

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS:—	
Craft Masonry	385
Royal Arch	385
Mark Masonry	385
Red Cross of Constantine	385
Scotland	385
Report of Grand Chapter Rose Croix of Ireland	386
An Interesting Meeting	387
Laying the Foundation Stone of New Schools at Old Cum-	
nock	387
Scottish Masonic Benevolent Institution	388
Commemorative Jewel	388
Masonic Trip	388
Grand Lodge of Canada	388
United Grand Lodge	389
Masonic Tidings	389
Scottish Freemasonry	390
Church Restoration	390
The Curiosities of a Religious Census	390
Captain Webb	391
Bro. Major Burgess	391
A Masonic Paterfamilias at the Sea Side	391
The Cosmopolitan Masonic Calendar	391
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
Minutes and their Confirmation	392
The Powers of W. Masters	392
Sir Christopher Wren	392
Highbroliams	393
The Masonic Magazine and Westhorpe Church	393
Great Masonic Conference	393
Royal Masonic Institution for Girls	393
Masonic Notes and Queries	393
New Chapter at Barrow-in-Furness	393
Masonic Meetings for next week	394
Advertisements	i. ii. iii. iv. v. vi.

## REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

## Craft Masonry.

## METROPOLITAN.

**MARQUESS OF RIPON LODGE (No. 1489).**—A very agreeable day was passed by the brethren of this young lodge on the 26th ult., for whom a pic-nic party to Burnham Beeches was designed and carried out by the W.M., Bro. W. Stephens, and several of the leading members. Accompanied by Mrs. Murlis, and Miss Stephens, Bros. Hanney, W. Grist, W. Kennard, S. Smout, sen.; J. Glaskin, H. Morrey, Cockburn, and H. Massey, ("Freemason"), proceeded by Great Western express train from Paddington at 10.30 a.m. to Slough, where they were joined by Bro. John High, and several other brethren, including the Secretary of the Windsor Castle Lodge, No. 771, and conveyed by carriages to Bro. High's pretty residence at Farnham Royal. Here they were welcomed by Mrs. High, and conducted to a liberal lunch before proceeding to the Beeches. The weather was delightfully fine, and there was every promise of a pleasant day for the party. After dispatching the lunch the brethren and ladies, whom Mrs. High then joined, drove to Burnham Beeches, and in a remote part of that retired spot drew up, and had the cloth spread on the green sward for dinner. While these preparations were going on the brethren amused themselves with different games, and when the hour for dinner arrived disposed of the repast with well-seasoned appetites. There was but one toast proposed—"Success to the Lodge, and many similar pleasant meetings," and when the cloth was removed, for which operation, however, there was no hurrying, the brethren and ladies surveyed the beauties of the scenery and inspected the many natural curiosities with which Burnham Beeches abound. As there was more amusement still in store the party did not remain late at the Beeches, but drove by a different route back to Farnham Royal to Bro. High's, where they were to partake of tea. Having alighted from the carriages and walked about the grounds, they were conducted by Bro. High to the church, for the building of the steeple of which Bro. High has the contract, in addition to large works which he is executing in the neighbourhood for Lord Cholmondeley. After viewing and admiring the beautifully executed porch, the company returned to Bro. High's, where tea was provided *à fresco*, and here they remained till half-past ten o'clock at night, engaged in singing, conversation, and amusing tales. At half-past ten they repaired to the carriages, after wishing their host and hostess a hearty good-bye, and with recollections of a very pleasant day, and hopes for many similar days in future, took their journey Londonwards.

**ALEXANDRA PALACE LODGE (No. 1541).**—The second meeting of this lodge since its foundation and consecration was held on Saturday, at the Palace whose name it bears. This out-of-town season, as might be expected, was not conducive to a large gathering, and several of the officers had to make great sacrifices in order to be present—the Senior Warden, and W. M. Delegate, Bro. Kelly King, having had to travel straight from Cheltenham; and Bro. J. R. Stacey, the Secretary, returned expressly from the Hibernian capital to be present. Bro. J. C. Parkinson, the W.M., was unavoidably absent, and letters were read excusing absence on the part of officers and brethren, some giving as a reason their presence in the far north, and one, a family bereavement. The lodge was opened with Bros. Kelly King, as W.M.; Dyte (D.C.), as S.W.; J. Willing (visitor), as J.W.; J. H. Dodson, S.D.; W. W. Snelling, J.D.; J. Lee, as I.G.; and J. While, (W.M. 228), as I.P.M. The ballot was taken for Bro. John Dodson, of 55, as a joining member, and it was unanimous. The ceremony of initiation was then performed, Mr. Jesse Edmund Ward and Mr. Webster Dennison being the initiates, Bro. Kelly King presiding as Master, and the efficiency of the officers greatly heightened the effect of the ceremony. The Mastership was again put into commission, Bro. J. R. Stacey occupying it to perform the next ceremony, that of passing the five brethren initiated on the first regular meeting of the lodge, and these were Bros. Larchin, Daniel, Chapman, Ken-

sington, and Matthews. The ceremony was, it need scarcely be said, performed in the perfect manner for which Bro. Stacey, as the Preceptor of at least two Lodges of Instruction, has made himself famous. The bye-laws of the lodge were then presented and forwarded a stage, and the lodge then dealt with a notice of motion proposed by Bro. Kelly King, the S.W., to have as the meeting days of the lodge the last Saturdays of the spring and autumn months, in place of the last Saturdays of the summer months. This motion was proposed to meet the convenience of the Palace authorities, who, joined with the founders in the privileges of the lodge in being named as officers, have found that the days of meeting originally proposed would interfere with the work of the Palace, and have unfortunately not taken their assigned parts in the lodge owing to this cause. The motion was carried, and the wish was expressed that this concession would meet the convenience of the Palace authorities. Several propositions for joining members and of gentlemen to be initiated were made, and among the latter was a proposition by Bro. Rowlands, and most cordially received by the lodge, of the name of the well known "Red Spinner" of the "Gentleman's Magazine," the author of several works, the latest being the pleasant piscatorial volume entitled "Waterside Sketches." There can be no doubt from the reception the name received, the Master in the chair seconding the motion, that this popular brother of the angle and pen has been marked by those of the Craft who have the pleasure of knowing him as one whom they could welcome in the brotherhood of the "Mystic tie." The business ended, the brethren dined together, not en loge, the uncertainty as to numbers, and other circumstances, preventing that, but at the "table d'hôte" of the Palace they enjoyed a corner by themselves, and the toasts of "The Initiates," "The W.M.," "The Officers," and "Visitors," were none the less cordial if given without the usual ceremonies accorded under titled circumstances. The visitors were Bros. Boys (Lodge Camden); W. M. Styles, W.M. 177; H. Ralph, 177; H. Thompson, P.M. Great City; H. Potter; J. W. Berry, 1185; C. Scales, W.S. 1507.

## PROVINCIAL.

**WARRINGTON.**—LODGE OF LIGHTS (No. 148).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Monday evening last, at the Masonic Rooms. The W.M., Bro. Bowes, P.M., P.Z., P. Prov. G. Reg., Cumberland and Westmoreland, was supported by his officers and a large number of brethren and visitors. After the minutes were read, Bros. Johnson, Peake, and B. L. Pierpoint claimed preferment, and having sustained their claims, were entrusted. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, when the three brethren were re-admitted and passed by the W.M. The lodge was then closed in the Second Degree, when Dr. G. W. Joseph, who had been previously ballotted for and unanimously accepted, was duly and solemnly initiated by the W.M. The working tools were presented by the J.W., Bro. Thomas Tunstall, and the charge was delivered by Bro. P. J. Edlsten, W.M. 1134. There being no further business, the lodge was closed.

**ECCLES.**—VICTORIA LODGE (No. 1345).—The usual monthly meeting of this highly prosperous and well-conducted young lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the 18th ult., in the lodge-room at Bro. John Pearson's, the Cross Keys Hotel, Eccles. The lodge was opened at 4.30 with solemn prayer, the officers present being Bros. William Wright, W.M. (now residing at Crewe, but formerly of Salford); C. Rudman, S.W.; J. S. Ballard, acting J.W.; V. Holt, J.D.; V. Shaw, S.D.; J. Pearson, I.G.; J. Buxton, P.M., Treas.; J. Barker, P.M., P. Prov. G.T.E.L., Sec.; J. C. Gillman, P.M.; Geo. Mountain, P.M.; J. Brooks, P.M.; Thomas Lee, P.M.; and a number of other brethren and visitors. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for the admittance into Freemasonry of Mr. James Chadwick Mather, of Patricroft, which proved unanimous. Bros. T. Hile, E. J. Collins, and G. K. Ashton were passed, and Bro. H. Ainsworth raised, the ceremonies being performed in a masterly manner by the W.M. and Bros. P.M.'s Barker, Brooks, and Gillman. The lodge was presented with a valuable copy of Bro. Spark's well-known "Masonic Music" for the use of the lodge by P.M. J. Buxton (the founder of the Victoria Lodge), who has already done so much for Freemasonry in West Lancashire. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to P.M. Buxton for his valuable present, on the motion of Bro. Pearson, I.G., seconded by P.M. Barker, Sec. There was no other business of importance before the lodge, and it was closed in due and ancient form.

## Royal Arch.

**BARNSTAPLE.**—CHAPTER OF LOYALTY AND VIRTUE (No. 251).—A quarterly meeting of this chapter was held at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday last. Present: Comps. Willshire, Z.; Ebsworthy, H.; Britton, J.; Shapland, P.S.; J. Hancock, A.S.; Oliver, Scribe E.; T. Hancock, Scribe N.; List, Treas.; Nicklin, Org.; W. Hancock, and other companions. Bro. Wm. Young was exalted, and other business transacted. Comp. Shapland impressed on the chapter the necessity of the members meeting punctually at the time mentioned in the summons, so that one should not be kept waiting for another, thus causing the loss of much valuable time. All business being ended, the chapter closed at 9 o'clock p.m.

## Mark Masonry.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

A Provincial Grand Mark Lodge of the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight was held on the 26th

ult., at the Town Hall, West Cowes, presided over by the Rev. G. R. Portal, the M.W.P.G.M.M. of the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Bros. W. Hickman, D.P. G.M.; T. Best, P.G.S.W.; Capt. Hooper, P.G.J.W.; H. R. Trigg, P.G.M.O.; A. Cudlipp, P.G.J.O.; W. C. Redward, P.G. Treas.; J. E. Le Feuvre, P.G. Sec.; J. N. Price, P.G.I. Wks.; J. Purnell, P.G.S.B.; H. J. Guy, P.G. St.B.; M. E. Frost, P.G.I.G.; J. Harrison, P.G. Steward; T. Giles, W.M. 140; J. H. Wallace, P.M. 140; O. Haxthansen, S.W. 140; J. H. Smith, J.W. 140, P.G.D.C.; H. Cawte, J.W. 2; G. E. Parnell, J.W. 62; W. Court, J.W. 2; J. C. Ains, J.O. 140; E. Bunting, Sec. 17; G. F. Lancaster, S.D. 2; G. W. Munt, S.D. 140; J. Watson, P.G. Tyler 17, J. Luter, Tyler 140; E. W. Wyatt, J.D. 140; W. H. Holmes, 140; W. Payne, 2; W. S. Weeding, 140; J. Dew, 37; H. R. Fox, 140; W. Poland, 140; H. Sothcott, 140; J. C. Stroud, 63; P. Warren, 63.

The usual business having been transacted and officer appointed, the brethren dined together at the Fountain Hotel. The following is a list of the officers appointed:—  
W. Hickman, 63 ..... Prov. D.G.M.  
M. E. Frost, 17 ..... Prov. S.G.W.  
R. L. Loveland, 63 ..... Prov. J.G.W.  
Thomas Giles, 140 ..... Prov. G.M.O.  
Hy. Cawte, 2 ..... Prov. G.S.O.  
John Purnell, 62 ..... Prov. G.J.O.  
B. Wilberforce, 63 ..... Prov. G. Chap.  
W. C. Redward, 2 ..... Prov. G. Treas.  
A. L. Emanuel, 62 ..... Prov. G.R. Mks.  
J. E. Le Feuvre, 63 ..... Prov. G. Sec.  
Hy. Whale, 52 ..... Prov. G.S.D.  
J. Harrison, 62 ..... Prov. G.J.D.  
G. F. Lancaster, 2 ..... Prov. G.I. Wks.  
A. Penton, 140 ..... Prov. G.D.C.  
R. H. C. Ubsdell, 17 ..... Prov. G.A.D.C.  
J. R. Willson, 2 ..... Prov. G.S.B.  
J. C. Stroud, 63 ..... Prov. G.St.B.  
R. Osborne, 17 ..... Prov. G.O.  
E. W. Wyatt, 140 ..... Prov. G.I.G.  
P. Warren, 63 ..... }  
E. Bunting, 17 ..... } Prov. G. Stwds.  
A. Ridell, 2 ..... }  
John Watson, 17 ..... Prov. G.T.

## Red Cross of Constantine.

**PREMIER CONCLAVE.**—A meeting of the Original, or Premier Conclave of England, was held at the Café Royal, Regent-street, on Monday last. V.E. Sir Knight Thomas Burdett Yeoman, M.P.S., in the chair. Present, Sir Knights R. Wentworth Little, Hubbard, Mason, Marsh, Rev. P.M. Holden, Thielay, Hows, Amphlett, Levander, Kingstons, Parker, Green, Townsend, George Kenning, and others. Some routine business being transacted, the conclave closed. The Sir Knights dined together at Challis's Hotel, Rupert-street.

## Scotland.

## PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER FOR LANARKSHIRE.

The quarterly meeting of this Provincial Grand Chapter was held in St. Mark's Hall, 213, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, on the 27th ult. Comps. J. Miller, acting Z.; J. Duthie, acting H.; G. W. Wheeler, acting J.; John Fraser, acting S.E.; J. Brodie, First Soj.; J. Balfour, Second Soj.; G. Thallon, Third Soj.; and others. Letters of apology had been received from several of the office-bearers, explaining the cause of their absence. The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and confirmed. Among the other business to be settled was that of appointing Auditors to examine the books of the chapter. Comps. J. Duthie and G. W. Wheeler were chosen for that duty. Comp. Duthie then called the attention of the Provincial Grand Royal Arch Chapter to the want felt in the Province of Glasgow of a chapter of instruction. He pointed out the great results that would flow from such a chapter in a clear and able way. Comp. Wheeler followed with some very practical and judicious remarks on the subject. After a lively and interesting conversation, the desirability of having such a chapter was agreed to. No business of further importance. The chapter was duly closed.

**CAMBUSLANG.**—LODGE ROYAL ARCH (No. 114).—A most enjoyable afternoon was spent by the brethren of this lodge on Saturday, the 21st ult. They assembled in the lodge-room at half-past two o'clock, and, after some necessary arrangements, formed themselves into procession, and, headed by the Cambuslang instrumental band, marched first through the village, where they were joined by their wives and sweethearts, then to Dechmont, the place appointed. Deputations from St. John Operative Lodge, 347, Rutherglen, and Lodge St. Andrew, 524, East Kilbride, were present on the occasion. On reaching the hill the R.W.M. pronounced the blessing, after which each one was supplied with bread and milk. Various games were indulged in, and a few dances got up and gracefully gone through. The weather during this part of the day was all that could be desired. The prospect from the summit of the hill was delightful (for a view of landscape, beautiful and extensive, Dechmont will vie with many of the hills in Scotland). Before leaving, three ringing cheers were given for the Duke of Hamilton, and the Duke's chamberlain, for their kindness in granting them the privilege of getting on to the hill; also three hearty cheers to Mr. Park, of Dechmont, for giving them one of his fields in case the hill should be refused, and three merry cheers to the R.W.M. of the lodge for the worthy manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the day. After singing "Auld Lang Syne," they wended their way

down the hill, and made for home. They escorted the Rutherglen brethren to the station, and then returned to the lodge, all highly pleased with the afternoon's outing.

GLASGOW.—LODGE COMMERCIAL (No. 360).—A special meeting of this lodge was held in their hall, 30, Hope-street, on the 26th ult. Bro. John Monro, R.W.M., presided, supported by Bros. J. M. Oliver, S.W.; G. B. Adams, acting J.W.; R. Brodie, J. Thomson, and others. Bro. Monro said he had called this meeting to get through with the business before the lodge that was pressing. Applications from three gentlemen wishing to join the Order were submitted, viz., Wm. Thomson, Robt. Wilson, and Murdoch McLean; they were proposed by Bro. John Cummings, and seconded by J. Monro, R.W.M. They were found worthy, and received the First Degree, Bro. J. M. Oliver, S.W., officiating, and the R.W.M. delivered the charge with his usual ability and impressiveness. The lodge was then closed in due and ancient form.

