

## CONTENTS.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS:—	
Craft Masonry	401
Red Cross of Constantine	401
The Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Quebec	402
Masonic Sermon	402
Consecration of the Hereward Mark Lodge	403
The Restoration of St. Alban's Abbey	403
Freemasons' Dinners	403
The Grand Orient of France	403
Ebb and Flow	404
Masonic and General Tidings	404
The Ministerial Fish Dinner	404
Reviews	405
Masonic Notes and Queries	405
Notes on Art, &c.	405
The Visit of the Princess of Wales to the Girls' School	406
The Grand Lodge of Scotland	406
Our Wandering Freemasons	406
The Grand Lodge of Quebec and the Grand Lodge of Scotland	407
The Girls' School	407
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
London Votes for the Charities	408
The Cornish Brethren and Truro Cathedral	408
Threatened Masonic Disruption	408
Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution	408
London Charity Union	408
Obituary	408
Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire	409
Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall	409
Lodge Meetings for Next Week	411
Advertisements	i, ii, iii, iv, 412

REPORTS, etc., intended for insertion in current number, should reach the Office, (198, Fleet-street), by 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesdays.

## REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

## Craft Masonry.

**NEW CROSS LODGE (No. 1559).**—On Saturday last was held, at the New Cross Public Hall, the usual quarterly business meeting of this flourishing lodge. There were present Bros. Walter Simmonds, W.M.; Ernest E. Smith, J.D., acting as S.W.; Louis Beck (W.M. Rothesay), J.W.; H. Green, (P.M. 1275, &c.), S.D.; T. Grumman, D.C., acting as J.D.; W. Cowley, I.G.; Moss, W.S.; F. Walters, P.G.J.W. Middx., Treas.; H. Keeble, P.M., Sec.; A. B. Church, Tyler; T. Metham, Knibbs, Swain, Thornton, H. Metham, Steers, Peverley, Clark, and Priest. The following visitors were also present: Bros. J. Miller, 65; G. Herring, 205; L. Exame, 710; T. R. MacLiff, 913; W. Bull, 1235; D. Smith, 1326; P. Brown, 1326. Lodge having been opened and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed, Bro. W. Bull, M.R.C.S., was unanimously elected a joining member. The W.M., through indisposition, was compelled to leave the chair, his place being kindly taken by Bro. F. Walters, who after raising Bro. Priest to the Sublime Degree, conferred the benefits and privileges of Fellow Craft on Bros. Clark and Peverley. Mr. Whichelow, a candidate for initiation, was then admitted, and impressively received in due form into the Order. Bro. Walters acquitting himself with his usual histrionic excellence. This concluding the business of the day, lodge was closed, and the brethren beat a retreat to the banqueting hall, where real good business was done to an excellent repast. The W.M. was faced by jovial Bro. Green, while Bro. Beck reigned jubilant in the south. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having received due honour, the brethren gave themselves up to a musical and vocal evening.

**COCKERMOUTH.—Skiddaw Lodge (No. 1002).**—The ordinary monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. There were present Bros. J. Black, W.M.; W. Shilton, P.M., as S.W.; T. Bird, J.W.; W. Taylor, P.M.; W. H. Lewthwaite, P.M. and Org.; R. Robinson, P.M. and Treasurer; W. F. Lamonby, P.M. (Freemason); T. C. Robinson, Sec.; H. Peacock, I.G.; Jos. Hewson, Tyler; C. H. McCall, J. Fearon, J. Towers, J. Pearson, R. Harrison, S. Ferguson, J. Borsowdale, I. Evening, R. Bailey, R. W. Robinson, and E. L. Waugh. After the minutes were confirmed, Bro. E. L. Waugh was raised to the Sublime Degree of M.M., and the lodge being then reduced, Mr. Henry Ritson, who had been previously balloted for, was initiated into Masonry by Bro. R. Robinson, P.M. Before closing, Bro. W. F. Lamonby, P.M., presented to the lodge a large framed chart of the officers from its commencement in 1864, space being left for fifteen years longer. After a vote of thanks to the donor, on the motion of the W.M., the lodge was closed in form.

**DERBY.—Hartington Lodge (No. 105).**—The usual monthly meeting of this flourishing lodge was held at the Derbyshire Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, August 7th, 1878. Present: Bros. G. Pipes, W.M.; J. O. Manton, as S.W.; W. B. Hextall, J.W.; W. Butterfield, as Secretary; S. Steele, S.D.; C. D. Hart, as J.D.; T. Day, as I.G.; Past Masters S. Pipes, P.P.S.G.D., and J. Worsnop, P.P.G.P., and a number of other brethren, including the following visitors: W. F. Cox, P.M. Hartington, No. 1021, Barrow-in-Furness; G. T. Wright, P.M. 731, and P.P.G.J.W. Derbyshire; J. R. Hudson, 859; J. H. Richardson, 940; and Wm. Johnson. The opening business having been disposed of, the ballot was taken for Mr. Henry Carr, and found clear. The lodge was then advanced to the Second Degree, and Bro. Baxter

tested as to his eligibility for the Third; the result of the test being satisfactory, he retired. The lodge was then advanced to the Third Degree, Bro. Baxter was re-admitted, and raised in solemn form. The S.W. afterwards delivered the charge relating to the Third Degree to Bros. Hedford, Arnold, and Baxter. The lodge being lowered by successive stages to the First Degree, the W.M. made the usual enquiries, and the name of another candidate for the mysteries of Freemasonry was submitted. This finishing the work of the evening, the lodge was adjourned until September 4th. It was a matter of mutual congratulation amongst the brethren, that notwithstanding the fact that August was a general "holiday" month, the attendance was a good average one, and although several of the regular officers were absent, taking advantage of the season, the ceremonies had been most successfully performed, auguring a continued prosperity for the lodge.

**YORK.—Eboracum Lodge (No. 1611).**—This lodge held its regular monthly meeting on Monday, the 12th inst. The W.M., Bro. T. B. Whytehead, presided, and was well supported by officers and brethren. Several visitors were present, including Bros. C. F. Matier and C. Foster, of Leeds. Three brethren were raised to the degree of M.M.; Bro. R. W. Hollon, P.M. 236, was proposed as a joining member, and a candidate was proposed for the ballot. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the W.M. said he wished to thank the brethren of the lodge, and especially the S.W. (Bro. J. S. Cumberland), for their support at their very successful gathering to welcome the American Masonic Pilgrims. When, by the courteous invitation of Bro. George Kenning, he had subsequently met the Americans at Freemasons' Tavern, several of them had spoken to him of the very happy memories that would always dwell in their minds of their visit to York, where they had not only been treated most generously, but had met with such a genuine warmth of Masonic feeling that they had felt at once perfectly at home amongst the descendants of the old York Masons. Several presentations were made to the lodge, including a set of valuable photographs of English cathedrals by Bro. J. P. Husband, and a curious old work on the Creeds of the World by Bro. A. T. B. Turner, who were severally thanked for their liberality. At the festive board, round which the brethren met after lodge closing, the grand old Dutch Masonic flagon, the property of the lodge, excited much admiration. It has been mounted on a handsome stand of ebony, travelling on wheels, and inlaid with silver bands and shields, bearing suitable Masonic emblems, the name of the lodge appearing in the centre in letters of acacia wood. "Prosperity to the Eboracum Lodge," which has just passed its second anniversary of consecration, was for the first time drank from this loving cup, which bears the date of 1698.

**LIVERPOOL.—Duke of Edinburgh Lodge (No. 1182).**—The annual installation meeting of the members of this high, prosperous, and well-conducted lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, Liverpool, on Thursday afternoon, the 8th inst., when there was an unusually large and influential gathering of members and visitors, attracted by the special interest of the occasion, and demonstrating the lodge has not lost any of its excellent position by being transplanted from the suburbs to the town. Bro. J. Williams, W.M., occupied the chair of K.S. at the opening of the lodge, and he was supported by Bros. R. Martin, jun., P.M.; J. Edginton, P.M.; T. B. Myers, P.M.; Captain Williams, P.M.; T. Davis, S.W.; G. Musker, J.W.; W. Brown, Treas.; A. D. Hesketh, Sec.; A. Barclay, S.D.; T. O. Dutton, J.D.; J. O. Rea, I.G.; H. C. Haynes, S.; T. Wareing, S.; and P. Ball, Tyler. The members present were Bros. T. Davis, J. P. Parry, T. E. Evans, D. Ritchie, B. Wilson, H. Sawyer, J. Blundell, R. Baines, J. H. Tyson, R. Gall, S. A. Romain, W. C. Higgins, R. Hargreaves, J. Rush-ton, J. Wright, A. Thoms, J. Holden, T. Holden, A. Smith, J. Waddell, E. Paull, T. H. Pence, J. Newport, S. Wilkinson, J. Carlender, J. McIntire, P. J. Beckmann, J. B. McKenzie, I. Roberts, W. W. Chapman, G. Collings, T. Burrows, W. H. Gick, J. Thompson, C. Williams, and others. The list of visitors included the names of Bros. J. K. Goepel, P.P.G.D.C.; J. Skeaf, P.G.O.; J. Pemberton, P.P.G.S. of W.; W. Leatham, 594; R. Harley, 1473; H. Burrows, I.P.M. 673; J. Devaynes, P.M. 667; J. E. Jackson, P.M. 667, P.G.S.; R. Ing, P.M., Treas. 594; D. Jackson, W.M. 673; A. Morrison, W.M. 1570; R. Rhodes, 477; P. Larsen, P.M. 594; J. Seddon, S.D. 673; T. Falshaw, J.D. 673; W. Healing, P.M. 1094; W. J. Chapman, W.M. 1609; J. W. Williams, W.M. 1356; L. Herman, J.W. 673; A. Woolrich, S.W. 1356, Treas. 1609; W. Cottrell, P.M. 823; J. Le Comber, I.P.M. 594; J. Brackenbury, S.W. 673; W. T. May, P.M. 673; J. T. Callow, P.M. 673 and 1505; J. Bailey, 667; R. C. Yelland, P.M. 1094; J. Hayes, P.M. 249; H. Hunt, P.M. 594, and others. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed nem. con. and afterwards the W.M., Bro. J. Williams, proceeded to install Bro. Thomas Davis as his successor in the chair for the ensuing year, the charges being given by Bro. R. Martin, jun., P.M. This invariably interesting ceremony was so well performed by Bros. Williams and Martin as to elicit the well-merited compliment of a special vote of thanks at the close, proposed by Bro. T. B. Myers, P.M., seconded by Bro. J. Edginton, P.M., and carried unanimously. The following brethren were invested officers for the coming year:—Bros. J. Williams, I.P.M.; R. Martin, jun., P.M., D.C.; G. Musker, S.W.; A. D. Hesketh, J.W.; W. Brown, Treasurer (re-elected for the 10th time); A. Barclay, Secretary; T. O. Dutton, S.D.; J. O. Rea, J.D.; H. C. Haynes, I.G.; T. Wareing, S.S.; T. Holden, J.S.; J. H. Tyson and F. Wright, Assistant Stewards. On the motion of Bro. T. B. Myers, P.M., seconded by Bro. J. Edginton, P.M., Bro. Peter Ball was unani-

mously elected Tyler of the lodge in room of the late Bro. Monk, who had died since the last meeting and whose decease was greatly regretted. Bro. J. Skeaf P.G.O., presided at the organ during the ceremony, being ably aided in his musical efforts by Bro. T. B. Myers, P.M. After business the brethren banqueted in the large dining room under the presidency of Bro. T. Davis, the newly installed W.M. who pointedly proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. During the after-dinner proceedings the W.M., presented a handsome P.M.'s jewel, set with brilliants, to Bro. J. Williams, I.P.M., as a token of the esteem of the brethren. The proceedings were of a pleasant nature, capital songs being given by Bros. Edginton, Hobart, Ratford, Wilkinson, Musker, Myers, &c. The annual picnic in connection with the lodge took place at Eaton Hall, Chester, on Thursday last, and was attended with considerable success. The train left Lime-street Station, Liverpool, about 10.30 a.m., arriving at Chester at 11.25 a.m. Dinner was provided at the Grosvenor Hotel at 12 noon prompt, and barges were provided at Mr. Dodd's 23, The Groves, near the Suspension Bridge, at 2 p.m., to convey the members and their friends to Eaton Hall, arrangements having been made to admit the party to the grounds free of charge. The barges were timed to leave Eccleston Ferry at 5.15 p.m., to convey the party back to Chester, where tea was provided at the Grosvenor Hotel at 7 p.m. The special train was announced to leave Chester at 8.40 p.m. for Lime-street Station.

**GREAT STANMORE.—Abercorn Lodge (No. 1549).**—The fourth regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., when the following brethren were present: Bros. G. T. Tidcombe, W.M.; Ebbs, S.W.; Marshall, J.W.; Veal, Sec.; Roy, S.D.; Long, J.D.; Meek, I.G.; Vincent, I.P.M.; Helsdon, P.M.; Garrod, P.M.; Middleton, Tyler; Pontchalon, Smith, Thompson, Hancock, Johnson, Squire, and W. F. Middleton. The lodge was opened in the First Degree by the W.M. at 3.15. The minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the ballot was then taken for Mr. F. Blackman, Mr. C. L. Biggs, and Mr. D. Schmidt as candidates for Masonry, and having been approved, the two latter gentlemen were in due course ably initiated by the W.M. Bro. Benskin, W.M. 404, was also balloted for and accepted as a joining member. Bro. W. Hancock, on the lodge being opened in the Second Degree, and proving himself efficient in the usual questions, was sent forward for preparation, and the ceremony of raising, which had stood over from last meeting, was (on the lodge being opened by the W.M. in the Third Degree) very ably performed by the I.P.M. On the W.M. making the usual enquiries, the Secretary read letter of resignation from Bro. Hunt, I.G., which was received with great regret, and Bro. Meek was duly invested by the W.M. to the vacant office. Several small matters having been disposed of the lodge was closed at 6.15. The usual banquet followed, and passed off satisfactorily.

## Red Cross of Constantine.

**COCKERMOUTH.—Dykes Conclave (No. 36).**—This conclave held its annual assembly on Wednesday, August 7th, in the rooms of the Skiddaw (Craft) Lodge. The members mustered at noon, when there were present Em. Sir Knights Edward Tyson, M.P.S.; W. F. Lamonby, P.S., H.P. (Freemason); W. Shilton, P.S.; Sir Knights T. Mandle, V.E., M.P.S. elect; R. Bailey, S.G., V.E. elect; T. Bird, J.G.; W. H. Lewthwaite, Treas. and Org.; I. Evening, Reg.; J. Gardiner, Pref.; W. Lamonby, St. Br.; H. Moncrieff, Steward; and several others. After the conclave had been opened, the minutes of the assembly held at Cocker-mouth, in April, were read and confirmed. Bro. Jos. Hewson, Tyler of Skiddaw Lodge, No. 1002, was then accepted as a candidate (serving knight), and being admitted, was installed, proclaimed, and invested as Knight of the Order by the M.P.S. on the throne of C., the High Prelate also delivering the historical oration. Sir Knight R. Bailey, V.E. elect, was next presented, and all below the priestly rank having retired, a college was opened, when he was duly consecrated Viceroy for the ensuing year by the M.P.S. Sir Knight T. Mandle was next presented as M.P.S. elect, and all below the Eminent and Perfect grade retiring, a senate was opened, and the new M.P.S. was enthroned by Em. Sir Knight W. F. Lamonby, P.S. The senate and college were next severally closed, and, on the main body of the Sir Knights being re-admitted, the officers for the year were invested as follows:—Sir Knights W. Armstrong, S.G.; Jas. Black, J.G.; J. R. Banks, H.P.; W. H. Lewthwaite, Treas. and Org.; Jas. Gardiner, Rec.; W. Lamonby, Pref.; Jos. Abbott, St. Br.; W. F. Lamonby, Orator; H. Peacock, H.; H. Moncrieff, Almoner; I. Evening, Steward; J. Melmore, D.C. Sir Knight Jos. Hewson was elected Sentinel, and invested as such. The Treasurer then submitted his balance sheet, which showed a very satisfactory statement, there being a surplus of over £2 in hand, with all the prospective year's dues to receive. The conclave was finally closed in F.U.Z. Subsequently the Sir Knights were invited by the new Sovereign and Viceroy to partake of an elegant luncheon, at Sir Knight Peacock's, the Rampant Bull. A most harmonious afternoon was spent, under the presidency of the two Principals, the toasts including "The Prince of Wales, Grand Master of England;" "The Earl of Zetland, M.L. Grand Sovereign of the Order;" "The Earl of Bective, M.P., M.L. Past Grand Sovereign;" "The Members of the Grand Imperial Council;" "Col. Whitwell, M.P., Chief Intendant General for Cumberland and Westmorland;" "The Newly-Enthroned Sovereign, and Prosperity to Dykes Conclave;" "The Past Sovereigns of Dykes Conclave;" "The Newly-Consecrated Viceroy," and others.

The orthodox "fire" was used for the first time in connection with the principal toasts. Sir Knight W. H. Lewthwaite presided at the pianoforte, and the proceedings were enlivened by the vocal efforts of Sir Knights W. F. Lamonby, G. Brash, J. R. Banks, W. Lamonby, and Jos. Hewson; whilst Sir Knight E. Tyson contributed an agreeable variety in the shape of a couple of capitally-delivered recitations. The company separated shortly after six o'clock, with the Sentinel's toast. There can now be but little doubt that Dykes Conclave has entered on a new era, and that a most successful and promising one. For three or four years from the outset the concern languished, and had all but died away; but the determined attitude of half-a dozen members kept the conclave on its legs, and the great bulk of outstanding arrears and dues having been collected, a fresh start was made. There are now fifty members on the roll, in good standing, too; several hopelessly ornamental drones, who were charmed with the novelty of the thing at first sight only, having been struck off, through non-payment of subscriptions. Dykes Conclave, also, is the only one working in Cumberland and Westmorland now, Kenlis, No. 20, at Kendal, being practically defunct.

#### THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND AND THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

As we have published the correspondence on this subject from the *Craftsman* in our last *Freemason*, we think it right to reproduce the official reply of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

"The Committee having considered the communication from the body styling itself the Grand Lodge of Quebec, dated 17th May last, and a 'Proclamation' by its Grand Master, dated 21st June last, begs to report that the Grand Lodge in agreeing in February, 1877, to acknowledge Quebec as a Grand Lodge expressly reserved its jurisdiction over its lodge, the 'Elgin,' at Montreal, in the event of that lodge desiring to continue its connection with Scotland. This qualified resolution the body at Quebec has refused to accept; and it has imperatively demanded that the Grand Lodges of Scotland and England shall within a given period recall the charters of their respective lodges in the Colony, and that these lodges shall thereupon apply for new charters from it.

"The Grand Lodge of Scotland when it passed the resolution in question was not informed of the claim advanced by Quebec to absolute and exclusive jurisdiction within the Province of Lower Canada. In its application of January 6, 1877, for recognition, it simply 'sincerely desired recognition of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and to be in fraternal intercourse with it.' Grand Lodge in disposing of the application was thus not aware of Quebec's pretensions, and that its demand was not only for recognition but also for renunciation by Grand Lodge of its hitherto undisputed jurisdiction over its own daughter lodge at Montreal, and that too against the wish of that lodge, which was in existence long before the formation even of the Grand Lodge of Canada itself.

"Had the body at Quebec frankly stated its demands in its application, the present difficulty would not have occurred, for Grand Lodge would have refused its recognition on such conditions. It had from the first been of opinion that a Grand Lodge at Quebec was unnecessary, and it was only induced to accord its qualified recognition on the representation that the Grand Lodges of Canada and England had given theirs. But it now appears that the latter Grand Body had also qualified its recognition in terms similar to those of Scotland, and that the Quebec body, with characteristic modesty, had refused its acceptance.

"In such circumstances the resolution to recognise Quebec to any extent has fallen, and that by its own act. It has thus no cause of just complaint, for Scotland is under no obligation to recognise it, and Scotland in declining to do so has exercised its undoubted right. The terms on which it offered recognition are those that have in every other similar case been exacted and readily agreed to. They are only insisted on in places where daughter lodges desire to retain their connection with their mother Grand Lodge, and when, through time, that desire dies out, Scotland readily renounces her jurisdiction in such localities.

"The Committee desires to remind Grand Lodge that in recognising the Grand Lodge of Canada similar conditions were agreed to by that Grand Body, and that the closest alliance and harmonious intercourse have throughout existed between the two Grand Lodges.

"We are not told on what ground Quebec pretends to have a more extended title than that of the Grand Lodge of Canada. It succeeded from that Grand Lodge, and by importunity succeeded in getting it to relinquish in its favour its jurisdiction over the Province of Lower Canada. But the relinquishment of that jurisdiction did not and could not convey the jurisdiction of other Grand Bodies which it did not possess. The Grand Lodge of Canada conferred no right other than its own; and if the right to govern the English and Scotch lodges belonged to the Grand Lodges of those countries it still remains with them.

