

THE FREEMASON.

The Organ of the Craft, a Weekly Record of Progress in
FREEMASONRY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Reports of the Grand Lodges are Published with the Special Sanction of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, THE M.W. GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND; HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF IRELAND;
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF SCOTLAND; AND THE GRAND MASTERS
OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

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AS some remarks have been hazarded as to our ROYAL GRAND MASTER being out of health, (than which no statement can be more unfounded), we think it right to append some "notes" of our contemporary the *Lancet* on the subject, which no doubt may be taken as semi-official, and which set the matter before us in its true light:—"The facts concerning the health of the PRINCE OF WALES, recently commented upon, are simple, and it is well that they should be stated simply. His Royal Highness has had a great deal of work lately, and, like other men who are jaded, he has been recommended to embrace the opportunity offered by the season and family arrangements to visit a pleasant locality, and while there to do as the rest of the visitors will do—that is, "take the waters." The change of scene and climate, the rest, and such modifications in his mode of life as are necessitated by the sojourn at a German bath, will, it is hoped and believed, be of service to His Royal Highness. There is really no more to be said about the matter, except to express the loyal wish that the treatment—if treatment this can be called—may be successful. The Prince leads a life which is exhausting, and he needs rest. That rest may be enjoyed where he is going, and, in all human probability, His Royal Highness will enter upon his autumnal sports all the better for the preliminary trip he is about to take.

* *

WE have been favoured with an interview by the DEPUTY GRAND MASTER and the SENIOR GRAND WARDEN of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and learn from them that, in consequence of certain recent proceedings, the GRAND MASTER has withdrawn the warrant for the Lodge "El Aksa," and also the commission granted to Bro. PATERSON. We are also further informed that much that has taken place has been done without any sanction from the GRAND MASTER and Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and that the peculiar proceedings at Tangiers are alike entirely disapproved of and repudiated by the GRAND MASTER of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. The Grand Lodge of Manitoba is a young Grand Lodge, and we trust has before it a future of much usefulness and prosperity, and we offer to it, and to its GRAND MASTER, our very hearty good wishes.

* *

THE revised Constitutions are now before the Craft, and will no doubt have that befitting and thoughtful attention which the evident care and labour expended upon them by the Revision Committee so deservedly merit. We shall allude to them more fully in detail later. A special Grand Lodge will be convened to consider them.

* *

WE call attention elsewhere to a letter from the author of the competitive design for the Preparatory Boys' School, under the name of "Esprit de Corps." We give elsewhere the report and proposals as printed from the same well-known firm. The little error as to £13,500 probably arose from the fact that the building as submitted to cost £11,000 did not include the infirmary and swimming bath, nor does it include a gymnasium. We have thought it but just to the designers of so very effective a building to insert "in extenso" their description of the same. Any idea of unfairness or of depreciation of plans, (all markedly of great ability), was most far from our thoughts. The only question is one of EXPENSE.

* *

IN the last *Chaine D'Union*, of Paris, is an amusing account of a certain Monsieur ATTALE DE CORNEAU, who thinks he sees his way to making his fortune, and making a hit, by vehement attacks on Freemasonry. In a very curious circular to the French Curés, which strikes us as slightly profane, by the way, he recommends to them his paper, *L'Ami du Peuple*, and asks

them each to obtain twelve subscribers in their locality, they receiving the thirteenth number gratuitously, because it is to contain attacks on the Masonic lodges, of which no secrets are unknown to him and his "confrères," he asserts. If he is sincere in what he says and proposes to do, we are very sorry for him; if he is simply making merchandize of sanctimonious theories and idle sentimentality, he is sure to come to grief. The world is sick of pretended revelations and confiding mystagogues, and poor M. CORNEAU is destined to find that he has made both a bad speculation and a "faux pas."

* *

A CORRESPONDENT, "Impartial," who deals with the "vexata quæstio," of Quebec &c., seems to us to have hit the mark in what he says. The forgetfulness of many of our good brethren in Canada of past transactions and undertakings is, if as Paddy says, "mighty convaynient," rather amusing; while the "tall" talk of breaking off intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England, and "boycotting" the recalcitrant lodges in Canada, has always seemed to remind us of the saying, "from the sublime to the ridiculous there is but one step." We trust, however, that wiser counsels and cooler heads will win the day, and that a "modus vivendi" may be discovered after all, which will best accord, we feel sure, with the calm and conciliatory and constitutional feelings of the English Grand Lodge on the one hand, and the legitimate expectations and reasonable claims of R.W. Bro. GRAHAM, Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge of Quebec on the other. Our correspondent states some undeniable truths in a very clear, friendly, and concise letter.

* *

A WORTHY brother from Natal, whom we met the other day, seemed to be very apprehensive of the effect of the return of the Zulu King, CETEWAYO, to Zululand. Let us hope that his fears and anticipations may not be realised, and that peace and prosperity may yet visit and prevail in that far but remarkable country. A good deal of the trouble we have had to contend with has arisen, it is clear, from officious and ill-informed meddlers in other people's affairs. We were rejoiced to hear a good account of Freemasonry in Natal, and were much struck with the warmth of feeling displayed in respect of the excellent Masonic qualities of our esteemed Bro. GIBBY, D.G.M. of Griqualand.

* *

AN extract from the "Voice of Masonry," in another column shows us that our views about the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales are neither singular nor severe. Our American contemporary sees the matter exactly as we do, and places the whole question properly on the simple ground of Masonic law, usage and precedent. There can be no doubt that, according to all these three points, this body is a spurious and clandestine organization, (we say it without offence), and has neither legal right to claim jurisdictional authority nor has a legal position to justify its assumption of Masonic privileges.

* *

THE narrowness of sectarian feelings has often formed the subject of amusing little historiettes. One of the best known is as follows: "Well, Andrew," a gentleman remarked to a Scotchman, who, with his brother, was the only remnant of a narrow sect, "suppose you and Sandy are the only bodies who who will get to heaven, now?" "Deed, sir," replied Andrew, shaking his head, "an' I'm no' sure about Sandy." And though the narrowness of sentiment, especially as regards Freemasonry, must be predicated we fear, more or less of all religious denominations just now, let us hope for better days. The Roman Catholics seem to indulge more than any other known body in the luxury of childish animosity and irrational antagonism. Indeed, the words Freemason and Freemasonry seem to have a sort of magical and destructive effect alike on their common sense and their right feelings.

* *

FOUR people brutally shot dead in Ireland, brutally murdered in cold blood! a poor harmless man and his wife, an old woman and a young girl, and two boys badly wounded (one of whom has since succumbed to his injuries), and all because the family was suspected of giving the police information in respect of the terrible and horrible tragedy of Lord ARDILAUN's gamekeeper. Another man "taken out" and shot because he had taken a field from an evicted tenant. Such facts are really and truly awful in themselves, and are enough almost to make all thoughtful benevolent minds ashamed of humanity in this nineteenth century, and we must say it, of Ireland. Never, as it seems to us, was the Irish outcome more

alarming, its outlook more despairing than at the present hour. This painful and prevalent disregard of human life; this fearful savagery to man and beast; this repudiation of lawful contracts; this resistance to lawful authority; all this sad and veritable state of the country, except in some favoured districts, must make all very anxious in respect of what the next few months will bring forth. There seems to be a call upon all loyal and patriotic citizens in Ireland, party associations forgotten, to give their hearty and united support to the Queen's Government in one of the greatest crises and most dangerous emergencies which Ireland, dark and troubled as her past has been, has even witnessed. Everything should be done to support the authorities in their laudable and needful efforts to vindicate law, to preserve order, to punish crime, to protect property, to uphold the constitutional union of Great Britain, and to safeguard the imperilled liberties of the many suffering classes of the Irish people. Since we wrote the above, by one of those Providential acts which serve often to detect and prevent crime, the whole of the perpetrators of the horrible murders of the JOYCE family, ten in number, have been ascertained, and are arrested. The murderers of LEAHY will, it is also hoped, not long escape detection and apprehension.

* *

MANY of our readers have seen and laughed heartily at "Box and Cox" in its ludicrous situations, its amusing episodes, and its touching denouements. One of our contemporaries has kindly given us all a striking commentary on this well-known interlude, showing us convincingly how that truth is often stranger even than fiction, and how that more improbable things come true here, than are sometimes dream't of in our mundane and normal philosophy. Let us listen to the *Globe*: "'Box and Cox' has just been enacted in real life. It was in Vienna, and the facts have been in an undramatic way disclosed at a police-court. A Madame ROSENTHAL (the Mrs. BOUNCER of the piece) let a room to two men separately. One was engaged at some gas works, and was out all night, including Sundays. The other was porter at the establishment of a tradesman (not a hatter), and was employed all day. At last came the inevitable. One man, having a holiday, found the other in his bed. Mrs. BOUNCER (Madame ROSENTHAL) tried to explain that she had let the room on the condition that one of them should use it only in the day and the other only at night. But the gasman carried the case to the police-court for the return of the caution-money he had lodged with her, and won the day. Plays are frequently founded on real incidents, but it is seldom that incidents, as in this case, appear to be founded on a play."

* *

WE call attention to a paragraph elsewhere which may interest many of our readers. It is the simple fact that 25,000 officers and men of the various branches of Her MAJESTY'S Service have raised a monument to the late Prince IMPERIAL in front of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. We have always felt how very touching was the fact in itself, that one bearing the name of NAPOLEON should have fallen wearing the British uniform. But the mournful circumstances attending his lamented and heroic death are such as ever to endear his memory to all those who admire deeds of gallantry, and prize the records of the brave, the loyal, and the true. No finer episode in the days of chivalry; no more stirring deed of arms is recorded, whether in the striking tales of FROISSART and MONSTRELET, or the later chroniclers, has ever marked the death of a soldier, or the sacrifice of a noble life. English soldiers, who are ever loyal and brave themselves, will long retain affectionate memories of their very noble and devoted comrade, the late and lamented Prince IMPERIAL.

* *

WE are amused to note that a certain amount of political capital is being made out of the Submarine Dover and Calais Tunnel question, and that, above all, it is sought to enlist the sympathies of working men in the matter, and get up an agitation on the subject. Anything more unwise or injudicious we cannot well conceive. The question is one of the gravest patriotic and cosmopolitan importance, and can only be decided, after much serious consideration, not as a mere commercial speculation, but on the highest grounds of the national safety and welfare.

COMMUNIQUE.

The more Bro. James Stevens' motion is thought over, the more all our readers, we think, must be convinced of its unreasonableness and of its unconstitutional character. Giving Bro. Stevens credit for good intentions, he has clearly made a great mistake. The alteration of the words "District Grand Lodges" into "Subordinate Grand Lodges," &c., cannot serve him, inasmuch as he does not yet clearly understand, it is evident, the ruling of the Pro Grand Master upon the point. The Pro Grand Master never said that his *only* objection to the motion was the word "District," &c., but he gave that expression as *one* sufficient reason (without going into any others) why the action of the President of the Board of Masters was perfectly legitimate and proper. The gravest objection to Bro. Stevens' motion lies in this—that it is a direct and deliberate attempt to interfere with the absolute and unimpeachable prerogatives of the Grand Master. It is hoped, therefore, that the Craft has heard the last of such a proposition. If the extension of the Provincial Grand Lodge system in the Metropolitan District is ever to take place, the proper and constitutional Initiative of the Grand Master and his advisers must be patiently awaited. It is hopeless for any one brother thus to attempt to forestall the regular action of our own authorities.

LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

The monthly meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence was held on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. Joshua Nunn, P.G.S.B., President, Bro. James Brett, P.G.P., Junior Vice-President, and the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P.G.C., occupied the chairs of Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents.

The other brethren present were Bros. Jabez Hogg, P.G.D.; Frank Richardson, P.G.D.; J. H. Matthews, P.M. 143; G. P. Britten, P.M. 183; L. F. Littell, A.G.P.; J. M. Case, P.G.D.; Thos. Cull, P.M. 1446; W. Wilson, P.G.P.; J. D. Collier, P.M. 1366; E. F. Storr, P.M. 22; Charles Atkins, P.M. 27; Charles Dairy, P.M. 141; C. W. Peters, W.M. 507; Thos. Hosgood, W.M. 13; E. Spooner, P.M. 1420; Arthur E. Gladwell, P.M. 172; George Cole, W.M. 742; A. M. Broadley, P.M. 1717, W.M. 1835; Walter Spencer, P.M. 263; G. Bolton, W.M. 1155; D. W. Finney, P.M., P.P.G.D. N. Wales and Shrops., 148 and 1250; J. C. Smith, W.M. 1457; F. Davison, P.M. 10 and 708; F. Marlet, W.M. 1743; W. Denison, W.M. 1541; Robt. P. W. H. Perryman, W.M. 1351; C. F. Matier, P.M. 645; D. M. Dewar, P.M. 1415; William Bramham, W.M. 1805; Joseph C. Green, W.M. 1150; J. McLean, W.M. 177; A. Grelecker, W.M. 1349; John Cox, W.M. 157; George Brown, W.M. 140; George A. Landy, W.M. 901; Joyce Murray, W.M. 706; J. Brockett Sorrell, W.M. 176; George P. Gillard, W.M. 657; Thomas Hithcinson, W.M. 1260; R. J. Taylor, I.P.M. 144; Nathaniel Goodchild, W.M. 704; F. Morgan, W.M. 1572; T. B. Linscott, W.M. 55; E. W. Wilson, W.M. 169; J. H. Watts, W.M. 63; J. Roberts, W.M. 65; G. Fehrenback, Treas. and P.M. 382; Tate, I.P.M. 862; Joseph Cloughton, W.M. 1673; H. G. Buss, Assist. Grand Sec.; W. Dodd, Neville Green, H. Sadler, Grand Tyler; and H. Massey, W.M. 1928 (*Freemason*).

