

THE  
**Freemason's Chronicle;**

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION  
FOR BOYS.

THE Quarterly General Court of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution, which will assemble on Monday next, will be asked to sanction the expenditure of £100 from the funds of the Institution, on a matter which we consider entirely outside the scope of the Charity, and for which we think there is neither necessity nor excuse. The proposition, which stands on the agenda paper in the name of Bro. George James Row, a Life Governor, is to the following effect:—

“That a sum not exceeding £100 be contributed by the Institution towards the Guarantee Fund now being raised by a committee at Wood Green for the purpose of promoting the Bill at present before the Houses of Parliament for the separation of Wood Green as a Local Board District from the existing Tottenham Local Board, which, if carried out, will be the means of adding to the value of the prospects belonging to this Institution, by the improvement of the roads, &c., in its vicinity, and also tend to a reduction of the rates in the district.”

We are not in a position to give any idea of the probable result which the proposed separation would have on the property possessed by the Institution at Wood Green, but we very much question if fair value can be offered for the £100 it is proposed to ask for, and which probably would be as good as spent if the subscribers decide to guarantee it. Moreover, we think it unfair to ask the Institution to guarantee so large a sum as £100; a sum out of all character when we consider the value of the property possessed by the Institution as compared with the total value throughout the district affected. It might be unwise for the Institution to stand out of any feasible organisation common among its neighbours, or which could be shown to particularly affect the value of the property of the Charity, but it would certainly be injudicious for its Subscribers to take so prominent a part in any movement as that now proposed, and we shall be much surprised if those present on Monday next, when they are asked to decide the question, will not show themselves strongly of our opinion. All such matters as this may safely be left to the House or General Committees of the Institution, who, on such a proposal, are expected to keep the Subscribers informed as to the merits of action it is deemed necessary for them to take, and in this regard they have hitherto acted to the satisfaction of the Craft. The mere fact, then, that this proposal does not emanate from one of the Committees is, to our mind, evidence that it is not approved by those who have been entrusted with the management of the internal affairs of the Institution, and on this ground especially it should be rejected. If, however, the proposer and his supporters can make out a case, then the proper course would be to refer the subject to the House Committee, and ask their decision for the guidance of the general body of Subscribers, who can hardly be expected to make themselves conversant with all the

details of such a scheme as that for which co-operation is now asked.

There are other matters to be brought before the Court, which are of equal, or almost equal, importance. Indeed, they are regarded in some quarters as likely to have a far greater effect on the future of the Institution, inasmuch as they propose to alter existing laws, and by limiting the conditions under which Special Courts may be called and managed, to put a stop to evils which recent events have shown to exist, or have proved capable of being called into existence by any one desiring to create opposition or cause annoyance. As the matter now stands, the Laws of the Institution allow of a Special General Court being called at any hour of the day—or night also, for the matter of that—which those requisitioning the meeting may choose to name. They may also say where the meeting shall be summoned, and if they were inclined to create trouble they might call it at some out-of-the-way or inaccessible place where it would be impossible to get a fair attendance. When the Special Court has assembled, it may go on with the work for which it was especially summoned or not, as may appear most in accord with the views of the majority present, so that a Special General Court might be convened—we only mention this extreme for the sake of argument—say at midnight, in any part of the country, and adjourned and re-adjourned from time to time and place to place until all but the actual promoters of the meeting are disgusted at attending, with the result that matters of vital interest to the Institution might finally be arranged by a small clique, consisting of only nine Subscribers, that number having the power of requisitioning a Special Court. The alterations to be proposed on Monday provide some very wise modifications of this rule. They will be submitted by Bro. N. B. Headon P.M. 1426, a Life Governor of the Institution, and are to the following effect:

In Law 31, to leave out so much of the clause as follows the words “or by a resolution of the General Committee,” line 5—and to insert the following in lieu thereof:

“Six days’ notice of such Court being given by advertisement in three at least of the daily papers, notice also being sent to every Provincial Grand Secretary. The business to be transacted at such Special Court shall be specified in such requisition or resolution, and confirmation of minutes of proceedings of any such Special Court shall not be required except in such cases as provided for in Law 34.

“The decision of a Special General Court shall not be reconsidered at any subsequent Special Court or any Quarterly General Court until after the expiration of 12 months from the date of the Special General Court at which such decision was adopted.

“The time at which a Special General Court shall be convened shall be between the hours of twelve at noon and four in the afternoon, and the place at which such Court shall be held shall be the place at which the Courts and Committees of the Institution are ordinarily held.”

It will be seen that these proposals exert a limit on the time and place at which a Special General Court shall be summoned, and also take away the right of a Special Court to adjourn. In other respects the

existing Law is not interfered with, but some important additions are made thereto.

We have already shown how unwise are the terms of the present Law, in so far as they fix no limit as to time or place of meeting; and in regard to the question of adjournment, it is only necessary to consider that a Special General Court can only be required for some particular purpose, and to decide which brethren may have to attend from all parts of the country. If this meeting has the power of adjournment, another such gathering can only be possible after the expenditure of much time and money—more than it is equitable ever to expect brethren to entail, even though the object to be gained be of the greatest moment. For this reason, therefore, it is almost imperative the subject should be decided upon at the one sitting.

The new matter proposed to be introduced into the Law will put a veto on the re-discussion of any question settled at a Special Court until a period of twelve months has elapsed, and may be expected to limit to an even greater extent than hitherto the convening of Special Courts, which are a great expense to the Institution, generally unsatisfactory to one side or the other, and usually the cause of regret to the large body of brethren who support the Institutions.

SECTARIANISM.

"SOME Masonic brethren are very tender on the question of Sectarianism in Masonry. They receive unquestionably the names of Solomon's Temple, and other allusions to the Old Testament and other worthies of the ancient religious dispensation, but at the moment an important personage of the new dispensation is mentioned, they affect to be greatly shocked and forthwith raise the cry of Sectarianism. Now, this is true: If the Saints John and the principles of the Christian religion are sectarian, then Solomon, Moses, and all allusions to Jewish ethnical etc. are. In fact, if the standard of action adopted by such Craftsmen's courses, then all allusions of religious nature in Freemasonry must be regarded as sectarian and be eliminated. That would constitute the Institution, and make it worthless. The fact that the names of the Old Testament are used with zeal and grope in darkness. From the fact that Freemasonry is a grand science of morality, with its symbols and allegories, it is not to be wondered that from the moment of its introduction, it has been regarded as a religion, and that wherever it is introduced, it has been applied, is taken and used as a religion. The mission is to impress on the mind and heart of the human race, the principles in each Craftsmen's code of Masonry, and for eternity. Thus it uses the Temple, the Saints John, and thus also it makes the Bible the guide of Masonic faith and conduct. Craftsmen should not degrading any of the grand principles of the Bible, and should not treat them as sectarian, should discover their wisdom and appreciate their wisdom, strength, and beauty; by so acting, they will prove themselves wise Master-builders."—*Voice of Masonry*, March 1888, page 284.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE.

BY BROTHER JACOB NORTON.

I suppose it is no secret that mankind is divided in opinion as to which is the true religion; that each individual imagines that his own religious notions alone are infallible, while all other religions are tinged with more or less absurdities and even blasphemies, and individuals who are venerated by one sect as prophets, saints, or even gods, are contemptuously regarded by another sect either as myths, cranks, or impostors. In older times, dominant sects persecuted all who differed from their creeds, and such is still the fashion in some countries. But in 1723, Freemasonry stepped forward and cried *halt!* The platform it laid down aimed not only to stop religious persecution, but to unite the good and true of all denominations into a harmonious brotherhood; and its first Charge is as follows:

'In ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country \* \* \* yet it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves: that is, to be good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever denomination or persuasion they may be distinguished, whereby Masonry becomes the centre of union and the means of

conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance.'

Had the above Charge been honestly carried out and adhered to we should no more have heard in a Masonic Lodge about "Old Dispensation" or "New Dispensation," than we hear about Mahomedan or Mormon Dispensations, but religious bigotry was not extinct (and is not extinct yet), hence the Bible was put into the Lodge. Now, in those days, most everybody believed that every word in the Bible was inspired and authentic, hence no objection was made to it. The next notion introduced was to dedicate Lodges to Saint John. Afterwards stories were invented and inserted into the ritual that the two Saints John were always "eminent Christian patrons of Masonry," Grand Masters, and what not, hence, in spite of the first Charge in Anderson's Constitution, and in spite of adhering to the theory of "Masonic universality," zealots began in their usual fashion to demonstrate that Masonry was a Christian Institution, and began to write about *Masonries* under the Old Dispensation and New Dispensation. The introduction of what is called high degrees, Christian degrees, &c., conduced to further baffle the minds of Masonic luminaries. Had they ever advocated to turn Masonry into a Christian Institution, the same was done in Sweden and in Germany, they would at least have been consistent; but their pretending on one side to assert that Masonry was universal and then claim a right to turn a Lodge into a Christian Church, seems to me not only absurd, but contemptible. The Editor of the *Voice* belongs to that school of Masonic luminaries; he ignores the first Charge in Anderson's Constitution, as well as the golden rule to do to others as he would be done by; and his method of reasoning is as jesuitical as it can be: because no one objects to Moses and Solomon being mentioned in the Lodge, therefore every Mason ought to venerate the Saints John as holy Christian Saints. But in the first place neither Moses nor Solomon are called *holy saints*: and second, if good and true brethren had a conscientious objection to mention the names of Moses or Solomon in a Lodge, the Grand Lodge ought to discard these names from the ritual. But, says he:—

"They forget that Freemasonry is a grand science of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols."

That may be true, but it does not follow that irrational sectarian dogmas should also be illustrated in a Lodge by symbols and allegories. We all alike agree about morality, but for moment you attempt to introduce sectarian dogmas, it will necessarily offend good and true brethren who despise sectarian dogmas. But, says the *Voice*, "The fact is, that such brethren [who object to sectarianism in the ritual] are blinded by blind zeal and grope in darkness." But on the other hand these brethren claim, that the *Voice* oracle is guided by blind zeal, &c., and who is to decide?

Now, the truth is, morality is based on common sense, and there is no especial need for allegories or symbols to illustrate it, but to the expounder of inexplicable dogmas, allegories and symbols are very useful tools wherewith to confound weak minded men; for it requires no great ingenuity to twist and turn a symbol or allegory into any shape, and make it signify whatever they please; for instance, a sword seems to me an appropriate symbol for robbers and cut-throats, but the Grand Orient of France designates the sword as "a symbol of honour." Now, our brother of the *Voice* is certainly a first rate symbolizer, and here is a specimen of his Masonic symbolizing capacity. In his August Number, 1887, he says:—

"It [Masonry] reveres the Holy Bible as the rule and guide of faith and practice. It recognizes the *Trinity* in several ways. Witness the three great and three lesser lights; the three degrees which every Lodge confers; the three principal Officers of the Lodge; the three great pillars, \* \* \* the three great virtues, &c. &c. \* \* \* It teaches the certainty of death, of the resurrection, and of a blessed immortality through "the ever green and ever living sprig of faith in the merits of the lion of the tribe of Judah."

The last part, printed between quotation marks, evidently formed part of the ritual used in the writer's Lodge; and with such a ritual is it not a barefaced humbug to call Masonry universal?

Now, I will apply the 'golden rule' to the *Voice* Editor's method of reasoning. Suppose, now, that our Chicago brother lived in Spain, where his Calvinistic belief is detested by the priests and the people, as a rank heresy; suppose, however, he was informed that some Spaniards

had formed a Masonic Lodge there; the first charge in their Constitution is word for word as it is in the English Constitution. Nay, more; he was even assured, on the word and honour of a gentleman and Mason, that there is nothing in the ceremony or work that would conflict with his duty to God or his conscience. Suppose, however, he found out, after his admission, that the Lodge was dedicated to the Holy Saint Dominic and the Holy Saint Loyola, that these saints were Masonic parallels, &c.; furthermore, that the Lodge prayers were addressed to the Virgin Mary, "The Mother of God," and also to the Saints. And suppose that with the addition of a quibbling flourish, "Wisdom, Strength and Beauty" were symbolically and allegorically taught to refer to the "Infallibility of the Pope," to "The Real Presence," and to the "Immaculate conception of the Virgin." Suppose our Brother of the *Voice of Masonry* had been endowed with sufficient reason to perceive the significance of that process of symbol teaching. Suppose he had enough courage to call attention of the brethren to their violation of the solemn promises given to him, and suppose, in reply to his remonstrance, they said, "Oh! you are governed by blind zeal, and you grope in darkness. You forget that Masonry is a grand science of morality, veiled in allegory," &c., &c. I ask, in the name of common sense, our American apostle of Christianized Masonry whether (after receiving such an answer from the Spanish Masonic luminaries) he would not feel the utmost contempt for Spanish Masons and Masonry, as well as for their religion?