"The body at Quebec having declined to accept of the recognition of Scotland on the terms offered it, it is not in its eyes a lawful Masonic power, and the Grand Lodge of Canada, having ceased to exercise jurisdiction in the province, the district has become open territory, and is now in the same position as it was prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada. In consequence, the Grand Lodge of Scotland has authorised the formation of two other lodges at Montreal.

"Among the documents submitted to the Committee,

there was a copy of a letter written by the Past Grand Master of Scotland, the deceased Earl of Dalhousie, in which that noble brother expressed his opinion in a question with the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which claimed a right to object to an American citizen, resident in Scotland, being admitted to the Craft in Scotland, that it was wrong in that pretension, but his Lordship added that if the Grand Lodge of Scotland had proposed to erect a lodge hailing under her banner in Missouri (a foreign State), that would have been an invasion of its jurisdiction which could not be justified. This opinion is at variance with the practice of several European Grand Lodges; but the Committee accepts it as correct. There, however, is no analogy between the two cases. The noble Past Grand Master rightly assumed in making his remarks that the Grand Lodge of Scotland admitted the genuineness of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and that it had exclusive jurisdiction within its bounds. But the Grand Lodge of Scotland denies that the body of Quebec is a genuine Grand Lodge, and that it has such jurisdiction there.

"The Grand Lodge of Scotland does not know of any Masonic power exercising at present jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec other than itself and the Grand Lodge of England.

"In conclusion, the Committee has to remark that the pretended Grand Lodge of Quebec founds its claim to independence on the erroneous principle that any number of Masons is entitled to absolve themselves of their oaths of allegiance to their mother Grand Lodge, and to constitute themselves into a separate Grand Lodge; and it claims exclusive jurisdiction over a part of the Queen's dominions on the ground that 'Political and Masonic boundaries should be contemporaneous.' It forgets in advancing the latter proposition that on that ground it should itself have no existence. The province of Quebec is not a sovereign State like one of those forming the United States of North America. It is merely a province of Canada, a dependency of the British Crown.

"The Committee, in the circumstances above stated, has to recommend that Grand Lodge should take no further notice of this matter, unless the pretended Grand Lodge at Quebec chooses to imitate its readiness to accept of the qualified recognition which this Grand Lodge and that of England have expressed their readiness to accord.

"As regards an application by the Scotch daughter lodges at Montreal for the creation of a Provincial Grand Lodge there, the Committee recommend Grand Lodge to grant the prayer of this petition, in order that its lodges may be placed in as advantageous a position as those of England, which have long had a District Grand Master presiding over them, and as the lodges have suggested Bro. Dr. George A. Baynes for the office of Provincial Grand Master, the Committee recommend his appointment; and further, it suggests that a cordial vote of thanks should be accorded to that distinguished brother for his loyalty to Grand Lodge under trying circumstances."

#### MASONIC SERMON

Preached before the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Surrey, at Dorking Church, by Bro. Rev. Ambrose W. Hall, P.M., P.G.C., and P.P.S.G.W., on Tuesday, July 16th, 1878, the R.W. Bro. General T. Studholme Brownrigg, C.B., Prov. Grand Master.

Jeremiah, Chapter xxii., v. 39:

"And I will give them one heart, and one way, that they may fear me for ever, for the good of them and of their children after them."

We can imagine the Prophet from the court of his prison house (where Zedekiah, King of Judah, had shut him up) pouring forth in that beautifully poetic language for which he was famed, all the predictions of God's anger against His people Israel, telling them that the Lord, "great in council and mighty in work" had His eyes open on all the ways of the sons of men; to give them according to their ways and according to the fruits of their doings, and shewing them how they had been brought out of the Land of Egypt with a mighty hand and a stretched-out arm, into a land flowing with milk and honey, and how they had possessed it, but had not obeyed God's voice, nor walked according to His laws; and how for all this they should be led into captivity in Chaldaea and delivered into the hands of Nebucadnezzar, King of Babylon; and then, turning to the more merciful character of God, he tells them that the Lord would not retain His anger for ever, but would bring them again into that place; cause them to dwell safely, and promising that "they should be His people, and that He would be their God," adding in the words of my text, "And I will give them one heart, and one way, that they may fear me for ever, for the good of them and of their children after them." And these words, brethren, I consider especially suitable to this day's gathering when I see before me a mixed congregation, some drawn hither, no doubt, by the unwonted occurrence of a Society of Freemasons assembled in their Parish Church at the annual gathering of their Provincial Grand Lodge, to be addressed by their Chaplain upon the general principles and duties of our Order, hoping perhaps to gather from the crumbs that fall, or rather are "cast like the bread upon the waters," some insight into those mysteries which from time immemorial it has been our custom to keep secret from the uninitiated or outer world; and sincerely do I trust that the Great Architect of the Universe will bless what I am about to say, so that your hopes may not be disappointed, but that you who are not Freemasons and you who are may go away impressed with this great truth, that however we may choose to encircle our teachings with a cloud of mystery, that cloud has a silver lining; for our obligations contain nothing inconsistent with civil, moral, or religious duties. Be assured of one thing, that the society is founded on the purest principles of piety and virtue, and is replete with valuable privileges. I have said that I consider the

words of my text eminently suitable to our Masonic body, and this day's service. For God in His mercy has given us one heart and one way, and the true Mason will fear Him for ever—for his own good, and he will bring up his children to love and fear Him also. There was one who came to seek and save the lost—one (the greatest prophet who ever walked the earth) who told His disciples that charity might be defined in a single sentence: "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart and with all thy soul, and thy neighbour as thyself." And of Masonry I may say that the same blessed teaching applies most nearly. And they but little understand what genuine Freemasonry is who neglect to exercise these all-saving virtues. Why, at his first entry into our body the young aspirant is asked whether he puts his trust in God in danger and in difficulty, and he binds himself to succour a brother's infirmities and relieve his wants; to remember him in his prayers, to keep his lawful secrets as a sacred trust, and if he can help it not to allow the breath of slander to go forth against him. Is not this to love our neighbour as ourselves? and think not that this is all, think not that his neighbour ceases to be his neighbour if beyond the circle of our brotherhood. No! our obligation embraces all; it is the Good Samaritan's feeling (wide as the universe, and I trust lasting as eternity); it is to pour the oil of consolation upon the stricken conscience, to bind up the wounds of sin and infirmity, to care for the afflicted in deed as well as in word. This is to show mercy, this is to love your neighbour as yourself, and this teaching stands first and foremost in our Order. I feel sure that my Masonic brethren will go with me in what I have thus far said of the character of our society. And now a few words to them as Masons, and here I feel a difficulty—for when I look upon the many eminent members of the Craft, who to-day have left their homes to gather round our leaders in this important province, I feel how little I have to offer for their instruction, and how much instead I (Masonically) need to learn of them. As they, therefore, know so well the duties to which they have bound themselves, I will only endeavour to refresh their memory with a few remarks upon the teachings, the principles, and the moral symbols we possess—and may the many excellent things which you, my more immediate brethren, have already learned, be ever manifested in their allegorical lights, may they be blazoned forth to dignify and adorn the science. Would you, by example, teach morality, do it by referring to the Past Master's jewel. Would you inculcate equality, take the S. Warden's for your emblem; or integrity, let the J. Warden's jewel be your symbol. Each reads a Masonic lesson. Carry your thoughts back to that all glorious time when our great prototype, King Solomon, stood before the Ark of God, and when the children of Israel were assembled unto him, not (we are told) to be numbered for multitudes and when the priests brought the Ark of the Covenant of the Lord into the Most Holy place, even under the wings of the Cherubim, and when the trumpeters and singers, as with one accord, lifted up their voices, and thanked the Almighty Creator, saying He is God, "For His mercy endureth for ever;" and then when the temple was filled with the glory of the Lord, and Solomon rising up said, in a loud voice, "The Lord has said he would dwell in thick darkness, but I have built him a house where he may shadow forth his glorious lights." Go back in mind, I say, to that glorious time, and let it teach you how the light of God's countenance has shined upon the dark places of this earth, and although the beautiful temple built for His praise has long since crumbled into dust, remember that God is still with us, and that where two or three are gathered together in His house He is there—be it in a sacred house like this, or be it under the fair vault of Heaven, He is there to hear our prayers (waited to Him by our precious Saviour), and to answer our call when we call aright. And, although He does not show Himself, He is still as present with us as when the Shechemite of old spoke to the Israelites and our ancient brethren out of the cloudy pillar from the mercy seat. In all your dealings let the square emblematically guide you to be upright, just, and true. Let the level lead you to rejoice in a brother Mason's good fortune, and if ever angry thoughts arise within your bosoms, let the compasses symbolically lead you to keep your passions within due bounds. These are some of the symbols of our Order, and by acting upon them you will not only be at peace within, but you will show to the outer world the true spirit that animates a Mason's heart. Practise, my Masonic brethren, these virtues, both in your inner walk at home, and in your outer pilgrimage among the children of men, so that they may know you by your fruits which they behold, even as we know each other by secret signs and tokens. Practise (I say) these virtues, and the Great Architect of All will, as my text says, "Continue you in one heart and in one way, that you may love and fear Him for ever, for your good; and for the good of your children that come after you." You all know that our system was founded on brotherly love, relief, and truth, or "Charity," and this is what I want to impress upon the minds of my non-Masonic hearers, for I know that there exists in the outer world conflicting opinions as regards the great principles of the Order. They do not really take in the true meaning of the word charity. Considered in the light of almsgiving, we call it relief, as in the asylums for our boys and girls and aged brethren in poverty, but this is not all; there are other virtues connected with our teaching, virtues which an inspired writer has beautifully brought before us in 1st Cor., c. xiii. "Faith and Hope," a Faith which will end in sight, and Hope which will end in enjoyment, and a charity which is greater than these, greater than Faith, which unites us to our Saviour; greater than Hope, which raises the believer's heart from earth to heaven. Yes; greater than either, because it makes us more like God; for God is love. This brethren, is the way in which we Masons look upon charity or brotherly love, not to the exclusion of a due feeling for the temporal wants

of others, as shown in our excellent Institutions. The heart must be cold indeed who is insensible to this kind of charity. The blessing of the poor and penniless, wherever scattered over the face of earth or waters, the widow's gratitude, the old man's thanks and the orphan's greeting, are returns which it may not be wrong to covet. It is no small thing to make such hearts leap for joy, and surely ours may beat in unison. And now I would put your charity, so far as almsgiving goes, to a practical test. It is the annual custom of Provincial Grand Lodge to meet, as we have done to day, collectively to join in common prayer and thanksgivings for past mercies, and to ask God's blessing for the next Masonic year; on these occasions an opportunity is given to testify our gratitude in a substantial form. For this purpose a collection is made, for any local charity that the vicar may select, as a small thankoffering, for his kindness in allowing us to worship in this sacred and beautiful building to-day. The charity to which he proposes to devote your gifts is the National School of the parish, and I need enlarge but little upon this to secure your sympathy. As a stranger, I cannot say much upon the financial or general position of the school; but this much I think I can say, that the education here given embraces the children of the poor in general; comprising within its teachings Sunday-school, day-school, and infant school. And in a large parish like Dorking it is a pleasure, in these days of simple sectarian education, to see an establishment directly under the care of the clergy, who from their sacred office are surely best suited to fill a child's mind with those great truths which will lighten for him the labours, trials, and duties through which he will have to pass. In short, the child is here taught those religious truths which it most concerns him to know, and which hereafter will be the most fruitful source of his happiness, and also such subjects of knowledge are instilled into him as are best suited to his capacities, and to his probable future state in life; but this is a subject that may be enlarged upon to almost any extent. I don't forget that time is drawing on, and that I am requested not to keep you too long. I will therefore merely say that I feel sure the object for which your alms are asked embraces all that is required for promoting among the rising generation of this town such an education as will lead them on in that earthly walk which Masons should love well—a "walk with God." I therefore, leave the charity with you, trusting that as Freemasons you will show by your liberality that you really desire to promote what is good, by deed as well as by word. And now, my brethren, a brief conclusion. We read in the "Book of Ruth" that when Boaz came from Bethlehem and said unto the reapers "The Lord be with you" that they answered him and said, "The Lord bless thee." Amid your earthly tasks, when fortune frowns, or unkind words darken your life's journey, may the Lord be with you to cheer your hearts. Many a storm may sweep o'er your earthly path, many a grief may be yours; yet in all let your souls rise in prayer to God, and you will find the dreaded cloud end in sunshine on the morrow. Reap the fields where our blessed Saviour has scattered broadcast His Most Holy Word to guide and comfort you. Reap them, although it be midst toil and heat; be diligent in seeking Him who came to save you, and then the Lord will bless you. Your lives will soon be past; young and old alike must fall. God has likened us to the grass and flowers of the field, now bowed to the earth with care and trouble, now all sunshine again with joy and gladness. Learn then a lesson from the inanimate things of creation; remember that as the grass and flowers yield their life, so man yields up his soul; the world the field, the mower death. Love in truth, love in strength; and let this feeling arise from thoughts upon that higher life which Jesus came to bring by pouring out His blood. And then when like shrouding mists the ice of death shall steal upon the winter of your soul with all its dread feelings, at the Resurrection morn the vapours will roll away, and sunlight burst from heaven and fill your souls with life, and love, and joy. Live then for this (not only that your name may be cherished in the memory of the loving hearted), but that when life's frail flower lies broken, you may hear the Great God Himself saying to you—Well done!

#### CONSECRATION OF THE HERWARD MARK LODGE.

The consecration of the Hereward Lodge, 227, took place at Bourne, Lincolnshire, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., and thereafter Bro. the Rev. Dr. Ace was installed as W.M., and appointed and invested Bros. W. H. Radley and Chamberlain as his S. and J. Wardens.

Bro. Dr. Ace was afterwards installed as W.C.N. of a Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners, attached to the Hereward Lodge of Mark Master Masons.

The consecration was performed by Bro. Dewar, Grand Asst. Sec., at the request of the D.P.G.M. of the province, and the same brother afterwards installed the W.M. and W.C.N.

A bust of Izaak Walton has been unveiled in St. Mary, Stafford, by the Earl of Lichfield, who presided subsequently at a luncheon. The Dean of Lichfield (Dr. Bickersteth) gave an address on the occasion on "Honour."

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught remains for the winter at Woolwich, where his battalion is again stationed. The Duke brought his command to London during the absence of the Guards at the summer manoeuvres, when it was quartered at Chelsea, performing sentry duty in the metropolis for a month or so.

#### THE RESTORATION OF ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

(Communiqué.)

A somewhat curious controversy has arisen as between Lord Carnarvon, our distinguished Pro G.M., as President of the Society of Antiquaries, and Lord Cowper on the one side, objecting to the raising of the nave roof of the Abbey, and Mr. B. Hope and Sir Edmund Beckett on the other.

Lord Carnarvon objects to the proposed restoration on the following grounds:—

"Of course, I am quite aware that a high-pitched roof at St. Alban's would not be a novelty, and at the first blush I can quite understand that the length (almost excessive) of the nave might seem to demand the restoration of a feature which was removed, as I have seen it stated, in the fifteenth century. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the accidental substitution of flat roofs throughout has ended by giving singular magnificence to the only really fine feature of the exterior, the central tower. A high-pitched roof would, I fear, greatly impair this effect—especially as the tower has no longer the altitude which William de Trumpington gave it; and if one is added in the nave others will be required for the transept and choir. Nor can it be said that the proposed changes would improve the effect of the interior, for I assume that no one, even in this age of extensive church restoration, can contemplate an alteration of the flat ceiling. I would also, with all respect, press upon the committee the consideration as to the amount of new work which this proposal must involve, together with the obvious risks of the new work not being in harmony with the old. The western gable, with the parapets on either side, will all have to be new or altered, a change involving not only considerable cost, but doubtful, perhaps, in effect when the change is completed. The features which have been introduced into the building since the high roof was lowered have rendered such a roof incongruous. The consensus paritum cannot be restored. As a work of art the exterior of St. Alban's can never be made beautiful; but if it is left in its present condition, it will continue to be interesting in the highest degree as evidence of successive additions and alterations in successive generations of men and centuries of time. To impair that evidence by changes so serious as those now in contemplation would be, I fear, a great mistake, redeemed by no counterbalancing advantages, and, as far as I can learn, opposed to the judgment and taste of some, at least, of the highest critics."

Lord Cowper's objections are, to our mind, so beside the question, and so utterly unworthy of themselves to a very distinguished body of men, that we pass them by. Mr. A. B. Hope has, we venture to think, partially, at any rate, successfully answered Lord Carnarvon in the words which follow. He adduces as a canon—that where there is absolute material evidence of the existence of any former feature of a building—evidence sufficient to make its restoration mathematically certain—and where the reason for the original existence of that feature is equally certain, and is such as abstractly to approve itself to our reason, then its restoration may be safe:

"Let us apply these tests to St. Alban's. The first stands good, because the old existing tower still carries the 'weatherings' of the roof. Weatherings, as I must explain to those who have not studied architecture, are those supports (something between ledges and grooves) on a tower which receive and support the roof which abuts against them. Where they exist the angle of that roof is given, and the evidence of its proportion and outline as designed by the architect is perfect. A weathering as completely shows that such-and-such a roof was intended to stand there, as a skull shows the existence of a brain. Circumstances may have prevented the roof being made, but its making was intended, or those weatherings would never have been provided."

The evidence for the second test is, he says, inferential, not material, but it is just as real:

"When a mediæval or any other rational architect designs a building he does so with a purpose, and each portion of it has its practical use and also its artistic correspondence with the other members—at all events, that was once the rule. The practical use of a high roof was, of course, to carry off the rain, but the artistic value consisted in its forming an essential element in whatever system of proportion the design embodied. If there be any building in the world in which the reason of that proportion to which a high roof contributes is self-evident, it is in the nave of St. Alban's, with its enormous, if not (now that the moderating high roof has disappeared) inordinate length. The question of the retention of the old painted ceiling inside is quite independent. That is a relic of old art which it would be almost sacrilegious to disturb, while it can probably co-exist with the high roof outside. Conservative restoration bids it to remain. I have written thus strongly, because the time has come to make a protest against that mawkish sentimentalism which tries to avoid the trouble of thinking by howling for the ruthless and unintelligent preservation of everything which happens now to exist in an old building, merely because it is existing there. That is, as I have before had to describe it, a gospel of decay and death."

Sir Edmund Beckett, in a characteristic letter in the *Times* of the 8th, replies to the President of the Society of Antiquaries, and we confess we think makes out a good case. It seems to us quite clear that if you are to restore at all, you must restore up to the "original idea," and not weaken it or dilute it by any of the "fancies" or "fads" of the hour. Architecture is a strict science, and though we admit the evil of hyper-restoration, what can we say of "compo-Gothic," or churchwarden's alterations, from which a better taste has delivered us, but that they constitute the abasement and disgrace of the art architectu-

ral? As Freemasons, lovers of the old buildings raised by the operative guilds, we think that all restorations, while they are purely conservative, should also be scientifically constructive, and we object, with Sir Edmund Beckett and Mr. Hope, to that most mistaken view of committees, societies, and pseudo-architectural critics, which degrades the true mission of this renovating and restoring age into a childish compliance with long-standing barbarities, or a hopeless ignorance of the first principles of the restorative art. In the highest interests of the architectural art, and the real restoration of St. Alban's Abbey, we regret that so distinguished a brother as Lord Carnarvon should seem to throw in his lot with obstructiveness or retrogression of any kind, and especially in ecclesiastical architecture. In our opinion, the Committee for the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey has been quite right in its views, and successful in its operations, and we hope that, yielding to no mistaken weakness, influenced by no shallow cry, and thwarted by no perverted prejudice, that body will persevere in restoring St. Alban's Abbey to its legitimate position, as a very noble specimen of architectural art and ecclesiastical symbolism. We are quite sure that this partial outcry against restoration is both unsound and untenable, and is not likely to make way with any who really understand what proper architectural restoration is, and can achieve, in these, our days.

Since these words were penned we are happy to hear that the subscribers, by two to one, have determined to raise the nave, as proposed. Let us hope that this mistaken controversy will now cease.

