestness, and were immediately followed by an unanimous vote in terms of the strongest condemnation of the offending brother's most disloyal act, and it was ordered that the same be recorded on the Lodge minutes. A few matters of routine business concluded the work of the meeting, and the Lodge

was then closed in due form, and with solemn prayer. An excellent repast had been provided by Bro. Tilley P.M., the worthy host of the Balham Hotel,—whom we were glad to see present and nearly recovered from his late severe accident—and to this the brethren gave due attention. Subsequently the usual toasts were given, that of the Queen being on this occasion *unanimously* honoured, and the singing of the National Anthem most demonstratively joined in by all present. Bro. G. S. Graham presided at the pianoforte, and some excellent songs and recitations were interspersed with the remaining toasts. The company separated at a reasonable hour, pleased with and encouraged by the entire proceedings of the evening.

#### LODGE OF ST. JOHN, No. 1306.

THE sixth annual Summer Banquet and Ladies' Day took place on Thursday, the 15th instant, at the Crown Hotel, Broxbourne, under the presidency of Bro. G. T. Holdom W.M.; Bro. J. G. Twinn S.W. and Bro. J. Loftus J.W. occupying the vice chairs. Amongst those present in addition to the above were Miss Holdom, Mrs. Twinn, Mrs. Loftus, Bro. P.M., Mrs. and Miss Veal, Bro. P.M., Mrs. and Master Magrath, Bro. P.M. and Mrs. Wooding, Bro. W. (Secretary) and Mrs. McCredie, Bro. and Miss Dawe, Bro. Heusmann, Bro. P.M., W. H. and Mrs. Myers, Bro. and Mrs. Joslin, Bro. Piper, Bro. F. H. Dale, Miss Quail, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Connor, Miss Gill, and others to the number of about 40. The banquet, which was served in first rate style, and did great credit to the host, Bro. Benningfield, seemed to be thoroughly enjoyed by every one present. At its conclusion grace was said and the usual loyal and other toasts were duly proposed and honoured. Bro. Joslin, responding for the Visitors, expressed the pleasure it had given him to be present on this and similar occasions; while Bro. F. H. Dale, for the Ladies, remarked that it was the third time he had had the honour and pleasure of replying at the Summer Banquet of this Lodge. The Chairman said he would not detain them; the weather was very fine, and he knew they were all anxious to get out in the gardens. This the company at once did, some to the river for boating. In the evening tea and coffee was served, and the remainder of the day was spent in dancing, a quadrille band having been specially engaged. Altogether, a most enjoyable day was spent, and the party returned to town by the last train, declaring that this had been one of the most successful of their summer outings.

#### EBORACUM LODGE, No. 1611.

AN emergency meeting of this Lodge took place at the Masonic Hall, St. Saviourgate, York, on the 9th inst., Bro. T. B. Whytehead P.M. Past Prov. Grand Senior Warden North and East Yorks presiding. The Lodge was honoured on the occasion by the visit of the following members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland:—Bros. J. T. S. Elliott Grand Junior Warden, D. Murray Lyon Grand Secretary, J. Crichton P.M., W. Edwards P.M. V.P.G.S., R. Smith Brown P.M. 124, J. Taylor 349 P.N.S.C., D. Scott 219 S.C., and J. Webster J.W. 160. The visitors received a cordial welcome in the name of the Lodge from the acting Worshipful Master, and afterwards had an opportunity of witnessing the working of the Lodge. After supper a lengthy toast list was submitted, including prosperity to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which was acknowledged in an excellent speech by the Grand Secretary. Musical contributions were given by Bros. Wilkinson, Mennell, and others.

On Monday, the 19th inst., the regular monthly meeting of the above Lodge was held, Bro. A. T. B. Turner W.M. occupying the chair, the visitors being Bros. J. W. Marshall P.M. 660 and Major McCachin P.M. 1991. The business consisted of the raising of Bros. J. Smith and J. L. Spetch to the third degree, the ceremonial being performed by Bro. Whytehead. The W.M., Bro. Turner, was heartily congratulated upon his restoration to health, and a most pleasant evening was subsequently spent in the smoke room, where songs and toasts were agreeably interspersed, and a right good Masonic evening was enjoyed.

#### CLAREMONT LODGE, No. 1861.

THE installation meeting of this small, but good working and harmonious Lodge was held on Saturday, the 17th inst., at the Crown Hotel, Chertsey, when there was a satisfactory attendance of members and visitors, under the presidency of the retiring Worshipful Master, Bro. S. Ward. Amongst those also present were: Bros. B. Williams I.P.M., J. M. Bastone S.W. and W.M. elect, F. Woodin J.W., T. Vincent P.P.G. Std. Br. Surrey Treasurer, H. E. Frances P.P.G.S.D. Surrey Sec., V. W. Morfit S.D., C. Thomasset J.D., F. A. Manning P.M., G. Warner, G. J. Westfield, J. W. Flesknoe, and others. The numerous company of Visitors who accepted invitations included: Bros. J. Tickle P.M. 1702 P.P.G. Reg. Middlesex, W. T. Buck, P.M. 1702 P.P.G.J.W., John Hill Sec. 1702, Hepburn P.M. 1702, J. Charlton 1702, A. C. Wylie P.M. 859 P.P.G. Std. Br. Herts, Hitchings (Aldershot), Croker, J. Seaton, &c. Lodge having been opened with the customary formalities, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and Lodge was subsequently advanced to the third degree. Resuming in the second, Bro. J. M. Bastone was duly presented as the Worshipful Master elect; and, having assented to the responsibilities of office, a Board of Installed Masters was constituted, and the solemn rite was impressively performed by Bro. H. E. Frances, who acquitted himself in a manner characteristic of that excellent worker. On the re-admission of the brethren the newly-installed W.M. was proclaimed and saluted in the three degrees, and the addresses, to Master, Wardens, and brethren, were delivered in effective style by Bro. Frances. The Worshipful Master then invested his Officers for the year, the

collars being thus bestowed:—Bros. S. Ward I.P.M., F. Woodin S.W., V. W. Morfit J.W., Thos. Vincent P.M. Treas., H. E. Frances P.M. Sec., C. Thomasset S.D., G. J. Westfield J.D., G. Warner I.G., and T. Bowler Tyler. Some formal business having been transacted, Lodge was closed with the usual harmony and good feeling, and the brethren afterwards partook of a sumptuous banquet, the whole of the arrangements made for their comfort and enjoyment by Bro. and Mrs. Flesknoe, being everything that could be desired. At the conclusion of the repast the loyal toasts were proposed from the chair, and greeted with an enthusiastic reception from the brethren. The W.M. next gave the Provincial Grand Master of Surrey, Bro. General J. Studholme Brownrigg, C.B., the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. C. Greenwood, and the rest of the Provincial Grand Officers, Present and Past, the toast being suitably acknowledged by Bros. H. E. Frances and Thos. Vincent. The next toast was that of the Immediate Past Master, whose excellent services and the active interest he had manifested in the welfare of the Lodge were cordially recognized by the W.M., who spoke of Bro. Ward's working in the most eulogistic terms. In the name of the Lodge he then presented to Bro. Ward a handsome Past Master's jewel, as a mark of esteem and affection, and in recognition of the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair during his term of office. Bro. Ward, after returning thanks for the complimentary and kind manner in which the Worshipful Master had spoken of his efforts on behalf of the Lodge, said he highly appreciated the gift with which he had been presented that evening. It would be an incentive to him, if indeed any were needed, to continue his exertions for the advancement of the Claremont Lodge as he had done in the past. That jewel would remind him of many happy hours spent in association with the brethren of the Lodge, and he trusted the harmony and good understanding which now prevailed amongst the whole of the brethren would long continue to subsist. The Worshipful Master then extended a hearty welcome to the Visitors, observing that this was a toast always received with genuine acclamation and pleasure by the members of the Claremont Lodge. He was very pleased to see so many Visitors present that evening, and hoped they would have the pleasure of their company on many future occasions. The toast was heartily received and responded to by Bro. Tickle P.P.G. Registrar Middlesex. He was always pleased to visit the brethren of the Claremont Lodge, composed as it was of many of his best personal friends; indeed, there seemed to be quite a band of good fellowship between the Claremont and the Sub-Urban Lodges. He hoped that feeling might long continue, and be strengthened as years rolled by. Brothers Buck and J. Hill also responded, echoing the remarks of the previous speaker as to the cordial relations which existed between the Lodges he had mentioned. The healths of the Past Masters were then given in felicitous terms by the Worshipful Master, reference being made to their constant and unwearying zeal in upholding the prestige of the Lodge, and in cementing good fellowship amongst the brethren. Bro. T. Vincent, as the "Father" and Treasurer of the Lodge, in the course of his response, said he was deeply indebted to the Worshipful Master for the kind and flattering terms in which he had spoken of him, and to the brethren for the warmth and cordiality with which they had received the toast. He assured them that he had, and always should have, the welfare of the Claremont Lodge at heart; and it was a source of genuine gratification to him to know that two of his initiates had passed the chair, namely, Bros. B. Williams and S. Ward. He was very proud of Bro. Williams, for, although only a young Mason, he had worked the ceremonies in the most able and proficient manner. Bro. Morfit, their Junior Warden, was also one of his initiates, and he looked forward to that brother's filling the chair ably and efficiently. Bro. Frances also responded in his usually eloquent style. Several other toasts followed, the proceedings being enlivened by some excellent harmony. After spending a most enjoyable afternoon and evening the brethren returned to their respective homes, all speaking in the warmest manner of the admirable arrangements which had been made for their enjoyment at the proverbially favourite and admirably appointed hostelry, the Crown.

