

CONTENTS.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS:—
 Craft Masonry 375
 Royal Arch 376
 Mark Masonry—England and the United States 376
 Opening of the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool 376
 The Last Quarterly Communication 377
 Fashionable Marriage at Acton 377
 The Apollo University Lodge, Oxford 377
 Sketches of Masonic Character—Bro. Jawkins in Normandy 377
 Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution 378
 Masonry and Masons 378
 Princess's Theatre 378
 Masonic Secrecy 379
 Notes on Art 379
 Masonic and General Tidings 379
 A Collection for India 380
 The Last Quarterly Communication 380
 The Right of Visiting 381
 Labour and Refreshment 381
 The Criminal Class 381
 CORRESPONDENCE:—
 A very Delicate Question 381
 A Needful Correction 381
 Good Service to the Country 382
 Dignity of Opposition 382
 Disconsolate Cats 382
 Mothers-in-Law 382
 From the Sublime to the Ridiculous 382
 The Charge of Political Tendencies against French Free-masonry 382
 Reviews 382
 Great Priory of Canada 383
 Lodge Meetings for Next Week 384
 Advertisements 384, iv. ii. iii. iv. v.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

STOCKPORT.—St. John's Lodge (No. 104).—At the regular monthly meeting of this lodge, which was held on Monday, September 10th, at the lodge rooms, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport, the W.M., Bro. Walter Schofield, was supported in full complement, viz.: Bros. J. Kirk, S.W.; W. Harrison, J.W.; W. W. Shelmerdine, Treas.; T. Bullock, Sec.; J. Swindells, S.D.; G. Platts, J.D.; W. Booth, D.C.; H. Collier, Organist; G. T. Barrow, I.G.; G. Rodgers and T. B. Birch, Stewds.; also by Past Masters J. Beresford, P.P.S.G.D.; W. Sykes, and H. Finch; and a good muster of members. The Visiting brethren included Bros. J. C. Chetham, P.M. 322, P.P.G.S.B.; T. Wilkinson, W.M. 1126; G. A. Robinson, I.P.M. 1126; Captain Ballantine, I.G. 1126; Renshaw, 322; Strangeways, S.D. 111; McKinley, 424; Whiteley, 1077; and Edmondson, 322. Lodge was opened punctually at five o'clock, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for two initiates, with a favourable result. At five-thirty the W.M. called the lodge off for tea, after discussing which the brethren resumed labour. There were five candidates for initiation on the agenda, who had been balloted for and approved at previous meetings. Four of these were in attendance, and were duly admitted to the light of Masonry, viz., Mr. W. Bradley, and Mr. J. H. Peatfield by the W.M.; Mr. A. A. Williams by Bro. H. Finch, I.P.M.; and Mr. T. Axon by Bro. Beresford, P.M., P.P.S.G.D. About nine o'clock the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the festive board, the proceedings at which were made more than usually agreeable by the excellent harmony that was discoursed. The St. John's Lodge, 104, is fortunate in numbering among its members several brethren of acknowledged musical ability, and the vocal efforts of the lodge choir, supplemented on this occasion by visiting Bros. Edmondson and Wilkinson, of special renown, were of a very entertaining and enlivening character, and the result was a musical treat, such as one rarely hears at a Masonic Meeting. Song, and glee, and toast (in the course of which the W.M. and his officers were highly complimented on the efficiency of their working) followed each other in quick succession until the Tyler's toast was called for, and the brethren separated with the feeling that this was one of the pleasantest meetings ever held in connection with this ancient lodge. The annual picnic was held on the previous Thursday, Sept. 6th, when a merry party of members and their ladies assembled at the Nelson Hotel, Stockport, and being favoured with a bright, if not sunny day, proceeded by omnibus through a beautiful tract of country in Mid-Cheshire to Hoo Green, near Knutsford, a well-known and favourite resort for picnic parties. At the "George and Dragon," Cheadle, a halt was made, and the worthy proprietor of the hotel (Bro. W. S. Booth, who is a member of Lodge 104), and his lady joined the party. Passing through Gatley, Temperley, and Altrincham, and the picturesque Dunham Park, the party next alighted at the Nag's Head, an old-fashioned and cosy roadside inn, just beyond Bowdon, where the ladies busied themselves in providing an al fresco luncheon, to which ample justice was done. The bus then made a detour to Tabley Park, which, by gracious permission of the R.W.P.G. Master (previously arranged), was thrown open to the party. The interesting old hall and chapel, the lake and island, the park and gardens, all received due "attention." The quaint little chapel especially, so picturesquely situated, with its unmistakable air of antiquity, its beautiful stained-glass windows—the work, as a brass tablet records, of the present Lord de Tabley's own daughters—was an object of particular interest, and the party lingered here for some time. Here the musical brethren were called into requisition, and the lodge choir sang two pieces, "O Sanctissima," and the hymn, "Days and moments quickly flying," from Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with a thrilling effect, after which the whole party joined in the well-known hymn to the tune of St. Anne, "O God, our help in ages past," Bro. Collier presiding at the organ. On leaving Tabley a short drive brought the party to their destination—the Hoo Green Hotel, where "mine host" had an excellent tea in readiness. For two or three hours after tea the brethren and their "better halves" enjoyed them-

selves after their own bent, some in the ball-room, some on the bowling-green, and others in strolling through the fields. Shortly after seven o'clock the signal was given for returning, and after a call at Bro. Harvey's (P.M. 1045), the Unicorn, Altrincham, and at Bro. Booth's, Cheadle, where Bro. Past Master Bidder, with his felicitous eloquence, proposed a vote of thanks to "the ladies," the party arrived in Stockport about half-past ten, well pleased with the day's outing.

BRIXHAM.—True Love and Unity Lodge (No. 248).—The monthly meeting of this lodge, held on the 5th September, at the Masonic Hall, Bolton-street, was well attended. Bros. William Brown, W.M.; Jas. Hanwick, S.W.; Samuel Woolley, J.W.; Henry Cowell, S.D.; and G. C. Searle, J.D., were all in their places, and there were also present several Past Masters and others. The lodge was opened in the First Degree at 6.30 p.m. prompt. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, and Bros. Gillard and Barter having answered the questions leading to the Third Degree, they were entrusted. The lodge was opened in the Third Degree, the candidates admitted, properly prepared, and raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason, according to the ancient custom and usages of the Order, the charges being most impressively delivered by Bros. G. T. Barry, P.M., Prov. G. Purst; and Jas. Hanwick, S.W., and the working tools by Bro. C. Gregory. The ceremony was gone through in a most business-like and impressive manner by the W.M., assisted by W. Bro. S. B. Colston, P.M., P.P.G.S.Wks. The lodge was then closed in the Third and Second Degrees. The business of the evening was continued by the Secretary reading the Grand Lodge report. Bro. Woolley, J.W., then brought forward his motion (of which notice had been given at the last meeting), "That he should call attention as to the desirability of having a new lodge." The worthy brother enlarged on the great disadvantages under which the brethren at present labour, and the comforts they lack, when compared with other lodges, not forgetting also to place before them the lofty advantages which would accrue by the erection of such an edifice. Bro. Woolley concluded his earnest appeal by proposing "That we have a new lodge, and that a committee be at once appointed to solicit subscriptions to carry out the same." Bro. Hanwick, S.W., said it gave him great pleasure to support the proposition, and felt confident that success would crown their efforts, and promised to collect a goodly sum. Bro. Colston, P.M., P.P.G.S. of Wks., in seconding the motion, spoke of the lodge (which now reaches its 96th year) as in a dilapidated condition and needed renewal, at the same time promising all the support possible. On the motion being put to the meeting it was carried nem. con. The committee consist of the W.M., Bro. Brown, Bros. Colston, Hanwick, Woolley, Barry, Barter, and Crauford, with power to add to their number. It was then proposed by Bro. Searle, J.D., and seconded by the W.M., that Bro. Barry, P.M., and Treasurer of the lodge, be congratulated on being invested with the collar of Prov. Grand Purs. (at the last Provincial meeting at Devonport), and that he be saluted with three, which was heartily responded to. The Secretary gave notice that the fortnightly meetings would commence this month, according to former resolution. All business being ended, the lodge was closed in due harmony and accord.

CROYDON.—East Surrey Lodge of Concord (No. 463).—The first meeting after the recess was held at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, on the 6th inst., the W.M. (Bro. W. Sharp) being supported by all his officers and the members of his lodge to the number of over 40. The ballot was taken for four gentlemen, of whom two were in attendance, and duly initiated into the mysteries of the First Degree. Those for passing not being present, the Third Degree was conferred upon Bro. Silvester in a manner that he cannot easily forget. The W.M. upon rising for the first time in a few well chosen remarks proposed a vote of £10 10s. from the lodge funds for the fund now being raised for the dreadful famine in India, which was voted unanimously, the brethren feeling that they could not do better than instantly follow (to the utmost of their power) the good example of the Grand Lodge on the previous night. The petition of a widow of a brother who was one of the founders of this lodge, to become a annuitant having been signed in open lodge, the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to banquet, and the evening was spent in harmony in more senses than one, and all left with the regret that time waits for no brother.

COCKERMOUTH.—Skiddaw Lodge (No. 1002).—The ordinary monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., the brethren meeting for the first time in their new rooms, Station-street. Originally it had been intended to consecrate the premises on the occasion of the Provincial Grand Festival, (28th inst.), but the Grand Secretary, on being communicated with, decided the ceremony of consecration and dedication was unnecessary, and Bros. W. Taylor and W. Shilton were accordingly directed to proceed with the decoration and furnishing at once, so as to hold the regular meeting in September, the lodge having stood adjourned from July. Although the building is necessarily in an incomplete condition at present, every portion of the furniture and decorations have been so well utilised and fitted into their proper positions that, when thoroughly finished, which cannot be till the walls are well dried, the lodge room, of itself, for chasteness, ornamentation, and orthodox arrangement of appointments, will be a credit to the province, and to the decorative skill of the two brothers named above. Those present on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., were Bros. W. Taylor, W.M. (in the chair); W. Shilton, P.M., as S.W.; Jas. Black, as J.W.; R. Robinson, P.M., Treas.; W. F. Lamonby, P.M.

and Sec. (Freemason); W. H. Lewthwaite, P.M. and Organist; Dr. Dodgson, P.M.; Tom Bird, S.D.; C. Gibson, I.G.; W. M. Quhae, Steward; W. Potts, Tyler; Stephen Thwaite, T. C. Robinson, H. Peacock and W. Rule. After the minutes of the last ordinary, emergency, and committee meetings had been read and confirmed, Bro. Rule was presented with his Grand Lodge certificate. The lodge then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, in order to arrange details for the approaching Provincial Grand Festival. It was decided to hold a lodge of emergency on Monday evening, the 24th inst., for the purpose of passing Bro. the Rev. Canon Hoskins, M.A. The lodge was then closed in form.

GREENWICH.—Star Lodge (No. 1275).—The installation of the above lodge was held on Friday, September 7th, at the Ship Hotel. Bro. H. L. Green, W.M., raised three to the Third Degree, completing his year of office by installing Captain R. W. Williams, S.W. and W.M. elect, as W.M., for which he received a vote of thanks. His work being (as described by the two veteran Masons, the Treasurer and Secretary) perfect. He afterwards had a Past Master's jewel given to him of the value of ten guineas, part subscribed from lodge funds, the remainder, about one half, by a few of his friends who belong to the lodge. The newly installed Master soon proved his proficiency by the superior manner he initiated a gentleman into the mysteries of the Order. He showed himself to be the right man in the right place. Some propositions were received for initiations. The lodge was closed and adjourned to Friday, December 7th. The usual good banquet followed and a happy evening was agreeably spent. The officers for the ensuing year are Bros. C. M. Williams, S.W.; M. Kipps, J.W.; J. Smith, P.G.P., P.M. Treasurer; F. Walters, P.P.G.D. Middlx.; Sergeant-Major W. E. Williams, P.M.; E. W. Chetwynd, J.D.; A. Tisley, I.G.; S. Marketis, D.C.; F. S. Seaper, W.S.; Rev. J. Collis, Chaplain; E. Mann, Organist; G. S. Elliott, Assist. Sec.; J. Gilbert, Tyler. Five Masters were present Bros. W. Ough, P.G.P.; C. F. Hogg, P.G.P.; H. Keeble, T. J. Limebeer, and H. T. Green, besides some twenty other members. There were a large number of visitors—Bros. Rev. P.M. Holden, P.P.G., C. Middlx.; M. Clarke, Butler, Dennis, and others whose names we could not ascertain.

MANCHESTER.—Lodge of Truth (No. 1458).—This lodge having adjourned during the months of July and August, assembled at their private rooms, Newton Heath, on Saturday, September 1st, and lodge was opened at 4 p.m. by the W.M., Bro. James Batchelder. The minutes of the June meeting were then read and confirmed, after which the brethren proceeded to ballot for two candidates for initiation, who had been proposed by letter during the vacation. In each case the ballot was unanimous in their favour—the gentlemen, however, were unable to present themselves for initiation; but, all being well, intend doing so at the October meeting. Two other candidates were proposed for initiation, one by the W.M. the other by the J.W. Providing, therefore, that investigation is of a satisfactory nature, and the ballot unanimous, the October assembly will produce quite an array of initiates; may they prove men of the right sort—"Brethren good and true." The Secretary informed the lodge that Bro. Barber had signed his certificate during the recess. Certificates were also signed by Bros. Duckworth, Brown, and Smith, and presented to them by the W.M. in open lodge. Attention was drawn by the Secretary to the fact that several brethren were considerably in arrears with their subscription; it was arranged that unless some arrangement was made by the "defaulters" on or before the next lodge meeting, October 6th, that they be then excluded—an intimation to that effect the Secretary received instructions to forward to all in arrears. Since the last meeting of the lodge, Past Master Caldwell, D. of C., has been bereft of his partner in life, the companion of his joys and sorrows. The sleep of death does separate for a season; may the awakening joy again unite them in Grand Lodge on high. A vote of condolence with Bro. Caldwell was proposed by Bro. C. J. Kent, I.P.M., and seconded by Bro. Tyers, and carried unanimously. Instructions having been given for the same to be forwarded to Bro. Caldwell, P.M., the lodge was closed in the usual manner, and the brethren retired to the social board. "Moderation in all things" was there exercised, and the brethren separated at an exemplary hour, 8.30.

WOOLWICH.—Henley Lodge (No. 1472).—The first monthly meeting of the above lodge was held on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at Bro. E. West's, "The Three Crowns," Bro. W. Steele, W.M., in the chair. The other officers present were Bros. W. T. Turner, J.W.; J. Henderson, P.M., and Secretary; N. Stanford, S.D.; J. Plume, J.D.; E. J. Lloyd acting as I.G. most efficiently. Bro. Steadman, P.M. and Tyler, of many other lodges, was present, and was as usual most kind and courteous in the execution of his duties. The Past Masters present were Bros. J. Ives, I.P.M., E. West, and P. Brayshaw. Among the visitors were Bros. Gaskill, P.M. 1076; W. J. Millington, 1382; J. C. Parker, 1327; T. S. Green, 1076; C. Jolly, 19 (Freemason), &c. The lodge having been opened and the minutes and accounts confirmed, Bro. J. Bickerstaff, late of No. 700, was proposed and passed as a joining member. Messrs. J. Perry and Workboys were then balloted for and approved of, but were not present. Bro. Palmer then was passed to the Second Degree, and the lodge duly closed. The brethren and visitors then adjourned to another room, where a cold collation, nicely served, awaited them. Upon re-assembling round the social board the regular loyal Masonic toasts were honoured "in the usual way among Masons," some excellent singing by Bros. J. and A. Plume adding no little charm to the occasion. Altogether it was a most enjoyable gathering.