#### REPORT OF THE GRAND CHAPTER ROSE CROIX OF IRELAND.

In the circular letter by which this convocation was announced, it was stated that on this occasion I would present a report of the progress and present condition of the Rose Croix Order in Ireland. It has hitherto been the duty of the Vice-President—not of the Sovereign of the Order—to present the triennial report to the convocation; but I am departing from that rule to-day in order to preserve the spirit of it; for, although I now have the honour of being Sovereign of the Order, I was myself the actual Vice-President until very recently. So that I hope I may not be deemed to have overstepped my proper limits, or intruded upon the province of my friend who has kindly accepted from me the office of Vice-President.

It was not without reluctance that I commenced my present task. Not to speak of the impossibility of accomplishing it without repeating much of what I have already said in my former reports, it is a painful thing to review the transactions of even a few past years, at a period of life when each additional year must bring its share of sadness, as friends drop away faster and faster, and energy and activity decline. What was once an agreeable exercise of the mind then becomes a laborious effort. But as there is no necessity to occupy your attention long, I may be brief, and I need not apologize for brevity, or waste time by trying to excuse what is inevitable.

I could not address the first convocation which has met since the death of the late Duke of Leinster without mentioning that venerable nobleman, whom I served, as Vice-President of this Order, for eighteen years; but I will merely acknowledge the respect and affection we all feel for his memory. The language of eulogy has been exhausted; our expressions of regret, however sincere, are idle and unavailing; and I do not ask you to listen to a funeral oration: we meet here for a more profitable purpose. Let me, however, be excused for dwelling for one moment on the name of one who also, very lately, held a high place amongst us, and was deservedly respected and esteemed—the late Major-General Dunne. We all felt sincere sorrow at his unexpected death; none more deeply than myself, for he had been my friend for forty years. He was indeed a noble gentleman, worthy of his ancient and high lineage, a man who had served his country in high and responsible stations, both military and civil; a true Mason, whose personal character was an example of the qualities on which our society boasts itself to be founded, and whose exertions and influence were always cheerfully and ably employed for its advancement.

I now proceed to the main objects of this address. On looking to my former reports, which contain the statistics of our Order since 1854, I find that the number of its members has been actually doubled within the last twenty years: the increase has been at the average rate of ten per annum. In 1854 there were 144 subscribing members of the Rose Croix Chapters of Ireland; there are now 290. If we analyze that sum total, we shall find it composed of 197 members of Dublin chapters and 93 of provincial chapters. This striking difference is accounted for by the fact that of the 13 chapters now held in Ireland, 8 are in Dublin. All the 13 chapters appear to be in full work.

As I stated here in 1872, the increase of this Order may be either a subject of congratulation or very much the contrary. It is true of it as of the human frame,—the cessation of its growth may be taken to indicate the first beginning of its decay,—yet it may grow too fast or grow too large to be in a perfectly healthy condition. But when we remember how greatly the general Masonic fraternity has increased in number and importance during the last twenty years, in spite of those allocations and ecclesiastical fulminations by which it is periodically denounced, we cannot say that our own branch of it has become disproportionately extended. I do not think it would be just—indeed I do not think it would be possible—to prevent the extension of the Rose Croix Degree while the general Masonic fraternity continues to increase in numbers; but I think it both just and possible to preserve the present high character of our own Order by regulating its extension judiciously. Its numbers declined between 1847 and 1854, and between 1857 and 1860; they have ever since been increasing. No doubt they may decline again; but I think it improbable. We had but seven chapters in 1854, whereas we have now thirteen. The more warrants that are issued the more Prince Masons we shall have, and again, the more Prince Masons, the more likelihood that new warrants will be sought for; as we frequently have seen new lodges spring out of those which have become very numerous. As no warrant has been asked for since 1872, we may be satisfied that at least quite enough of them have been issued for the present.

The warrant we had in Lisbon for many years is extinct and has been returned by the brethren who held it; they are now subject to the United Grand Lodge of Portugal, as stated to the convocation of 1872. At present we have no warrant in any foreign country. I do not like the affectation of quoting myself; but as I cannot mend what I observed at the last convocation, on the establishment of new chapters, I will, for convenience sake, repeat it now. I said, "I cannot lay down a hard and fast rule to guide you in matters of discretion, on which it is not easy to form a fair opinion; but this I may say—I would have you grant new warrants with a very cautious hand, having regard to a great many circumstances which would not be taken into account if you were to grant them merely to gratify a few individuals, however estimable in character or anxious for the extension of the Order. We must not either withhold promotion from men who deserve it, nor make promotion too cheap, too easily had, too common to be thought very well worth having. I have stated thus much for your consideration, knowing, as I do, that I incur the risk of displeasing many who may hear me, because it is my duty to point out a danger, and it will be yours to avert it, if you can, by good sense, discretion and circumspection." The exercise of that discretion in the granting or refusing of new warrants is plainly one principal way in which the extension of this Order is to be regulated; the approval or rejection by the Grand Chapter of individual candidates is another. On the latter point I would observe, that the Grand Chapter having now become a numerous body, and being generally well attended, I think it not improbable that in a short time some attempt may be made to have some of its business intrusted to a committee. To that I see no objection; but I hope that in any event the important trust of passing candidates will never be thus delegated. The experiment has been tried already, although it may not be within the memory of many here, and it proved a signal failure; in fact it placed, as I may say, the very existence of the Order in the hands of one or two men, until the Grand Chapter, finding how matters were going, wisely took back the important function into their own direct administration, in which I hope it will ever continue. The Grand Chapter is not infallible; but although in this or that instance it may have made a mistake—sometimes on the score of strictness, sometimes of indulgence—I believe that in the great majority of cases its vigilance has been rightly exercised, and I am certain it has always been exercised honestly and honourably. We have done a great deal in preserving, as we have hitherto done, so high a character for so numerous a society. And how have we done it? By each member of the Grand Chapter requiring to be reasonably satisfied, as if we were solely responsible for the result, respecting the character and fitness of every person for whom his vote is sought. I hope I may not be misunderstood, as if I meant to imply any distrust of the subordinate chapters. It rarely happens that they offer a doubtful name. Rose Croix Chapters are not at all regarded by their members as mere clubs, as we all know that even very respectable Craft lodges are; but all who know mankind must allow, that people do not like to be deemed fastidious censors of their neighbours; many would not oppose, although they may not altogether approve, the admission of an acquaintance, or even of a person brought forward by some friend they would not willingly disoblige. People do not like to introduce disunion or dissatisfaction into a favourite society; yet men will often be found so weak and vain as to think it justifiable to break up such an one, if they should fail in obtaining admission into it for some favourite of their own, who, for one reason or another, may not be quite acceptable to the rest. And unquestionably the present system has, on the whole, worked very well. I believe the subordinate chapters, which are all represented in the Grand Chapter, feel that such is the case, and are well satisfied with the existence of this controlling power, and would prefer that it should continue unaltered.

It is surely better to err, since we cannot always avoid error, on the safe side; better that now and again a worthy man should be disappointed than an unworthy admitted. You may admit the former when you discover your mistake; but, once admitted, you cannot so easily exclude the other. I cannot too often repeat my solemn warning—it is by the Grand Chapter that the Rose Croix Order will be preserved, an honour to the Masonic community of Ireland, as it is this day, or ruined past all remedy. It must be gratifying to all of us to know that perfect harmony and good will exist among all our chapters, and that no complaint has been made on the part of any individual member of any of them. This is saying a good deal for a community so numerous. We have not much intercommunication with chapters of our Order in other countries, but so far as we have had any it has been of a most friendly nature.

The office of Assistant Secretary General has recently become vacant by the resignation of Bro. Charles T. Walmisley, who for many years past filled that place. The Grand Chapter has deferred the appointment of his successor until November next, in order that time may be afforded to the Grand Secretary to enquire and report whether any alteration should be made in the duties of the office of his future assistant. But I deemed it due to my respected friend Bro. Walmisley to enquire from him respecting our financial position at present, and I found that his accounts, to the end of 1874, have been kept with great regularity. They shew a very decided improvement in our monetary affairs since the time when he undertook the care of our finances. We have now to credit of the Grand Chapter a sum of £214 3s. 5d. in Three per Cent. Consols in the names of our trustees, £100 of which was invested last year. And the accounts shew a cash balance, on the 1st of January last, of £98 17s. 6d. in bank to our credit; a further sum of £76 15s. 6d. was due at the same date to the Grand Chapter, of which £25 13s. 6d. has

since been paid and lodged in bank. In 1872 we had but a sum of between £40 and £50. Bro. Walmisley has informed me that all demands made upon him as Grand Treasurer have been paid; that if there be still any outstanding it is because they have not been furnished; that such demands (if any) are of trifling amount, and that we have in fact no debt impending over us. I need not go further into these financial matters, which belong more properly to the Grand Chapter. I am happy to say that Bro. Walmisley, though he has resigned the troublesome office of Assistant Secretary, retains the honorary one of our Grand Treasurer.

A revised code of rules for the Order has been recently under consideration, but has not yet been finally arranged. It will introduce some alterations into the existing code; some few additions will be made upon matters of regulation, but some others will be of greater importance—I mean those relating to the 15th, 16th, and 17th Degrees of the "Ancient and Accepted Rite," hitherto, I believe, usually known as Knights of the Sword, Knights of the East, and Knights of the East and West, although the 16th is more properly styled the Degree of "Prince of Jerusalem." Those degrees have always been regarded as requisite qualifications for that of Rose Croix; but as the Great Priory of the Temple in Ireland does not now permit its preceptories to confer any other degrees than those belonging to its own Order, it became necessary to make some arrangements by means of which the chapters might be enabled to qualify candidates for future elevation to our own ranks. I will not trouble you by recapitulating what was done after full deliberation; but the result of the proceedings taken has been, that the Grand Chapter has now power to confer on its subordinate chapters the right to elevate brethren to those degrees, according to certain rules which will be comprised in the new code of our Order.

How far the plan which has been adopted, and which I am mainly responsible for suggesting, will ultimately prove successful, it is not at present easy to predict, as it has not yet been acted on, the rules not being yet promulgated, as they very soon will be. It is to be hoped that it will get over a serious difficulty—I see no reason why it should not do so; yet I cannot but expect that the 15th, 16th, and 17th Degrees will soon be regarded as mere forms, and be abridged to the least possible extent, or given by mere communication. In fact they have already become practically useless; partly through the ignorance of those who originally introduced them here, and partly by our increasing apathy as to all Masonic ceremonial. I am not able to tell you by whom, or when, they were first introduced; but I must say, for my own part, that I have not seen anything in any of those three degrees, as they have usually been administered here, worth the attention of men of education and sense. When we read the elucidation of them—which has been given by so great an authority as our Bro. Albert Pike, Sovereign Commander of the 33rd Degree in the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, who has conferred much benefit on all intelligent Masons by his mastery, learned, and eloquent expositions and lectures—then, indeed, we can see how the 15th Degree was intended to inculcate fidelity and perseverance; how the 16th teaches the noble maxim that labour is honourable, not disgraceful—that, in fact, it is the service of God; and how the 17th Degree—now the least interesting of the three—ought really to be most instructive, for it is the first of the Philosophical Degrees, however little title it has to that epithet at present. In short, I think that those three degrees have been so disfigured by corruption, and by the interpretation put on them by ignorant and conceited persons, professional lecturers on Masonry—a class of people who were our only authority on the subject in former years,—that they are merely weariness and disappointment both to the administrant and the recipient, conveying no useful knowledge whatever. This is but my own individual opinion, which does not bind any one; yet, I think, many will concur in it. Whether it would now be possible to restore to those degrees their original spirit and utility I cannot tell. I wish it were so; but, in truth, I cannot hope that it would be so. The main object at most of our Masonic meetings seems to be, to dispense with as much ceremonial as possible, and to hurry through the little that is left; and I feel ashamed to be obliged to say, that this is especially so in the higher grades. An effort recently made by the Council of the 33rd Degree, and approved by the Grand Chapter, to establish "Lodges of Perfection," as they are called, has been received with utter apathy and produced no result. Yet, assuredly, it would be well to have some high and important degree interposed between the lower degrees and this of ours. Such was the opinion of my esteemed friend, our Bro. George Chatterton, a very learned and experienced as well as zealous Mason, who first suggested the idea, which appeared to me to be an admirable one. But what can two or three men effect against the indifference of so many, or that pitying approbation so closely akin to ridicule? Not a movement has been made in the Masonic Order to encourage the hope that some of the admirable, though long disused, steps of the Ancient and Accepted Rite might be restored with their impressive forms, their ceremonies and their teaching, to be a reward to active and zealous Masons who had not yet attained the age our rules require, or who might fairly expect honourable promotion during the long probationary period of seven years, during which this degree of ours is in general unattainable, and, in my judgment, very properly so. It should be reserved for men not only of approved zeal and intelligence, but of mature years and practical experience. It should be a reward for long services as well as a promotion.

But the truth is that Masonic ceremonials afford little to interest the understanding when the symbolism of Masonry is not understood,—and it is not generally so. Why? Because it requires study and attention as well as intelli-

gence to understand it. Our ancient predecessors had no notion of feeding lazy animals with pearls. Their symbols were meant to conceal as well as to instruct—the concealment was meant for those too indolent to care for instruction. Our modern plan is to instruct all the world alike; we cannot go back upon the system of ancient thought, but it is necessary to bear in mind that it differs from ours. When I speak of the symbolism of Masonry, I do not mean what is commonly called "Masonic working," which is a mere matter of memory and practice; I mean what that very working was intended to convey, which is quite a different thing. Good workers are tolerably plenty; good working is pleasant to see; there is no good reason why we should be without it, although we shall never have it where men trust to written or printed ceremonials, as I think we have all had experience. But if you who, as you were told, have been admitted to the inmost sanctuary of our Order, think the commonplace teaching of Masonic expositors worth listening to, your notions of the extent or capability of Masonic instruction cannot be very exalted. Still, I do not like to see even ordinary teaching given up; for it is surely better than none. We are really like men who walk over undiscovered or long forgotten mines of precious ore; it lies under our feet, and we know nothing of it. Perhaps I might better illustrate my meaning by an idea which struck me while reading one of Albert Pike's essays, already referred to.—A peasant, working in his fields, frequently finds a stone of somewhat peculiar shape, which he turns into lime for manure, as did his fathers before him. It answers very well as a limestone—so far so good. But a skilful geologist comes; he strikes a similar stone with an experienced hand, and lo! hidden within it lies the fossil form of what was once a living and moving creature, though it has been locked up in darkness for ages. Form after form is thus revealed to our astonished eyes; and by the light of the scientific knowledge of the master mind we can recognize animals and plants like those around us—yet unlike too;—of a different era—of antiquated pattern, so to speak; yet they enable us to realize, though it may be dimly, the conception of a past creation. So we are now enabled by the teaching of a man I am proud to call my Master—in whose school I learn with mute and delighted attention—to image forth the shadowy and often uncertain, but yet indisputable traces of ancient wisdom and ancient worship, in the trivial and unconsidered teaching of Masonic rites and symbols.

I adverted at the last convocation, in too triumphant a tone (as now it appears), to an arrangement, which had existed since 1836, by which the several governing bodies of the Masonic Order had agreed to recognize and act upon each other's orders of suspension or expulsion. That compact no longer exists. A brother suspended or expelled by this Grand Chapter may, notwithstanding, enjoy all the privileges of fraternity in a Master's Lodge. This not being a place in which it would be becoming to discuss the measures which the Grand Lodge have adopted, or shall think proper to adopt, I mention the fact merely to apprise my brethren of the change. I do not pretend to assign a reason for it, nor to predict its probable consequences.