**Fidelity Lodge of Instruction, No. 3.**—On Wednesday the 14th inst., at Bro. Silvester's, The Alfred, Roman Road, Barnsbury, Bro. R. Ross occupied the chair; he was supported by Bros. W. J. Ferguson Preceptor, Silvester Treasurer, Dimsdale Secretary, Bleakley, Gregory, Ament, &c. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed; Bro. Ferguson, assisted by the brethren, worked the first section of the second lecture. Lodge was then resumed to the first degree, and Bro. Ross rehearsed the ceremony of initiation in good style, Bro. Silvester acting as candidate. Bro. Bleakley was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing meeting.

**Creton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1791.**—A meeting was held on the 22nd instant, at the Wheatsheaf Hotel, Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush, when there were present Bros. Breitbart W.M., Sims P.M. S.W., Williams J.W., Chalfont P.M. Secretary, Cavers S.D., Child P.M. J.D.; P.M.'s Spiegel, Gillingham, J. Davies Preceptor; also Bros. Stonnill, Moloney, Stroud, Marsh, Head, Gilbert, Manders. Lodge was opened and the minutes of previous meeting confirmed. Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Stonnill offered himself as a candidate for raising. That brother having answered the usual questions, was entrusted. The Lodge was opened in the third degree, and the ceremony of raising rehearsed. Lodge was resumed to the first degree, and the second section was worked. Bro. Sims was elected W.M. for next meeting. A vote of thanks was passed to the W.M., and the Lodge was closed in due form.

## FREEMASONRY IN YORK.

FOR some time past, several prominent brethren in York have been anxious to establish in that ancient centre of English Freemasonry a working body in connection with the Royal Order of Scotland; but it was not until quite lately that the way became clear for the consummation of their wishes. A few months ago, however, application was made to the ruling body of the Order at Edinburgh, and the result was that a regular petition was forwarded to the Earl of Rosslyn Deputy Grand Master and Governor of the Order, praying him to constitute a Provincial Grand Lodge of Yorkshire, and nominating Bro. the Rev. Wm. Valentine, M.A., Rector of Whixley, near York, as the Provincial Grand Master. The petition was signed by members of the Order residing at York, Hull, Scarborough, Bedale, and Richmond, and, in due course, the request was granted, and the warrant was issued. The York brethren were very anxious to secure the presence of the Deputy Grand Master on the occasion of the ceremony of constitution, and, after some delay, the 10th July was named by his lordship for the date of his official visitation. Several members of the Grand Lodge of the Order in Edinburgh were anxious to take the chance of visiting York, and expressed a desire to have an opportunity of meeting some of their brethren in the Craft. Accordingly arrangements were made for an emergency meeting on the 9th July of Eboracum Lodge, No. 1611, at the Masonic Hall, St. Saviourgate, for the purpose of welcoming the visitors from the Northern kingdom. The Lodge was opened at 7 p.m. by Bro. T. B. Whytehead, P.M., who was supported by Bros. C. G. Padel P.M., G. Simpson P.M., J. Blenkin P.M., G. Balmford P.M., W. Brown S.W., J. Kay Sec., W. Laekenby J.D., W. Stephenson I.G., W. Storey J.D., Irving, J. W. Blenkin, W. Sharp, H. Mennell, J. E. Wilkinson, J. L. Spetch, and others. The visitors from Edinburgh consisted of Bros. J. T. S. Elliot, Grand Junior Warden, D. Murray Lyon Grand Secretary, J. Crichton P.M. 1, W. Edwards P.M. 36 V.P.G.S., R. S. Brown P.M. 145 G.S., and J. Taylor P.M. 349; and there were also present Bros. D. Scott 219 (S.C.), J. Webster 160 (S.C.), and W. F. Tomlinson P.M. 304 (Leeds). The acting W.M. welcomed the visitors to York, and expressed the pleasure it afforded the Eboracum Lodge to greet so many distinguished brethren upon classic ground; and Bro. Elliot responded on behalf of the visitors. The lodge was then raised to the third degree, and a candidate was conducted through the ceremony. The Lodge having been lowered, Bro. Whytehead presented to the Lodge three valuable Masonic engraved portraits of Bros. Thomas Dundas Prov. Grand Master, Bishop Wykeham of Winchester, and Thomas Locke, which had been framed by Bros. Balmford and Halliwell, and, after interchange of good wishes, the Lodge was closed. An adjournment was made to the supper-room, where the brethren entertained their visitors, and subsequently in the smoke-room there was speech making and harmony, and a most agreeable evening was passed.

On Saturday morning the Northern brethren were conducted by Bro. Whytehead to the gardens of the Philosophical Society, to the Merchants' Hall, and to other places of interest, and at three p.m. they once more found themselves in the St. Saviourgate Hall, where preparations had been made for the ceremony of the Royal Order. Here were assembled the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosslyn, Deputy Grand Master and Governor of the Order, Bros. W. Mann Deputy Grand Governor, Alexander Hay Grand Senior Warden, William Hay Grand Junior Warden, D. Murray Lyon Grand Secretary, C. S. Dickson Grand Treasurer, William Edwards G.G. of the T., J. T. S. Elliot Grand Standard Bearer, R. S. Brown Grand Ex., James Crichton, C. F. Matier P.D.G.M. Lancashire and Cheshire, G. P. Brockbank P.D.G.M., C. Fendelow Wolverhampton, G. J. McKay Deputy Provincial G.M. Lancashire and Cheshire. By dispensation a Provincial Grand Lodge was opened by Bro. the Rev. W. Valentine, who was supported by Bros. J. W. Woodall, T. B. Whytehead, W. H. Cowper, William Brown, Donald Grant, George Simpson, and others, and thereafter the Grand Lodge was received and saluted. The throne was then taken by the Earl of Rosslyn, and several brethren were advanced to this ancient Order. The Patent of Bro. the Rev. William Valentine as Provincial Grand Master was read, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Yorkshire was constituted, and the Provincial Grand Master installed. The Office Bearers were then presented, after which the Earl of Rosslyn congratulated the York brethren upon the formation of the body and wished them all success; the Provincial Grand Master replied on behalf of his brethren. The Provincial Grand Master also thanked the Deputy Grand Master and the Officers of Grand Lodge for the compliment paid to York Masonry in their attendance on this important occasion, and the Earl of Rosslyn, attended by his Officers, retired. The following are the Officers appointed by Brother Valentine:—

Bro. T. B. Whytehead	-	Deputy Prov. Grand Master
W. H. Cowper (Middlesborough)	-	Senior Warden
Lieut. Donald Grant (19th Regt.)	-	Junior Warden
W. H. B. Atkinson (Pontefract)	-	Standard Bearer
Wm. Watson (Leeds)	-	Examiner
Wm. B. Dyson (York)	-	Marischal
Wm. Fraser (Scarborough)	-	Guarder.

A telegram was read from Bro. the Hon. W. T. Orde Powlett, from Storen, in Norway, congratulating the brethren; also one from Bro. J. Chadwick, Prov. Grand Sec. for Lancashire and Cheshire, giving hearty good wishes from his Provincial Grand Lodge, and other letters and telegrams of a similar nature were read, after which the Provincial Grand Lodge of Yorkshire was closed. An adjournment was then made to Harker's York Hotel, where the Prov. Grand Master presided at an excellent banquet, being supported by Lord Rosslyn and about 24 of the brethren. At its conclusion, Bro. Valentine having to leave York for Scotland, the chair was taken by Bro. Whytehead, who proceeded to give the usual toasts, and the health of the Deputy Grand Master of the Order. The Earl of Rosslyn replied, and in the course of his speech informed the brethren that

he had every reason to believe that he should soon have the honour of admitting the Prince of Wales, who would become the Hereditary Grand Master of the Order in the natural course of events. He concluded by proposing the health of the Provincial Grand Master Bro. the Rev. W. Valentine, complimenting the York brethren upon the event of the day. Bro. W. Mann Deputy Grand Governor proposed success to the newly constituted Provincial Grand Lodge of Yorkshire, which was responded to by Bro. T. B. Whytehead, who said it would be the object of the Yorkshire brethren to make their Lodge a great success, and a model of good working. Bro. W. H. Cowper gave the healths of the members of the deputation from Grand Lodge, which was responded to by Bro. Alexander Hay Senior Grand Warden. Bro. W. Brown proposed the Visitors, and Bro. C. F. Matier (London) and G. McKay (Lancashire and Cheshire) responded. Later in the evening the Northern visitors were conducted by Bro. Whytehead to view the old Merchants' Hall in York, which possesses many interesting Masonic associations, and when night fell the party once more drew together and spent some time in fraternal interchange of ideas.