The brethren first met on a Board of Masters, when the draft of the agenda paper for Grand Lodge of 6th September was submitted to them. At the Lodge of Benevolence they first confirmed the recommendations at the July meeting, to the amount of £240. The list of new cases contained only twenty-five, a smaller number than has been on the list for a long time. Nevertheless, the consideration of these cases occupied the brethren nearly four hours. Two of the cases were deferred, and one was dismissed. The remainder were relieved as follows: One £150; one £100; two £50 (£100); one £40; four £30 (£120); five £25 (£125); two £20 (£40); one £15; four £10 (£40); and one £5—or a total of £735.

The Lodge was then closed in form.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SOUTH WALES (WESTERN DIVISION).

We gave in our last issue a short account of this meeting, which took place at Haverfordwest, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. We now supply further particulars. When the consideration of the Charity Committee's recommendation that the sum of twenty-five guineas be voted from the funds to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys came on, Bro. G. GRIFFITHS made an urgent appeal on behalf of a distressed brother, a man who was well known and deservedly respected throughout the province. Unfortunately, this worthy Mason had been stricken down by paralysis, and it was deemed essentially necessary he should undergo a lengthened period of cessation from labour as the only chance of regaining his strength. Before Prov. Grand Lodge voted the sum named above for the Boy's School, Bro. Griffiths begged they would consider the urgency of this case. He had no wish to oppose the proposed vote, but he feared the funds at their disposal would not enable them to do what was required if the twenty-five guineas was thus absorbed.

Bro. J. LLEWELLYN DAVIES supported. What he thought it desirable to do was, that the Provincial Grand Lodge should undertake to provide a substitute who would perform the clerical duties of the afflicted brother for a period of six months. This would entail an outlay of say £50.

Some discussion followed, and several practical suggestions were made as to how this amount could be realised. The claims of the Boys' School were fully recognised, and in view of the effort that must be made at the election in October next, when the candidate supported by the province—Geoffrey Stuart Jones—will stand his last chance of admission, it was thought imperative that the proposed grant of twenty-five guineas should be made. On the question being put, the amount was unanimously agreed to. Later on, however, £20 was voted from the Provincial Fund of Benevolence, and a Committee was formed to collect the additional £30 requisite to carry out the suggestion of Bro. Llewellyn Davies. The appeal was heartily responded to, and the brethren were enabled to return to Milford with the assurance that if repose would enable our afflicted brother to recruit his strength the means for enjoying it were secured.

The next business was to receive the report of the Charity Commissioners. This directed attention to the fact that the resources had been exhausted by the efforts made to elect a child into the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls in 1881, consequently they started without any reserve of votes. At the last meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge a candidate from this province was adopted, a youth brought forward by the Pembroke brethren. The promotion of the interests of this boy—Geoffrey Stuart Jones—has been the sole care of the Commissioners during the past year, but they had not yet succeeded in securing his election. The delay is unavoidable—it arises in the first place from this lad having been placed in charge so soon after efforts in favour of other candidates had placed the province in a weak position in regard to votes; and in the second place, from the fact of an election of a candidate for the Boys' School being much more difficult than the election of a candidate for either of the other Institutions connected with Freemasonry. To make this clear it was pointed out, firstly, that at each election only some 150 Boys' votes and 120 Girls' votes were forthcoming from the province, which had succeeded in polling 1134 votes for the boy. The candi-

date has one election more before him, that in October, when he must be elected or disqualified by age from gaining admission at all. The Commissioners promised they would make every effort, and confidently hoped to succeed. At the same time, they reminded the members of Provincial Grand Lodge that they must incur obligations which would render it imperative that new candidates should not be too readily adopted, however deserving their cases might appear to be. In conclusion, the Commissioners asked for increased support, and pointed out that their efforts to command a fair share of the benefits of the Institution depended on the measure of support the province accorded to the Institutions.

This report was adopted unanimously, and W. Bro. J. Beavan Phillips, P.M. 671, P. Prov. G.S.W., was elected Charity Commissioner for the year ensuing, and W. Bro. Aaron Stone, P.M. 671, Assistant Commissioner for the same period.

In the absence of Bro. J. Beavan Phillips, this compliment was acknowledged by Bro. Stone, who pledged himself and his colleague to remain in office for the welfare of the province.

The PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER next formally presented Bro. Edwin Thomas with the Charity jewel, and referred to the energy that brother had displayed, under especially trying circumstances. He congratulated Bro. Thomas on his happy recovery from what at one time was thought to be a serious and most disastrous accident. He trusted he might have health and strength for many years to continue the work he carried on so efficiently.

After Bro. Thomas had expressed his acknowledgments,

The communications from Grand Secretary as to whether any increase should be made in the quarterage paid to Grand Lodge was discussed. Here, again, however, this met with no support: and we should imagine that by this time Bro. Clabon must see the desirability of withdrawing his proposition for an increase in the payments.

In view of the re-arrangement of the Book of Constitutions now pending, Col. PHILLIPS deemed it advisable that the consideration of any change in the bye-laws of Provincial Grand Lodge should still further be postponed.

Shortly after this the brethren formed in procession, and proceeded to St. Mary's Church, which had been kindly lent for the occasion by Bro. the Rev. J. B. Wrenford. The service was conducted by the Prov. G. Chaplains, the Revs. James Lewis and J. Parkins Morgan, the former brother preaching a most eloquent sermon. At the conclusion a collection was made, and the amount thus realised was devoted to the local charities. The procession was then re-formed, the members re-entered the Masonic Hall, and the other business of the day was completed.

The banquet was served at the Castle Hotel; ample accommodation had been provided for those who, according to request, had intimated they should be present. These amounted to between sixty and seventy; but when the guests began to take their seats, it was found that between 110 and 120 desired to refresh the inner man. This necessarily created some confusion, but mine host Bland exerted himself successfully, we think, under the trying circumstances in which he found himself placed.

On the removal of the cloth the PROV. GRAND MASTER gave the loyal toast "The Queen and the Craft," which was done full justice to, the brethren joining in the National Anthem. In speaking to the toast of the "M.W. the Grand Master," Col. Lloyd-Phillips, remarked that the toast had been necessarily curtailed on account of the demands that had already been made upon their time; moreover, many of the brethren would speedily have to take their departure. With the toast he would associate the names of the Grand Officers.

Bro. T. J. WHITE proposed the next toast. This was an easy and pleasing duty. He felt assured all the brethren of the province appreciated the energy Colonel Lloyd-Phillips displayed for their welfare.

In reply, Colonel PHILLIPS thanked one and all most heartily. He had now been their Provincial Grand Master for over nine years. He had visited in that time the whole of the nine lodges which constituted the province. They had assembled that day for the second time at Haverfordwest, and he anticipated a second peregrination of the lodges in the province, if his health permitted, that would be equally pleasant. He might tell them that, as an old adjutant, he knew what was required to make a subaltern of service; and, by the same rule, he thought he knew the qualities that were requisite to make a good Master of a lodge. The Provincial Grand Master then alluded to the request that had been made to him on the occasion of their last Provincial Grand Lodge meeting, at Neyland, when he was invited to preside at one of the annual festivals of our great Institutions. He gave the proposition serious consideration, and, in consenting, he was actuated by but one motive—that was to sustain the honour of the Western Division of South Wales. He was proud to acknowledge the support his province had vouchsafed him; and heartily complimented the members on what they had done. He was also much gratified at what had been done in Provincial Grand Lodge that day on behalf of their afflicted brother of St. Davies's Lodge. He had already referred to the regret which the Deputy Provincial Grand Master felt at being compelled to be absent; and announced that, in addition to the letter he had read, he had just received a telegram from Lord Kensington wishing them an agreeable meeting.

"The Visitors" was the next toast, and those present received a hearty welcome.

Bro. the Rev. C. W. LUKIS and others acknowledged the compliment. Bro. Lukis stated that he was a temporary sojourner at Haverfordwest, and was much gratified at having presented himself at their meeting, where he had enjoyed himself immensely.

Bro. MORGAN also addressed the brethren. He had had the pleasure of attending the meeting last year, at Neyland, and had agreeable recollections of having then spent a most enjoyable time. He, in some small degree, felt he had assisted in inducing Col. Lloyd-Phillips to undertake the duties of

Chairman at the Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and he thought the result was eminently satisfactory to all concerned. During the last seven years and a half, a period during which what was being done in Freemasonry had come more directly under his notice, he found that the brethren of the Western Division of South Wales had subscribed a total of £608 14s. to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; to the sister institution, the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, they had given about £536; while in the seven years he was referring to, the Benevolent Institution had benefitted to the tune of £235 10s. In February last, however, when the Provincial Grand Master presided at the festival of this, the youngest of our three Institutions, he was right loyally supported, and the nine lodges of the province subscribed between them, in round figures, £350. It was most gratifying to know that the interests of the central Institutions were so well looked after, and on behalf of Bro. Binckes—who had looked forward with pleasurable anticipations to meeting the brethren that day, but who, unfortunately, was confined to his bed through severe illness—he thanked the brethren for their vote to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

The other toasts that received attention were "The Present and Past Provincial Grand Officers," Col. Phillips making allusions to their duties, and the relative value attached to the several collars. He especially referred to the Stewards, and remarked that even in appointing them he was actuated by a desire to have opportunity for still more closely watching their career.

After a reply from Bro. RUSSELL, S.W., the W.M.'s of the other lodges in the province were complimented, and special thanks were tendered the brethren of the Cambrian Lodge for the exertions they had made in carrying out the arrangements of the day.

"The Masonic Charities," and the zeal of Bro. Edwin Thomas in their behalf was a theme which was eloquently dwelt upon, and after suitable response had been made the proceedings were formally closed.

PROVINCIAL GRAND MARK LODGE OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The annual meeting of this province was held in the Freemasons' Hall, College-street, Whitehaven, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., under the banner of Fletcher Lodge, No. 213.

Bro. Major F. R. Sewell, J.P., W. Deputy Provincial Grand Master, presided, in the absence of Bro. the Earl of Bective, M.P., R.W. Provincial Grand Master, and amongst the others present were:

Bros. J. Nicholson, P.M. 151, P.P.G.S.W., as D.P.G.M.; Jas. Gardiner, P.M. 151, P.G.S.W.; W. Court, P.M. 60, P.C.J.W.; P. de E. Collin, P.M. 151, P.P.G.S.W., and G.J.D. of England; W. B. Gibson, P.M. 213, P.P.G.S.O.; Thos. Mandall, P.M. 151, P.P.G.M.O.; J. H. Banks, P.M. 151, W.M. 60, P.G.S.O.; Ed. Tyson, S.W. 213, P.G.J.O.; Jas. Harper, P.M. 216, P.G.S.D.; J. Cooper, P.G. Org.; E. Sutherst, J.O. 213, P.P.G.J.D.; H. Peacock, S.W. 229, P.G.I.G.; Geo. Dalrymple, P.M. 216, P.G. Treas.; G. W. Thompson, W.M. 151, P.G. Steward; B. Craig, S.W. 216, P.G. Steward; J. J. Coverdale, W.M. elect, 282, P.G. Steward; B. Grey, I.G. 213; R. L. Court, 60; F. T. Allatt, J.O. 216; Edward Clarke, W.M. 216; Jas. Peel, Steward, 216; D. Bell, J.W. 216; J. Ashworth, S.O. 216; Charles Gowan, 216; J. Johnstone, 216; J. Abbot, P.M. 151; J. M. Salisbury, 213; Thos. Mason, J.O. 229; J. Wilson, 151; J. Dodd, 151; R. W. Robinson, W.M. elect 229; Isaac Evening, 229; W. Carlyle, Treas. 282; Thomas Atkinson, 213; and others.

The minutes of the last annual Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Frizington, in July, 1881, under the banner of Henry Lodge, 216, and the minutes of an emergency lodge, held at Workington, October 7th, under the banner of Derwent Lodge, 282, were read and confirmed. The Treasurer's statement of accounts, showing a balance of £23 7s. 1d. in the bank, was submitted and passed.