Boston, U.S. 9th March 1888.

### HISTORICAL TESTIMONY OF LODGE CEREMONIAL.

**I**N the numerous articles which are written now-a-days to strive to determine with some exactness, and with a fullness of proof required in the profane world by modern scientific research, the real origin and beginning of this Fraternity of ours, about whose early history the mists of antiquity hang like a cloud, too little attention, it seems to me, is paid to the value of the historical evidence of a ceremonial, often repeated, yet intended from its start not only to teach a lesson, but to act as a memorial. Instances of such memorial observances among the Jews are far from uncommon. The Passover itself was intended by its annual occurrence to bring to the minds of the children of Israel their marvellous escape from the land of Egypt, and the destruction of the first-born of the Egyptians when the angel of the Lord swept over the land, destroying on every side, and only passing over those houses where the blood of a lamb upon side posts and lintel of the door showed the dwellers therein to be God's favoured people. In those days, when books and knowledge were confined to the priest, the annual recurrence of the memorial feast preserved the story fresh in the minds of the people better than any written records could have done. So, too, we read in Judges xi. 39, 40, "And it was a custom in Israel that the daughters of Israel meet yearly to lament the daughter of Jephthah, the Gileadite, four days in the year," and by this custom they retained in their memories the pathetic story of the vow that Jephthah had made that he would sacrifice as a burnt offering to the Lord the first living thing that came out to meet him as he returned victorious from his conflict with the children of Ammon. Can any one doubt that those four days of mourning and lamentation were a strong historical evidence of the truth of the story which had given rise to them?

So, too, that most solemn of all the ceremonials of the Christian Church, the celebration of the Lord's Supper, is an ever recurring evidence of a great historical fact—an evidence which brings home to every partaker in that solemn feast the remembrance of that supper in the upper room at Jerusalem, when the Master took such solemn leave of his disciples; and what, during the early persecutions of the Christian Church, when the heathen Emperors of Rome sought to stamp and crush out of existence the feeble little body of believers in the new faith tended more to bring to their memories the Lord who had given up His life for them, than that solemn feast of bread and wine? The fact that it is a memorial service, and as such has a historical value, is beautifully set forth in the words of the service of the Episcopal Church:—"and did insti-

tute, and in His Holy Gospel command us to continue, a perpetual memory of that His precious death and sacrifice, until His coming again. For in the night in which he was betrayed, He took Bread;" . . . "do this as oft as ye shall drink it in remembrance of Me." This final phrase shows that to the mind of our Lord, when he first uttered it, must have been present the idea of a value of historical evidence in the ceremonial. Now with these other examples before us, showing the use of a ceremonial or observance to keep facts before the people to whom these ceremonials were addressed—especially when we consider that all of these examples are of Jewish origin—does it not afford us, who have so often witnessed the impressive ceremonials of Freemasonry, an argument to apply toward the establishment of the verity of the legend of our history therein taught us, and impress upon us the idea that those ceremonies are no unmeaning observances, but the actual representation to our minds of an historical occurrence, from which the third degree of Freemasonry takes its immediate origin?—*Keystone*.

The General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys met on Saturday last, at Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C. Bro. J. L. Mather occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance of brethren present. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, and those of the House Committee, and Special Court on the 14th ult., read for information, two petitions were considered, and the names ordered to be placed on the list of candidates for the October election. Five applications for grants towards outfit were made; of these one was not entertained, while in the case of one of the remaining four £40 was granted conditionally. Notices of motion for the Quarterly Court, to which we refer on another page, having been handed in, the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution held its monthly meeting at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday. Bro. Dr. Jabez Hogg P.G.D. occupied the chair, and among the brethren present were Bros. James Brett, C. A. Cottebrune, F. West, C. F. Hogard, Hugh Cotter, S. Brooks, C. J. Perceval, C. H. Driver, C. H. Webb, W. Hilton, A. H. Tattershall, W. M. Bywater, A. Fish, Alex. Forsyth, J. Newton, John Palmer, C. G. Hill, J. A. Farnfield, H. Cox, Charles Lacey, W. H. Perryman, Thos. Cubitt, Dr. R. Turtle Pigott, W. Belchamber, J. J. Berry, and James Terry (Secretary). The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and verified, the Secretary reported the death of Bro. Edgar Bowyer, Treasurer and Trustee of the Institution, and it was unanimously agreed that a letter of sympathy with the widow and family of the deceased should be written. The Secretary reported the death of eight annuitants (four males and four widows), and the Warden's report for the past month having been read, that of the Finance Committee was read, adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The receipt of the nomination of two widows by West Yorkshire was announced, and as these were on the list of approved candidates, the number from which the election will be made in May is reduced from 64 to 62. The application by a widow of an annuitant for the half of her late husband's annuity was granted. A Committee, consisting of Bros. J. A. Farnfield, J. Newton, and J. J. Berry, was appointed to prepare the Annual Report of the Institution; and it was resolved to invite the Stewards to pay their annual visit to the Asylum at Croydon. A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

We are pleased to learn that the roll of Stewards for the Centenary Festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls has been largely augmented since we last wrote; and further, that the M.W. the Grand Master has given consent for Masonic clothing to be worn at the Albert Hall on the occasion of the celebration.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**—Depression of Spirits, Debility.—Some defect in digestion is generally the cause of mental depression. On rectifying the disordered stomach, the long list of gloomy thoughts retires, and is succeeded by more hopeful and more happy feelings. Holloway's Pills have been renowned far and wide for effecting this desirable change without inconveniencing the morbidly sensitive or delicate organism. They remove all obstructions, regulate all secretions, and correct depraved humours by purifying the blood and invigorating the stomach. Their medicinal virtues reach, relieve, and stimulate every organ and gland in the body, whereby the entire system is renovated. No medicine ever before discovered acts so beneficially upon the blood and circulation as Holloway's celebrated Pills.

## “UNDER THE BLACK FLAG.”

### A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

IN 1882 and 1883 appeared Parts I. and II. of Gould's "History of Freemasonry," published by T. C. Jack, of Edinburgh. The Masonic press of England and America was loud and unanimous in praise of the work, and Messrs. Yorston and Co., of Cincinnati, conceived the idea that an American Edition might be a good thing.

Between England and America there is no international law of Copyright. Legally therefore Yorston was entitled to reprint without more ado. But there is such a thing as moral right, and it may be open to argument whether Gould in disposing of the English Copyright to Jack, divested himself of his moral right to make arrangements for re-publication in America. But this question need not here be discussed, because Jack in his very first letter admitted at least a concurrent right on Gould's part, and if Yorston chose to deny Jack's rights in America, there being no international law of Copyright, he could not, morally at least, deny Gould's natural right to the product of his own brains.

Yorston took at first the proper and honest course, at least in appearance. On the 10th and 27th August 1883, he wrote to Jack, offering a price for the work to be sold by him in America.

Jack's answer of the 13th September 1883 must be given in full, for reasons that will shortly appear.

"I have your letters of 10th and 27th August. I should have replied sooner to the former, but could not see my way to supply the Freemasonry at the price you named until I had seen the Author, who is in London. I cannot see him for a fortnight yet, but I much fear we cannot look at your price. However, I shall let you know without delay."

"Meanwhile, I send you specimen and 2 sets portraits, &c., all that are engraved. I purpose giving say 4 American portraits in any case, but if you could guarantee me a large sale I would give more. I have no doubt you could make a fine thing with the book if Americanised in this way."

This letter crossed one from Yorston of 3rd September 1883, asking Jack at what price he could supply stereotype plates of the letterpress, &c., and electros of the portraits?

Yorston wrote once more, on the 27th September, not having yet received Jack's letter; the communication contains nothing new, and practically merely confirms his former ones. Almost immediately afterwards he must in due course have received Jack's letter of the 13th September, which certainly cannot be construed as entitling him to suppose his terms would be accepted.

13th November 1883 Yorston writes once more, complaining of the absence of any letter since that of the 13th September. In this month (or previously) he took very decided steps, entailing some expense, and which should not have been taken (if he were acting *bona fide*) on the strength of such a very discouraging letter as Jack's of the 13th September. The cost entailed by these unauthorised steps, he afterwards pleads, compelled him to pirate the work in order to recoup himself.

The steps were the following:—In November 1883, on the strength of the solitary letter from Jack above referred to, Yorston issued a prospectus of an American Edition of Gould's work; he engaged with Carson to supply him with historical supplements of a nature peculiarly interesting to Americans; he advertised this assistance; he, through Carson, arranged with Drummond for his portrait, and for a portion of the additional work; he sent out canvassers to sell the book, and touted for portraits. It is important to remember that these arrangements were made in November 1883, and very noteworthy that Yorston never at any time informed Jack that he had issued a prospectus at all. Thus far, every unprejudiced man must admit that Yorston had simply made up his mind to issue the work under any circumstances, and the offer of an arrangement looks very like a blind. The subsequent correspondence only confirms this view.

On 8th January 1884, Yorston wrote once more, acknowledging receipt of a letter from Jack, containing a refusal to supply the plates, and begging him to reconsider his determination. Failing that, he asked for a price for the work in sheets. This letter contains the following very palpable threat.

"In the absence of any Copyright treaty between this Country and Great Britain, we could, if we chose, set up the work and print

it ourselves, but this is something we would prefer not to do, preferring to pay you a fair price for the work as above and give you some profit that will be satisfactory to both."

As the sequel proves, Yorston himself was to be the sole judge of what constituted a "fair price."

Jack's answer of the 23rd January 1884 is as follows.

"I have just received your favour of 8th inst. I have seen a copy of your prospectus of the 'History of Freemasonry,' and I concluded you had determined to reprint the work. Of course, I am perfectly aware that you can do so, but in adopting this course there are disadvantages with a work of this sort which you have no doubt fully considered.

"I must say I feel at a loss how to reply to your letter in view of prospectus. I have no wish to be churlish. At the same time I am not inclined to play into your hands if you are reprinting the book. You certainly say you 'would prefer not to do it,' but you may be doing it, seeing I have declined to sell plates. In that case there seems little use in going into the question of prices. . . . Having seen your prospectus I am naturally cautious. Of course I quite understand you may have got it up in expectation of arranging with me."

Under the circumstances it was more than generous of Jack to give Yorston the benefit of the doubt implied in the last sentence. For us, the doubt cannot exist, as Jack's letters had both been refusals of the terms offered.

Yorston's answer of the 6th February denies that he is reprinting, and endeavours to show that the price offered was a fair one.

On the 27th March Yorston wrote again, insisting upon a reply before the 14th April, and reiterating the former threat, thus:—

"We again repeat our wish to make a satisfactory arrangement with you, if not, we are only left to take the alternative which we prefer to avoid."

Jack answered, on the 14th April:—

"Since you opened communication about Gould's Freemasonry, another party has made overtures. I did not like your threats to reprint, nor your prospectus, which I should not have heard of but through Masonic channels. I delayed replying to your last letter till to-day,—the latest you give me, and I have just received a letter from a prominent Mason in Philadelphia, which leads me to decide not to place the book in your hands. My correspondent reveals a system of blackmailing on your part which I would never be a party to, a system which would bring certain disgrace on the book, and end only in disaster to us both.

I shall now complete arrangements with the other party referred to, and leave you to carry out your scheme, if you think proper. I give you notice, however, that effectual measures will be taken to denounce your attempt to include portraits only of those who will pay 300 dollars."