On Sunday morning most of the visitors attended the service in the Cathedral where Bro. the Very Rev. Purey-Cust worthily and kindly rules, and after lunch, with Bro. Whytehead, they paid a visit to the hall belonging to the York Lodge, 236, and were shown by Bro. J. Todd Treasurer the ancient Records of the Grand Lodge of all England and other notable curiosities. The new adornments of the hall were greatly admired, and during their visit Bro. Whytehead played a selection of Scotch airs on the beautiful organ lately erected. The party next bent their steps to the gardens of the Philosophical Society, and had a delightful ramble amongst the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, the old Roman fortifications, and the Norman Hospital of St. Leonard's, and thence to dinner. In the gloaming another sally forth was made, and the city walls were circumambulated, all assembling once more about ten p.m. for a farewell chat, most of the Scotch brethren returning by the midnight train to modern Athens, having spent a most pleasant and improving time in York, and leaving behind them a most agreeable impression upon the minds of their York entertainers, who are looking forward to an early opportunity of making a Masonic descent upon the City of Edinburgh.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

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**Vaudeville.**—The success that attended the performance of "The Road to Ruin" at Mr. T. Thorne's benefit, last Friday week, has induced the management to place it in the evening bill for a short summer season. Whether this course will prove a success remains to be seen. The piece hardly inspires us with respect for the actions of our forefathers; some of the scenes between Harry Dornton and Widow Warren, if introduced into a more modern piece would, we fear, be severely criticised. The company is an exceptionally strong one, and all being well suited to their parts, caused the play to be well received. Mr. Charles Warner is seen at his best as Harry Dornton; in fact this part suits him better than any other we have seen him in for a long time. Silky, the money lender, is a part well adapted to the powers of Mr. Thomas Thorne, and he does ample justice to the rôle. Old Dornton was creditably taken by Mr. James Fernandez; while Mr. Royce Carleton was well to the fore as Sulky. Goldfinch was well acted by Mr. Fred Thorne, while Mr. Fuller Mellish did credit to the part of Milford. Sophia, in the hands of Miss Kate Rorke, was perfect; this young lady sustaining the part with all the requisite skill, combined with natural grace. Miss Sophie Larkin personated admirably the character of Widow Warren, while a meed of praise is due to Miss Louisa Peach, as the maid Jenny. "Sophia" will be revived at the end of August, so that any of our readers who have not as yet seen that most successful comedy will once more have the chance.

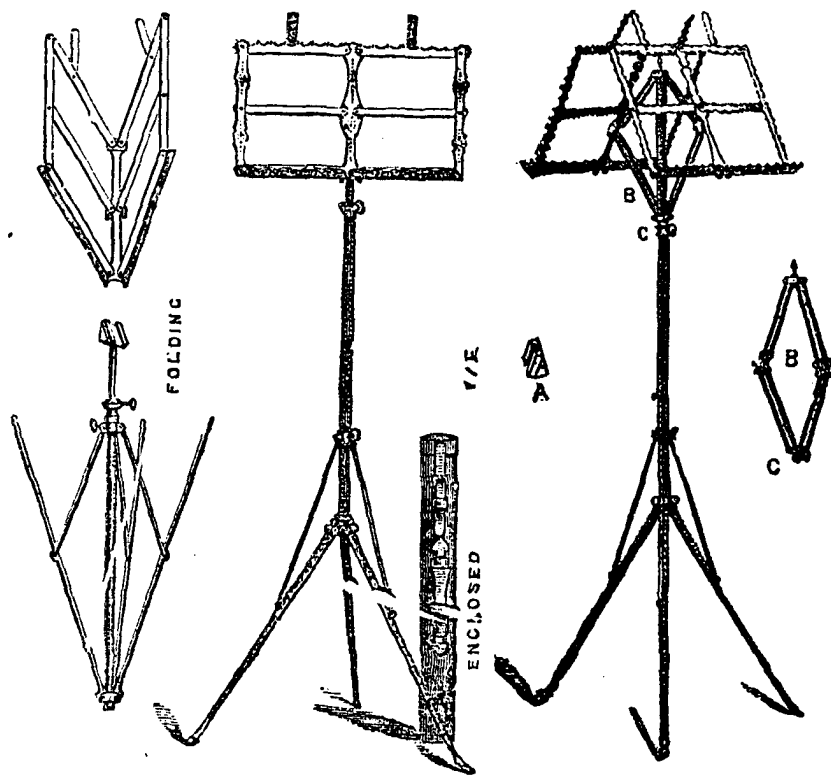
**Avenue.**—A more absurd or repulsive piece than "Our Agency"—produced here last Monday—can scarcely be conceived. From the very beginning it was seen that the "new and original musical comedy" was doomed, and act after act was received with derision. "Our Agency" is by Messrs. Burlington Brumell and W. G. Matchem, and is intended to depict several persons who desire to appear either on the music-hall or the dramatic stage. Act 1 is brought to a conclusion by the grand "Clito" ballet. This is performed by seven *coryphées* with Madame Besanio as *première danseuse*. Several groups—most of which cannot be said to represent any familiar picture—are formed, but on Monday the "figures" had a strong tendency to falling over, or stepping down before their time. Act 2 shows us the agents' dramatic offices and rehearsal rooms, and here we are subjected to a display which one might expect to see outside "Richardson's Show" at a country fair. Two more acts follow in the same strain, but they go from bad to worse. Of the acting we can only say that it might have been worse, but not much. The only artistes really worthy of mention are Mr. Frank Oswald, as the agent, Harry Burlington, and Mr. John Tresaliar as Adolphus Boyd. Of the others the least said the better. It is evident that if Messrs. Brumell and Duval want to make a success of their management, they must present something vastly superior to "Our Agency."

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**GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**

**WEEKLY** Excursions to West of England and Weymouth.—On **EVERY SATURDAY**, until further notice, **EXCURSION TRAINS** will leave **PADDINGTON**, as under:

At 8.5 a.m. for **PORTISHEAD**, Lynmouth, Exeter, Barnstaple, Ilfracombe (via Barnstaple and via Portishead), Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, Plymouth, Devonport, Truro, Newquay, Falmouth, Penzance, &c.

At 10.45 a.m. for **NEWBURY**, Hungerford, Marlborough, Devizes, Trowbridge, Westbury, Frome, Wells, Yeovil, Bridport, Dorchester, Weymouth, &c.

At 12.10 p.m. for **SWINDON**, Chippenham, Bath, Bristol, Clevedon, Weston-super-Mare, Bridgwater, Taunton, Chard, Willetton, Minehead, South Molton, Tiverton, &c.

Passengers return following Monday week or fortnight, but they can in most cases, on payment of 20 per cent. on the fare, return on the intervening Saturdays or Sundays during the time their tickets are available. Excursion passengers will also be booked at Kensington (Addison-road), Uxbridge-road, Hammersmith, Shepherd's-bush, Latimer-road, and Westbourne Park. Bills can be obtained at the Company's stations and offices.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

**GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS  
OF  
ENGLAND AND WALES  
AND THE  
COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE  
BRITISH CROWN.**

**H.R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.**  
Most Worshipful Grand Master.

**THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF KINTORE**  
Most Worshipful Pro Grand Master.

**THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL**

IN AID OF

**THE MARK GRAND LODGE BENEVOLENT FUND**

WILL BE HELD

On Wednesday, 28th July 1886, in the  
**VENETIAN SALON, HOLBORN RESTAURANT.**

**R.W. Bro. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK GODSON, M.A., M.P.**  
PROV. GRAND MASTER OF WORCESTERSHIRE,  
In the Chair.

Dinner on the Table at 5.30 for 6 o'Clock p.m.

Officers of the Board of Stewards.

**PRESIDENT**—Bro. Rev. Hayman Cummings, G. Chap. D.P.G.M. Kent.

**TREASURER**—Bro. Charles H. Driver, P.G. Inspector of Works.

**SECRETARY**—Bro. C. F. Matier, P.G.W.

**TICKETS**:—LADIES 15s. GENTLEMEN 21s, inclusive of Wine.  
Morning Dress—Mark Collars and Jewels.

Brethren who are kindly acting as Stewards are requested to send in their Lists on or before Saturday, the 24th July 1886.