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS.—Albert Edward Lodge (No. 1510).—The regular monthly meeting of

this lodge was held on Monday, Sept. 3rd at, the Albion Hotel. There was a good attendance, both of brethren and visitors. Bro. John Tennant, the W.M., presided. The officers present were Bros. Levi Wilkinson, S.W.; R. H. Catterall, J.W.; C. Hall, Sec.; Thos Hargreaves, S.D.; Jas. Sharples, J.D.; J. T. Hall, I.G.; T. Hodgkiss, Tyler. Amongst the visiting brethren were Bros. John Brooks, 269; E. Walmsley, 79; John Magereson, 345; J. Walsh, 79; Wm. Walmsley, 79; T. Holland, 126, and 1504, Sec.; A. Balmforth, Ferrers and Ivanhoe, No. 779, Ashby-de-la-Zouche. The lodge having been opened with the usual formalities of the Craft, the minutes of the last regular meeting were read by the Sec., and unanimously confirmed. The lodge was then opened up to the Third Degree, when Bros. George Bray and Thomas Thompson, who had previously given proof of their efficiency by answering the usual questions in open lodge, were raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Masons, Bro. John Tennant, the W.M., in both cases performing the impressive ceremony in a very effective manner. The lodge was then closed down to the Second Degree, when Bro. John Tennant, the W.M., performed the ceremony of passing Bro. John Chaburn to the degree of Fellow Craft, in his usual and impressive style. The lodge was then closed down to the First Degree. There being no other business of importance after receiving from the visiting brethren the "hearty good-wishes" of the lodges which they represented, the lodge was closed according to ancient custom with solemn prayer by the W.M., and the brethren adjourned for refreshment, when the usual Masonic toasts were drunk, and a very pleasant evening was spent. In responding to the toast of the visiting brethren, Bro. Jno. Magereson, from Lodge 345, Blackburn, expressed his great pleasure at meeting with the brethren of Albert Edward Lodge, and especially with the W.M. He had known him a good many years, and since he had become the W.M. of the Albert Edward Lodge he had felt a strong desire to come over and see how he conducted himself in the chair. He was highly pleased with the working of the lodge generally, but he was especially pleased with the able manner the W.M. had gone through the ceremonies. He appeared to be perfectly at home in the work. He was also highly pleased with the hearty manner the visiting brethren had been received, and he gave the brethren of Albert Edward Lodge a hearty invitation to their lodge (345), assuring them whenever they felt disposed to visit their lodge they would receive a hearty welcome.

Royal Arch.

HAMPTON.—Era Chapter (No. 1423).—A convocation of this newly formed chapter was held at "The Island" Hotel, on Saturday, the 8th instant. Amongst those present were Comps. T. J. Sabine, P.Z., P.G.P.S. Middlesex, M.E.Z.; Thiellay, H.; Dubois, P.Z., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.P.G.A.S. Middlesex, P.Z., S.E.; Mason, P.Z., S.N.; T. C. Walls, P.S. 185, 1st Assistant S.; Falconer, 2nd Assistant S.; Baldwin, M.E.Z. (Mount Lebanon); W. S. Johnston T. W. Ockenden. The minutes of the July convocation having been read and confirmed, it was reported that through unavoidable circumstances none of the seven brethren whose names were upon the agenda for exaltation could be present that day. There being no other business of moment before the chapter it was closed, and the companions partook of refreshment. There were no speeches. This chapter was formed for a twofold purpose, firstly to give those brethren residing in the locality or being members of the mother lodge an opportunity of belonging to a summer chapter, and secondly to enable companions in town to combine Masonic work with the pleasures of a rural outing. The quiet beauty of this part of the picturesque valley of "Old Thames" is very attractive under favourable circumstances, but the members of the "Era" Chapter this season have had to contend with weather the reverse of genial, which rendered outdoor enjoyment almost impossible. The next meeting will take place on the second Saturday in May next.

MARK MASONRY—ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

We are very pleased to notice the friendly and appreciative notice of our Mark Grand Lodge in the excellent *Masonic Review*, edited by the well-known M.W. Bro. Wheeler, P.G.M. of Tenn., and we believe the anticipations herein stated will be fully realised.

We cannot for a moment believe that the general Grand Chapter of the United States will any longer delay recognition, especially when it is evident that the Supreme Grand R.A. Chapter of England cannot by the "Articles of Union" have aught to do with the Mark Degree. It will then only remain for the Grand Chapter of Scotland to hold out the right hand of fellowship, and we in advance extend our right hand to save time!

GRAND MARK LODGE OF ENGLAND.

The General Grand Chapter of the United States will be called upon at its coming Triennial Convocation to recognise the Grand Mark Master Mason's Lodge of England. The Grand Lodge of England, by the terms of the union of the three Grand Lodges in 1813, can not recognise any degrees in Masonry save the first three and the Royal Arch. The Grand Chapter of England confers only the Royal Arch; the Mark Degree, not being recognised, is under a separate government. Should the Grand Mark Lodge be recognised by the G.G. Chapter, the Royal Arch Masons of England will probably be allowed to visit chapters within the jurisdiction of the United States. Bro. Drummond, of Maine, has anticipated this question coming before the General Grand Chapter, and in his report to the Grand Chapter of his State has

given so much information concerning the Mark Degree as practised in England, and its history, that it will probably aid in the recognition of the Grand Mark Lodge of England by the United States. We hope so, for we believe the influence will then become greater to eliminate from the chapters in this country the Past and Most Excellent Master's Degrees.

OPENING OF THE WALKER ART GALLERY IN LIVERPOOL.

The ceremony in connection with the formal opening of the Art Gallery, presented to the town of Liverpool by Mr. Alderman A. B. Walker, now Mayor for the second time, at a cost of about £30,000, was possibly the most imposing and impressive which has taken place within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." Lord Derby performed the pleasant task of inauguration, some 10,000 representatives of the various trades "processioned" the town; the inhabitants turned out in hundreds of thousands, and the whole of the day's proceedings were worthy of the munificence of the donor, and the princely gift which will for generations delight and instruct the denizens of the "good old town."

The whole of the vast procession having arrived before the Art Gallery, and Lord Derby, the Mayor, and the guests having taken up their position, the ceremony of formally opening the Walker Art Gallery was proceeded with.

The Mayor presented the key of the building to Alderman Weightman, chairman of the Finance and Estate Committee, on behalf of the Corporation.

Mr. Alderman Weightman acknowledged the gift, and presented an address from the Corporation to the Mayor, which was read by the Town Clerk, and was as follows:—

"To the Worshipful the Mayor of Liverpool, Andrew Barclay Walker, Esq.: We, the Deputy-Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Liverpool, desire most respectfully, on behalf of the inhabitants, to offer to your Worship our grateful acknowledgment of your noble gift of the Gallery of Art to-day presented to the town. We assure you that your Worship's generosity is warmly appreciated by all classes of the community, and we trust that you may for many years witness the benefits conferred upon your fellow-townsmen by your munificent liberality. Sealed with the corporate seal of the said borough, this 6th day of September, 1877."

A public address and casket were then presented to the Mayor by Lord Derby, on behalf of the subscribers, the address being read by Bro. J. B. Cooper.

The address was as follows:—"To Andrew Barclay Walker, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool. Sir,—It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that we ask the favour of your acceptance of this address from a very large number of your fellow-townsmen. We present it, and the casket containing it, as a slight memento of the opening of the beautiful Art Gallery which has this day been dedicated to its most elevating uses; and, likewise, as a cordial mark of our high appreciation of your public services, as Mayor of this great community, during a period of two years. By thus munificently providing this splendid edifice for the reception, from time to time of our art treasures, you have not only supplied a long-felt want, indeed a most pressing educational necessity, but, furthermore, you have given a much needed stimulus to art in Liverpool, at a time when so many are earnestly striving to promote the higher as well as the elementary education of our people. We also propose to ourselves the pleasure of placing in the vestibule of what we may venture to term the Walker Art Gallery, as soon as the work can be executed, and with your Worship's approval, a marble statue of its generous donor, so that we, in our time, and those who come after us, may look upon the features of their most liberal friend, the founder of this highly attractive, recreative, and most improving educational resort. We pray that you may long be spared in health and happiness to enjoy all the pleasures of domestic family life, and of the innumerable friendships which have grown up about you, as the natural outcome of your genial and kindly disposition; and also that you may be gratified by witnessing a rapidly growing love of art, in all its varied forms of beauty and instructiveness, as one of the surest and most important agencies in the elevation and refinement of the tastes and habits of all classes of our population. Signed this 6th day of September, 1877, on behalf of the Subscribers. (Signed) Thomas Edwards-Mess, Chairman."

The Mayor replied to the address, and the Earl of Derby then, in a brief speech, declared the building opened.

The large silver-gilt casket bears on its top a splendid model of the Art Gallery, to be repeated in oxydised silver. Around the casket are bas-reliefs of "The Triumph of Love"—Fiamingo Cupids. The Arms of Liverpool in enamel on gold are in the centre panel of the front of the casket, upheld by two silver figures representing Sculpture and Painting. At each corner of the casket are four exquisitely carved ivory figures, on silver pedestals, representing the four quarters of the globe. At the sides are the monograms of the Mayor and Mayoress in enamel on gold. Accompanying the casket is a splendidly bound album in crimson and gilt, with a silver plaque in the centre of cover of "Neptune being driven by sea horses," and medallion typical of wind and water. In this album is contained the address of the subscribers, splendidly illuminated by Mr. J. O. Marples, who also designed the casket and was the originator of the memorial—the scheme being taken up most readily by all, and most ably managed by Bro. J. B. Cooper, who has acted as hon. secretary to the testimonial committee.

A banquet for the grandees, and a display of fireworks for the people, by Mr. Brock, of London, were the evening attractions.

THE LAST QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

(FROM THE DAILY CHRONICLE.)

The proposal to alter the title and constitution of the Lodge of Benevolence, of which the readers of the *Daily Chronicle* were apprised on Saturday week, was virtually withdrawn at Grand Lodge on Wednesday by the voluntary motion on behalf of the Board of General Purposes to postpone the consideration of the subject till December. The brethren will probably never hear of the proposal again, for, although an amendment to this motion was adopted, and the discussion deferred till March next, the Board immediately discovered in what direction the feeling of Freemasons lay on the main question, and it is not likely that they will throw themselves open to the disaster of a crushing defeat. While, however, they saw that there was no hope of their carrying their proposal on a future occasion, they must have seen that the object which the original instigator of the scheme had in view was in a fair way of being attained—to secure from the Lodge of Benevolence such a careful estimate of the claims of applicants for relief, that not even the large annual surplus which remains to the lodge after the liberal satisfaction of all demands shall be an inducement to the brethren to give away one single sovereign in excess of the merits of any individual case.

There is a notion outside the ranks of Freemasons that the Order is a benefit society, and this notion is somewhat confirmed by the reports which appear of large sums of money being given away by Grand Lodge, and by the existence of the three Masonic charitable institutions—the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. Of the two first of these institutions the uninitiated or popular world believe that if a man becomes a Freemason he has a right to have his boys or girls educated there; and, with respect to the latter, they think there is a provision in old age which a Mason, by virtue of his being a member of the Craft, may claim. These conceptions of the nature of the Order are altogether wrong. Freemasonry is not a benefit society, and it may be as well to inform our readers who have not the great honour of belonging to so noble and excellent an institution, that if they enter it they will find it possesses far more of the nature of the leech than the pelican. Freemasonry has been frequently styled a luxury, and it is unquestionable that only men of good and sufficient means should enter into it. The charitable institutions of the Order were afterthoughts. They were never intended as inducements for men to join the Craft, but only to meet the exigencies of such persons as, having been in good circumstances, from calamity or misfortune, might experience a reverse in life. The oldest of these charitable institutions has not been established 100 years, and the youngest is not half a century old. It is only within the last 15 years that large subscriptions have flowed into their coffers, and it is certainly within that time that Masonry has become the popular institution it now is. With its popularity have come the great demands made upon it, and, as the Grand Secretary pointed out at the consecration of a lodge on Tuesday week, there is too much reason to fear that many men join the Order now, not so much for the benefit which they may render to it as for the benefit which they conceive it may be to them. The institutions are simply and solely charities, however much some members of the Order may object, as they frequently do, to their being so styled. The donations to them are voluntary, and it is only on charitable efforts that they depend for their maintenance. Their great success of late years is attributable to the enormous accession to the ranks of Freemasonry, and to the fact that each institution possesses a most energetic Secretary. The grand day of the year with every lodge is the day on which the new Master is installed, and to this great festival almost every lodge deems it its duty to invite the Secretaries of the Masonic Institutions. The toast of "The Masonic Institutions" is always on the list of toasts, and the Secretaries in reply enforce the claims of the institutions. A member of the lodge proposes himself as Steward for one or other of the institutions; the lodge generally heads his list with a good round sum, (for which it receives an equivalent in a certain number of votes at the elections of candidates), and other brethren put down their names for subscriptions, every subscriber receiving votes. In this way £39,600 were subscribed for the three institutions last year, and during the present year, as far as it has gone, more than £40,000 has been collected. Brethren are usually very anxious to become Stewards, although the office entails some expenditure both of time and money, and it is a great ambition with them to carry up a large list. Of course, these lists vary in amount; but the largest amount of any one list was attained at the festival of the Boys' School in June last, when one Steward took up over £1000. Some lodges always send a Steward to one institution in the course of the year, and there are some who send a Steward every year to each institution. So strongly are the claims of charity now felt by the brethren, that it is an ordinary occurrence at the consecration (or first) meeting of a new lodge for a brother to offer himself as a Steward, and this, it must be remembered, is at a time when the lodge itself has no funds out of which to subscribe to the Stewards list, and when it has to meet the large expense of lodge furniture, the cost of its warrant, its opening banquet, and its books. There is, however, but little fear that in the course of the first year it will be able to subscribe something, for a lodge seldom starts unless its promoters have a large circle of friends who are anxious to become Freemasons, and the fees for initiation and the annual subscriptions to the lodge, in addition to paying all expenses, generally leave a sufficient balance for something to be given out of it in the cause of Masonry.

From the above statement, it will be seen that Free

masonry is not a benefit society in the ordinary acceptance of the phrase. That it confers benefits is not to be denied, and it has always the claims of the poor and distressed in view, and never inquires as to creed, colour, or clime. As Grand Lodges makes munificent donations when the act of God or the ambition of man desolates vast territories, so a provincial Grand Lodge or a Provincial private lodge will subscribe to local charities and hospitals, while not forgetting the Masonic institutions. The nearest approach there is in Masonry to the character of a benefit society is in the Fund of Benevolence, towards which there is a payment out of every initiation fee, and a fixed contribution every year, which lodges have to send to Grand Lodge out of each of the subscribing members' subscriptions. The lodges which are composed principally of Jews have also what they call a Benevolent Fund, but this has nothing to do with Grand Lodge, and is a matter entirely of fraternal arrangement. This Benevolent Fund is only for the use of the members of the particular lodge, and in all cases it has its treasurer, secretary, and committee. If a member of the lodge is in distress, or can be assisted to regain the position in life which adversity has removed him from, his case is laid before the committee, and he receives relief if found worthy. In a community like that of the Jews there is but little fear that the real facts of a case are not known to the committee; but with reference to these Benevolent Funds in the Jewish lodges, this highly honourable trait presents itself, that the name of the applicant for relief, or even his initial, or anything which may lead to his identification, is never known to the members of the lodge who are not on the committee of the fund. Frequently have the applicants not only regained their former position, but also advanced to positions of affluence, and it has not been an uncommon occurrence for the money lent to be returned.

Grand Lodge on Wednesday last, true to its old character, subscribed 1,300 guineas for benevolent objects outside the Order. The unanimity with which the grants were made might encourage the proposers of the grants to ask for more on a future occasion if the necessity should arise; but it is to be hoped, not for the sake of Grand Lodge funds, but of suffering humanity, that the horrors of the Indian famine will have passed away before the brethren could reasonably be asked for a further grant. Nevertheless, should occasion require their further assistance, we have no doubt they will remember the moment they were received into Freemasonry, and extend to the people who are in want of charity that never faileth. Grand Lodge was in very good humour when it made the grants on Wednesday. The grants of £210 and £105 were voted instantaneously, the brethren being anxious to have the matter relating to the Lodge of Benevolence out with the Board of General Purposes. The gracefulness of the concession made by the Board with respect to this subject put them in still further good humour, and Mr. Clabon's fear that there would be an amendment to the thousand guineas proposal was quite uncalled for. Had his scheme for finding funds for enabling the children leaving the schools to begin life been ready, the brethren would, at least, have allowed the principle of the scheme to pass, though the carrying out of the proposal would have been sent to a committee. Presuming that the alteration of the Lodge of Benevolence will not be again brought forward, and looking at the very strong disposition on the part of the brethren to maintain the charities to the utmost, the adoption on a future occasion of Bro. Clabon's well-conceived motion is a foregone conclusion.