A still more important change is that by which my own position has been so much affected, that I mention it merely because it would be mere affectation to pass it over, and I shall speak of it, if possible, quite in the abstract. The dignity of Sovereign of this Order has, since the death of the late Duke of Leinster, been severed from that of Grand Master of the Masons of Ireland, and we are now a distinct and separate branch of the Masonic community, under our own head and with our own resources. This change will probably render us more independent, active, and self-reliant; consequently, more powerful and more important than before. Yet the want of a President of high position is a real want, not a mere fancied disadvantage. It is probably felt here to-day by many; and I think it impossible but that some regret and disappointment must be felt by those who remember the occasions on which the late Sovereign presided in our assemblies, giving them the lustre of his noble name and the honour of his dignified presence. I am not so blind as to under-rate the advantages I have referred to, and I am, I hope, superior to the silly affectation of underrating myself; the approbation of my brethren is sufficient proof that they do not think me unfit for my present high office here. Yet none of us can be insensible to the great advantage of having one of the like high station occupying the same place amongst us as the Duke of Leinster long did. Like all the rest of the world, I think we would be sufficiently indulgent to the shortcomings, and even to the occasional neglect, of a man of rank; for by appointing a competent and accessible Vice-President he might not only provide for the proper administration of our affairs, but sustain his own popularity with our community. We shall see how matters get on under the present arrangement. If it be hereafter found advisable to do so there will be nothing to prevent our reverting to that system, which for a number of years worked very well. The union of all great Masonic dignities in the same individual tends, no doubt, to keep things quiet; and quiet, order, and regularity are great matters in themselves, and are also main objects of all Freemasonry. I know that at least one most zealous and experienced member of our Order disapproved of filling up the vacant Presidency of it; but yet, would it have been consistent with our just pretensions, or our open professions of independence, to leave our highest honours in the dust, until some sufficiently dignified hand might be extended to take them up? If not, still less should we lay them at the feet of a man who would merely think them as unworthy his notice. For the present they are in the hands of one who deems them the highest and best compliment by which the services of twenty years can be recompensed. The future will take care of the things of itself. I take leave to read for you a few lines from a letter I recently

received from the eminent gentleman I already alluded to, and I do so, not merely for the pleasure of telling you what he has said of the measure the Grand Chapter has adopted, but for the sake of the just and generous sentiments he expresses. "I am not," says Bro. Pike, "one of those republicans who affect to see no value, nor any right to deference, in ancestral honours and hereditary titles. It is right they should have due honour; but, I think, that to make Masonry the recipient of patronage is not to exalt it: the noble should not be held to honour it, but it the noble. If one who bears a noble name is a true brother to the brethren, and loves Masonry enough to be a faithful worker, it is for the good and honour of the Craft to have him at its head; but Masonry should not purchase patronage with its dignities." And he kindly adds a few words of which I am very proud, expressing his satisfaction that I have become Sovereign of this Order, whether a much more distinguished person would or would not have felt honoured by the nomination. I need only add, that at your bidding I have taken that high office; at your bidding I shall gratefully lay it down, sufficiently honoured in that you deemed me worthy to hold it at all.

I have now laid before you as well as I could a statement of our condition and our prospects. Whatever may be in store for me, or for any of us, I most earnestly hope that our condition, good as it is, may be improved; that those prospects, fair as they are, may yet be fairer when our brethren shall assemble next, on a similar occasion to this. I must honestly admit that my efforts to improve our ritual, as I suggested some years ago, have signally failed. But, after all, I am not one who lays much stress on external ceremonies, and to the essential part of the association I had rather turn your attention. Our Rose Croix Order, like all the philosophical grades, inculcates the great principles of all spiritual life—the existence of a Supreme God, incomprehensibly and unchangeably wise, merciful and good; the redemption of the world from evil, sin, and death; and the hope of life hereafter. If we never have been able to discern its object, or if we have lost sight of it, our philosophic Masonry, with or without its forms and ceremonies, is but an empty name. We may look at the externals of the higher degrees as we may gaze on the figures carved on an Egyptian temple or tomb—with indifference, or perhaps with curiosity or admiration, but with very little enlightenment. There are the designs of the old, dim centuries, long vanished away into the eternity of the past—to us only strange, grotesque, monstrous forms. We do not discern the purer principles they were intended to conceal from the profane, but to convey to the enlightened—principles whose freshness dissipates the darkness of ages and the sepulchral air of the tomb; principles as strong and living at this day as when the foundations of the pyramids were laid; as strong they will be when those strange monuments of superstition and perseverance shall be mixed with the dust of the desert. We cannot all become masters of the symbolism of Masonry: few will even attempt to understand it; fewer still will thoroughly succeed. But each of us, in the small duties and petty grievances of daily life—in the common intercourse of business and the common cares of a humble home—may do something worthy of a noble nature, something that will survive, if not in itself, in its results, when he has gone where neither wealth, rank, nor station can confer distinction. This very association of ours, with its many advantages to start with, ought to have great power; power as valuable as great, nay rather power which would be actually inestimable in its good effects upon society if we were to be always actuated by the principles we profess. Is that too ambitious an aspiration? Then let us look at home, within our own pale. Shall it be said that all we have learned and professed has not taught us to quench the petty dissensions which may arise amongst ourselves? It must needs be that offences come among us as everywhere else; but, surely, they should not subsist among men joined by such ties as ours—no, not for one hour after the first flush of irritation has passed away. I am not here to preach to you; but I felt bound to speak what may probably be of use, and what it is my duty to say—who can tell whether I may have another opportunity?

I have now said enough to give you some general idea of what has been done and what is doing amongst us; and as that is all I proposed to do, I will prolong my address no further than to express my earnest wish that the noble Order of the Rose and Cross may be to each what those sacred symbols mean, and have meant from an antiquity too remote to be ascertained. If any present does not know that meaning, let him enquire, but not of me, lest I should think the enquiry a proof that, however proudly he may wear the decoration of a "Knight of the Eagle and Pelican, Prince Grand Rose Croix," he does not, as yet, quite deserve to be recognised as a true and worthy member of that noble Order?

J. F. TOWNSHEND, 33°,  
Sovereign of the Order of Rose Croix in Ireland.  
AN INTERESTING MEETING.

A few evenings since a very interesting ceremony was witnessed at the Coach and Horses Tavern, Lower Tottenham, where various Masonic meetings take place. Bro. Thompson, who is the W.M. of the Enfield Lodge, has displayed a very warm and active interest in a benevolent association held at the above house in connection with the Tottenham and Enfield Lodges; and having recently been elevated to the position of Grand Sword Bearer of the Province of Middlesex, a suggestion was made that the brethren of the two lodges with which he was associated should present him with his official clothing, as a slight recognition of the services he had rendered to the cause of charity, so dear to the heart of every Freemason. The idea took a practical form at once; the necessary funds were soon obtained; and the presentation was fixed

for Tuesday evening last. A numerous company assembled, including Bros. J. Maller, W.M. of the Tottenham Lodge (who was requested to preside), Matthison, P.M., Enfield Lodge (vice-chairman); Wells, P.M., Jones, P.M.; Roberts, P.M.; Dance, Secretary of the Tottenham Lodge; Bros. Brown, Cockledge, Burford, Farrin, Peckham, O'Brien, Clements, Fowler and others. Considerable regret was expressed at the absence of Bro. Linzell, P.M., who was not only the principal founder of the institution, but mainly instrumental in obtaining Bro. Thompson his provincial honour.

The presentation was preceded by a nicely-arranged and well-served repast, furnished by Bro. J. Smith, of Lower Tottenham, and, on the cloth being cleared, the usual loyal toasts were given by Bro. Maller with his genial perspicuousness, and received with proper enthusiasm.

Subsequently came "The Health of Bro. Thompson," proposed by the chairman, and accepted with the greatest cordiality. Bro. Maller paid a just tribute to the high qualities of Bro. Thompson as a Mason, and, with special reference to the benevolent institution with which he was closely identified, mentioned that the number of members represented ultimate contributions to the Masonic charities of £600, £300 of which had already been devoted to the noble purposes for which the money was intended. Bro. Thompson had exerted himself to the utmost to render the association a success, and he was entitled to some mark of their esteem. Whether at Enfield or Tottenham, Bro. Thompson was ever ready to assist in any good work; and it was one of the most pleasing duties he (the chairman) had ever performed in Masonry to invest him with the clothing which had been so spontaneously subscribed for by the members of the Tottenham and Enfield Lodges.

Bro. Thompson expressed his sincere thanks for the great kindness which had been evinced towards him. He was much gratified at receiving the congratulations of so many brethren on his receiving Provincial office; and, if any acts of his in the past had rendered him worthy of their approbation, he would show, by his conduct in the future, that the confidence reposed in him had not been misplaced. As to the benevolent institutions, all he had done had been a labour of pure love, and he should never weary of pursuing the same path.

The "Visitors" were next toasted, and Bro. Lee responded.

Bro. Roberts, in proposing "The Health of the Brethren from Enfield," spoke in high terms of Bro. Thompson, who, he said, had laboured hard in Freemasonry for seven years. Although he belonged to the Enfield Lodge, he was often in Tottenham, and, come when he would, he would always receive a cordial welcome, because he came in the name of charity. It was through the exertions of such men as Bro. Thompson that the great Masonic Institutions were supported, and he trusted he would long be spared to work in the grand field of benevolence.

Bros. Matthison, Thompson, Brown, and Farrin returned thanks.

"The Health of Bro. Maller," proposed by Bro. Matthison, who said the W.M. of the Tottenham Lodge was known amongst the Craft as a most worthy man and a good Mason, brought the toasts to a close.

Bro. Maller responded, and a very pleasant meeting was brought to a close.

#### LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF NEW SCHOOLS AT OLD CUMNOCK.

On Thursday 19th ult. the usually quiet little village of Old Cumnock was the scene of an event of considerable interest, namely, the laying of the memorial stone of a public school in course of erection there. The building, which is situated on the Barrhill Road, in close proximity to the old graveyard, is of the Gothic style of architecture. It is a handsome structure, similar to the other School Board schools, and, being designed to accommodate upwards of 800 scholars, will supply the requisite school accommodation for the children residing in the district. It has been erected at a cost of nearly £4000, and will supply a want in the locality which has been felt for some time past. To witness the ceremony of laying the memorial stone of the school the inhabitants turned out en masse on Thursday. In the forenoon contingents from Kilmarnock, Ayr, Troon, Catrine, and a number of other Masonic lodges began to arrive, and by mid-day the streets of the village were crowded with visitors. Shortly after two o'clock the procession, headed by a brass band, left the Black Bull Hotel for the new building. Among the lodges represented were St. John's, 22, Kilmarnock; Navigation, 86, Troon; St. James', 125, Ayr; St. Andrew's, 126, Kilmarnock; St. James', 135, Kilwinning, Tarbolton; St. Mungo, 179, Mauchline; St. Andrew's, 245, Muirkirk; St. John's, 334, New Cumnock; St. Thomas, 433, Kilwinning, Dalmellington; St. John's, 497, Catrine; St. Barnabas, 230, Old Cumnock. Among the gentlemen present were Colonel Mure, M.P., R.W.M., Mother Lodge, Kilwinning, and, as such, Provincial Grand Master for Ayrshire; Mr. Hatrick, of Woodside, D.P.G.M. for Ayrshire; Mr. R. Wylie, Provincial Grand Secretary; Mr. John Mackay, Past R.W.M. of St. John's, Kilwinning, Kilmarnock, and acting P.G. Senior Warden; Mr. P. Burns, of Auchinharvie, acting P.G. Junior Warden; Mr. J. A. Ferguson, Proxy S.W. of Mother Lodge, Kilwinning; Mr. John Tweed, Proxy J.W. of Kilwinning Grand Lodge, Edinburgh, and about twenty brethren from Lodge Kilwinning. On the arrival of the procession at the building, the Freemasons and others took up their positions around the school. The usual preliminary Masonic ceremonies having been completed, Mr. Weir presented to Colonel Mure a silver trowel, with which to lay the memorial stone. He expressed the pleasure which Colonel Mure's presence afforded the Freemasons and the inhabitants of Cumnock,



on account of the high position which he held in the Craft, and of the good services which he had rendered to the country. Colonel Mure briefly returned thanks for the presentation, after which he proceeded to lay the memorial stone with the usual formalities. This having been done, Colonel Mure again addressed the assemblage. After a few preliminary remarks, the gallant Colonel proceeded to say that there was a time when civilization was low and luxury was great, when the public money was spent on buildings devoted to the most abominable purposes, and which had been left us by antiquity. Some of the finest architecture—colosseums, amphitheatres, and arenas—had all been devoted to the greatest cruelties and the most unspeakable horrors. Even in those times temples raised to the Deities were the area of scenes such as no pure mind could dwell upon. But, thank God, those days were past, and that now we had great civilization, great wealth, great commerce, great power, and never since Christianity existed could it be said that any public money had ever been devoted to the rearing of any building except for the most pure, the most beneficent, and the most laudable purposes. The Freemasons, therefore, were glad to lay the foundation stone of any building, because they knew that it was, as most buildings are, reared by public money—money which was demanded from the people by a wise and provident legislature. He might tell them of a time when Scotland was a purely rural country with nothing but an agricultural population, when there was hardly a female in Scotland whose children were not well educated. Times, however, had changed, and we had become a very great, wealthy, and powerful nation. The great union between England, Scotland, and Ireland, had established a power which was felt over the whole world. We were the greatest colonisers, the greatest merchants, the greatest soldiers, and the greatest sailors in the world—and our power was respected in all the four corners of the earth. But unfortunately we could not have great power without commerce, nor commerce without great aggregates of population, nor great aggregates of population without ignorance, and we could not have ignorance without vice. In our crowded lanes, in our humble kennels, in those artisans' dwellings of which they heard so much lately, the little children were the greatest sufferers. We have always had a certain number of schools in this country; we have always had a great many schoolmasters, but there was one thing we had not had sufficient of—and that was power to make children go to school. Compulsory education that interfered with families was never popular and seldom answered. In England the system did not work well, but in Scotland, owing to the fact that from 1494 the people of Scotland had had the compulsory principles among them, although, like many other principles, they had been set aside, and which had led them to adopt those features of the act which had proved themselves so galling to the people of England. He believed that the time would come when we would be as the Prussians were at this moment in regard to education. The law which had been adopted in Prussia for many years had become a dead letter, not because of the people breaking the law by not sending their children to school, but that the feeling for education which had existed for centuries in that country had resulted in there being no necessity for making it compulsory. That was what he hoped would soon take place in this country. We wanted something more than the meagre education which the children of this country received, something more than to teach children to read, write, and cypher. To his mind it looked like ploughing the ground and allowing grass to grow up more luxuriantly. What we wanted was a system of secondary education and a higher system of cultivation whereby the seed which had been sown in the primary schools would have an opportunity of bringing forth some richer intellectual fruit. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. Boswell, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Colonel Mure.

#### SCOTTISH MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The following distinguished brethren have signified their adhesion to the scheme—

- LIST OF P.G.M.'s &c., SUPPORTING S.M.B.I.
- Bro. Sir M. Stewart, M.W.G.M. Scotland.  
 „ Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosslyn, Past G.M. Scotland.  
 „ Rt. Hon. Earl of Mar, D.G.M. Scotland.  
 „ J. Whyte Melville, Past G.M. Scotland, Prov. G.M. Fife.  
 „ R. Beveridge, M.D., Prov. G.M. Aberdeen City.  
 „ W. M. Neilson, Prov. G.M. Glasgow.  
 „ F. Barrow, D.P.G.M. Glasgow.  
 „ Capt. C. Leith Hay, D.P.G.M. Aberdeen W.  
 „ Geo. E. Harriott, Prov. G.M. Wigtown and Kirkcudbright.  
 „ Major W. Hamilton Ramsay, of Garrow, S.G.W.  
 „ Col. Muir, of Caldwell.  
 „ Col. Campbell, of Blythswood.  
 „ Capt. T. Lindsay, St. Andrew's, Prov. G.J.W. Fife.
- REPRESENTATIVES S.M.B.I.
- Bro. Col. G. L. Alison, District G.H., Royal Arch Chapter, Forfarshire.  
 „ W. H. Bickerton, 9, West Howard-st., Glasgow.  
 „ Capt. W. G. Cragie Halkett, Bengal Staff Corps, India.  
 „ Calvert, R.W.M., Dundee.  
 „ Wm. Cowan, Esq., Prov. S.G.M. Perth, East.  
 „ J. Crombie, Esq., C.A., P.M. 54, Aberdeen.  
 „ W. Dorrell, R.W.M. 489, Haskiem, Constantinople.  
 „ A. J. Douglas, Esq., R.W.M. 258, Locherbie House, Locherbie.  
 „ Alex. Fowke, R.W.M. 525, Inverurie, Aberdeen-shire.  
 „ Wm. Guy, Johnstone, Renfrewshire.  
 „ A. E. Grandfelt, P.M. 93, Aberdeen.  
 „ Alex. Henry, R.W.M. 78, Murraygate, Dundee.