In a letter, of 12th June, Yorston complains of the accusation of blackmailing, maintains he has acted fairly throughout, does not deny the "soft impeachment" of asking 300 dols. for the insertion of a portrait, and concludes:—

"We made you a liberal offer for a set of the plates, if it is not satisfactory make us your offer."

He does *not* state that he will accept it.

In a private letter of the same date he says that Messrs. Nickerson and Carson, having seen the correspondence, are quite satisfied he has acted in an honourable, candid, and fair manner. As regards Carson, as he had been connected with the enterprise from (at least) November 1883, his opinion is easily accounted for. But in Bro. Nickerson's case acts speak more strongly than words. When asked to write some additions for the piratical work, he promptly declined to do so without the author's approval.

A few extracts from Jack's letter of the 27th June, the last of the series, must close this part of the subject.

"In your present letter you do not deny that you have made the demand, and if 300 dols. for such a demand is not *blackmailing* I don't know what is. Naturally I felt indignant that such should happen with any book of mine, and I decided immediately I heard of it to leave you to reprint the work, or do anything you pleased with it, rather than be mixed up with such a transaction. Such is still my determination; and if I had had the slightest inkling that you intended to make profit out of the book in this way, I should have broken off negotiations sooner than I did. . . . I say it was neither *honourable* nor *fair* to demand 300 dols. for those portraits. And you were neither *candid* nor *fair* to me in your attempt to coerce me by threats of reprinting. And if you consider the offer you made a liberal one, I can only say I am of a totally different opinion."

And here the matter ended for the time.

Mr. Jack is now dead, but his letters speak for him, and show him to have been a straightforward, upright man of business. Those of Yorston, on the contrary, coupled with his acts in November 1883, display the spirit of the footpad. He says in effect: "There is no police-

man near, therefore you are at my mercy. Sell me your book at my price, or I shall take it by force." And he did so. To barefaced, though legalized robbery, must we fear be also added the dishonourable stain of falsehood. The title of the pirated work states that the author, Bro. Gould, was assisted by Hughan, Woodford, Lyon, Carson, Drummond and Parvin. To a certain extent this may be true, as Gould acknowledges the assistance rendered by the first three, and several others, in the concluding lines of his last chapter. But the impression conveyed, and publicly repudiated by Hughan and Woodford, is, that they were all joint authors. Now, as regards the additions of Carson, Drummond and Parvin, these are not only unasked for by the author, but are almost certain to be in opposition to his own views, and to term an unauthorised supplement "assistance" is to display either a lamentable ignorance of the English tongue, or a reckless disregard for truth. Gould protested in the Masonic journals of 20th August 1887, which evoked a letter to him from Yorston, 12th September 1887—who there makes four statements in defence of his conduct *vis-à-vis* Mr. Jack.

1st. That in accordance with his correspondence with Mr. Jack he expected to publish the work. No doubt of this whatever; he not only expected, but had determined to do so; but it will be difficult to discover what grounds for holding such expectations can be found in Jack's letters.

2nd and 3rd. He was prepared to purchase plates or sheets. No doubt; at his own price, which he knew Mr. Jack would not accept.

4th. He told Mr. Jack to name his own terms, and he would accept. This is deliberately untrue, he never said he would accept them; he did ask the terms, but only after Jack had refused to have anything more to do with him.

Yorston's defence in other particulars is curious. He first pleads, as against Bro. Gould, that the copyright had been parted with to Mr. Jack, and then asserts that no copyright existed in America. But Bro. Gould has already dealt with these arguments in our issue of the 24th December. We merely desire to put the whole series of transactions in a clear light, free from all sophistry, and leave the appreciation of the facts to our readers. That Yorston's conduct throughout has been the reverse of creditable to him, either as a man or as a Mason, no amount of special pleading can controvert, and in taking leave of this part of the subject we will merely add that the correspondence quoted is before us as we write, and that we are not judging on any *ex parte* statement.

It is now necessary to consider the conduct of E. T. Carson, J. H. Drummond and T. S. Parvin; the co-partners (in a literary sense) with Yorston.

As regards Bro. Parvin, he writes to Bro. Gould that his MS. was sent in to Yorston before he heard there was any dispute. As the first step taken by Gould in the Masonic Press was a letter to us, of the 20th August 1887, Bro. Parvin's labours must have been brought to an end before that date. No one will doubt Bro. Parvin's word, and we can therefore only sympathise with our Brother in having been thus enticed and entrapped into the piratical craft. We think, however, his explanation should, under the circumstances, have been sent to one of the Masonic papers; the assistance (however unwittingly rendered) was publicly notified, and so also should have been the *amende*.

As regards Drummond, the correspondence between him and Gould speaks for itself. Drummond's letter being marked "private" considerably hampered Gould's rejoinder but as a copy has now been forwarded to us by the writer thereof, we are at liberty to quote from it.

On the 9th July 1887, Gould wrote to Drummond, making some general inquiries. This was received and answered by Drummond on the 25th July. He says:—

"In November of that year (1883) I received a letter from Bro. Carson telling me of the arrangement that had been made, and pressing me very strongly to allow my portrait to be inserted in the work. . . . I also had made some suggestions to Bro. Carson in relation to the contents of the American portions of the work."

So far we have no fault to find. Drummond was probably hoodwinked by Carson in November 1883. But he goes on to say that in August 1884 an application for his portrait, from John Beacham, the authorised publisher of the American Edition, surprised him.

"As in the meantime I had been applied to, and had formally engaged to prepare the History of Symbolic Masonry and Royal Arch Masonry for the American Edition, and was actually at work on it."

Drummond wrote to Yorston, who admitted that Beacham was the authorised publisher, and that he himself was a pirate, but adduced Carson's certificate that the piracy was forced upon him by Jack's unjustifiable conduct. He then details correspondence between himself, Yorston, Carson and others, concluding with the statement that:—

"The bulk of the Subscribers in this country have taken Yorston's Edition quite largely, it is generally supposed on the ground that it is to be supplemented by Chapters on the Early History of Freemasonry in this Country."

He thus admits the value of his own assistance to Yorston.

Even thus far Drummond's aution is capable of palliation, for though it is evident he knew, in August 1884, that the Yorston Edition was a piracy, still he may have believed in the representations of Carson, and thought Yorston really an injured party. But the letter from which we are quoting is an answer to Gould's of 9th July 1884, placing him in a position to know that he was doing wrong; and yet he finishes his letter with these words:—

"I have thought over this matter much, and in spite of what I learn from your letters, I do not see how I can release myself from the obligations which I have entered into in good faith, and which I supposed were entered into in good faith by Yorston and Co."

We have here practically an admission that the MS. was not yet in Yorston's hands, and that Gould's warnings were not too late, as in the case of Bro. Parvin. But as regards his reasoning, is Drummond such a phenomenally poor lawyer, so destitute of all knowledge of legal maxims, nay, of the code of ethics by which the business of our every-day life is regulated, as not to be aware that a contract is vitiated by fraud? Whatever opinion Drummond may have previously formed of Yorston's authority to re-print, the protest of the author ought at least to have ensured his not passing from the stage of dupe to that of accomplice. Gould wrote Drummond again on the 16th and 24th August, in very severe but perfectly justifiable terms; the letters are given in our issue of 24th December, but add nothing to our knowledge. He also, in our columns of the 20th August, called attention to Yorston's misleading advertisement, and published a long article in the *Freemason*, 8th October. To these latter Drummond replied by a letter to the *Masonic Token*, Portland, Maine, given in our issue of 26th November last.

In this he repeats the calumnies respecting Jack's conduct; says he examined the correspondence himself, and came to the conclusion that Yorston was right; and adds:—

"When Gould published his articles, he KNEW that we were acting in good faith."

Gould, as the dates show, knew nothing of the sort. He knew, on the contrary, that he had warned Drummond, and that Drummond, with his eyes open, had stated his intention of continuing to sail under the black flag. The rest of this defence, a tissue of sophistry and misrepresentation, may be passed over, all the more as it was answered by Bro. Gould in our issue of 24th December.

We should not have raked up the smouldering embers of a controversy, wherein all the merits appear to be on one side, had we not been favoured with a letter from Mr. Drummond for insertion in our columns, enclosing a copy of his of the 25th July to Bro. Gould. The latter he had insisted on being treated as confidential when he thought Gould might use it, but had no hesitation in publishing himself without Bro. Gould's consent. But we will not comment on this peculiarity, and have already quoted from the letter. We revert to the one addressed to ourselves. We have read it, as desired, but it is so scurrilous that we must decline to publish it. Mr. Drummond informs us that he is not a subscriber to our paper. So we should imagine. He certainly never learned to express himself in such terms in our columns. After indulging in muck licence of language he observes:—

"I will only say to you that I made in good faith, with Yorston and Co., an agreement, which I know and Gould knows was legally binding on me: [No, I will take back the assertion that 'Gould knows,' and substitute 'and any fairly good lawyer knows' was legally binding on me], for, while I was not to receive any consideration, Yorston and Co. was to incur, and did incur expense, on the strength of my promise."

This is the only argument in his lengthy epistle, and the following is our deliberate opinion of it. No contract to

perform a dishonourable action can be held binding on a man of honour; Mr. Drummond's eyes were opened to the facts of the case; he knew he was about to do wrong and he preferred to do it. So much for the morality of the question. As for its legal aspect, fraud vitiates a contract. If the true facts of the case were not disclosed in the first instance by Yorston to Drummond, the latter should have backed out at once, and left Yorston to reap the consequences of his deceit; but by disdaining to avail of the *locus penitentie* that was offered him, Drummond can only be said to have participated in the piracy with his eyes open.

And here we leave him, to approach the case of E. T. Carson, which to us seems the worst of all. He resides in the same town as Yorston, and doubtless was *au courant* of all the proceedings from the commencement: yet in November 1883, when Yorston had only received one letter from Jack, and that of a very unpromising nature, he lends himself to the issue of a circular or prospectus containing his name as a co-author, and undertakes both to write some portion of the Supplement and to get the other portions written. His activity did not even cease there, for he managed, according to Drummond's own statement, to very effectually hoodwink the latter, and with all the correspondence between the two publishers before him, he resolutely closes his eyes to the overwhelming evidence which bears in favour of Mr. Jack. It is true, that later, by Drummond, after a perusal of the same correspondence, the piratical publisher has also been absolved from blame. But as in neither instance is the evidence forthcoming on which the decision was based, we can only re-echo—though we fear vainly—the wish of Bro. Gould, that Yorston's apologists would state on what grounds they adjudged him to be the victor in the dispute.

And now, with one final remark, we close our review of this most unfraternal transaction, and we hope for ever. It is patent that Yorston has been well served by the instruments of his choice, and not less so that he has found brethren to assist him who have apparently never undertaken not to injure a Mason themselves by word or deed or suffer others to do the like. We know that Jack was, and Gould is, a Mason, but, alas! so also is Yorston. Carson is a Deputy of a Supreme Council 33°, and Past Grand Commander of Knight Templars; and Drummond is a Past Grand Master of the Craft. We refrain from mentioning the jurisdictions, because we are convinced that their Masonic compeers cannot be proud of them, and would not thank us for too great a precision in our description. The narrative is a sad one, but when brethren cease to act on the square, and set up a moral standard of their own, we can no longer expect them to remain good Masons and adhere with scrupulous fidelity to the solemn obligations of the Fraternity.

It will be in the remembrance of many of his friends that Bro. J. J. Marsh P.M., Past Grand Standard Bearer Middlesex, a few weeks back met with a serious accident. The first statements published were to the effect that Bro. Marsh had fractured both his legs; happily, however, this statement was incorrect; the damage our brother sustained was a broken ankle. We are gratified in being able to state that he is getting about again, and is competent to fulfil all business engagements.

The ceremonies of consecration and installation will be rehearsed at the Covent Garden Lodge of Instruction, No. 1614, held at the Criterion, Piccadilly, on Thursday, 19th inst., at seven o'clock precisely, by Bro. James Terry P.G.S.B., P.P.J.G.W. Norths and Hunts, P.M. 228, 1278, 1366, 1964, Secretary to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons. Brethren are requested to appear in full Craft clothing. The annual supper will take place at the conclusion of the ceremonies; Bro. W. C. Smith I.P.M. 15:3 Preceptor, in the chair; Bro. G. Reynolds S.W. 1614 Secretary, vice-chairman.