#### FREEMASONS' DINNERS.

My good friends, the Freemasons, or at least a section of their mysterious body, the Red Cross Knights, have been feasting again, as I learn they celebrated their anniversary last Wednesday, at the Rampant Bull, Cocker-mouth, where, as a matter of course, the good things would be diversified and quite up to a *gourmet's* palate. The Masonic body are being continually twitted by outsiders on their inordinate love of eating and drinking, 'indeed', I have heard it said that that is the true secret of the ancient Order. Now, "John Peel" is not one of the knots in the "Mystic Tie," but he is charitable enough to think that the Freemasons in the matter of feasting are not a bit worse than other societies, or even as bad as some. Take our cricket and bowling clubs as a sample. There never is a match, but a dinner or lunch is indispensable; and quite right, too—it is a distinguishing trait of our English character. Douglas Jerrold once said that he believed if England was all but destroyed by an earthquake, and only a dozen natives were left, they would manage to meet amongst the ruins, and celebrate the event by a dinner. Somebody else, also, is reported to have once remarked that the sure way to the bottom of an Englishman's pocket is to give him a good dinner. That argument, at all events, holds good amongst the Freemasons, for, last year, at the successive festivals of their three great charities, no less a sum than close upon £40,000 was collected at the dinner tables. This, too, goes on every year, and I think will at least compare with any other society that has to "raise the needful" at the social board. In justice to the Cocker-mouth Masons, also I should explain that, from inquiries I have made, there are only two dinners during the twelve months in connection with the two Masonic bodies in the town.—*West Cumberland Times*.

#### THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

We have been requested to publish the accompanying circular of that body. We wish we could have any hopes that matters would mend in that jurisdiction; as it is, it is jeopardising its acknowledgment as a lawful Masonic body.

O. de Paris, le 1er Août 1878 (E.V.). Aux Puissances Maçonniques Etrangères, Aux Ateliers placés sous leur direction, Aux Ateliers de l'Obédience du Grand Orient de France. S.S.S.

TT. CC. FF.

L'Assemblée générale du Grand Orient de France à laquelle sont tenus d'assister les Présidents ou les Délégués de tous les Ateliers de sa Correspondance, se réunira dans la seconde semaine du mois de Septembre prochain.

Cette session sera, comme d'habitude, terminée par un Banquet fraternel qui aura lieu le samedi 14 Septembre, à l'Hotel du Grand Orient de France, 16, Rue Cadet.

A cette époque, l'Exposition universelle, encore en pleine activité, aura sans aucun doute amené à Paris, de divers points du Globe, un grand nombre de Frères-Maçons, et le Conseil de l'Ordre, s'inspirant des souvenirs de la Fête célébrée en 1867, dans une circonstance semblable, a pensé que c'était là une nouvelle et heureuse occasion de resserrer les liens qui unissent les Membres de la Famille Maçonnique. Il convie donc les Frères-Maçons de tous les Orients et de toutes les Obédiences à se joindre aux Frères-Maçons du Grand Orient de France pour donner à cette Fête de la Fraternité un caractère universel.

Le Grand Orient de France, TT. CC. FF., a l'espoir que son appel sera entendu, et il serait heureux, dans une réunion comprenant des Frères-Maçons des différents rites, de pouvoir offrir à ces Frères le témoignage de sa vive et fraternelle sympathie.

Agréez, TT. CC. FF., l'assurance de nos sentiments d'estime et d'affection fraternelle.

Au Nom du Conseil de l'Ordre.

[Seal.]

Le Président, DE SAINT-JEAN.  
Les Vice-Présidents, CH. COUSIN.—CAUBET.  
Les Secrétaires, POULLE.—DE HEREDIA.



## EBB AND FLOW.

We have in Masonry, as well as in all similar associations, what may be termed an ebb and flow of apparent prosperity. We have times when everything seems to be on the high tide; when work is rapidly coming in; when applicants are numerous and persistent. Then the lodge is well attended, a deep interest is manifested, and a general good feeling prevades the whole. There are also times when we seem to be on the ebb tide of prosperity; when, from various reasons, there is but little work to be done; candidates for our mysteries are few in numbers and far between. Then the interest of many begins to wane. They who before were interested only in the novelty of our ceremonies, and excited by the large amount of work being done, become lukewarm; their attendance upon the lodge is exceedingly rare. Slight and frivolous reasons will suffice as an excuse for staying away; the payment of dues is neglected, until at length they become a burden, and then follows exclusion from membership or suspension, thus increasing the already too large list of non-affiliates throughout the country. Many of our lodges are now in something of the condition I have just portrayed. During our late civil war, and for a number of years subsequent, the incoming tide ran high. Candidates were numerous and urgent—oftentimes anxious for us to waive, by dispensation or otherwise, those safeguards so wisely thrown around the ballot by our constitution. Every lodge was crowded with applicants: special communications were necessary, and of frequent occurrence, and all were largely attended. Ask any brother the question "How is your lodge prospering?" and the prompt reply would be, "Splendidly; we were never doing so well before." Now, circumstances are changed. Hard times and stagnation in business of all kinds have materially affected our Institution, and prevented many from knocking at our door for admission; while the great influx of other societies with high sounding titles, holding out inducements both novel and attractive, has had a tendency to draw away some who would otherwise have sought admission into Masonry. In consequence, comparatively little work is now being done, and not a few of our lodges are realising that lukewarm condition I have alluded to; yes, many are getting despondent over the general apathy which seems in a greater or less extent to prevail. This ought not to be so, nor do I believe there is any good reason for it. That a lodge is doing a large amount of work is not always a sign of real, genuine prosperity. In the rapid increase of members we are less liable to guard with care our outer door, so that the unworthy find little difficulty in gaining admission. Such is the experience of all lodges, as is apparent to every thinking, observing mind. It is at such times of seeming prosperity that we hear from every Grand East, and from every watchman on our walls, notes of warning and words of caution. "Guard well your ballot box; watch well every avenue of admission, and see that none but the worthy are admitted," is the admonition, and well is it for that lodge which heeds the warning, for to many have found, after the excitement has passed, and they have come to their sober, good sense, that there are those among them whom they could wish had not been accepted; those who will prove not only a load to carry, but a source of trouble and discord so long as they remain. This supposed strength has proved to be weakness.

This is a question which interests us all. I answer, make your lodge inviting and attractive, and your regular meetings interesting and instructive. A neat, comfortable, well ventilated hall, has much to do in bringing out members. No one likes to leave his own pleasant home to attend a lodge held in a dirty, slovenly hall, and if he does so, it is only because a sense of duty impels him. Then see to this as the first thing; have you hall well swept and dusted, the spittoons cleaned, the aprons washed, the regalia and jewels put in order, hang appropriate pictures and paintings on the walls, and photographs of your members also. All these add to its beauty, and tend to make the lodge more attractive. Then see to it that your officers are proficient and accurate in the work and lectures; practise them in the manner of the application, so that when degrees are to be conferred, they may be prompt and ready. And do not confine yourself to the officers, but give all who desire an opportunity to become equally proficient, and you will never be at a loss for skillful workmen. But do not dwell too long at a time upon ritual. Vary your instructions by explaining the meaning of the ceremonies—the lessons intended to be conveyed by the various symbols used; draw the brethren out to express their ideas and opinions upon them, to discuss the principles of Masonry; the nature of the ballot, its secrecy and independence, and the duty and responsibility of every brother in regard to it. Request them to prepare and read a paper upon any of these subjects, or any other connected with the prosperity of the lodge. In this way you will not only interest your own members, and draw them out to attend lodge meetings but you will make of them something more than mere ritual Masons. They will become intelligent ones, and be more apt to exemplify in their daily lives the pure principles of our Order. Then others, seeing their zeal and devotion, will be induced to attend, while the world will certainly know that a "Mason is one to whom the barthened heart may pour out its sorrows, to whom distress may prefer its suit; whose hand is guided by justice, and whose heart is expanded by benevolence." Then there will be no lack of applicants. Good men and true, seeing these results, will readily apply for admission, and seek to enroll themselves among the brotherhood, while the selfish and unprincipled will be restrained or rejected. There will then be no lack of work, and no want of genuine abiding interest, and the future prosperity of our Order will be insured.—*Freemason's Monthly*.

## Masonic and General Tidings.

An oration on the "Beauties and Claims of Freemasonry" will be delivered in the large hall of the Surrey Masonic Club, Camberwell, this (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock p.m. precisely, by Bro. William Darley, P.M. No. 138, and late Assessor to the Honourable Board of Trade. Members of the club and Masonic friends are invited to attend.

**ERRATUM.**—In a paragraph headed "The Gallant Men of Fowey" (a correspondent writes) we have erroneously printed "Jeffrey" for Treffry.

The *Christian World* announces that it will soon put up new Marinoni machines. The paper will also be considerably enlarged in size, the present price of one penny a copy being adhered to.

The Bank of England directors on Monday took the step with had been anticipated with considerable certainty, and raised the rate of discount from 4 per cent. at which it was fixed on the 1st inst., to 5 per cent.

Bro. J. D. Allcroft, M.P., will preside at the annual dinner of the Worcester City and County Wine and Beer Sellers' Protection and Benevolent Association, on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

Notice has been given in the House of Commons for next session by Sir T. Lawrence, that he will call attention to the present regulations affecting Kew Gardens, and to move that the whole, or part thereof, should be open at ten a.m. on week days, and that there is nothing to justify the exclusion of the public from the gardens until one p.m.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the young Princes Albert Victor and George, visited Southampton Monday afternoon, to lay the foundation-stone of the Wilberforce Memorial Church.

Bro. Macrae Moir will perform the judicial duties of the Recorder in the Mayor's Court during his absence in Ireland.

The court of the Clothworkers' Company have voted 100 guineas to the China Famine Relief Fund, and 20 guineas to the Morocco Famine Relief Fund.

Dr. Sandford, Bishop of Gibraltar, has, as arranged by the Foreign Office, the episcopal superintendence of any congregations, churches, and clergy of the Church of England in Cyprus.

A circular has been issued by the Post-office authorities, proposing the establishment of letter boxes in private offices. It is suggested that the boxes shall be easily accessible to servants of the Post-office, who may be thus enabled to empty them at regular intervals. The charge proposed for this arrangement is £10 per annum, but the system is only to come into operation, if a sufficient number of firms declare themselves ready to enter into the arrangement.

The *Times of India* understands that Bro. Balfour, Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, has been appointed a member of the local Legislative Council in place of Mr. Ling. Bro. Balfour's long connection with the city and intimate acquaintance with financial affairs will enable him to afford valuable assistance to Government in his new capacity.

By command of the R.W.P.G.M. the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, the W.D.P.G.M., Bro. R. C. Else, and officers of P.G.L. of Somerset will consecrate the Eldon Lodge, No. 1755, at the Royal Hotel, Portishead, on Tuesday, Sept 3rd, at 2 o p.m. The banquet will be held at the Royal Hotel, Portishead, at 4 o p.m.

The Coleridge Lodge, No 1750, will be consecrated at Sandringham House, Clevedon, this day (Saturday) at 1.30 p.m. by the W.D.P.G.M., Bro. R. C. Else, and the officers of the P.G.L. of Somerset. The banquet will be held at the Royal Hotel, Clevedon, at 3.30 p.m.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left town for the Continent.

Bro. the Earl of Donoughmore, P.G.S.W., has been appointed Assistant British Commissioner for the organisation of Eastern Roumelia, under the 18th Article of the Treaty of Berlin.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, P.S.G.W., has consented to become a patron of the Railway Officers' and Servants' Association, and has forwarded a donation of twenty guineas to its funds.

Bro. Sir E. A. H. Lochmere, Bart., M.P., was installed on Wednesday, the 7th inst., P.G.M. of Worcestershire, by Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, D.G.M.

The Earl of Zetland, P.G.M. North and East Riding, Yorks, has been presented with the freedom of the burgh of Kirkwall.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole have left Eaton-place for Blair Athole, Perthshire.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.**—The following have accepted the office of presidents for the Cheltenham Congress:—Jurisprudence, Mr. Commissioner Miller, Q.C., LL.D.; Education, Hon. George Brodric; Health, Mr. W. H. Michael, F.C.S., Q.C.

We understand that the anthem referred to in our report of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall, composed expressly for the occasion by Bro Heath, organist of Redruth Church, is to be published, and will be, by permission, dedicated to the Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Prov. G.M. of Cornwall.

A Memorial Fund for the benefit of the widow and children of the late Rev. W. Braden, of the Weigh House Chapel, and of the *English Independent*, is being raised by a committee consisting of Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Mr. James Clarke, of the *Christian World*, Mr. Carvell Williams, and other well-known Nonconformists.

As a proof that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales does not intend that his boys shall be found waiting when their turn comes to pass out of the "Britannia," we may state that arrangements have been made for them to continue their studies in a modified degree during their holidays. The naval instructor, under whose care the young princes have been while on board the "Britannia," has been temporarily attached to the household of the Prince of Wales, so as to prevent the royal cadets from forgetting anything they have learned during the past term.—*Whitehall Review*.

**SURREY MASONIC CLUB.**—In addition to the "Oration" which will be delivered in the Large Hall, by Bro. William Darley, this evening (Saturday), the Ill. Bro. Robert Morris, LL.D., of Kentucky, has kindly promised to deliver an address and recite an original poem. Brethren and their friends will be heartily welcomed, and may be assured of a most interesting Masonic evening.

A telegram from San Francisco announces the death on Sunday of Mr. H. J. Montague, the actor.

The original firman from the Sultan of Turkey giving England authority over the island of Cyprus, together with the agreement for the maintenance of the civil and religious liberties of its people, have been received and lodged at the Foreign Office.—*Whitehall Review*.

The Eleanor Lodge, No. 1764, will be consecrated on Tuesday, September 17th, 1878, when a special lodge will be opened at the Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton, at 12 o'clock precisely. There will be choral service at All Saints' Church at half-past 2 o'clock, when the sermon will be preached by the V.W. Rev. R. P. Bent, P.G.C. The offertory will be on behalf of the Northampton General Infirmary and the Masonic Charities. A banquet will be served in the Town Hall at 4 o'clock.

The Court of the Cloth-workers' Company have voted a special donation of £2000 in aid of a building fund for the Bradford (Yorkshire) Weaving and Design School, in connection with which they lately gave two scholarships of £25 per annum to enable students to complete their industrial education at the Textile Industries Department of the Yorkshire College, Leeds.—*City Press*.

The Drapers' Company have voted twenty guineas towards the support of the National Hospital for Consumption on the Separate Principle, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

## THE MINISTERIAL FISH DINNER.

On Wednesday the Ministerial fish dinner, one of the preludes of the close of the Parliamentary Session, was held at the Ship, Greenwich. The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Duke of Northumberland were unable to join their political friends on the occasion. The banquet was served in the large dining room, covers being laid for 40 persons. There were present the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Cross, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Colonel Stanley, Viscount Cranbrook, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. W. H. Smith, Viscount Sandon, Lord J. Manners, Lord Bagot, Viscount Bury, Lord Henniker, Lord Skelmersdale, Viscount Barington, Mr. George Cavenish Bentinck, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Stephen Cave, Lord Eustace Cecil, Viscount Crichton, Sir William Hart Dyke, Mr. Algernon Egerton, Mr. E. Gibson, Sir H. Giffard, Colonel Loyd Lindsay, Mr. Gerard Noel, Sir M. White Ridley, Mr. T. Salt, Mr. Selater-Booth, Sir Henry J. Selwin-Lobatson, Mr. Edward Stanhope, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Colonel T. E. Taylor, Lord Henry Thynne, and Mr. Rowland Winn. Mr. Bale, the manager of the Ship Tavern at Greenwich, sends us the following novel "menu" of the dinner:—"Ye annale whytebaite dinner of Hyr Majesty's Ministers, on Wednesday, ye 14th August, 1878, att ye Hostelrye yecept ye Shippe at Greenwich. This bille of ye fare drawn in playne Englysh, without any cloake of Frenche or other forygyne tongus, for the syle and sobere comforte of frendes, and that ye maye know what ye are asked to accept. Ye Bille of ye Fare.—Ye Soupe.—Soupe made from ye turtle and alsoe soupe made from ye greene fatte of ye same. Ye Fyshe.—Ye flounders curiously cooked, and salmonne served inne lyke mannere; ryss des of ye lobster; ye lyttel soles, fryed; ye pudgynges of ye whyting; ye eles skynned and stewed inne ye riche wyne of Oporto; ye omelette of crabbe inne ye style as served to ye Gaardes of ye Blue Seale; ye trout: from ye River Spey, grylled with ye sauce of Tartar; salmonne inne collops, with ye sauce in ye Cyprus fashonne. Ye whytebaite be-frylled and alsoe be-devylled. Fleshe and Fowle.—Sweetbreades with ye mustoomes added thereunto; ye haunches of ye royale bucke, with haricotte beanes served th rewth; ye ancient hamme, from ye citee of Yorke, grylled inne wyne of Champagne; ye grouse from ye Northre Countree; hogge bacon and younge beanes. Ye Sweetes, &c.—Apprecoetes flavoured with nouay; pudgynges iced, after ye Nesselrode mannere; lyttel cakes made with ye cheese from Parma inne Italie; ye ices flavoured with oranges and strauberres; divers fruytes which are your desertes, and Ye wyne of Champagne and melle outlandys; countrees Ye dinner will be served after ye mannere of ye Russian people. Ye gueses are bydden to cate after ye Hungarie mannere."

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Dis-eases of the Bowels.—A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poison as it enters the system, and healing the most violent inflammation of the bowels, and of curing the internal corruptions from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abdomen a rash appears, and as it thickens the active irritability subsides. Acting as a derivative, this unguent draws to the surface, releases the tender intestines from all acid matters, and prevents inflammation, dysentery, and piles, for which blistering was the old-fashioned, though successful treatment, now from its painfulness fallen into disuse, the discovery of this Ointment having proclaimed a remedy possessing equally derivative, yet perfectly painless powers.—[Advt.]

# Reviews.

AN APPENDIX TO CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATURAL HISTORY, AND PAPERS ON OTHER SUBJECTS. By JAMES SIMSON. New York, James Miller.

As Masons, whose business it is to pursue the hidden mysteries of nature and science, we gladly welcome the contributions of any students to these great subjects, either alone or in conjunction, and whether those students be members of the Craft or no.

We are not bigoted or tied down to old ways and opinions, simply because they are old ways and opinions, nor do we reject new works or results of thought simply because they are new works or results of thought; but we must say that, on the well-worn principle of "never throwing dirty water away till we have clean," we are chary of giving up old ideas for new ones, lest we may chance to find our new ideas turn out like 'The Member's' statements, "both new and true," but with the trifling drawback, that "the new are not true, and the true not new." Rather do we prefer to cleave to the old and trusty ways until the greater advantage of the new has been fully demonstrated.

We feel it necessary to state this our principle at the outset of our notice of the little work that has been submitted to us, as it may, perhaps, save us from the wrath of its evidently impulsive author, whose pugnacious motto is:—

"Beware

Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,

Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee."

The book, then, having been submitted to us for review, we intend to deal with it fairly and honestly as towards the author, as towards his opponents, and as towards our readers amongst the Craft, and the public at large.

Taking first, then, the article "Mr. Frank Buckland and the Viper," we must say that at the first blush Mr. Simson seemed to have the right entirely on his side, for although Mr. Buckland has acted with great propriety in asking for a considerable amount of proof before he can feel it right to accept as probable, or even possible, such an apparently abnormal phenomenon as the ingress and egress of the young of the viper into the body of the mother through the mouth, we still do not think that he is justified in simply pooch-pooching as ridiculous the statement, backed up by such testimony as Mr. Simson adduces. Doubtless if any person had stated in the last century that he had seen in Australia an animal which was possessed of a pouch in which it carried its young after birth, he would have been set down forthwith as a purveyor of "traveller's tales," but it is a fact nevertheless. Why then we ask should a somewhat similar fact be relegated off-hand to the limbus of impossible monsters? If true of the kangaroo why not of the viper? We must then say in all fairness that the burden of disproof lies with Mr. Buckland, and that this disproof must be thorough and demonstrated to be an impossibility by actual and searching anatomical examination, and not merely disposed of by that eminent naturalist's ipse dixit.

But here our coincidence with the views of Mr. Simson ends, for we can conceive nothing in worse taste than his personal attacks on Mr. Buckland and his fellow naturalists. Turning the other article on a similar, or rather in reality the same subject in another dress, styled "Mr. Buckland and White of Selborne," we cannot for the life of us imagine why Mr. Buckland is not at liberty to re-publish "White" in any manner he may please, leaving, of course, the reading public to be the ultimate judges of his choice; their approval or otherwise of his views and mode of treatment being testified in the manner usual amongst such reading public generally.

Turning to Mr. Simson's first article, "John Bunyan and the Gipsies," we can only retort with a "tu quoque," and condemn him in the way he does Mr. Buckland, for expecting the public to take off-hand his crude and unproved assertion that John Bunyan was a Gipsy, as a demonstrated truth.

Amongst others Mr. James Wyatt comes in for condemnation for stating a very reasonable idea in "Notes and Queries;" now, we must say, that knowing Mr. Wyatt well as one that has spent a greater part of his life in the Town of Bedford, a mile distant from Elstow, Bunyan's birthplace, we attach more importance to Mr. Wyatt's knowledge than to Mr. Simson's surmise. We ourselves lived on the spot for many years and were familiar with the story of Bunyan's life, and we must say we never heard a single person advance anything not only that would favour but even that would for a moment give countenance to Mr. Simson's (as we consider) unsupported statement, the gist of which seems to be that—Bunyan was a tinker—many Gipsies are fond of tinkering—ergo all (or at least most tinkers are, or were, Gipsies—and ergo John Bunyan was a Gipsy.