81 Red Lion Square, W.C.  
July 1886.

**STAR AND GARTER HOTEL,  
KEW BRIDGE,**

**BROTHER JOHN BRILL, PROPRIETOR.**

**THE accommodation at this Popular Establishment for  
MASONIC LODGES AND CHAPTERS**

Will be found of the most complete and perfect character.

THE LODGE ROOMS ARE COMMODIOUS AND WELL APPOINTED.

**THE BANQUET HALL WILL SEAT OVER 100 GUESTS.**

The Culinary Arrangements embrace every modern feature.

Special Facilities for Wedding Breakfasts, Soirees, Concerts,  
Dalls, and Evening Parties.

The Stock of **WINES** comprises all the **BEST KNOWN BRANDS,**  
and will be found in **PERFECT CONDITION.**

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LARGE OR SMALL PARTIES.

**GOOD STABLING. CARRIAGES. WAGONETTES. BRAKES, &c. ON HIRE.**

Scale of Charges and further particulars on application.

THE ROYAL ALFRED LODGE, CHISWICK LODGE, CHISWICK MARK LODGE,  
LOYALTY AND CHARITY LODGE, ROSE OF DENMARK CHAPTER, ST. MARY'S  
CHAPTER, AND ROYAL ALFRED LODGE OF INSTRUCTION,  
HOLD THEIR MEETINGS AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

**MASONIC LECTURE.**

**KNOBS AND EXCRESCENCES.**

**BRO. JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z.** is open to accept invitations  
for the delivery of his LECTURE in METROPOLITAN or PROVINCIAL LODGES,  
or LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

No Lecture fee; travelling expenses only accepted. Address—Clapham S.W.

**LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**

**NORTH WALES AND LAKE DISTRICT.**—The Summer Service of Trains in the Lake District, and on the North Wales Coast is now in operation. The Express leaving Euston at 10.30 a.m. will be found the most convenient for Llandudno, Rhyl, Penmaenmawr, Aberystwith, Bar-mouth, Dolgelly, &c., as well as for the English Lake District.

**1ST, 2nd, and 3rd Class Tourist Tickets**, available for two months are issued at all the Principal Stations on the London and North Western Railway.

For full particulars, see Tourist Guide (price One Penny), which can be obtained at the Stations, or on application to Mr. G. P. NEELE, Superintendent of the Line.

G. FINDLAY, General Manager.

Euston Station, July 1886.

**THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.**

**HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON,**

Adjoining the TERMINUS of the LONDON CHATHAM and DOVER RAILWAY, but distinct from the Viaduct Hotel.

THE BEST FURNISHED AND MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN LONDON.  
HOT & COLD WATER LAID ON IN ALL BED ROOMS.  
The appointments throughout so arranged as to ensure domestic comfort.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION FOR MASONIC LODGE MEETINGS,  
**Public Dinners & Wedding Breakfasts.**

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE LODGE, No. 1541, THE MORNINGTON LODGE, No. 1672,  
THE CRUSADERS LODGE, No. 1677, AND PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 1743,  
HOLD THEIR MEETINGS AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

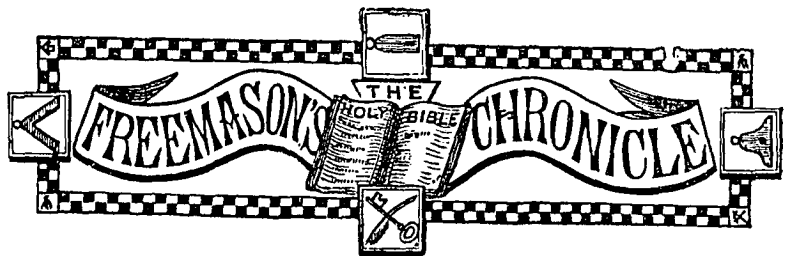
GOOD COOKING. FINE WINES. MODERATE CHARGES.  
The Edison Electric Light.

TARIFF on APPLICATION to Bro. A. BEGBIE.

**INSTALLATION  
OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES  
As the M.W.G.M. of England,  
AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL  
28th APRIL 1875.**

COPIES of this BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING by Brother HARTY P.M., consisting of Artist's Proofs, Proofs before Letters, and Lettered Proofs, India Prints, and Plain Prints may be had at Cost Price by applying to

**Bro. W. R. NORRIS,**  
29 Southampton Buildings, W.C., London.



**ABOUT A "SCARLET BOOK OF FREE-MASONRY."\***

By Bro. JACOB NORTON.

**I**N the preface to the said "Scarlet Book," the author says: "Freemasonry being a benevolent institution, and entirely unsectarian, it is hardly credible that its votaries have for centuries been objects of bitter persecution, and that large numbers of them have suffered death in defence of their principles; yet such is the case, as the Roman Catholic Church has relentlessly persecuted, tortured, and burnt them at the stake for the past six hundred years, and this persecution is still carried on, wherever Popery has its power to do its bloody work."

I must call attention to two exaggerations in the above paragraph: First, if any one will read in the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, 19th June, pp 387 and 394, the speeches made by

\* Described on the title page, as "containing thrilling and authentic accounts of the imprisonment, torture, and martyrdom of Freemasons, and Knights Templars for the past six hundred years; also an authentic account of the education, remarkable career, and tragic death of the renowned philosopher, Pythagoras. Recent remarkable discoveries of Masonic emblems on the ancient obelisk in Egypt. By the author of Masonic Antiquities of the Orient Unveiled, Guide to Mount Moriah, Ruins and Relics of the Holy City, Practical Monitor and Compend of Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, &c., &c. New York: Redding and Co., Masonic Publishers, 731 Broadway." On the next page I find, that the said book was registered "according to Act of Congress in the year 1880."



the Masonic luminaries in Rhode Island at the late dedication of a Masonic Temple, he will learn, that Freemasonry in America is not entirely free from sectarianism. Indeed, it is sheer impudent humbug to assert that American Masonry is "entirely unsectarian"; and second, among the Masonic persecutions enumerated in the "Scarlet Book," the persecutions of the Templars in the beginning of the fourteenth century are given in full, and over eighty pages are devoted to Templars alone. In the whole trials of the Templars as given in the "Scarlet Book," there is no indication whatever that the Templars were Masons, or had anything to do with Masonry; their persecutions and martyrdoms should not therefore have been numbered among Masonic persecutions. But the fact is, there are a large number of Masons in America who are ignorant of history, and whom Masonic charlatans persuaded that the old Templars were Masons; and hence our modern Masons were made to believe that, for a certain sum of dollars, they could become old Knights Templars; and as the titles, distinctions, cocked hats and feathers, are very flattering to weak minds, large numbers of American Masons have rushed into Templarism, and to that class it must be very edifying to read how our old brothers Masonic Knight Templar have suffered for their Masonic principles. After the history of the martyrdom of the Templars, the author of the "Scarlet Book" treats his reader with a chapter of English history, which is as astonishing as Mr. Colvill's Spiritual Revelations about our ancient Egyptian brethren; the said Chapter is headed "Persecution—Murder," &c., and says:—

"Following the sanguinary persecutions and martyrdoms [about the Templars] recorded in the two previous chapters, we come to the period when Henry the Fourth [meant for Henry VI.] was in his minority. At that time the regal power was vested in Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, and Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester; the latter was a bigoted papist, vain and haughty, and, on his being invested with power, he began to exhibit his true nature by acts of tyranny against all whom he found in his way, and he found no trouble in securing agents and followers enough to assist him in gaining his ends.

"As the Church of Rome has always arrogated to itself the right to know everything that was transpiring, both social, political, and religious, in countries where they had the power to enforce their behests, it has placed itself in bitter antagonism to all secret societies, particularly the Order of Freemasons. Therefore, as it was in conformity to the principles of the Catholic Church, and congenial to the fanatical nature of the Bishop, he embraced the first opportunity to proceed against the Masons in England, with a determination to either bring them under subjection or break up their organizations. Finding that the task of breaking them up would be a difficult one, he managed to procure an enactment of a law to abolish the Order of Masons throughout the realm. This Act proved to be a dead letter, as the Fraternity were nowhere interfered with, nor even an attempt made to enforce the Bishop's law. Thus thwarted in his cherished designs, the crafty prelate determined to enforce the law himself, and to this end gathered about him a large number of fanatical followers, with a view to usurping the government, to the extent at least of carrying out his measures, but this coming to the knowledge of the Duke of Gloucester, he sent in great haste to the Mayor of London \* \* \* (and) commanded him to see that the City was securely watched and guarded, as an attempt to take it would be made that night. The Bishop, either hearing that unusual measures were being taken in guarding the City, or for some other reason, deferred his attack until nine o'clock the next morning, when, with a large band of armed followers, he attempted to enter the City by the bridge, but not being strong enough to force an entrance, he held his position until he had gathered a large additional force of archers and men-at-arms, when a furious assault was made on the gate, which was repulsed; a parley was then arranged, which resulted in a partial reconciliation of the Duke of Gloucester with the fanatical Bishop, and peace was restored to the City."