- „ A. Kelt, R.W.M. 47, Dundee.  
 „ George Kenning, London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.  
 „ D. Murray Lyon, Esq., Ayr.  
 „ J. Laurie, Esq., G. Sec. Scotland, Edinburgh.  
 „ — Longmuir, P.M., Dundee.  
 „ Wm. Macconchee, Frazerburgh, Aberdeenshire.  
 „ Jas. Mitchell, R.W.M. 375, Aberdeen.  
 „ Mackay, S.E., No. 6 Royal Arch Chapter, Dundee.  
 „ G. Murray, Treasurer Royal Order of Scotland.  
 „ J. MacMaldons, Esq., P.G. Sec. Wigtown and Kirkcudbright.  
 „ Wm. McLarnith, Esq., P.G.J.W. Wigtown and Kirkcudbright.  
 „ A. Mc K. Milman, Esq., M.D., P.G.S.W. Wigtown and Kirkcudbright.  
 „ J. Mutch, R.W.M. 93, Aberdeen.  
 „ Major Macdonald, 12th K.I.G., Peshawur, India.  
 „ J. D. Porteous, Esq., Past D.G.M. Royal Order Glasgow Province, Past S.G.W. East Renfrew (Bolton, Lancashire).  
 „ G. H. Pagan, Esq., P.G. Sec. Fife and Kinross.  
 „ S. Romanes, Dunfermline.  
 „ G. Shackle, R.W.M. 190, Aberdeen.  
 „ E. Savage, Esq., M.D., Prov. G.S.W. Aberdeen City.  
 „ Capt. G. Shanks, R.M.L.I., Recruiting Service, Greenock.  
 „ W. Spencer, 23a, Gt. Queen-street, Lincoln Inn Fields, London.  
 „ J. Sibbald, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.  
 „ White, Esq., M.D., P.G. Sec., Aberdeen City.  
 „ J. Young, Esq., R.W.M. 74, Perth.

#### GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

The twentieth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Canada was held in the City Hall, London, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th July. Grand Lodge was opened in due form, the following Grand Officers being present:—

R. W. Bros. James Kerr, Acting-Grand Master; W. R. White, Grand Senior Warden; Hugh Murray, Grand Junior Warden; Rev. Vincent Clementi, as Grand Chaplain; Otto Klotz, as Grand Treasurer; D. M. Malloch, Grand Registrar; John J. Mason, Acting Grand Secretary; V. W. Bros. Fred. J. Menet, Grand Senior Deacon; George S. Birrell, Grand Junior Deacon; Andrew Irving, Jr., Grand Director of Ceremonies; F. R. Despard, Hamilton, Assistant Grand Secretary; John M. Clement, Niagara, Grand Sword Bearer; C. A. Sippi, London, Grand Organist; Hugh Kerr, Ingersoll, Grand Pursuivant; Bro. James Heron, London, Grand Tyler; V. W. Bros. James Sinton, Lucan, J. Scarff, Woodstock, Isaac Waterman, London; Josiah Corlis, St. Thomas, E. Peplow, Jr., Port Hope, T. F. Blackwood, Yorkville, John Gibson, Stratford, A. Hudspeth, Lindsay, John Kerr, Ingersoll, and W. L. P. Eager, Milton, Grand Stewards.

District Deputy Grand Masters:—R.W. Bros. Thomas C. Macnabb, W. D. McGloshon, Chauncey Bennett, J. H. Benson, J. J. Mason, D. E. Broderick, R. P. Stephens, J. B. Traves, S. S. Lazier, A. S. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Pickup.

Past Grand Masters:—M.W. Bros. A. A. Stevenson and James Seymour.

And about 500 representatives from 250 lodges. After the usual preliminary proceedings, the Acting Grand Master delivered the following address:—  
 Brethren of Grand Lodge:  
 The great bereavement which we sustained in January last, and which cast the veil of grief over the whole fraternity throughout the length and breadth of this Grand Lodge jurisdiction, called upon me, under the provisions of the Constitution, to assume the functions of Grand Master, and threw upon me the duties and responsibilities pertaining to that office during the most important half of the Masonic year just ended. Being without the assistance of a deputy, these duties have drawn more heavily upon my time than I had anticipated, and the difficulties of my situation were immeasurably increased through the death of our Grand Secretary, whose loss we have together mourned since August last.

It becomes my duty, therefore, to assume the gavel, and in doing so I desire to submit for your consideration a brief outline of such events during the whole of the past year as may require the notice of the Grand Lodge.

At our last annual communication, the brethren of Grand Lodge for the twentieth time elected R.W. Bro. Thomas Bird Harris to the important and honourable position of Grand Secretary—and many now present will remember the modest terms in which he alluded to the services he had already rendered to the Craft, and his acknowledgment of the honour then done him by re-electing him to an office where he loved to labour. Scarcely had the brethren returned to their homes, when the alarming intelligence reached them that their beloved brother was seriously ill, and that his friends were apprehensive lest fatal results might ensue. During a month he was prostrated and suffered much, and although there were intervals of hoping even against hope, when he and the loved ones who attended him looked forward for his recovery, it was not so willed in the councils above. His illness became more serious, his sufferings more intense, his physical system more infirm, his strength exhausted; the bodily frame gave way, and his spirit took its flight to the right hand of his Redeemer, and the sad tidings were heralded throughout our jurisdiction that our brother had departed hence and would be seen of men no more.

It is greatly to be feared that the deep interest which R. W. Bro. Harris took in the affairs of Grand Lodge incited him frequently to exert himself in the cause of Masonry beyond his physical strength, and in the effort to promote the interests of the Craft he had been wont to overtask his powers. Many whose privilege it was to know him intimately are aware that after our annual assemblies he al-

most invariably suffered from the effects of the severe strain then put upon his energies, and that for years past he left our deliberations agitated and prostrated to seek rest and repose, and to recover and regain his wasted strength. Prior to the last communication of Grand Lodge Bro. Harris laboured assiduously to have the business in a forward state, and after his return home he engaged most actively in the details of the work which had been then determined upon until the fatal illness overtook him, and he was summoned to cease from his labours.

Bro. Harris was devoted to the interests of Grand Lodge, and there can be no manner of doubt that he wore himself out in its service. He was initiated into Masonry in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 16, in 1848, and from that time he took an active part in and was a warm supporter of the cause of Masonry. No man laboured more abundantly to advance its interests.

He was mainly instrumental in establishing this Grand Lodge, and it was his great privilege as well as his just pride, that he had done more than any other one to contribute to its present prosperous and truly honourable position. At the convention of delegates assembled at Hamilton, in 1855, prior to the formation of this Grand Lodge, Bro. Harris was appointed Secretary, and at the following convention, when the Grand Lodge was formed, he was elected to the office of Grand Secretary, which position he continued to hold with but a brief interruption down to the time of his death, which occurred on Tuesday, the 18th day of August last, at his residence in Hamilton. He died peacefully, after a brief illness, borne alike with fortitude and resignation.

He held many other important positions in Freemasonry during the whole time that he was Grand Secretary, and on many occasions he received warm acknowledgments of his services to Masonry from the Craft at large, from Grand Lodge and private lodges, as well as from other Masonic bodies, and he was frequently the recipient of substantial tokens of the good will of his brethren, and of the esteem in which he was held by them.

(To be continued.)

MASONIC TRIP.—The annual excursion and picnic of the brethren of Dumbarton Kilwinning Lodge of Freemasons, No. 18, took place on Saturday last. The morning being wet and discouraging, no doubt prevented a much larger turn-out, as it was, however, about sixty, including a number of the brethren of Leven St. John's, No. 170, and accompanied by their wives, sweethearts, &c., were present. The brethren met in the lodge-room about 9.30, when they formed in procession, preceded by the Battalion Band of the D.R.V., and marched to the pier, where they embarked on board the "Carrick Castle" for Lochgoilhead. The rain having taken off about noon, the day became one of the loveliest for such an excursion—the beautiful scenery of Lochlong and Lochgoil being seen and enjoyed to the fullest extent. On the arrival at the head of the Loch, the party proceeded to a beautiful spot on the banks of the River Goil, where refreshments were served out, and a couple of hours spent in the most enjoyable manner, dancing being carried on with great spirit, varied by a song from Bro. T. Baird. At 4 o'clock the company re-embarked on board the "Windsor Castle" on the return journey, arriving at the pier about 7 p.m., where they re-formed and walked in procession to the lodge-room, where they were met by their respected Chaplain, Bro. Williamson, town missionary, who congratulated the brethren on their day's "outing" and its pleasant termination. The R.W.M. of No. 18, Bro. Wm. Barr, also gave a suitable and appropriate address. Votes of thanks having been passed to the band, Bro. Paul, R.W.M., No. 170, &c., and a verse of "Auld Lang Syne" sung, led by Bro. Baird, brought a thoroughly enjoyable day's proceedings to a close.

#### COMMEMORATIVE JEWEL.

The following circular has been issued from the Grand Secretary's office:—

"Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,  
 "25th August, 1875

"W. Master,

"The attention of the Board of General Purposes having been directed to the fact of "Special or Commemorative Lodge Jewels" being worn by members of the Craft, with the authorization of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I am directed to request you to warn all the members of your lodge that no "Special or Commemorative Lodge Jewel" can legally be worn without the express authority of His Royal Highness the Most Worshipful Grand Master having been first obtained.

"I am, W. Master, yours fraternally,

JOHN HERVEY, G.S.

"To the W. Master—

"Lodge No. ———— London."

THE SPECIALITE SHERRY.—Sherry being an article of great demand at our officers' messes, we feel that we are doing a good turn to the service by calling the attention of mess committees to Messrs. Feltoe's speciality. As in these days we are nothing if not analytic, we may mention that the "Spécialité Sherry" has been submitted to the most searching tests, and that Dr. Redwood, the well-known analyst, has pronounced "the results are all satisfactory."—"The United Service Gazette."

FAULTLESS ANTIDOTES TO FEARFUL AND FATAL EPIDEMICS.—Whatever are the causes of Fever, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and similar ailments, it is well ascertained that these diseases are rampant in summer, and it should be as well known that they can be safely and successfully subdued by Holloway's purifying preparations. Holloway's Ointment well rubbed over the entire abdomen, his Pills taken internally, and his dietary rules strictly observed, embrace the domestic and medical management of these diseases, which, when neglected, weaken, if they fail to prove fatal. These remedies remove the causes of disease from the system, and no sufferer, whether his complaint be chronic or acute, should despair till trial has been given to these remedies.—ADVT.

## UNITED GRAND LODGE.

Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday evening last in the Temple, and considering that this is the dull season of the year Grand Lodge was numerously attended. There was, however, a marked absence of members of the nobility, although there was as noticeable an attendance of active leading members of the Craft. The day was the anniversary of the late Grand Master's public announcement of his withdrawal from the Craft, which created such a profound sensation this time last year; but so completely had the brethren buried that unpleasant subject, that when one or two brethren mentioned it to others it appeared to have escaped their recollection. The subject of the installation of the late Grand Master's successor, the Prince of Wales, on the 28th of April, however, had not faded from the brethren's minds, for it was still the subject of conversation in all parts of the hall.

Bro. Maj.-Gen. Brownrigg, Prov. Grand Master of Surrey, presided; and he was supported by Bros. J. Rawson, P.D.G.M. of China, as Past Grand Master; Sir H. Edwards, M.P., Prov. G.M. West Yorkshire, as Dep. G.M.; F. Pattison, as S.G.W.; Capt. Platt, as J.G.W.; T. Fenn, P.G.D., as G.D.C.; E. J. McIntyre, Q.C., G.R.; J. B. Monckton, P.G.D., Pres. Bd. G.P.; Revs. Sir J. Warren Hayes, P.G.C., and S. R. Wigram, G.C.; Herr Wilhelm Kuhe, G. Org.; R. J. Spiers, P.G.S.B.; H. Browne, P.G.D.; Rev. R. J. Simpson, P.G.C.; J. M. Clabon, P.G.D.; Rev. J. S. Brownrigg, P.G.C.; Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G.C.; Dr. Woodman, G.S.B.; J. A. Rucker, P.G.D.; Dr. Jabez Hogg, P.G.D.; Henry Smith, Prov. G. Sec., West Yorkshire; Peter de Lande Long, V.P. Bd. of G. Purposes; Capt. Phillips, E. S. Snell, P.G.D.; H. Marston, Herbert Dicketts, P.G.S.; Thomas W. White, P.G.S.; W. Kindon, W.M. 619; Richard Spencer, P.G.S.; E. P. Albert, A.G.P.; Wright, G.P.; Joseph Smith, P.G.P.; James Brett, P.G.P.; C. A. Cottebrune, P.G.P.; Hyde Pullen, P.G.S.B.; John Boyd, P.G.T.; W. Ough, P.G.P.; N. Bradford, P.G.S.; Joshua Nunn, P.G.S.B.; A. J. D. Filer, P.G.S.B.; W. Stephens, W.M. 1489; T. J. Sabine, W.M. Chaucer; J. C. Parkinson, W. Dodd, P.M. 1194; Israel Abrahams, P.M. 188; Charles Bennett, P.M. 25; W. Watson, P.G.S.; Henry Thompson, P.M. 177, &c.; John White, W.M. 228; A. H. Tattershall; N. B. Headon, W.M. 1426; E. Moody, Sec. 1426; M. S. Larham, W.M. (Surrey Masonic Hall Lodge); F. Adlard, P.M., and Treas. 7; E. M. Haigh, James Ebenezer Saunders, and about 200 others. Bro. John Hervey, G.S., and Bro. H. G. Buss, Assistant, were also in attendance.

The business of Grand Lodge was very light, lighter indeed than it has ever been known to be before. After Grand Lodge had been opened, Bro. John Hervey, G.S., read letters apologising for absence from the Marquis of Hamilton, S.G.W., who was in attendance on the M.W. G.M., and the Lord Mayor, who was also absent from London. Grand Secretary also read a letter from the clerk of Bro. W. Speed, G.D., informing Grand Secretary that Bro. Speed had "left England for a six weeks' tour, and his address will not be known till his return." (Great laughter.)

Grand Secretary then read the minutes of the Quarterly Communication of 2nd June, which were put and confirmed.

He afterwards read the Report of the Lodge of Benevolence for the last quarter, in which are recommendations for the following grants, viz.:

The widow of a brother of the Union Lodge,	No. 129, Kendal .....	£50 0 0
The widow of a brother of the Acacia Lodge,	No. 1309, Southall .....	100 0 0
A brother of the Lodge of Harmony, No. 298,	Rochdale .....	50 0 0
A brother of the Westminster and Keystone	Lodge, No. 10, London .....	150 0 0

Bro. Joshua Nunn, Senior Vice-President of the Lodge of Benevolence, moved the adoption of the first of these recommendations, and said that the late brother whose widow was proposed to be relieved was a serviceable member of the Craft for many years, and the lodge thought that the widow was fairly entitled to the £50 recommended.

Bro. Clabon, President, seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Bro. Clabon moved the second grant. The deceased brother had been in the Craft over twenty years, and had hardly begun to save for his wife and children when he was carried off by death. It was a grant to a most deserving case.

Bro. Joshua Nunn seconded the motion, which was also unanimously carried.

Bro. Clabon moved the third grant. The brother to be relieved was an architect, but was struck down by paralysis. His, also, was a most deserving case.

Bro. Joshua Nunn seconded this motion also, which was carried.

Bro. Clabon, in moving the fourth grant, said it was a higher one in amount, being £150. The brother was a clergyman of the Church of England, who had lost his property through misfortune, and not through his own fault. He was in possession now of a small living—very small indeed. He had been struck down by paralysis, and he had to pay almost the whole of the emoluments of his living to some one else to perform his duty.

Bro. Nunn having seconded the motion, it was put and carried.

Bro. John B. Monckton, P.G.D., President of the Board of General Purposes, then moved that the following Report of the Board of General Purposes be taken as read:—

"To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England:—

"The Board of General Purposes beg to report that the subject of wearing special or commemorative jewels unauthorized by the Most Worshipful Grand Master having

been brought under their notice, they have considered it desirable to direct the Grand Secretary to issue a circular to the Provincial Grand Secretaries and other Masonic authorities, requesting them to warn the brethren under their several jurisdictions against wearing any such jewels, except those which have previously received the sanction of the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

(Signed) "PETER DE L. LONG.  
"Vice-President.

"Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,

"17th August, 1875."