Turning, lastly to Mr. Simson's article "Endowment of Research," we must confess that, whilst we are utterly unable to trace any connexion between the article and its title, after reading his terrible denunciation of his opponents—"Indeed, George Borrow, Frank Buckland, and Charles Waterton, may be described without offence (1) as three impulsive, headstrong, ex-cathedra-talking dogmatists, incapable, when left to themselves, of constructing an argument of a complex nature, or of giving a satisfactory exposition of an intricate subject that could stand scrutiny. To train a thirteen-inch bomb on them in that respect, would be superfluous, for a thimblefull of 'sparrow-hail' would suffice,"—we are not at all surprised at the *Scotsman's* estimate of his book.—"The volume is altogether a literary curiosity, presenting a combination of bigotry and egotism, such as it would not be easy to parallel;"—nor are we at all astonished

at the verdict, of which he so bitterly complains, passed upon himself by "a London journal."—"We can stand all this pretty well, but we are up in arms when George Borrow . . . is taken to task in a cold-blooded manner for all sorts of misleading statements, and is to be proved altogether an incompetent and misleading guide on the subject. This is to much for our equanimity, and we honestly confess that we are weak enough to prefer George Borrow's stories to Mr. Simson's arguments"—and we must further acknowledge that we most cordially join in the Reviewer's ironical "parting shot," which is—in short, the world is full of blockheads, but there is one wise man left, and his name is Simson.

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

### OLD LONDON LODGES.

I go on to-day with another batch. In 1736, the lodges from No. 20 to No. 40 are as follows:—21, Anchor and Baptist's Head, Chancery-lane. 22, Swan, Fish Street-hill. 23, Half Moon, Cheapside. 24, Swan and Royal Oak, White Cross-street. 25, Punch Bowl, and Ladle, Greenwich. 26, Brett's Coffee House, Charles-Street. 27, Crown and Sceptre, St. Martin's-lane. 28, a lodge at Bath. 29, a lodge at Bristol. 30, a lodge at Norwich. 31, a lodge at Chichester. 32, a lodge at Chester. 33, a lodge at Chester. 34, a lodge at Carmarthen. 35, a lodge at Gosport. 36, a lodge at Congleton. 37, Sash, Moorfields. 38, Three Tuns and Bull's Head, Cheapside. 39, Swan and Rummer, Finch-lane. 40, St. Paul's Head, Ludgate-street. 41, Vine, Holborn. 44, Salutation, Billingsgate. 43, King's Arms, Strand. 44, The Swan, Long Acre. 45, White Hart, Bishopsgate-without. 45, Mount Coffee House, 47, Three Crowns, Stoke Newington. 48, A lodge at Salford. 49, Castle and Leg, Holborn. 50, A lodge at Madrid. 51, A lodge at Gibraltar. 52, A lodge at Warwick. 53, Hoop and Griffin, Leadenhall-street. 54, Rose and Crown, Greek-street, Soho. 55, Richmond lodge, Suffolk-street. 56, Crown and Anchor, Short's Gardens. 57, Red Lion and Ball, Red Lion-street. 58, a lodge at Oxford. 59, a lodge at Scarborough. 60, Three Tuns, Billingsgate.

Thus it will be noted, of the lodges from 21 to 60, in 1736, 15 are Provincial and Foreign lodges, leaving 34 London lodges.

In 1738, the following list seems to cover all these London lodges. 21, Half Moon, Cheapside. 22, Swan and Cocoa Tree, Whitecross-street. 23, White Horse, Wheeler-street. 24, Forrest's Coffee House. 25, Sash and Cocoa Tree, Moorfields. 26, Sun, Hooper's Square. 27, Sun, St. Paul's Churchyard. 28, Angel and Crown, Whitechapel. 29, King's Arms, Strand. 30, Swan Tavern, Long Acre. 31, Swan and Rummer Tavern, Finch-lane. 32, Mount Coffee House. 33, Globe Tavern, Fleet-street. 34, Fisher's Coffee House, Burlington-street. 35, Hoop and Griffin, Leadenhall-street. 36, Royal Oak, Seven Dials. 37, Old Man's Coffee House, Charing Cross. 38, Anchor and Crown, King-street. 39, Star and Garter, St. Martin's-lane. 40, St. George, St. Mary Axe.

Thus it will be seen that 21 in 1736 has become No. 19 in 1738; and No. 29 in 1738 seems to be the same as No. 23 in 1736; while No. 23 in 1736 becomes No. 21 in 1738, and No. 24 in 1736 is the same as No. 22 in 1738. No. 25 in 1736 has changed in 1738 into 23, and 26 in 1736 seems to have disappeared. No. 24 in 1738 is the same as 27 in 1736 as I have before pointed out. Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36 are Provincial lodges, but which are said to retain their numbers on the list according to their date of constitution. This fact deserves to be remembered. In 1738, No. 25 answers to No. 37, 1736; while No. 26 in 1738 cannot be traced in 1736. No. 27 in 1738 answers to No. 40 in 1736, while 28 in 1736 cannot be traced. No. 29 in 1738 is apparently the same as 41 in 1736, Nos. 30, 1738, is the same as No. 44, 1736; and 31 in 1738 is identical with 39 of 1736.

This one fact shows us how much attention has to be paid to these numbers and how erratic they are.

No. 32 in 1738 is the same as No. 46 in 1736; while No. 45 in 1736 appears to be missing in 1738. No. 38, in 1738 is identical with 47 in 1736 though No. 34 in 1738 is evidently identical with 49 in 1736. I may observe here that in 1736 Nos. 40, 50, 51, 52, are again foreign and provincial lodges. No. 35, in 1738 is the same as No. 53 in 1736; and No. 36 in 1738 appears to answer to No. 54 in 1736. No. 55 in 1736 is the same as No. 37 in 1738 and No. 38 of 1736 is, I apprehend, the same with No. 56 in 1736. No. 39 in 1738 is the same as 57 of 1736; while No. 40 in 1738 answers to No. 60 in 1736. Nos. 58 and 59 in 1736 are provincial lodges.

I hope in another note to finish the London Lodges of 1738, but I stop here to day for fear of wearying my readers.

### MASONIC STUDENT.

### OLD MASONIC BOOK.

Bro. Frederick J. Hibbard, of this city, has sent us a valuable copy of an old Masonic work, for transmission to our Grand Lodge Library. The title-page reads: "The Freemason's Companion, or Pocket Preceptor, compiled for the use of the Craft. By John Phillips, P.M., of Lodge No. 2, and Chief J. of the H.R.A.C. No. 52. Philadelphia: Printed by Bartholomew Graves, No. 40, North Fourth street, 1805." Brethren do well who make their Grand Lodge Library the depository of rare and curious Masonic works.—*Keystone.*

AWFUL INTELLIGENCE.—The first lady lawyer in Switzerland who has ever obtained the degree of "Docteur en Droit" has just successfully passed her examination. Mdlle. Fanny Berline came from St. Petersburg, and has been studying at the Berne University,

### NOTES ON ART, &c.

Exhibition Souvenirs continue to be the rage in Paris, and while humble visitors content themselves with a penny medal, a twopenny fan bearing a plan or picture of the buildings, or a pen, paper-knife, or tiny opera-glass, containing microscopic views, wealthy Parisiennes wear the "Exhibition Bracelet," a gold circlet, ornamented by a representation of the Trocadéro in bas-relief, and pierced with innumerable holes, through which can be seen minute pictures of the gardens and the animals illustrating the four quarters of the globe.

The eminent geologist the Rev. W. B. Clarke, died at Sydney, of natural decay, on the 16th of June. He was a Suffolk man, born in 1798, and ordained by Bishop Bathurst in 1821. In 1839 he left his Dorsetshire vicarage and emigrated to Sydney. He retired from clerical work in 1870. The *Sydney Morning Herald* says of him:—"In 1819, while at Cambridge, he wrote a poem on 'Pompeii,' in competition for the Chancellor's gold medal, and his essay was considered second only to that of Thomas Babington Macaulay, to whom the prize was awarded. He was one of the eight compilers and contributors to the 'Mitre Hymn Book,' and he was one of the joint editors of the *Cambridge Quarterly Review* during his residence at the University. His contributions to the science of geology and mineralogy would alone fill a library. Perhaps his largest and best known work was that entitled 'The Southern Goldfields,' which contains an exhaustive description of the auriferous deposits throughout Australia. This work was written in consequence of Mr. Clarke having been commissioned by the Government to visit and report upon the principal gold-producing localities in the colony. Some two or three years ago Mr. Clarke was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of England—an honour which has been so rarely conferred upon colonial 'savans' that Mr. Clarke valued it perhaps more than all the other distinctions he had won, especially as the honour was conferred upon him by the unanimous and spontaneous action of the society."

Two American brothers, named Andrews, have crossed the Atlantic in the "Nautilus," a sailing boat, whereof the dimensions are—length over all, 10ft.; breadth, 6ft. 7in.; and depth, 2ft. 3in. She draws 6½ in. of water. They left City Point on the 7th of June, and reached Mullion Cove on Wednesday last. The men say they had never been to sea before, but had coasted in fishing-boats. One, the elder, is by trade a pianoforte-maker; and the younger, Walter, a joiner.

One of Her Majesty's grandchildren has recently appeared in print as an author, or, at least, translator. Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, eldest daughter of the Grand Duchess of Hesse, has published a translation in German of a Sermon to Children, preached in Westminster Abbey by the Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Hon. Chaplain to the Queen. The work, which is published in Darmstadt for a charitable object, does the greatest credit to the Royal and youthful translator.

The Department of Oriental Antiquities of the British Museum has just obtained, by purchase, some interesting cuneiform inscriptions, in a series of small contract tablets, dated in the reign of Mithridates II., or Artabanus II., one of the Arsacian Kings of Babylon. These tablets are of very great importance, on account of their being dated with the dual system of both the Seleucidæ and the Arsacian æras, and thus fixing by indisputable authority the starting points of both these epochs. Of the seven tablets obtained, there are three that bear the double calculation of dates—the earliest being "Month Sedat (11) 18th day in the 154th year—which equals the 218th year of Arsakâ—King of Kings." There are also in the series two in the 155th or 219th year of Arsakâ—and four which bear only the date of the years reckoned from the revolt of the Seleucidæ. The revolt of the Seleucidæ took place in B.C. 312, and by these tablets we find that 84 years after, or in B.C. 228, that the revolt of Arsaces took place, and the Arsacian epoch commenced. The lesser date, therefore, 155th year, will give us the year B.C. 93, which falls in the reign of Artabanus II., the sixth of the Arsaces, or Mithridates II. These tablets, with the exception of one dated in the reign of Ptolemy, which is in the museum at Zurich, are the latest examples of cuneiform writing known. They are contract tables relating to loans of money, and their material is very coarse and the writing careless. It is also to be noticed that, with very few exceptions, the contracting parties are designated by Semitic names, indicating, apparently, that this mode of record was confined almost solely to the conservative Semitic merchants of Babylon.—*Academy.*

The exhibition of the works entered for the National Art Competition was opened to the public on Tuesday, the 13th inst., in the Exhibition Galleries on the west side of Exhibition-road, South Kensington. The exhibition consists of about 1400 works selected from 138,045 works sent out from 142 schools of art throughout the kingdom, for the annual examination at South Kensington. The subjects of the competition are:—Figure drawing and modelling, painting in oil and water colours, and design especially as applied to manufactures. The prizes awarded are gold medals, silver medals, bronze medals, prizes of books, and the Princess of Wales's scholarships, which are awarded to the two female students who take the highest prizes of the year in the national competition. Besides these distinctions, several valuable money prizes are given annually in connection with the national competition for specified subjects of design, the principal of these being the Plasterers' Company's prizes for designs for plasterers' work drawn in monochrome or modelled in plaster.

## TO OUR READERS.

The FREEMASON is a 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. Subscription, including postage :

	United Kingdom.	America, India, the Continent, &c.	India, China, &c. Via Brindisi.
Twelve Months	10s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	17s. 4d.
Six "	5s. 3d.	6s. 6d.	8s. 8d.
Three "	2s. 8d.	3s. 3d.	4s. 6d.

Subscriptions may be paid for in stamps, but Post Office Orders or Cheques are preferred, the former payable to

GEORGE KENNING, CHIEF OFFICE, LONDON, the latter crossed London Joint Stock Bank.

Advertisements and other business communications should be addressed to the Publisher.

Communications on literary subjects and books for review are to be forwarded to the Editor. Anonymous correspondence will be wholly disregarded, and the return of rejected MSS. cannot be guaranteed.

Further information will be supplied on application to the Publisher, 198, Fleet-street, London.

## 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.

## SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Whole of back page	...	...	...	£ 12 12 0
Half "	...	...	...	6 10 0
Inside pages	...	...	...	7 7 0
Half of ditto	...	...	...	4 0 0
Quarter ditto	...	...	...	2 10 0
Whole column	...	...	...	2 10 0
Half "	...	...	...	1 10 0
Quarter "	...	...	...	1 0 0
Per inch	...	...	...	0 4 0

These prices are for single insertions. A liberal reduction is made for a series of 13, 26, and 52 insertions.

Further particulars may be obtained of the Publisher, 198, Fleet-street, London.

## BOOKS, &amp;c., RECEIVED.

"Masonic Record of Western India;" "Risorgimento;" "Broad Arrow;" "Hull Packet;" "Western Morning News;" "Young Folks' Weekly Budget;" "Bauhutte;" "West London Express;" "Sunday Times;" "Times of India;" "Hornet;" "Advocate;" "Der Triangel;" "London and South Western Railway Panoramic Guide;" "Corner Stone;" "Saint Christopher Advertiser;" "Report of the Punjab Masonic Institution for the year 1877;" "Masonic Advocate;" "Hebrew Leader;" "Sixty-eighth Report of the Swedenborg Society;" "Keystone;" "Freemasons' Repository;" "Bulletin du Grand Orient de France;" "Medical Examiner."

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTHS.

DILLON.—On the 9th inst., at Mote Park, Roscommon, the Hon. Mrs. Dillon, of a daughter.

WORRELL.—On the 8th inst., at 67, Knowle-road, Brixton-road, S.W., Madame Worrell-Duval, the wife of Bro. Wm. Worrell, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BRYDEN—CRICHTON.—On the 8th inst., at Northam parish church, North Devon, William Radford, son of W. A. Bryden, Esq., of South Norwood Park, Surrey, to Emily Scmes, daughter of Major Gen. Crichton, C.B.

WELLER-POLEY—JOHNSON.—On the 8th inst., at the Cathedral Church of Chichester, Thomas, younger son of the late J. G. Weller-Poley, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Boxted Hall, Suffolk, to Eleanor Mary, daughter of J. J. Johnson, Esq., Q.C.

## DEATH.

BAGSHAW.—On the 14th inst., at his town residence, 42, Gloucester-square, Bro. Robert Bagshaw, P.G.M. Essex.

BECKETT.—On the 12th inst., at 114, Queen's-road, Brighton, Winifred May, infant daughter of Horatio William Beckett and Charlotte Jane, his wife.

## THE FREEMASON,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878.

## THE VISIT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES TO THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Though this gracious act of patronage and personal interest in our useful Institution has not, owing to illness, taken place this summer, yet we are glad to be permitted to call attention to a most interesting "Communiqué" elsewhere, by which it will be seen that H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, full of interest for the School, hopes to be able to pay a private visit on some future occasion to the School. The correspondence will be read with great satisfaction by our brethren, since for that gracious and charming Princess, who so adorns the Court and Royal Family of England, as loyal Freemasons, devoted to our Grand Master, and always glad to support the Throne, we entertain, in common with our fellow-countrymen, the most heartfelt sentiments of admiration, attachment, and respect.

## THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The last Quarterly Communication of this important body was a very stormy one, and much confusion, unpleasantness, and personal feeling appear to have prevailed, things always blameable in Freemasonry, and which as order-loving, peace-preserving English Masons, we feel bound heartily to deprecate and deplore. If the "East Anglian" newspaper be correct, not only did a great deal of disorder, personal allusion, and frequent interruptions occur, but at one period of the proceedings 100 brethren, mainly from the West of Scotland, and Glasgow, specially, left Grand Lodge in a body, a very regrettable proceeding per se. And when we are told in addition that these 100 brethren met elsewhere, passed certain fiery resolutions, and advocated even the erection of a second Grand Lodge in Scotland, we feel bound at once to express our most unfeigned regret at such an untoward state of affairs. We think it our duty to remind those of our Scottish brethren who form this "Centum" of "non-contents," how very un-masonic as well as how unwise, is any such proposal of a schismatical Grand Lodge, and how all such persistent opposition to the Grand Lodge of Scotland is in our opinion, neither marked by Masonic wisdom or Masonic feeling. Supposing for a moment that a "Western Grand Lodge" could be formed, it would not be recognised by the Grand Lodge of England, and the brethren hailing from it would be "schismatical Masons," and refused admission in English Lodges. We trust that calmer counsels may prevail and wiser views come back with "morning light," and above all we hope sincerely, and we feel bound to express openly our earnest anxiety in this respect, that none will fan the flames of discord, but that all efforts will be made in the interests of unity, conciliation, and peace, to put an end to a state of things derogatory to the dignity of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and disastrous—simply disastrous—to the best interests of Freemasonry in Scotland. Nothing can or will be a subject of deeper regret to all true Freemasons if on real or fancied grounds of "grievances" of any kind, any of our worthy but excitable Scottish brethren should seek to make a schism in Scottish Freemasonry, as such a step, we make bold to say, can only aggravate difficulties, and must end in the downfall of Scottish Freemasonry itself. As Freemasons ours should always (even under provocation) be words of peace and counsels of moderation, and he is the best friend to Scottish Masonry who seeks to compose rather than exaggerate existing differences, who labours zealously as a loyal Freemason to smooth the way for mutual concessions, mutual accommodation, the prevalence of brotherly love, harmony, and concord. We will hope for the best, as we shall regard with the most lively regret any continuance of the present ungenial, uncourteous, and

un-masonic state of things. If our good brethren from Glasgow think they have any cause of complaint and rally round their motto "Let Glasgow flourish," surely as Scottish Freemasons they will also bear in mind that excellent old adage, "Let peace prevail." So mote it be.

## OUR WANDERING FREEMASONS.

Præd begins one of his well-known stanzas with the enquiry, "where are my old companions gone?" and adds, "I've none to share my beaker," a state of things which just now, at the close of the London and Masonic season, is wonderfully descriptive of metropolitan Masons and Masonry. The same gifted writer, in a famous "refrain," called "Good Night to the Season," which many have tried to imitate, but none so far successfully, thus moralizes on the inevitable state of affairs, which our closed houses and deserted streets, to say nothing of our lonely cats, so affectingly proclaim year by year.

"Good night to the season! 'tis over,  
Gay dwellings no longer are gay,  
The courtier, the Mason, the lover  
Are scattered like swallows away.  
There's nobody left to invite one,  
Except my good uncle and spouse;  
My mistress is bathing at Brighton,  
My patron is sailing at Cowes,  
For want of a better employment,  
Till Ponto and Don can get out  
I'll cultivate rural enjoyment  
And angle immensely for trout."

Yes, so it is, the Oasis of London existence has suddenly become a desert. We look in vain for kindly faces and stalwart forms, the tall and short, the lithe and the fat, the brethren of blondest visage, and the brother of blackest whisker are all vanished, not into "thin air," but "gone—gone—gone," as Shakespeare or some one put it, from our "longing sight." They have left London by various trains, in different directions, and are at the moment we write, (sultry and forlorn) luxuriating in straw hats and cool attire, with uproarious children, or making themselves especially accommodating to their better halves. Some are in Scotland, some in Norway, some at Kissengen, some at Homburg, some at Chamouni, some at Interlaken, while some adventurous unmarried youthful brethren have joined one of Messrs. Cook's expeditions to Cyprus. We say nothing here of that numerous and motley crowd which fills Cullercoats, Redcar, Scarborough, Whitby, Weymouth, Ramsgate, Margate, Brighton, Ryde, and numerous other most "pleasant places," and have given themselves up to the hearty enjoyment of a well-earned holiday. A large detachment of enthusiastic and artistic brethren is just now at the French exhibition, astonishing "commissaires de Police," to say nothing of the "garçons" of "the Restaurants," and the smiling "dames de Comptoir," with a so-called "patois," which if strictly conversational and personal and after the "vocabulary," is neither very classical nor yet very grammatical French. Still they are gone, and we, the inhabitants of this little village are left behind to rejoice in silence and solitude. As Judson says to Billiter, "yes, thank you, I am very well, indeed, never better, and very quiet. My dear wife is with her mother at the sea-side, and the children, and I am doing bachelor. I am getting very well indeed, I assure you." Does any one doubt it? We wish then, our wandering Freemasons all health and happiness, good digestions, and good tempers, and all the merited satisfaction of a temporary sojourn amid pleasant scenes, with agreeable companions. To our unmarried brethren we would say make the most of your opportunities and appreciate the "goods" the Gods provide you with so liberal a hand. Perhaps that charming dress of Emma, or that pretty bonnet of Edith, or that neat ankle of Jane may make you resolve on the matrimonial plunge, and therefore "make hay while the sun shines, young man." Who can tell when you will have "showery weather?" And then as to our married brethren what shall we—can we say to them but this? "Associated with the wives of your bosoms, in the most becoming of summer dresses, and surrounded by blooming clive branches, of much noise and astounding appetites," what more we boldly ask is there, for to



the man, the Briton, and the Freemason, to desiderate on this queer and suffering earth of ours? If they are not contented they are the most ungrateful of mortals!