The "Old Masonians" announce that their second annual dinner will take place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleetstreet, on Saturday, 21st inst. Bro. Frederick Binckes, Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, the President of the "Old Masonians," has kindly consented to take the chair on this occasion, when we anticipate he will be supported by several well-known members of the Craft.

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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### ST. MICHAEL'S LODGE, No. 211.

AT the Albion, Aldergate-street, London, on Tuesday, in the absence of Bro. Alex. Dickson, the W.M., through illness, Lodge was opened by Bro. Frederick T. Bennett, the Immediate Past Master; Bros. Lindfield and Nash respectively filled their chairs as Wardens, and the acting Master was supported by Past Masters A. Green (Treasurer), W. Radcliffe (Secretary), W. W. Morgan, F. J. Hentsch; several visitors, and a goodly proportion of the members. In the course of the proceedings £10 10s was voted in support of Bro. Bennett's Stewardship for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and, as is usual at this Lodge, several substantial amounts were added by the members to supplement the List. Lodge was closed, and adjourned till October next. The brethren, with their guests, afterwards spent a couple of hours together in a most agreeable and harmonious manner.

### PORTLAND LODGE, No. 639.

IN lieu of the Masonic ball, which used to be held annually in one of the towns of North Staffordshire, Bro. J. B. Ashwell, W.M., and the brethren of the Lodge arranged for a conversazione, which came off at the Town Hall, Stoke, on Thursday evening, 5th inst., and was highly successful in every respect. The whole of the rooms at the hall available for public purposes were open on the occasion. The assembly-room was used as a ball-room, and it was gaily decorated for the occasion. The banners from some of the neighbouring Lodges, and the beautiful Jubilee slab of the Mentor's Lodge, recording the names of the Past-Masters, were also exhibited. The Council Chamber and the Mayor's Parlour were appropriated to the purposes of art galleries, the walls being adorned with a magnificent collection of paintings in oil and water colours, with other interesting objects lent for the occasion. The Magistrates' Court was used as a supper-room (refreshments being supplied by Bro. Raynes, Copeland Arms Hotel), while card-rooms and smoke-rooms were also provided. The company was numerous, and by the time that was fixed for the first dance the assembly-room presented a brilliant appearance. There were about 400 present. Most of the gentlemen wore the regalia of Mark, Royal Arch, or Craft Masonry, while a few were in military uniform.

### WELSHPOOL LODGE, No. 998.

THE twenty-fourth annual festival was celebrated on Thursday, the 29th ult. The members assembled at the Lodge-room, Railway Station, Welshpool, and after the general business had been transacted, the immediate Past Master, the Rev. T. Hughes, M.A., installed the Worshipful Master-elect, Bro. W. R. Hurst, as Master of the Lodge. The new Officers were then appointed, as follows:—Bros. A. J. Blair S.W., W. N. Holt J.W., W. Collender P.M. Secretary, D. Richards S.D. (Treasurer pro tem), Lieut. J. Dovaston J.D., Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones I.G., and Lewis Andrew D.C. The Worshipful Master, on behalf of the Lodge, presented Bro. the Rev. T. Hughes with a Past Master's jewel, as a recognition of distinguished services rendered to the Lodge. Bro. Hughes having acknowledged the presentation, a life vote to the Girls' School was then granted, and the company adjourned to the Royal Oak Hotel, where a sumptuous banquet was served by Bro. David Richards.

### GUNDULPH LODGE, No. 1050.

THE installation of Bro. E. Lemmon took place at the Council Chamber, Guildhall, Rochester, on the 4th instant, when a large number of brethren assembled from all parts of Kent. The ceremony was ably performed by the retiring Master, Bro. F. G. Homan. Afterwards the W.M. presented Bro. Homan with a magnificent jewel, subscribed for by the brethren of the Lodge. The following Officers were appointed for the ensuing year, viz.:—Brothers Taylor S.W., Parsons J.W., Rev. — Fielding Chaplain, Fry Treasurer, Watson Secretary, Gilbert S.D., Earle J.D., Wyatt I.G., Russell Organist, Ashton D.C., Brice and Nash Stewards. Later in the day the brethren banqueted at the King's Head Hotel, the host, Bro. Logan, surprising his guests by the very excellent way he catered for them.

### THE PILGRIM LODGE, No. 238.

A MOST impressive ceremony, under the title of a Mourning Lodge, or Lodge of Sorrow, took place on Thursday evening, in the Great Hall at Freemasons' Tavern, in honour of the late Emperor William. From the time of Frederick the Great downwards it has been the custom for the Crown Prince to hold the position of Protector of Freemasonry in Germany—a position equivalent to that which is held here by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of English Freemasons—an office which he holds while Crown Prince, and relinquishes on his accession to the Throne. The ceremony yesterday was held under the auspices of the Pilgrim Lodge, in which the ritual is worked in the German language, and as none but German-speaking members are admitted, it may be taken to be a representative Lodge of German Freemasons in this country. All round the walls were funereal draperies of black cloth hung in double rows of festoons, relieved with white cords and fringes, the upper row being ornamented at intervals with medallions bearing the Imperial eagle, and the lower having in each of the fifty festoons the emblems of mortality. The chairs and pedestals of the Master and Wardens were also draped in black, and at the end of the room behind the Master's chair were heavy black curtains surrounding a large esentcheon bearing the Imperial arms, and backed by a trophy of the flags of various nations. In the centre of the Lodge stood a bier draped with black velvet.

surrounded with palms, lilies, and other flowers of the most exquisite kind. At the head of the bier was a casket with a wreath of the late Emperor, crossed with a wreath of lilies. On the right side of the casket was a perfect palm branch, about 6 ft. long, and on the left a bouquet of white flowers. This bier was a very beautiful sight, and lighted up with the electric light, being a very beautiful sight. The Lodge was open for the purpose of the funeral, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. G. H. Smith, who read the eulogy on the late Emperor, and the immediate Past Master (Bro. J. G. H. Smith) read the eulogy on the late Emperor, and the universal sympathy felt throughout the world, and said that even among his own people no nation had felt the loss or expressed sympathy so deeply as the English, attributing this not only to the bonds of kinship and race but also to the bonds of common feeling. At the conclusion of his eulogy the speaker placed the palm-branch on the coffin in token of peace and farewell. This address was followed by a hymn, "How quickly they are dead," which was very effectively rendered. In reply to the eulogy, the Junior Warden read a paper from the minutes of the Lodge, and in the description given, and then the Rev. J. G. H. Smith read the eulogy of a lasting memory in the Lodge. After an address by Bro. J. G. H. Smith, the Lodge was solemnly closed. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Master of the Lodge, despite the objection to the Master of the Lodge, Frederick, informing him that the Lodge of Sorow had been held.

**APOLLO LODGE, No. 2042, LIVERPOOL.**

THIS highly successful Lodge, which is renowned as being the musical and dramatic Lodge of the Province, held a fair, under the direction of its new W.M., Bro. J. A. Meir, to rival the success, Masonic and musical, of its late worthy W.M., Bro. J. Quinn. On Wednesday night, the 4th inst., after the usual Masonic business, a most interesting and high-class operatic programme was rendered by the brethren, reinforced for the occasion by the "Cambridge Quartette." Selections from "The Mountain Sylph," "Lullaby," "Bohemian Girl," "Lorely," "Lullaby," "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Lucia," "Gay Manneering," "Victorine," "Blowen," and two very quaint and highly enjoyable excerpts from the ballet music of "Cinderella" and "Orpheus," and "Anastasia," resuscitated by the Organist of the Lodge, Bro. A. Benedict. The visit of such a privileged party to attend the meetings of this Lodge have cause to congratulate themselves upon being present at such an enjoyable gathering.

**WILBERFORCE LODGE, No. 2134.**

THE installation of Bro. Wm. Gillott took place in the rooms of the Lodge, Charlotte-street, Hull, on Friday, 6th inst. The ceremony was performed by Bro. J. Mackail, the retiring W.M., and there was a large attendance of brethren from other Lodges. Afterwards the new elected W.M. installed the following as his Officers:—Bros. Mackail I.P.M., Redfern S.W., Woodall J.W., Taras Chaplain, Davis Lecture Master, Wilkinson Treasurer, Turner Treasurer Benevolent Fund, Strickland Secretary, Greenwood S.D., Menzies J.D., Hickling D.C., King Organist, Stebbart I.G., Webb Steward, Hill, Cox, and Watson Assistant Stewards, Bindall Tyler.

**DEVON MASONIC EDUCATIONAL FUND.**

THE annual meeting of the subscribers to the Devon Masonic Educational Fund was held on the 3rd inst., at the Devon Masonic Temple, Plymouth. Bro. E. B. Westlake presided, and there were present Bros. Gover, Jew, Rev. T. W. Lemon, Cooper, Hooper, Moysey, Treby, Lord, Aitken-Davies, Lethbridge, Griffin, Cornish, Hambly, Stanbury, Penzance, Warren, Alford, Powell, Bird, Gidley, Rogers, Radmore, Hayton, Nemo, Clifford, Bart, Williams, O'Brien, Thomas, Bell and Timmerley. On the proposition of Bro. Lethbridge, the sum of £5 5s was granted to a daughter of a deceased brother, late of 159, towards her advancement in life. The voting papers were then handed in for the election of two candidates on the fund. There were four candidates, and the voting resulted in the daughter of a deceased brother of No. 70, Plymouth, receiving 251 votes; the daughter of a deceased brother of No. 1205, Stonehouse, 229 votes; the daughter of a deceased brother of No. 79, Exeter, 221, including 97 votes put forward; and the daughter of a deceased brother of No. 100, Plymouth, 50. The first two were declared elected. As a result of a discussion initiated by Bro. Geo. Griffin, it was decided in future to state on the ballot papers if the fathers of the candidates subscribed to the fund, and, if so, for how many years.

**MARK MASONRY.**

**WILLIAM DE IRWIN LODGE, No. 162.**

At a meeting held at the Three Chords, Yeovil, on Monday, 3rd inst., under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. W. W. Westcott, Bro. Dr. Colmer (Mayor) was installed as W.M. for the ensuing year. The following were the Officers appointed:—Bros. W. Wynn Westcott I.P.M., Trevor Davies S.W., Nicholas J.W., Leach M.O., Gawler S.O., Gaylard J.O., Horton Thomas J.W., Bell S.W., Nesworthy Secretary, Basket S.D., Frank W. Mason S.D., Vincent D.C., Roberts I.G., Vincent and Stephen Brown, and Railway Tyler. The customary banquet followed.

A CARD.—An important discovery has been made in the "P. & O. Steamers" of a valuable remedy for the cure of rheumatism, and other ailments, which has been discovered by a missionary in the Indies; it is called "Pain Expeller," and is a most valuable and powerful remedy. The Rev. J. G. H. Smith, of the "P. & O. Steamers," Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

**SCOTLAND.**

**GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.**

The meeting of the Grand Lodge of this body, held in the Masonic Hall, Glasgow, on the 27th ult., the Grand Master, Bro. J. G. H. Smith, presiding, was attended by the Grand Secretary, Bro. J. G. H. Smith, and the Grand Treasurer, Bro. J. G. H. Smith. At the same meeting a resolution was passed, by a majority, appointed by the Grand Lodge.

**ST ANDREW LODGE, No. 25.**

At an ordinary meeting, held in the Lodge Room, Town Hall, Edinburgh, on Monday, 2nd inst., presided over by Brother D. S. Laidlaw, the R.W.M., it was indicated that arrangements had been made for the proposed proceeding of a "Masonic Service" in the Town Church. The service will be held in that church on the afternoon of Sunday, the 15th inst., and will be conducted by the Rev. G. T. Anderson, minister of the parish of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Fife and Perth. And petitions from sister Lodges are to be invited—an unusually large assemblage of the brethren is anticipated.