The Bishop, however, was determined to have his way, so he wrote to the Duke of Bedford, who was still carrying on the war in France, to return in haste to England, in order to put a stop to the hatching rebellion then going on; and the Duke of Gloucester preferred, thereupon, six charges against the Bishop for "his malicious purpose of assembling the people and inciting them to rebellion, con-

trary to the King's peace." The answer of "the crafty Bishop" was, "that it was true he sent for the Duke of Bedford to come over in haste, \* \* \* but, "he did not mean it of any design of his own, but concerning the secret and seditious assemblies of Masons, who being dissatisfied with the last Act of Parliament concerning their wages, had made seditious speeches and menacing threats against great men of the Kingdom, which tended much to rebellion, and that the Duke of Gloucester did not endeavour, as he should have done in his position, to suppress those unlawful assemblies, therefore he feared that the King and his subjects must have made a field to withstand them; it was to prevent this that he desired the Duke of Bedford to come over."

In short, all the disputes between the Bishop of Winchester and the Duke of Gloucester, and all the Duke's misfortunes which followed, including the imprisonment of the Duchess of Gloucester for witchcraft, the imprisonment of the Duke, and his suspicious sudden death while in prison, was, according to the author of the "Scarlet Book," due to his having been "an eminent brother and true friend" of the Masonic Fraternity; and this wonderful historical narrative winds up as follows:—

"At this time the Masonic Fraternity comprised within its ranks a large number of men of superior ability and acquirements, as is evidenced by the superb edifices erected by them, notably King's College Chapel, Cambridge; and they stood so high in the estimation of the higher classes, that the King desired to join them, and was made a Mason by the Duke of Gloucester, a few years before the death of the Duke."

The above extracts prove conclusively—first, that manufacturers of Masonic histories can still find customers in America for their trash, hence it is evident that a large number of our Masons, especially the Knights, for whose edification the book was mainly designed, are as yet ignorant both of Masonic and English history; and second, as the said "Scarlet Book" has been circulated for the past six years, and, as far as I know, not one of our Masonic editors has ever attempted to expose its fallacies, it is, therefore, evident that they are either "know-nothings," or, if they do know, they are favourers of such kind of Masonic histories.

But the question is, "Who is the author of that famous book?" I questioned some of my friends about it in Boston, but they could not guess. Well, then I ventured to guess that the redoubtable Sir Knight Bro. Rob Morris was the author of that book. Bro. Morris visited Jerusalem twice at least, and he published some books about the Holy Land. I do not know how many such books he published, nor am I acquainted with their titles; and I never heard of any other American Masonic writers who wrote books on Masonry in Jerusalem. Besides which, Bro. Morris was the author of "Masonic Monitors," "Masonic Jurisprudence," and numerous et ceteras besides; and I believe, therefore, that I run no risk of an action for damages in any Court by ascribing the authorship of the "Scarlet Book" to Bro. Rob Morris. To be sure, I may be mistaken, but if I am, we shall doubtless hear of it.

I shall only add that the book contains 473 pages; it has a number of pictures, both coloured and uncoloured; it is bound in Morocco, with gilt edges; and on the cover is impressed a grand golden sword, with tassels, and also two crosses—these were evidently designed to attract the sharp eye of an enthusiastic K.T.

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## MARK MASONRY.

—:o:—

### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF HANTS AND ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE Annual Provincial Grand Lodge of this Province was held at the Masonic Hall, Sarum Hill, Basingstoke, on Tuesday, the 13th inst. There was a fair attendance of brethren, and the D.P.G.M.M. (Rev. R. Loveland Loveland) presided. The Lodge having been opened in due form, a letter was read from the M.W. Prov. G.M.M. (Rev. Canon Portal), expressing his regret at not being able to be present, in consequence of a heavy domestic bereavement. The D.P.G.M.M. then proposed, and the Rev. Bro. Thoys seconded, that the members of this Prov. Grand Lodge tender their sincere and heartfelt sympathy

and condolence to the P.G.M. on the great loss he had sustained by the decease of his son. The minutes of the meeting held at Southampton in June last were read and confirmed. The P.G. Treasurer's accounts were submitted and passed, and Bro. R. J. Rastrick was unanimously re-elected Treasurer. A statement was then read by the P.G. Sec. (Bro. Tilling) showing the progress of Mark Masonry in the Province; one new Lodge had recently been added to the roll, making twelve Lodges now in the Province. £5 5s was voted to the Mark Benevolent Fund, to be placed on the lists of Bros. Low, John Tylour, and F. Powell, Stewards from this Province. The following brethren were then appointed and invested as officers for the ensuing year:—

Bro. R. Loveland Loveland 320	...	Depnty Grand Master
Rev. C. S. Ward 37	...	Senior Warden
A. Knight-Prescott 349...	...	Junior Warden
Francis Powell 305	...	M.O.
A. B. Atkinson 125	...	S.O.
R. Robertson 140	...	J.O.
Rev. T. Scott Ramsay 37	...	} Chaplains
A. G. Barker 37	...	
R. J. Rastrick 62	...	Treasurer
James Taylor 54	...	Registrar of Marks
George J. Tilling 63	...	Secretary
Capt. W. H. St. Clair 17	...	Senior Deacon
R. W. Lees 63...	...	Junior Deacon
A. W. Painter 125	...	Inspector of Works
H. Durrant 320	...	Director of Ceremonies
F. Saunders 2...	...	Assistant Director of Cer.
C. Reynolds 54	...	Sword Bearer
J. Jenkins 62	...	Standard Bearer
H. Pigeon jun. 320	...	Organist
H. Loader 17	...	Inner Guard
E. Lakeman 54	...	} Stewards
H. C. Mauers 140	...	
J. Mead 349	...	
J. Exell 17	...	Tyler

### ANECDOTE OF BRO. GEN. A. J. SMITH.

**B**RO. R. M. Simpson, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, sends us the following:—

In the *Keystone* of 13th March, I noticed under the head of "Anecdotes of General Hancock," two very pleasing incidents in the life of our great soldier and lamented brother. The first one had additional attractions for me from the fact that the other leading character appearing, General A. J. Smith—"an uncle of mine"—once took part in another incident which I had thought of sending to the *Keystone* some time ago.

General A. J. Smith is, as General Hancock was, a Mason, with a full comprehension of the depth and meaning of the word, having received, I believe, all the three degrees in a Military Lodge, at Louisville, Ky., during the war for the Union, a form of Lodge quite usual in the National army during the war, a Charter being frequently obtained for the brethren in a regiment, when it was about starting for the field, from the Grand Lodge of its State.

Now for the other incident: I had seen General A. J. Smith at different times during my youthful days, but after the close of the rebellion we did not happen to meet again until a few years ago, when he, with his wife, came up the Mississippi to visit his relatives and the great arsenal on Rock Island. In the meantime, I had become a member of the "faithful band and true," though I did not know that he was one. As I entered the room to meet him he noticed a Masonic pin that I wore, and in a few minutes he sat down beside me and turned the conversation toward it and its meaning. While we sat a little apart, pleasantly echoing each other's sentiments, his wife, readily divining the subject of our exclusive little talk from words now and then reaching her ears, said to me in a pleasant way—

"There is no use of you talking to him about the Freemasons, he does not care anything about them. No man is ever any better for being a good Mason."

The General quickly looked up and replied, in a kind but decisive manner—

"You are mistaken there, wife; a man cannot be a 'bad man' if he is a 'good Mason,' and lives according to the teachings and obligations of the Fraternity."

Nothing further was said on the subject, but I thought at the time that a good deal was expressed in those few words.

I have not seen General Smith since. He is living in St. Louis, and I am indebted to Dr. Olney, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, an "esteemed State official, and prominent Mason," for the information regarding the Military Lodges and General Smith's "raising" in one of them, he having been in Smith's division during much of the war.—*Keystone*.

A Garden Party in connection with the Chiswick Lodge, No. 2012, will be held in the grounds of the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge, on Thursday evening, 12th August, at 6 p.m. Tickets, 7s 6d (including light refreshments and supper), may be obtained from any of the Committee, or from Bro. J. Brill at the above Hotel. Dancing will take place during the evening.

### Old Warrants (M).

—:o:—

Warrant of Confirmation, "Anchor and Hope," No. 234, Calcutta.

ZETLAND, G.M.

To all and every our Right Worshipful, Worshipful, and Loving Brethren.