### THE GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC AND THE GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

We have looked into this very serious question, arising out of the long correspondence we published on the subject last week, and we think it well for many reasons, to draw the attention of our readers to the matter. The Grand Lodge of Quebec is a modern "swarm" from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and has within its jurisdiction two English and one Scottish Lodges, which profess to keep up their connexion with their Mother and Constituting Grand Lodges. Upon this first point there is no doubt whatever, Masonically, legally, and internationally, that no right is clearer by the unchanging common law of Masonry than that of a lodge to adhere to its original constituting authority, if it so desires and determines. It may be more convenient, more uniform, and more symmetrical, to have one territorial authority, but "right is right," and no Grand Lodge can take away, by any self-asserting resolution of its own, such an undoubted Masonic privilege from a lawfully constituted lodge, just as no Grand Lodge has a legal claim or special authority to ostracize or condemn a private lodge because it prefers the old to the new jurisdiction. And for the best of all reasons, that the lodge had a Masonic life before the new Grand Lodge had it, and as that Grand Lodge had nothing to do with granting life to the private lodge, so it cannot take it away from it, or in any way, by known Masonic law, interfere with its lawful existence. Above all, it cannot seek to coerce it into recognition of its authority by any "peine forte et dure," by the "major" or "minor excommunication." The Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of Quebec are clearly wrong, by Masonic law and precedent, in claiming any such position or authority, and it is utterly "ultra vires" to demand of any private lodge the surrender of its charter or the cessation of its union with the Mother Grand Lodge which originally warranted it. In this respect it is quite evident to us, that the two English lodges and the one Scottish lodge, in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, have all Masonic law and equity, and international precedent on their side, and must be sustained in their undoubted and undeniable rights by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland. Let us take an illustration of this position. Let us suppose that the Grand Lodge of Maine, United States, had, when Montreal was unoccupied territory, Masonically speaking, chartered a lodge in Montreal, does any Mason pretend to contend, that the Grand Lodge of Maine would allow its daughter lodge to be forcibly separated from it? Certainly not, it would claim the well-known and acknowledged right of prior occupation and original constitution. The matter is so plain that it is hardly worth while pursuing this branch of the subject further. But when we come to the second branch of the subject, we confess that we are not quite so clear. It seems to us a very debateable question, whether the Grand Lodge of Scotland is justified (even on its own arguments) in not only chartering two new lodges, but appointing a Provincial Grand Master in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The position of the Grand Lodge of Scotland is this. A concordat of recognition as between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Quebec has fallen through, and, therefore, it sets up a "Reviver" of its previous right of occupation. But can it legally do so by Masonic law? Like Lord Eldon, we "greatly doubt." The Scottish Grand Lodge, like the English Grand Lodge, recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada fully, and, (saving the rights of private lodges), withdrew from territorial jurisdiction. Does the failure of a negotiation for union with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, alter this acknowledged state of things? And supposing that the Grand Lodge of Scotland can refuse to acknowledge the Grand Lodge of Quebec, can it resume its own claim of "prior occupation?" Has not that been ceded to the Grand Lodge of Canada? These are questions we hope

the authorities of the Grand Lodge of Scotland will not lose sight of, as they are very important in themselves, and gravely affect that most serious of all considerations, the independence of national Grand Lodges, and the interference with lawful territorial jurisdiction. We have not forgotten that some Canadian Masons have questioned the creation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and no doubt a good deal might be said on the legality of its secession and its position. But regarding it now as a "fait accompli," and as we have not raised that objection in England, we think it better "quieta non movere." We fear that what we have said will not please either side in the controversy, (not an uncommon event), but we have spoken as we always do, thoughtfully, honestly, and as "amici curiæ."

### THE GIRLS' SCHOOL. (Communiqué.)

Some arrangements were made, (as is well known to many of our brethren), in the earlier period of this year, for the purpose of opening the new buildings of the Girls' School, at which ceremony it was hoped H.R.H. the Princess of Wales might be induced to be present. Communications were opened by Bro. Lieut.-Colonel Creaton, as Chairman of the Building Committee, through Bro. Lord Suffield, with General Sir Dighton Probyn, and subsequently with Mr. Holzman, when H.R.H. most graciously acceded to the request, and promised to honour the opening ceremony with her presence and that of her Royal husband. Unfortunately, as is well known also, sickness supervened of a very serious character, and Bro. Lieut.-Col. Creaton, on the part of the Building Committee, had reluctantly to point out the inadvisability, under the circumstances, of the ceremony taking place at the time originally appointed. The following correspondence, which we print with great pleasure, as it will be greatly appreciated by the Craft, has since passed between Bro. Lieut.-Col. Creaton and Mr. Holzman, Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. Bros. J. Nunn and J. A. Rucker were associated with Bro. Lieut.-Col. Creaton in this agreeable duty.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls,  
St. John's Hill, Battersea Rise,  
July 30th, 1878.

May it please your Royal Highness.

Madam,—

We have been deputed by the Building Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls to offer to your Royal Highness this humble testimony of their loyalty and devotion. We had hoped to have been permitted to present this key of gold, (a facsimile of the master key of the building), to your Royal Highness in person, when you graciously deigned, in answer to the request of the Committee, to promise to inaugurate the new buildings of the Girls' School. But as that great pleasure has been denied us, owing to the prevalence of sickness in the School, we beg to express the hope, that your Royal Highness will condescend to accept at our hands to-day this humble tribute of the thankfulness of all the members of the Institution, the gratitude of the Committee, and the attachment and affection of the Craft to which we belong.

We have been further instructed to solicit of your Royal Highness the gracious permission to designate the new buildings, recently completed, as the "Royal Alexandra Wing," a request which we trust your Royal Highness will, with your wonted kindness, accede to.

With every fervent wish for your health and happiness, and that of His Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, our Grand Master, the Patron of the School, we beg to subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the Building Committee, your Royal Highness's most humble and devoted servants,

J. CREATON, Chairman.  
JOSHUA NUNN.  
J. A. RUCKER.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S.W.,  
August 5th, 1878.

Dear Sir,—

I have been directed by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, signed by you in conjunction with Messrs. J. Nunn and J. A. Rucker, transmitting

on behalf of the Building Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls a facsimile in gold of the master key of the buildings, at the opening of which Her Royal Highness had hoped to assist.

The Princess of Wales sincerely regretted that, owing to the prevalence of sickness in the School, the proposed ceremony had to be abandoned, but Her Royal Highness trusts that at some future time she may be able to pay a private visit to the Institution.

In the meantime, it affords Her Royal Highness great pleasure to accept the key, and to accede to the request that she would permit the new buildings, recently completed, to be designated as the "Royal Alexandra Wing."

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

M. HOLZMAN.

Lieut.-Colonel Creaton.

Thoughall will deeply regret that the public visit of H.R.H. has not been accomplished, under auspices so pleasant, and at a gathering of such importance to the School, we feel ourselves highly privileged in being permitted to state, that Her Royal Highness most considerably proposes to pay a private and special visit to the School.

### 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.]

### LONDON VOTES FOR THE CHARITIES. To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

The proposition of Bro. Tisley, as contained in your number of the 10th inst., is more specious than sound. It smacks strongly of "The Charity Organization scheme." However forcibly Bro. Tisley may put his case, the fact will remain that it is an "election within an election," "an imperium in imperio," with the probability that the Committee who are to determine the choice of candidates are personally unable to obtain more than the merest minimum of votes in support of a candidate. I cannot augur any success to the efforts of your correspondent. The London brethren who support Town cases are not likely to submit the chances of their candidate's election as pupils, to the selection or rejection of any standing, intervening, committee. The provincial brethren who support cases are, as a rule, interested in the welfare of candidates whose parentage is well-known to them and their interest and exertions are solidified, and not (as so frequently occurs in London cases, property so called) divided, at times infinitesimally. I do not observe that Bro. Tisley suggests any mode of meeting the objection which would certainly be made by such brethren as can command a multiple of votes against the selection of candidates as recipients of the joint suffrages of the association by individual expression instead of by a record proportionate to the number of proxies contributed. The probabilities of success would be without doubt materially strengthened by entrusting the selection of candidates to the general body of members rather than to a committee. As now propounded the scheme seems very much like "casting a sprat to catch a whale."

Yours truly and fraternally,

H. L.

[We entirely disagree with our brother. Indeed we do not profess to understand his objection. It seems thoroughly unpractical.—Ed.]

### To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have read with great interest Bro. Tisley's communication in the last number of the *Freemason*.

The small number of London candidates as compared with those of the provinces who have latterly obtained the benefits of our Masonic Institution leads me inevitably to the conclusion that this state of affairs arises either from apathy or want of organisation amongst the London subscribers.

The former hypothesis I dismiss from my mind as incredible. The latter then appears to be the only one affording an explanation of the phenomenon.

Organisation does, I believe, already exist to a limited extent amongst some London subscribers, for it is well-known that a few distinguished members of the Craft have by long services and liberal contributions acquired an amount of influence sufficient by combination at any time to ensure success to the candidate who may be fortunate enough to enlist their sympathies.

But the general body of subscribers are not so circumstanced, but have individually comparatively little influence, and for want of co-operation amongst them we often find candidates for admission to our Schools, who have perfectly legitimate claims on our consideration, appearing at four, five, or six consecutive elections, finally becoming ineligible on the score of age, while the fruitless expense and consequent disappointment to their friends is really lamentable.

All this cannot, in my opinion, be annihilated by any amount of co-operation, nor do I think it desirable that open competition should be entirely avoided, but a step in the right direction will have been taken when some of the

London subscribers have so combined that their influence, which is now so frequently lost can be used, for the benefit of those candidates who have bona-fide claims for their support.

I await a further development of Bro. Tisley's proposed scheme, and trust he will shortly be prepared with a code of rules which will command the approbation of a large number of subscribers.

In the meantime I am, dear Sir and brother, yours faithfully,  
A. E. G.

#### THE CORNISH BRETHREN AND TRURO CATHEDRAL.

We take the following correspondence from the *Western Morning News*:

To the Editor of the *Western Morning News*.

Sir,—I was surprised that Bro. Emra Holmes was not set right by some older members of the Craft at the P.G.L. meeting at Redruth on Tuesday, when he gave notice that at the next meeting he should move that a grant be made to the Truro Cathedral Fund. Surely he ought to have been told that Freemasons do not pay money to P.G.L. for them to give grants for the building of a State Church Cathedral, or, indeed, for the erection of a building belonging to any denomination. If the proposed grant be made, any brother may with as much reason ask for a grant towards the building of a Roman Catholic College or a Jews' Synagogue. Freemasonry is a charitable institution, but I have yet to learn that the P.G.L. would be exercising that virtue by assisting in the erection of a State Church Cathedral. If the P.G.L. would send a grant to Mr. Bolitho, or some other gentleman well-known in the West of Cornwall, where considerable distress has for a long time existed, they would set a fine and telling example to that numerous band of ladies and gentlemen who think they are praising God by subscribing so many thousand pounds to build a cathedral while scores, aye hundreds, of their fellow creatures in the county are wretched and almost starving.—Yours fraternally,

A FREEMASON.

(To the Editor of the *Western Morning News*.)

Sir,—Will you let me say, in reply to my Brother "Freemason," that to the best of my belief I did not give notice that at the next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge I should move that a grant be made from the funds of the Provincial Lodge towards the Truro Cathedral.

I stated that since our last lodge a very important meeting had been held at Truro, to consider a scheme for the erection of a cathedral there; and, thinking that the Freemasons might assist, I proposed at the next annual meeting to bring the matter before the brethren. I then handed in to the Provincial Grand Secretary the formal notice in writing, which was, to the best of my recollection, couched in the following terms (and which was, I suppose, taken as read):—"Bro. Emra Holmes gave notice of motion that at the next meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge he would move, 'That in view of the erection of a cathedral at Truro for the diocese of Cornwall, a committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions, and that the Province of Devonshire be invited to assist, so that a lasting memorial of the Freemasons of Cornwall and Devon may be erected in the new edifice.' " Time did not allow of my explaining my object and desires as I could have wished, but I hope to have an opportunity of doing so next year, when I trust "Freemason" will attend, and oppose my motion if he thinks fit.

Whilst it is not my present intention to ask for a grant from Provincial Grand Lodge funds, I should certainly not oppose any other brother who chose to do so; and I join issue with your correspondent at once when he disputes the right of Grand Lodge so to appropriate its funds if it sees fit.

"A Freemason" speaks so authoritatively on the subject that I should (had I known less about it) have taken it for granted that no body of Freemasons could do anything so monstrous as to contribute towards the building or restoration of a State Church Cathedral, whatever that may be; but as I happened some years since to be present at Gloucester when the beautiful reredos given by the brethren of that province to the cathedral was unveiled in the presence of 600 brethren by the Provincial Grand Master, Lord Sherborne, I may be pardoned if I dispute his dictum. The Freemasons of Worcester put a beautiful stained glass window into their cathedral, and the brethren of Durham have done the same in their own noble Minster. The Freemasons of Bristol, headed by their estimable Prov. Grand Master, the Earl of Limerick, laid the foundation stone of the new nave to their cathedral, and restored at their own cost the Lady Chapel of St. Mary, Redcliffe, the noblest parish church in England. The Gloucester Masons restored the west front of Bath Abbey at a cost of £3000—all honour to them; and I do not despair, knowing the Masons of Cornwall as I do, of seeing my brethren in this province put their shoulders to the wheel, in spite of the bigotry and intolerance of a few men, who surely do not know what Freemasonry is, and raise an enduring monument in the first English Cathedral built since the Reformation, to the glory of the Great Architect of the Universe, and a worthy memorial of the Freemasons of the nineteenth century.

Your obedient servant,

EMRA HOLMES.

Fowey, Cornwall, 8th August, 1878.

Sir,—I have duly perused a letter signed "Freemason" respecting the proposed grant to the new cathedral at Truro as per notice of Mr. Emra Holmes. It will be well to remember that it is but a notice, and will doubtless share the fate of a similar proposition made in Grand Lodge on behalf of St. Pauls Cathedral, &c. The Society of Free and Accepted Masons (as your correspondent ob-

serves) is not sectarian, and, therefore, any such use of the funds in Cornwall will not be tolerated by the members. No blame is attached to the authorities, for it was but a notice of Mr. Holmes' intention to make a proposition some twelve months hence, which will, we know, be met by a direct negative, and we feel certain will not soon be renewed. Another brother may, if he likes, give notices to propose a grant on behalf of the new Baptist Chapel at Redruth, or to aid the Wesleyan Chapel at Hayle, the Jews' Synagogue at Falmouth, or the Roman Catholics at Camborne, but we anticipate few would be found to second any such propositions, and should Mr. Holmes not withdraw the notice in question he will not at least complain of any apathy as to the matter when the vote is to be taken.

T. W. M.

Plymouth, 10th August, 1878.

Sir,—I think it right to state that, when, at the meeting at Redruth, Mr. Emra Holmes intimated to me his intention to give notice of a motion with reference to the cathedral for the next annual meeting, and asked if I saw any objection to his doing so, I certainly did not understand that his idea was to propose a grant from the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and I am very glad to see that the explanation given by him in your edition of Friday agrees entirely with my own impression.

I could see no objection to his giving such a notice as that which, as he states, and as I believed, it was his intention to give, but, even at the risk of exposing myself to the charge of "bigotry and intolerance," I must say that I should greatly doubt the propriety of expending any portion of the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the object proposed.

I refrain from expressing myself more strongly, because, in the event of such a proposal being mooted, precedents may be quoted of which I am ignorant; but Mr. Holmes has evidently no intention of making such a proposal, and I shall be surprised if we hear anything more about it.

Yours obediently,

MOUNT EDGCUMBE,  
P.G.M. of Cornwall.

Cotehele House, August 11th, 1878.

#### THREATENED MASONIC DISRUPTION.

We take the following sensible letter from the *North British Daily Mail* of August 12th:—

Sir,—The *Mail* of Tuesday last contains an account of the meeting of Grand Lodge, held on the previous day at Edinburgh, and gives an explanation of the Masonic "situation" which, besides being inaccurate, is partial both as regards the extent and the character of the information conveyed. To correct this, to some extent at least, it may be well to inform such of your readers as take an interest in the matter, that the dissension which unfortunately exists in the Grand Lodge is not of recent origin, as your report would seem to indicate. For years, many years, the Grand Committee of the Grand Lodge was, by the law as then in force, composed of the Masters of the lodges in the Edinburgh district, eighteen in number, with a like number chosen by Grand Lodge from its membership—thirty-six in all. Owing to this arrangement it was felt, not only in Glasgow, but throughout the Craft in the provinces, that the metropolitan as opposed to the provincial influence was too great, the Grand Committee being the executive, and, so to speak, the factotum of Grand Lodge. Dissatisfaction, aggravated by the commission of gross irregularities, in respect to cash and otherwise, by certain of the officials of Grand Lodge, was the result; and this went on until the beginning of the present year, when the constitution of the Grand Committee was altered, the brethren composing it being now, in deference to the wish of those who had been dissatisfied, elected by Grand Lodge from its members, irrespective of the locality in which the lodges that they represent are situated. In justice to the much-maligned Edinburgh brethren, it should be stated that the change was not opposed by them, and was adopted unanimously, and was hailed with general satisfaction as paving the way for harmony and prosperity, the irregularities referred to having been effectually put a stop to previously. When the new Grand Committee came to be formed in February last at the meeting of Grand Lodge, it turned out, to the surprise of many, that the Edinburgh, or as it might more fittingly be called, the Grand Lodge influence, instead of being neutralised, was rather increased, a large majority of those elected holding to the mode of conducting Grand Lodge affairs which had prevailed under the old regime. It should be mentioned that, on the occasion of the election of the new Grand Committee, a great amount of organising and manoeuvring to influence the election was most improperly carried on by self-constituted leaders both in Edinburgh and Glasgow, but it is not probable that this had much effect either one way or another upon the result of the election. Disappointment was now added to dissatisfaction on the part of a number of the brethren in and around Glasgow, and the opposition which had hitherto been carried on upon points of principle became factions—whatever the majority did being met with "contradiction for its own dear sake;" and a determined effort was made by the leaders of the opposition, who organised a large body of their supporters to assist at the meeting of Grand Lodge in May in overturning the proceedings of the Grand Committee, in which they were so far successful. From what then transpired it became apparent to the Craft throughout the country that it was time to do something to put a stop to this scandal, and accordingly the members of the Grand Lodge from the east, west, north, and south, turned out in large numbers and from great distances, at the meeting on the 5th instant, to uphold the supremacy of Grand Lodge, and, if possible, bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs.

Your reporter must have been misinformed as to the expenses, travelling or otherwise, of partisans being paid, as such was not the case to any extent, the contest having assumed a new character, being not between Edinburgh and Glasgow, or the east and west, but between Glasgow on the one hand, and the rest of Scotland from Aberdeen to Dumfries, and from Ayr to Dunbar, on the other, and the upshot was that, when those who had gone out to win found themselves outnumbered, they left the meeting in a body. The points on which diversity of opinion exists, not being of public interest, need not be introduced here. One of them, however, being alluded to by your reporter—the appointment of Grand Master at the ensuing election—it may not be out of place to say that the high character of Bro. Henry Inglis, of Torsonce, and his eminent services to the Craft for nearly a quarter of a century, entitled him to the highest honour which the Grand Lodge can bestow. This is universally felt and admitted by the Order, both at home and abroad, and no considerable section in Glasgow or elsewhere thinks differently. The formation of a new Grand Lodge in the West of Scotland, which, according to your report, was freely talked of, is not such an easy matter as many seem to imagine. Apart from the totally inadequate nature of the present circumstances to justify such a step, it would be impossible for such a body to receive the recognition of other Grand Lodges, without which it would be worthless, and to that extent a delusion and a snare.—I am, &c.,

NO FACTION.

#### ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The General Committee met on the 14th instant, when Bro. Col. Creton, presided. There were also present Bro. S. Rawson, J. Marsh Case, G. Bolton, J. G. Stevens, W. F. Nettleship, Thos. Cubitt, C. J. Perceval, Jas. Willing, jun., W. Hale, Jno. Bellamy, C. F. Hogard, Charles Lacey, and others.