**ST. CLAIR LODGE, No. 50.**

A GRAND fashionable assembly, under the auspices of this Lodge, took place on the 29th ult., in the Normand Memorial Hall, Fife, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. There were over sixty couples present. The grand march was led off by Major Dunicker Provincial Grand Master and Mrs. Archibald, and thereafter dancing was gone into with great spirit and kept up till an early hour on Saturday morning. In the course of the evening Bro. Archibald Grand Master expressed the pleasure the members of the Lodge had in having among them that evening Major Oswald. His appointment as Provincial Grand Master was one which had been held in honor of the Province with the greatest satisfaction, and they all felt it their duty to invite him to grace their assembly. Major Oswald, in a few words, returned thanks, and expressed the pleasure he had in being present.

**ROMAN EAGLE LODGE, No. 60.**

A LARGELY-attended meeting was held in the Lodge-room, No. 98 South Bridge, Edinburgh, on the 27th ult., for the purpose of entertaining and bidding "God-speed" to the brethren of the Seaforth Highlanders, previous to their departure from Edinburgh. Bro. Miller R.W.M. occupied the chair, supported by Bros. Cowie P.M., Lyon Grand Secretary, Mackenzie P.M. 2, Barry P.M. 223, Jameson 391, Brown P.M. 115, &c., Cooper W.D.M. 160, Cumming W.S.M. 160, Irvine Treasurer, J. Brown Secretary. Bro. Sergeant-Major Cummings was presented by the brethren with a Masonic jewel, and the brethren of the Seaforth Highlanders (twenty-three in number) were presented with splendidly-framed photos of themselves. After the usual Loyd and Masonic toasts, the Chairman proposed the health of the Seaforth brethren, which was heartily received, and acknowledged by Bro. Sergeant-Major Cummings.

**LODGE SCOTIA, No. 178.**

THE ninety-seventh annual Festival was held in the Masonic Hall, 30 Hope-street, Glasgow, on Friday, 30th ult. Bro. Wm. T. Paterson Right Worshipful Master in the chair, and Brothers Russell S.W. and J. Reddock J.W. croupiers. The Chairman was supported on the platform by Bros. Ritchie D.M., Gordon S.M., Black Treasurer, and Rev. Dr. Stewart Chaplain, Miller R.W.M. 219, and Smith P.G. Dir. of Gers. When an excellent supper, purveyed by Bro. McQuibben, had been done ample justice to, the Chairman proposed the Queen and the Craft, the three Grand Lodges, and the Provincial Grand Lodge, Bro. Smith replying for the P.G. Lodge. Bro. Miller R.W.M. 219 proposed Lodge Scotia, to which the Chairman responded; and the ladies, proposed by Bro. Rev. Dr. Stewart, was acknowledged by Bro. Wm. Bro. Reddock proposed Our Visitors, which was responded to by Bro. Robertson, and Bro. Smith proposed the Chairman, which was suitably acknowledged by the R.W.M. The evening was enlivened by songs.

The ceremonies of consecration and installation will be rehearsed in the Nelson Lodge of Instruction, No. 700, at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on Tuesday, 24th inst., by Worshipful Bro. Frederick Binckes, Past Grand Sword Bearer, Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. Brother Binckes will be assisted by Bro. W. W. Morgan, P.M. 211, and other well-known Brethren. The proceedings will commence at 6:30.

Mr. Edward Thorne has accepted a new first piece, by Mr. Wm. Best, entitled "Pigs, Pigs and Pigs," which will shortly be played in front of "Sweet Revenge" at Terry's Theatre. We may mention that Mr. Thorne's charming piece is being played nightly to crowded houses, the "House full" boards being put out at almost every performance.

A great Fireworks Display will be celebrated at the Crystal Palace on Thursday next, 10th inst. The display will include the erection of a colossal statue (by Mr. Brock, R.P.A.) of the late Lord Nelson, and an early and approved display of fireworks by Messrs. G. T. Brock and Co. The Palace will be adorned with Banks of Primrose, while numerous Military Bands, &c., will be in attendance.

The Directors have already received sufficient application for Shares to enable them to proceed to an allotment.

## Minimum Dividend 15 to 25 per cent. anticipated.

BUSINESS WILL BE COMMENCED IMMEDIATELY AFTER ALLOTMENT.

# THE BRITISH FISH CULTURE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of the Shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his Shares.

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Honourable D. FINCH, Bury, Leamington.  
F. W. PAUL, Esq., *Managing Director* (who will join the Board after allotment).

Consulting Pisciculturists—J. J. ARMISTEAD, Esq., Pisciculturist Engineer, Proprietor of the Solway Fishery, Dumfries, N.B.; THOMAS FORD, Esq., Proprietor of the Manor Fishery, Caistor, Lincolnshire.

Solicitor—Mr. PHILP, 1 Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Bankers—THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, LIMITED, 7 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Auditors—Messrs. HART BROTHERS, TIBBETTS & CO., Chartered Accountants, 14 Moorgate Street, E.C.

Secretary—J. HOUSTON.

Offices (pro tem)—177 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

## PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the following purposes: (a) To increase the food supply, by the culture and sale of every description of fish; (b) To increase the value of landed property, by stocking the empty Inland Waters and Rivers with Fish; and (c) by establishing Fish Farms and erecting Fisheries.

One salmon or trout produces 6000 ova; one tench, perch, pike, 100,000; one carp, 250,000; one eel, several millions. Out of 1000 ova in nature only one Fish arrives at maturity; but by the protection and aid of scientific means in a hatching-house, 900 out of every 1000 can be reared with absolute certainty.

At present thousands of tons of Fish are imported, and immense sums of money are spent abroad by British consumers which can be much more advantageously laid out in this country if fish were cultivated here; and it is estimated that thousands of pounds sterling can be saved, and Fish sold at half the present price, if such farming be properly carried out.

As an example, the annual consumption of eels alone in the United Kingdom amounts to 4000 tons (value £500,000), mostly imported from Holland and Germany; and in spite of freight, loss by dead ones, and other disadvantages, yields large profits to the importers—they are sold from 6d to 1s 3d per lb. This price is a prohibition to a large development of business.

There is one excellent Fish scarcely known in Great Britain—the tench. It has many advantages over the eel, because it can be bred (eels can only be reared). It is also more healthy and stronger than the eel; the flesh is superior, more wholesome, delicious, and very nutritious; it is therefore much more suitable as a commercial commodity, and is of national importance as an article of food; moreover, it can be kept and fattened in any vessel or water, even in your own house, and therefore ready at any time for the table, a fact of obvious and considerable importance and value.

The Company intends to cultivate eels, tench, trout, salmon, &c., whereby the consumption will, without question, be doubled, but as a reasonable calculation and a very moderate computation, supposing the Company should only secure the fourth part of the present trade (1000 tons), and only make 1d per pound profit, that would realise £9,500, or nearly 50 per cent. dividend, which may be increased tenfold or more with every other sort cultivated.

During the erection of the Fisheries and the cultivation of the Company's own fish, the Company propose to import fish and commence business at once. Mr. Paul has succeeded in obtaining two very advantageous contracts, one for the importation of eels and one for the sale of them. It is supposed that a net margin of 3d profit per pound of fish will be made. Arrangements are contemplated for securing a trade of about 1000 tons per annum, which, at 3d per pound profit, will produce nearly 24 per cent. dividends from this source alone.

It is, however, estimated that 1d profit will be realised per pound, and, as in addition to eels the Company will deal in other Fish, it may reasonably be expected that considerably more than 2000 tons may be sold, and the profits consequently more than doubled. These figures do not include the principal income from the cultivation of the Fish, which will be the special object of the Company.

Fish is an article of daily consumption, is one of the most nutritious and favourite foods of the people, and is in constant demand, dead or alive, all the year round. The population grows larger every year, and consequently, new channels must be opened to supply a wholesome food most abundantly.

The Vendor has had water and land near Earlsfield Station (Clapham Junction), Brighton, Harwich, Hull, Waton, Norwich, Hertford, Gloucester, Salisbury, Southampton, and other places in England, as well as in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, offered to him, either on lease or purchase, and some of the properties are (to a limited extent) used as Fisheries, and are stocked with Fish immediately available for the market.

The services of Mr. Paul, the well-known Pisciculturist, have been secured for seven years as Managing Director; and to greatly strengthen his hands, the Directors have obtained the assistance and co-operation of the most able authorities in this country, who have already their own Fisheries, and who possess the practical knowledge of breeding Fish; and it is their confident opinion that this Company will meet a growing want and achieve a most remarkable and unprecedented success.

The Vendor is the patentee of a specially-constructed box in which to pack eels, tench, &c., so that they may arrive alive after travelling long distances. By the present system a large quantity of eels arrive dead, and have to be sold at a low price. The Company will acquire this patent, and will manufacture and sell the patent fish-conveying boxes, from which a considerable additional income is anticipated.

The Directors propose to establish local Fisheries in each county. This will save the very considerable railway freight, the middlemen, and incidental charges from the London Market. The Fish will be supplied considerably below the present price, and in an improved condition of quality and freshness which at the present time is impossible.

The Company intends to construct ponds in any part of the country, and to stock them with Fish for private Fish Cultivation, so as to increase the value of landed property.

The Vendor was the first, for commercial purposes, to import from France, Italy and Germany, all description of live Foreign Fish to stock ponds, or for other ornamental purposes, and has been obliged to return money received, not being able to supply the Fish demanded, and has had consequently to refuse orders. The Fish imported could be bred in England at less than half the price charged abroad; the enormous freight, the great and unavoidable losses on dead fish would thus be saved, and increase the profits of the Company. Through this business the Vendor has a wide connection throughout the Kingdom, and is in business relation with many Fish Merchants, a fact which must prove beneficial to the Company. He was the first to publish a journal on Fish Culture, and to import the Black Bass and the Silurus Glanis, which are as edible and delicate as Trout, but at the present time cannot be obtained in the English Market.

Considerable additional profit may be safely anticipated from the business of Fish-curing, Smoking, Pickling, Rollading, and such other forms of preparation, which the Company intend to commence, as will meet the requirements of the Home and Foreign markets.

The Directors intend to stock certain waters with black bass, trout, pike, perch, and other fish for angling purposes, to keep bait on the spot, and provide accommodation which shall meet the approval of every angler; and from this a good income must also accrue.

The propagation of trout, salmon, and other ova is, in Great Britain, only in its infancy. In the United States, Canada, France, Germany, &c., it is a large trade with a good income. In Bavaria alone there are about 100 Fisheries who sell their trout ova from 5s per 1000; in England it is sold at the extremely high rate of from 20s to 40s, and it is calculated that this Company will be able to supply ova for at least half this price, and realise very handsome profits.

The Vendor has obtained from the Great Eastern Railway Company a reduced special rate for conveying Fish, and it is anticipated that similar advantages will be secured from other Railways.

The following extract from the Report to the Legislature of the Commissioners of Fisheries for the State of New York for 1886 shows the enormous profits attainable from Fish culture:

*By examining the tables given of production and expenditure, it will be found that the cost of hatching 100,000,000 Fish, including expenditure for real estate, buildings, and permanent appliances, as well as labour, has been, in round numbers, 250,000 dollars. This is one quarter of a cent. for each Fish produced. Estimating that of the Fish planted, one-fourth only (which is a very small proportion) live to maturity, we have 25,000,000 of Fish, costing one cent. each. The lowest estimate that should be put on the value of these Fish for Market is an average of fifteen cents. Thus the public has a return for the money appropriated for artificial Fish culture of fifteen hundred per cent., or for the expenditure of 25,000 dollars a return of 3,750,000 dollars in production.*

*If there is any other industry fostered by the State Government that pays like this let it be demonstrated.*

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD,

10th May 1886.

RICHARD U. SHERMAN.

WILLIAM H. BOWMAN.

This is the impartial proof of the Commissioners in America, where the culture of Fish has been an unrivalled success.