The next business was to recommend to the M.W. Grand Master, for re-appointment, the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, when it was unanimously resolved that the Earl of Bective be re-appointed. Bro. Jas. Gardiner was, by an unanimous vote, elected Provincial Grand Treasurer, and Bro. J. M. Salisbury, by a similar vote, Provincial Grand Tyler. The Provincial Grand Officers were then appointed and invested as follows:

Bro. W. B. Gibson, P.M. 213	...	Prov. G.S.W.
" J. H. Banks, P.M. 151	...	Prov. G.J.W.
" E. Tyson, S.W. 213	...	Prov. G.M.O.
" Tom Dixon, W.M. 282	...	Prov. G.S.O.
" Wm. White, W.M. 213	...	Prov. G.J.O.
" Rev. Wm. Thwaites, Chap. 216	...	Prov. G. Chap.
" James Gardiner, P.M. 151	...	Prov. G. Treas.
" G. W. Thompson, W.M. 151	...	Prov. G. Reg.
" Geo. Dalrymple, P.M. 216	...	Prov. G. Sec.
" Wm. Martin, P.M. 216	...	Prov. G.S.D.
" Andrew Walters, S.W. 151	...	Prov. G.J.D.
" Ed. Clarke, W.M. 216	...	Prov. G.S. of W.
" Robt. W. Robinson, W.M. elect 229	...	Prov. G.D. of C.
" James Cooper, Org. 213	...	Prov. G.A.D.C.
" W. H. Lewthwaite, W.M. 229	...	Prov. G. Swd. Br.
" H. Peacock, S.W. 229	...	Prov. G. Std. Br.
" J. J. Coverdale, W.M. elect 282	...	Prov. G. Org.
" Bryce Craig, S.W. 316	...	Prov. G.I.G.
" Joseph Abbot, 151, Richd. Wilson, 216, and C. Nanson, 60	...	Prov. G. Stwds.
" James M. Salisbury, Tyler 213	...	Prov. G. Tyler.

The W. DEPUTY PROV. GRAND MASTER, after investing the officers for the ensuing year, remarked it was pleasing to observe the progress Mark Masonry had made in the province, and it had become almost as necessary

in the Mark Degree as in the Craft to give provincial distinction to those brethren that had filled the "first chair" of lodges only, and he (Bro. Sewell) hoped it would prove an incentive to those who had not been W.M.'s of a lodge to persevere and advance in the Degree.

Bros. Nicholson, Collin, Mandall, and Tyson, were the four members elected to serve on the Committee of General Purposes.

Bro. NICHOLSON, moved, as a recommendation, that next year Provincial Grand Lodge be held at Maryport, under the banner of the Whitwell Lodge, No. 151. There being no further business, Bro. Dalrymple on behalf of Bro. W. F. Lamony, late Pro. Grand Sec., tendered "Hearty Good Wishes" from Melbourne.

Pro. Grand Lodge was then duly closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet hall, where an excellent spread awaited them. The loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, when the brethren separated, after perhaps one of the most successful Provincial Mark meetings that has ever been held in the province.

PROVINCIAL GRAND MARK LODGE OF DEVON.

The annual meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge took place last week, at the Friendship Masonic Hall, a newly-erected building in Granby-street, Devonport. The hall, which had been recently built by the Craft Lodge of Friendship, 202, reflects much credit upon the promoters, designers, and officers who have given their time and attention to the matter. The plans were prepared by Bro. J. F. Burns, and have been faithfully carried out by the contractor, Bro. Thomas Harley, of Plymouth. The Secretary of the Building Committee has been W. Bro. Allsford, and the lodge is largely indebted to him for his active and intelligent supervision. The building is fifty feet long by twenty-six wide, and seats are provided for 100 members in the hall. There are attached large refreshment room and convenient ante-rooms. All are well lighted and ventilated, and the decorations gave great satisfaction.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was presided over by the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Lieut.-Col. J. Tanner Davy, J.P., and the following officers and members were present:

V.W. Bros. C. Spence Bate, F.R.S., D.P.G.M., 35; J. E. Curteis, P.P.G.W., P.G.D. England, 35; J. Stocker, P.G. Treas., P.M. 15; Rev. T. W. Lemon, P.P.G.C., P.M. 35; Rev. W. Whitley, P.P.G.C., P.M. 50; Samuel Jew, P.P.G. Treas., P.M. 66; Vincent Bird, P.G. Sec., P.M. 66; E. T. Fulford, P.G.M.O., G. St. England, P.M. 15; W. F. Quicke, P.G.R.M., Sec. 15; Thos. Bayley, P.P.G.J.W., P.M. 35; John Brewer, P.P.G.J.O., P.M. 9; C. Croyden, P.G.S.O., P.M. 35; J. B. Gover, P.P.G.M.O., P.M. 50; Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, P.P.G.M.O. 35; Leonard D. Westcott, P.P.G.T., P.M. 50; W. Bros. E. Knight, P.P.G.S.D., P.M. 16; E. D. Parnell, P.P.G.S.B., P.M. 16; J. D. Sandy, P.G.S.B. 16; H. R. Langmead, P.P.G.P., S.W. 16; F. Littleton, P.P.G.J.D., P.M. 48; J. Kevern, P.G.D.C., P.M. 66; W. Browning, P.P.G.S.D., P.M. 76; J. Hiley, P.P.G.J.D., P.M. 76; G. R. Barrett, A.P.G. Sec., P.M. 35; T. Searle, P.P.G.A.D.C., P.M. 100; J. Baxter, P.P.G.S.D., P.M. 64; J. J. Daw, P.G.J.O., P.M. 23; W. T. Walters, P.G.S.B., P.M. 96; Charles Stevens, P.G.J.D., P.M. 215; Thos. S. May, P.G.P.J.W. 96; E. A. Davies, P.P.G.J.D., P.M. 96; J. R. Dugdale, P.G. Stwd., S.W. 64; W. Densham, P.G. Stwd., W.M. 15; James Gidley, P.G. Tyler, Sec. 169; W. Alsford, W.M. 16; W. H. Mackey, W.M. 100; Samuel Panter, W.M. 96; W. R. Northway, W.M. 23; H. Martin, W.M. 215; W. C. Oliver, P.M. 9; Bros. J. F. Burns, J.W. 16; R. Grills, 16; W. H. Cawse, Sec. 16; G. T. Gratwicke, 15; W. Ollis, M.O. 35; T. Leonard, 16; James Griffin, S.W. 50; John Neno, J.W. 76; W. Bro. James Gourley, P.M. 169; Bros. R. H. Carter, J.O. 48; J. Masters, J.D. 48; Stephen Chubb, J.W. 48; W. H. Williams, 48; J. Sampson, J.O.; W. H. Hunt, S.W. 169; W. N. Foreman, M.O. 169; J. Leonard, S.O. 202; James Williams, 48; James Holland, 76; and A. Trout, J.W. 76.

The Secretary's report was as follows: "I beg to report to this Grand Lodge that the brethren appointed to office at the annual assembly at Exeter have resumed their respective offices, and paid the fees of honour accordingly. That the returns from the various lodges have been duly received, and it is a pleasing duty to report that sixty advancements have been made, and that there is a large increase notwithstanding lamentable deaths and retirements. It is gratifying to notice that the annual increase is continuous."

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Treasurer's report showed that all the lodges had made their returns, and all the fees of honour had been paid. There was a balance in hand of about £24. This was received and adopted.

The Board of General Purposes reported that they had audited the accounts, which were satisfactory, and there being no petitions for relief, they recommended the P.G. Lodge to vote a donation of twenty guineas to the Devon Masonic Educational Fund.

This report was received and adopted, and the money ordered to be paid.

Bro. George R. Barrett, of Lodge No. 35, was unanimously elected the Treasurer; W. Bros. J. E. Curteis, E. T. Fulford, W. Whitley, and E. J. Knight, were elected the Board of General Purposes; and the following were then appointed and invested as the officers:

Bro. C. Spence-Bate, 35	...	...	Prov. D.P.G.M.
" Col. H. C. Fitzgerald, 34	...	...	Prov. G.S.W.
" Vincent Bird, 66	...	...	Prov. G.J.W.
" W. C. Oliver, 9	...	...	Prov. G.M.O.
" W. Densham, 15	...	...	Prov. G.S.O.
" W. Allsford, 16	...	...	Prov. G.J.O.
" Rev. R. J. Crosse, 9	...	...	Prov. G. Chap.
" G. R. Barrett, 35	...	...	Prov. G. Treas.
" Henry Martin, 215	...	...	Prov. G. Reg.
" V. Bird, 66	...	...	Prov. G. Sec.

Bro. G. Gratwicke, 14	...	...	Prov. G.A.S.
" R. Ellis, 91	...	...	Prov. G.S.D.
" J. W. Trevan, 48	...	...	Prov. G.J.D.
" J. Neno, 76	...	...	Prov. G.D. of C.
" S. Panter, 96	...	...	Prov. G.A.D.C.
" E. Tout, 50	...	...	Prov. G. Swd. Br.
" J. R. Dugdale, 64	...	...	Prov. G. Std. Br.
" T. Gibbons, 169	...	...	Prov. G. Org.
" S. Sandover, 100	...	...	Prov. G.P.
" J. Griffen, 50; W. Northway, 23; C. A. Nicholson, 48	...	...	Prov. G. Stwds.
" James Gidley, 169	...	...	Prov. G. Tyler.

A vote of thanks was given to Lodge 16, under whose banner the meeting was held, and the brethren adjourned to the Royal Hotel for the banquet. Bro. Lieut.-Col. J. Tanner Davy presided, and in a genial manner proposed the usual toasts.

BRO. BOWER'S LIBRARY.

Respecting the purchase of Bro. Bower's library by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, for the sum of 4000 dollars, the *New York Dispatch* says:

"To those who have never caught the book fever this may seem a very large sum to be thus laid away, but it is doubtful whether this amount is equal to one half the cost to the original proprietor, while on the other hand the Grand Lodge of Iowa now possesses beyond doubt the largest collection of Masonic books in the world, and can hardly need to add another volume except the current transactions of the various Grand Bodies. On the other hand, in so large an aggregation of books it must be evident that there is very much that is hardly worth the room it takes up on the shelves or the cost of caring for its preservation; but your genuine bibliomaniac is like the daughters of the horse-leech, ever crying for more, and so it may be taken for granted that when this great collection is properly housed and arranged, under the supervision of our old friend Theodore S. Parvin, the Grand Librarian, he will look upon it with unspeakable satisfaction, and pronounce the work thus far good. But will he be satisfied then to rest from his labours? When a new publication is announced, will he be less eager to possess it than when he first began the collection, which may now be regarded as one of the wonders of the Masonic world? Not if we know him, nor if we understand not only his desire to collect books, but the evidence he gives of having done something more than examined the binding and the title-pages of the volumes in his custody.

"So far, then, this library is in excellent hands—the hands of one who will give it the care of a loving disciple, and of whom it might be said, if he only had the gift of perennial youth, in the words of an old hymn:

"When you've been there ten thousand years,
Bright shining as the sun,
You've longer days to sing His praise
Than when you first began."

"But in this case, as in most others where a vast number of volumes are gathered together, the question, 'How to make the collection useful,' ever presents itself. In all the great libraries in this Metropolis there are thousands of volumes stored away in darkness for want of shelf-room for their exhibition, and they are as if they had not been printed. Then, again, is the expense of oversight, lest now and again a book—generally of the most valuable—should disappear, and the place that knew it once should know it no more for ever. This matter of expense has rendered the handsome collection belonging to our Grand Lodge simply a matter of ornament, to be looked at through a glass case, as we used to examine models in the Patent Office, an endless, bewildering, collection, but of no earthly use, because no one could tell what it was all about. So far as the New York library is concerned, the pressure of debt must, for some years at least, keep it as a sealed book; but we may look forward with great confidence to the time when the tithes of mint, anise and cummin having been satisfied, the weightier matters of the law can be placed at the disposal of Craftsmen desiring to learn of the past for the better guidance of the future.

"And this suggests the thought that while 'there is no end to the making of books,' and it is a most excellent thing to make reasonable collections of work not ephemeral in character, there is also the need of creating a taste for their examination.

"That such a taste does not exist to any dangerous extent among the members of the fraternity is patent to all who will take the trouble to observe, and therefore that everyone who can be educated up to the desire for information is an element of strength, who will in turn communicate his good intention to others, and thus, when the time comes when our stores of literature can be utilized, there will be readers and thinkers to spread abroad the rays of light now perforce kept under lock and key. When that comes, as let us all hope it soon may, there will be a closer observance of the old ways, a diminished tendency to run off on modern tangents, and a greater glory for the ancient brotherhood of Freemasons."—*New York Dispatch*.

PERSECUTIONS.—Freemasonry, though why we know not, has been the subject of persecution, especially in Roman Catholic countries. It is not quite right to say that only Roman states have persecuted our harmless confraternity, as, strange to say, the first official persecution seems to have come from Protestant Holland, in 1735. The Bull of Clement, in 1738, was the original of all Roman Catholic persecution which, though ceaseless ever since, even up to the hour we write, and very violent at times, as by Ultramontane writers and authorities just now, is, as it has always proved to be powerless and idle. As we have said before, it is not only Roman Catholic countries and officials who have persecuted Freemasonry, for it has been equally condemned in Switzerland at one time, and by Presbyterian synods in Scotland. Latterly even we have witnessed a curious spectacle of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Ritualists, all assailing the constitution and character of Freemasonry,—but yet, as we have before remarked, all in vain; and Freemasonry moves on its peaceful and tolerant path to-day stronger than ever, fearing none, anathematising none.—*Kenning's Cyclopaedia of Freemasonry*.