We, THOMAS DUNDAS, Earl of Zetland, Baron Dundas, Of Aske in the County of York, &c., &c.,

Grand Master,

OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND

Send Greeting:

Whereas, it appears by the Records of our GRAND LODGE that in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three a Warrant of Constitution was granted authorizing certain Brethren therein named to open and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Calcutta, in the Presidency of Bengal, in the East Indies, which was then registered in the Books of the Grand Lodge, No. 452, And whereas by the general alterations or closing up of Numbers which took place in the years 1781 and 1792 respectively, the said Lodge became successively Nos. 360 and 292, and by the alteration of Numbers consequent upon the union of the Two Fraternities of Freemasons on the 27th December 1813 it became No. 413, and again by the general alteration of Numbers in the year 1832 it became No. 284,\* and is now holden at Calcutta in Bengal aforesaid, under the Title or Denomination of

The "Anchor and Hope" Lodge,  
No. 284.\*

And whereas by a petition bearing date the 14th May 1840, it has been represented to us by our Right Trusty and well beloved Brethren ALEXANDER GRANT, the Master of the said Lodge, HENRY JAMES FREDERICK, Senior Warden, JOHN CAMERON, Junior Warden, J. A. GUEST, D. MONTREITH, JOHN COWING, and others, that the original Warrant hath been lost or destroyed, and have therefore prayed us to grant them a Warrant of Confirmation. And knowing we being satisfied of the reasonableness of the request and from the confidence reposed in the said Brethren do hereby grant this Our Warrant of Confirmation authorizing and empowering them and their successors to continue to assemble and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Calcutta aforesaid, at such times as to the Brethren thereof may appear requisite and necessary, and be regulated by their By-Laws in conformity with the general Laws of the Grand Lodge, and then and there when duly congregated to make, pass, and raise Freemasons according to the Ancient Rites and Custom of the Craft in all ages and nations throughout the known World. And we do confirm the said Lodge in its original Rank, Station, and Priority, giving full power and authority to the Brethren to elect a Master from time to time in conformity with the General Laws of the Craft and their own By-Laws, strictly charging that every Member who shall be elected to preside over the said Lodge as Master shall be installed in Ancient form, and according to the Laws of the Grand Lodge, that he may thereby be fully invested with the Dignities and Powers of his Office. And we require you the said ALEXANDER GRANT and your successors to take special care that all and every the said Brethren are or have been regularly made Masons. And that you and they and all other the Members of the said Lodge do observe, perform, and keep the Laws, Rules, and Orders, contained in the Book of Constitution, and all others which may from time to time be made by our Grand Lodge or transmitted by us or our Successors, Grand Masters, or by our Deputy Grand Masters for the time being. And we do enjoin you to make such By-Laws for the government of your Lodge as shall, to the majority of the Members, appear proper and necessary, the same not being contrary to or inconsistent with the General Laws and Regulations of the Craft, a copy whereof you are to transmit to us. And we do require you to cause all such By-Laws and Regulations, and also an account of the proceedings in your Lodge to be entered in Books to be kept for that purpose. And you are in no wise to omit to send to us or our successors, Grand Masters, or to the Right Honorable RICHARD WILLIAM PENN CURZON HOWE, Earl Howe, Viscount and Baron CURZON of PENN, and Baron HOWE, G.C.H., Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, &c., &c., &c., Our Deputy Grand Master, or to the Deputy Grand Master for the time being, at least once in every year a List of the Members of your Lodge and the name and description of all Masons initiated therein, and Brethren who shall have joined the same, together with the fees and monies payable thereon, it being our will and intention that this our Warrant shall be in force so long only as you shall conform to the Laws and Regulations of our said Grand Lodge.

Given under our Hands and the Seal of the Grand Lodge at London, this 30th day of April, A.L. 5844, A.D. 1844.

By command of the Most Worshipful GRAND MASTER,

HOWE, T.C.M.

WILLIAM H. WHITE, G.S.

[The recital of this Warrant differs so from what was expected, that it is now under consideration. The result of this examination shall be made known ere long.—Ed. F.C.]

\* By a subsequent alteration of Lodge numbers in the year 1863, it has become No. 234, the number which it now bears.

## TOO RAPID PROGRESS IN MASONRY.

MASONRY is an allegorical science. It presents to the inquiring mind a broad field for study and investigation. The ceremonies of initiation simply open to the neophyte the way to enter this field, and confer upon him the right and privilege of acquiring a knowledge which he could not otherwise obtain. He is required to pay a stipulated sum for this privilege, and in return has a right to demand all that is implied in the contract. He enters in good faith, after having paid his money, and is informed that he will always find well-informed brethren as ready to give as he is ready to receive instruction. With only a smattering of the first degree he is rushed onward through succeeding degrees, gaining about as much knowledge of them as a passenger on a lightning express train does of the towns through which he passes. Directly there is seen dangling on his watch guard a beautiful gold double-headed eagle. He writes 32° after his name (sometimes 33°), and is recognised as a "high Mason." It took only a few months, and only about one hundred and fifty dollars to complete the metamorphosis.

When a college or university graduates a man, and he writes after his name, A.B., LL.D., M.D., or whatever rank is conferred upon him, it is an evidence to the world that his knowledge is such as will entitle him to the honourable distinction thus conferred. He receives his diploma and in honest pride exhibits it to show that he is not a quack. A Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, 32°, also receives a diploma, certified by an officer of the Supreme Council, designating the high rank to which he has attained. If put to the test, how many such could prove by their own knowledge that they are indeed Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret? The answer will not look well in print.

Operative Masons were employed in building that magnificent Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem. They were divided into classes (or degrees), and wrought diligently in the work assigned them in their respective grades. There was no advancing from one degree to another without a full knowledge of the first. The skill of the Operative Mason was shown in the fact that when the Temple was completed it had more the appearance of being the handiwork of the Supreme Architect of the Universe than of human hands.

Speculative Masons are also engaged in erecting a Temple. The Architect's design presents it as a grand and magnificent edifice. As of old, the idea of classes of workmen, or degrees, is still maintained, but here the similitude ends. At the start, some Lodges require a little show of proficiency before advancement, but very many do not, and after that none whatever is required. The lightning train takes them through in quick time, as fast and as far as their fare is paid. Even some who write 33° after their names are not competent to instruct an Entered Apprentice in his work. What sort of builders are these, and what kind of a Temple are they erecting. Will it have the appearance of being the handiwork of the Supreme Architect of the Universe? No man can build a house simply by looking at the picture of one, or walking through one already erected. He must first know every piece of timber that is to go into it, its use in the building, and how to frame and put them together. Not only this, but he must first learn how to handle the various tools required to do the work. Even more than that and hardest to learn, he must understand all the many lines, marks and figures upon the plans of the Architect, and the names applied to the different parts of the work. Then, and not until then, is he entitled to rank as a Master Builder.

It may be said that Speculative Masonry of the present day does not require or expect its votaries to attain such a degree of proficiency as we have above indicated. We shall not insist that it does, but we do insist that it would be much better for Masonry, and for all who become members, if they would take time to acquire a more thorough knowledge of each degree before advancing to another, especially in the York Rite, and more especially in the first three degrees. We insist that it is wrong to commence electioneering a man to take the Scottish Rite degrees as soon as it is known that his petition is in a Lodge, as has frequently been done. Give them time at least to qualify themselves so as to be able to prove themselves Master Masons, should they have occasion to do so. We have seen men with a 32° certificate in their pockets debarred

from visiting a Consistory because they could not even prove themselves Master Masons. We felt sorry and humiliated that they had nothing to show for their high rank and the money paid for it that would give them the privileges of a visitor. We could not but feel that the great lack of interest in Masonry, on the part of so many Masons, was the direct result of their having only been made one in name.—*Masonic Advocate*.

## ADVANTAGES OF MASONRY.

ARE there no peculiar advantages, no valuable instructions imparted in modern Masonry? I address not those who fail to appreciate what they do not understand; nor those who, armed with an impenetrable panoply of vain self-sufficiency, idly deride where they have not candour enough to examine. Let such men close a deaf ear to the voice of reproof, and as we require not their countenance, we ask not their favourable construction of the principles and operation of our Fraternity. But if others listen in the spirit of ingenuous inquiry, I point them to the best names on the rolls of modern philanthropy and moral improvement, and triumphantly demand whether such men could have lent themselves to what did not merit their support? To seek no further than the limits of our land, for the noblest examples of Masonic virtue, could Warren, the generous hero of the great prologue to our Revolutionary drama, have cherished the institution without sufficient cause? Could Washington, whose every quality was a virtue deserving of the herald's blazon?—Washington, the saviour of his country, the "tyrant-tamer," the founder of the first of the free nations of the age! Could Franklin, the stern republican, the sage counsellor, the stoic companion for princes, and the instructor of the instructors of civilized Europe? Could La Fayette, the noble-hearted and chivalrous defender of freedom, in whatsoever clime its rallying cry is sounded, or its brazen eagles upraised to lead the battle?—Oh, no; he must be skeptic indeed, who, unenlightened, will deny the utility of an object which such

"Lights of the world and demigods of fame"

have been proud to sanction.