THE "APOLLO UNIVERSITY" LODGE, OXFORD.

By Bro. W. J. HUGHAN.
(From the *Voice of Masonry*.)

One of the most illustrious and distinguished lodges in England is that of the "Apollo University," of Oxford. It was chartered by H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, M.W.G.M., and bears date December 21st, 1818, as No. 711. By the alteration of the number in 1832 it became 460, and again in 1863 it was raised to 357, at which it still remains. The addition of "University" to its original title of the "Apollo" was agreed to soon after its advent, though its shorter description was noted in the records until 1826. The first Worshipful Master and Wardens (according to the warrant) were respectively John Ireland, George Hitchings, and Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, Bart.

Among the old resolutions and bye-laws were the following: "On account of keeping the good-will of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, the members of the lodge shall proceed to the meetings in Academics." Fines were levied on brethren who did not come till supper-time, and also on those who did not appear in full dress, or who did not wear white gloves. It was ordered that at each meeting the charity box should be taken round. In 1853 it was proposed that "henceforth no one shall be proposed for this lodge except he be or has been a member of this University," but the Provincial Grand Master refused to confirm it. The restriction has been practically maintained, however, in balloting for candidates.

On August 4th, 1864, the foundation of the University Masonic Hall, especially reserved for the use of this lodge, was laid in Masonic form by Alderman R. J. Spiers, F.S.A., Dep. Prov. G.M., and on February 24th, 1865, the building was solemnly dedicated to the purposes of Freemasonry by Lieut.-Col. H. A. Bowyer, M.A., the then Provincial Grand Master.

On February 19th, 1869, its jubilee was celebrated, and three months later a Royal Arch Chapter was chartered and opened under its wing, with a similar title.

On April 30th, 1872, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, M.W.G.M., was elected a member of the lodge, and in the following year became its Worshipful Master, with Bro. Reginald Bird as the Deputy Master. On May 1st, 1874,

H.R.H. Prince Leopold was, on the proposition of his brother (the Prince of Wales) elected a member, and was then initiated, subsequently becoming Worshipful Master of the lodge, and Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire, in succession to the lamented Bro. Colonel Bowyer, deceased.

We have gleaned these particulars from the interesting preface to the bye-laws of the lodge, edited by Bro. F. P. Morrell, M.A., P.M., etc., and the Rev Bro. H. A. Pickard, M.A., being the fourth edition of the bye-laws from 1858, the issues being as follows, viz., 1858, 1864, 1869 and 1874. The later editions are without exception some of the handsomest and best codes of bye-laws, etc., we have ever seen. The special feature, however, in the little books is the roll of members of the lodge, and which is the special attraction to students of such matter. A hasty glance would almost seem to indicate that the lodge has on its list of members all the distinguished members of the Craft. Of course that is not the fact, but so many of the chief members of the Fraternity in England are connected with the "Apollo University" Lodge as to render it unique in that respect in the annals of the society. The Grand Masters of England and Ireland are enrolled as members in the list of 1874. The Pro Grand Master of England, and the Deputy Grand Masters of England, Scotland and Ireland. Upwards of thirty Provincial Grand Masters either are or have been members, and thirty-three other members of Grand Lodges, either as Grand Wardens or other distinguished positions, and more than three hundred of its members have held office in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Oxfordshire since the year 1857. Three of the Provincial Grand Masters have also been selected by the Grand Masters for the time being from the lodge.

We could not find time to enumerate from this list anything like the number of names we should like of brethren distinguished as Masons, scholars, statesmen, warriors, and in every walk in life requiring talents, character and energy. We trust that the future of this lodge will even surpass its eventful past, and render its centenary most memorable.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE AT ACTON.

The ordinarily quiet town of Acton was astir on Thursday week, owing to the marriage of Mr. John Howard Walker, eldest son of John Walker, Esq., of the Woodlands, with Miss Mary Annie Roebuck, only child of Bro. William Roebuck, of West Lodge. The weather was at its best, and the occasion excited great interest, both families being well known and highly respected in Acton. Two marquees were erected on the lawn of West Lodge, in one of which the presents were displayed, numbering considerably over 100 and being of the most costly and elegant description. Amongst them we may mention a handsome bronze drawing-room timepiece with candelabra to match, a pair of bronze figures representing Holbein and Chiberti, a set of silver dishes, pair of candelabra richly gilt, liqueur cabinet, a remarkably handsome pair of Chinese vases, 24 inches in height, bust on pedestal, a handsome cabinet of cutlery, with silver forks and spoons, a sofa blanket very choicely worked, magnificent bible and clasped folio album, table cloth from the Caucasus, a massive gold bracelet, old China dinner, afternoon tea, coffee and dessert services, diamond locket (presented by the bridegroom, and worn by the bride at the wedding), silver fish and dessert knives and forks, several marble timepieces and toilet sets. The presents were remarkably pretty and many of them most valuable.

The ceremony was fixed for half-past eleven o'clock, and punctually at that time the bride, accompanied by her father, drove up to the north entrance of the parish church, the bridesmaids, six in number, being stationed at the door to receive her. They were—Miss Alice Lloyd, Miss Alice Walker, Miss Linley, Miss Verity, Miss Kate Hunt, and Miss E. Walker. The groomsmen were—Mr. Fred Walker, Harry Maple, E. W. Stringer, Harry Smith, F. Haslam, and Arthur Walker.

The bride was attired in a rich white satin dress trimmed with real Brussels lace flounce, wreath of orange blossom, and veil and diamond locket. The bridesmaids wore blue silks, wreaths of apple blossom and veil, with lockets presented by the bridegroom.

The church, which was neatly decorated, was well filled with a fashionable congregation. The Rev. C. M. Harvey, M.A., rector, performed the marriage service. The bride was given away by her father (Bro. Roebuck), Mr. Fred Walker (the bridegroom's brother) acting as best man. Mr. Lamb presided at the organ, and during the service and while the wedding party were signing the register, played a sonata in G by Beethoven, an allegro by Bach, the Wedding March by Mendelssohn, and an andante by Schrieder.

After the service, the wedding party repaired to West Lodge, and at one o'clock sat down to breakfast, which was arranged in a marquee, fifty feet long by thirty feet wide, and lined with red and white striped bunting, which was provided by Mr. Blake, of Ealing. Messrs. Inglefield and Hircombe (late Withers), of Baker-street, London, were entrusted with the arrangements for the breakfast, and it is scarcely necessary to say that so eminent a firm gave the utmost satisfaction. Accommodation was provided for forty-eight persons. The tables were set out most effectively, a selection of choice plants, interspersed with bouquets, displayed in massive epergnes and plateaus, adding considerably to the attractiveness of the spectacle. The bride's cake, which was elegantly ornamented, was mounted on a handsome silver plateau at the head of the table. A large variety of ferns, palms, and other potted plants were tastefully placed round the marquee.

The guests comprised Mr. Aste, Mrs. Walker, Bro. Roebuck, Mrs. J. H. Walker, Mr. J. H. Walker, Mrs. Roebuck, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Naylor, Mr. E. Sacre, Mr. Naylor, Miss Alice Lloyd, Mr. Fred Walker, Miss Linley,

Mr. H. Smith, Miss E. Walker, Mr. F. Haslam, Mrs. John Aste, Mr. John Aste, Mrs. A. Solomon, Mr. A. Solomon, Master Alfred Walker, Miss Aste, Mr. F. Ebsworth, Mrs. Verity, Mr. Verity, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. R. W. Stewart, Mrs. Hunt, Mr. Hunt, Miss Alice Walker, Mr. H. Maple, Miss Verity, Mr. E. W. Stringer, Miss Kate Hunt, Mr. Arthur Walker, Mrs. Summers, Mr. Summers, Mrs. John Heptingstall, Master Bertie Walker, Miss Walker, Mr. A. H. Walker, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. E. Baldwin, Mrs. C. O. Barker, and Mr. Barker.

The church bells rang a merry peal when the wedding party left the church and at intervals during the day. The happy couple left at four o'clock for Scotland, where they intend to spend their honeymoon. Thursday being the silver wedding day of Bro. W. Roebuck additional interest was given to the occasion.

SKETCHES OF MASONIC CHARACTER, No. IV.

BRO. JAWKINS IN NORMANDY.

Bro. Jawkins is, as we all know, a P.M. of the "Amphibious Lodge;" the joke at out which is, by our famous friend Bro. Jones, that its members are always warm, and sometimes "wet." "Not wet blankets?" "No, sir, I mean the other thing!" He is, perhaps, best known as Companion Jawkins, P.Z., as he likes to have himself known as a distinguished Royal Arch Mason of the old Jericho Chapter, renowned alike for its agreeable gathering and its admirable dinners. He is Preceptor of half-a-dozen chapters, to boot, and is a companion whose "fiat" no one ever dreams of doubting or disputing. He is not an unamiable fellow, per se, but a little too fond of praising No. One. When he tells a story, it is "I said so and so." "I observed to our excellent friend." "I saw at once what had to be done," and "I took measures accordingly."

He sometimes seems to think as if the world was composed of Jawkins, Mrs. Jawkins, and the little Jawkinses, with a few men and women and babies thrown in. We do not pretend to assert that he does any positive harm. Perhaps his is more of a negative than a positive character for good. Nay, taking the average of those with whom we come in contact, Bro. Jawkins is somewhat "above par."

We do not think Bro. Jawkins a "strong man" nor a genius who will "set the Thames on fire," but look at him all round, he is a good citizen, a good member of the family circle, a good Mason and, we feel bound to add, a good man! So that the oft-repeated axiom is still true, let us bear in mind—we do not need brilliant talent or overpowering parts to fill our lot in life, to act up to our responsibilities, or to do our duty "in that state of life" where it has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to call us.

Bro. Jawkins, with his amiable wife and intelligent offspring, is in Normandy, but I fear hardly appreciates the beauty of the country or the contrasted habits and manners of its kindly-hearted inhabitants, as all French people really are—no kinder exist anywhere. He has that English idea strong in him, that "Heimsucht," as the Germans say, which makes him depreciate everything foreign and laud everything Britannic. He does not like the "café au lait" (foolish man). He prefers bad English coffee very much, with a tinge of milk; he don't admire the "vin ordinaire," Bass's beer is worth it a thousand times, with some other not complimentary expressions. He don't understand the "plats," and he objects to "kickshaws." He says reproachfully, "I prefer joints, sir," and he ignores the fact that if he will only look out for himself, he can get in France the tenderest "bif steaks" and best of mutton cutlets in the world. He does not even approve of the butter, and he makes jests at the cheese. He likes a slight admixture of lard, &c., in our indigenous Anglican produce, and prefers a good Cheshire to anything out. The consequence is that Bro. Jawkins is not easy in his foreign trip, often out of temper, irritable, unpleasant, and wishes himself back in London, and the city, and the club.

We all remember the young man, who did the "Simplon," by requesting his friends to "wake him up when he got to the other side, for there is nothing for a fellow to see," and we fear that when Bro. Jawkins returns home, and is questioned about his foreign tour, he will have journeyed, as some travellers do, with his eyes shut, indifferent to those many charms which Normandy has for the archaeological and the intelligent, for the lovers of scenery and the students of nature.

One point seems to have struck him much and annoyed him more, the caps of the women. "Positively unbecoming," he says. Mrs. Jawkins, remarks that Jawkins as an old married man, might have looked at other things, and we are inclined to agree with our old friend, Mrs. Balasso, who declares that in her matured experience, "old married men always behave the worst."

When then, good reader, you meet Bro. Jawkins, in the Amphibious Lodge, or the Jericho Chapter, don't "tread on his corns," to use a vulgar expression. Speak to him about anything except Normandy, and above all, never forget that as a man and a Briton, Bro. Jawkins is much in agreement with the common run of us all. But bid him forget his grievances of foreign travel in all the pleasures of Masonic Society, harmony, and good feeling.

It is strange to think how different we often are at home and abroad, how contented in the former, and how grumbling in the latter. Frenchmen often think us de-voured by "spleen," when it is only a little insular perversity, and, perhaps, as Englishmen, we have yet to learn that most useful of lessons, which all citizens of the world sooner or later must master, that if there is no place like home, and if it be true still that it is our duty "ubique patriam reminisci," the philosopher will see good in all countries, and find much to charm, much to improve, and

much to delight him, wherever he may pitch his tent, wandering Arab though he be, in whatever land he for the moment has the good luck to reside, which affords him protection, or lends him a domicile.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Committee of this Institution held their monthly meeting on Wednesday last at Freemasons' Hall, Col. Creton in the chair. There were also present Bros. Jos. Smith, Berry, Head, John M. Stedwell, S. Rawson, Richd. Hervé Giraud, Hyde Pullen, Thos White, A. H. Tattershall, C. A. Cottebrune, William Hale, Wm. Hilton, Capt. N. G. Phillips, L. Stean, J. Newton, Charles Lacey, Raynham W. Stewart, Dr. Jabez Hogg, Fred. Acland, H. Massey, (*Freemason*), and James Terry.

After the reading and confirming of the minutes, Bro. Terry reported the death of Bro. K. Prescott (Chichester), after having received annuity for six years, £209; Bro. R. T. Peters, (London), five years £183; Mrs. E. King, (London), three years, £95; and Mrs. C. Govier, (Exeter), £67 10s.

Bro. Terry also reported that he received from Grand Lodge £70, to provide the annuitants at Croydon with coals.

The application of a widow for half her late husband's annuity was granted, after which the Committee adjourned.

MASONRY AND MASONS.

It has been well said, that if to be virtuous required no effort and no sacrifice, if to be exemplary in all things were just as easy as the reverse, then there would be no particular merit in virtue, the philosophy of which we understand to be that as there is really merit in a virtuous life and walk, it is worth while for every man to make persistent effort so to live and so to act in his journey through life that he may deserve, if he do not receive, the commendation of those whose approval is worth having. This thought applies with great force to the lives of those who wish to be consistent Masons and to honour the institution which has honoured them by admitting them to its rights and privileges. That they do not all walk on this level must be admitted, and it would be strange indeed if they did, for Masonry has but comparatively little power for reforming the ways of men evilly inclined. Its force lies rather in the fact that it seeks only the companionship of those who are acknowledged to be good at the outset, and if after admission they fall from their position they occupied in the beginning, this is their fault, not that of the brotherhood. Most men are in the habit of putting their best foot forward when they wish to accomplish any given result or secure any coveted favour, and therefore when a candidate presents himself for initiation he is careful not to set forth with any great degree of ostentation the particular weaknesses of his own character. Then, too, the brethren are not infallible, but, on the contrary, as all experience shows, somewhat too apt to take on trust the bright side of the picture, and find in many cases that it would have been better had there been less haste and a more thorough testing of the proposed material. They have been told time and again that merely negative men are not those upon whom we can safely rely, for in Masonry, as in their private affairs, they wait for others; if study, investigation and labour are needed, they let somebody else study, work and investigate, and it not unfrequently happens that they are too mentally lazy to profit by the results achieved. Three months after initiation they know more about the Craft than those who have devoted their lives to the service, and to the discovery at the end of many years how much there is still to learn; they do not want to read because nothing can be said that they do not already know, and the gems dug out of the dust-covered lore of the past do not glitter in their sight, in short, if all Masons were like them, the fraternity would be years behind even its present status, and yet in this class ambition finds its most ardent votaries, and from it come the men who are more than willing to bear the honours of the Craft, while refusing the time and labour needed to qualify even the most intellectual for the proper discharge of the duties and responsibilities of office. From it come those who are ever ready to argue the case with the profane, and to present the spectacle, over which men and angels may weep, of a person assuming to teach that which he himself does not understand; and from it come those who injure the Craft, delay progress, and awaken animosity by their senseless claims and assertions. These are the men who assert that Masonry is good enough to live by and die by, forgetting, or rather not knowing, that in the whole arcana of Masonry there is nothing to warrant anything of the kind; that on the contrary the fraternity, being established on purely moral grounds, is not and cannot be a form of worship, neither a sect, nor having any affiliation with nor affinity for any particular form of religious worship.