GRAND COUNCIL OF THE ALLIED MASONIC DEGREES.

A meeting of the Grand Council was held at Hampton Court, on the 12th inst., when there were present Bros. Chas. F. Matier, D.G.M.; Samuel Rawson, G. Treas.; D. M. Dewar, G. Sec.; H. Martin Green, G.S.D.; A. M. Broadley, P.G.M. Tunis and Malta; A. Williams, Rev. A. W. Hall, C. H. Driver, R. Berridge, T. Cubitt, Wm. Roebuck, J. L. Mather, T. Poore, F. W. Driver, F. W. Ramsay, John Ramsey, R. L. Loveland, J. Moon, J. E. Anderson, G. Mickley, M. Mildred, John Smith, T. O. Harding, Geo. Lambert, H. C. Lambert, and many other brethren.

The Grand Council having been opened by the D.G.M. in ancient form, the minutes of last Grand Council were read, confirmed, and signed, and the following report submitted, being read by the Grand Secretary:

"Since the constitution of this Grand Council, it is gratifying to be able to report that satisfactory progress has been made. The subordinate councils are as follows: The Metropolitan Council, T.L., London; Escorial, T.L., Havant; Matier, T.L., Manchester; Ebor, T.L., York; Portal, 1, Liverpool; St. Cyprian of Carthage, 2, Tunis; St. John and St. Paul, 3, Malta; St. George, 4, Wigan; Great Orme, 5, Llandudno; and Excelsior, 6, Calcutta. There are also councils at Bolton, Rochdale, and Hull, from which no returns have been received. The number of registered members is 290, of which 100 belong to the Metropolitan Council. In that council the work has been carried on most energetically, and the various ceremonies performed in the most correct and creditable manner. The Holy Order of High Priest being so beautiful and so reverential, it is recommended that it should be conferred only on Installed Principals of the Royal Arch Degree, and only once a year—on the occasion of the installation ceremony, or some other suitable day. Considerable expense has been necessarily incurred in the constitution of the Grand Council for printing warrants, certificates, circulars, and in providing books and other requisites, but the receipts have been nearly sufficient to meet the outlay. The Grand Master has much pleasure in re-appointing Bro. C. F. Matier as his Deputy, to whom many thanks are due for his able and energetic services whenever required."

It was resolved that the report be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes, and that the recommendation with reference to conferring the Holy Order of High Priest be added to the constitutions of the Grand Council.

The Deputy Grand Master then by command of the Grand Master appointed and invested the following Grand Officers:—

Bro. A. Williams	...	G.S.W.
" Capt. Chas. Hunter	...	G.J.W.
" Samuel Rawson (elected)	...	G. Treas.
" D. M. Dewar	...	G. Sec.
" Rev. W. Lukis	...	G. Chap.
" Robt. Roy	...	G.S.D.
" J. G. Smith	...	G.J.D.
" Geo. Lambert	...	G.D. of C.
" J. L. Campbell	...	G.I.G.
" Thomas Poore, Jno. Purnell, and Henry George	...	G. Stewards.

The Grand Council was then closed in ancient form and with solemn prayer.

The annual meeting and festival of the Metropolitan Council was afterwards held, there being a very numerous attendance.

COMPETITION FOR MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS' JUNIOR SCHOOL.

REPORT "ESPRIT DE CORPS."

To the House and Building Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, intended to be erected at Wood Green, London, N.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with instructions issued by you to architects, we have the honour herewith to submit a design for the proposed Institution, and now beg to lay before you the principal ideas that have guided us in preparing the same.

We have, then, endeavoured to combine your requirements in each department, and, while so doing, to have each department separate and distinct, but with ample and easy communication with each other.

In considering the site, we have kept in view possible future extensions, and so designed as to obviate the necessity of making any alteration in, or in anywise disarranging the external appearance, or the internal comfort of, the present proposed establishment, should it be desirable at any future time to extend it.

With the exception that in addition to your requirements we have introduced a small reception-room and a small gallery over the serving-room (and suggested sick and convalescent rooms, showing how the same could be arranged), we have endeavoured to carry out your instructions regarding accommodation.

In designing the interior arrangements, we have had as our object not only the satisfactory working, but also the comfort of those occupying the building. We have purposely located the general lavatories, baths, &c., at the rear and on the west end of the establishment (on sanitary grounds considering this arrangement to be preferable), and within easy reach of class-rooms and dormitories.

We shall now proceed to describe the various plans, &c., forming the design, and without further remarks leave it to your consideration, trusting that as the result it may upon its merits secure your support. If honoured with your preference, we make bold to say you would get a good and substantial building, well fitted for the purpose for which it is intended, well lighted and ventilated throughout, for the sum of £11,000 (or thereabouts).

DESCRIPTION OF PLANS.

GROUND PLAN.—ENTRANCES.—The front, or principal entrance, leads into the vestibule, and through the vestibule, rising four steps into the hall, thence into a corridor eight feet wide, branching right and left; on economical grounds this width of corridor may perhaps be considered extravagant; but, if so, we may say that it would be reduced eighteen or twenty-four inches, without in the slightest degree detracting from the design. The rear entrance is at the east end of corridor, and leads into the covered way: that will be the Matron's communication with the administrative department. The boys' entrance is also at the rear, and placed

at the west end. Communicating with the west corridor, on the left of east corridor, are the reception room and matron's sitting and dining rooms; and, on the right, the ladies' cloak room, w.c., and lavatory. On the right of west corridor are three class rooms, and on the left, gentlemen's hat and cloak room, w.c., and three day rooms for assistant teachers, staircase, general lavatories, w.c.'s, and cap room, boys' entrance, and store or book room.

The principal staircase is placed between the ladies' and gentlemen's cloak rooms, and opposite the principal entrance hall; the principal dining hall has two entrances, one opening into the east corridor, the other opening into the covered way directly opposite the boys' entrance, on the opposite side of court; there are also two serving doors communicating with the serving room.

The serving room is entered from the covered way, and has ample communication between kitchen and dining hall for serving purposes. The dining hall would be fitted up with tables, seats, and raised dais or head table. The serving room would be divided by a wood and glass screen. We have shown a small gallery over the serving room, which could be used by musicians, if required, for concerts, &c.

In the basement we have provided a coal store, where coals could be stored for the use of the various fires throughout the establishment.

The administrative department consists of spacious kitchen, scullery, pantries, larders, stores, bakehouse or bread-room, oven, staircase, dormitories for eight servants, with bath and w.c. Entrance into the covered way communicating with the entrance to matron's apartments; also an entrance into the open court at rear of kitchen (which communicates with laundry, &c.), laundry, mangling, and drying rooms, wash-house, engine and boiler-house, coal and wood-house, store, knife and boot-cleaning-room, w.c., and dust-bin. The above would be respectively fitted up with extensive cooking-ranges, oven-heating apparatus, Bradford and Co.'s best steam washing machinery, copper, wringing, mangling, rinsing machines, and drying apparatus; Roby and Co.'s small engine and boiler for pumping and washing purposes, and for the heating of the establishment with hot water.

FIRST FLOOR OR DORMITORY PLAN.—The principal and secondary staircases lead on to this floor, which contains four dormitories for fifty beds. Matron's bedroom, wardrobe, store, bath, lavatory, and w.c., and three assistant teacher's bedrooms (from which oversight of dormitories would be obtained), bath, w.c., and lavatory; also the general baths, lavatories, and sinks. Note.—If the fire-places shown in the dormitories be considered to be in an objectionable position, they could be placed at the side.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN (SUGGESTED).—Would consist of sick and convalescent rooms, placed over the general baths and lavatories, and approached from the west, or secondary staircase.

BLOCK PLAN.—Shows the system of drainage and storage of rain-water. There are provided four tanks for rain-water, which will flow from the roofs into Nos. 1 and 2 tanks. These will be so constructed that, when full, the water will overflow into tank No. 3, and thence will be pumped by steam power into a well-elevated tank, No. 4, and from here it will be used to supply the engine boiler, the various flushing tanks, &c. In addition to the rain-water, a supply from the Water Company's main will be laid on to provide for a thorough system of hot and cold water throughout the whole establishment. All earthenware pipes, closets and lavatory basins, &c., would be Doulton and Co.'s, best glazed. If we may be allowed to make a suggestion, we would here suggest the advisability of an establishment of this kind being provided with a plunge bath, wherein the boys might be taught to swim.

HEATING.—The heating of the various apartments would be effected by a system of hot water, on the most approved principle, and in a satisfactory manner.

There would be fixed in the most convenient positions two hydrants for water supply in case of fire.

VENTILATION.—This would be well and effectually carried out on an approved system.

LIGHTING.—There would be all the necessary lead and iron pipes, with all brackets, burners, &c., for a thorough supply of gas throughout the building.

THE ELEVATIONS.—The style of architecture adopted by us in the elevations is the one which in our opinion is the most suitable for a building of this description, namely, Gothic (perpendicular), in a modified form. The front or principal elevation would be faced with the best pressed red bricks, having Bolsover or Tisbury stone dressings, freely used to doors, windows, strings, weatherings, &c. The rear and flank elevations faced with picked red stock bricks, of a uniform colour, and with stone dressings, as in the front, but more sparingly used. The appearance of the front elevation, though simple and unpretentious, will be quiet and effective.

"ESPRIT DE CORPS."

THE PRESTON GUILD.

As our Royal Bro. the Duke of Albany, accompanied by the Duchess, is to take part in the celebrations of this historic body, on September 4th, we have thought it well to take from the *Times*, an interesting account of this very ancient sodality, the more so, as with the life of the Guilds, or Gilds, Freemasonry has a great deal to do.

"Preston possesses no fewer than fourteen royal charters granting, confirming, and enlarging certain privileges to the burgesses. The first of which there is any record is one without date, granted by Henry II., but from internal evidence it is clear that it must have been granted within the ten years of his reign, between 1175 and 1185. This charter grants to the burgesses of Preston 'all the same liberties and free customs' which had been given to the burgesses of Newcastle-under-Lyme; and these were that the town be a 'free borough, and that the burgesses aforesaid may have a Guild Mercatry, with all liberties and free customs to such guild appertaining. And that they may go through all our land with all their merchandizes, buying and selling and trafficking, well and in peace, freely, quietly, and honourably. And that they may be free from all toll, passage, pontage, stallage, lestage, and all other customs.' The witnesses to the Preston Charter are 'G. of Ely and I. of Norwich, bishops; Godfre de Lucie, earl; William de Maundeville, Ranulf de Glanville, Hugh de Cressy, Ralf Fitzstephen, Bertram de Verdun, Hugh de

Lacie.—Given at Winchester.' Soon after the grant of this charter the local rights, privileges, and immunities of the burgesses, as recorded in an ancient document named the 'custamal' and preserved along with the charters among the borough archives, were confirmed by Henry II. The Custamal is headed 'Libertates Prestonæ de Loge Bretonica.'

"The first recorded Guild Merchant was held in the second year of the reign of Edward III. (1328), but as in the orders made at that Guild there is reference to the 'orders of a precedent Guild,' there is hardly a doubt that a Guild Merchant had been held at Preston many times before that date. It is known that such institutions are of Saxon origin, and Preston was a town in Saxon times, as is proved by its church, then dedicated to St. Wilfrid, being one of three that are mentioned in Domesday Book as existing in the hundred of Amounderness. There are records in existence of 23 Guilds, and of these the Corporation possess the rolls of 19, including a complete sequence of 14, and of the orders of each Guild, from 1662 downwards. Up to the Guild of 1542, the celebration was held at irregular intervals, perhaps arising more from the disturbed condition of the country in the middle ages than from any other cause. Since that date, however, the Guild Merchant has been celebrated regularly every 20th year. There has been some difference of opinion as to the propriety of celebrating the Guild, the alteration of the municipal law in 1835 having rendered the legal portion of the ceremony unnecessary. There is a general attachment to the custom, however, though there is no longer any sort of commercial or social value in the 'rights' of a freeman.

"Among the events which will follow the opening of the Guild Court on Monday, the 4th of September, will be the opening of a large organ at the Corn Exchange, by Dr. Bridge, of Westminster. This instrument has been presented to the town by Mr. Dewhurst, colliery proprietor, at a cost of £3,000. On Tuesday the Duke of Albany will lay the foundation stone of the Harris Free Public Library and Museum, and the Duchess of Albany will plant a tree in Avenham Park. On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses will witness the 'Trades' Procession from the Town-hall; Lord Winmarleigh will preside at the luncheon of the County Agricultural Society, at their annual show, and the Duchess of Albany will present the prizes at the Preston Floral and Horticultural Show. On Thursday the Earl of Derby will present an address from the county magistrates to their Royal Highnesses in the Court-room of the new County Offices, after they have witnessed the procession of Catholic Guilds, which is to be one of unparalleled magnificence in this country. The purely festive features of the celebration will consist of fancy dress and other balls, processions of friendly societies and Freemasons, concerts, fireworks, a grand military review, and a grotesque torch-light procession, which will conclude the proceedings of the week."