To fatten Fish advantageously it is necessary to feed them with the most suitable natural nourishing food. The Vendor has made this his special study, and can manufacture fish food which will make Fish grow and quickly attain a healthy maturity. Fish have been fattened from 6 inches to 20 inches in twelve months, weighing about 12 lb. each. It is proposed to feed the Company's Fish with this fish food, of which 5 cwt. will produce about 700 lbs. of Fish, which, if sold at 6d per lb. only, will realise about £18. The cost of the fish food and all other expenses will be about £10, or £8 net profit, or nearly 100 per cent. profit on the outlay. An additional income may be derived from the sale of this fish food itself.

A contract, dated the 14th day of March 1888, has been entered into between F. W. PAUL of the one part and F. S. REISENBERGER, on behalf of the Company, on the other part, whereby Mr. PAUL agrees to give his experienced services to the Company at a salary to be fixed by the Directors, to transfer and assign the secret of making his fish food, contracts, agreements, patent, fishing rights, goodwill, and business connection to the Company in consideration of £300 cash and £5700 fully paid-up shares. This shows his entire confidence in the undertaking.

No promotion money has or will be paid by the Company; and in its formation disbursements will be confined strictly to expenses considered necessary for its organization.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association and the above Contract may be seen at the Office of the Solicitor to the Company.

Prospectuses, with forms of Applications for Shares, can be had of the Company's Solicitors, Bankers, and at the Offices of the Company.



## Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, WOOD GREEN, LONDON, N.

Grand Patron:  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President:  
H.R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., M.W.G.M.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the Governors and Subscribers will be held in the Large Hall, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Monday, 16th April 1888, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Institution.

To elect a Treasurer for the year ensuing.

To elect twelve Life or Annual Subscribers as Members of the General Committee for the year ensuing.

To consider the following Notices of Motion:

By W. Bro. N. B. Headon, Life Governor, P.M. No. 1426. In Law 31, to leave out so much of the clause as follows the words "or by a resolution of the General Committee," line 5—and to insert the following in lieu thereof:

"Six days' notice of such Court being given by advertisement in three at least of the daily papers, notice also being sent to every Provincial Grand Secretary. The business to be transacted at such Special Court shall be specified in such requisition or resolution, and confirmation of minutes of proceedings of any such Special Court shall not be required except in such cases as provided for in Law 34.

"The decision of a Special General Court shall not be reconsidered at any subsequent Special Court or any Quarterly General Court until after the expiration of 12 months from the date of the Special General Court at which such decision was adopted."

"The time at which a Special General Court shall be convened shall be between the hours of Twelve at noon and Four in the afternoon, and the place at which such Court shall be held shall be the place at which the Courts and Committees of the Institution are ordinarily held."

By Bro. George James Row, Life Governor:

"That a sum not exceeding £100 be contributed by the Institution towards the Guarantee Fund now being raised by a committee at Wood-green for the purpose of promoting the Bill at present before the Houses of Parliament for the separation of Wood-green as a Local Board District from the existing Tottenham Local Board, which, if carried out, will be the means of adding to the value of the prospects belonging to this Institution, by the improvement of the roads, &c., in its vicinity, and also tend to a reduction of the rates in the district."

To elect 15 boys from an approved list of 65 candidates.

The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock noon precisely. The ballot for the election of candidates will be declared open at One o'clock, or earlier should business permit, and will be closed at Three o'clock punctually.

By order,  
FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G. Steward, P.G. Sword Bearer), V.-Pat.,  
Secretary.

OFFICE—6 Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.  
7th April 1888.

## THE NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

WILL BE HELD

ON WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE 1888,

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF

VISCOUNT EBRINGTON, M.P.

R.W. Prov. Grand Master of Devon.

The services of Brethren as Stewards are most urgently needed this year, as, owing to the confidently anticipated and naturally to be expected exceptional support assured to the Centenary Celebration of the sister Institution, the gravest apprehensions are excited as to the realisation of the amount absolutely required to meet the ordinary annual expenditure.

## Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, ST. JOHN'S HILL, BATTERSEA RISE, S.W.

Chief Patroness:  
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

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

Grand Patroness:  
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

## THE CENTENARY FESTIVAL

WILL BE CELEBRATED

ON THURSDAY, 7TH JUNE 1888,

(The day after the meeting of United Grand Lodge),

At the ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

ON WHICH OCCASION

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

K.G., &c., &c., M.W.G.M.

WILL PRESIDE.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF STEWARDS:  
The Right Hon. the EARL OF LATHOM DEPUTY G.M.,  
Prov. G.M. Lancashire Western Division.

It is most important that Brethren desiring to act as Stewards on this unique occasion should communicate their intention to the Secretary with as little delay as possible, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

F. R. W. HEDGES, Secretary.

OFFICE—5 Freemasons' Hall,  
Great Queen Street, W.C.

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

## MARK BENEVOLENT FUND. 20th FESTIVAL, IN JULY 1888.

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF

The Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF HERTFORD  
R.W. Dep. G. Master of M.M.M., and Prov. G. Master of Warwickshire.

THE Fund is divided into the Benevolent, Educational, and Annuity Branches, and all Donations and Subscriptions are apportioned equally between these three objects.

Since the formation of the Fund in 1869 a sum of nearly £2000 has been distributed in grants of relief.

Thirty-six children have reaped the advantages of the Educational Branch at a total cost of £950, while at the meeting of Grand Lodge in June 1886 it was unanimously agreed to give the annual sum of £5 to each pupil for clothing, which will necessitate this year a further expenditure of over £120, the Educational Fees amounting to nearly £300.

Two Brethren are at present recipients from the Annuity Fund, and the Board will gladly consider the claims of necessitous Brethren or Widows of Brethren, being empowered to grant the sum of £20 and £16 per annum respectively to accepted Candidates after election.

The names of Brethren willing to act as Stewards will be gratefully received by the Secretary,

Bro. C. F. MATIER, P.G.W.,

8A Red Lion Square, W.C.

## SPENCER'S MASONIC MANUFACTORY AND DEPOT,

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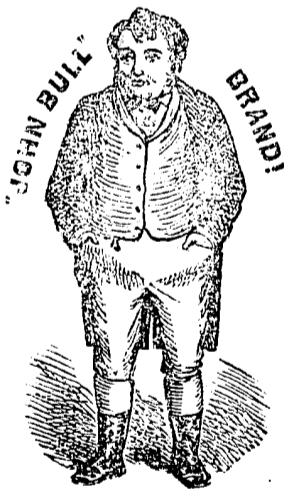


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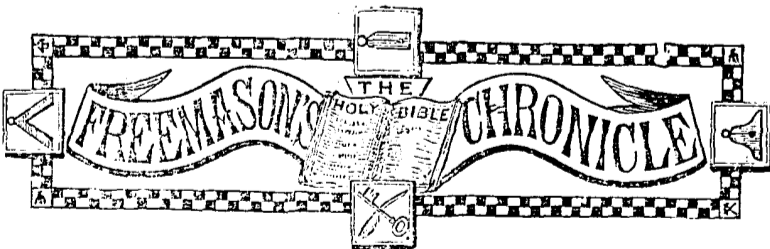
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## SECRET SOCIETIES.

"SECRET Societies" of all sorts have no doubt peculiar charms for mankind. From the days of the Mystics and the era of the Eleusinian Mysteries to the period of the Rosicrucians and the masked Ku-Klux-Klan—who romped about America and turned what was originally a mild form of "playing at Ghosts" into a public nuisance, which had to be sternly stopped by the authorities—right down to such gentle and genial forms of secret conclave as the Ancient Orders of "Buffaloes," "Druids," "Foresters," and "Pelicans," the notion of belonging to a secret society has had a potent influence over male humanity. To be in



much indebted for the way in which the affairs of the Craft were conducted, and for the example they set to the brethren generally. At Grand Lodge the brethren had an opportunity of seeing them, and of listening to the eloquent manner in which affairs were conducted. He would allude to one point which had particularly struck him, and that was the very able manner in which Bro. Philbrick, the Grand Registrar, dealt with the appeal cases. What the Grand Registrar advised on those matters was generally adopted. They were favoured that night by the presence of a large number of Grand Officers, from each of whom they would like to hear a few words, but as that would occupy too much time, he would couple with the toast the names of Bros. Sir John Monckton and F. A. Philbrick. The former brother said that it was one of the doubtful privileges of seniority, which had always some little reference to age, to be called upon to respond to that three-barrelled toast. He did not say he was not proud of the honour, for it must necessarily be a great compliment to be selected to reply. He had been proud to take part in the interesting ceremony that night. It was essentially a Civic affair, and one that cemented them with a double-barrelled fraternity, for there was an appropriateness in the locale and its surroundings. When a young brother was brought into Masonry he was placed in the northeast part of the Lodge, figuratively to represent the foundation-stone; their Lodge had been consecrated in the northeast wind, which was never ceasing figuratively to represent that sentence in their Constitution. When Bro. Alderman Cowan told him, some weeks ago, what was in contemplation, he told that brother he thought it was one of those excellent Institutions that knit men together in the City and made them brothers. He did not think, however, the proposal would come to such a magnificent head. Bro. Philbrick felt the establishment of this Lodge would mark an epoch in the history of Masonry in the City of London. While they who had the privilege and the honour—and let him add the responsibilities—of Grand Office were glad to see the increase and addition to the roll of a strong and vigorous recruit like the Cordwainer Ward Lodge, yet they viewed, and must view, the increase of Masonry in England with some degree of doubt and diffidence. Masonry was free to every worthy recruit, but at the same time it was an honour to a man to become a Mason, so that they ought to be very careful as to choice. It was not by rapid strides they had secured their position, but because they had gone on in the full assurance that it was not strength alone which would attain their object. The Order was in itself a vital power and attraction, which the heart of man felt. There was no doubt that the principles of Freemasonry truly and thoroughly carried out had a great power for good; and that that might be the case in the Cordwainer Ward Lodge the Grand Officers, for whom he had the honour to speak, heartily wished and most earnestly prayed. The toast of the Consecrating Officer and his Assistants was next given. The Worshipful Master expressed the pleasure it afforded him to propose the health of the distinguished brethren who had attended to give effect to the warrant of the Grand Master. To the Grand Secretary and his colleagues their best thanks were due, and their thanks could not be given too heartily. He believed there was no Masonic ceremony which equalled that of consecration, and he could not speak too highly of the manner in which it had been rendered that evening. The Grand Secretary, in his reply, assured the company that he felt very proud to be permitted to return thanks for so excellent a band of brethren as were included in the toast. The Master had been good enough to refer to his small services; it had been a very sincere and great pleasure to give them. He had been ably supported, and felt that a great portion of the thanks was due to those who had rendered that support. He hoped the services they had that day rendered would not be the last they should perform for the Lodge. It was his privilege, as the Consecrating Officer, to ask the brethren to join him in the most important toast of the evening, the health of the Worshipful Master. He had on more than one similar occasion referred to the great ambition of a brother to become Master of his Lodge; but it must be a double gratification to be selected from among the founders to be the first among his equals, the Master of a new Lodge. Any brother should be proud of that position. Their W.M. was not an old Mason, but he imported an enormous amount of vitality into his work. The present occasion was the third time on which he had been placed in the chair. Although he had been a Mason but eight years, The Worshipful Master replying, said he had been placed in his present position by the kindness of friends, and it was not the first time he had experienced kindness at their hands. He thanked the founders for selecting him as the first Master, but at the same time he felt he was occupying a position he ought not to have held if it could have been otherwise arranged. Bro. Alderman Cowan should have occupied the chair, and it was only one of the inexorable laws of Masonry that prevented him, but they would heartily welcome him when he attained that position. Whatever he could do to further the interest of the Lodge would be cheerfully done, and he would strive his utmost to support those great principles that were inculcated into their minds at an early period in their Masonic career—Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth. The next toast on the list was that of "The Visitors." Hospitality and social intercourse were part of the traditions of the Order, and they were therefore delighted to see so many visiting brethren present to wish the new Lodge "God speed." Bro. Rev. H. Turner, Prov. G. Chap. Surrey, said the remark was often made, the future was mercifully concealed from us; he had an exemplification of its truth on that occasion. Had he known he was to be called upon to return thanks, he might not have enjoyed his dinner as heartily as he had done, but he could assure them that in these bad times, when a good many people could not pay their rents, and a larger number would not pay their tithes, the poor country parsons found it difficult to get good dinners. He assured the brethren he should go back to the provinces with a much better impression of the beauty and solemnity of the ritual of the Craft after witnessing the ceremony that evening. When they visited the City or attended a