Bro. Peter de L. Long, Vice-President Board of General Purposes, seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Bro. Monckton, in moving the adoption, &c., of the Report, said there was nothing in it which required the confirmation of Grand Lodge; but the members of Grand Lodge would see that the Report itself comprised that which would be of some importance to the Craft. There was no doubt that for some time past, in country districts mainly, the practice had been springing up of wearing unauthorized jewels. It had been known for some time, but great emphasis had not been laid on the occurrence until just lately; and it did so happen, that the suggestion probably of those who had something to do here and there, and were interested in the manufacture and issuing of Masonic jewels, had led to a vast lot of enquiry on the subject, through the Grand Secretary and the Board of General Purposes. It had been thought wise that the Grand Secretary should issue the communications referred to in the report of the Board, that so the matter should be set at rest for some time. The Craft would see that it was in the order and fitness of things that those jewels only should be worn in Craft lodges which appertained to Craft Masonry. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. Peter de L. Long seconded the motion, which was unhesitatingly adopted.

To the Report of the Board was subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on Friday, the 13th day of August last, showing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £3482 10s. 7d.; and in the hands of the Grand Secretary, for petty cash, £75; and for servants' wages, £96 15s.

The annual Report of "The Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons," dated the 21st May, 1875, was laid before Grand Lodge, and Grand Lodge was then formally closed and adjourned.

## Masonic Tidings.

Bro. Lord Skelmersdale, D.G.M., Eng., R.W.P.G.M., West Lancashire, and Lady Skelmersdale, have returned to their country seat, Latham House, Near Ormskirk, which has been re-decorated throughout.

Bro. Lord de Tabley, P.G.M. Cheshire, after attending his daughter's marriage in London, returned to Tabley House, Cheshire, on Thursday week.

Bro. the Rev. P. H. Ernest Brette, D.D., will be installed as W.M. of St. Mark's Lodge of Mark Masters No. 1. on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street.

A few days since the choir of St. Botolph, Aldersgate-street, paid a holiday visit to Southend, and, having offered their services to the vicar of Prittlewell (the Rev. Bro. S. R. Wigram), there was a special choral service at the parish church. They were afterwards entertained by Bro. and Mrs. Wigram.

Bro. T. P. Josland (Josland's Hotel, Falcon-square) has been elected guardian for Cripplegate by a majority of 90 votes over and above the whole of the votes given to the other three candidates.

Prince Leopold's intended visit to the residence of Colonel Campbell, of Blythswood, is creating a good deal of interest in the west of Scotland. It is expected that his Royal Highness will arrive at Blythswood about the 23rd of September.

The most cheering accounts continue to arrive from all parts of the country with reference to the Irish harvest.

A Skating Rink on a large scale is being organised in Dublin.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has sent £100 to the funds of the Open-Air Mission.

A handsome stained glass window has been presented to the parish church of Sandown, Isle of Wight, by the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, in commemoration of their visit there last season.

At a meeting of farmers held at Bro. Pawley's, the Royal Crown Hotel, Sevenoaks, on Wednesday, under the presidency of Mr. Richard Russell, of Orford Castle, it was decided to form a Farmer's Club and Chamber of Agriculture for that part of the county of Kent, and a large number of agriculturists gave in their names as members. Rules for the guidance of the new society were adopted, and officers were appointed, Mr. Russell being the chairman.

Two sturgeons, each seven feet long, have been captured off the Lancashire coast, and conveyed to the aquarium recently opened at Southport.

The "Maconick Weekblad," is the organ of the Craft in Holland, and a well-encouraged Masonic publication.

The Prince of Wales is to be invited to become the patron and one of the presidents of the Great National Eisteddfod at Wrexham next year.

An Autograph of Bro. Monckton, President of the Board of General Purposes, appears in the "Figaro" of the 1st inst.

The Fifteen Sections will be worked at the Dalston (Rose of Denmark), Lodge of Instruction No. 975, held at the Havelock Tavern, Albion Road, Dalston, on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, at seven o'clock precisely. Bro. G. H. Christ, P.M. 933, will preside.

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey are having prepared a steel engraving of Grand Master Cox, who, in 1730, was appointed first Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, by the Grand Lodge of England. The cost is to be 275 dols., and a copy is to be presented to the living representatives of Bro. Cox, as a mark of esteem for the Father of Freemasonry in America.

The eighty-eighth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey was held at Trenton, on the 20th ult., when the following officers were elected:—M.W. Bro. William A. Pembroke, 33, G.M.; R.W. Bros. Marshall B. Smith, 67, D.G.M.; Joseph L. De La Cour, 15, G.S.W.; Julius C. FitzGerald, 112, G.J.W.; Charles Bechtel, 5, G. Treas.; Joseph H. Hough, 50, G. Sec.; William D. Rutan, 55, D.G. Sec.

The Knights Templars of Pennsylvania have taken the Centennial celebration in hand, and intend to make it a grand affair, all who profess Christian Knighthood in the world will be invited, so that it is probable the gathering will be an immense one. By the way, is it not strange that the brethren of the lower ranks of Masonry are not to participate? Chivalry is up, and the city of Brotherly Love is determined to have the largest encampment of Templars ever seen.

The Philadelphia "Keystone," than which there is not a better Masonic journal in existence, has entered on its ninth year, and does so with an extended address to its readers, in which it justly claims to be free from all such influences as would deprive it of the real sympathy and support of the Craft generally. We are pleased to see the "Keystone" making good progress, but regret that it cannot boast of doing more than to hold its own. In other words, the earnings of the paper are all required to keep it up, thus giving us further proof of the indifferent way in which the fraternity support papers wholly devoted to the interests of the Order.

The oldest authentic Masonic portrait in the world—that of Bro. Sir Walter Hawksworth, Knight and Baronet, who was "President" of the Lodge of York, England, in A.D. 1713—one hundred and sixty-two years ago—now adorns the York Lodge.

The house still exists at Stonegate, York—the Starr Inn—in which Francis Drake, M.D., F.R.S., a celebrated antiquarian and historian of York, was initiated, at a private lodge, on September 6th, 1725, nearly one hundred and fifty years ago.

The Grand Orient of Portugal has forty-eight lodges affiliated with it, some of which are located in Portugal and others in Spain.

Bro. William Worrell, P.M. and Sec. 766, and P.Z. and S.E. 766, has been appointed Secretary to the South London Conservative Club, Stockwell. Bro. Worrell will still continue to hold his appointment as Secretary to the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, Surrey.

The first Masonic Lodge of Jerusalem is a beautiful illustration of the cosmopolitan nature of the principles of brotherly love in practical operation. The Master is an American, the Past Master an Englishman, the Senior Warden a German, the Junior Warden a native, the Treasurer a Turk, the Secretary a Frenchman, the Senior Deacon a Persian, and the Junior Deacon a Turk. There are Christians, Mohammedans and Jews in the lodge.

The Grand Lodge of New York, at the late annual communication, amended its constitution with reference to unaffiliated Masons, so that it now reads: "One who shall remain an unaffiliated Mason within this jurisdiction one year or more shall not be allowed to visit any lodge, or join in a Masonic procession, nor be entitled to receive Masonic relief or burial."

The Baroness Burdett Coutts will visit Manchester on the 10th inst., for the purpose of formally opening the drinking fountain which her ladyship has presented to the town.

The Ritualistic party in the church of England has now taken up the cudgels against the Freemasons, whose part is admirably defended in "The Freemason," a sixteen-page weekly newspaper, published every Friday, price 2d., by George Kenning, 198, Fleet-street. In addition to its leading articles, it contains a great digest of information interesting to Masons, and we recommend it to the Craft as an admirably-conducted journal.—"Figaro."

The Freemasons' Club of New York is said to be in a flourishing condition. It has a valuable library, and affords all the comforts of a home to the travelling brother who may happen to be on a visit to the great city. There is a board of directors and seven committees, so that the management must be pretty complete.

## NOTICE.

Many complaints having been received of the difficulty experienced in procuring the *Freemason* in the West-end, the publisher begs to append the following list, being a selected few of the appointed agents:—

Black, H. J., 47, Great Queen-street.  
Jordan, G. W., 169, Strand.  
Kirby and Eudean, 190, Oxford-street.  
Nash and Teuten, Savile Place, Conduit-street.  
Phillips, D., 67, Great Portland-street.  
Utting, Wm., 2, Palsgrave-place, Strand,

And at W. H. Smith and Son's bookstalls.

## TO OUR READERS.

The *Freemason* is a sixteen page weekly newspaper, price 2d. It is published every Friday morning, and contains the most important and useful information relating to Freemasonry in every degree. Annual subscription in the United Kingdom, Post free, 10s. Brethren in foreign parts, wishing to have this newspaper sent them regularly from the office of publication, should, in sending their remittances, add to the 2d. per week the postage on 202. newspapers.

The *Freemason* may be procured through any newsagent in the United Kingdom by giving (if needed) the publisher's address, 198, Fleet-st.

All communications, correspondence, reports, &c., must be addressed to the Editor.

Advertisements, change in address, complaints of difficulties in procuring *Freemason*, &c., to the Publisher, 198, Fleet-st., London, E.C.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

The *Freemason* has a large circulation in all parts of the Globe, its advantages as an advertising medium can herefore scarcely be overrated.

For terms, position, &c., apply to

GEORGE KENNING, 198, Fleet-st.

## Answers to Correspondents.

All Communications, Advertisements, &c., intended for insertion in the Number of the following Saturday, must reach the Office not later than 12 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Careful attention will be paid to all MSS. entrusted to the Editor, but he cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by stamped directed covers.

"X. Y. Z." and W. Kelly "next week.

S. B. E., many thanks—written.

The following stand over:—

Bro. C. J. Parkinson at Aberdare; Stour Valley Lodge, 1224.

"A Mark Master" and "Bro. Major Burgess" also received—See Leader.

LONGE WARRANTS.—Is it legal to consecrate a new lodge, and instal the first Master in the absence of the warrant? I have always considered that the production of the Grand Master's authority was absolutely essential, but it saves some trouble to be enabled to dispense with it.

—LEX. [In our opinion most certainly not, and we apprehend such W.M. so installed would be in a "great strait" before Bro. Monckton, and the Board of General Purposes. —Ed.]

E.W.J.—The medal is fast approaching completion. Due notice will be given in the columns of the "*Freemason*," when ready.

A letter awaits L. of L. at the London Office of this paper.

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
Adams, J. H., Trinidad (P.O.O.).....	0	5	0
Austen, A. E., The Cape (P.O.O.) .....	2	5	0
Barker, E. F., Gibraltar (Cash) .....	1	1	9
Bewick, D. W., West Indies (cheque) .....	0	9	0
Caledonian Lodge, West Indies (cheque) .....	1	1	0
Fabien, A. H., Trinidad (P.O.O.).....	0	9	0
Gouley, G. F., U.S.A. (bill of exchange).....	1	4	0
Greymouth Lodge of Instruction, New Zealand (P.O.O.) .....	1	0	0
Hargrave, W., Victoria (P.O.O.).....	0	4	0
Hire, H., Jamaica (cheque) .....	1	1	0
Levy, A. M. D. C., Jamaica (cheque).....	0	9	0
Mesquita, J. G., Jamaica (cheque) .....	2	2	0
Pike, A., U.S.A. (draft).....	2	0	0
Stringfellow, J., Australia (P.O.O.) .....	2	0	0
Trevor, T., Bombay (P.O.O.) .....	0	10	0
Ward, W. P., Contra .....	1	3	0
Wright, W.H., Pacific (P.O.O.) .....	0	12	0

## The Freemason,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1875.

## SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY.

We are greatly rejoiced to hear of the movement in Scotland to raise the fees of initiation, for we are quite sure that such a step is a step in the right direction, a reform that long has been

needed. We some time back called attention to the subject in a friendly and fraternal spirit, and we hope that our remarks to-day will be appreciated as they are intended and understood, as they are penned in the highest feelings of respect and good will for all our brethren of the mystic tie in Scotland. We have private and personal reasons of our own for feeling the deepest interest in all that concerns "North Britain," and our leader to-day is the "outcome" of honest sympathy with Scottish Freemasonry, and of kindly aspirations for its progress, and honour, and welfare. "Revenons," then, "à nos montons." Much as we are pleased to hear of this desirable movement, which we are assured is spreading among the lodges in Scotland, we yet venture to remind all Scottish Freemasons of what is really the "fons et origo" of all their "malorum." We are convinced that the absence of an annual lodge subscription, and of an annual payment to their Grand Lodge and their Provincial Grand Lodges for benevolent purposes, is at the bottom of any weakness which may be alleged against their general system—of any default, so to say, in their practical working out of Freemasonry. We are quite aware that some lodges have annual payments, but they are the very few to the very many. We also know that some Provincial Grand Lodges require, and properly require, a payment from each entrant to the Provincial Benevolent Fund. It is also, no doubt, quite correct to say that some Provincial Benevolent Funds, nay even private lodge similar funds, are both important in themselves and well managed by the brethren. But what we are very anxious our Scottish brethren should realize, is the advisability of adopting into our English system of annual payments. For until they do so all Scottish benevolent efforts must be, we fear, both fragmentary and spasmodic. Some one has said that "system" is everything, and that is the very point on which—we say it with deference—Scottish Freemasonry is deficient. For instance, what a change would take place in the whole Scottish organization for good, in every way, if every lodge in Scotland outside of the metropolis paid 2s. as quarterage annually to the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund, and 2s. to its Provincial Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund, for every member? In England, in our metropolitan district, all lodges pay 4s. for quarterages annually to the Grand Lodge Benevolent Fund, and 2s. in the provinces. Why should not such a simple and practical regulation be grafted into the Scottish Book of Constitutions? The Scottish Grand Lodge has admitted the principle by section xxii., cap. xx., page 52, but the provisions of the Scottish Book of Constitutions unintentionally tend, in our opinion, to promote any such system becoming general. For though the power to "levy an annual contribution not exceeding 20s." is given, yet, "all lodges availing themselves of the above license" are bound to set aside one half of the sum "as Charity Fund for the lodge" and "for contributing to the said fund of Scottish Benevolence" fifty per cent., in fact the lodge only "retaining 10s. to defray the ordinary expenses." This is too elaborate a system to work. Were the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as with us, to be content with 2s. for provincial and 4s. for metropolitan members as a capitation payment, the margin would be an inducement to the private lodges to enforce an annual subscription. As it is, the proportion is clearly too great of enforced payment in Benevolence, and such a regulation stands in the way of any general adoption by the private lodges of an annual subscription. We do not presume to say what the maximum or minimum of lodge subscriptions should be, but until such are rendered imperative on all lodges and brethren, nothing effective we feel persuaded, will be done in the way of benevolence by the Freemasons in Scotland. We hope that what we have said may commend itself to many of our long-headed, and practical, and well-disposed brethren in Scotland. We might pursue the argument further, but we have said enough, we think, for our purpose, which is to ventilate a very important question amongst those best qualified to consider and deal with the subject. We shall endeavour next week, in the same sympathetic and fraternal spirit, to point out, in our opinion, some of the patent evils of the present Scottish system.

## CHURCH RESTORATION.

We publish in another column a letter from Bro. the Rev. J. J. Farnham, with reference to his wants for Westhorpe Church, Suffolk, and we refer our readers to the "*Masonic Magazine*" for September for a print of the church and a most interesting appeal from our rev. brother. We are very glad to have the opportunity of commending the matter to the notice of all our readers, and we earnestly recommend them carefully to peruse Bro. Farnham's letter in our impression of to-day, as well as his longer statement in the "*Masonic Magazine*" for September. It seems most befitting that as our operative forefathers built so well and so beautifully the "Houses of God on our land," and which have stood so well the "wear and tear" of several centuries, we, their speculative descendants, should help in our time and generation to restore and renew what Time's effacing hand has weakened or destroyed. Of course such work, and such a recommendation from us, it is understood, are suggested and offered in complete liberty of thought and action. Though we are ourselves on every ground strongly in favour of this appeal, there may be some of us who, for various reasons, do not see the matter exactly as we do. All, therefore, that we write to-day we write in the conscientious freedom of Englishmen, and the full toleration of Freemasons. For we feel this ourselves, and we feel it strongly. There is nothing, as it appears to us, which appeals more earnestly to every Englishman than the sight of a peaceful and comely parish church. And though we are Freemasons, we do not deprive ourselves, outside the lodge at any rate, of our inestimable birthright, whether as patriotic citizens or humbler members of some greater or smaller religious denomination. We think, then, that all of us feel, more or less, no doubt, the power of architectural design, the beauty of proportion, and the strength of religious associations, when we pass by some isolated village church in its sheltered God's Acre, to which for many generations the "rude forefathers of the hamlet" have been wont to repair in all the fervour of simple devotion, and in all the piety of believing worshippers. That humble little building, or that stately fane, as the case may be, is bound up with some very tender memories of humanity. Our ancestors who lived and died in that old manor house, or rural grange, or in yon gabled farm-house, or trellised cottage, set great store by that consecrated tabernacle of the Most High. They spent their earthly existence in that quiet village, and they grew old, and grey, and bent within its well-known limits. They were baptized in that Church; they were confirmed there, they received their first Communion there. They were married there, their children too were also received into the Church there, and some of them, and not a few of their friends, are lying under those little hillocks of fragrant turf. They, themselves, when their time has come, expect to be committed to their rest near unto them, and under the "slanting shadows of those old grey walls." Such were their feelings, such we believe to be shared in fully and deeply by many of our readers, by very many of our great brotherhood. When, then, to-day a worthy and reverend brother, no great dignitary, it is true, simply "the curate in sole charge," a hard-working brother clergyman, asks us to assist him to render this House of God fit for public worship, to recover it from decay, and to restore it to decency and beauty, will we say nay? That very building, now "in extremis," was once reared by our operative forefathers; their cunning chisel elaborated, and their skilful designs constructed, from their tracing-board in the pure Craft lodge, that goodly building for the duties and services of religion. Their marks are upon many stones, their emblems on many a window, and we, it appears to us, have a claim upon us, alike pressing and even Masonic, to aid the efforts of Bro. Farnham. That old church is still very dear to many, perhaps some brethren of our own. Many have been able to hear there the Word of Life, have knelt and worshipped there. Many have taken sweet counsel together, and "walked in the House of God as friends," and they know every stone of its courses, and every fantastic form of its gargoyles.