These are they who give point and leverage to Papal Bulls and Protestants' invectives; the first invariably calling us a sect, and on this utterly groundless assumption bringing to bear against us the prejudices of the countless multitudes who receive and obey without question the orders of their ecclesiastical superiors, and put us all down as devils simply because they are told so to do. The others with infinitely less justification because they are not hemmed in, and cowed by a hierarchy that assumes to hold the keys of Heaven and Hell, but on the contrary claim as a special appendage of their civil and religious birthright, freedom of thought and conscience, blazon us to the world as "Christless" and "Infidels," as desiring to lead men from the communion of the church, and into that easy and descending grade which leads to the fiery and malodorous regions upon which they are

so fond of descanting. Now every one who knows anything about Masonry knows that the system of ethics comprising its morals and dogmas are the furthest possible removed from anything of the kind; that a Mason may be active and indefatigable in his attendance at lodge meetings, and never in his life hear a word calculated to weaken his faith in his own form of religion, whatever it may be, nor intended to lead him into any other path whatsoever. He may be the firmest of Catholics, the most ardent of Protestants, Jew, Gentile or Moslem, and he will only be asked to believe in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. And this is the line of distinction between Masonry and Masons. The world in general does not observe it, and a goodly share of the religious world seems determined not to do so, and therefore it should be the endeavour of the brethren in their walk and conversation to make it apparent that we understand and live up to it.—*New York Dispatch*.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

This theatre opened for the season on Monday last under the management of Mr. Walter Gooch, who, however, retains the valuable services of that able stage manager and clever actor, Mr. Harry Jackson. The bill of fare was full of promise, comprising as it did a laughable farce, by J. B. Buckstone, and a new drama, entitled "Guinea Gold," by H. J. Byron—the most prolific, and withal most popular and successful playwright we have—but so far from the promises being like Adonis's gardens, "That one day blossom'd, and fruitful were the next," it was evident long before the curtain descended on the first act that the verdict of the public would be "Faith, I have heard too much, for your words and performances are no kin together. Mr. Byron has achieved many successes and committed few failures—fewer, perhaps, than any living dramatist, but we question if either "Wrinkles" or even "Bull by the Horns," so merited critical and public censure as "Guinea Gold." We do not intend to tell the story, if we may employ a word that implies a certain continuity of incidents, for apart from the facts that we hold it unfair both to the author of a play and to those of our readers who intend to witness it, we question if in the present instance anyone but Mr. Byron could tell the story. A pretty orphan, the inevitable faithful servant, a detective of the "Ticket-of-leave" type, two brothers, one the hero, the other the villain, these latter dragged almost in their entirety out of "Brothers," and we have new materials out of which Mr. Byron presents what purports to be a new and original drama. Why, these materials have been worn to threads long ago, and we are asked to take these old rags for new garments. We deem ourselves, as old playgoers, second to none in the feelings of gratitude we entertain towards Mr. Byron, for the many hours of pure and true delight he has given us, but we maintain that no one should withhold the truth for the sake of gratitude. Is the author of "The Lancashire Lass," "Blow for Blow," "Dearer than Life," "Our Boys" and many other plays equally good, losing his cunning, or, worse still, has his success proved a bad master, because too indulgent, and made him careless, idle and indifferent? Since the production of "Married in Haste," Mr. Byron has written nothing but what his leisure should have afforded occasion for repentance. To all the actors and actresses in "Guinea Gold," nothing but praise, and high praise is due. Miss Lydia Foote struggled manfully, if she will pardon the masculine adverb, to make the most of the poorest, weakest part ever awarded to the heroine of a drama; she did her best, but even the best of such a popular, charming and pretty actress as Miss Lydia Foote cannot make a bad counterfeit in to the semblance of the sterling coin. The new and realistic scenery by Julian Hicks is above all praise, and this artist together with the actors, had to bow his acknowledgements to an appreciative and critical but kindly audience.

BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY.—The 26th annual meeting of the Birkbeck Building Society was held on Thursday (at the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London). The report which was presented to the meeting stated that the receipts for the year were £6,129,128, and the total from the commencement of the Society £33,416,513. Notwithstanding the reduction of interest to 3½ and 2½ per cent., the deposits had risen from £1,929,065 to £2,120,823, or an increase of £190,857. The Gross Profits earned by the Society during the year were £106,017, upwards of £9000 in excess of the previous year. Of this amount £83,230 has been appropriated to the payment of interest, discount, and expenses of management, leaving a net balance on the year's working of £22,787. The Surplus Funds amounted last year to £1,365,061, of which £1,220,386 was invested in Government, Indian, and Metropolitan Stocks, City of London and Colonial bonds, gas and water stocks and shares, freehold ground rents, and other readily convertible securities, and £144,674 remained at call in the hands of the bankers. At the present time the amount invested in convertible securities is £1,575,706, being an increase of £355,320, while the sum of £170,742 stands to the credit of the Society at the bankers, being £26,068 more than last year. The total increase of the Surplus Funds is £381,387. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now upwards of 77½ per cent. The total liabilities of the Society are £2,263,719, and the assets £2,348,603, showing a net surplus of £84,884. Of this sum £33,750 is invested in Consols as a permanent guarantee fund, leaving £51,134 to be carried forward. The number of investors and depositors at the close of the year was 38,427, being an increase of 2525 since the last balance.—*The Times*.

MASONIC SECRECY.

The secrecy of Masonry is its only sybil voice proclaiming, Procul, O, procul este profani. It is only the secrecy of the lawyer to his client; of the minister to his penitent; or of friend to friend. This trustworthy confidence is the glory of man; scandal dies like an echo on the shore where the tongue is bridled by truth and honour. "Where there is no tale bearer the strife ceaseth." Wrench from the heart of a Mason the secret of his brother; and from the same heart you may blot out the image of his God, the vows made to a fond and confiding wife, or the duty he owes to his children, to country and home. The betrayer of secrets is a moral renegade too foul for the atmosphere of honour, he is the Judas of friendship and the assassin of character.

Nor never need an honest open-hearted Mason fear the better part of creation will urge against his order to its detriment the circumstances that the ladies are not admitted to its membership among Free and accepted Masons. Let him tell what is the fact, that Minerva, the goddess of Wisdom, presides in the Mason's lodge, in which she would have indeed but a divided empire if the goddess of beauty were admitted along with her. We surely would not trust Venus and Minerva together in our lodges, lest we should become too much distracted with the blandishments of beauty to hear all the severe teachings of wisdom. But it will be high time to attempt a laboured defence of this Masonic usage when a lady shall complain of it or when she shall refuse making a secret-keeping Mason the lord of her affections; pillowing on her pure heart, both the unlocked casket and the secret which it contains. Ah! could she make him a renegade to honour, how could she loathe him. How unsafe in such hands and in such keeping would she consider her own fame and those gems of affection which woman never gives save to the trusty, the brave, the unconquerable, the inflexible in purpose.

There is a sublime secret connected with everything that is valuable. Says the great light of Masonry, the Bible, "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him." There is a secret in each profession of life, in every science, in every beautiful art. There is a secret in love, an outspoken language that sometimes glances from the eye, but which is oftener hid by virgin modesty until the heart becomes an urn of suffering in which the fires of hidden attachment crimson the incense of the affections. There is a secret in hate, whispered only to the moon as its pale cold eyes gleam on the assassin's dagger. There are secrets everywhere in nature, from the pedestal to the capital of the pillar of the universe, over which the mysterious eye of Omniscience burns with its secret meaning.—*Columbia Courier*.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The congress at Llangollen continued its proceedings on Saturday week, when a party visited the vale of Clwyd. Their first halting place was Denbigh, where they saw the Burgess Tower, St. Hillary's Church (which has double aisles), and the Castle, which dates from Edward I. After luncheon the party proceeded to Ruthin Castle, which contains a selection of antiquities, and where they had tea. At the evening meeting, [Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A., honorary treasurer, in the chair, the following papers were read:—"On Welsh Converts of St. Paul," by J. W. Grover, C.E.; "Notes on Early Monumental Sculpture," illustrated by drawings of crosses, &c., by B. Lynam; and "Pen-y-Gaer (chiefly in connection with Caractacus) and the British Remains in North Wales," by Mr. Dillon F.S.A. On Monday week, the last day of the Congress work, an excursion was made to Mostyn Hall, rich in good pictures and historical portraits; the library contains a very fine collection of rare manuscripts and books, which was the subject of an address by Mr. W. De Gray Birch, F.R.S.L., an honorary secretary of the association. The party visited St. Winifred's Well, near Holywell, which is said to possess miraculous curative qualities. The building enclosing it was erected by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Basingwerk Abbey, the present buildings of which date from about 1250, was the last place visited. In the evening Mr. T. F. Dillon Croker read a paper by Mr. Westmacott Chapman, "On Harlech and Criccieth Castles," the hon. treasurer, Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A., again occupying the chair. After the usual vote of thanks, the chairman declared the thirty-fourth annual congress of the British Archæological Association ended.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.—Some young men in the town of—, having "cut up" one night to the detriment of certain windows and bell pulls, were lodged in the calaboose, and in due time the next morning confronted before the police magistrate, who fined them 5 dollars each and an admonition. One of the three foolishly remarked: "Judge, I was in hopes you would remember me. I belong to the same lodge with you." The Judge, apparently surprised, replied with brotherly sympathy: "Ah, is it so? Truly this is Bro.—! I did not recognise you. Excuse me for my dullness. Yes, we are brother Masons, and I should have thought of that. Mr. Clerk, fine our Bro.—ten dollars. Being a Mason, he knows better the rules of propriety than other men! Fine him ten dollars. You will pay the clerk, Bro.—! Good morning Bro.—! call the next case." [We can vouch for the truth of the above. The "upright judge" referred to was that good man and true, Judge Storer, of Cincinnati, O., recently deceased.—*ED. ADVOCATE*.]

Query.—Was the Ed. of *The Advocate* the erring brother?—*AMERICAN PAPER*.

The Queen left Balmoral yesterday for a short sojourn at Loch Maree. She was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice.

NOTES ON ART, &c.

The Bicentenary of original German Opera is to be celebrated at Hamburg next January. According to the *Musical Times*, it will then be two hundred years since the first representation on any stage of an original German operatic work. The piece then performed was called appropriately enough "Adam und Eva, oder der Erschaffene, Gefallene, und Aufgerichtete Mensch" (Adam and Eve; or, Man Created, Fallen, and Raised Up). The text is written by the laureate poet, Richter, the music by Johann Theile.

A costly map is stated by *Engineering* to be in course of preparation by the Belgian Government, which has ordered the construction of a new geographical map of Belgium. The work will extend over seventeen years, and will cost £56,600. The first instalment is proposed to be exhibited next year at the Paris Exhibition.

A somewhat novel editorial difficulty was announced in the *Himalaya Chronicle* a few weeks since, as follows:—"We have to apologise to our readers for the paucity of matter in to-day's issue, in consequence of some of our staff having absconded after having drawn more pay than was due to them."

The number of our London Boulevards is gradually increasing, and the *Gardener's Magazine* tells us that the Camberwell Vestry have adopted the recommendation of the General Purposes Committee to plant 388 trees in the Old Kent-road, 24 in Camberwell-road, 86 in Camberwell New-road, and 60 in Peckham-road. But how about the long-promised avenue up the Camden-road?

A Rain Tree is the latest novelty reported from across the Atlantic. The consul of the United States of Columbia writes from Yurimagus to President Prado, informing him that in the woods adjacent to the city of Moyobamba exists a tree called by the natives rain tree, which possesses some remarkable qualities. It is a tree of about fifty feet high when at maturity, and about three feet in diameter at the base, and has the property of absorbing an immense quantity of humidity from the atmosphere, which it concentrates and subsequently pours forth from its leaves and branches in a shower, and in such abundance that in many cases the ground of its neighbourhood is converted into a perfect bog. It possesses this curious property in its greatest degree in the summer, precisely when the rivers are at their lowest, and water most scarce; and the writer proposes that it should be planted in the more arid regions of Peru for the benefit of agriculturists.

A CANNON REVOLVER.—Is it known to our War Office that the French Government has just adopted a very formidable gun called a cannon-revolver? The peculiarity of this arm consists in its capability of throwing 80 shells per minute of rather more than 1lb. each, which break up into 24 fragments. The cannon-revolver can be brought into action and the range determined with great rapidity, and when once sighted it can be worked without the slightest recoil and traversed by pivot action. Its destructive effects can thus be brought to bear on troops either in column or deployed. It commences to be effective at the tremendous range of over 3000 yards. The first delivery of this formidable arm to the French Government is principally for the use of the navy. The guns are fired from and resting on the bulwarks, and are intended for torpedo-boat searching; in this form the weight of the piece is only about 700lb., but as field pieces the additional gear required brings them up to about 1600lb. Two men only are required to move the gun itself. It is considered to be a most formidable weapon, and attention should at once be given to so important a subject by the English War Office. We understand that the Turkish Government purchased five or six of these cannon-revolvers, but, being unable to pay for them, the guns remain undelivered. Here is a good opportunity for a few Turcophiles to help the "unspeakable."—*Whitehall Review*.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The Turners' Company, according to custom, have offered their freedom, with other rewards, to the exhibitors of the best specimen of hand-turning in any of the subjects of competition, which this year include ivory, pottery, stone and jet, and steel, brass, and gold for horological purposes. Pottery will comprise terra-cotta, stoneware, earthenware, and porcelain, and stone and jet will include any natural substance of a mineral character except those which require baking or burning. Lady Burdett-Coutts has offered a sum of £25 for money prizes to the competitors, and the Court of the Company has voted £50 for the same purpose. Among the judges are Sir Gilbert Scott, Sir Joseph Whitworth, Dr. Pole, Bro. Hutton Gregory, Mr. Doulton, and others. The articles will be on view some time in October at the Mansion House, and the Lord Mayor will distribute the prizes to the winners.

THE EVIL EYE.—The models employed for the picture which Mr. Holman Hunt has in hand at Jerusalem took it into their heads that they suffered from effects of the "evil eye," and, pending recovery, declined to sit again. A new set of models has been engaged, and so the work goes on without much delay. Mr. Hunt has suffered from attacks of fever. These incidents have delayed his return to England for a few weeks.—*Athenæum*.

The *World* states that the funeral of the late Mr. Lake-Onslow, private chaplain to the Prince of Wales, which took place at Sandringham during the past week, was a very largely attended ceremony. The death of the reverend gentleman having occurred so suddenly, and during the absence of the Prince of Wales on the continent, His Royal Highness, who was on very familiar and even affectionate terms with the deceased, was unable to be present, except by Deputy. General Sir Dighton Probyn was specially despatched by the Prince to attend the last rite as the representative of his Royal Highness; whilst the tenantry and the whole of the Prince's Norfolk establishment were also present.

Masonic and General Tidings.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cheshire (Bro. Lord de Tabley, R.W.P.G.M.) will be held on the 20th inst., at the Wallacey Concert Hall, Liskeard, near Birkenhead. The Prov. Grand Lodge of West Lancashire (Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, D.G.M., R.W.P.G.M.) will also hold its annual meeting at Southport on the 3rd October.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S SOUTH DOWNS.—Those who feared that the recent sale of South Downs and Shorthorns at Sandringham might be taken as an indication that the Prince intended to relinquish agricultural pursuits may be reassured. During the past week Mr. E. Beck, the Prince's agent, has been to Sussex, and at several of the noted sales, including that of Mr. Gorringer's, the Prince of Wales has been a purchaser.

A Monster Concert Hall and Winter Garden is to be erected in New York. The buildings will be of iron and glass, will cover an entire square, and will be two storeys high. The first floor will be converted into arcades on the plan of the Palais Royal at Paris, and the Victor Emmanuel Gallery at Milan, and there are to be 130 shops, the arcades being intersected by four wide thoroughfares. A garden, concert room, and restaurant are to be arranged upstairs, reached by large double staircases from below, and the orchestra will be placed so that the music can be heard as well from the garden as from the hall. The cost is estimated at £100,000.