A BRITISH REGIMENT.

There are many military members of the Mystic Tie scattered all the world over, and the *Freemason* has always a deep interest in, and a warm sympathy for, its gallant brethren, both of the Army and Navy. A military Minnesinger has said—

"But why should idle tears be shed?
Who live in fame are scarcely dead;
While trumpet sounds or colour flies,
A British Regiment never dies."

And this assertion is indeed fully true of the 2nd Battalion of the good old 66th Regiment.

Her Majesty the Queen presented new colours to the battalion at Parkhurst Barracks on Thursday, the 17th inst., and our contemporary, the *Times*, thus briefly, but forcibly and strikingly, alludes to the subject:

"It will be remembered that the battalion held the British right at the battle of Maiwand. In all 406 men and 19 officers went into action, of whom 10 officers and 275 men were killed, and 2 officers and 32 men wounded. The history of the old colours is thus described in General Primrose's despatch. Lieutenant-Colonel James Galbraith was last seen on the nullah bank, kneeling on one knee with a colour in his hand, officers and men rallying round him, and on this spot his body was found. Here, too, fell Captain William Hamilton M'Math, a gallant soldier, and one who would, had his life been spared, have risen to distinction in Her Majesty's service. Close by Second Lieutenant Harry James Outram Barr was shot dead over one of the colours. Captain Ernest Stephen Garratt and Francis James Cullen were both killed on the field in front of the nullah, up to the last moment commanding their companies, and giving their orders with as much coolness as if on an ordinary regimental parade. Captain Walter Roberts was mortally wounded in the garden where the last stand was made, and here also fell Lieutenant Maurice Edward Rayner, Lieutenant Richard Trevor Chute, Second Lieutenant Walter Rice Oliver, and Second-Lieutenant Arthur Honeywood. The two last named officers were seen holding up the colours, the pole of one of which was shattered to pieces, as rallying points, and Lieutenant Honeywood was shot down while holding a colour high above his head, shouting, 'Men; what shall we do to save this?' Sergeant-Major Alexander Cuppage was shot dead outside the garden while carrying a colour, and many other non-commissioned officers and men laid down their lives in the attempt to save the colours of their regiment on that day. It was intended that the presentation of colours should have been made last year while the regiment was stationed at Parkhurst, but they could not be got ready in time."

We have thought it well to note and preserve this record in the pages of the *Freemason* as many of our brethren will read it with no little pride and sympathy in distant cantonments and far off quarters, in the Mediterranean, in Egypt, in China, and in India. We may all well be proud of "Tommy Atkins and his Officers!"

GREAT JEWEL ROBBERIES.—The public are becoming so accustomed to reading reports of jewel robberies that numbers of the nobility are taking steps to secure their valuables from the attack of the modern burglar, and the demand for Milners' Jewellery Safes is largely on the increase. These are made to fit in cabinets to suit any kind of wood, and are the best and cheapest safeguard against fire and thieves. Milner's Safe Company (Limited), 28, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., have some hundreds of testimonials from gentlemen who have Milner's Jewellery Safes in their possession, and in no instance have burglars succeeded in opening them. Safes are made specially for Masonic Jewellery, Records, &c.

GRAND LODGE OF THE PROVINCE OF HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE R.W. BRO. W. W. B. BEACH, M.P., P.G. MASTER.
THE W. BRO. W. HICKMAN, D.P.G. MASTER.

A SPECIAL GRAND LODGE

Of this Province will be held, by command of the R.W. P.G. Master, at the

MASONIC HALL, ALBION PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON,

On Monday, the 28th day of August next,

at 6.30 p.m., and be close tiled punctually at 7 p.m. For the purpose of giving a welcome to those brethren who may be visiting the Province on the occasion of the British Association Meeting.

Owing to the limited space at the disposal of the P.G. Lodge, the attendance of the brethren of this Province must necessarily be restricted to actual Members of P.G. Lodge, viz.:—Worshipful Masters, Past Masters and Wardens. This regulation will not apply to visitors.

By command of the R.W. P.G. Master,
J. E. LE FEUVRE, P.M.,
Provincial Grand Secretary.

Southampton, 11th August, 1882.

PRESTON GUILD MERCHANT, 1882.

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ESPECIAL PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE

OF THE

WESTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER,

WILL BE HELD AT

THE TOWN HALL, PRESTON,

On Tuesday, September 5th,

At Twelve o'clock,

From whence the Brethren will walk in

PROCESSION

TO THE SITE OF THE

HARRIS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM,

AND THE

FOUNDATION STONE

Will be laid with Masonic Ceremonial by

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., &c., &c.,
PROV. G.M. OXON, P.G.W.

By command of the R.W. Prov. G.M., the Right Honourable the Earl of LATHOM, D.G.M.,

H. S. ALPASS,

Grand Standard Bearer, Prov. G. Sec.

N.B.—Brethren who are not Prov. G. Officers will assemble at the Christ Church Schools, Bow-lane, Fishergate-hill, where the procession will be marshalled.

ROYAL SEA BATHING INFIRMARY, MARGATE.

ESTABLISHED 1791.

THE ONLY ONE EXCLUSIVELY FOR SCORFULOUS POOR.

COL. CREATION, TREASURER.

JOHN M. CLABON, ESQ., HON. SECRETARY.

This Hospital requires aid. An extra liberal diet table is of necessity required on account of the exhausting nature of this terrible disease.

Donors of £10 10s., Annual Subscribers of £1 1s., can recommend patients. 250 beds. Average number of in-patients per year, 750, and of applicants over 1000.

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JOHN THOMAS WALKER, Secretary.

DREADNOUGHT SEAMEN'S

HOSPITAL, Greenwich, S.E., and DISPENSARY, Well-street, London Docks, E., for Sailors of all Nations. No admission ticket or voting papers of any sort required, but both are entirely free to the whole maritime world, irrespective of race, creed, or nationality. Since establishment upwards of 225,000 have been relieved from no less than forty-two different countries, and the number of patients during 1881, was 7132, as compared with 4245, the average of the preceding ten years. Qualification of a governor one guinea annually, or a donation of ten guineas. New annual subscriptions or contributions will be thankfully received by the bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon and Co., 20, Birchin-lane, E.C., or by the Secretary at the Hospital. Funds are urgently needed for this truly Cosmopolitan Charity, which is supported by voluntary contributions. W. T. EVANS, Secretary.

VILLA RESIDENCES, to be Let or

Sold (charming), rents from £35 to £55 per annum; seven, eight, nine, and ten rooms; close to two Metropolitan District Railway stations and main road, bus route to City; each fitted with gas, bells, bath-room, hot and cold water, Venetian blinds, and every modern convenience; gravel soil and good drainage.—Apply to Messrs. Gibbs and Frew (Limited), The Cedars Estate Office, West Kensington, Station, W.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE FREEMASON has a large circulation in all parts of the Globe. In it the official Reports of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland are published with the special sanction of the respective Grand Masters, and it contains a complete record of Masonic work in this country, our Indian Empire, and the Colonies.

The vast accession to the ranks of the Order during the past few years, and the increasing interest manifested in its doings, has given the *Freemason* a position and influence which few journals can lay claim to, and the proprietor can assert with confidence that announcements appearing in its columns challenge the attention of a very large and influential body of readers.

Advertisements for the current week's issue are received up to Six o'clock on Wednesday evening.

TO OUR READERS.

THE FREEMASON is published every Friday morning, price 3d., and contains the fullest and latest information relating to Freemasonry in every degree. Subscriptions, including Postage:—

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To Correspondents.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

"The Broad Arrow," "The Citizen," "The Court Circular," "Die Bätthutte," "El Taller," "The Hull Packet," "History of Portland Commandery, No. 2, of Knights Templar," "John Bunyan and the Gipsies," "Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," "Regular Communication District Grand Lodge of Freemasons of South Africa (Eastern Division)" "The Royal Cornwall Gazette," "The Pianoforte Dealer's Guide," "The West London Advertiser," "Keystone," "The Masonic Review," "Freimaurer Zeitung," "Allen's Indian Mail."



SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882.

Original Correspondence.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for, or even 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.]

RE PAST MASTERS.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

This interesting discussion began with "M. M." in the *Freemason*, July 22nd, and it strikes me that the point he raised has been lost sight of by some of the correspondents, though their communications are of value otherwise. I take it, that if a brother who has served as Master of two lodges, and leaves a third lodge whilst the W.M., and before serving the full period, being a non-subscriber to any lodge under the English Constitution for twelve months, he cannot regain his privileges as W.M. or P.M. in the Grand Lodge of England until he has been again re-installed. In other words, he ceases to be a member of the Grand Lodge if he continues a non-subscriber to any lodge after twelve months from his resignation. By resigning as W.M. in the third lodge he does not forfeit his membership of Grand Lodge, so long as he subscribes to some lodge, as his qualification rests on being a P.M. and subscribing. Of course, if he subscribe to no lodge the case is settled by Clause 1, Book of Constitutions, page 18 (edit. 1873). The new regulations are equally emphatic on the subject. "No pay no privileges" is the law, and a good one too.

"Prov. G.D. Lancashire," and "H. H." allude to their experiences, which I believe to be samples in many respects of very many Past Masters. My own opinion is in favour of Past Masters of or in lodges being on the same footing, only as a matter of precedence, P.M.'s of should come before P.M.'s in; but that is not of much consequence, for it would be of much benefit to the Craft if each P.M. as joining member took precedence from that date as a P.M. I have known most useful brethren excluded from all meetings of P.M.'s, simply because they had not served in the lodge in question; and what is more, I know of instances where they do the "work" for the W.M., and know more about the Craft and its ceremonies than all the other P.M.'s put together.

As a Committee, appointed by the Provincial Grand Master of Cornwall to consider the revised rules, we have petitioned for this vexatious difference to be done away with, by placing P.M.'s of or in lodges on an equality, so as to make P.M.'s in lodges in the province, members of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the same as P.M.'s of such lodges.

Rule 80 of the revision reads—*re*-membership of Provincial and District Grand Lodges—"the Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of all lodges within the province or district." We should like it to read—the Masters, Past Masters, of or in, and Wardens of all lodges, &c.

The remarkable letter from "H. H." should alone prove sufficient to secure the equal privileges of joining P.M.'s; and I hope, ere long, he and others of such great value to the Craft will be honoured accordingly. Bro. Budden, in many respects, gives a fair account of the present law, but we want him to go one step further and assist us to get all disqualifications removed, *re* joining P.M.'s.

Yours fraternally,

W. J. HUGHAN.

THE STATUS OF P.M.'s.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Nothing can be more courteous and fraternal than the tone of the letters from "M. M." and "P. Prov. G. Deacon" anent the above subject; and as they rather challenge some further remarks from me, they will, I hope, peruse them with the same amiable spirit as they have my former letter.

"M. M." repeats his contention—"That the status of P.M.'s is obscurely treated in the Book of Constitutions." If we add the sign of universality—which is understood, though not expressed in his contention—we shall see at once that it states too much. Thus, in the statement "The status of all P.M.'s is obscurely treated in the Book of Constitutions," we have the form of a universal proposition.

But we have already shown that, as regards the status of a P.M. "in relation, firstly, to Grand Lodge; secondly, to Provincial Grand Lodge; and, thirdly, to the lodge wherein he has filled the chair," the Constitutions are clear and explicit enough. And as this is admitted, tacitly by "M. M.," and avowedly by a "P. Prov. G. Deacon," there only remains, fourthly, "the status of a P.M. in relation to the lodge which he joins, after attaining Past Master's rank."

Thus, instead of an universal proposition, we have a particular proposition, viz., "The status of some P.M.'s is obscurely treated in the Book of Constitutions."

This appears a fair and concise summing up of the charge against the Book of Constitutions made by your correspondents. Having reduced the subject of discussion to its proper dimensions, let us see how far the particular proposition can be sustained by an appeal to the book itself.

The status of a P.M. in relation to a lodge which he joins after acquiring Past Master's rank, is not treated of at all. The Book of Constitutions is absolutely silent on the matter. So that the charge of "obscure treatment" resolves itself into the charge of "absence of treatment." And it is this "absence of treatment" which "H. H." and "P. Prov. G. Deacon" wish to supply, by a new Constitution, or by new legislation of some kind, on this particular point.

But, is the privilege, or status, for which the sanction and authority of a new law is invoked, on which can be granted consistently with the autonomic constitution of each individual lodge? How is it possible that a brother can be a P.M. of a lodge without being previously W.M. of the same?

When Past Masters render such useful and valuable services to lodges, as those related by "H. H." and "A P. Prov. G.D.," they lay such lodges under deep obligations, and the remedy for any insufficiency of status should be supplied by the brethren electing them to the W.M.'s chair, as opportunity offers, or can be made.

However eminent or useful a brother P.M. may be, this appears the only method by which he can be placed entirely on "all fours," with the Past Masters of the same lodge. For, lodges have no power to confer past rank, apart from the execution of the office to which such rank is attached.