The death was reported of Bro. Samuel Tomkins, the Treasurer, and one of the trustees of the Institution.

The Chairman reported that tenders had been received for building the gardener's lodge at Croydon, that that of Mr. Martin Taylor had been accepted; that the corner stone had been laid on Tuesday, and that the buildings would be completed in about ten weeks.

The death of one annuitant was reported, and four petitions were received and placed on the list.

#### LONDON CHARITY UNION.

A meeting was holden in the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, August 15, under the presidency of Bro. Lieut.-Colonel Creton, for the purpose of forming a London Charity Union, in order to support London Masonic Charities, the furtherance of the claims of the London candidates for the Charities, and the interchange of votes with Provincial Charity Committees.

A resolution to form a "London Union" was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday, August 21st, at five o'clock, at Freemason's Tavern, to consider the bye-laws and appoint a Committee.

All brethren interested in the subject are invited to attend the adjourned meeting.

#### Obituary.

##### BRO. ROBERT BAGSHAW.

We regret to have to announce the death of that worthy old Mason, Bro. Robert Bagshaw, Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Essex, and P.G.M. and P.G. Supt. of the Province of Essex, who expired at his town residence, 42, Gloucester-sq., on Wednesday. He formerly represented Harwich in the Liberal interest, at the same time as his father, when the borough returned two members.

Occupying, as Freemasonry does, a prominent position among the recognised institutions of the land, and which has for its ultimate end the amelioration of the condition and elevation of mankind, it is to be expected that the combined efforts of the Fraternity would be directed to the final accomplishment of this laudable undertaking. Founded on the purest principles of morality, and enforcing its tenets, as Freemasonry does, by precepts based upon and deduced from the Divine law, we have sufficient grounds to foster the hope of great results from the united efforts of those whose lives "linked together by an indissoluble chain of sincere affection." Viewed simply in the sight of a social institution, it has claims upon society which call for serious thought and calm investigation. But if we would understand and appreciate its true mission, our thoughts must take a wider range and grasp those nobler objects which are the legitimate offspring of the great principles on which the institution rests. The foundation of every virtue is truth. To be good and true, is the first lesson which Masonry teaches. To know, and do the truth, is the grand end proposed; and when this shall have been accompanied, then, and not until then, will the true mission of the institution of Masonry have been fulfilled.—*Grand Master Curkley of Mississippi.*

In accordance with an order issued by the Duke of Bedford a fortnight ago, all Sunday trading is henceforth to be prohibited at Covent-garden Market. The reason for the introduction of the new rule is said to be that a rather noisy set of people were attracted to the market, and that the decorum which should be observed on Sunday was occasionally disregarded, but the natural wish of the superior officers that their subordinates should have as little as possible to do on the Sabbath Day also influenced them largely in asking for the alteration.



PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF WORCESTERSHIRE.

On Wednesday, the 7th inst., there was a grand gathering of Freemasons in Worcester on the occasion of Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., being installed Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Province, he having been appointed to that office by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, M.W.G.M., in the room of R.W. Bro. Albert Hudson Royds, resigned. Many members of the Craft from other provinces attended, the muster-roll being a very numerous one. The W.M. and members of the Worcester Lodge (No. 280) had issued an invitation to brethren from a distance to partake of refreshments at the new Masonic Hall on their arrival in the city, and prior to the commencement of the day's proceedings.

The brethren assembled at 11.30 at the College Hall, adjacent to the Cathedral, the use of which had been kindly granted by the Dean and Chapter.

Among those present were Bros. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, R.W.D.G.M.; past and present officers of the province, E. M. Masfield, D.G.M.; J. Barber, P.D. P.G.M.; W. H. Jones, P.G.S.W.; H. Grigg, P.G.S.W.; B. Cross, Past P. Grand Warden; W. Westwood, Past P. Grand Warden; W. Holland, Past P. Grand Warden; T. M. Hopkins, Past P. Grand Warden; T. Hobbs, Past P. Grand Warden; H. Browne, Past P.G. Chaplain; C. C. Whitney Griffiths, P.G. Treasurer; A. F. Godson, P.G. Registrar; G. W. Grosvenor, Past P.G. Registrar; F. N. Gosling, Past P.G. Registrar; J. Aston, Past P.G. Registrar; W. Bristow, P.M. 252, P.P.S.G.W., P.G. Secretary; R. Bloomhall, Past P.G. Sec.; J. Blundell, Past P.G. Sec.; F. Holcroft, Past P.G. Sec.; W. Stallard, P.J.G. Deacon; R. Hill, P.P.G. Deacon; T. E. Lucy, P.G. Supt. of Works; J. Fitzgerald, P.P.G. Director of Ceremonies; H. J. Bailey, P.G. Sword Bearer; E. J. Westbury, P.M., Past P.G. Sword Bearer; P. Billetzay, P.M.; Past P.G. Sword Bearer, T. Troman, P.G. Organist; C. Williams, P.G. Pursuivant; Henry Wilson, Past P.G. Pursuivant; J. Potts, Chaplain and P.M. 325; C. S. Faram, P.M., 280; W. Smith, P.M.; R. L. Campbell, P.M. 564; F. Binckes, P.G. Steward (Sec. R.M.I. Boys); W. K. R. Bedford, P.G. Chaplain. Visitors: Bros. M. Thelwell Pike, J. H. Whateley, P.M.; H. Murray, P.D.G.M. (China); E. H. Cohen, C. J. Martyn, P.G. Chap., D.P.G.M. Suffolk; J. Joseland, P.M.; W. Haddon, J. F. Roberts, W. G. Hopkins, P.M.; T. Parker, H. N. Groves, H. Oram, H. Lister, F. G. Russell, J. Randle Buck, C. Virgo, G. M. Wynne, Thomas Coall, E. R. Hartley, J. Boocock, J. H. Smith, J. Rutland, H. C. Wightman, H. Caldicott, J. Fane Athol, F. D. Nicholson, P.G. Chap. Warwickshire; G. Taylor, J. Downes, P.P.G. Chap. Staffordshire; W. Caldicott, H. Hughes, R. S. Bluntell, H. E. Preen, J. T. Meredith, G. W. Naylor, J. Muggleton, P.G.P. Warwickshire; H. Elfers Lane, W. Clement Green, C. Foley Pilcock, P.M.; J. W. Chadwick, J. G. Beasley, D. W. Barker, Smart, P.P.G.D.C. of Warwickshire; W. Waldron, Thos. Bowen, G. W. Crowe, J. Russell, A. Coulson, G. P. Baldwin, J. Collins, A. Pearson, G. H. Williamson, C. E. Bloomer, P.M.; R. B. Vertegans, P.M.; F. R. Drew, J. Hammond, D. Rogers, G. P. Chapman, P.M.; Isaiah Foley, J. B. Bayley, J. E. Stone, E. H. Metcalfe, J. Williams, G. T. Bloomer, P.M.; W. Perry, F. Matson, J. Carter, W. Turton, G. K. Patten, F. Yeates, F. G. Howes, T. Price, P.M.; W. E. Walker, C. L. Pitt, P.P.G.W.; T. H. Fisher, P.M.; J. Beckley, J. Turner, J. Lane, G. F. Thompson, W. Waring, W. Candless, G. Pewtress, W. Clarke, G. Evans, A. M. Dallas Hill, J. Cox, C. Round, P.M.; D. Round, H. Rowe, T. Harris, T. L. Smith, C. B. James, P.P.G.S.D. Warwickshire; G. C. Richards, P. P.G.S.W. Staffordshire; G. Morris, S. M. Bale, J. R. Wood, P.G.D.C.; G. R. Godson, P.M.; E. Gwynn, H. Scott, W. Mills, W. Gittus, P.G.D.C.; J. Dawes, P.M.; J. Dugard, C. B. James, P.P.G.S.D.; W. H. Wood, P.M.; E. Poole, P.P.G.S. of Works; J. H. Broadhurst, W. Gathsham, E. Stringer, F. Garner, B. Wood, J. Smith, D. A. Cooper, Rev. Digby H. Cotes, B. E. Morris, F. G. Underwood, F. H. Singbourne, R. Edgar, C. E. Pipe, J. Dixon, W. Manton.

Lodge having been opened in the Third Degree by Bro. T. H. Lewis, W.M. of the Worcester Lodge (280), the Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Bro. W. Masfield, and the Provincial Grand Officers entered the lodge, and having been received with the customary honours, the Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in form at 12.30. The minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge having been read and confirmed, the muster roll was duly called over, when it was found that all the lodges in the province were represented.

The Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master then requested seven Provincial Grand Officers to attend the Installing Master, R.W. Bro. the Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master of England who then entered the lodge, assumed the chair, and was saluted with royal honours. The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master of England then deposited seven Installed Masters of the seven senior lodges of the province to introduce the Right Worshipful Bro. Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., the Provincial Grand Master designate for the Province of Worcester. Sir Edmund having been introduced, was presented to Lord Skelmersdale for the benefit of installation in due form by the Worshipful Bro. W. Masfield, D.P.G., the senior Past Master of the Harmonic Lodge, No. 252, the senior lodge in the province. The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master of England then called upon the Provincial Grand Secretary to read the Right Worshipful Bro. Sir Edmund Lechmere's patent of appointment, and also a summary of the ancient charges. The Provincial Grand Master designate having given his unqualified assent thereto, a Board of Past Masters was opened, at which he was duly obligated to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and invested with the insignia of a Provincial Grand Master. H

was then duly installed in the chair by Lord Skelmersdale, with the usual honours.

The ceremony of installation having been concluded, the Provincial Grand Treasurer's accounts having been audited, were received and adopted, and Bro. C. C. Whitney Griffiths, P.M. 280, P.P.S.G.W., who has been Provincial Grand Treasurer for some years, was again unanimously elected to fill that important office.

The R.W. Provincial Grand Master then appointed and invested the Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year as follows:—

W. Masfield, P.M. 252	...	Prov. D.G.M.
A. F. Goodson, P.M. 1097	...	Prov. S.G.W.
W. Hillard	...	Prov. J.G.W.
Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, P.M. 1097	...	Prov. G. Chaplain.
C. C. W. Griffiths, P.M. 280	...	Prov. G. Treas.
J. Blundell, P.M. 560...	...	Prov. G. Reg.
J. Fitzgerald, P.M. 77	...	Prov. S.G.D.
C. S. Faram, P.M. 280	...	Prov. J.G.D.
J. H. Whateley, P.M. 240	...	Prov. G.S. of W.
T. H. Lewis, P.M. 280	...	Prov. G.D. of C.
J. F. Roberts, P.M. 529	...	Prov. A.G.D. of C.
T. W. Fisher, P.M. 564	...	Prov. G.S. Bearer.
W. Done, 230	...	Prov. G. Org.
G. Taylor, P.M. 377...	...	Prov. G. Purst.
T. L. Smith, P.M.; H. Rowe, H. Oram, 280; C. E. Pipe, T. Parker, W. H. Greaves, 529	...	Prov. G. Stewards.
J. Stanley, 529; J. Smith, 280	...	Prov. G. Tylers.

The R.W. Provincial Grand Master appointed to hold his next Provincial Grand Lodge at Stourport.

The business of the lodge was not concluded until 2.30; and shortly afterwards the brethren formed in procession and walked from the lodge-room (along the cloisters) to the Cathedral, the sacred edifice being entered at the western doors, which handsome structure was one of Sir E. A. H. Lechmere's gifts to the Cathedral. The service commenced soon after three o'clock, there being a large congregation in the nave, whilst the Freemasons were accommodated in the choir, in which the service was performed.

The sermon was preached by the V.W. Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, M.A., Past Grand Chaplain of England, Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Suffolk.

A collection was made after the service in aid of the Worcester Infirmary and Dispensary, and realised £30. The brethren returned in procession from the Cathedral to the College Hall, and the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in the usual form. A banquet afterwards took place at the Shirehall, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Provincial Grand Master, presiding.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF CORNWALL

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall was held on Tuesday, the 6th inst, in Redruth, and the Freemasons of the town joined heartily in the desire to give to the Grand Lodge a thoroughly hearty and cordial reception.

The weather throughout the greater part of the day was anything but favourable, but in spite of this the inhabitants turned out in thousands to witness the usual procession of the brethren through the streets, some of which were gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, while outside Tabb's Hotel there was an elaborate triumphal arch erected in honour of the interesting occasion. Additional interest was given to the proceedings by reason of the announcement that Bro. the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, Provincial Grand Master of Cornwall, intended to dedicate the new hall of the Druids' Lodge, which has been erected at a cost of about £1500, to Masonic purposes, and there were not less than 450 brethren present from various parts of the county.

The interesting and impressive ceremony of dedication commenced shortly after ten o'clock in the morning. The new lodge room was crowded to excess, and a large proportion of the brethren were unable to gain admission. On taking the chair the Prov. Grand Master was received with the usual honours, and after this the anthem, "Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is, brethren, to dwell together in unity," was admirably rendered by an excellent choir composed of members of the lodge. The W.M., Bro. Treseder, then presented to the Prov. Grand Master, Bro. John F. Penrose, the chairman of directors of the Masonic Hall Company, and Bro. Hicks, the architect of the building, remarking of the former that he had not only distinguished himself in the Craft but had won for himself a name in the lodge which would command the admiration of the brethren for generations to come; and of the latter that he had done his work, as an architect, like a true and faithful Mason.

His Lordship said it was a great pleasure to him to receive these introductions. He knew that Bro. Penrose had taken a great deal of pains and devoted considerable time and attention to furthering the objects of the new hall, and this method of erecting lodges was one which he thought was very much to be recommended to the Craft generally. (Hear, hear.) He also complimented Bro. Hicks upon the skill and fidelity which he had exhibited in the erection of the building, and he hoped it would long remain to be an ornament to the town, and a credit to those who would hold their meetings within it. (Applause.)

Bro. Penrose, in reply, thanked the Prov. Grand Master for the honour which he had done the brethren in coming amongst them that day to dedicate the lodge. No better evidence of the progress which Masonry was making could be had than the number of buildings of that character, which were springing up in every large town in the province. So far as the Druids' Lodge was concerned, the increase had been very marked indeed. In the year 1869 the lodge numbered only thirty-eight members, but after that there was a very great desire evinced by many esti-

mable men in the town and neighbourhood to become members of the fraternity, and as the result of that their numbers had increased to over a hundred, so that they had become one of the largest, and he ventured to think one of the most important lodges in the province. (Hear, hear, and applause.) With this increase in their numbers it became necessary to provide additional accommodation, and the appeal which was made for this purpose was nobly responded to. They raised in the lodge nearly a thousand pounds, and the remainder was obtained by means of debenture bonds, so that they might fairly say that the entire building was paid for. (Hear, hear.) It was such a building as he hoped would enable the high principles of the Order to be promulgated for many years to come. (Applause.)

After a few remarks from Bro. Hicks, from whom the Prov. Grand Master received the plans of the building, the dedicatory ceremony was performed in the usual manner, the P.G.M. being aided by the officers of Grand Lodge, the D.P.G.M., the P.G.S.W., and the P.G.J.W. carrying the elements of consecration. A circuit was made round the lodge, and then the Prov. Grand Master, halting in the east, was presented by the D.P.G.M. with a cornucopia of corn, which the former scattered over the floor, accompanying the action with some suitable words. The same thing was done, in turn, with the chalice of wine and the cruse of oil, and the choral responses added materially to the effectiveness of the ceremony. An anthem was sung, and the interesting proceedings were brought to a close.

His Lordship said he thought some remarks ought to be made about the excellent character of the musical and other arrangements of the lodge for carrying out the ceremony. He did not know that he had ever seen better. (Applause.)

The brethren then marched in procession to the Druid's Hall, where the annual business of the province was transacted. Bro. the Earl of Mount Edgumbe again presided, and a very large attendance included Bros. Sir Frederick Martin Williams, Bart., M.P., Deputy Prov. Grand Master; W. J. Hughan, P.G.S. Deacon of England; E. T. Carlyn, Prov. G. Secretary; R. John, P.P.G.D.C.; Rev. G. L. Church, P.P.G.S.W., and P.P.G. Chaplain; Emra Holmes, P.P.G.R., and P.P.G.D.C. of Suffolk; S. Holloway, P.P.G.J.D.; C. Truscott, jun., P.P.G.S.B.; J. F. Childs, Prov. G.R.; E. D. Anderson, P.P.G.J.W.; J. Vivian, P.P.G.S.B.; R. H. Rodd, P.P.G.S.W.; J. R. Crewes, Prov. G.S.; Samuel Moyle, P.P.G. Steward; G. Barnet, P.G. Pursuivant; R. A. Courtney, P.P.G.D.C.; W. Foxwell, Prov. G.S.; W. Guy, P.P.G.D.C.; J. W. Cneggiden, P.P.G.D.C.; J. Dennis, P.P.G.S.; W. E. Michell, P.G.S.B.; J. J. Hawkins, P.G.J.D.; H. Cochrane, P.P.G.D.; J. Coombe, P.P.G.D.; J. Burgess, P.G.S. of Works; E. Aitkin Davies, P.P.G. S. of W.; W. Tregay, P.P.G.S. of W.; the Rev. F. T. Wintle, P.P.G. Chaplain; J. H. Levin, P.P.G.D.; R. H. Heath, P.P.G.O.; T. Taylor, P.P.G.S.D.; D. H. W. Horlock, P.G.S.W.; P. F. Simcoe, P.G.S.; C. G. Archer, P.P.G.S.; W. Nancarrow, P.G.S.; Rev. W. H. Bloxsome, P.P.G. Chap.; J. Hall, P.P.G.J.W.; E. Milford Cock, P.P.G.S.; J. F. Penrose, P.P.G.S.D.; J. Paull, P.P.G.S.D.; H. Bale, P.P.G.S.D.; F. Harvey, P.P. G. Sup. of W.; J. Hill, P.P.G.S.; E. Dyke, P.P.G.O.; J. P. Smith, P.P.G.S.D.; H. W. Dabb, P.P.G.J.W.; W. F. Newman, P.P.G.S.D.; W. H. Dunstan, P.P.G.S.W.; T. N. Curry, P.P.G.S.D.; T. Gill, P.P.G.D.C.; J. M. Thomas, P.G.O.; T. Hawken, P.G.S.; J. Coombe, P.P. J.G.D.; G. A. Jenkins, P.P.G.R.; S. Mitchell, P.P.G.S. T. Chirgwin, P.P.S.G.W.; R. Rodda, P.P.G.R. of Devon; W. J. Johns, P.P.G.R.; T. Webster, P.G.S.D.; F. Dennis, P.P.G.P.; T. Wis, P.G.T.; J. H. Reynolds, P.G.D.C.; W. Rooks, P.P.G.A. Pursuivant; W. H. Jenkins, P.P.S. G.W.; A. T. Grant, P.P.G.P., and others.

Past Masters. — J. Hugill, 856; N. H. Lamb, I.P.M. 997; F. Couch, 789; G. Hawke, I.P.M. 1071; J. Deeble, 1071; J. Pool, 450; W. Loyer, 496; C. Phillip, 893; W. F. Sharp, 331; A. Vine, 967; E. Jennings, 967; Dr. Barber, 121; J. T. Brookings, 1071; T. H. Luke, 496; H. Tremlett, 318; E. S. Angove, 589; T. Davey, 318; J. Q. James, 318; W. Huthnance, 450; J. Bryant, 699; A. R. Harry, 1272; W. Odger, 589; W. Pascoe, 1006; S. H. James, 121; G. B. Pearce, I.P.M. 450; F. Battle, 1006; J. Maxwell, 121; C. Chappel, 699; F. H. Pool, 450; J. Wearne, 1272; W. A. Geary, 121; H. Trembath, 318; T. Micnell, 1006; J. Jewell, 1006; W. T. Davey, 699; C. Rapson, 699; J. Holman, 699; J. Thomas, I.P.M. 589; J. H. Mitchell, 589; W. Rundle, 1151; J. Turner, 557; R. Coath, 510; T. H. Luke, 496; E. Edwards, 131; T. Hicks, I.P.M. 1529; W. Giles, 496; J. Crossman, 970; W. Bartlett, 856; F. B. Williams, 977; W. Cawse, 893; and S. Serpell, 331.

Worshipful Masters.—J. G. Short, 1272; W. H. Treseder, 589; J. Jeffrey, 318; W. H. Kinsman, 121; J. Jose, 331; W. Mason, 496; H. F. Whitefield, 1529; J. Beaglehole, 510; J. W. Collins, 1136; W. P. Smith, 856; H. W. W. Durant, 977; B. Wellington, 1528; J. T. Williams, 557; J. Andrews, 159; T. P. Troad, 789; J. Rawling, 1071; A. B. Cneves, 893; H. Tilly, 75; T. Rickard, 967; J. F. Hooper, 699; J. T. Williams, 557.