FAMINE IN BRAZIL.—Three mercantile firms engaged in the Brazilian trade have appealed to the Liverpool public for relief for the sufferers by famine in the province of Ceara. These firms have received a very urgent petition from the Ceara Town Council stating that owing to the want of rain the cereal and root crops have largely or entirely failed, and the population of the province is reduced to a state of great destitution and misery. The inhabitants are labourers, but poor, and the long-continued drought has brought them face to face with starvation. The Brazilian Government has organised a relief system, but the succour is inadequate to so great a calamity. Consequently help is asked from the British nation.

The Highclere Park archers held their annual prize meeting on Thursday week on the excellent ground near Highclere Castle, which Lord Carnarvon placed at the disposal of the club. Since the last meeting a commodious pavilion has been erected.

New editions have just been issued of two most useful little works—the "Royal Guide to the London Charities," edited by Herbert Fry, and published by Hardwicke and Bogue; and "Low's Handbook to the Charities of London," edited by Charles Mackeson, and published by Sampson Low and Co.

The sale at Balham Priory realised, it is announced, £5000 in all. The pictures and water-colour drawings brought more than was expected, and there is said to have been rather a keen competition for the wines, especially the Champagne and Burgundy.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon classical concerts will be resumed on the 29th inst.

TELEGRAMS.—The number of telegraphic messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in the United Kingdom increased from 11,760,518 in 1871 (the first year after the transfer of the telegraphs to the State) to 21,575,207 in 1876. This last number comprises 17,671,518 messages sent from post-offices in England and Wales, 2,383,820 from Scotland, and 1,519,869 from Ireland. The *Statistical Abstract*, from which these figures are taken, states that they are exclusive of press, service, and news messages.

MADAME PATTI.—We are happy to be able to announce that Madame Adelina Patti, about whose retirement from the operatic stage many unfounded rumours have been circulated, will next season resume her position as prima donna assoluta at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden. The contract was signed on Friday.—*Observer*.

"What is the difference between civilisation and barbarism?" recently asked a schoolboy of his papa. "Simply this, my boy," was the reply. "Civilisation consists of knowing the art of killing your enemy at two miles distance with a cannon ball, while to kill him with a sabre at arm's length is barbarism."

PREYING UPON GRIEF.—"J.H.A." writes:—"No sooner had my loss of a very dear daughter appeared in your obituary of August 30, than a photographer sent me (1) a photograph of the entry of her death and of seven other entries, surmounted by a photograph of the heading of *The Times*, the books, the clock, &c., and of the date of the paper; (2) a printed memorandum, which comprises the following:—"apologises for taking the liberty," &c. "If the copy is retained, please send six stamps to the enclosed address. Further copies can be obtained," &c. I cannot understand any one wishing to retain such a thing. To me, for one, the receipt of it from that man gave such a sensation as is caused by a lancet being thrust into a bleeding wound.

"THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT."—With a view of encouraging a closer observation than has hitherto been afforded of any sea-monster which may appear from time to time, the authorities at the Admiralty have permitted the publication in *Land and Water* of the official reports forwarded to them by the officers of Her Majesty's yacht Osborne, in reference to the sea-monster seen off Cape Vito, in June last. Those reports, together with the opinions of various scientific authorities (Professor Owen, Mr. F. Buckland, Mr. A. D. Bartlett, Mr. H. Lee, and others), with explanatory illustrations, appeared in *Land and Water* of Saturday last.

Prince Leopold arrived at Birnam Hotel Dunkeld, on Wednesday, from Balmoral, and visited the Dowager Duchess of Athole. He left on Thursday for Aberfeldy, on his way to Taymouth Castle to visit the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane.

ALBERT EDWARD LODGE, No. 1714.—The consecration of this lodge will take place at the Duke of York, Yorktown, Farnborough, Surrey, on Tuesday, October 2nd. The ceremonies will be commenced at half-past two o'clock p.m., by Bro. Lieut.-Gen. J. S. Brownrigg, C.B., R.W.P.G.M. Surrey. Bro. Henry Hacker, P.M. 723, P.P.G.J.D. Hants and I. of W., is the W.M. designate.

Miss Helen Barry will produce at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, on the 21st inst., a new and original domestic drama, entitled "Curyswold." The drama has been expressly written for Miss Helen Barry, by Messrs. H. Herman and Joseph Mackay.

A new calculating machine has been invented by a Michigan watchmaker. It contains 2100 specially-formed pieces, and, including screws and rivets, over 3000. It works with perfect accuracy, will use a multiplier or divisor of twelve figures, divide one number by another, subtract or multiply, at one operation. The machine gave the answer to the following compound interest question in forty-five seconds:—What is the compound interest of 5630 dollars 75 cents for twenty years at 7 per cent.? Answer—16,158 dollars 47 cents.

Mr. B. Whitworth, M.P., speaking at a meeting in London on the advantages of total abstinence, said that in the various industries in which he was engaged he employed 45,000 persons, and the greatest drawback in their prosperity was the drink traffic. The loss caused by that traffic on the capital invested in the employment of these people was quite 4 per cent.

At the sale of Mr. Cochrane's Canadian short-horns one animal, the Fifth Duchess of Hillhurst, realised 4500 guineas, Lord Beehive being the purchaser. The Third Duchess of Hillhurst sold for 4100 guineas. The sale resulted in a total of £17,150.

The balance-sheet, showing the cost of the restoration at present effected of Rochester Cathedral, has been issued by Dean Scott. The total amount received in subscriptions was £11,396, and £11,264 has been expended. Further subscriptions are asked to enable the Dean and Chapter to complete the restoration of the cathedral.

"PARAGRAMMAKLEPTISTS" is the title by which literary "borrowers" are in future to be termed by the *San Francisco Newsletter*. Another coined word, invented by a Kansas editor, is "Czarsparilla," which forms the heading to the war news in his paper.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE ANGLO-ISRAEL THEORY.—Mr. J. C. McClellan, of York, author of "Anglo-Israelism: Its Pernicious Nature fully exposed," has recently received the following communication from the ex-Premier:—"Sir,—I thank you sincerely for your pamphlet. Your interpretation seems to me rational, historical, and orthodox. I hope and think the disciples of the theory you confute are hardly aware of the strange consequences it involves.—Your faithful and obedient servant, W. E. Gladstone."

The Exchequer receipts from April 1 to September 1 were £30,652,703. For the corresponding period of last year they were £29,927,341. The expenditure this year was £33,821,844, and in the corresponding period of last year £33,569,572.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—Until the return of the Court from Scotland in November the State apartments will be open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of eleven and four. Free tickets of admission are issued at the office of the Royal Windsor Guide, Castle Hill. The Albert Memorial Chapel is open every Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from twelve to three. Tickets are not required.

PROSPECTIVE IMPROVEMENTS IN LIVERPOOL.—A very extensive scheme of street improvements, involving an estimated expenditure of £1,073,845, was laid before the Liverpool Council on Friday week, and after some discussion referred to the improvement committee for consideration. Mr. Hubbuck, who supported the resolution, said that in former times corporations had made great mistakes in not sufficiently anticipating the wants of towns. In order to show the enormous increase which had taken place in Liverpool, both in population and shipping, he mentioned that in 1835 the population was 250,000 and the tonnage 1,947,613 tons; in 1855 the population was 400,000 and the tonnage 4,096,160; and in 1877 the population was 550,000 and the tonnage 7,726,000 tons.

The parishioners of Pebworth, not wishing to part with their vicar, Bro. the Rev. J. D. Collis, D.D., have consented to cancel the appointment of the Rev. H. C. Lory as Priest-in-Charge of St. James the Great, Stratford-on-Avon, and he will remain at Pebworth.

A young man named Martin, valet to Lord Folkestone, was recently drowned whilst bathing half-way between Folkestone and Sandgate.

Mr. W. C. Smith took his seat at the St. Alban's Petty Sessions as the first Mayor of the city on Wednesday, and expressed the pride which he felt at the honour attaching to the first occupancy of the office.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Comfort for Everyone.—It is essential for health that every organ of the body be fully competent and duly prepared for the natural execution of its appropriate function, which cannot be the case under great transitions of temperature, unless some corrective medicine be taken occasionally. When the chilly winds of spring are succeeded by summer heat, and this again gives place to autumnal chills, the liver and skin can only be maintained in efficient action by some such alternative medicine as Holloway's noted Pills, which regulate the circulation, cool the system, and fortify the nerves. In our variable climate, and in marshy districts occasional doses of these purifying, cooling, and aperient Pills will prove most efficient preservers of health.—*Advertiser*

COSMOPOLITAN MASONIC CALENDAR FOR 1878.

W. Masters and Secretaries of Lodges, Chapters, &c., are respectfully informed that in order to ensure complete accuracy in the above, printed forms have been forwarded to them for supplying particulars of time and place of meeting. If such have not yet reached their hands, the Publisher requests that they would kindly call at the meeting place of the lodge &c., and fill up and return the form, in order that the particulars of their meetings may be correctly inserted. All communications in this matter should be addressed at once to the Publisher, 198, Fleet-street, E.C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

COLONIAL and FOREIGN SUBSCRIBERS are informed that acknowledgments of remittances received are published in the first number of every month.

It is very necessary for our readers 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.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in current week's issue should reach the Office, 198, Fleet-street, by 12 o'clock on Wednesdays.

TO OUR READERS.

The FREEMASON is a sixteen-page weekly newspaper, price 2d. It is published every Friday morning, and contains the most important, interesting, and useful information relating to Freemasonry in every degree. Annual Subscription in the United Kingdom, Post free, 10/6. P.O.O.'s to be made payable at the Chief Office, London.

NOTICE.

To prevent delay or miscarriage, it is particularly requested that ALL communications for the FREEMASON, may be addressed to the Office, 198, Fleet-street, London.

Answers to Correspondents.

"Slight Science for Leisure Hours" arrived just a little too late, as "copy" was sufficient. It shall appear next week, and proof will be sent. Much obliged to our V.P.C. Many regrets for delay.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

"Medical Examiner," "New York Dispatch," "Masonic Herald," "Bulletin du Grand Orient of France," "Rules of the Mercantile Masonic Club," "The Cleveland Leader," "Bulletin Official Republica Argentino," "New York News Letter."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[The charge is 2s. 6d. for announcements, not exceeding four lines, under this heading.]

BIRTHS.

OLIVER.—On the 11th inst., at 5, Kew-gardens-road, Kew, Surrey, the wife of William Oliver, Esq., of a son.

STILL.—On the 2nd June, at Norfolk Island, New Zealand, the wife of the Rev. John Still, of a son.

TANNER.—On the 29th ult., at Queenstown, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Richard B. Tanner, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURCHALL—LEEMING.—On the 10th inst., at St. John's Church, Torquay, George James Burchall, Esq., to Eliza, widow of the late James Leeming, Esq., of Bradford, Yorkshire.

WALKER—ROEBUCK.—On the 30th ult., at the parish church, Acton, John Walker, Esq., of The Woodlands, Ac on, to Mary Annie, daughter of Bro. William Roebuck, of West Lodge.

DEATHS.

CAPPS.—On the 8th inst., at Crown Point, Ealing, Joseph Frederick Capps, Esq., aged 55.

PHILLIPS.—On the 5th inst., at Broom Hall, Sheffield, Bro. Richard Nathaniel Phillips, LL.D., F.S.A., a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire, Recorder of Pontefract.

SILVA.—On the 10th inst., Emanuel Silva, Esq., of 8, Sheen-villas, Richmond, Surrey.

WOODS.—On the 8th inst., at Scymour-place, Hounslow, Thomas Woods, sen., Esq., in his 73rd year.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

A COLLECTION FOR INDIA.

It has been suggested, as will be seen by a letter in our last impression, that in every lodge a collection of one shilling a head should be made for the Indian Famine Fund. Should such a suggestion, which seems to be a seasonable and a desirable one, meet with the approval of the brethren, our Publisher, Bro. George Kenning, would be most happy to act, for the general convenience of the Craft, as Treasurer to the above, and hand the amount over to the Lord Mayor. All amounts will be carefully recorded in each week's *Freemason*, in a special column. If this idea should be agreeable to the brethren, all Post office Orders should be made payable to George Kenning, (Chief Office, London), 198, Fleet-street.

THE LAST QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

The proceedings of the last Quarterly Communication are both interesting and important. The votes for St. John's and Peru were duly passed, and Bro. Clabon's seasonable motion for a grant of 1000 guineas to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Indian Famine was also, we are glad to record, unanimously assented to. Our worthy and esteemed Bro. Brackstone Baker seems to think that the vote was put somewhat hastily from the chair, but we cannot suppose for one moment that any such haste was intended, as any opposition to the vote could only proceed on one of two grounds, namely, of increase or decrease. The principle of the vote has been assented to by Grand Lodge over and over again, and we cannot believe that any of our Order doubt or deny the competency of Grand Lodge to pass such a vote, for general as well as Masonic Charity. We cannot think such an amount too large, and we feel sure that Bro. Clabon's proposal will be endorsed by our entire Craft. The suggestion for the limitation of the Board of Benevolence stands over, on the proposition of Bro. Clabon himself, until March. By that time all our lodges will have studied the proposed amendment of our Constitutions carefully, and we think it well to-day to throw out a few considerations why, in our opinion, the change is desirable, and even necessary. In the first place, the present committee is simply unworkable. It is composed of all W. Masters, or representative Past Masters, in their absence; of all Past and Present Grand Officers; and of certain nominated and elected members. We are not exceeding the truth when we say that probably nearly 3000 brethren can claim a right of admission to the Board. However wise and right the provision was in days when our Craft numbered about 70 London Lodges and 150 Provincial Lodges, it has surely become unsuited to the present state of things, when we have over 1700 lodges actually on our roll, and there is at present no limit, seemingly, to the progress of our Order. In the next place, under the present arrangement, we have and can have no system of administration of relief, which varies, as a fact, with each successive Board, and often is affected during the same sitting by the eloquence of an earnest brother, or the zealous advocacy and influential appearance of compassionate friends. It is not too much to say that under our present changing Boards many cases are relieved which ought not to be relieved at all; and some cases hardly receive that measure of compassionate aid which the exigency of the case demands, or the benevolent teaching of Freemasonry would dictate. Were the Board reduced to a reasonable number, not only would the sense of personal responsibility be increased, but bye-laws might be drawn up, and approved by Grand Lodge, which would tend to simplify the proceedings, and reduce the cases into classes. More power might be granted to the Board to deal with foreign cases, and

more discrimination would be exercised in the apportionment of the grants than at present, with the best intentions in the world, is humanly speaking possible. Indeed, many amusing instances might be cited of the singular absence, so to say, of principle on which grants are made, which sometimes indeed appear to be given on no principle at all. We remember two cases which came before the Board, which demonstrate what we have before contended, that no uniformity of principle prevails. One was a case of a railway clerk with £80 per annum, (rising salary), who had backed a bill for a friend, and got into trouble. Some present objected to the case, as one not coming within the scope of the Board, and it was adjourned for reconsideration. Soon after another railway clerk with £120 a year (rising salary also), came up, in great pecuniary difficulty. A worthy brother dilated on his distressing circumstances, and the case was accepted. It was in vain that it was pointed out that such a vote was a contravention of the previous unanimous resolution; it was carried by a large majority that his petition be relieved with £20. Having once upon a time been influenced by the views ably put forth by Bro. Mason, we think it right to say, therefore, to-day, that we have conscientiously arrived at the conviction that the limitation of the Board is most desirable in every interest of justice and charity. With the greatest humanity in the world, and the kindest feelings, it is impossible, as we believe, for the Board, as at present constituted, to do full justice to the funds of the Craft, on the one hand, or the needs of the petitioner, on the other. The only one point which seems a difficulty, is the question of the disenfranchisement of the country Masters. But this would be met by the provision that 13 out of the 45 should be provincial brethren, not subscribing to a London lodge. A Board of 45, with Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen, the Pro Grand Master, the D. Grand Master, the Grand Treasurer, the Grand Registrar, the two Grand Chaplains, the Grand Deacons for the time being, as ex officio members, would give us a body of brethren, which would, we think, administer our great charitable relief and benevolence with equal advantage to all concerned. But we feel it right to add that this is a subject on which strong and conscientious opinions may prevail, and we merely throw out these suggestions as "Amici Curiaë."

FROM THE SUBLIME TO THE RIDICULOUS.