To very many that same old church is the very embodiment of all that is affecting in religious emotion, all that is graceful in art, all that is sacred in worship. We think, then, that we, as Freemasons, may be fairly called on to-day by our reverend brother to aid to conserve what the operative guilds erected so well, and to restore what they planned and perfected in their time. We hope that the words we have used may commend themselves to all our kindly disposed brethren. They have been written in a spirit of sincerity and sympathy, and they are addressed to that love of architectural beauty and of skilful construction, and religious worship, which as Freemasons we have never wholly lost. May our Brother Farnham's appeal be successful, and may he obtain from our speculative brotherhood to-day some fraternal offerings to further his appeal for preserving, and restoring, and beautifying another specimen of the unrivalled handiwork of those lodges of Craftsmen who were the forerunners of our great and speculative brotherhood.

#### BRO. MAJOR BURGESS.

We think that this controversy should cease. We have allowed both sides fair play and a "full deliverance," barrin," as the Irishman said, "one or two particulars," which seemed to us a leetle too personal. And so we shall not publish any more letters on the subject. The old saying is true in things Masonic as in things profane, "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still," and we do not suppose that either "athlete" is the least affected, or satisfied, or convinced by what the other has said. But such is the result of all human controversy; it only for the most part leaves the matter as it was before, and it is very lucky if it has not tended to exacerbate instead of composing, to affront instead of convincing. So far, the "outcome" of the whole discussion is, leaving out Bro. Major Burgess's case, that the Mark Grand Lodge, a professedly Masonic body, has placed its members under the decision of a tripartite Judicial Committee, of which two of the signatories are non-Masonic—that is to say, not belonging to Craft Masonry. All Mark Masons under this peculiar arrangement can be expelled from Mark Masonry for an offence which they have committed, against discipline or morals, in the Priory of the Temple, and the Ancient and Accepted Rite. Such delinquents may be utterly innocent as regards Mark Masonry; they may have committed not the slightest offence against its Book of Constitutions, they may be faithful and loyal Mark Masons, they may be old subscribers, high in rank and office, but all this avails nothing. Woe unto them if they become liable to a sentence of the tripartite Judicial Committee, for an offence against one is an offence against all, and expelled from one Order you must be expelled from all. This seems to us a very novel kind of justice, but so it is. Without going further into the case, we cannot but express our humble opinion, that the tripartite treaty is greatly to be deprecated, in the interests of fair play and Masonic equity. No system long can endure in which possible injustice may accrue to its members, and we cannot believe that such an arrangement can be maintained. Mark Masons ought only to be judged by their own Order, just as members of the Priory of the Temple and of the Ancient and Accepted Rite should be ruled over by their own appointed officers and committees. We feel sure that the tripartite treaty is a great mistake, in that it is a surrender of the rights and liberties of Mark Masons to an irresponsible body, to an un-Masonic tribunal.

#### THE CURIOSITIES OF A RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

It is perhaps not generally known, says the "Times," that "although the late census in England took no note of the religious denominations" which exist in this good land of ours, "the Irish census, on the contrary, included authentic returns of the various religious bodies in that kingdom." There are, it appears, 5,412,377 living souls in that "green island," which its

admirers often call also, "First flower of the ocean, and first gem of the sea." The Roman Catholics number 4,150,000 members; the Protestant Episcopal Church, 668,000; the Presbyterians, 497,000; and the Methodists, 43,000. "These four denominations thus embrace, it will be seen, about nine-tenths of the entire population." Among "other religious bodies which make up the balance, we find 1,538 Covenanters, 2,600 Brethren and Christian Brethren of whom, as Paddy says, 'very sthrangely the majority are women, bedad, sir!' 40 non-sectarians, 44 Christian Israelites, 33 Mormons, 10 Latter-Day Saints, 6 Exclusive Brethren, (but no Exclusive Sisters, N.B.), 5 Humanitarians, 10 Durllyites, 9 Puseyites, 6 Walherites, 5 Christadelphians, 5 Morrisonians, 60 Freethinkers, 8 Secularists, 16 Deists, 6 Theists, and 1 Atheist! There are also—1 disciple of Positivism, 1 Buddhist, 1 Mussulman, 1 Confucian, four men and one woman 'undetermined' or undecided; and there is a 'residuum' (quite a proper use of the word), of 1,050 men and women whose form of religion is 'not specified.' Is not this a striking return? and, we would also ask, why should not a similar return be obtained from England? We prefer facts to fanaticism, and statistics to what Dr. Johnson would have termed the "ridiculousness" of so called "conscientious scruples." What a commentary do these Irish figures afford on many topics of a controversial character, on many of the struggles of contending religious bodies! Are we not wise in our generation, we excommunicated Freemasons, when we sternly banish from all our lodges the semblance even of political or religious discussions? Happy it is for us that there is and can be one spot where religious differences are unknown, and political bitterness cannot exasperate, and where we meet as brethren, and feel as brethren, respecting each other's honest creed, and carefully avoiding any act or word which may trench on the solemn and sacred liberty of Freemasons, in all that affects the conscience, in all that concerns the benign principle of absolute toleration.

#### A MASONIC PATERFAMILIAS AT THE SEA SIDE.

August is going out and September is coming in, and heat and glare are soon to be succeeded by partridges and pointers. Many of our good brethren who have been sauntering on the Lees at Folkestone, or the Marine Parade at Brighton, at Dover or Sandgate, at Margate or Ramsgate, unfashionable Weymouth, or at fashionable Cowes, are wending their way back to the "little village," surrounded by blooming olive branches and buxom wives. The days of excursions, of early hours, of healthy breezes, of "dolce far niente," are over; those lords and masters of domestic shrines have to plunge once again into the dimness of counting houses, and to tread with anxious steps the purlieus of "Cockayne." Their hours of rest are over for 1875, their moments of priceless freedom are ended; donkey boys and donkeys, waggonettes and Badminton, gipsy hoods and laughing fairies, are but shadows of the past; they return to the mysteries of "tare and tret," to Mr. Collie's affairs, and to "some tightness in the money market." And yet what a "refresher" to many a hard-worked "Paterfamilias" has been that month or six weeks' holiday at the sea side. What a wise institution it is, what a needful repose for many wearied brains, and exhausted bodies. And then what happiness to that little circle of agitated but easily contented "blossoms." Who can tell, pent up as we are amid the smells, and glare, and dust, and noise of this huge Babylon—who can tell, we repeat, the joy of sand castles, the good of the ocean ozone? Who can rightly estimate the present value to many a little pale boy and white-faced little girl of those glimpses of the ocean and those breezes of the downs, which have returned them like rosy apples or tinted peaches? It is impossible, we think, to estimate the intense physical value of shells and sea-weed, of "mud pies," and of delightful paddlings in the refreshing brine, for some of that younger generation which, when we are gone and forgotten, will carry on alike the duties of English citizenship and the work of English Freemasonry. It is said that Eng-

lishmen have a knack of always making themselves uncomfortable, and of grumbling and growling everywhere. We do not believe the accusation. Let any of us take a peep at these seaside "guinguettes" of ours, whether north or south, or east or west, and they will hear the prattle of pleasant voices, and they will note the harmonious evidence of English domestic life. The Masonic Paterfamilias, like his profane contemporary, may sometimes grumble at the expense of the holiday. It is not given to all to have a constant and agreeable balance at even the most accommodating of bankers, but as a general rule we believe that that most important personage, Paterfamilias, pays more liberally than most men, because he wisely discerns how good it is for the "young uns," his dear, dear Jemima, and last, not least, himself. And all honour to the Jemimas of our nation. They are they, after all, who bear the "burden and heat of the day;" they make two ends meet; they endure trouble without a murmur, and disappointment without a complaint. They are the very salt of life to our English society, that preserving power which alone prevents it from degenerating into an arena of uncontrolled license and foul-living barbarism. We do not wish to get too serious, and so we wish all who have now come back from their yearly outing every happiness and weal, until another golden summer shall see them once again with old and young, with near and dear, inhaling the healthful breeze, or grateful for the annual holiday.

#### CAPTAIN WEBB.

All Englishmen admire pluck under all circumstances, and as Freemasons we do not lose our individuality as Englishmen, or put from us all civic feelings, and all national sympathies. "Au contraire," like the great Moliere, we declare to-day with an allowable adaptation, "pour être un Franc Maçon, on n'est pas moins homme." We have said this by way of preface, because we believe that our readers, universally, like ourselves, have rejoiced to hear of Captain Webb's plucky achievement of swimming across the Channel, and landing in France, after an immersion in the sea of twenty-two consecutive hours. Though towards the end of his travel the gallant Captain became exhausted, and when he landed he was apparently completely overcome by the length of his voyage and the buffeting of the waves, this, in our opinion, in no way detracts from the success he has achieved, the energy he has evinced, and the courage which never left him. It is a very notable achievement, look at it which way you will, and as Englishmen we may well be proud of our enduring countryman. We do not profess to think, indeed, that the feat, great as it is, proves much either way. It is clearly an exceptional case, and we must credit Captain Webb with a great amount of pluck, energy, and physical activity, when we seek to appreciate the full bearings of this realized endeavour—to swim so long a distance and to remain so long in the water. The "Times" truly says:—"One practical point may be regarded as settled by Captain Webb's success, and that is the possibility of a man's remaining many hours in the water, without any artificial provision for protecting the body from cold. The greatest danger of exposure at sea has long been known to be, not exhaustion from fatigue, but collapse from penetrating cold. A low temperature will pierce a swimmer to the marrow even while he keeps on steadily moving, much more when he ceases to exert himself and rests by floating. The vital powers are all lowered, and it is believed that the heart soon gives way. But Captain Webb's adventure shows that a strong man, in the vigorous prime of life, accustomed to swimming and in highly-trained condition, may remain in the water for nearly twenty-four hours during a sultry day in August without suffering any serious inconvenience. This is all that the experiment proves. It does not show that any ordinary swimmer could hope to save his life by swimming if he were lost at sea twenty-five miles from the shore, nor even that he could remain twenty-two hours in the water;

it only exhibits endurance of an exceptional character under exceptional conditions." We believe also, that that is all we can lay down from this "fait accompli," as regards either its distinct importance or practical value. But still the fact remains a fact, reflecting the very highest credit on the skill, and courage, and determination, and endurance of the plucky swimmer, and proving also completely what well trained energies are capable of and what physical strength and condition can accomplish. We note that Lord Stanhope recommends a subscription to be set on foot, and that Captain Webb has been warmly received at a meeting at Dover. We wish the captain all prosperity; may "good luck" attend him, and may he in his future career meet with all the success, which indomitable perseverance can expect, or unshrinking courage can obtain.

### THE COSMOPOLITAN MASONIC CALENDAR, DIARY, AND POCKET BOOK FOR 1876.

A form has been forwarded within the last twelve or fourteen days to the W.M. of every London lodge, respectfully requesting that the name and number of the lodge, place, day and months of meeting, might be filled in and returned as speedily as possible, in order that corrections, where needed, may be made in the Diary and Pocket Book for 1876, which will be ready about October 1st. As many lodges do not re-assemble until October and November, a large number of the applications will not unfortunately reach the W.M. until too late for the publication. The publisher will therefore be very thankful to any W.M. or other officer, or members, who will favour him by forwarding the above information as early as possible to the Office, 198, Fleet Street, London. A regular form will be sent, when required, on receipt of name and address.

### Original Correspondence.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for, or even as approving of the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.—Ed.]

#### MINUTES AND THEIR CONFIRMATION.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Will you kindly once more grant me space to thank Brother "P.G.W." for his fraternal reply to my letter, which, however, I am bound to say, so far from convincing me that my formerly expressed view about the election of W.M. is wrong, entirely confirms me in my opinion that it is right; indeed, on examination, I believe that it will be apparent that "P.G.W.'s" quotations entirely bear out my reading of the law of the case.

"The Constitutions," says "P.G.W.," "provide that certain matters shall not be binding, unless they have been proposed, seconded, and carried at one meeting, and have been confirmed at the next ensuing meeting" (see p. 28, section 8). "The matters stated to require confirmation are few, but important, and it is from their very importance that they are made to require confirmation, e.g., the election of Master, from the Grand Master downwards, grants of money," &c., &c.

Now, what do we find to be the case? In the first place "p. 28, section 8," refers to Grand Lodge and Grand Lodge only, the points contained in it (money grants by committee of G.L. and alterations of laws) being, besides, matters which could by no possible chance come under the cognizance of any subordinate lodge, whilst, in the second place, no mention whatever is made of the election of Master, whether Grand or otherwise. This section is, therefore, entirely out of court; besides which, just mark that the actions there defined to require confirmation by a second Grand Lodge are those upon which the former Grand Lodge voted immediately upon their being put from the chair without any previous notice.

Now, this is not the case with regard to the election of Grand Master (which, I admit most willingly, is a precedent to be followed by every subordinate lodge), for what do we find in page 29, section 1? The Grand Master is to be nominated (not elected) at one G.L., elected at the next, and then installed, but without any second election at the ensuing festival. Is not this exactly what I say should be done, and more, I believe, usually is done? What I dispute is that any second election is legal.

Again, any member may nominate a second candidate at the first meeting, whilst an adverse majority may reject the nominee at the second. Surely there is here ample scope for disaffection or opposition.

I might stop here did I not feel that one other dictum of "P.G.W." needs comment. Further on he says:—"This provision" (confirmation of election by means of "confirmation of minutes") "is made not only for the purpose of assuring time for due consideration of so important

a matter, but that every member may have the opportunity of recording his vote at, at least, one or other of the meetings."

Now, this seems to me to be perfectly unnecessary. Surely the month between nomination and election is ample time for due consideration of the matter, if, indeed, the consideration of it has been so long delayed. Surely, two consecutive meetings are sufficient in which to bring a well-founded opposition to bear, whilst, again, the course which I call illegal seems to provide an unnecessary opportunity of stultifying both Master elect and lodge by allowing one to take up a rule of which he may be capriciously deprived, and by the other submitting to and afterwards subverting an authority which the fundamental laws of Masonry declare to be absolute.

Once more, Grand Lodge, or any other lodge, must be ruled by its written law so long as it exists. If its law be wrong, let it be altered; if it be doubtful, let it not only make an authoritative declaration of what its law intends, but let it also revise those other portions of it which make it seem conflicting.

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, fraternally and faithfully yours,  
WILLIAM TEBBS.  
Caterham Valley, Aug. 24th, 1875.

P.S.—Since sending my letter Bro. Ohren's reply has appeared. I think the above will apply to his observations, which are simply a re-iteration, without further proof, of those of Bro. "P.G.W."

#### THE POWERS OF W. MASTERS.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have been asked to reply to a letter on the above subject, signed "An Absent W.M.," which appears in your issue of 28th ult.

I find some little difficulty in doing so satisfactorily to myself, because I do not quite understand, nor do I think that the writer can himself quite understand, the full extent of the questions which he has put.