Senior Wardens.—J. A. Moyle, 699; R. S. James, 318; H. H. Trevithick, 450; W. Rowe, jun, 1544; T. Heath, 1136; J. J. Taylor, 121; M. Daniel, 1272; W. Nettle, 510; C. Parsons, 789; J. H. Sampson, 131; J. S. Rundle, 1151; W. H. L. Clark, 1071; A. P. Davis, 977; H. H. Kidd, 856; T. Boyle, 1528; J. G. Henwood, 970; J. Jeffery, 331; S. Sara, 967; W. L. Fox, 756.

Junior Wardens.—J. Harris, 510; R. Parker, 557; T. Harding, 970; B. Spray, 450; R. Martyn, 1528; J. Wallace, 75; R. Pearce, 1071; J. Bassett, 856; A. O. Mitchell, 121; T. R. Mills, 1006; J. H. Hodge, 699; J. T. Rodda, 1554; T. B. Hart, 967; D. H. Brown, 1529; J. H. Ferris, 331; R. Martyn, 1528; and W. Lidger, 389.

The minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge were read and confirmed, after which

Bro. R. John read the report of the Provincial Grand

Secretary, which stated that the number of lodges in the province was twenty-seven. There had been 149 initiations during the past year, as compared with 155 in the previous year, while of joining members there had been 47 against 40. The total number of members at the present time was 1676, while in the previous year the number was 1467, showing an increase of 208. (Applause.) Bro. Carlyon also reported that the returns had come in more regularly than heretofore, and he expressed a hope that the Secretaries of the various lodges would be careful to observe great punctuality in this respect, as it saves much trouble to the Prov. Grand Secretary for the time being. He was sorry to say that comparatively few returns of the attendance of Past Masters of the various lodges had been sent in. This should be carefully attended to, so that the Provincial Grand Master might know more accurately who the deserving brethren were.

The Prov. G. Treasurer's report, which was taken as read, showed a credit balance of £101 4s. 11d.

Bro. Chirgwin read the report of the Cornwall Masonic Annuity and Benevolent Fund, from which it appeared that the amount received during the past year from the various lodges in the province amounted to £164 4s. 6d. Last year the amount was £154 14s., showing an increase of £9 10s. 6d. There was a balance in hand on the 31st of December of £176 8s. 10d., and there had been received in interest and subscriptions £254 6s. 3d., making a total of £430 15s. 1d. The capital invested amounted to £2650 13s., producing an annual income of £119 19s. During the year the balance had increased £220 9s. 7d. (Hear, hear.) There were at present four annuitants on the fund, each receiving £20 a year, and there was also one educational grant of £15 per year. A petition had been received on behalf of Mary Martin Osborne for an educational grant, and the voting had resulted in a very large majority in favour of a grant of £15 a year for four years. (Applause.)

Bro. Hughan presented a report having reference to his management of the votes for the London Masonic Charities on behalf of the province. The report said:—"It is now ten years since we undertook to manage the votes for the great Masonic charities, and we hope that during that period we have so conducted the proceedings as to place the appointment of a successor in the hands of the province without any fear that the interests of the lodges in Cornwall have suffered at our hands. We shall be most happy to afford assistance to the brother appointed as to the character and extent of his numerous duties. Since the last Provincial Grand Lodge we arranged for the collection and polling of votes for five Masonic elections, the girls and boys in October, 1877, and April, 1878, and the aged Freemasons and widows in May of this year. A lad was nominated for the April election on behalf of St. Anne's Lodge, No. 972, East Loos, but at the last moment it was found that he was exactly one month too young. This was unfortunate, as 31 candidates were elected, being from twice to four times the number of ordinary elections. The mother is an applicant to-day for aid from the Provincial Grand Lodge, and we hope that her son will shortly be elected, to receive the benefit of the Local Educational Fund. Having therefore no candidates from the county for either the girls or boys, we were able to aid our sister province, which has succeeded in securing her candidates. We are always most anxious to be of use to the province of Devon—(hear, hear)—and we are pleased to note that the feeling is thoroughly reciprocal—(Applause). At the election last May, for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, we brought forward the widow of a Past Master of St. Martin's Lodge No. 510, Liskeard, and had the pleasure of seeing her name in the list of successful candidates for £32 a year for life.—(Applause.) Sixteen were to be elected, and our Cornish candidate was fifteenth on the list, with 809 votes, the highest polling 1245. Two more were elected to fill vacancies caused by death since the voting papers were issued. We should state that the credit of the province is so good that we declined the loan of over 700 votes, and we may also state the equally agreeable fact that at the present time we have no candidates for either of the institutions; all our liabilities have been paid, and the province is receiving from the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and "Girls," about £220 annually. (Applause.) We have been receiving as a province considerably more than our donations until this year, when our esteemed Prov. G. Master acted as Steward, the province nobly responding to the extent of £450, and with other donations raising the total to £560, the second in amount of the provinces in England, Hertford being the first with £633. (Applause.) As we are weak in "Girls" votes we trust to see a similar sum raised for that institution shortly. (Hear, hear.)

The report was adopted, and

Bro. Hughan subsequently proposed that the sum of £50 should be given from the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. He stated that a brother present had offered him the sum of twenty guineas if he would undertake the Stewardship of that institution, and if he could obtain a certain sum on its behalf. That would go with any amount which the Provincial Grand Lodge might vote, and besides this another brother had given a cheque for twenty guineas, and a third had promised a similar sum for the Royal Masonic Institutions for Boys and Girls. (Applause.)

The resolution was seconded by Bro. Blossome, and carried unanimously.

At noon business was suspended in order that the brethren might attend the parish church.

The Rev. J. M. Morrell, curate, read the prayers, and Dr. Barber, of "Mount Sinai" Lodge, read the lesson. With beautiful effect the choir sang the anthem, "Behold how good and joyful," composed for the occasion by Bro. Heath, who accompanied on the harmonium. Mrs. J. W. Everett (née Heath) brilliantly sang the charming solo for contralto, and Bro. Johns the effective solo for bass,

Composer and choir are alike to be congratulated on the result. The sermon was preached by the Prov. Grand Chaplain, the Rev. F. T. Wintle, vicar of Beer Ferrers, who founded an eloquent sermon on St. Paul's exhortation to the Galatians: "Bear ye one another's burdens" (Gal. xi. 2), the subject being the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. God has ordained, he said, that we shall not live for ourselves alone, and that we cannot exist utterly apart from all others of like being with ourselves; and more, that our happiness and welfare in this life depend very much indeed upon others, and most often very much more upon what is done for us than what we do for ourselves. We have to traverse beyond the code of mere morality to find the tie that really links us together, and in God's ordination of mutual dependence shall we find it. And while we, as Freemasons, do not claim to be a religious society, in the common acceptations of the word, yet we are religious in the closest interpretation of it, as reflecting upon the intentions of the Great Creator, and acting upon them. So that we find ourselves keeping clear of dogmatism, and working for the good of each other, beneath the rule and guidance of the Great One, who is the Fountain of all religion in that comprehensive sense which sanctions philanthropy in whatever especial manner it may manifest itself. Religious, too, in that sense which a good man of God thus expressed, and which all Masons will recognise as attaching closely to their intention and purpose, "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." And in regarding true philanthropy as our object, we find it incompatible with anything short of an acknowledged belief in God, because, in fulfilling it, we are fulfilling a law—not the utterance of human sentiment, nor the conclusion of unaided thought, apart from all revelation of God, but a law higher than human, emanating from the counsels of the Deity Himself, to which He had given a foremost place in the Volume of Sacred Law, and which, in the new dispensation, was revealed by the mouth of the Incarnate Son to embrace, in conjunction with the greatest law of all, love to God Himself, all laws and all prophetic enunciations of the old dispensation. Then, if we claim for ourselves, as members of a great brotherhood, a world-wide reputation, we have a righteous claim to the public esteem, when the principles upon which we work are strictly in accordance with Divine law. From the very throne itself in our own country, since the Heir Apparent is our Grand Master, down through all the gradations of rank and wealth, embracing every profession and numberless variety of occupation, men of letters, art, and science, within our ranks, it is impossible to conceive a society, bound together with such an object, that of true philanthropy, which can lay claim to greater respect, especially as all Masons know our ranks are not recruited haphazard, but with due care as to fitness of character and an avowed belief and trust in God. Very lamentable, then, must all feel that decision to be which has compelled us to withdraw from fellowship and Masonic relationship with our continental neighbours and national allies; but if Masonry, as we understand it, can only properly exist by an expressed recognition of God as the Ruler of mankind, and the Giver of that law which essentially binds us together, the world outside our Order will hold us blameless for keeping aloof from those who have renounced this principle, however humane their intentions may profess themselves to be. And nothing has more redounded to the honour of the Craft than its determination to sever, at great cost of pain to ourselves, from connection with those who have adopted principles which savour, at least, of doubt, if not of open infidelity. The very foundation of unity is undermined if that stay and prop be ruthlessly withdrawn which supports the whole fabric, and keeps it bound together by an indissoluble band. What stronger protest can there be against infidelity than such a gathering as this? We know, historically, to what terrible issues secret societies have led; how constitutions have been undermined and uprooted, lands deluged with blood, and defiled with crime of the deepest hue; but do we ever find that history can say that such leagues were other than imbued most perniciously with atheistical tenets; nay, does not the rejection of truth lie at the very root and foundation of all such compacts, unrighteous because they have no truer perception of justice, ungodly for they have no truth? But let a society have its secrets, but withal an open, undisguised acknowledgment of a true belief in God: then it will become a bulwark of what is right, a strong upholder and defender of the constitution, not the ghastly spectre of riot and revolution, striking terror by its very name; far rather the handmaid of peace and order, the promoter of good, the benign hand of fellowship to those who need. And it is a very strong link in our chain that we take this annual occasion for attending public worship; and a very strong protest against any union which does not assent to a belief in Almighty God as the prime corner-stone of its foundation, as well as a powerful recognition of the supreme government of the Eternal Ruler of the universe, beneath whose guidance and direction alone any effort for the professed welfare of mankind can hope to flourish or succeed. I dare plead, brethren, to-day for unity, as the highest grace that can adorn us: difference of condition, of opinion, of language there may be, so that there be oneness of purpose and unconditional belief and trust in God, no fear that the unity of Freemasonry will be disturbed, or that its benevolent objects will suffer, or that the main end and object of the brotherhood will be diverted from its hitherto straight course. And if we find the worth and the charm of our Order to be in our brotherhood in its widest comprehension, surely there can be no greater or holier tie when that brotherhood is compacted by a bond which refers its prime unity to the one God.

The offertory amounted to £15 1s. 1d., and the Grand

Lodge on its return resolved to give one-fifth to the rector, two-fifths to the Masonic Charities of the province, and two-fifths to the Miners' Hospital.

On returning to the Druid's Hall, and prior to business being resumed, the Prov. G. M. briefly alluded to the satisfactory increase there had been during the past year in the number of Masons in the province. The lodges now numbered twenty-seven, and a warrant for another had been applied for, but owing to some technical delay it had not yet been received from Grand Lodge. The result so far showed that Masonry was progressing, and was popular in the province.—(hear hear)—but he hoped it did not show that the lodges were too greedy about receiving new brethren into their ranks without considering what they were. He believed at any rate that this was not the case in the majority of the lodges, and that the advice which he had given on former occasions in reference to this was in accordance with the feeling of the brethren at large. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to know that during the year three more lodges had opened halls of their own—(applause)—viz., at Chacewater, Lostwithiel, and Redruth, and it now remained that out of twenty-seven lodges in the province, there were only five or six which had rooms either in an hotel or in some way in connection with an hotel. He sincerely hoped that ere long these few exceptions would cease to exist, and that everywhere the brethren would do all in their power to follow the excellent example which other towns had set them. Referring to the late Bro. Augustus Smith, who was for so many years Provincial Grand Master of Cornwall, his Lordship said it had been suggested to offer to Mr. Derrien-Smith a portrait of the deceased brother. One half the cost would be defrayed by private subscription, and he thought the brethren would agree with him that a small sum might well be voted by the Grand Lodge, otherwise the compliment would be simply a compliment from those individuals who had subscribed towards the painting (Hear, hear.) It was not a copy of the original picture, but had been painted by Mr. Lane, of Plymouth.

It was unanimously resolved that the sum of £15 should be devoted for the purpose from the Grand Lodge funds.

A motion by Bro. W. Tweedy, Provincial Grand Treasurer, "that a yearly sum of £3 be voted out of the Provincial Grand Lodge funds towards the rent of the Masonic Hall, Truro, in consideration of their occupation of the same for provincial purposes," met with a good deal of opposition, but it was strongly supported by Bro. Sir F. M. Williams, Bro. T. Webber, of Falmouth; Bro. John, Bro. Carlyon, and others, and eventually it was carried by a large majority.

Bro. W. Tweedy was elected as Treasurer, Bro. Chirgwin, as Secretary, and Bro. Crewes, as Assistant Secretary of the Cornwall Masonic Annuity Fund for the year ensuing, and Bros. E. D. Anderton, and E. M. Cock were elected as auditors.

As auditors of the Provincial Grand Lodge accounts Bros. F. W. Dabb and R. A. Courtney were elected, and Bros. Chirgwin, of Truro; Harvey, of Hayle; and Childs, of Liskeard; together with the Prov. Grand Treasurer and Prov. Grand Treasurer, were appointed as the Committee of Relief.

It was resolved that the collection at the church should be divided in the proportion of two-fifths to the Miners' Hospital at Redruth, two-fifths to the Cornwall Masonic Annuity and Benevolent Fund, and one fifth to the rector of the parish.

The Prov. G.M. next appointed and invested his officers as follows:—

Sir F. M. Williams	...	...	D.P.G.M.
J. F. Penrose, 589	...	...	P.G.S.W.
C. G. Archer, 789	...	...	P.G.J.W.
Rev. J. T. Wintle, 893	...	...	P.G.S. Chap.
Hon. and Rev. J. T. Boscawen, 699	...	...	P.G.J. Chap.
W. Tweedy, 331	...	...	P.G. Treas.
E. T. Carlyon, 331	...	...	P.G. Sec.
T. B. Williams, 1272	...	...	P.G. Reg.
John Crang, 330	...	...	P.G.S.D.
E. M. Cock, 589	...	...	P.G.J.D.
W. Tonkin, 997	...	...	P.G.S. of W.
J. Hugill, 856	...	...	P.G.D.C.
J. C. R. Crewes, 131	...	...	P.G.A.D.C.
F. H. Pool, 450	...	...	P.G.S.B.
W. A. Gerry, 121	...	...	P.G. Org.
W. Pascoe, 1006	...	...	P.G. Purst.
W. Rooks, 131	...	...	P.G.A.P.

J. Thomas, 589, J. Stephens, 1151, J. A. James, 318, A. Elford, 977, R. Ccath, 510, and G. B. Pearse, 450, P. G. Stewards, W. Polkinhorne, 589, ... P. G. Tyler.

This concluded the business of the Grand Lodge, but before it was closed Bro. Emra Holmes gave notice that at the next meeting he should move for a grant towards the erection of the Cathedral at Truro.

The business of Grand Lodge was brought to a conclusion shortly after four, and an adjournment was made to Bro. Tabb's hotel, where the banquet was spread. The banquet was held in the Ticketing Room, and was of the most recherché and sumptuous character. The tables were most handsomely and profusely decorated with flowers, principally from the conservatory of Bro. J. Hocking, jun., and the greenhouses of Mr. Smith, florist. The R.W. the P.G.M., the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, presided, supported by the R.W. the D.P.G.M., Sir Frederick Martin Williams, Bart., M.P., the Wardens filling the vice-chairs. About one hundred and fifty were present.

The P.G.M., proposing "The Queen and the Craft," said: One of the first things we all learnt in Masonry was that Masonry extended over the whole surface of the globe, and that the sun is always at its meridian with respect to it. The same thing may almost be said of Her Majesty's dominions. Whilst Masonry is a bond among all men, I think it must be also an additional bond between men

of British extraction to feel that in every quarter of the globe, in every latitude, and in almost every longitude, you will find Masons, who, whenever they meet together, drink as their first toast, "The Queen and the Craft." (Cheers.) And without being considered trenching in the slightest on politics, may I be allowed to echo once more the hope which was expressed so loudly and so clearly in the House of Commons, on Saturday, that the recent events may, under the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe, conduce to the peace of the world and the welfare of Her Majesty's dominions. (Loud cheers.)

The P.G.M. next gave "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, G.M. of England," remarking that it was a great pleasure to all who took an interest in H.R.H. to see him doing anything that made him popular not only in England, but in other countries. (Hear, hear.) The Prince of Wales had been following his illustrious father's footsteps, by busying himself about the great international work of the Paris Exhibition, and from all he (his lordship) had heard, there was but one opinion as to the indefatigability which he had shown and the tact and judgment displayed in the work at Paris, and which had secured for him among Frenchmen extreme popularity. (Hear, hear.) It was only one more proof of that ability to make himself popular and beloved which he exemplified in his position as G.M. of England. (Loud cheers, "God bless the Prince Wales" and Masonic honours.)

Bro. Anderton proposed "The Pro G.M. and the G.L. of England," and spoke in eulogistic terms of the Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Skelmersdale, and quoted the election of such zealous and worthy Masons of the county as Sir Frederick Martin Williams and Brother Hughan to Grand Lodge honours as one of the best possible proofs of the excellent ruling of Grand Lodge. (Cheers.)

Sir Frederick Martin Williams, received with enthusiastic cheering, endorsed all that had been said in praise of the Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Skelmersdale, and said Masons in Cornwall felt specially proud of the Grand Master as their own Duke, and joined all England in the hope that he would be long spared to preside over the Grand Lodge in the very admirable way he did at present.

Bro. J. F. Penrose, Prov. G.S.W., amid loud cheers, proposed "The R.W. the Prov. G.M. of Cornwall." No one could have been present at the interesting ceremony of the dedication without being struck with the perfect way in which it was done (cheers), nor have followed the G.M. into the Provincial Grand Lodge without remarking his firm but gentle way of ruling. He felt that no province in England could boast of so good a Grand Master as Cornwall had (loud and continued cheering); and he would ask them to drink his health, in the hope that his presidency of the province would be as long as it had so far been pleasant and profitable. (Cheers.)

The toast was drank with musical and full Masonic honours.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, received with hearty cheers, said: Brethren, I must thank you for the very cordial and fraternal way in which you have received me to day; and I thank you further for the manner in which you have mustered on this occasion. I cannot but take a deep interest in watching how brethren assemble at these meetings, and it is a satisfaction to me to see them well-attended from all parts of the province. That certainly has been the case to-day; and I also have to thank you for the support you always give me in the chair. My great object has been and always will be, without wasting time, not to allow any subject to be hurriedly carried through without sufficient consideration. (Hear, hear.) Of course, in such a large assembly as ours, there will be considerable differences of opinion, but hitherto they have never led to hard words or heart-burnings; and I hope that that will long continue. As long as I hold office, I shall be most happy to receive any communication from any part of the province concerning any subject of interest to the province, so that it may be brought on for discussion if necessary. And, if I can do anything to promote harmony and make Masonry real and truly Masonic in all its aspects, I shall always be happy to be at the service of the brethren. (Loud cheers.)

The Prov. G.M. mentioned that he had received three applications for the holding of the Provincial Grand Lodge next year, and that he had decided in favour of Lostwithiel. (Cheers.) He knew that Lostwithiel had had a meeting later than other towns, but there was a new room to be dedicated; it would be very convenient for the great bulk of the Masons; and it was a town in which he formerly had some personal interest, and he should like to hold a meeting there next year. (Cheers.)

Bro. Thomas (The Glebe), proposing "The D. Prov. P.G.M. and other Officers of Prov. G.L.," referred, in eulogistic terms, to the warm heart and open hand of Sir Frederick Martin Williams, whom he described as the noblest specimen of the Order Cornwall had ever produced. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Sir Frederick M. Williams, acknowledging the compliment, said, whether in office or not, it would always give him unfeigned pleasure to assist the noble Earl, their worthy Grand Master, and, whatever he had done for Masonry, he could assure them it had been a labour of love. (Cheers.) It had given him very great pleasure to witness the dedication of their beautiful hall, and the Druids' Lodge had his very best wishes for its success. (Cheers.)

Bro. Tweedy, whose name was also associated with the toast, thanked the brethren for electing him for the eleventh time to the office of Prov. Grand Treasurer. He hoped, at the next meeting, to give a financial history of the lodge, so far as it was revealed in the book in his possession. (Hear, hear.) It went back to a time when the total income of the Prov. G.L. was the arbitrary contributions of £2 10s. subscribed by six lodges.