We all of us know the now popular apothegm, "du sublime au ridicule, il n'y a qu'un pas," and certainly the truth of it was never more fully exemplified than in the amusing, if somewhat humiliating, extract we took from the *Monde Maçonnique* for August, and which appeared in our last impression. From the statement of our contemporary, (see page 159), it seems that there is at Toulouse an Ultramontane paper called *Le Diable*, published by a M. Resplandy. People often ask "What is in a name?" but to say the truth, we confess that we should not ourselves wish to be connected, if we could help it, with the "Gentleman in Black," either "nominatim" or in any other way. No doubt "tous les gouts sont respectables," but we have some distinct, and, if you like, superstitious views on the subject. It seems to us that, just now, for some reason, in Ultramontane circles especially, the name and the "prestige" of his "Sulphureous Highness" are at a high premium. We hear continually, for instance, of lying words and dirty deeds, which are a disgrace to humanity, civilization, and religion, but which seem to find favour with an unreasoning and vituperative party of heated and illiberal accusers of Freemasonry. Without returning to our Ultramontane opponents the hard names they are pleased to give us, and terming them "powers of darkness," "children of Satan," "allies of the Spirit of Evil," we yet may fairly observe that the principles of action they seem to approve of just now, have been regarded always by the thoughtful and serious as very Satanic both in idea and act. For we are

accustomed, and rightly, in the world, to-day, to ascribe to a potent Spirit of ill all those tendencies to slander, falsehood, treachery, dissimulation, the lying lips and the evil deeds, whether of persecution or wrong, which disgrace the annals and blacken the records of humanity. We protest once again against that absurd and childish virulence of Ultramontanism which seeks everywhere to represent Freemasonry as in a league against religion and Roman Catholicism. In some Roman Catholic countries the rampant bigotry of the Roman Catholic Church, has thrown Freemasonry by the almost necessity of opposition into the ranks of extreme politicians and "libre penseurs," but this is an abnormal and local position of Freemasonry, and is in truth neither normal nor cosmopolitan! Freemasonry, we cannot too often repeat, has nothing to do with politics and religion, except that it is a professedly religious Order, and properly it neither meddles with the one, nor antagonizes the other. We do not deny that in some jurisdictions Freemasonry suffers accordingly, but once for all, we repudiate as truly Masonic any teaching or any acts which tend to make Freemasonry appear connected with the horrors of revolution, or hostile to this or that religious body. To represent Freemasonry as a great anti-religious, revolutionary society, (ignoring the loyal and religious principle of Anglo-Saxon Freemasons, who utterly repudiate such theories "ex into corde") is only worthy of a Jesuit accuser, or some Ultramontane scribe, whose zeal outruns his discretion, whose ignorance is only equalled by his mendacity. The charges of irreligion, atheism, revolution, though they might impress the credulous, or affect the unthinking, will have no weight with the conscientious or the considerate, and we should not notice these ravings of imbecility or this froth of malignant invective, (which ever you like) did we not believe that on the principle "fling enough dirt, and some of it will stick," there might be possibly some gullible individuals and some weak brethren who might be led to credit the accusation that Freemasonry has really something to do with Communists and Illuminati, whose principles it openly disavows, and whose proceedings it utterly condemns. On the old adage "noscitur a sociis," we beg to congratulate the Ultramontane party on its new ally, and we can only suppose that with his magnificent principles of teaching and action, this noisy faction hopes to succeed in that senseless warfare it seems to be waging just now against all that is most religious, all that is most tolerant, all that is most beneficial to society, in this world of ours. But in such a campaign this new ally may prove the most dangerous of friends, for the very moment of apparent victory is often, in the good Providence of God, the prelude to hopeless and utter defeat.

THE RIGHT OF VISITING.

We have been asked by a worthy brother, who signs himself, modestly, "P.M.," what is our opinion as to the case of the admission of a visitor, with whom Bro. A is on unfriendly terms, and leaves his own lodge in consequence of the admission of Bro. B. In our humble opinion, Bro. B has no right to intrude himself into Bro. A's lodge, not being on friendly terms with Bro. A, as such an act necessitates Bro. A's retirement from his own lodge, where he is "dans son droit," and where Bro. B is only by sufferance. It were better that some effort should be made by a fraternal mediator to close up the breach between two worthy brothers, but if that is impossible, Bro. B. should keep away, and the W.M. may fairly protect the right of Bro. A to remain in his own lodge.

LABOUR AND REFRESHMENT.

In the case against the detectives at Bow-street, Bro. Williams, the Secretary of Lodge 177, in cross-examination by Bro. Besley, for Inspector Palmer, who it seems is S.W. of Lodge 177, stated that:—"There was usually a very short interval between the closing of the lodge and the banquet, for the members were generally anxious to get away from the business of the

lodge to the refreshments." (Loud laughter.) Now for fear that this amusing view of matters should be accepted as the natural condition of our benevolent brotherhood, we beg to state that though refreshment is agreeable to the inner man, and the laborious Freemason, this anxiety on the part of our brethren to exchange refreshment for labour is somewhat exaggerated by our good Bro. Williams. We do not deny that many of our members like a good dinner, and are proficient, AT, in the "Knife and Fork Degree," but, after all, they are not different from other people in this respect; and this we may fairly assert, that in many lodges "refreshment" only follows "labour," as a necessary and befitting corollary. The alleged love of Freemasons for refreshment is a good joke, and one they are able to laugh at heartily themselves.

THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

We do not propose to go into the whole of this vast question to-day, but only to allude to that large class of "gentlemen of the road" who simply live on the plunder of their fellow-citizens. We do not deal now with the petty robber or burglar of low degree, who is a "cracksman" of more or less celebrity. Such interesting individuals will always exist, where masses of men do congregate, since the love of idleness and enjoying the "usufruct" of other men's labours, and profits and property seem to be an hereditary taste of humanity. But we are all concerned with those who, well educated, and of genteel appearance, with the manners of good society, and frequenting the gatherings of their fellow-men, are those who plan and carry out the great robberies which require adroitness, tact, and skill, and are so serious to the community, startling us alike by their audacity and their success. The arrest of two of the robbers of the French railway van, and a large sum of bonds, has recently taken place, under circumstances most gratifying to us all alike as citizens of the great metropolis. Much has been hastily said of late of the inefficiency of the police, but the arrest of Mr. Martin and Mr. Carr reflect much credit upon all concerned. Indeed, it is not possible to read the evidence of Detective-officer Outram without a predominant feeling of amusement and gratification. The arrest was most skilfully and quietly performed, and the exclamation of Mr. Carr when the officer declares himself to be an officer—"What?"—is as melodramatic as it is striking. As one of our contemporaries observes, it was a "tableau vivant," when poor Mr. Carr, who thought he had safely bagged a cool "Thou," finds himself in the hands of Detective Outram, to be arraigned before that worthy magistrate Sir Robert Carden, and open to the amiable and affecting remarks of Mr. George Lewis, Chief-Inspector Trappington says, "It was very neatly done, Sir, and we think a good deal of it at the office." And so do we. Indeed, such is the way, we hope, in which all those who prey on the public may eventually be arrested in their evil courses. There are many great rogues going, and many outrageous criminals, yes, skilled criminals at large, especially those who plan these great robberies, and find the means of disposing of the booty—in common parlance, "Fences."—whether high or humble, great or small. To all such, we beg to call the attention of the detective force, and we hope to hear of many more as successful and creditable proceedings as the recent capture of Mr. Carr, by Detective Outram, both by the City and Scotland Yard Police.

MASONIC SONGS.—A selection of Masonic Songs set to popular airs, written by Bro. E. P. Philpots, M.D., F.R.G.S., is now ready, forming a handsome volume, bound in cloth, with gilt edges, 3s. Sent post free from the office of this paper on receipt of stamps or post-office order value 3s. 2d.—ADVT.

Constitutions of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, containing the Charges, Regulations, E.A. Song, &c. A copy should be in the possession of every brother. It may be obtained for 2s. at the office of the *Freemason*, or will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of twenty-five penny stamps. Address, Publisher, 198, Fleet-street, London.—ADVT.

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.]

A VERY DELICATE QUESTION.

Dear Bro. Kenning,—

I am very anxious to ventilate in your columns a question which I confess has bothered me much of late, and I know of no fitter place to do so than in the *Freemason*, where, thanks to your liberal policy we always enjoy the happy liberty of proper Masonic discussion, a fair field and no favour, to all alike, high or humble. Now the question I wish to ask is this. As you will see when I put into words, it is a very delicate one in itself: "Is the Grand Orient of France a legal body, according to Masonic common law?" What I mean is, can any Masonic body claim acknowledgement from other jurisdictions, which has not, according to all Masonic custom and law, and precedent, a Grand Master?

Perhaps some Masonic jurists can enlighten us on this point, on which I feel the gravest doubts, as I know of no Masonic precedent, out of France, for such a state of things, as I have always been taught and told, that a Grand lodge without a Grand Master cannot act as a Grand lodge, is powerless, and has no claim to be recognised as a Grand Lodge by any other jurisdiction. Now I ask this question, because we are on the eve, I fear, of much Masonic trouble in France, and it will possibly be raised under certain contingencies in France and out of France. If the Grand Orient is not legally constituted, as I fancy it is not, according to the laws of Cosmopolitan Freemasonry, then it has no claim on any one's allegiance, unless, indeed, it be so well advised as to revert to the legal position of a Grand lodge, and elect a Grand Master, for I apprehend that no national Grand lodge, so-called, can take up a position unknown to Cosmopolitan Freemasonry, and expect other Grand lodges to acknowledge the dilemma of its own creation. And not only this, but I question very much whether it has, "jure Masonico," any jurisdiction over any Masons at all, and I am inclined to think foreign jurisdictions will be quite justified in treating it as a non-existent body.

I do not wish to claim to lay down the law, on the subject. All I am asking through the *Freemason* is for information and light on a very ticklish question, as I see it and understand it. But it is just possible that another question may shortly arise, owing to certain ill-advised proceedings of a reckless section in France, which cutting away the foundation of all Freemasonry, will, as it were, make the French Grand Orient drift away from the great family of Freemasonry. Under such circumstances many very important considerations must crop up, important to all Anglo-Saxon Freemasons, and I think it well to pave the way for a future discussion of the true position of French Freemasonry, if certain untoward attempted changes are successful, as probably they will be, which will affect its position greatly and gravely in the eyes of the Masonic world, and of a million Anglo-Saxon Freemasons.

I write this as a well-wisher to the Grand Orient of France, which I should like to see rise to the level of its high duties and proper position and superior to those stormy waves of revolutionary and suicidal movement which threaten to gulph it utterly.

When your readers peruse these hasty lines, the Grand Orient of France will no doubt have decided the "burning question" before it, for good or evil, for peace or turmoil. And then, if the result be, as has been predicted confidently, in our contemporary the *Monde Maçonnique*, it is inevitable that the most serious questions will be raised as to the exact position and actual Masonic character of the Grand Orient of France. So I think it well, with your kind permission, to raise a preliminary question of no little moment, according to my view, and I shall probably trouble you at length on the proceedings of the "Couvent," which began on Monday, September 10th, at Paris.

I am, dear Bro. Kenning, most fraternally yours

THE SHADE OF MASKELYNE,
One of the founders of French Freemasonry.

THE DIGNITY OF OPPOSITION.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

To my sur-rise, after the vote of Grand Lodge respecting the Indian Famine, on the 5th, I heard one brother inveighing against the principle of "unanimous" votes, (he, what for courtesy sake, I will call "arguing") that to let a matter pass with unanimity when the whole assembly is seen to be in favour of it is to lose a right. This brother, too, was a Past Grand Officer. It was this Past Grand Officer's wish, then, that when the world is aghast at the horrible famine now raging, a rich and ostensible beneficent association should be seen haggling whether it should give a half-penny or a penny to a struggling crowd of starving fellow-creatures, who are knit to us by being subjects of the same gracious Queen, the mother of our Grand Master. The fact is, Sir, such opposition, to call a spade a spade, is desired only on the score of a pitiful ambition existing in too many in all ranks of society to hear themselves talk. What wonder is it, then, that our Grand Lodge should be afflicted with specimens of those obstructionists? For the comfort of the many who grieve over this public exhibition, I say that it ought to be a matter for congratulation that in our large body the light of unanimity

in the cause of true charity was dimmed by only one small streak—I was going to say a "ray of darkness."—
Yours fraternally and faithfully,

A CHIEF TAKING NOTES.

[We have had to take liberties with our correspondent's letter, as far too personal. We had some doubt about allowing it to appear at all, but subject to alteration, thought it better to insert it. What a curious fact it is in Masonic psychology that our brethren are always "personal." Let the "chief taking notes" be good enough to read our remarks. He could have said all that he seemed to wish to say without "personality." We always regret this tendency to personality in Masonic scribes—En.]

A NEEDFUL CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Pray substitute "readers" for "writers," in my letter of last week, relative to the amusing extract from *Figaro*. Let me remind your "Chapel" that "writers" and "readers" are different people.

Yours fraternally,

A FRIEND.

[Of this fact the members of the "Chapel" are fully aware: none more so.—P.D.]

GOOD SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

As I think, that good service to the country should always be properly remembered, I think it well to send you a "clipping" with reference to the public services of our late lamented Grand Chaplain, Bro. Onslow. He was a Grand Officer of whom on every account Grand Lodge and the Craft should be proud.

The late Rev. William Lake Onslow, M.A., R.N., rector of Sandringham, and private chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, whose death, in his 58th year, we have already recorded, was son of the late Capt. John James Onslow, R.N., and grandson of the late gallant and distinguished Admiral and Lieut-General of Marines, Sir Richard Onslow, G.C.B. He was employed as Chaplain in the Carysfort, 26, Capt. George H. Seymour, in the Pacific, from January, 1846, until April, 1848, when he was appointed chaplain and naval instructor to the Hastings, 72, Capt. J. W. Morgan, fitting for the flag, in the East Indies, of Sir F. A. Collier; and was paid off at the close of 1852. In April 1853, he was appointed to the Duke of Wellington, and served in the Baltic throughout the Russian war. In August, 1857, he removed into the Diadem, 32, Capt. W. Moorsom, C.B., and in February, 1858, was transferred to the Euryalus, 51, from which ship, in December, 1860, he was appointed to the St. George, 84, Capt. the Hon. Francis Egerton, in the Mediterranean. He afterwards served from February, 1863, until June, 1866, in the Raccoon, 22, Capt. Count Gleichen and W. Amytage, and from November, 1868, until paid off in June, 1869, in the Ariadne, 26, Capt. Colin A. and Frederick A. Campbell.

Yours fraternally,

EMERITUS.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

You recently allowed something to be said about "Mothers-in-Law." Allow me to take from your gallant and excellent contemporary, the *Graphic*, the following salient extract:—

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."—Mothers-in-law have from time immemorial been the butt of the witty and the sarcastic, but a worm will turn, and one of these much-abused matrons, writing to the *Chicago Tribune*, thus takes up the cudgels in the following letter which, to say the least of it, is worth consideration:—"I have a few words I would like to say with regard to daughters-in-law. I have seen several articles in the paper against mothers-in-law, but it is very seldom you see one against daughters-in-law. Now, I am a persecuted mother-in-law. My house was a perfect little paradise till my daughter-in-law was brought home. I think where a son takes a wife to his mother's home, if she is a right kind of a woman, it is no trouble to get along. There are some their own parents can't live with. They get married, and go to live with their husband's folks, and if they live like cats and dogs it is all laid to the poor mother-in-law, when they are the evil ones. For my part I have a great deal of sympathy for mothers-in-law, and I think you would, too, if you were in my place. There is one advice I would like to give to young men. Don't marry until you have a home of your own to take a wife to. Don't give your poor mother, who has nursed you in your infancy—idolised you—any cause for trouble; let her go to her grave in peace. How many families there are whose homes are a little Eden till a daughter-in-law was taken in the family?"

Let your readers "mark, learn, and inwardly digest," and oblige,

Yours fraternally,

A SISTER AND A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

DISCONSOLATE CATS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

A Mr. Rickards (all praise to him) has most properly called attention in the *Times* to the forlorn condition of an influential and aristocratic section of London cats, and as we know (by feline report) the kind-heartedness of your publisher and yourself, Mr. Editor, I have been requested as a "deputation" to "hair" our grievances in the influential columns of the *Freemason*.