He asks for an "opinion as to the extent of the control which a W.M. possesses over his lodge," &c., &c., and he then goes on to particularize two cases. I will, with your permission, deal with the latter first.

He writes, "It often happens that a Master is temporarily absent from his lodge on account of sickness or other passing emergency, and what I want to know is whether such absence deprives him of all power and authority over his lodge." He then proceeds to the two questions—1st, "Has the lodge, for instance, any right to refuse to obey his directions that he should be regularly furnished with a copy of the summons for each meeting?"

The answer to this would be clearly, No, but this answer must be qualified, because the lodge (as lodge) has nothing to do with it; it is the duty of the Secretary, by the Master's directions, to summon all members to each meeting of the lodge, and, therefore, the W.M. must be summoned as well as all the rest.

The second question is, "Has the lodge any right to refuse to obey his directions that he shall be regularly furnished with . . . a report of the proceedings thereat, in order that he may be kept acquainted with all that was going on during his absence?"

If the question thus worded means, has the Master a right to inspect the minute book and all other books and documents of the lodge, and thus make himself acquainted with what has taken place during his absence? the reply must unquestionably be in the affirmative. The Master not only has such right, but he is really the custodian of all such books and documents, and he is the person who is bound to produce them: see p. 69, sec. 23 ("The warrant and books and papers belonging to the lodge must be produced by the Master when required by competent authority"), and so also at p. 78, sec. 5 ("The Master is responsible for the due observance of the laws relating to private lodges, and is bound to produce all books, minutes and accounts, when required by lawful authority.")

If he is bound to produce them he is entitled to hold them; if he holds them he can make himself acquainted with their contents. But if the question means, can a Master who, by intention or even from necessity, is absent from his lodge, require any individual member of his lodge to send him a report of its proceedings? I apprehend that the answer must be in the negative.

I presume that there is something more in the question than meets the eye. There are Masters and Masters. I believe and hope that in nineteen out of every twenty cases, where things go pleasantly, as they generally do in lodge, that when a W.M., either from "sickness or other pressing emergency," has been absent from his lodge, any or all of his brethren would be only too willing to make him acquainted with its proceedings, and to take his advice on all matters touching its interests.

There may be cases where a W.M. has very exaggerated notions as to his powers, and may have so stretched his authority or have exercised it so disagreeably that no one of the members may care to inform him as to the proceedings which have taken place in his absence, and in such case, subject, as I have said, to his right to inspect all books, papers, &c., I repeat that, in my opinion, he has no power to compel any one to report to him as to the proceedings of the lodge.

Having thus dealt, and I hope satisfactorily, with these two questions, I now revert to the general and somewhat vague question, viz.:—"What is the extent of the control which a W.M. possesses over his lodge, and what constitutes incapability of discharging the duties of his office, other than by death or removal." . . . Whether his absence deprives him of all power and authority over his lodge?

Before this question can be answered satisfactorily we must know what is meant by the term "control" (I leave out, or rather I include, "power and authority," because I

presume that they are all three intended to mean one and the same thing). I hold that a W.M. has full control over his lodge, provided that the meaning of that word is limited to one of the definitions given to it by Johnson, viz., "superintendence." In every body of men there must be some one who is responsible. The Master, in truth, is but a superintending officer, placed at the head of a lodge, not to carry out any exercise of his own free will, but to see that the laws of the Craft are faithfully observed, and its rites duly administered. The office of Master involves a great deal of responsibility, and gives but little control further than superintendence. He pledges himself "faithfully, zealously, and impartially to perform the duties of the lodge," and that he will administer the rites, &c., &c., and preserve our ancient landmarks. But does this give him any power, or control, or authority, further than that of superintendence? I answer, Certainly not. He is there not to do his own will, but to see that all things are done in order, and that the general laws of the Craft and the particular bye-laws of the lodge are duly observed.

Our laws contemplate the presence of the W.M., though they provide for his absence: see p. 78, section 6, "In the Master's absence the immediate Past Master, or, if he be absent, the Senior Past Master present, shall take the chair," &c., &c. The Master not being present at a meeting cannot superintend the proceedings of the lodge, and, therefore, he cannot control it; the authority in such case, or, rather, the responsibility, then rests with the Immediate P.M., or Senior P.M., or whoever by the law is entitled to rule the lodge in the absence of the W.M.

A lodge is a pure republic, electing for convenience sake certain officers, clothing them with a certain rank, and investing them with a very slight authority, but retaining its government in its own hands. Thus at p. 80, section 4, we read, "The majority of the members present at any lodge duly summoned have an undoubted right to regulate their own proceedings, provided that they are consistent with the general laws and regulations of the Craft."

Here the lodge does the act, the Master only sees that it is properly done. Again, at p. 69, sec. 24, "The majority of the members of a lodge, when congregated, have the privilege of giving instructions to their Master, the Immediate Past Master, and Wardens, before the meeting of Grand Lodge, because such officers are the representatives, and are supposed to speak their sentiments." Here the lodge directs what is to be done, and the Master does it.

It is true that the Master has some little power granted to him in addition to that possessed by all other members, e.g., he may, when the votes are equally divided, give a casting vote, except in the case of election of a candidate for initiation or a brother to join: p. 62, sec. 2. He is constituted the judge of the necessity or otherwise for holding a lodge of emergency, and may give or refuse his consent to it, but in his absence the power merges into other hands, viz.: those of the Senior Warden, or in his absence the Junior Warden. See p. 64, sec. 9.

The Master, then, is made for the lodge, not the lodge for the Master. As regards the singular question (or rather deduction from: a question supposed to be previously answered) with which "An Absent W.M." concludes his letter, I can only remark that as the W. Masters who attended the installation of H.R.H. did so in obedience to the summons issued to them by their superior authority, the Grand Lodge, they could not, and did not, lose any privileges to which they were otherwise entitled as W. Masters.

If their lodges were not meeting at that particular day they wanted no control, and therefore the W. Masters lost nothing.

If the lodges were meeting, the W.M.'s, not being present, could not superintend the proceedings, and therefore their authority devolved upon some other officers for that time.

I apologize for the length to which I have unavoidably been led.  
P.G.W.

#### FREEMASONRY AND ITS DBTRACTORS.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I am sure the brethren who perused the two articles in your columns of Saturday the 21st inst., under the heads "Sermons against Freemasonry," and "The Union Review," cannot but feel honoured with having read such a noble exposition of the errors perpetrated by a class of nobodies who presume to denounce a society strong in its humanity, truth, innocence, utility, and above all charity. I do not wish to occupy your space in condemning the conduct of persons who do not actually know anything, practically, of the subject, but merely cke out their illogical abuse in order to gratify a misguided animus.

I am Sir, your faithful brother,

A MASTER MASON.

Eccles, August 25th, 1875.

#### SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

At page 382 "A Masonic Student" asserts that I "will not have the pre-1717 Freemasonry at any price," and adds that I "shut my eyes to the fact of indubitable history." Now, this way of putting it is highly calculated to mislead, and not only so, but I beg to state that both statements are most decidedly untrue. The fact is that I not only admit the existence of a "pre-1717 Freemasonry," but I admit the existence of two "pre-1717 Freemasonries," viz.: the operative Freemasonry of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, and the social Freemasonry of the 17th century. Another Freemasonry, however, sprang up in the 18th century, and what I "will not have" is that this 18th century Freemasonry—or "our Freemasonry," as it has lately been termed—existed before 1717. Ashmole and Plot might both be acquainted with a Freemasonry—



viz., with the 17th Freemasonry—but they were not acquainted with our Freemasonry, for it was then still in the womb of futurity. Bro. D. Murray Lyon some time ago stated that our Freemasonry "was manufactured by Desaguliers and Anderson" about A.D. 1717. And at p. 23 of the "Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror" for July 11th, 1868, we find him saying—"The fact that the Master Degree abounds with archaisms does not of itself contribute much to the settlement of the question of its antiquity. It is no breach of charity to suppose that its fabricators knew their mission too well to frame the ritual in language that would point to its modern origin: hence the antique garb in which it is masked."

It is not long since I read Bro. Hughan's words to the effect that he could find no evidence to support the supposed existence of our three degrees before 1717, nor, he added, of any degrees proper at all.

As to the value of Dr. Plot's wording, little dependence can be put upon it, unless it can be practically proved that a horse-chestnut is just the same as a chestnut-horse.

It is not mere verbiage that will do good here, but things. And unless "a Masonic Student" can prove that the Pope and his advisers in 1738 were ignorant of the subject, and therefore wrong when they stated that our Freemasonry at that time had only been recently formed, I fear that I must still hold on by the 1717 theory. "A Masonic Student" I dare say feels proud of the nominal adhesion of Bro. Hughan to his "Guild Theory," but although he had half-a-dozen Bro. Hughans to cheer him on, I think it quite possible to send a shot through his said theory. As to what Bro. Hughan's Guild Theory is we have yet to learn. I asked him several weeks ago to give an independent explanation thereof, but as yet it has not been forthcoming.

I am, yours fraternally,  
Glasgow, August 28th.

W. P. BUCHAN.

#### HIGHRODIAMS.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I am of opinion that the word "Highrodians," is a corruption of "Herodians," the latter being the name of a Masenic Order formerly well known in England. Under the pseudonym of "Antiquarius," I called attention to the "Herodian Order," in the "Freemason," of Oct. 1, 1870, and to save reference it may be well to repeat what was then stated as a quotation from Finch. "The Herodian Order," treats of the Third Temple, built by Herod, King of Judæa, and what was there found, which, with the particulars relative to the attempt to build a fourth temple by the Emperor Julian, together with the Arch of Constantine, and the Arch of C—, B— of J—m, fully completes the discovery of Royal Arch Masons; and ends the Order of Arch Masonry in a grand and sublime manner; and renders the Arch with all its parts, the finest Arcanum in the whole Order." The next degree mentioned by Finch is the "Red Cross" of Rome and Constantine, and he also refers to "part of the Royal Arch secrets discovered by Constantine the Great," being "no ways connected with the Christian degree called the 'Red Cross of Rome and Constantine.'" Under the title of Rosycrucian, Finch observes, "This degree consists of five points; the end of the third closes with the A— of J— C—; the other two carry us to the discovery made in the year when the Emperor Julian impiously attempted to erect a fourth temple, contrary to the prophecy relative to the final destruction of the T— C—, &c."

I may add that these traditions are preserved in the K.H.S. Order, vide "Notes and Queries," in "Freemason," Oct. 15, 1870, and the principal legend may be found in "Nicephorus Callistus."

"Highrodians," or "Herodians," evidently date back to 1746, the interesting records of the lodge of Industry, Gateshead, conclusively proving that fact, they cannot, therefore, be identical with the "Order of Harodim," which was "instituted at the Mitre Tavern, Fleet Street, January 4, 1787," according to their "Plan and Regulations," now in my possession, and which I intend to publish. May I suggest that the words "Domaskin or Forin," refer to the distinction made between "Operative and Speculative," "Domestic and Geomatic," (sic) "Home and Foreign" Masons, in the earlier decades of the eighteenth century? This is purely conjectural, but, in any case, I quite agree with Bro. Hughan "that 'Highrodian' does not mean 'Harodim,'" and I venture to suggest that "Herodian," considering the hazy orthography which prevailed in 1746, is somewhat nearer the mark.

R. WENTWORTH LITTLE.

#### THE "MASONIC MAGAZINE" AND WESTHORPE CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I am greatly obliged to you for your kind interest in my great work, and for the insertion of my appeal in the September number of the Magazine. I trust that it will commend itself to my brother Masons, and that from them I shall receive substantial aid.

These old churches were doubtless built by our ancient brethren; and it is fitting that we should save their work from ruin and decay. The Masons of many parts of England have honourably distinguished themselves in this good work, and my Suffolk brethren, with our good Prov. G.M. at their head, are taking the matter up warmly. I trust that the fraternity generally will do the same, and they will earn the gratitude of

Yours faithfully and fraternally, J. J. FARNHAM.

Westhorpe, July 26th, 1875.

[We beg to refer all our readers to Bro. Farnham's interesting and Masonic statement in the September Magazine. We trust that it will both be read and answered by many of our Order.—ED.]

#### Multum in Parbo; or Masonic Notes and Queries.

##### HIGHRODIAMS.

Your translation of "Highrodians" seems to me very likely to be correct as Harodim (or Heredom). Would "Menatschims" occur to you for "Domaskin." Some brother living at, or near, Gateshead should be able to assist you with the dialect of the district, which is very peculiar as you doubtless know, they (in Newcastle) cannot sound the letter "R," but give it the sound of W—as America, becomes "Amewica"—still there is a faint sound of the "R," and perhaps the way to spell it would be Amerwica—again, to-morrow for to-morrow. Thus, a century ago, if they tried to spell the words as they pronounced them, it is now difficult to get at, and perhaps the middle class then spoke no better than the lower class do (there) now. I have heard foreman pronounced frequently as "form un," but this does not seem near enough to "forin," but how they might pronounce it I cannot say. These are only rough ideas, but they may present the names to you in a fresh light, and enable you to work them out.

If Highrodiam is accepted as a corruption of Harodim (or Heredom), and is taken to mean a grade, or degree, such as, for instance, provost (which is really a chief), or priest, or whatever Heredom is believed to mean, then does not "Domaskin" seem likely to indicate another grade or degree when it is regarded as a corruption of "Menatschim," prefect or overseer. "Prefect" means really "a governor of a Province," therefore, a second (or lower) grade. If "forin" was originally "foreman," it is, at once, but another name for "overseer."

S. B. E.

"Harodin," as suggested by Bro. Woodford, seems a very probable solution of the difficulty, especially as it is not only similar in form, but also because there was a "Grand Chapter of Harodim" opened in London in 1787. It was a school of instruction under a "chief Harod" (Preston says), divided into different classes; each class was presided over by a "Sectionist," each section was subdivided under "Clauseholders;" when a member knew all the sections he was called a "Lecturer." It was probably in existence as lately as 1846.

In this Grand Chapter, however, there seems to have been no recognised title (at least recorded) as "Highrodians," or anything like it, so, I venture to offer the following suggestion, not as a better one than Bro. Woodford's, but as one which, being within the bounds of possibility, may lead to some further discovery. In the "Ancient Scotch Rite" there was a term "Sovereign Prince of Rose Croix de Heroden," Heroden being the name of a mountain in the north-west of Scotland, where the first, or metropolitan lodge of Europe was held ("Harædum" [Latin, heritage] is also given [by Ragon] as the derivation). In 1754 the "Rite of Perfection," or "Hérédóm," consisting of twenty-five degrees, mostly the same as those of the "Ancient Scotch Rite," and including "Rose Croix," was established in France by the Chevalier de Bonneville. Recognizing in these two rites the "Rose Croix," and taking into account the titles "Heroden" and Hérédóm, it is not possible that a corrupt form of them might have arisen, partly based, too, upon the term "High Rod" (or Cross), or, as it was more anciently spelt, "Rode" (Chaucer), thus:—Heroden or Hérédóm, High-Rode-ians), High-rod-iams?

WM. TEBBS.

##### MASONIC MEDALS AND TOKENS.

I described a medal in the "Freemason" of the 14th of August, which, I believe, was presented to every brother who advanced money towards the loan raised in 1779 for the purpose of paying off the debt on Freemasons' Hall, and I have just examined another medal which relates to the same subject. It is of silver, 1½ inches in diameter; the obverse contains a female winged figure, draped in flowing robes (Fame, I suppose), in the act of inscribing on a column "In honour of the subscriber." In her left hand she holds a trumpet, and also a scroll bearing an elevation of a building. The floor is a tessellated pavement; in the background, to the left, is a building in course of erection surrounded by scaffolding. From the top of the medal extend rays of light. There is also the date 1780. The reverse contains this inscription, "To John Allen, Esq., G.W., in grateful testimony of a liberal subscription towards completing their Hall," surrounded by the words "Grand Lodge of Freemasons in England."

A ring at the top of the medal seems to indicate that it was worn by its original possessor, who, I observe, held the office of J.G.W. in 1777.

The Emulation Lodge No. 21, and the Britannic Lodge No. 33, are each in possession of a precisely similar Medal, which is worn by the W.M., suspended within the square. Bro. Brackstone Baker, in his interesting notice of the former lodge, says: "The Emulation Lodge contributed to this fund (Hall Loan Fund), and subsequently resigned its claim for repayment, making the subscription a gift to the Society, and received the thanks of Grand Lodge for 'its liberal and generous present,' and as a mark of distinction for the service thus rendered a medal was presented to it, to be worn ever afterwards in lodge by the Master for the time being." Here we have a clear instance of the reason for which this medal was presented, and Bro. Allen's was probably earned by a similar act of generosity. I therefore conclude that this medal was given to those who surrendered their claims for repayment, while that which I described on the 14th of August was no doubt issued to each and every subscriber.