If a Past Officer of a private lodge claims to be a Past Officer of any lodge he may subsequently join, why may not a Past Provincial Officer make a like claim on removing into another province? And yet, a Past Prov. G. Deacon of Lancashire would hardly claim to be a Past Prov. G. Deacon of Hampshire, if he came to live in the latter province; though I'm sure we should be glad to welcome so useful a brother.

The extreme case put by M.M. cannot be answered properly without a definition of the term "suspended." Is it used in the same sense as in B. of C., p. 80, act 3?

Yours fraternally,

E. T. BUDDEN,

P.M. 622, 386, and member of 195.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Though I thought that my remarks on the status of a P.M. were exhaustive, I beg your indulgence for a few more words.

My present lodge has a by-law that none but those who have served in its chair can attend meetings of the P.M.'s, an arrangement I do not remember to have seen elsewhere. I should state that after an exclusion of five years from the time I joined it, though a P.M. of twenty-five years' standing, and a P.P.G.S.W., I at last obtained admission by being unanimously elected W.M., in which capacity I have since served.

I have now carefully gone through the revised Book of Constitutions, and have made some suggestions, which I have placed in the hands of the W.M. to use as he thinks proper. There is some justice in Bro. Budden's remarks

that "a P.M. joining a lodge has not rendered the same services to that lodge as to the lodge in which he served as W.M." I suggest that a P.M. leaving his lodge to join another should in the latter be received on an equality with its P.M.'s after a membership of one year (or two years, if longer probation be preferred). I think this would meet the case. No doubt the present discussion will call the attention of the revisers to the subject.

Another very important point appears not to be decided by the new Constitutions. It is stated that in the absence of the W.M. a P.M. must occupy his chair, and that this is essential to render the ceremony of conferring a Degree valid. It has generally been considered that if no competent P.M. be present a Warden may confer a Degree. This point should be definitely decided by the Constitutions. At present all that is laid down is, that in the absence of the W.M. the Wardens are to issue the summonses for a lodge meeting, and if an Installed Master is present Degrees may be conferred; but, if not, then the Wardens can rule the lodge. According to the decision of the Grand Registrar, any brother may confer a Degree, if competent, so long as an installed Master occupies the chair, so that an ordinary Master Mason may thus stand, say, in front, or by the side of the pedestal, and give the Third Degree to a candidate.

Is this really the ruling of the Board of General Purposes? I am certain very many will be glad to have an authoritative answer to the question.

Yours fraternally, H. H.

THE QUEBEC MUDDLE.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

As a constant reader of American and Canadian Masonic journals and addresses, I am anxious to say a few words on a subject to which you have frequently alluded in the *Freemason* before, and which is apparently much exercising the minds of our good Canadian and American brethren just now.

I am the more induced to trouble you, because I saw in your last issue an extract from the *Craftsman*, a very well conducted Canadian Masonic paper, and we may judge of the animus of the more extreme of our Transatlantic critics and impugnors, when we note the tone even of so cautious and creditable a Masonic serial as the *Canadian Craftsman*.

That animus and that tone are just now, for some reason or other, almost truculent, very unjustifiable, and the most foolish threats are frequently fulminated by responsible authorities and irresponsible writers, which, if carried out logically to the bitter end, must result in long Masonic alienation, grave Masonic severances, and a complete Masonic deadlock.

By these Masonic Solons the most violent Masonic measures of isolation, boycotting, excommunication, are openly recommended as against the English lodges in Canada which still adhere to their mother Grand Lodge, and, above all, against the Grand Lodge of England,—the mother of all Grand Lodges in the world,—and whose course in this, as in all matters, has ever been marked by the great axioms of Masonic justice, legality, and honour, and whose position is safely based, as ever, on the fundamental principles of Masonic law, precedent, and equity.

In order, however, to understand all these matters we must go back a little, premising merely that all this disturbance has originated in respect of a few English lodges, originally chartered by our Grand Lodge, which have preferred to keep up their connection with their founder, and are supposed thus to militate in some way with, and antagonize certain American principles of Grand Lodge sovereignty and Grand Lodge creation, which are utterly unknown and unrecognized in England.

So far back, then, on the 18th December, 1858, in a letter from our then Grand Secretary, Bro. W. Gray Clarke, the following statement represents the views and positions of the Grand Lodge of England, from which it has never swerved. Our brother, the then Grand Secretary, writing about the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and he goes on to say this—

"As, however, there are some few lodges in Canada West who have signified their desire to retain their attachment to, and connection with, the Grand Lodge of England, from whence they received their warrant, the Grand Lodge and Grand Master feel that they are not at liberty to withdraw their protection from such lodges against their will, and, therefore, claims for them from the Grand Lodge of Canada recognition of their present position with all their Masonic privileges and those of their members respectively."

I forbear from alluding to Bro. Gray Clarke's further argument as to the naturalness of such views, but will merely remark that it never apparently entered into his mind, or that of Grand Master Wilson, in Canada, to question the abstract legality of such claims, or to set up any idea of Masonic illegality in such a position. A very important fact to remember. On the contrary, Bro. Grand Master Wilson, writing February 9th, 1859, makes use of the following very significant words, after stating that there were only seven lodges still adhering to England. He goes on thus: "I have ever held, and frequently expressed the opinion, that any subordinate lodges which preferred to continue under these English warrants had a perfect and undoubted right to do so, and were entitled, not only to a recognition from us, but to all their Masonic privileges."

In this published correspondence, which deserves re-perusal, he does indeed suggest that the English Grand Lodge should also agree to give up issuing new warrants, and should say to these very lodges, whose legal rights and position he declared to be unquestionable, "that though the continuance of the connexion would give pleasure and satisfaction, it was for them seriously to consider, whether the best interests of the Order would not be advanced by uniting with their brothers in the Grand Lodge of Canada." Lord Zetland, G.M., on the 2nd of March, 1859, in Grand Lodge, stated "that he was prepared to advise Grand Lodge to recognize the Grand Lodge of Canada;" at the same time he added, "I have thought it my duty to stipulate for the recognition and protection in all their Masonic rights of those brethren in Canada who still hold firm in their allegiance to Grand Lodge." He further announced that no new warrants would be issued, and that with the cessation of the present Provincial and District Grand Mastership, the English Masonic rule would cease, and the English Lodges would gradually probably become extinct. Such was the state of affairs for some years.

After the Grand Lodge at Quebec was formed out of the Grand Lodge of Canada, a matter to which I need not allude here, the position of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and of the Grand Lodge of England, and of the English Lodges in Canada, was challenged by the new body, and was declared to be illegal, unconstitutional, unheard-of. Grand Master Wilson was even blamed for his undue concessions, and open and obscure hints of reprisal were made, and energetic action was menaced to put a stop to alleged illegalities. But the English Grand Lodge may be permitted to say so, is just exactly where it was in 1859, when the legality of its position and the rights of its lodges were openly and officially admitted by the then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

It is of course possible for any body of men to repudiate official engagements; to renounce an accepted understanding; to depart from long continued agreements; but such a course of procedure does not consort with our English notion of strait running and fair play; neither does it comport with the wonted Masonic formulae of legal action, and an honourable fulfilment of undertakings. Repudiation is a word very repulsive to the English Masonic mind. But just as Lord Zetland said, so we still do in England. No new warrants have been issued since 1859, by us; humanly speaking no fresh Provincial Grand Master will probably be appointed, and we can only leave it to the efflux of time, and the progress of the Grand Lodge of Quebec itself, to see whether or no the English Lodges find it better for Masonry and themselves to connect themselves with a near Grand Lodge, rather than keep up a connexion with a distant one, that one being their warranting Grand Lodge.

Had the Grand Lodge of Quebec approached the matter in a somewhat different manner, it is just possible that the English Grand Lodge would have felt justified in adopting the original suggestion, in modified phraseology, of Bro. G.M. Wilson; but now, I fear, precious time has been lost, and a golden opportunity has been thrown away. The course of the Grand Lodge of England has been characterized from first to last by much dignity and moderation, by much friendliness and Masonic courtesy; and though it would do a good deal, and go a long way for the sake of Masonic peace, it is the last and worst body in the world to attempt to menace or to bully.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally, IMPARTIAL.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

"P.M. 1607" has fallen into an error in his figures. There never have been 225 children in the main building. It holds 205 only. In addition, there are thirty-five children in the Junior School, and two pupil teachers, and it is possible to get in three more.

I remain faithfully and fraternally yours P.G.O.

GIBSON'S INSTRUCTOR.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Please kindly make enquiry in your next issue of the *Freemason* if any brother has a copy of the "Freemason's Companion and General Instructor," by Peter Gibson, which he will kindly lend me for a short time, or sell; or could any brother inform me where the above can be purchased? I have enclosed a fly-leaf of the book for your better information of particulars.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally, JAS. POWELL, Frampton Villa, W.M. 1295, Devizes-road, Swinden.

MASONIC SCHOOL COMPETITION.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

The second premium of £25 having been awarded us by the Committee for the above, we feel it only fair in calling your attention to an article which appeared in the *Freemason* of Saturday last, stating that all the plans sent in far exceeded the amount intended to be spent by the Committee, and that the lowest tender was £13,000.

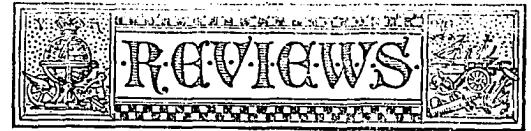
By the enclosed report, which accompanied our design, the sum therein stated is £11,000, and we have no hesita-

tion in saying that had the sum of £8000 been given in the instructions as the limit, we should not have exceeded that amount, as our plans included several additions not asked for, but left to the discretion of the architect.

Trusting you will give this space in the next issue of your valuable journal.

We remain, Sir, yours obediently, THOS. KISSACK AND SON. ("ESPRIT DE CORPS.")

49, Great Portland-street, August 21st.



JOHN BUNYAN AND THE GIPSIES. By JAMES SIMSON. London: Balliere, Tyndall and Co. New York: James Muller.

This is a pamphlet by the editor of Walter Simson's "History of the Gipsies," which is put forth partly to allude to the question of John Bunyan's gipsy descent and partly to express the writer's doubts, (which seem to us to be needless,) whether Mr. Leland and Mr. Borrow knew anything about the gipsies. Mr. J. Simson has an idea that the gipsies constitute the descendants of that "mixed multitude," which went out with Moses from Egypt, and were a Syro-Egyptian tribe, whereas most writers hold them to be a nomad tribe from Hindostan. The gipsies, we believe, always themselves claim Egypt as their country, and the truth may lie, as it generally does, between the two theories. When they appeared in Europe, about 400 years ago, they were generally called Bohemians, or "Bohemians," why we know not; and they seem to have existed as a "caste" admittedly in England about 360 years. Mr. W. Simson in his work estimates the number of gipsies in England at 250,000, and in the world at 4,000,000; but in both cases his enthusiasm on the subject has apparently led him into a little pardonable exaggeration. The gipsies are very secret, no doubt, and mysterious alike in their manners, their language, their "interieur," as the French say, and some writers have held them to constitute a secret society. They undoubtedly represent an ancient tribe, which has practised chiromancy and astrology from very early times. Those of us who remember the delight with which in days of yore, alas! long since fled and gone, we opened George Borrow's books on the gipsy life, and gipsy ways, and gipsy speech, will always feel much interest in that remarkable and peculiar race. At one time they were cruelly persecuted and sorely harrassed. I thought and civilization have led all reasoning minds now to regard them with interest and consideration.

SCHLESISCHES, LOGEN BLATT. Trewendt and Granier, Breslau. LATOMIA. C. Hesse, Leipsic.

By the kind intermediation of Bro. Rud. Maennel, of Halle, we have been favoured with the sight of these two German Masonic serials, the former a weekly, the latter a fortnightly publication. We have perused them both with much pleasure. The "standpunkt" and the "ideal" of German and English Freemasonry differ a little, in that the former is more sentimental and theoretical than its practical contemporary brotherhood in England, which prefers "facta" to "verba," the concrete to the abstract, simply morality to abstruse philosophy. It may be that in an honest endeavour to be thoroughly realistic in practice as in profession, to square its exteior procedure with its esoteric teaching, we in England sometimes put into the back ground that high and philosophic teaching of true Freemasonry, which undoubtedly exists for all its "sophoi" and "wissenden" and enlightened. There are dangers, however, as we all know, in transcendental philosophies and mystical researches, and we do not feel quite sure but that our good brethren in Germany would find and make Freemasonry altogether stronger and more real for themselves if they devoted themselves as we do, as much to the practical as to the theoretical teaching of Freemasonry.

BOLETIN MASONICO. Mexico. LA ESCUADRA. Habana.

There are two Masonic issues, one a monthly (Mexico), the other a fortnightly journal from Havannah. Though they are full of articles intended for Mexican and Havannah Masons, they we fear, are not likely, however well written, to find many readers in Great Britain. We must make every allowance for Masonry and Masons in those dark regions of the earth, dark that is, in the prohibition and persecutions which Freemasonry and its professors and members have hitherto undergone. So long as the baneful principles of the Inquisition bore sway, so long and so far, were Freemasons rigorously treated, often cruelly tortured in all Spanish speaking lands. We who have spoken in the flesh with a worthy Spanish Freemason, who escaped happily, actually through Freemasonry, from the prison of the Inquisition at Madrid, and heard from him the cruelties practised on Juan Van Halen, and many more, we strongly feel that Freemasonry in all such lands, is in a most abnormal position, and deserves all consideration in its early struggles and developements. We trust that all the various bodies may gradually settle down to the teaching and practice of true Cosmopolitan Freemasonry.