Our family has left town, and Ann, the housemaid, is so taken up with the polite attentions of a good-looking

young policeman that she has no time to think of poor "Tabby," who has, I assure you, a bad time of it just now in every way. Ours are "hard lines," and harder lives, Mr. Editor, for not only are we badly put to it for food,—yes, Sir, in this land of liberty and cat's meat,—but inhuman boys, young men, "fellahs," as they term themselves, throw stones at us, violently explode crackers at us, frightening us out of our lives, and making unearthly noises at the same time, which we suppose are meant to represent the ancient but expressive language either of the "Catchpaws, Choctaws, or the Miaws," for certainly it is not our own dialect. Have these "fellahs" nothing better to do? I think, Sir, their education has been greatly neglected, and that it would be better if all is considered if they would drink, smoke, and spit less, and learn to treat dumb animals a little more kindly. Even on Sunday they will not let us alone. Need I say more?

We feel sure of a few lines from your powerful pen to denounce this cruel system of leaving so many useful and domesticated animals (for cats are both) lonely, hungry, and forlorn. Will no good Samaritan set up a Cat's Home?

What have the dogs done that they are to have a home and we have none? I heard one gentleman say in a most unfeeling manner, that "he did not care who took his cat away, or what became of it, for that he could get a kitten."

Now I, on behalf of the cats, protest against this most unfair and improper use of things, and this cruel repudiation of one who has ornamented the home of her patron and has been so useful and so friendly.

Hoping that you will support our cause, (not our claws,) believe me, purringly yours,

A DISCONSOLATE CAT.

THE CHARGE OF POLITICAL TENDENCIES AGAINST THE FRENCH FREEMASONS.

As a good deal has been said lately on this topic, we think it only fair to the Grand Orient of France to publish the circular issued by the Council of the Order to the various Lodges of its obedience. It is perfectly Masonic in tone and spirit, and marks once again, we think it fair to believe, the distinction as between the Grand Orient of France, and individual lodges and brethren.

We wish that the Grand Orient of France was in a position of greater clearness and prestige, with power alike to enforce its orders, and restrain the unwise and unmasonic tendencies of some of its members.

Circulaire aux ateliers et aux Maçons de l'obédience.

Or. de Paris., le 26 juillet, 1877.

Très Chers Frères,

Quelques journaux politiques ont publié la note suivante:

"Les Présidents des Loges maçonniques auxquels le Gouvernement s'adresserait par l'intermédiaire des Commissaires de police ou autres agents, pour connaître la liste des membres et la composition des Loges, sont priés de signaler immédiatement cette intimation des autorités au Comité des Jurisconsultes."

Bien que le Conseil de l'Ordre soit convaincu que les Présidents d'Ateliers comprendront qu'une démarche de cette nature constituerait de leur part une infraction aux statuts et règlements généraux de l'Ordre, nous croyons néanmoins devoir leur rappeler que le Grand Orient de France, Pouvoir central de la Maçonnerie française, a seul qualité pour traiter toutes les questions extérieures. C'est à lui que les Ateliers et les Maçons de son Obédience doivent s'adresser toutes les fois qu'ils croient avoir à faire une réclamation concernant les actes de l'Autorité civile. Agir autrement serait violer les lois qui nous régissent.

Nous espérons, Très Chers Frères, qu'il nous aura suffi d'appeler votre attention sur ce point, et nous avons la confiance que notre recommandation sera suivie par tous.

Nous saisons cette occasion pour rappeler également aux Ateliers qu'il importe, autant dans leur propre intérêt que dans l'intérêt général de l'Ordre, que les travaux maçonniques soient scrupuleusement maintenus dans les limites tracées par la Constitution et les Statuts généraux.

Agréez, Très Chers Frères, l'assurance de nos sentiments fraternels.

Au nom du Conseil de l'Ordre,

Le Président, DE SAINT-JEAN.

Les Secrétaires, CAUBET-POULE.

Reviews.

"An Introduction to Logic," by W.H.G.M.; Edited by MAURICE L. HIME, M.A. Dublin, Sullivan Bros.

We have received this little book and perused it with pleasure. It recalls ancient days with Aldrich and pleasant studies in Whately. We have always been of opinion that "logic," despite its serious aspects, its popular souvenirs of tedious "Dryasdusts," or hyper-acute schoolmen, has a very important part to play in the "curriculum" of all higher schools, and is a most needful and valuable introduction to that mental preparation and that intellectual development which belong alike to the idle logomachies, the serious contests, and the wordy encounters of life. Therefore we hail gladly a hand-book to a great science, in a small compass and easy of comprehension, and we trust that the little useful work Bro Hume has so well edited, may have a larger circulation.

We have also seen some well-merited eulogies of the work, and we fully concur with the following remarks of an able writer:—"The well-known initials, W. H. S. M.," which appear on the cover of this treatise,

is a sufficient guarantee of depth and accuracy. The chapters which the editor has wisely collected originally appeared in *Our School Times*. Unlike most popular treatises, they were written by a thorough master of the subject, and we agree with the editor that a work like this is eminently suited for the senior boys in the English department of our superior schools. Any boy capable of understanding Euclid will understand Aristotelian logic as a practical system, and the writer can still remember the want he felt in a clear explanation of Euclid's indirect proofs. No better exercise can be imagined than making boys write 'out, in logical completeness, portions of Euclid.

In this way a boy will acquire the same taste for formal reasoning as a conveyancer does for formal language. The author's illustrations of formal reasoning are drawn from weighty matter, and teach important truths. Examiners may take a lesson from these sheets, and see how a master of his subject avoids far-fetched minutiae—the bane of examiners and the sphere of "cram." There is quite enough in this manual for any student who wants Logic in itself, and not for its metaphysics and its literature.

We commend the little work to the notice of our scholastic and student readers.

"Figaro at Hastings and St. Leonards." By CUTHBERT BEDE. Abel Heywood & Son, Manchester.

Our old friend, Cuthbert Bede, re-appears in clear print and a gay cover. He is as cheery and genial as ever. Perhaps time, which sobers us all alike, has tinged the "abandon" of other days, with its subduing and restraining hand, and rendered the author of "Verdant Green," like some old college mates of his, sensible that grey hairs are but the inevitable accompaniment of those years that have elapsed since they assembled in "Hall," or went "up the river," or followed the "Beagles" or mustered in the grand old "Minster." Memories of the "Keep," of "University House," of "Cosin's Library," of pleasant "Dons," of kindly "mates," of the "Eleven," and the "Regatta," will supervene when we are reminded accidentally of ancient days and narrow-streets "Doorm," by the name of Cuthbert Bede. And if we have a little of a not unnatural—what shall we say?—well a more tranquil style, we still can discern the pleasant pen and the cunning pencil of our old and valued acquaintance. "Verdant Green" stands by itself, but we have often laughed over little "morceaux" of Cuthbert Bede, and are smiling gladly at his amusing "experiences" at Hastings to day.

Many of us will have memories of a seaside lodging, where the week's rent was eked out by certain "mysterious extras for linen kitchen fire, gaslight, shoe-blackening and castors, the 'castors' referring to a nickel plated cruet-stand, containing pepper, mustard, vinegar, or ketchup, (is that the proper way to spell it). 'No Sir,' says Mrs. Flitterling, 'Catsup, if you please.'"

Some of us may have had experience in the following conversation: "Why, I thought you said there was a sea view!" "No, Sir," replied Mrs. Flitterling, in a tone that seems to imply that if there had been a sea view, it would have been charged as an "hextra."

Well, we have laughed, which is something to say in these dull days, over the facetious pages of our "old familiar friend," and we recommend "Figaro at Hastings" to all whom the cares of life, the chaos of society, or the troubles of advancing years have not made grave instead of gay, dull instead of jocose, depressed instead of cheery. "Tempus fugit," and with it the gayer dreams of college life.

We who are old and grey, gouty and grumbling, to-day, are often unable to enter into the fun and frolic of the past, but look on sadly and gravely to that great change which transmutes the golden hours of youth with the alloy of older and later and weary hours. But some of us may find in cheery sketches and pleasant words an antidote to many a care, and refreshment alike amid the cares of business, or the toils of literature, the voice of a wife, and the shrill cries of a baby. Yes, married men and bachelors alike can find in Cuthbert Bede's contribution to our serial literature, something which will lighten up the changed face or the troubled brow with a passing gleam of "Auld lang sync."

"Geoffrey Olivant's Folly." By Mrs. GEORGE LINNEUS BANKS. J. Allingham, 29, Farringdon-street.

This little story is effectively told, and will have an interest for many of our readers, for whom similar tales, with a touch of the "sensational" in them have now so great a charm. For ourselves, we do not, we confess, believe in either the sensational or the weird, the grotesque or the abnormal, and we cannot but fancy that the hour of startling episodes or unprecedented occurrences has struck at last, and that if we are to retain the attention of our young generation that we must go back to the real and the veritable, the actual and the possible. Now, we do not say that Geoffrey Olivant's Folly sins in the respects of sensationalism; on the contrary, we consider the moral an excellent one, and we warmly commend the little tale to that large class of our readers, which is glad to take up a story for the passing hours, to amuse and to gratify, and let us hope to improve and to edify.

"La Chaîne d'Union."

La Chaîne d'Union for September is before us, and we congratulate warmly our confrere, Bro. Hubert, on its interesting pages, and its valuable Masonic intelligence. We rejoice to note that Bro. Hubert and ourselves agree as to our estimate alike of the tendencies of the present incidents in French Freemasonry, and in respect of the true principles of our Cosmopolitan Order generally. Like Bro. Hubert we always feel toleration, which some do not, for a different and even divergent "point de mire," and therefore we must always make "allowances" when we

compare English and French Freemasonry. But what we fear is that if this new revolution in French Freemasonry becomes "un fait accompli," there will be a gulph opened between our two systems, which neither of us will be able to bridge over, or to cross. We thank Bro. Hubert once more, noting his admirable words with respect to ourselves, for valuable information, and a most interesting periodical.

"Medical Examiner" (The Student's Number). George Bell and Son, York-street, Covent Garden.

We are glad to have seen this number of a very useful paper, most valuable to the medical profession. For scientificists the lectures it contains must be very important, while the information it affords to young students, is alike worthy of passing perusal, and also as a book of reference. To many the data it gives must be worth preserving, especially when they are beginning their career in the schools, the study of that great profession which is such a signal blessing to humanity. We wish our contemporary, both ably edited and admirably arranged, every success.

GREAT PRIORY OF CANADA.

[We have great pleasure in publishing for the benefit of our numerous Templar readers the accompanying address of our erudite Bro. Col. McLeod Moore.]

Sir Knights, Great Officers, Officers, and Frates of the Great Priory of Canada,

I greet you with heartfelt pleasure, and with thankful feelings that we have been spared to meet again and exchange congratulations on the success, so far, of our Great Priory.

The custom of delivering an annual address at our re-unions, together with the report on foreign correspondence in the proceedings, although not demanded by our regulations, but adopted from our brethren of the United States, I look upon as an admirable method of disseminating the different views and opinions entertained of the Order, as also of clearing away existing prejudices and errors, and am satisfied much good has already been the result; at the same time, it has this drawback, in giving an opportunity to extend a simple record of facts into a long lecture not always very interesting to the hearers, and, as I fear in the present instance, calculated somewhat to tax your patience.

How little could we have foreseen what the past year has brought forth, or the changes that have taken place in so short a period. Amongst them a threatened disruption of the Union of our Order, and the lamented and sudden death of the Great Prior of England, who only a few months back, on the resignation of the Earl of Limerick, was installed as Head of the English Nationality, with all the dignity befitting his high position as one of the representatives of England's most ancient and purest chivalry.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, our late illustrious, worthy, and excellent brother, had endeared himself to the whole fraternity, taking an especial interest in all that concerned the Order of the Temple, which he was endeavouring to restore to a state of peace and harmony, when it pleased the Great Architect and Supreme Ruler and Disposer of all things to take him to that rest which knows no earthly waking.

It appears from the announcement of his death by the Great Sub-Prior, that he had sat with him for a considerable time the day previous, making arrangements for conducting the business of the coming Great Priory, as it was his lordship's earnest hope that all differences then existing might be amicably arranged, and his most ardent desire to be instrumental in cementing the Order—"L'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose"—was sadly exemplified in his sudden and lamented death on the very day of the meeting of Great Priory.

Our good Frates of the United States, who a few years back, made a pilgrimage to Europe, will I am sure, look back with mournful pleasure to the kind and hospitable reception they met with from him at "Alton Towers."

CIRCULARS ISSUED.

I regret that my first official act, as Great Prior, should have been the necessity of issuing the circular of the 4th of December last (see Appendix A), to repudiate the advocacy of secession and the formation of another independent Templar body in Canada. Had not the truth of such a movement been authenticated to me by an official of this Great Priory, I should not have thought it worthy of notice. There is, however, no difficulty, when desirable, in forming Provincial Priors for any one of the Provinces, which would place them exactly in the same position to this Great Priory as it formerly stood to that of England, and as the Grand Commanderies of the United States do to their Great National Council, "The Grand Encampment."

With regard to the implied wish to adopt the system pursued across the line, I can only say that, delighted as we all are to cultivate the most intimate relations with our good Frates of the United States, I think, with very few exceptions, we infinitely prefer our own English system. In this we are not singular, and I hope I may be pardoned for quoting an extract from a letter to me, of 27th July last, by one always looked upon as an authority on Masonic and Templar matters, whose fearful and untimely death we all so truly deplored—our late respected and talented Frater, George Frank Gouley. He says:—"Your letter clears away some doubtful points in my mind, and I can frankly say that I am in full accord with your views, and trust that some day our American work may be corrected so as to conform more sensibly and harmoniously to the ancient Templar system."

PROCEEDINGS IN CONVENT GENERAL.

The subject which now particularly engages our atten-

tion is the action taken by Convent General in October and December last, which called forth my circular and the protest issued in your name on the 10th March (see Appendix B). While, owing to the death of the Great Prior of England, it has not yet been finally arranged, I am happy to be able to inform you that the Great Sub-Prior is using every means in his power to bring about a settlement, and has explained his views to me, which I am convinced, when laid before you, will be concurred in as the only practical way of satisfying all parties.

It is with pain I record the state of confusion into which the Order has been thrown by the inconsiderate action of some of the English representatives at Convent General. This continued re-opening of questions which should be regarded as having been finally settled is not calculated to raise respect for the Order, or for those who cannot rest content unless they have everything their own way.

What has taken place is the more to be regretted, as it shows that a certain section of the Order in England is leagued together to upset existing regulations, that had, before adoption, been under careful revision for a period of four or five years; and that the party composing it are embarked in a retrograde movement, with but little regard either to the history or the unity of the Order to which they belong.

England, or this dominant section, for the time being, of her Great Priory in Convent General, seems to ignore our rights to a voice in these matters, and, without the slightest reference to us, passes resolutions in Convent General of which we disapprove. Undoubtedly the general statutes contain a provision for altering them, but it could never have been contemplated that such alterations were to take place without the consent of the Nationalities. Canada joined the Union satisfied with the existing laws, and thus gave in her allegiance to the Convent General, and she cannot be expected to observe any infringement, which, in this case, actually changes the Order to a totally different organisation.

If Convent General assumes the right to make rules for us, it is high time we should assert our own rights, and, in my opinion, we neither can nor ought, as I know our Great Priory will be firm in refusing, to submit to any such assumption. I say so with the deepest loyalty and most profound respect for our Grand Master, a feeling I know to be equally shared in by all the members of this Great Priory, and I will uphold his authority, and bear him true allegiance as long as he is pleased to rule over us, but I confess to the same feeling which actuated the saying of Junius—"That the subject, who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate, will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."

The fact is, that the Great Priory of England has so long been the autocrat of the Temple Order that it is difficult to persuade some of its members that it is now merely one of a federated union, and they seem to be indisposed to recognise either Ireland or Canada as independent and co-equal members of the federation, while it is equally plain that neither Ireland nor Canada will consent to assert and maintain other than their fullest rights under the same.