Masonic meeting they expected hospitality, and when they had that, they were not disappointed, but they were surprised to find that the hospitality in a more relative degree had been fulfilled that evening. Brother General G. H. Wood, F.M.C., said the visitors had experienced great pleasure in being present at the beautiful ceremony they had witnessed. The Worshipful Master had said he considered it the prattiest ceremony he had ever seen; he fully agreed with him. The health of the Treasurer and Secretary was next proposed. The Master was supported by the Grand Officers and other excellent brethren as its Treasurer and Secretary. They presented known Bro. Adams for years, and he would have no better man to take care of their funds. With regard to the Secretary, he knew no Mason more capable than Bro. Longman, and considering the interest he took in Provincial and other matters, and the many calls upon his time, they were indebted to him for accepting the office. Bro. Adams hoped to carry out the duties of Treasurer to the satisfaction of the members. Bro. Longman felt like one who had paid a visit to the dentist, and experience said that feeling it was all over. He had had a deal of anxiety in connection with that meeting, but it gave him great relief to find everything had gone off so well. The toast of the Officers was next given, and to this Bro. Alderman Cowan replied, after which the Tyler brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

### MASONIC BALL AT IPSWICH.

THE Ball held on Friday evening, the 6th instant, at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, under the joint auspices of three of the local Lodges was an unqualified success. It is many years since a Masonic Ball was held in Ipswich, and to St. Luke's Lodge is due the credit for having initiated the movement which, it is hoped, will lead to a revival of these pleasant reunions. When the idea was first started a great deal of prejudice had to be encountered. Perhaps it would have been better if the original promoters had earlier taken into their confidence the past Masters of the other Lodges. This, it seems, was not done, and the consequence was that one Lodge, the British Union, refused to recognise the movement in any way, while several prominent Masons in other Lodges held aloof. It will be seen, therefore, that the Stewards have had to encounter serious obstacles, but they have only made the success which has crowned their efforts the more gratifying. All the arrangements appeared to give satisfaction. The entire suite of rooms at the Masonic Hall was utilised for the occasion. The banquet room was converted into an elegantly-furnished ball room, in the Lodge room the supper was served, and the various committee rooms were used as card and cloak rooms. The decoration of the ball room was entrusted to Bro. E. J. Sherman, who executed the work in a most tasteful manner. The banners of the Prov. Grand Lodge occupied the post of honour under the dais, and were flanked on the right by the time-honoured but somewhat dingy banner of the Perfect Friendship Lodge, and on the left by the bright blue banner of the St. Luke's Lodge. At the opposite end was the handsome banner of the Prince of Wales Lodge, and in other parts of the room were the banners belonging to the Royal Arch Chapter. National flags and small banners bearing Masonic emblems adorned the side walls, and at both ends of the room were large mirrors, tastefully draped with lace curtains. Effectively arranged groups of hot-house plants in various parts of the hall completed the decorations, and when the company had assembled the ball room presented a very handsome appearance. Over a hundred tickets were issued, and by permission of the Prov. Grand Master the brethren appeared in full Craft clothing. Prov. Grand Officers were present in all the glory of purple and gold, the humbler brethren of the Craft being clothed in the modest blue and silver. Bro. John White P.M. and S.W. of the Prince of Wales Lodge, P.P.G.S. of W., who undertook and discharged with consummate ability the onerous duties of Honorary Secretary, officiated as M.C. The Stewards were:—Bros. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, Edgar Scrivener, S. J. Morley, Geo. Abbott, J. Napier, F. A. Pales, John Hunt, A. A. Bennett, Fred. C. Atkinson, A. E. Trew, G. T. Pick and E. J. Brown.

The string band of the 3rd Brigade E.D.F.A. was engaged for the occasion, and, under the direction of Mr. F. Harris, performed an excellent programme in a manner that gave great satisfaction. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock, and at eleven the large company sat down to an admirably served supper, provided by Mr. Chivers, of Tavern Street. Dancing was afterwards resumed, and was kept up until close on five o'clock in the morning.

In consequence of the demands on our space we are compelled to hold over several reports of installation meetings, &c. We hope to clear the majority of these in our next issue.

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## DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

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

—o:—

## SATURDAY, 14th APRIL.

Quarterly General Court Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12  
 108—London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street  
 173—Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8 (In)  
 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)  
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7 (Instruction)  
 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)  
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangles, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)  
 1446—Mount Edgecumbe, Bridge House Hotel, Battersea  
 1607—Loyalty, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street  
 1612—West Middlesex, The Institute, Ealing  
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)  
 1671—Mizpah, Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street  
 1743—Perseverance, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street  
 1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 1928—Gallery, Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton  
 2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In.)  
 2206—Hendon, Welsh Harp, Hendon  
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8  
 M.M. 211—Hammersmith, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, W. Hammersmith  
 1415—Campbell, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court  
 1637—Unity, Harrow  
 1690—Hampshire L. of Emulation, Freemasons' Hall, Landport, Portsmouth  
 2069—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Leeds  
 2096—George Price, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon  
 R.A. 308—Affability, Station House Hotel, Bottoms, nr Todmorden  
 R.A. 811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton

## MONDAY, 16th APRIL.

Quarterly General Court Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12  
 1—Grand Masters', Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.  
 8—British, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 22—Loughborough, Gauden Hotel, Clapham, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 45—Strong Man, Bell and Bush, Ropemaker St., Finsbury, E.C., at 7 (In)  
 174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street at 7. (In)  
 180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)  
 548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)  
 720—Pannure, Balham Hotel, Balham.  
 907—Royal Albert, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1075—Rose of Denmark, Gauden Hotel, Clapham Road Station, at 7.30. (Inst.)  
 1159—Marquis of Dalhousie, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 1227—Upton, Three Nuns, Aldgate, E., at 8. (Instruction)  
 1425—Hyde Park, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Gardens, at 8. (In)  
 1445—Prince Leopold, Printing Works, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7 (Inst.)  
 1489—Marquess of Ripon, Queen's Hotel, Victoria Park, at 7.30 (In)  
 1506—White Horse of Kent, Holborn Viaduct Hotel  
 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)  
 1707—Eleanor, Seven Sisters Hotel, Page Green, Tottenham, S. (Inst)  
 1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)  
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)  
 1910—Shadwell Clarke, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill  
 2021—Queen's (Westminster) and Marylebone, Criterion, W., at 8. (Inst.)  
 R.A. 12—Prudence, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street  
 R.A. 1319—Asaph, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 M.M. 173—Temple, Green Dragon Tavern, Stepney  
 K.T. 131—Holy Sanctuary, 33 Golden-square, W  
 77—Freedom, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend  
 236—York, Masonic Hall, York  
 248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon  
 331—Phoenix Public Room, Truro  
 359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton  
 382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)  
 424—Borough, Half Moon Hotel, Gateshead  
 466—Merit, George Hotel, Stamford Baron, Northampton  
 622—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Wimborne  
 725—Stoneleigh, King's Arms Hotel, Kenilworth  
 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 925—Bedford Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham  
 934—Merit, Derby Hotel, Whitefield  
 985—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Holbeach  
 1030—Egerton, George Hotel, Wellington Road, Heaton Norris, near Stockport  
 1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland  
 1141—Mid Sussex, King's Arms Hotel, Horsham  
 1170—St. George, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester  
 1199—Agriculture, Honey Hall, Congresbury  
 1208—Corinthian, Royal Hotel, Pier, Dover  
 1238—Gooch, Albany Hotel, Twickenham  
 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1502—Israel, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 1909—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Nottingham  
 1973—Saye and Sele, Masonic Hall, Belvedere, Kent  
 R.A. 32—Jerusalem, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool  
 R.A. 40—Emulation, Castle Hotel, Hastings  
 R.A. 248—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall, Bolton Street, Brixham  
 R.A. 296—Loyalty, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield  
 R.A. 951—St. Aubyn, Ebrington Masonic Hall, Grandby Street, Devonport  
 K.T.—Prince of Peace, Bull Hotel, Preston

## TUESDAY, 17th APRIL.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4  
 30—United Mariners, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.  
 55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-place, Holborn, at 7 (Inst)  
 65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)  
 95—Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.  
 141—Faith, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria Street, S.W., at 3 (Inst.)  
 162—Cadogan, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Cumberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 191—St. Paul, Cannon-street Hotel,  
 212—Euphrates, Mother Red Cap, High Street, Camden Town, at 9. (Inst.)  
 435—Salisbury, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 554—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)  
 830—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dabton, at 8 (Instruction)

861—Finsbury, King's Head, Threadneedle Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)  
 1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Abur Road, Wandsworth (Instruction)  
 1321—Emblematic, Red Lion, York Street, St. James's Square, S.W., at 8 (In)  
 1339—Stockwell, Surrey Masonic Hall, Cumberwell  
 1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Cannon Town, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersea Old Bridge  
 1446—Mount Edgecumbe, Three Stags, Lambeth Road, S.W., at 8. (Inst.)  
 1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7. (Instruction)  
 1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich. (Instruction)  
 1549—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1695—New Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury  
 1895—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8. (Inst)  
 1839—Duke of Cornwall, Queen's Arms, Queen Street, E.C., at 7. (In.)  
 1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich Road, East Brixton, at 8 (Instruction)  
 Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, White Hart, Cannon Street, at 6.30  
 R.A. 704—Camden, the Moorgate, 15 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 8. (Inst.)  
 R.A. 890—Hornsey, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street  
 R.A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)  
 R.A. 1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 R.A. 1647—Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, W., at 8. (Inst.)  
 M.M. 238—Prince Leopold, Auderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.  
 213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich  
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)  
 384—St. David, Masonic Rooms, Bangor.  
 414—Union, Masonic Hall, Reading  
 448—Mentoria, Mechanics' Institute, Hanley  
 463—East Surrey of Concord, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, at 7.15. (Inst.)  
 468—Light, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham  
 667—Alliance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 829—Sydney, Black Horse Hotel, Sidecup, at 7. (Instruction)  
 960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.  
 1006—Tregallow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrion, Cornwall  
 1052—Callender, Masonic Rooms, King Street, Manchester  
 1089—De Shurland, Fountain Hotel, Sheerness.  
 1113—Anglesea, Bull Hotel, Llangofni  
 1276—Warren, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead, Cheshire  
 1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle  
 1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable  
 1473—Bootle, 146 Berry Street, Bootle, at 6. (Instruction)  
 1534—Concord, George Hotel, Prestwich  
 1551—Charity, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham  
 1570—Prince Arthur, 140 North Hill Street, Liverpool  
 1638—Brownrigg, Alexandra Hotel, Park Road, Norbiton, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1726—Gordon, Assembly Room, Bognor  
 1764—Eleanor Cross, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton  
 1941—St. Augustine's, Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, Rugeley  
 2022—Haven, Lyric Hall, Ealing  
 2045—Wharton, Willesden  
 2146—Surbiton, Maple Hall, Maple Road, Surbiton.  
 R.A. 41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath  
 R.A. 315—Royal Pavilion, Royal Pavilion, Brighton  
 R.A. 694—Oakley, Masonic Hall Church Street, Basingstoke  
 R.A. 792—Oliver, Masonic Hall, Osborne Street, Great Grimsby  
 R.A. 829—High Cross, Bull Inn, Dartford  
 R.A. 970—St. Anne's, Masonic Hall, East Loze, Cornwall  
 R.A. 1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Clatham  
 M.M. 266—Amherst, Masonic Hall, Sandgate  
 M.M. 330—Temple, Masonic Hall, Folkestone  
 R.C. 54—Albion, Concert Hall, St. Leonards-on-Sea