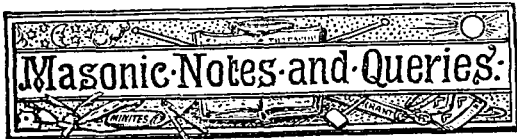
BIBLIOTHECA SUNDERLANDIANA. FOURTH PART.

The catalogue of the fourth part of the sale of this remarkable library, from November 6th to November 16th, is now before us, and contains some very interesting and valuable works, though it may perhaps be a matter of doubt as to whether, after the recent excitement has subsided, the prices generally will rule as high as formerly. However, "Tempus omnia monstrat." The lots commence at 5157, "Martinez," and end at 10,900, "St. Awdiol." This catalogue contains a large number of editiones principes of classical writers, such as Panegyrici Veteres; Pausanias, Phædrus, Plato, Plautus, Phinius, Plutarchus, Polybius, Ptolemy, and Quintilianus, and many more. Among the works printed on vellum we observe, Ordonnances de l'Ordre de la Toison d'Or, vers 1511; Petrarcha Sonette, &c., Venet 1501; Picus Mirandula, Bologna 1496; De Morte

Christi, 1497; Plinius Historia Naturalis, printed by Nic. Jensen in 1472, at Venice; Quintilliani Institutiones, printed at Rome in 1470, and others. There are many rare French works, see lot 8397, such as La Merdes Histoires, &c. Lots 9449 to 52, Le Romance de Perceforest and lots 10,470 to 10,489, &c., which will be eagerly sought after. There are numerous important works relating to America, and many scarce English books, as well as numerous Spanish, Italian, French, Portuguese works of great rarity; and many books in fine bindings, and with the arms of Anne d'Autriche, Louis le Dauphin, J. Grolier, T. Maioli, and many more. Among the scarce English books, we note, Miller's Catalogue of Honour, James the First's copy, 1610; Salisbury Missal, Paris, 1585; Sir Thomas More's Works, 1557; Ovid in English with Picart's Plates; O'Flaherty's Ugygia, and many more.

BOOK CATALOGUES.

Mr. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, has put forward a characteristic catalogue, No. 343, of works on music, sacred and secular, including Masonic songs, and dancing, political economy, Spanish law, Oriental law, angling, archery, boxing, bull-fighting, cards, chess, coaching, cookery, croquet, curling, deer-stalking, dogs, duelling, falconry, fencing, military sciences, naval sciences, proverbs and bibliography. Here is a goodly dish "my masters."



Masonic Notes and Queries.

42] THE CONSTITUTIONS OF 1762.

I propose to reprint Bro. Carson's transcription of the Bordeaux Constitutions, in the "Masonic Monthly" for October, and shall hope to do the same for the Constitutions of 1786 in November. These documents are not all generally accessible to Masonic students, and as such matters of historic value require consideration and sifting from time to time, I think what I propose to do, may be acceptable to many readers and Masonic students.

ED. "MASONIC MONTHLY."

43] ROSE CROIX WORKS.

Can any brother or Hermetic student point out to me a Rosicrucian work, earlier than 1612, which alludes to the brethren of the Rosy Cross? ROSE CROIX.

44] DECLARATION OF THE FREEMASONS OF BOSTON.

In a biographical notice of the late Bro. William Crossman, given in the August number of that excellently got-up magazine, "The Voice of Masonry," we are told that "during the memorable crusade against Freemasonry in 1831, Bro. Crossman was one of the signers of the famous declaration of the Freemasons of Boston and vicinity, which successfully refuted the many false and slanderous reports then being circulated by the enemies of Freemasonry, to which act of his life he was always wont to refer with pride." Though I have read much of this rabid anti-Masonic movement in America, which, for factious purposes, was pandered to by men who ought to have known better, yet I do not remember to have seen this declaration. Can any of the readers of the *Freemason* supply a copy, which doubtless will interest others, as well as

GEORGE MARKHAM TWEDDELL.

THE SO-CALLED GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Australia is a far-away land, and yet it interests us a great deal Masonically. It is so large an island that it generally is regarded as a continent. It is divided into provinces known as North Australia, West Australia, South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria. It has two important seaports, namely, Melbourne, in Victoria, and Sydney, in New South Wales. The latter city and province most concern us now, as certain persons there have assumed to form a Grand Lodge, and usurped authority over all the Craft within the province. The first step in this movement was made by three malcontented brethren, acting non-officially. In course of time they secured the assent of thirteen lodges to their scheme, not one-fifth of the whole number, and then they assumed to hold a convention and to form a Grand Lodge, having exclusive Masonic jurisdiction of the province. This in the face of the indisputable fact that the province was concurrently occupied by three Provincial Grand Lodges, one under English, one under Scottish, and the third under the Irish Constitution, over seventy of whose lodges dissented to the proposed change of allegiance. Of course the usurpation was resisted, and almost five years the unfraternal strife has gone on. In this country, brethren and Grand Lodges have been found who were willing to endorse the usurpers, and, thus encouraged, they have been unrelentless in their wrong doing. We have disapproved their acts, because we believed it our Masonic duty, and now we see no reason to change our opinion.—*Voice of Masonry*.

THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The erection of the monument on the Green in front of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich to the memory of the Prince Imperial is being proceeded with. The larger of the two blocks of polished granite on which the statue will rest bears the following inscription:—"Napoleon, Prince Imperial. Born, in Paris, 16th March, 1856. Killed fighting in South Africa, 1st June, 1879. Gentleman Cadet, Royal Military Academy, from 18th November, 1872, to 16th of February, 1875. Erected by upwards of 25,000 officers and men from all branches of Her Majesty's Forces." The statue will be of bronze, and rather larger than life-size. The granite blocks will also bear four bronze eagles and four wreaths enclosing the letter "N," the whole being surmounted by a crown, and four copies of the motto of the Royal Artillery. The statue will be unveiled soon after the reassembling of the Gentlemen Cadets after the autumn vacation.



Craft Masonry.

UPTON LODGE (No. 1227).—The installation meeting and annual festival of the above flourishing lodge was celebrated with great success on the 17th inst., at the Spotted Dog, Upton, Essex. The W.M., Bro. A. Clark, opened the lodge, well supported by Bros. R. W. Pearcy, S.W. (W.M. elect); W. Serjeant, J.W.; A. W. Fenner, I.P.M.; G. W. Rowe, Secretary; G. Geiseke, S.D.; D. Legg, J.D.; C. Patrick, I.G.; M. Sherwin, Organist; J. Stroud, Steward; T. Bowler, Tyler; J. Andrews, P.M.; G. H. Clarke, T. E. Horley, C. J. Free, J. Jones, C. Hambach, J. Dawson, W. Smith, J. Morris, J. Welsh, J. Grove, G. W. Hickinbotham, T. Simpson, A. K. Turberville, and others.

The minutes of the last regular lodge meeting were submitted and confirmed. The Auditor's report on the finances of the lodge were next submitted, and proving highly satisfactory were unanimously adopted. The figures shown prove how ably the affairs of the lodge have been administered under Bro. Clark's régime, and the Auditor's spoke in terms of great satisfaction upon the manner in which Bro. Rowe, the hard-working Secretary had kept the books and accounts. Bro. J. Welch, a candidate for the superior degree, was next tested and entrusted, and on lodge being advanced was raised to the Sublime Degree in an able manner.

The principal business of the evening was then proceeded with. Bro. A. Clark the out-going W.M. having undertaken the important duty of installing his successor, Bro. R. W. Pearcy, into the chair of K.S.

The W.M. elect, was presented to the W.M. by Bro. J. Andrews, P.M., who acted throughout the entire ceremony as Director of Ceremonies in an able manner, and after all due observance, was obligated as Master elect of Upton Lodge. Lodge was then advanced, and all the brethren below the Installed Master's Degree having retired, Bro. Richard W. Pearcy was duly inducted into the chair of K.S., in a very impressive manner. Bros. R. Pearcy, P.M., 228, acting as S.W., A. H. Trewennard, P.M., 1693, as J.W., and A. W. Fenner, P.M., as I.G., until the investiture of officers.

Bro. Pearcy was saluted by the brethren in the several Degrees, and proceeded to appoint and invest his officers as follows: Bros. W. Serjeant, S.W.; G. Geiseke, J.W.; J. Wayland, Treas. (re-appointed in absence); A. W. Fenner, P.M., Sec.; D. Legg, S.D.; C. Patrick, J.D.; J. Stroud, I.G.; T. E. Horley, W.S.; C. J. Free, D.C.; and T. Bowler, Tyler (re-appointed); these several appointments giving general satisfaction.

Bro. Clark next completed his arduous duties as Installing Master by an able and eloquent delivery of the three charges, and, on taking his seat as a Past Master, was greeted with many marks of the approval of the brethren. Some important business matters were next discussed, among them being a grant of fifteen guineas to the Masonic Charitable Institutions, viz., ten guineas to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, on the list of our esteemed Bro. Clark, I.P.M.; and five guineas to complete a Life governorship of the Boys' School.

Bro. Pearcy, W.M., next asked the lodge to accept a present from him in the form of three handsome chairs for the principal officers, and a vote of thanks was accorded him for his generous and suitable gift. The valuable services of Bro. G. W. Rowe, who had acted as the Secretary during the past year in so able and indefatigable a manner, were next recognised. A cordial vote of thanks being awarded him, and ordered to be engrossed on vellum and presented to Bro. Rowe, in the name of the Upton Lodge.

Hearty good wishes were given and lodge was closed. The pleasures of the occasion were considerably increased in consequence of having a second room to banquet in after lodge was closed, and was greatly appreciated.

Ample justice having been done to a really capital banquet, which reflected great credit upon Mrs. Vause, the worthy hostess, Bro. R. W. Pearcy gave the usual loyal and Craft toasts, all of which were duly and heartily honoured. Bro. Clark, I.P.M., rose to propose "The Health of the new W.M.," which pleasant duty reminded him of the old saying, "every day brings something new." Bro. Clark felt great pleasure in performing the new duty of proposing the health of the W.M. Bro. Clark recapitulated the close connexion which had existed between the W.M. and himself since their initiation, how they had followed each other through the various offices in the lodge and had each attained to the dignity of the chair. During all this time both Bro. Pearcy and himself had been actuated by the simple desire to promote in every way in their power, the good of the Upton Lodge. They had in Bro. Pearcy a brother to whom they could look with confidence for an efficient discharge of the important duties of the chair. Bro. Clark would only ask them to remember that Bro. Pearcy, who was determined to please them, must rely in a great measure upon the loyal support of every brother in the lodge, and which he hoped would be given, and all assistance in their power.

A hearty reception was accorded to this toast, and, in responding, Bro. Pearcy, said he thanked Bro. Clark and the brethren for the kind manner in which his health had been proposed and received. On that occasion he hardly knew what to say. As Bro. Clark had said, he had filled the various offices, and hoped to give the same satisfaction in the future as he had done in the past. He was especially pleased to see so many friendly faces round the table.

"The Visitors" were next honoured. As he had said, the W.M. was pleased to see such an array of visiting brethren. The Upton lodge was always glad to welcome visitors. With the toast he coupled the names of Bros. Ferry, P.M., Pearcy P.M., Woolley, and Trewinnard.

Each of these brethren expressed their great satisfaction both with the hospitality and the excellence of the working of the lodge.

Bro. Clark, I.P.M. and Installing Master, was then honoured. The W.M. said all the brethren had been able to

witness how Bro. Clark had acquitted himself during the past twelve months, and many of them could judge ever since Bro. Clark had received a collar, how he had brought a large amount of brotherly love and kindness to bear upon the discharge of his duties. He (Bro. Pearcy) had received a large amount of assistance from him, but Bro. Clark was so well known that it would be superfluous for him to say much more of him. He had, however, a very pleasing duty to perform, and he felt proud of the honour entrusted to him by the lodge, of placing upon Bro. Clark's breast a jewel given by the lodge in appreciation of the services the I.P.M. had rendered during his year of office, and trusted Bro. Clark would long be spared to wear it in their midst.

Bro. Clark replied, thanking the brethren for the handsome gift and for their kind expressions. He hardly knew what to say, but should regard that evening as one of the most important in his life. He should appreciate the jewel as long as he lived, and whether with them or far away, it would always remind him most pleasantly of his connexion with the Upton Lodge.

"The Past Masters" were next honoured, and responded to by Bro. Fenner, P.M., who alone represented the Past Masters. This he accounted for, explaining the various causes which had either kept those brethren away or had compelled them to retire early. Assuring the brethren of the Upton Lodge of the great interest taken by their Past Masters in the welfare of the lodge, Bro. Fenner concluded by thanking them for the cordial reception which had greeted the toast.