It is from no captious feeling I object to again returning to the old nomenclature, but because I consider it neither appropriate nor historical, and I am also fully aware many dissent from the opinions I have long formed and expressed as to the history and practices of the Order. I will, therefore, once more endeavour to give fully my reasons for the views I entertain, and the objections I have to return to the traditions and distinctive appellations of Modern Templary; leaving it for you to consider how far they are correct or feasible.

OPINIONS ON THE HISTORY OF THE ORDER.

Our order has always claimed traditionally to represent the Knights Templars of the Crusades, preserved intact through its connection with Freemasonry, and while Masonic authors are never weary of asserting this claim, at the same time they seem to do all in their power to perpetuate historical errors, stating as facts improbable surmises, and using titles and recording customs quite foreign to the true and historical nomenclature and practices of the Order.

There is no foundation for believing it grew out of the so-called Masonic Knights of the Temple, supposed to have been established somewhere about the Babylonish Captivity, or that it was based on Craft Masonry at all. Such legends are now generally looked upon as myths of the past, and arose from the untenable grounds taken by enthusiastic votaries to enhance the value of the Chivalric Orders in the eyes of the Masonic world, by assigning to them a mysterious origin they had not the slightest title to, and which was never thought of by their founders.

That there was a connection between the Military Order of the Temple and Freemasonry there is now but little doubt entertained. It originated in the trading community of Masons, who with other secret associations sprang up and flourished in the East; appearing in Europe during the dark ages. They established them in "Guilds," from which gradually emanated our present symbolic system. This connection with the Templars led in latter times to the preservation of the Order by the Masonic Society. But what that early connection was still remains a vexed question, and we can at best but theorise according to our own views.

History tells us that when the Templar Order was politically destroyed in the 14th century by Philip, King of France, and Pope Clement the 5th, the number of Templars in Christendom was about 15,000, and it is supposed by many that the remaining Knights incorporated themselves with the Masonic body.

This is not, however, warranted by facts; but there is every reason to believe that the greater number, mingling in the world, never lost their identity as Templars; and thus their bond of union continued, although mystical and unrecognised, as that of any other legitimate society.

THE ORDER NOT A PAPAL ONE.

A great mistake is made in considering the Templars a Papal Order. The Order, like that of St. John the Baptist, also called St. John of Jerusalem, was essentially a military republic which was brought into existence by the will of its own original founders, and in no degree owed its reception or organisation to the Head of the Latin Church.

At the commencement, this association or brotherhood consisted of nine Knights, whose desire to benefit their fellows prompted them voluntarily to bind themselves together for the protection of the Pilgrims visiting the Holy Land, then so much exposed to ill-treatment and danger; and not until some time after their establishment were they sanctioned and acknowledged by the then Pope, but in no sense did they owe their origin to Papal authority. Therefore what legal or moral right had a Pope to destroy what a Pope had not created.

This Papal assumption of undue and unjust authority was not binding upon Christendom, even though the whole Western Church at that time acknowledged the Papal rule, and so the Order of the Temple, not being lawfully destroyed, still lawfully exists. Many are therefore too hasty in assuming because the direct proofs are not readily forthcoming, that the Templars of the present day have no claim to the title.

THE TEMPLARS AS KNIGHTS OF CHRIST.

From Sir Bernard Burke's Book of the Orders of Knighthood, in the article on the Papal States, we find that the Order of the Temple was not only never abolished in Portugal, but it seems to have merely been suspended for seven years in the Papal States. Pope Clement, it is well known, abolished it in 1312, but this measure was objected to by King Dionysius of Portugal, who allowed the Order to exist in his dominions, with all its rights and possessions; and Pope John 22nd, successor of Clement, compromised the matter by consenting, in 1319, to its existence in Portugal under a new name, "The Knights of Christ," reserving to himself and his successors the right of creating a similar Order in the Papal States, of which right his successors avail themselves up to the present day, by conferring it as a distinction of merit on both native and foreign Roman Catholics. The change of name from the "Templars" to "Knights of Christ" was in reality no change, as the Templars had always been known as the "Poor Fellow Soldiers of Christ," or of the Temple. In both these countries the Order now exists in its entirety. Is it then proper to say that the Order was ever even outwardly abolished? How can that be abolished which always has, and still continues to exist?

PRESENT STATE OF THE TEMPLAR ORDER.

The correct state of the Order of the Temple at the present time, is this:—In Portugal and the Papal States it exists, never having been abolished. In Scotland it was completely amalgamated with the Order of the Hospitallers of St. John, and when the latter Order was abolished at the Reformation, we are justified in believing from well-accredited traditions handed down to us, and the general belief of the country, that the Knights, being without doubt in some cases Freemasons, preserved both Orders within the Masonic Fraternity. In England and Ireland, the Temple and Hospital were partially but not completely amalgamated, still very many of the Knights of the Temple, and a large portion of their estates, were absorbed into the Order of St. John, and at the Reformation, although we are without positive proof, used the Masonic Order, like their Frates in Scotland, to preserve their ancient chivalry. Consequently, the Masonic body of Great Britain and Ireland is now the lawful custodian of the combined Order of the Temple and St. John.

COMBINED ORDER OF THE TEMPLE AND ST. JOHN.

We cannot separate the two Orders as regards the Masonic Fraternity. If we are lawfully in possession of the one, we are of the other, because I contend, that although the two original Orders were at variance when at the height of their military glory, they became amalgamated after the political suppression of the Templars, and there is no reason for supposing that the Freemasons regularly and formally absorbed into themselves either the Order of the Temple or that of St. John, until after the Reformation, at which time the combined Orders disappeared from public view, and remained hidden until it was considered proper, in the last century, to permit them to emerge to the light of day.

In this view of the case, and I do not see what other can rationally be taken, the English, Scottish, Irish, and American Templars are just as lawfully Knights of the Temple and Hospital as any other now existing. The Pope never created the Orders, and the Pope could not destroy them. This is proved by Pope Clement's successor actually conferring the Templar Order himself, and the Order of Malta was never under the ban of Rome. It is of no consequence as regards validity of title, whether the Order continued openly, as in Portugal and Rome, or secretly, as in England and Scotland; the sole fact to be considered is, did it still continue? and of that we have the amplest proof. And, as regards the legitimacy of what is commonly called "Masonic Templary," what are the facts? The Masonic Fraternity have for over a hundred years openly asserted that they possessed the right to enrol certain of their own members Knights of the Temple and of Malta, and can show their connection with symbolic Masonry at the revival, and that this right had been secretly used and asserted for a considerable time previously.

Now, even by prescription, this title is good, and before it can be successfully attacked it is incumbent upon the parties attacking it to prove that it is bad. This has been attempted, but never with success; and until it is, the Templar Order attached to the Masonic body must be held as being legitimate, and as such entitled to all the ancient privileges of the Order, amongst which not the

least are, the correct denomination, nomenclature, and costume.

DESIGNATION OF THE EARLY TEMPLAR ORDER.

In my circular of the 10th of March (see Appendix 2) I quoted from Addison's "Reliable History of the Knights Templar" (English edition, 1853), pages 19, 46, and 61, that the proper designation of the officer presiding over the Order of the Temple for each nation is that of Grand or Great Prior, and by natural consequence the body so presided over is Grand or Great Priory; and also shewing the organisation of the early Order in England to prove that the lowest organised body of Knights Templar is Preceptory, and as these Preceptories in Scotland and Ireland were dependent on the Temple in London, hence the precedent for our "Convent General."

ORGANISATION OF THE ORDER.

The Order being spiritual, the candidates for admission were required to have already been knighted by a Secular Knight, when they were received into the Order in a chapter assembled in the Chapel of the Order, for as members they could not deign to accept honour from a layman. The only exception was in the case of an Ecclesiastic, a Bishop, who was permitted to join the Order without being a Secular Knight. There were no Bishops, that is, Prelates of the Order. The Order consisted only of three distinct classes, not degrees, Knights, Chaplains, and serving Brethren, including the men-at-arms; besides the numerous retinue attached to the Order. The number of Chaplains was small, and admitted as a body after the Order had arrived at maturity.

To be continued.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, September 21, 1877.

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 15.

Lodge 1329, Sphinx; Bridge House Hot., London Bdge.
" 1364, Earl of Zetland, Old Town Hall, Hackney.
" 1597, Musgrave, Angel and Crown Hot., Staines.
R.C.C., 9, Villiers, Northumberland Arms Hot., Isleworth.
LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.
Lily, Greyhound, Richmond.
Manchester, 77, London-st., Fitzroy-sq.
Star, Marquis of Granby, New Cross-rd.
Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, S.W.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Lodge 920, Panmure, Horns Tav., Kennington.
" 801, City of London, Guildhall Tav., Gresham-st.
LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.
Prince Leopold, Lord Stanley Tav., Kingsland.
Strong Man, Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate.
Sincerity, Railway Tav., Fenchurch-st. Station.
Camden, Stanhope Arms, Up. James-st., Camden Town.
Eastern, Royal Hot., Mile-end-road.
St. James's Union, Union Tav., Air-st.
Wellington, White Swan, Deptford.
Perfect Ashlar, Victoria Tav., Lower-rd., Rotherhithe.
Upper Norwood, White Hart Hot., Church-rd.
Marquis of Ripon, Pembury Tav., Amherst-rd., Hackney.
Loughborough, Warrior Hot., Brixton.
London Masonic Club, 101, Queen Victoria-st.
West Smithfield, New Market Hot., West Smithfield.
Leopold, Woolpack Tavern, Bermondsey-st.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

Board of General Purposes, at 3.
Lodge 704, Camden, Bull and Gate, Kentish Town.
" 857, St. Marks, S.M.H., Camberwell New-rd.
Chap. 933, Doric, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st.
LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.
Metropolitan, 269, Pentonville-rd.
Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
Domestic, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-road.
Faith, 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-st.
Prince Fredk. Wm., Lord's Hot., St. John's Wood.
Dalhousie, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney.
Prosperity, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st.
Constitutional, Wheatsheaf Hot., Hand-court, Holborn.
Israel, Rising Sun Tav., Globe Road.
Royal Arthur, Prince's Head, York-road, Battersea.
Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone.
Excelsior, Commercial Dock Tav., Rotherhithe.
St. John of Wapping, Gun Hot., High-st., Wapping.
slington, Coopers' Arms, Silver-st., Falcon-sq.
Metropolitan Chapter, Jamaica Coffee Ho., Cornhill.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Lodge of Benevolence.
" 141, Faith, Anderton's Hot., Fleet-st.
" 700, Nelson, M.H. William-st., Woolwich.
" 1044, Wandsworth, Spread Eagle Ho, Wandsworth.
" 1382, Corinthian, George Inn, Cubitt Town.
" 1624, Eccleston, Grosvenor Hall, Ebury-pl., S.W.
LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Confidence, Whittington, Moor-lane, Fore-street.
Mt. Lebanon, Windsor Castle Tav., Southwark-bdg-rd.
Pythagorean, Prince of Orange, Greenwich.
New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tav., Hoxton.
La Tolerance, Horse and Groom, Winsley-st., Oxford-st.
Mount Edgecombe, 19, Jermyn-st., St. James's.
Peckham, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham.
Stanhope, Thicket Hot., Anerley.
Finsbury Park, Finsbury Park Tav., Seven Sisters'-rd.
Southwark, Southwark Park Tav., Southwark Park.
Duke of Connaught, Havelock Tav., Dalston, N.
United Strength, Grafton Arms, Kentish-town.
Whittington, Black Bull Tav., Holborn.
Lewis, King's Arms Hot., Wood Green.

Royal Jubilee, 81, Long Acre.
Langthorne, Swan Hot., Stratford.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

House Com., Girls' School, at 4.
Lodge 1227, Upton, Spotted Dog Tav., Upton.
" 1278, Burdett Coutts, Approach Tav., Approach-rd.
" 1320, Blackheath, Crown Hot., Blackheath.
" 1365, Clapton, White Hart Tav., Clapton.
" 1623, W. Smithfield, Market Hot., W. Smithfield.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Egyptian, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st.
Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., W.
Finsbury, Jolly Anglers' Tav., Bath-st., City-road.
Temperance in the East, Catherine-st., Poplar.
Ebury, 12, Ponsonby-st., Milbank.
Highgate, Bull and Gate, Kentish-town.
The Great City, M.H., Masons' Avenue.
High Cross, Coach & Horses, High-road, Tottenham.
Salisbury, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.
Prince Frederick William Chapter, St. John's Wood.
Southern Star, Crown Hot., Blackfriars-rd.
Great Northern, Berwick Arms, Berners-st., Oxford-st.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

House Com., Boys' School, at 4.
Lodge 975, Rose of Denmark, White Hart Hot., Barnes.
Encampment 6, St. Georges, Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Stability, Guildhall Tav., Gresham-st.
Union Waterloo, Thomas-st., Woolwich.
Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.
Belgrave, Constitution, Bedford-st., Covent Garden.
Unions Emulation (for M.M.'s), F.M.H.
Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford.
Clapton, White Hart, Clapton.
Metropolitan, Portugal Hot., Fleet-st.
St. Marylebone, British Stores Tav., St. John's Wood.
Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood.
United Pilgrims, Surrey M.H., Camberwell New-road.
St. James's, New Tanners' Arms, Grange-rd., Bermondsey.
Duke of Edinburgh, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar.
Doric, Earl Grey Tav., Mile-end-road.
Burgoyne, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-
St. Luke's, White Hart, King's-rd., Chelsea.
Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst-hill.
Burdett Coutts, Approach Tav., Victoria Park.
Royal Standard, The Castle, Holloway-rd.
Ranelagh, Bell and Anchor, Hammersmith-rd.
St. George's, Globe Tav., Greenwich.
Pythagorean Chapter, Prince of Orange, Greenwich-rd.
William Preston, Feathers Tav., Up. George-st., Edgware-rd.

MASONIC MEETINGS IN WEST LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

For the Week ending Saturday, September 22, 1877

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Lodge 613, Unity, Palatine-bgs., Southport.
" 703, Clifton, Clifton Arms, Blackpool.
" 1502, Israel, M.H. Liverpool.
Everton L. of I., M.H. Liverpool.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

Lodge 667, Alliance, M.H. Liverpool.
" 897, St. Helen's Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helen's.
" 986, Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croxteth.
" 1225, Hindpool, Hartington Hot., Barrow.
" 1256, Fidelity, Bull Hot. Poulton, C. Fylde.
" 1276, Warren, Stanley Arms, Seacombe.
" 1325, Stanley, M.H. Liverpool.
" 1570, Prince Arthur, M.R., N. Hill-st., Liverpool.
Merchant's L. of I.; M.H. Liverpool.
Bootle L. of I., 146, Berry-st., Bootle.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Lodge 86, Loyalty, Prescott.
" 484, Faith, Gerard's Arms, Aston-in-Makerfield.
" 537, Zetland, M.R. Birkenhead.
" 580, Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk.
" 758, Ellesmere, M.H. Runcorn.
" 823, Everton, M. H. Liverpool.
" 2086, Walton, St. Lawrence's School, Kirkdale.
" 1345, Victoria, Cross Keys Hot. Eccles.
" 1553, Duke of Lancaster, Athenæum, Lancaster.
Mark Lodge 31, Fidelity, Norfolk Arms, Hyde.
Chap. 580, Unity, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk.
De Grey and Ripon L. of I., 80, N. Hill-st., Liverpool.
Downshire L. of I., M.H. Liverpool.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Lodge 203, Ancient Union, M.H. Liverpool.
" 343, Concord Militia Rooms, Preston.
" 425, Cestrian, Eastgate-row, Chester.
" 605, Combermere, Seacombe Hot., Seacombe.
" 953, Hesketh, Royal Hot., Fleetwood.
" 1032, Townley Parker, Howard's Arms, Whittle.
" 1070, Starkie, Black Horse Hot., Kirkham.
" 1299, Pembroke, Rawlinson's Hot., W. Derby.
" 1576, Dee, Union Hot., Parkgate.
Chap. 249, Mariners, M.H. Liverpool.
William de la More Enct., A.R. Bootle.
St. John's L. of I., M.H. Liverpool.
Harmonic L. of I., Adelphi Hot., Liverpool.
Duke of Edinburgh L. of I., M.H. Liverpool.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Jacques de Molay Enct., M.H. Liverpool.
Hamer L. of I. M.H. Liverpool.

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