The fundamental principle of Freemasonry, the keystone of its beautiful arch is philanthropy. It gives the initiated brother a passport in every land; for where has not the Fraternity taken root, what soil in the civilized world is not overshadowed with its branches? Its symbols are a species of universal tongue, the utility of which they alone can duly appreciate, who, in foreign climes, have appealed to the Masonic name for friendship, sympathy and assistance, and appealed not in vain. Whoever can syllable its Delphic language, and sign its mystic signs, is sure that, whatsoever region he may traverse, his hand will be pressed with the hearty responding grip of a brother, and he be welcome to the full enjoyment of a liberal hospitality. Though "a stranger in a strange land," he knows that he possesses the secret of which sages and knights and professors of the polished arts have availed themselves before him, in their pilgrimages in quest of wisdom, in defence of virtue, or in the practice of skill; and that, guided by it to the bosom of the Lodge, he shall be cheered there by willing friends, prompt to succour and constant to uphold.—*Texas Masonic Journal*.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Benevolence was held on Wednesday, at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of the regular officials. The recommendations of the previous Board having been confirmed, the new petitions were considered. Two of the cases were dismissed, seven deferred, and the remainder relieved with a total of £760, made up of one sum of £150, five of £50 each, two of £40, five of £30, four of £20, one of £15, three of £10, and one of £5.

**FUNERALS** properly carried out and personally attended in London or Country by Bro. G. A. HUTTON, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C. Monuments erected, Valuations made.

## 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.

## SATURDAY, 24th JULY.

- 179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8. (In)  
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross Road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)  
 1297—West Kent, Crystal Palace, Sydenham  
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)  
 1541—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct  
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7. (Inst)  
 1679—Henry Muggeridge, Masons' Hall Tavern, E.C.  
 1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow  
 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In)  
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air Street, Regent Street, W., at 8  
 R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Improvement)  
 1293—Burdett, Mitro Hotel, Hampton Court  
 1464—Erasmus Wilson, Pier Hotel, Greenhithe  
 1531—Chiselhurst, Bull's Head Hotel, Chiselhurst  
 1777—Royal Hanover, Albany Hotel, Twickenham  
 1982—Greenwood, Public Hall, Epsom  
 2048—Henry Levander, Station Hotel, Harrow  
 R.A. 1777—Royal Hanover, Town Hall, Twickenham

## MONDAY, 26th JULY.

- 22—Loughborough, Gauden Hotel, Clapham, 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)  
 1425—Hyde Park, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Gardens, at 8 (In)  
 1489—Marquess of Ripon, Queen's Hotel, Victoria Park, at 7.30 (In)  
 1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)  
 1585—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, New Market Hotel, King Street, Smithfield, at 7 (In.)  
 1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)  
 1745—Farringdon, Holborn Viaduct Hotel  
 1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)  
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)  
 48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead  
 62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester  
 149—Lights, Masonic Rooms, Warrington  
 724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool at 8. (Instruction)  
 999—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester  
 1177—Tenby, Tenby, Pembroke  
 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)  
 R.A. 189—Sincerity, St. George's Hall, East Stonehouse  
 R.A. 210—Faith, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton.  
 R.A. 310—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Castle Street, Carlisle  
 R.A. 321—Faith, Crewe Arms Hotel, Crewe  
 R.A. 331—Loyal Cornubian, Masonic Hall, Truro  
 R.A. 1045—Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham  
 R.A. 1205—Elliott, 1 Caroline Place, East Stonehouse  
 R.A. 1222—Inkerman, Masonic Hall, Weston-super-Mare

## TUESDAY, 27th JULY.

- Audit Committee Girls' School, at 4.  
 66—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)  
 177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 551—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)  
 753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)  
 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 860—Dalton, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-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.)  
 1499—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1387—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)  
 1441—Ivy, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road  
 1446—Mount Edgumbe, 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—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1695—New Finsbury Par, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst)  
 1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst)  
 1940—Brixton, Prince Regent Duwiche-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)  
 Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, White Hart, Cannon Street, 6.30.  
 R.A. 704—Camden, The Moorgate, 15 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 8 (Inst)  
 R.A. 1642—Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, W., at 8. (Inst.)  
 24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle 7.30 (In)  
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)  
 253—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby  
 299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford  
 310—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle  
 463—East Surrey of Concord, King's Arms Hotel, Croydon, at 7.45. (Inst.)  
 573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen  
 788—Crescent, Island Hotel, Twickenham  
 1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham  
 1359—Torbay, Town Hall, Plaigton  
 1596—Ellington, Town Hall, Maidenhead  
 1609—Dramatic, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 1636—St. Cecilia, Royal Pavilion, Brighton  
 1675—Ancient Briton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 2025—St. George, St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, Devon  
 R.A. 47—Abbey, George Hotel, Nottingham  
 R.A. 9.—De Lambton, Freemasons' Hall, Queen Street, Sunderland  
 R.A. 10.—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol  
 R.A. 199—Peace and Harmony, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover  
 R.A. 418—Staffordshire Knot, Freemasons' Hall, Ilanley  
 R.A. 516—St. Martin's, Masonic Hall, Liskeard  
 R.A. 815—Blair, Town Hall, Hulme, Manchester  
 R.A. 1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
 M.M. 262—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Canterbury  
 K.T. 114—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds

## WEDNESDAY, 28th JULY.

- 3—Fidelity, Alfred, Roman Road, Barnsbury, at 8 (Instruction)  
 30—United Mariners', The Lagard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 73—Mount Lebanon, Windsor Castle, Southwark Bridge Road, at 8. (Inst)  
 193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7. (Instruction)  
 228—United Strength, The Hope, Stanhope Street, Regent's Park, 8 (Inst.)

- 538—La Tolerance, Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, at 8 (Inst)  
 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)  
 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood  
 754—High Cross, Seven Sisters' Tavern, Page Green, Tottenham  
 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)  
 862—Whittington, Red Lion, Popoia's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)  
 938—Temperance in the East, 6 Newby Place, Poplar  
 902—Burgoyne, Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Inst.)  
 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)  
 1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst)  
 1601—Ravensbourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 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. (Instru)  
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)  
 2021—Queen's Westminster, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7.45. (Instruction)  
 R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8. (Instruction)  
 R.A. 720—Panmure, Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Inst.)  
 M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)

- 163—Integrity, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester  
 220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, Lancashire  
 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds  
 439—Scientific, Masonic Room, Bingley  
 724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 778—Bard of Avon, Greyhound Hotel, Hampton Court  
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)  
 996—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk

- 1039—St. John, George Hotel, Lichfield  
 1119—St. Bede, Mechanics' Institute, Jarrow  
 1219—Strangeways, Masonic Rooms, King Street, Manchester  
 1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)  
 1283—Ryburn, Central Buildings, Town Hall Street, Sowerby Bridge  
 1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, Stanley Street, Bury, Lancashire  
 1511—Alexandra, Horsea, Hull (Instruction)  
 1633—Avon, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester  
 1967—Beacon Court, Ghuzee Fort Hotel, New Brompton, Kent  
 2096—George Price, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon  
 R.A. 236—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Duncombe Street, York  
 R.A. 258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike  
 M.M.—Howe, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham  
 M.M.—Northumberland and Berwick, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle  
 M.M. 19—Fowke, Freemasons' Hall, Leicester  
 M.M. 24—Roberts, Masonic Rooms, Ann Street, Rochester  
 K.T. 16—Prudence, Freemasons' Hall, Ipswich

## THURSDAY, 29th JULY.

- General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4  
 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)  
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 147—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)  
 749—Belgrave, The Clarence, Aldersgate Street, E.C. (Instruction)  
 751—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)  
 879—Southwark, Sir Gannet Wolsey, Wandou St., Rotherhithe New Rd. (In.)  
 901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)  
 1158—Southern Star, Phoenix, Slangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)  
 1273—Burdett Coutts, Swan Tavern, Bethnal Green Road, E., 8. (Instruction)  
 1306—St. John, Three Crowns Tavern, Mile End Road, E. (Instruction)  
 1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst)  
 1475—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In.)  
 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, White Horse Tavern, Liverpool Road (corner of Theberton Street) N., at 8. (Instruction)  
 1612—West Middlesex, Bell Hotel, Ealing, at 8. (Instruction)  
 161—Covent Garden, Criterion, W., at 8. (Instruction)  
 1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)  
 1625—Fretzlar, Wellington Arms, Wellington Road, Bow, E., at 7.30. (Inst.)  
 1673—Langton, White Hart, Abchurch Lane, E.C., at 5.30. (Instruction)  
 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst)  
 1744—Royal Savoy, York-street Grey, London Street, W., at 8 (Instruction)  
 1791—Creton, Wheat-sheaf Tavern, Oldham Road, Shephards Bush. (Inst)  
 1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)  
 111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Darlington  
 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)  
 283—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup  
 807—Cabbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre Street, Norwich  
 904—Phoenix, Ship Hotel, Rotherham  
 966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Stafford  
 1313—Ferror, Masonic Hall, Southport, Lancashire  
 1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)  
 R.A. 57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Hull  
 R.A. 129—Kendal Castle, 12 Stramondgate, Kendal  
 R.A. 266—Naphthali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood  
 R.A. 1395—Weyside, Masonic Hall, Woking  
 M.M. 32—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester

## FRIDAY, 30th JULY.

- Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7  
 25—Robert Burns, Portland Arms Hotel, Great Portland Street, W., at 8 (In)  
 57—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Inst)  
 766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8. (In)  
 831—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith. (Instruction)  
 533—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1956—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)  
 1185—Lewis, Fishmongers' Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (In)  
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 1612—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1789—Ubique, 79 Ebury Street, Pinlicko, 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)  
 R.A. 134—Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street  
 R.A. 890—Horsey, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Square, Paddington, W. (Improvement)  
 M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)  
 K.T. 74—Harcourt, Greyhound Hotel, Richmond  
 453—Cligwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton  
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham, at  
 R.A. 242—Magdalen, Guildhall, Doncaster

## SATURDAY, 31st JULY.

- 179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8 (In)  
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)  
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)  
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)  
 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In)  
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8  
 R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1462—Wharcliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone  
 1965—Eastes, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent

## SAVING LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.

IT may be travelling a little from the beaten track to refer to the subject implied in the above title, but inasmuch as the active work of the Craft has just at this season of the year lapsed into its wonted quietude, and moreover, as the saving of life and the amelioration of human sorrow in any of its varied forms are so nearly akin to the principles inculcated in Freemasonry, no apology is needed for a few words of comment on the matter. On the contrary, it deserves as much prominence as journalism representative of the Craft can give it, seeing that ours is the hand ever extended to the relief of suffering, and the reduction to a minimum the sum of human woes. Happening the other day to be in conversation with a few brethren, "across the walnuts and the wine," our remarks veered round from a great variety of topics to the valuable aid extended by Freemasonry to many a humane and merciful object, and the support rendered by the Craft to the Royal National Lifeboat, and other institutions whose tendency leads in a similar direction. One respected brother grew eloquent on the "storm warriors" who breast the tempestuous waves, and grapple with the scething surf whenever the call of duty is heard, to succour a shipwrecked crew; and many a thrilling incident was related by our seafaring friend as he spoke of gallant deeds performed in rescuing precious life from the angry jaws of the insatiable sea. It was evidently a pet theme with our Brother who had "ploughed the watery main" in all conditions of wind and weather, and who had himself been saved from almost inevitable death on the iron bound shores of our western coast. Probably here was the well-spring of his enthusiasm on the subject, which enabled him to keep up a running fire of conversation which interested us all on that congenial evening. There was no lifeboat, however, in his particular escape, which was effected by means of a hawser shot from a "rocket apparatus;" and this gave rise to a dissertation on the many improvements and inventions which have been matured of recent years, or are still in embryo in the ingenious minds of those who make the subject a life study.

"By the way," continued our versatile companion, "there is an invention for rendering aid to vessels in distress which supersedes anything of the kind that has yet received popular approval and adoption. It was conceived in the mind of an old and respected brother Mason many years ago; but strangely enough, though pronounced by the highest maritime authorities at home and abroad as unique in its efficacy and simplicity of working, has for some reason or other been retarded and stifled out of official recognition. This invention, which is intended as an auxiliary to the lifeboat service, and to take the place of the present apparatus, consists of a series of projectiles. One is a tri-fluke, or folding anchor; another a cone, so constructed that it can be fired from a mortar or by a rocket, or any piece of ordnance. In practice, however, a mortar is most advisable. Attached to the anchor is a block, so made as to prevent its becoming choked in beds of seaweed. It will also allow knots or wind kinks to pass freely. By the aid of this block a rove rope or double whip can be fired from the shore over a wreck, and the two ends of the rope being in hand, a hawser or larger rope can be immediately made fast, and passed out to the vessel. The whole apparatus for land service, including mortar, ropes, windlass, anchors, blocks, &c., is arranged for conveyance in a carriage 6 feet long, and 4 feet 9 in. wide. For service on board ship it requires much less space, the carriage, &c., being dispensed with. The cone, which is similar in principle, but much lighter in weight is intended for throwing a rove rope over a ship, when wrecked near the shore, thus saving time, when time is life itself. By the mode at present in use a single line only is fired, and the sufferers on board have to haul upon this line to get a rove rope, whereas our Brother's invention gives the rove rope at once; with far more accurate aim. A ship having this appliance on board could communicate with the shore, in case of disaster; even though no help were near. The great feature of this invention is one that cannot be over-estimated, namely, the carrying of a double, instead of a single, line, thus rendering practicable immediate communication between a ship and the shore, or the shore and a wreck."

At that moment—whether by accident or design I trow not—the inventor joined our company, and we were all pleased to receive an introduction to Bro. John Banting Rogers. He, of course, was equally enthusiastic in the theme, and produced with pardonable pride, plans and photographs of the invention, which were inspected with agreeable interest and curiosity. I cannot enter into further technical details except to explain that it consists of two forms of projectiles, each carrying a double rope by means of the block propelled from the projectile, one of which is in the form of a cone shot from a mortar over the ship in distress, and the other a tri-fluked anchor, by which a lifeboat can be launched with shore aid without requiring the exertions of the crew. The chief advantages claimed for the invention are unerring accuracy of aim, whereas the rocket is known to be erratic in its flight, and greater rapidity of communication between the shore and the wreck by means of the double rope, where the rocket only carries a single line, to which the hawser has to be made fast by the crew on board the foundering ship, already exhausted, and perhaps clinging to the rigging. Supposing a vessel was driven on to a lee shore, and the ordinary apparatus is called for; they have to lay the rocket tube, and try to hit her. But the rocket is nothing more than a big squib, and unreliable in its flight, whereas this invention cannot err, being a shot direct, subject to the ordinary rules of gunnery.

Bro. Rogers, in the course of the conversation, observed that, on seeing the rocket apparatus several times used, he was struck with the uncertainty of its aim, and the consequent unreliability of the rocket as a missile. He accordingly studied the principles of gunnery, and for two years worked his models in secret, pending a true and satisfactory test of their efficacy. Sometime afterwards the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society threw out a challenge for the best mode of saving life at sea, and, amongst over a hundred competitors for the £50 prize offered, Bro. Rogers came out victoriously after an

interesting trial of experiments at the Crystal Palace. Since then the apparatus has been tried, under the auspices of the Admiralty, at Portsmouth, Sherness, and elsewhere, and was favourably recommended by the Board of Trade. It was tested before the Royal Yacht Squadron off the Isle of Wight; before the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board; the Pilots of South Shields, &c., winning for itself the most cordial testimony as to its unquestionable superiority over the system favoured by the Board of Trade, and to which that department clings with a perversity which is not only wilful, but, considering the momentous issue involved, absolutely criminal.

I could quite endorse the opinion expressed that "why one official of the State should exercise his veto unchallenged in a question of life and death—why he should hold the lives of British sailors so cheap that he will not even grant the poor boon the inventor asks for, namely, a fair trial of his apparatus, is a matter which concerns not merely Bro. Rogers, but the country at large." It is high time that Parliament intervened, and that the Board of Trade should be called to account through its President. Without entering into political questions, perhaps with the new Government about to take over the reins of office, Bro. Rogers may be able to appeal to them with a greater chance of success than has attended his efforts with Liberal Presidents of the Board of Trade. At any rate I hope so, for like many other inventors our worthy brother, though in possession of a whole budget of flattering testimonials, not only from our own Navy and Mercantile Marine, but from foreign and colonial governments, is prevented from reaping the deserved fruits of a labour which has absorbed a great portion of his useful life. Unfortunately, he is not possessed of a superabundance of this world's goods, and the maxim of some in authority seems to be "when a man is down, keep him there." That is not in accordance with the spirit of Masonry, and I sincerely trust Bro. Rogers may yet gather in a substantial harvest for his toils in the humane direction of saving life at sea. If this notice conduces even in the slightest degree to that end, none will feel more highly gratified than the writer of this article.

Amidst the "feast of reason and the flow of soul," our evening party passed off with the utmost harmony and good feeling, and amidst the toasts proposed, none was more heartily welcomed than that of prosperity to Bro. Rogers's Life Saving Apparatus, coupled with the hope that it may soon receive the recognition it deserves at the hands of the powers that be, and who are alone able to bring it into general use for the benefit of the British sailor. So mote it be.

"Illustrations" for August will—in a supplement—contain, by special permission of the Queen, an engraving by the Mersback Company of the excellent full face portrait of Her Majesty, recently taken for her by Monsieur Walery.

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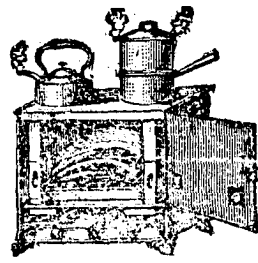
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