## WEDNESDAY, 18th APRIL.

General Committee Grand Chapter, Freemasons' Hall, at 4  
 Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, W.C., at 6  
 Grand Stewards, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 3—Fidelity, Alfred, Roma Road, Barnsbury, at 8. (Instruction)  
 30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 72—Royal Jubilee, Mitre, Cannon Lane, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)  
 73—Mount Lebanon, George Inn, High Street, Borough, at 8. (Inst)  
 174—Sincerity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.  
 190—Oak, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall Street, at 7. (Instruction)  
 223—United Strength, The Hope, Seven Dials, Regent's Park, at 8 (In)  
 533—La Tolerance, Portland Hotel, Green Park Road, at 8. (Inst)  
 720—Pannure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7. (Instruction)  
 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Barbican, E. (Instruction)  
 813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)  
 862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's Court, Fleet Street, at 8. (Inst.)  
 902—Burgoyne, Goose and Geronimo, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Instruction)  
 969—Maybury, Inns of Court Hotel, W.C.  
 1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Wandsworth  
 1150—Buckingham and Chandos, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 1278—Burdett Courts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park  
 1349—Friars, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall Street  
 1382—Corinthian, George Inn, Glangall Road, Cabbitt Town  
 1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent Road, at 8. (Instruc.)  
 1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare Street, Hackney, at 8. (Inst.)  
 1611—Ravensbourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1604—Wanderers, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria-st., S.W., at 7.30. (In)  
 1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30. (Inst.)  
 1673—Langton, Viaduct Hotel, Holborn  
 1681—Londesborough, Regent Masonic Hall, Air Street, W.  
 1681—Londesborough, Berceley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Inst.)  
 1803—Cornhill, King's Head, Fenchurch-street  
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Cumberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In)  
 1963—Duke of Albany, 155 Battersea Park Road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 2206—Hendon, Welsh Harp, Hendon, at 8. (Instruction)  
 R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air Street, Regent street, at 8. (Inst.)  
 R.A. 192—Lion and Lamb, Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.  
 R.A. 720—Pannure, Goose and Geronimo, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Inst.)  
 R.A. 933—Doric, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)  
 R.C. 44—Bard of Avon, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden Square  
 30—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham  
 121—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance  
 175—East Medina, Masonic Hall, John-street, Ryde, I.W  
 178—Antiquity Royal Hotel, Wigan  
 200—Old Globe, Masonic Hall, Scarborough  
 221—St. John, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton  
 246—Royal Union, Freemasons' Hall, Chatham  
 325—St. John's Freemasons' Hall, Wellington-place, Bedford  
 342—Royal Sussex, Freemasons' Hall, 7175 Commercial Road, Landport  
 428—Sincerity, Angel Inn, Northwich, Cheshire  
 454—Sutherland, Town Hall, Glaston  
 537—Zetland, 9 Hamilton-street, Birkenhead.  
 581—Faith, Dover's Inn, Open-haw  
 592—Cotton-wool, King's Head Tavern, Birmingham  
 594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)  
 633—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester  
 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)  
 683—Isca, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Southampton  
 753—Ellesmere, Freemasons' Hall, Waterloo, Cheshire  
 816—Royal, Spring Gardens Inn, Wardle, near Rensdale  
 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

- 874—Holmesdale, Royal Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells
- 938—Grosvenor, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
- 962—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington
- 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
- 1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
- 1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Driffield, Yorks
- 1086—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
- 1129—St. Chad, Roebuck Hotel, Rochdale
- 1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
- 1246—Holte, Aquarium Assembly Rooms, Aston
- 1301—Brighouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighouse
- 1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenaeum, Lancaster
- 1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Inst.)
- 1443—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon
- 1501—Wycombe, Town Hall, High Wycombe
- 1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, Hull
- 1536—United Military, Masonic Hall, Plumstead
- 1634—Starkie, Railway Hotel, Ramsbottom
- 1692—Hervey, White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent, at 9.30. (Instruction)
- 1971—Aldershot Army and Navy, Imperial Hotel, Aldershot
- 1988—Mawddack, St. Ann's Buildings, Barmouth, N. Wales
- R.A. 76—Economy, Masonic Hall, Parchment Street, Winchester
- R.A. 240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
- R.A. 323—Charity, Florist Hotel, Stockport
- R.A. 344—Beauty, Bull's Head, Radcliffe
- R.A. 361—Industry, Norfolk Arms, Hyde
- R.A. 371—Nicholson, Freemasons' Hall, Eaglefield Street, Maryford
- R.A. 417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
- R.A. 539—Vernon, Dragon Hotel, High Street, Walsall
- R.A. 731—Truth, Masonic Hall, Gower Street, Derby
- R.A. 1323—Talbot, Mackworth Hotel, Swansea
- R.A. 1387—Chorlton, Masonic Hall, High Lane, Chorlton-cum-Hardy
- M.M. 135—Hotspur, Freemasons' Hall, Clayport-street, Alwicks

**THURSDAY, 19th APRIL.**

- House Committee, Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4
- 23—Globe, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
- 49—Gihon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
- 55—Constitutional, Inns of Court Hotel, Fleet-street, W.C.
- 63—St. Mary, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 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)
- 169—Temperance, White Swan, High-street, Deptford
- 179—Manchester, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
- 181—Universal, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 135—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
- 704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)
- 733—Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood
- 749—Belgrave, The Clarence, Aldersgate Street, E.C. (Instruction)
- 754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
- 913—New Concord, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
- 879—Southwark, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Warndon St., Rotherhithe New Rd. (In)
- 1158—Southern Star, Sir Sydney Smith, Chester St., Kennington, at 8. (In.)
- 1227—Upton, Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate, E.
- 1278—Burdett Coutts, Swan Tavern, Bethnal Green Road, E., at 8. (Instruct)
- 1287—Great Northern, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
- 1306—St. John, Three Crowns Tavern, Mile End Road, E. (Instruction)
- 1339—Stockwell, Masons' Tavern, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
- 1360—Royal Arthur, Prince of Wales Hotel, Wimbledon, at 7.30. (In-t)
- 1428—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst)
- 1475—Peckham, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
- 1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In)
- 1571—Leopold, Austin's Hotel, 7 London Street, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, White Horse Tavern, Liverpool Road (corner of Theberton Street) N., at 8. (Instruction)
- 1612—West Middlesex, Public Hall, Ealing Dean, at 7.45. (Instruction)
- 1614—Covent Garden, Criterion, W., at 8. (Instruction)
- 1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
- 1625—Tredegar, Wellington Arms, Wellington Road, Bow, E., at 7.30. (In.)
- 1673—Langton, White Hart, Abchurch Lane, E.C., at 5.30. (Instruction)
- 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8 (Inst)
- 1744—Royal Savoy, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
- 1791—Creation, Wheatsheaf Tavern, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush. (Inst)
- 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich.
- 1960—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction);
- R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
- R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
- R.A. 1471—North London, Northampton House, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)

- M.M.—Bon Accord, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
- M.M. 7—Carnarvon, Café Royal, W.
- M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8. (Inst.)
- 42—Relief, Albion Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
- 48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead. (Instruction)
- 56—Howard, High-street, Arundel
- 98—St. Martin, Town Hall, Burslem
- 100—Friendship, Crown and Anchor, Great Yarmouth
- 203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
- 268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street, Ashton-under-Lyne
- 343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
- 345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
- 367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
- 523—John of Gaunt, Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester
- 600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
- 605—Combermere, Queen's Hotel, Birkonhead
- 1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
- 1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
- 1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 1299—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby, near Liverpool
- 1327—King Harold, Britannia Hotel, Waltham New Town
- 1332—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon
- 1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton
- 1432—Fitzalan, Wynstay Arms, Oswestry
- 1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
- 1872—St. Margaret's, St. Mark's School, Surbiton
- R.A. 317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper Street, Manchester
- R.A. 327—St. John's, Lion and Lamb, Wigton
- R.A. 339—Regularity, Crown Hotel, King Street, Penrith
- R.A. 546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Longton, Staffordshire
- R.A. 771—Windsor Castle, Masonic Hall, St. Alban Street, Windsor
- R.A. 913—Pattison, Lord Ralgaon Tavern, Plumstead
- R.A. 1324—Okeover, Mar Hotel, Ripley, Derby
- M.M.—Canynges, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol

**FRIDAY, 20th APRIL.**

- House Committee Boys' School, Wood Green, at 4
- Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall at 6
- 6—Friendship, Willis's Rooms, St. James's
- 25—Robert Burns, Portland Arms Hotel, Great Portland Street, W., at 8. (In)
- 167—St. John's, York and Albany Hotel, Regent's Park, N.W., at 8. (Inst.)
- 201—Jordan, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.

- 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Inst.)
- 765—St. James, Princess Victoria Tavern, Rotherhithe, at 8. (Instruction);
- 766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8. (In)
- 780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 8. (Instruction)
- 831—Ruelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith. (Instruction)
- 975—Rose of Denmark, Greyhound, Richmond
- 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
- 1185—Lewis, Fishmongers' Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 1223—Beacontree, Green Man, Leytonstone. (Instruction)
- 1293—Royal Standard, Alwyns Castle, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (In)
- 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)
- 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
- 1704—Anchor, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
- 1962—London Rifle Brigade, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
- 2030—The Abbey Westminster, King's Arms, Buckingham Palace Road, 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. 92—Moira, The Albion, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
- R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Improvement)
- R.A. 890—Hornsey, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Square, Paddington, W. (Improvement)
- M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
- M.M. 176—Era, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
- K.T. 45—Temple Crossing, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
- R.C. 10—Invicta, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square, W.C.
- 127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate
- 152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
- 271—Royal Clarence, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
- 347—Noah's Ark, Wagon and Horses Hotel Tipton
- 453—Chigwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
- 516—Phoenix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
- 541—De Lorraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
- 566—St. Germain, Masonic Hall, The Crescent, Selby
- 663—Wiltshire Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Devizes.
- 993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme
- 1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
- 1143—Royal Denbigh, Council Room, Denbigh
- 1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George street, Lee Is
- 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
- 1773—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Penelton
- 1993—Wolseley, Masonic Rooms, King Street, Manchester. (Instruction)
- General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham, at 8
- R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
- R.A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Hull (Inst.)
- R.A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
- M.M. 65—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
- M.M. 123—Callender, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire

**SATURDAY, 21st APRIL.**

- 179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8. (In)
- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
- 715—Panmure, Cannon-street Hotel, E.C.
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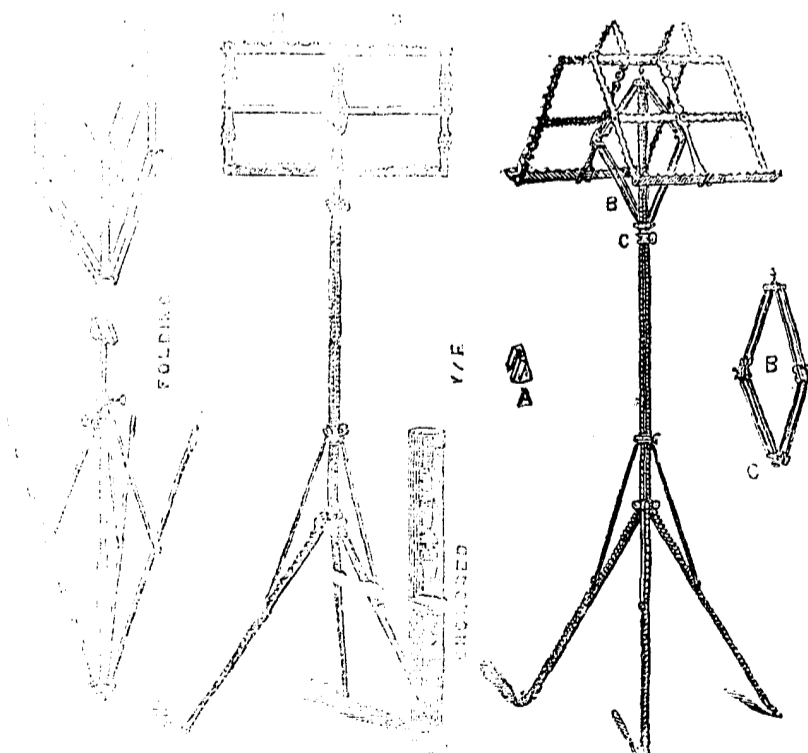
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