The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe: As the representatives of the Prov. Grand Lodge, and on their behalf, I have or

thank the W.M. of this lodge very cordially for the handsome manner in which we have been received here to-day—(cheers)—and to propose his health, and success to the lodge, and to their working in the new hall. (Renewed cheering.) I do not think it would be any injustice to any lodge to say I never saw a reception better done than it has been done here. (Hear, hear.) Whether you take the arrangements that have been made for the convenience of members, the manner in which the musical portion of the ceremony was conducted, the manner in which the dedication was assisted by those who had to take part in it, or the manner in which the banquet has been served—I think everything has been as well done as it could be done. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) In my opinion, it is a very good system lately adopted of having a cold instead of a hot dinner—(hear, hear)—for it has been said on previous occasions that nothing was cold but the soup and nothing was hot but the wine. (Laughter.) I would here say what I had intended previously to say, that the task of appointing officers of the Grand Lodge is always a difficult and very complicated one, for I have, as it were, to provide for six horses in five stalls. (Hear, hear.) It will be of assistance to me if the returns of Past Masters are made more regularly; and, if any lodge or brother thinks he has been passed over, all I can hope is that I shall make up for it on some future occasion. (Cheers.) Now let us drink success to the Druids' Lodge and its W.M. (Loud cheers.)

Bro. Treseder, responding, said he could not so flatter himself as to accept the entire compliment that had been paid, but must, in simple justice, scatter it over his brethren universally, as they had worked "one and all" to bring about the success—(cheers)—and whilst the Prov. Grand Lodge had thanked them for their courtesy and kindness shown, he felt bound to thank the Provincial Grand Lodge for having honoured Druids' Lodge with a visit in 1878. They had looked forward to the day with great expectations, and all he could say was that their highest hopes had been more than realised. (Cheers.) They rejoiced beyond measure that their lodge stood upon a freehold dedicated to Masonry that day, and, above all things, that they could present a temple reared to an object so worthy as Masonry (loud cheers), never ceasing in its efforts to help the widow and the fatherless, and striving to carry out the grandest motto that could adorn a man—doing justice and loving mercy. (Cheers.)

The Rev. G. L. Church, P.P.G.C., after giving expression to his opinion that this had been one of the handsomest provincial meetings that had ever been held in Cornwall, proposed "The Visitors," remarking on the cordial welcome that ever awaited them, whether they visited Provincial Grand or private lodges. (Cheers.)

Bro. Tweedy, Prov. G. Treas., proposing "Our Masonic Charities," as evidence of their vitality and substantiality, as far as Cornwall was concerned, referred to the considerable fund that the G.M. was able to present on the occasion of his Stewardship, to the excellent beginning Bro. Hughan had made for his Stewardship, and to the satisfactory amount the province had accumulated for its own special charities. With reference to the last-mentioned, they went on increasing year by year to such an extent that before long he believed they would have to re-arrange the matter, and give votes to previous contributors without calling on them to make further contributions; for he feared if they went on as they were it might have a tendency to induce brethren to look forward to the fund as a certainty (no, no), and tend to make Masonry not quite the institution they wished, but assimilate it more and more to a benefit society. (Hear, hear.) At some future meeting, he might propose that the matter be referred to a committee for a report thereon. There was a chance of the fund being overdone, for the subscriptions at present exceeded the expenditure by £50 or £60, whilst the demand did not seem to increase in anything like the same proportion. (Hear, hear.) He only hoped that if their contributions were no longer needed for this fund, their sympathy and help would not cease, but be diverted into channels more in want of it. (Cheers.)

The Tyler's toast, "Our Poor and Distressed Brethren, wherever dispersed, however distressed, speedy relief to them," then brought the day's business to a conclusion, one that will long be remembered in the annals of the Druids. If ever proceedings illustrative of the Cornish motto, "One and All," received an illustration, it was on this instance; from the commencement to the close everything worked most harmoniously and in order, not a single hitch occurring to mar or delay the proceedings. The brethren of the Druids' had evidently resolved to make the meeting in every respect a success, and they are fully entitled to the hearty thanks and congratulations which, on behalf of Provincial Grand Lodge, the Prov. G.M. so cordially tendered them.

#### METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending Friday, August 23, 1878.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.  
Lodge 1326, Lebanon, Red Lion Hot., Hampton.  
" 1641, Crichton, S.M.H., Camberwell.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.  
Lily, Greyhound, Richmond.  
Manchester, 77, London-st., Fitzroy-sq.  
Star, Marquis of Granby, New Cross-rd.  
Eccleston, St. George's Club, Victoria Station.  
Percy, 113, Southgate-road, N.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.  
LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.  
Wellington, White Swan Hot., High-st., Deptford.  
Prince Leopold, Lord Stanley Tav., Kingsland.  
Strong Man, Old Rodney's Head, Old-st., E.  
Sincerity, Railway Tav., Fenchurch-st. Station.  
Camden, 174, High-st., Camden Town, at 8.  
Tredegar, Royal Hot., Mile-end-road.

St. James's Union, Union Tav., Air-st.  
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.  
West Smithfield, New Market Hot., West Smithfield.  
St. George's, Globe Tav., Greenwich.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.

Board of Gen. Purposes.  
Lodge 857, St. Mark's, S.M.H.  
" 1339, Stockwell, S.M.H.  
" 1420, Earl Spencer, Swan Hot., Battersea O. Bge.

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, 'r'iangle, Hackney.  
Prosperity, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st.  
Florence Nightingale, F.M.H., William-st., Woolwich.  
Constitutional, Bedford Hot., Southampton Bds., at 7.  
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.  
Islington, 23, Gresham-st.  
Leopold, Woolpack Tavern, Bermondsey-st.  
Metropolitan Chapter, Jamaica Coffee Ho., Cornhill.  
Mount Edgcumbe, 19, Jermyn-st., St. James's.  
Sir Hugh Myddelton, 162, St. John's-st.-rd.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

Com. Grand Lodge.  
Lodge of Benevolence.  
Lodge 619, Beadon, Greyhound Tav., Dulwich.  
" 1382, Corinthian, George Hot., Millwall Docks.  
LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.  
Mt. Lebanon, Horse Shoe Tav., Stones-End, E.  
Pythagorean, Portland Hot., London-st., Greenwich.  
New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tav., Hoxton.  
La Tolerance, Horse and Groom, Winsley-st., Oxford-st.  
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, E.  
United Strength, Hope and Anchor, Crowndale-rd, N.W.  
Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-st., at 8.  
Lewis, King's Arms Hot., Wood Green.  
Royal Jubilee, 81, Long Acre.  
Langthorne, Swan Hot., Stratford.  
Temperance in the East, George the 4th, Ida-st., Poplar, 7.30.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22.

House Com. Girls' School, at 4.  
LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.  
Union Waterloo, Chatham Arms, Thomas-st., Woolwich.  
Egyptian, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall-st.  
Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-st., W.  
Finsbury, Jolly Anglers' Tav., Bath-st., City-road.  
Fbury, 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.  
Southern Star, Crown Hot., Blackfriars-rd.  
Great Northern, Berwick Arms, Berners-st., Oxford-st.  
Rose, Walmer Castle Hot., Peckham-road, at 8.  
Prince Frederick William Chapter, St. John's Wood.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

House Com. Boys' School, at 4.  
LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.  
Robert Burns, Union Tav., Air-st., Regent-st.  
Belgrave, Harp Tav., Jermyn-st., W.  
Unions Emulation (for M.M.'s), F.M.H.  
Temperance, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford.  
Clapton, White Hart, Clapton.  
Metropolitan, Portugal Hot., Fleet-st., at 7.  
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, Gregorian Arms, Jamaica-road, S.E.  
Duke of Edinburgh, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar.  
Doric, 79, Whitechapel-road, at 8.  
Burgoyne, The Red Cap, Camden Town, N.W.  
St. Luke's, White Hart, King's-rd., Chelsea.  
Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst-hill.  
Royal Standard, The Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-rd., N.  
Ranelagh, Bell and Anchor, Hammersmith-rd.  
William Preston, Feathers Tav., Up George-st., Edgware-rd.  
Hercy, 99, Fleet-street, at 8.  
Earl of Carnarvon, Mitre Hot., Goulborne-rd., Notting-hill.  
Pythagorean Chapter, Portland Hot. London-st., Greenwich.

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

For the Week ending Saturday, August 24, 1878.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.  
Lodge 1502, Israel, M.H., Liverpool.  
Chap. 1051, Rowley, M.R., Lancaster.  
Everton L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.  
Preceptory Prince of Peace, Bull Hot., Preston, at 5.  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.  
Lodge 667, Alliance, M.H., Liverpool.  
" 1225, Hindpool, Hartington Hot., Barrow.  
" 1325, Stanley, M.H., Liverpool.  
" 1570, Prince Arthur, M.R., N. Hill-st., Liverpool.  
Bootle L. of I., 146, Berry-st., Bootle.  
Merchants L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.  
Lodge 178, Antiquity, M.H., Wigan.  
" 428, Sincerity, Angel Hot., Northwich.



" 823, Everton, M.H., Liverpool.  
" 1086, Walton, Skelmersdale H., Kirkdale.  
" 1276, Warren, Queen's Arms Hot., Liscard.  
" 1730, Urmston, Lord Nelson Hot., Urmston.  
De Grey and Ripon L. of I., M.R., N. Hill-st., Liverpool.  
Downshire L. of I., M.H., Liverpool.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22.  
Lodge 594, Downshire, M.H., Liverpool.  
" 1505, Emulation, M.H., Liverpool.  
Chap. 216, Sacred Delta, M.H., Liverpool.  
Stanley L. of I., 214, Gt. Homer-st., Liverpool.  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.  
Lodge 1393, Hamer M.H., Liverpool.  
Chap. 630, Sefton, M.H., Liverpool.

**SITUATION** wanted by a Serjeant recently pensioned from the Army, as Messenger, Time-keeper, Light Porter, or any place of trust. Good references and security if required. Bro. E. G., 18, Amersham Grove, New Cross, S.E.

**TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.**—Wanted by Advertiser, (a Royal Arch Companion), a Re-engagement as Waiter, head or otherwise; thoroughly understands the duties. Many years at a well-known Hotel. Age 40; married, no family; well recommended.—Bro. B. B., 28, Penton-place, Kennington Park-road, S.E.

**WANTED** by a M.M. any genteel employment, where no previous knowledge is required. Can give cash security £100 if necessary. Address—F. Charles, 54, Warburton-street, Liverpool.

**TO Architects, Builders, and the Public.** Brothers's (new principle), Patent Safety Sash Windows, made and supplied ready for Fixing. For Drawing and Prospectus, apply to the Inventor, 50, Goodge-street, Tottenham Court-road, W.

n the Press, No. 1, post free three stamps, or 2s. 6d. the whole series.

## "FINANCIAL NOTES,"

OR THE "MONEY MAKER."

In Twelve Numbers, forming a complete and valuable Guide to INVESTORS and BUSINESS PEOPLE. The whole series will form a volume of reference and matter not otherwise obtainable, from the pen of an able financier. Each number will contain a list of good paying Securities on the rise, and Debentures and Shares for profitable investment.

Published by Messrs. THOMPSON and CO., Stock Brokers, 27, Mansion House Chambers, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

**BRO. SQUIRE,**  
BRIDGE BUILDINGS, WISBECH,  
Offers CIGARS of the Celebrated Brand  
BASTERICA,

At 44s. (about 26 ozs.), and 46s. (about 28 ozs.) per 100.  
As supplied to the Courts of Europe.

A Sample Box containing 3 on receipt of 1s. 6d. stamps

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Enlargement and Increased Circulation. Four Extra Pages are now added to the West London Express, to meet the demand for space in its advertising columns.

THE  
**WEST LONDON EXPRESS,**

Saturday, One Penny.  
Conducted by EMILY FAITHFULL.

Principles, Independent. It is full of Pungent Notes, Original Articles on the Topics of the Day, Pen and Ink Sketches, Impartial Dramatic Criticisms, Literary and Art Gossip, Society and Humorous Notes, a Column for the Ladies, Fashions, &c., and a Serial Novel. Sixteen pages crown folio, toned paper.

One of the best mediums for advertising.  
Offices: VICTORIA PRESS, 117, PRAED-STREET, W

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**MARGARET FOX KANE,** Widow of Bro. Dr. Kane, the first Arctic Explorer in search of Sir John Franklin, of the original Rochester Rappings, is staying with a friend (the widow of a P.M.), at 2, Seansdale Villas, Kensington. At home Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 8.

**PARTRIDGE AND COOPER.**  
Manufacturing Stationers,

92, FLEET STREET, AND 1 & 2, CHANCERY LANE,  
LONDON.

Carriage Paid on all orders over 20s.

The Vellum Wove Club-House Paper. Perfectly smooth surface, combined with total absence of grease. Sample packets post free for 24 stamps. Masonic Dies, &c., Engraved by the best artists in the trade.

Relief Stamping reduced to 1s. per 100.

Illustrated Catalogues and Samples sent, post free, of every description of requisites for the library, the office, or for schools.

BEST REFERENCES.

## ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

The Votes of the Governors and Subscribers are earnestly solicited on behalf of

META BELL BRASIER.

The following letter, which appeared in the *Freemason* of the 20th July, will fully explain the merits of the case.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—  
I trust that you will give space for the following letter, in aid of a girl named "Meta Bell Brasier," whose case is so unique and exceptional that no words from me would be needed to draw attention to it, as any body thoroughly reading the details cannot fail to understand and appreciate; but as a rule, the circulars are only carelessly glanced at and then thrown into the fire or waste paper basket; I wish to attract the notice of your readers to a case whose claims only require to be known to receive the support of those whose votes are disengaged. Indeed, so great is the claim, that in my opinion, other claims which have one or more chances, might fairly lay in abeyance to secure her election. I know, or rather feel, that as a rule, you might reasonably decline a letter for any particular case, but I do believe that you could afford to insert this on behalf of a candidate whose position stands almost if not quite alone. I beg to state that I was, and am, unacquainted with any of the family, but when the case was pointed out to me by one who had known the father and family well and for many years, I at once saw the great need of every exertion, as there are only three vacancies at the ensuing election, so I temporarily gave up a case which could better afford to wait.

The case is as follows: The girl's father was initiated into Freemasonry in 1853, died in May, 1878, leaving six daughters unprovided for, the youngest of whom is the subject of my letter, and should she not succeed in the ensuing election, her age will preclude her from another attempt; now, the great claim consists in these facts, that our brother was a subscribing member for over twenty-five years, that he was a constant subscriber to, and took an active interest in all the Institutions, and, brethren, this is the only chance we have of showing in a small way our appreciation of one who so ably performed his work and assisted the Craft during his life, let it not be said that the Craft generally failed to render so small a tribute to one so worthy of our remembrance.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,  
CHARLES JOHN PERCEVAL,  
V.P. of all the Institutions.

**LONDON HOUSE PROPERTY.**  
**HOUSE PROPERTY and INVESTMENT**  
COMPANY (Limited), 92, Cannon-street, London, E.C., seven doors east of the Cannon-street Station. Capital £1,000,000, in 40,000 fully paid-up shares of £25 each. For the Purchase and Sale of Productive and Progressive House Property, and Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes on the Self-supporting Principle. Registered March 15, 1876.

Weekly Progress.  
Shareholders, 1,401. Shares allotted, 14,926, £373,150. Estates purchased, 106, at a cost of £424,883 10s. Revenue net yielded by estates, nearly eight per cent. A considerable profit has been made on re-sales. Current rate of interest on shares, five and a-half per cent. Probable ditto, from March 31st last, six per cent. The remaining 1,074 shares of the Fourth Issue are in course of allotment at £3 per share premium. For further information apply to April 18th, 1878. W. H. BASDEN, Secretary.

## BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, A Quarter of a Million.  
Office—4, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.  
FEBRUARY, 1878.—DIGEST OF PROGRESS IN ANTICIPATION of the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.—The Twenty-third Financial Year of the Company expired on the 31st January, 1878, and the Directors' Report, to be presented to the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting in May next, will contain the following items, as far as they can be at present ascertained:  
2,317 New Policies issued for..... £472,091  
New Annual Premium Income of..... 13,629  
23,448 Policies in force for..... 4,327,997  
Annual Premium Income thereon..... 130,409  
Death Claims, Matured Policies, and Bonuses.. 43,000  
Paid by the Twenty-third year..... 65,000  
Accumulated Fund increased to..... 565,000  
Assurances effected in the Mutual Department during the current financial year will participate in the Ninth Division of Profits, and rank for three years' Bonus therein.  
Average Reversionary Bonus for 2½ years, One and a Quarter per Cent. per Annum.

"TRUTH MUST PREVAIL."—Common Sense.  
Lamps, Baths, Cutlery, Brushes, Fenders and Fire Irons, Electro plate and Nickel-Silver Goods.

**R. D. PARR,**  
General House Furnishing Ironmonger,  
42, BLACKMAN STREET, BOROUGH,  
OFFERS nothing extraordinary, but REALLY  
Good Articles at fair and reasonable prices. He does not keep an "Immense Stock," but sufficiently large for any person to select from. He does not sell "cheaper than every other house in the Trade," but quite as cheap as any.  
A visit will, at all times, be very much appreciated.

**ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY**  
(Limited), 7, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.  
General Accidents. | Personal Injuries.  
Railway Accidents. | Deaths by Accident.  
C. HARDING, Manager.

**ONGAR GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** 20 miles from London.—Specially devoted to mercantile education. A Preparatory Class for Little Boys. 20 acres of ground. Pure milk from dairy farm. Diet unlimited. Prospectus should be seen for details. Terms very moderate. Principal, Dr. Clark.

**BRO. CONDER, LL.D.,** Chaplain Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1, Vicar of Wandy, near Royston, Herts, receives a few pupils to educate with his own boys. Thirty acres of woodland and pasture for recreation. Ponies kept for riding and driving. A resident foreign master. Terms, seventy-five to ninety guineas per annum. A good home for sons of brethren going abroad. Address—Rev. J. Conder, LL.D., Wendy, Royston.

**MR A. W. HUME, M.A.,** Allison Tower, Dulwich-common, S.E.—First Class in Classical Honours, Trinity College, Dublin, high place at open competition for Indian Civil Service, 1861, PREPARES CANDIDATES for the Indian and Home Civil Service, the Line, Woolwich, and other competitions, and gives instruction in all branches of a liberal education. His staff include a D.D., a seventh and an 11th Classic, a 13th Wrangler, a late Professor at Potsdam (resident), a B. és L., Paris, and other distinguished professors. Individual attention to every pupil, airy and healthy situation, and every home comfort. Terms from 120 to 150 guineas. No extras. Pupils admitted at any time.—Apply as above.

**TOLLINGTON PARK COLLEGE, HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.**—The desirability of establishing a School based on a recognition of Masonic principles having been expressed. Brethren are informed that the above College is adapted to meet their wishes, and their support is solicited. Principals: G. Moxon, Esq. (Dublin University), and Rev. T. R. Smithson, B.A. and M.M. Prospectus on application. Re-opens Sept. 3.

## JUDSON'S DYES.

SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.  
MAGENTA MAROON PINK BLACK  
MAUVE BUFF GREEN LAVENDER  
VIOLET CHERISE CLARET SLATE  
PUCE SCARLET GREY RUBY  
PURPLE ORANGE CRIMSON PONCEAU  
CANARY BLUE BROWN LILAC

Sold by Chemists and Stationers.  
TESTIMONIAL.—"Sir,—Your Simple Dyes for the People only require a trial to be duly appreciated. I have used them for some length of time, and recommended them to many friends, who, with myself, find in them an item of the highest economy. Having been successful with the smaller articles, I tried the larger, and now dye all at home—viz., Curtains, Table Covers, Dresses, &c. with the most satisfactory results. W. B. A.  
"March 16th, 1875."

See that you get Judson's Dyes.

## MERCHANTS' JOINT STOCK BANK (LIMITED).

**BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION** transacted. **TRADE BILLS DISCOUNTED** for customers, irrespective of amount. Advances made on all kinds of good security.

**DEPOSITS** received, payable on demand for long or short periods, on terms which can be ascertained on application.

**SHARES.**  
The first 20,000 at £5 each, are now being issued at par, £1 payable on application and £4 on allotment, and should be applied for early.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained on application to the Manager, at the Banking-house, 92 and 93, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

## CHARING CROSS STATION.

## TOILET CLUB.

(Continental Booking Office Entrance.)  
A Great Convenience and Saving of Time to the Brethren, desirous of dressing promptly, previous to going to Lodge, Ball, Dinner, &c. Private Dressing Rooms, charge 6d., with every attendance and appliance for the Toilet. Evening dress taken care of for the day or season in perfumed boxes (locked), no charge. Baths, Hosiery, Perfumery, Hairdressing, Dress Suits, Boots, Opera Hats, Masonic Clothing, Jewels, Swords, &c. Fuller particulars per post (4d. stamp) N.B.—Ladies' Department attached.

**FOR FISH.** Try GOW

**FOR POULTRY.** Try GOW

**FOR GAME.** Try GOW

**FOR BARRELLED OYSTERS.** Try GOW

**J. GOW**  
1, HONEY-LANE MARKET, CHEAPSIDE.  
Special quotations to large consumers, Hotels, Caterers, &c.  
Country Orders promptly executed.  
ONE ORDER WILL SECURE FUTURE PATRONAGE