A list of the contributors to this fund used to be given in the "Freemasons' Calendar." In the publication for the year 1813 the names of 26 lodges appear (all that sub-

scribed, I believe); of these the following 17 are still in existence:—

Grand Stewards; Royal Somerset and Inverness, 4; Friendship, 6; Emulation, 21; Castle Lodge of Harmony, 26; St. Alban's, 29; Britannic, 33; Royal Cumberland, 41; Old Union, 46 (then Union Lodge of Freedom and Ease); Love and Honour, 75; Shakespeare, 99; London, 108; Caledonian, 134; Unanimity, 154; Nine Muses, 235; Indefatigable, 237 (originally Groll Lodge, Neath), and Harmony, 255. It will be observed that I have given the present numbers of the lodges. I am indebted to the valuable list in Bro. Hughan's "Memorials of the Union" for the means of doing so.

It is quite likely that all of these lodges were not entitled to this medal, but it would be interesting to know how many of them possess one at the present time.

E.S.

##### MARK MASONRY.

We hear a good deal of Mark Masonry just now. Can any brother throw light on its early history in this country? That in old days the Guilds' used marks is certain, and probably the old operative lodges did so.

What is the earliest date of a warrant for the present grade? and how comes it that it was ignored completely at the Union?

A MASONIC ARCHEOLOGIST.

##### SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

In answer to my friend Bro. Buchan, I spoke of the year 1720 as (so far as my memory of the records served me), the period when the list of members of the "Lodge of Antiquity" commences, which is still preserved in the archives of that ancient lodge. The earlier documents are lost, excepting the MS. charges of A.D. 1686, which are to be found in my "Old Charges of British Freemasons," but even at that date mention is made of a Masonic Society, not connected with the "Company of Masons."

WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

#### ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The General Committee of the subscribers to this school assembled at their usual monthly meeting, at Freemasons' Hall, on the 26th ult. Major J. Creaton, V.P., presided, and was supported by Bros. Thomas W. White, H. A. Dubois, James Mason, Griffiths Smith, F. W. H. Ramsay, M.D.; H. Browne, A. H. Tattershall, John A. Rucker, Raynham W. Stewart, Robert Kenyon, Thomas Massa, S. Rawson, Thomas Kingston, Wm. Jones, Henry Dubosc, Leopold Ruf, D. Nicols, Major E. H. Finney, H. C. Levander, E. H. Thielley, Joshua Nunn, and R. Wentworth Little (Secretary).

After the formal business of the committee had been transacted, an important notice of motion was given by Bro. Joshua Nunn in reference to enlarging the establishment.

Two candidates' petitions were read and approved, and the committee afterwards adjourned.

#### A NEW CHAPTER AT BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Craft Masonry has been very flourishing for some time in this town, but hitherto the only Royal Arch Chapter in the neighbourhood has been that held at Ulverston. This has been a great disadvantage to the Barrow companions, as the distance between the two towns is nearly ten miles, and it was felt that it would be most desirable to form a chapter to be held in the town of Barrow itself. We have, therefore, heard with pleasure that a meeting of companions was held on Monday evening, 23rd ult., over which Comp. Cornfield, H. 995, presided, at which resolutions were adopted expressing the desirability of holding a chapter in Barrow, and a committee appointed for drawing up the necessary petition to Grand Chapter, and for taking all other needful steps for carrying out the idea. Companions Brooke, Hooker, and Haslam were nominated as the first three Principals. It is proposed to call the new chapter "The Abbey Chapter," and to attach it to the Hindpool Lodge, No. 1225.

#### GREAT MASONIC CONFERENCE.

A great Masonic conference is announced to take place at Lausanne this month. Delegates from every Grand Lodge in the world are expected. It seems that there is a dreadful schism among Swiss Masons. Until a few years back they lived in republican style, without a Grand Lodge. A Supreme Council decided questions that arose. Just before the war it was resolved to make a Swiss Grand Lodge, and the members of the Council cheerfully resigned their office. When the great war broke out this new body, speaking for the Masons of Switzerland, protested against it. By this act they gave umbrage to their Prussian brothers, who declared the protest an insult, seeing that the war had been forced upon their country. An apology was demanded, and the Grand Lodge granted it. There were, however, many dissentients, headed by the members of the defunct Supreme Council. The breach has grown wider, and at this moment there is a talk of a secession. Peacemakers have applied to all the first authorities of the universe, and out of this dissension has sprung the idea of a conference. The last was held in 1819. French Masons have taken the leading part in arranging this great ceremony. I hear no particular mention of English or American delegates, who, indeed, if all tales be true, would find themselves in an atmosphere quite strange amongst the Orientals and the professors of the Scotch Rite, so called.—"London Daily Telegraph," Aug. 26th, 1875.

**COLONIAL AND FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS** are informed that acknowledgements of remittances received will in future be published in the first number of every month. (See page 390.)

**Notice.**—It is very necessary for our friends to advise us of all money orders they remit, more especially those from the United States of America, and India; otherwise we cannot tell where to credit them.

#### METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, September 10, 1875.

The Editor will be glad to receive notice from Secretaries of Craft Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Mark Lodges, Preceptories, Conclaves, &c., of any change in place or time of meeting.

#### SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

General Committee, Boys' School, at 4.  
Lodge 1460, Thames Valley, Ship Hotel, Halliford, near Shepperton.  
Chap. 975, Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge.  
Manchester Lodge of Instruction (179), Yorkshire Grey, 77, London-st., Fitzroy-sq., at 8; Bro. H. Ash, Prec.  
Lily Lodge of Instruction (820), Greyhound, Richmond.  
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bros. Macdonald and Griffin, Preceptors.

#### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Lodge 144, St. Luke's, Mason's Hall, Basinghall-street.  
Mark Lodge, 139, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.  
Prince Leopold Lodge of Instruction (1445), Lord Stanley Tavern, Sandringham-road, Kingsland, at 7; Bro. T. Austin, Preceptor.  
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell Green, at 8; Bro. Beckett, Preceptor.  
Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.  
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.  
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.  
British Oak Lodge of Instruction (813), Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile-end, at 7 for 8.  
St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st., at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.  
Wellington Lodge of Instruction (548), White Swan, Deptford, at 8; Bros. Shaw and Griffin, Preceptors.  
West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.  
Metropolitan Mark Lodge of Instruction, Coach and Horses Hotel, 323, Strand, at 8.  
Perfect Ashlar Lodge of Instruction (1178), Victoria Tavern, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, at 8; Bro. C. W. Kent, Preceptor.

#### TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Colonial Board at 3.  
Lodge 1269, Stanhope, Thicket Hotel, Anerley.  
" 1383, Friends in Council, 33, Golden-square.  
" 1472, Henley, Three Crowns, High-street, Woolwich.  
" 1549, Abercorn, Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore.  
Mark Lodge 1, St. Mark's, Mason's Hall, Mason's Avenue Basinghall-street.  
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction (554), Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.  
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New-road, at 8; Bro. Larham, Preceptor.  
Faith Lodge of Instruction (141), Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st. (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel), at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.  
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Lord's Hotel, Lord's Cricket Ground, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.  
Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction (860), King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30; Bro. Crawley, Preceptor.  
Prosperity Lodge of Instruction (65), Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. J. L. Mather, P.M. 65 and 1227, Preceptor.  
St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stars Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.  
Constitutional Lodge of Instruction (55), Wheatsheaf Hotel, Hand-court, Holborn, at 7; Bro. J. R. Stacey, P.M. 180, Preceptor.  
Percy Lodge of Instruction, Grapes Tavern, Little Windmill-street, W.  
Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30.  
Sydney Lodge of Instruction, White Hart Hotel, Upper Norwood; Bro. H. Frances, Preceptor.  
Royal Arthur Lodge of Instruction (No. 1360), Prince's Head, York-road, Battersea, at 8; Bro. G. King, P.M., Preceptor.

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution at 3.  
Lodge 13, Union Waterloo, M.H., William-St., Woolwich.  
" 87, Vitruvian, White Hart, College-st., Lambeth.  
" 1228, Beacontree, Private Rooms, Leytonstour.  
Chap. 1260, Hervey, Freemasons' Hall.  
Mount Lebanon Lodge of Instruction (73), Windsor Castle Tavern, Southwark-bridge-road, at 8; Bro. Noke, P.M., Preceptor.  
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.  
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.  
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom, Winsley-st., Oxford-st., at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Prec.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, White Hart Tavern, Abchurch-lane, at 7.30.

Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.

Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

Finsbury Park Lodge of Instruction (1288), Finsbury Park Tavern, Seven Sisters'-road, N., at 8. Bro. P. Dickinson, Preceptor.

Southwark Lodge of Instruction (879), Southwark Park Tavern, Southwark Park.

Dalston Lodge of Instruction (975), Havelock Tavern, Albion-road, Dalston, E.

United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, Kentish-town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.

Mount Edgecumbe Lodge of Instruction (1446), 19, Jermyn-street, St. James's, at 8; Bro. Mander, Preceptor.

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Lodge 1076, Capper, Marine Hotel, Victoria Dock.

" 1288, Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tavern, Seven Sisters'-road, N.

" 1321, Emblematic, Tulse Hill Hotel, Tulse Hill.

" 1471, Islington, Cock Tavern, Highbury.

Chap. 72, Royal Jubilee, Horns Tavern, Kennington.

" 619, Beadon, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street.

Egyptian Lodge of Instruction (27), Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-st., at 7.30; J. Crawley, Preceptor.

Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., W., at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.

United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. L. Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.

Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction (898), George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar, at 8; Bro. S. T. Finch, Preceptor.

Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

Ebury Lodge of Instruction, 12, Ponsonby-st., Millbank.

Highgate Lodge of Instruction (1366), Buil and Gate, Kentish-town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.

The Great City Lodge of Instruction (1426), 111, Cheap-side, at 6.30.

High Cross Lodge of Instruction (754), Coach & Horses, High-road, Tottenham.

Salisbury Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st., at 8; Bro. Mander, Preceptor.

#### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Lodge 1420, Earl Spencer, Northcote Hotel, New Wandsworth.

Mark Lodge, 176, Era, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.

St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal-hill, Greenwich.

Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-st., Regent-st., at 8.

Belgrave Lodge of Instruction (749), Lyceum Tavern, 354, Strand, at 8; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.

Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30.

Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.

Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tavern, Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.

Clapton Lodge of Instruction (1365), White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. James Brett, P.G.P., &c., Preceptor.

Stability Lodge of Instruction, Gresham-street, 6 to 8 p.m.

Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-rd., at 8; Comp. W. Smith, Preceptor.

Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction (1056), Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street; Bro. Stacey, P.M. 180, Preceptor.

Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733), Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.

Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, 269, Pentonville-road, at 7; Bro. T. Adams, P.G.P., Preceptor.

United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road, at 7; Bro. M. S. Larham, Preceptor.

St. James's Lodge of Instruction, New Tanners' Arms, Grange-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Joshua Howes, P.M. 765, 879, Preceptor.

Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Bro. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.

Doric Lodge of Instruction, Earl Grey Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. P. M. Austin, Preceptor.

Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8; Bro. P. M. Wuest, Preceptor.

St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Rose Tavern, Fulham-road, S.W.

Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst-hill, at 8.

Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria Park, at 8; Bro. J. Crawley, Preceptor.

#### MASONIC MEETINGS IN WEST LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

For the Week ending Saturday, September 11, 1875.

#### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Lodge 113, Unanimity, Assembly Rooms, Bull Hotel, Preston.

" 1045, Stamford, Town Hall, Altrincham.

" 1051, Rowley, Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster.

" 1264, Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.

" 1380, Skelmersdale, Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, near Liverpool, at 6.

Chap. 605, De Tabley, Seacombe Hotel, Seacombe, at 6.  
Everton Lodge of Instruction (823), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30.

#### TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Lodge 995, Furness, Masonic Temple, Ulverstone.

" 1476, Blackpool, Clifton Arms Hotel, Blackpool.

Chap. 203, St. John of Jerusalem, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.

Merchants' Lodge of Instruction (241), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Lodge 86, Loyalty, King's Arms, Prescott, at 6.

" 281, Fortitude, Athenaeum, Lancaster.

" 484, Faith, Gerard's Arms, Ashton-le-Willows.

" 580, Harmony, Wheatsheaf Inn, Ormskirk, at 5.

" 758, Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 6.

" 1052, Callender, Public Hall, Rusholme.

" 1094, Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.

" 1356, De Grey and Ripon, North Hill-street, Toxteth-park, Liverpool, at 6.

Chap. 673, St. John's, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.30.

St. John's Lodge of Instruction (673), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8.

Neptune Lodge of Instruction (1264), Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8.

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Lodge 216, Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, at 5.

" 333, Royal Preston, Victoria Garrison Hotel, Fulwood, near Preston.

" 477, Mersey, 55, Argyle-st., Birkenhead, at 6.

" 950, Hesketh, Royal Hotel, Dock-st., Fleetwood.

" 1032, Townley Parker, Howard's Arms, Whittle-le-Woods.

" 1035, Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, at 6.

" 1070, Starkie, Black Horse, Kirkham.

" 1182, Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.

" 1213, Bridgwater, Cross Keys Hotel, Eccles, near Manchester.

Chap. 220, Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, at 5.

#### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Lodge 1289, Rock, Rock Ferry Hotel, Rock Ferry, near Birkenhead, at 7.

Chap. 249, Mariners', Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.

#### MASONIC MEETINGS IN GLASGOW AND VICINITY.

For the week ending Saturday, September 11, 1875.

All the Meetings take place at Eight o'clock.

#### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Lodge 124, Kilwinning, Union Tavern, Ayr.

" 129, St. Mirren's, St. Mirren's Hall, Paisley.

" 138, Operative, Blue Bell Hotel, Ayr.

" 237, St. John, Masonic Arms, Girvan.

" 332, Union, 170, Buchanan-street.

" 556, Clydesdale, 106, Rose Street.

Chap. 119, Rosslyn, 25, Robertson-street, Glasgow.

#### TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Lodge 32, St. John, 213, Buchanan-street.

" 68, Doric, 44, Church-street, Port Glasgow.

" 73, Thistle and Rose, 170, Buchanan-street.

" 87, Thistle, 30, Hope-street.

" 173, St. John, Masonic Hall, Largs.

" 198, Royal Arch, Town Hall, Maybole.

" 233, Hamilton, Spalding's Hotel, Hamilton.

" 331, St. Peter's, Portland Arms, Galston.

" 433, St. Thomas, Eglinton Hall, Dalmellington.

" 437, Govandale, Portland Buildings, Govan.

" 497, St. John's, Brewery Hall, Catrine.

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Lodge 178, Scotia, 170, Buchanan-street.

" 333, St. George, 213, Buchanan-street.

Chap. 113, Partick, St. Mary's Hall, Partick.

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Lodge 88, New Monkland, Town Hall, Airdrie.

" 203, St. John's Operative, Olive Hall, Airdrie.

" 290, Dalry Blair, White Hart Hotel, Dalry, at 7.

Chap. 50, Glasgow, 213, Buchanan-st.

#### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Lodge 18, Dumbarton Kilwinning, Mission Hall, Dumbarton.

" 170, Leven St. John's, Black Bull Inn, Leven.

" 399, Royal Blues, Commercial Hotel, Kilbirnie.

" 427, St. Clair, Masonic Hall, Cambusethan.

Chap. 144, St. Rollox, Freemasons' Hall, Garngad-road.

#### MASONIC MEETINGS IN EDINBURGH AND VICINITY.

For the Week ending Saturday, September 11, 1875.

#### MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Lodge 10, Dalkeith, High-street, Dalkeith.

" 44, St. Luke, Freemasons' Hall, George-street, Edinburgh.

#### TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Lodge 5, Canongate and Leith, 86, Constitution-street.

" 36, St. David, Ship Hotel, E., Register-street.

" 405, Rifle, Freemasons' Hall, George-street.

#### WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Lodge 2, Canongate, St. John's Chapel, St. John-st.

Chap. 1, Edinburgh, Freemasons' Hall, George-st.

#### THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Lodge 8, Journeyman, Freemasons' Hall, Blackfriars-st.

" 270, Thistle, Masonic Hall, West-Calder.

" 272, St. John's, Mid-Calder Hotel, Mid-Calder.

" 392, Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, George-street.