Bro. Pearcy, in proposing "The Health of the Officers," expressed his satisfaction with the brethren he had just appointed to office, and felt sure their discharge of their various duties would justify his choice; and the officers having severally responded, promising to do all in their power to promote the good of the lodge, the Tyler's toast was given, and the meeting closed.

Among the numerous array of visitors were Bros. H. Cleverley, W.M. 1107; Kramm, 879; P. H. Willson, W.M. 861; J. Powell, 186; Lewis, 496; J. Davey, W.M. 1913; W. B. Ford, 180; J. J. Woolley, J.D. 15; J. Nicholas, P.M. 486; W. Leoffler, 1524; C. E. Ferry, P.M. 65; G. L. Midgley, 188; H. Townsend, 1306; R. Pearcy, P.M. 228; A. H. Trewinnard, P.M. 1693; J. Grey, 933; A. W. Ellingford, W.M. 834; C. J. Scales, P.M. 1507; J. Wotton, 1231; D. Moss, S.D. 1275; W. Holt, 1716; J. Gilbert, 481; G. H. Stephens, 1382, S.D. 1623 (*Freemason*); and others.

FARRINGTON WITHOUT LODGE (No. 1745).—This lodge met for the despatch of business at the Viaduct Hotel, on the 31st ult. Amongst those present were: Bros. J. Strugnell, W.M.; Goodenough, S.W.; H. B. Marshall, C.C., J.W.; H. J. Lardner, I.P.M.; W. H. Jackson, jun., P.M. Sec.; Young, S.D.; L. Lardner, acting I.G.; T. C. Walls, P.P.G.S.B. Middx., P.M.; and Rawlinson, Tyler.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bro. G. Herbert was most impressively raised to the Degree of a M.M. by the W.M. Upon the proposition of Bros. H. J. Lardner, and H. B. Marshall, W. Bro. H. A. Dubois, P.P.G.W. of Middx. &c., one of the founders of the lodge was elected as an honorary member, and the Secretary was directed to inform Bro. Dubois of the honour that had been conferred upon him. The lodge was shortly afterwards closed. There was no banquet.

STAFFORD.—Staffordshire Knot Lodge (No. 726).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Swan Hotel, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Present: Bros. J. Senior, W.M.; J. Baker, S.W.; J. Mottram, J.W.; Rev. E. C. Perry, M.A., Chap.; F. Woolley, Sec.; E. J. Mousley, S.D.; J. Woodbridge, J.D.; T. E. Fowke, P.M., D.C.; J. Bervon, Org.; T. Rigby, I.G.; W. D. Balkin, Steward; H. Thorn, Steward; R. Tomlinson, Tyler; T. Wood, P.P.G.R., I.P.M.; S. Yates, J. Nevitt, S. Scott, J. Taylor, S. S. Plant, W. P. Duncliffe, and A. F. Whitmore. Visitor: Bro. J. W. C. Warming-ton, 1284.

The only business on the circular was the initiation of Messrs. W. T. Moss and S. Moss, and this ceremony having been performed by the W.M., the lodge was closed in ancient form.

CHORLEY.—Ellesmere Lodge (No. 730).—The installation meeting and St. Johns festival were held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. The following brethren were present: Bros. Thos. Forrester, W.M., P.G.S.D.W. Lanc.; J. B. Wishweel, P.M.; J. M. Kerr, P.M.; Jas. Laurence, P.M.; Peter Yates, S.W.; Joseph Barnes, J.W.; H. Tattersall, Sec.; T. F. Jackson, S.D.; H. Nightingale, Tyler; Jos. Hindle, Layland, Eccles, Robt. Irving, Jas. Carton, W. Karfoot, and W. Blackledge. Visitors: Bros. Rawden Ashworth, 286, P.M.; James Wilson, 178, P.M.; J. S. Murray, S.W. 1335; W. M. Wyld, 1335 and 941; Ingham Taylor, 1697; A. S. Bird, 1032.

After the lodge had been opened in the usual manner, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, the W.M. Bro. Forrester, reported on the financial position of the lodge, which was in a satisfactory condition, a balance being in the Treasurer's hands.

A proposition was moved, seconded and carried, that the the lodge accounts for the past year be referred to the Finance Committee for audit, and reported on at the next meeting.

The Installing Master, Bro. Rawden Ashworth, P.M. 286, then took the chair, and Bro. Forrester presented to him the W.M. elect (Bro. Peter Yates), for the benefit of installation.

After the usual preliminaries, Bro. Yates was, with all due rite and ceremony, and in a most impressive manner, inducted into the chair of K.S., after which the newly-installed Master appointed his officers for the ensuing year, and they were invested as follows: Bros. T. Forrester, I.P.M.; R. Irving, S.W.; J. Barnes, J.W.; J. Kerr, P.M., Treas.; T. Jackson, P.M., Sec.; W. Dorman, S.D.; J. Bradshaw, J.D.; T. Sharples, I.G.; W. Nightingale, Tyler.

The addresses to the W.M. and Wardens having been delivered, the ceremony was declared to be finished. Previous to the lodge being closed, Bro. P.M. Kerr, by the request of the W.M., rose and said he had a very pleasing

duty to perform, which was to present Bro. Forrester on behalf of the members with a Past Master's gold jewel, in appreciation of his services rendered to the lodge for two years as W.M. Bro. Yates informed the brethren that the cost of the jewel had been voluntarily subscribed by members of the lodge, who highly esteemed their late W.M., and that the funds of the lodge had not been drawn upon for the purpose. The jewel, which was much admired, was thereupon handed to Bro. Forrester, who, in a few well-chosen sentences, returned thanks for the same.

On the conclusion of this pleasing episode "Hearty good wishes" were expressed by the visiting brethren, and the lodge was closed in peace and harmony.

The brethren afterwards adjourned to the Castle and Market Hotel, to celebrate the Festival of St. John by a banquet, which was admirably served, and gave great satisfaction to all. When the banquet was over the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and a very pleasant and happy evening was spent.

HAMPTON—Lebanon Lodge (No. 1326).—An emergency meeting of this well established lodge, was held on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at the Red Lion Hotel. Bro. Harry Gloster, P.M., 1531, W.M., presided. Ballots were unanimous in favour of all the candidates. The work done was initiating Mr. William Baird, and afterwards Mr. William Richard Dachtler. The all-important ceremony was well rendered and impressively done, the W.M. proving in himself that he is a worthy successor of the many able members who have preceded him in the chair. He exerts himself to make every member happy and comfortable. He well succeeds in that and every thing else he takes in hand. No further business offering, the lodge was closed, and refreshment followed, and a happy and pleasant afternoon was most agreeably spent. There were but few present, amongst whom we noticed Bros. J. W. Baldwin, I.P.M.; D. Steinhauer, S.W.; J. J. Marsh, J.W.; Walters, Secretary; W. R. Vassila, J.D.; J. Lawrence, I.G.; G. Harrison, D. I. Akehurst, R. Annear, and others. No visitors were present.

The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Saturday, the 19th inst., at the Red Lion Hotel. At four o'clock Bro. H. Gloster, P.M. 1531, W.M. opened the lodge. There were present Bros. J. W. Baldwin, I.P.M., &c.; D. Steinhauer, S.W.; J. J. Marsh, J.W.; E. Gilbert, P.M., Treasurer; Walters, Secretary; W. R. Vassila, J.D.; J. Lawrence, I.G.; E. A. Smith Steward; H. Potter, P.M. 11, W.S.; T. Tulett, J. Thompson, J. Talbot, A. A. Ward, G. Teideman, C. W. Baker, E. H. Boucher, W. Walters, D. A. Akehurst, W. H. Walters, A. Samson, H. E. Potter, and others. Bro. H. T. Williams, 1261, was a visitor.

The minutes of the previous regular meeting, and of the emergency meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Alfred Samson and Mr. Henry Edward Potter were afterwards initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry, and Bro. Edward Henry Boucher was raised to the Third Degree, all the work being ably performed.

Ten guineas were voted to the Male Annuity Fund, to complete purchases of Life Governorship in the names of the Treasurer and Secretary of the lodge for the time being in perpetuity. The same amount proposed by the indefatigable Treasurer, Bro. Edwin Gilbert, P.M., for the "James Terry Testimonial," was duly voted from the lodge funds. After other formal business was disposed of, the lodge was closed. It was ordered to be summoned to meet on Saturday, September 16th, at half-past three o'clock p.m. Refreshment followed. Bro. W. Ballard exerted himself as usual to make every one happy and comfortable. All refreshments were served under his personal superintendence. The W.M., Bro. H. Gloster, used his best exertions to render everything agreeable. He was successful. All felt in him that they possessed a W.M. who would add to their happiness, and would be sure to increase (if such a thing would be possible) the prosperity of the lodge. He shows himself to be the right man in the right place. The usual toasts were given, as were also several songs and recitations, after which the brethren returned to town well pleased with their agreeable re-union.

WALTHAM NEW TOWN.—King Harold Lodge (No. 1327).—The installation meeting of the above lodge was held at the Britannia Hotel on the 17th inst. The lodge was opened and the minutes were read and confirmed. Bro. Fisher, P.G.S.B. Herts, the W.M., vacated the chair in favour of Bro. E. West, P.M., P.P. G.S.D. Herts, the Installing Officer, who installed Bro. John Noyes, S.W., into the chair of K.S. The W.M. appointed and invested his officers as follows: Bros. John Robinson, S.W.; W. A. Rogers, J.W.; E. West, P.M., Treas.; T. Reilly, P.M., P.P.G.P., Sec.; W. Gilbert, P.M., P.P.G.J.W. Herts, D.C.; W. Lewis, S.D.; W. A. Sprout, J.D.; G. Holdsworth, I.G.; F. M. Bilby and T. Brewster, Stwds.; Page, P.M., Tyler.

The other members present were Bros. Bennet, J. Bull, Eversfield, Fuller, Gaskell, P.M.; Howlett, S. Jacobs, P.M., P.P.G.C. Kent; C. Lacey, P.M., P.P.G.J.D.; Lumsden, Newman, E. Parker, P.M., P.P.G.P.; Robins, Sampson, C. Shepherd, Shuter, J. Tydeman, P.M., P.P. G.P. Essex; C. W. Wiggs, Wilbourn, Wooley, and Day. The visitors were Bros. J. Black, I.P.M. Florence Nightingale; T. Brightmore Henly, 1572; T. C. Smith, W.M. Bagshawe; W. Glanville, S7; Dr. Mavor, A. J. Manning, P.M. 1413, P.G.D. Essex; Blackmore, W. Etherington, P.M. 869, P.P.G.P. Oxon; and W. Beavis, S.D. Southwark Lodge.

A vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Bro. E. West, P.M., for the very able manner in which he had installed the W.M.

The W.M. said he had a very pleasing duty to perform, which was to pin a handsome Past Master's jewel on the breast of Bro. John Fisher, the retiring Master, as a token of esteem, and in recognition of the zealous manner he had performed his duties while in the chair.

Bro. Fisher replied in feeling terms. The jewel, which was special to the King Harold Lodge, was supplied from Bro. Kenning's emporium.

After some formal business the lodge was closed, and the brethren retired to a splendid banquet, where all went merry as marriage bells, until that ever moving thing called Time warned all that the red-letter day of the year was at an end.

Bro. Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., dined with the Queen, at Osborne, on Saturday last.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED PILGRIMS (No. 507).—The meeting at the Surrey Masonic Hall, on Friday, the 18th inst., was well attended. Amongst those present were Bros. J. Bate, W.M.; H. M. Williams, S.W.; C. H. Phillips, J.W.; R. Poore, S.D.; F. Thurston, J.D.; G. W. Knight, I.G.; James Stevens, P.M., and Preceptor; E. A. Francis, Preceptor 1949; G. Hubbard, C. Sims, W. J. Newland, 1922; J. Belgrave, J. S. Eidmans, H. Bigg, and others.

Bro. Bate having opened the lodge in the several degrees, very ably rehearsed the ceremony of raising, assisted by Bro. Francis, as candidate, delivered the charge of the degree, and closed down. Lodge was called off for entry drill, in which all present took part, and called on. The Preceptor appointed Bro. Thurston as W.M. on the occasion of next meeting, and all other offices were retained. Lodge was then closed in perfect harmony.

WANDSWORTH LODGE (No. 1044).—A meeting of this lodge was held at the East Hill Hotel, Wandsworth, on Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst., when the following brethren were present: Bros. Higerty, W.M.; Carter, P.M., Preceptor; Jones, S.W.; Knipler, J.W.; Blackmore, S.D.; Lee, J.D.; Black, I.G.; Ellis, and others. Visitors: Bros. Walker, P.M.; and Shearman.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of initiation, Bro. Walker being the candidate, afterwards delivering the charge. The lodge was called off, and, on resuming, the lodge was opened in the Second Degree, and the W.M. worked the ceremony of passing, with Bro. Shearman as candidate. The lodge was opened in the Third Degree, and closed down; and Bros. Walker, P.M., and Shearman were unanimously elected members of the lodge. Bro. Jones having been elected W.M. for the ensuing week, the lodge was closed in due form and adjourned.

STAR LODGE (No. 1275).—The usual meeting of this lodge was held at the Five Bells, New Cross-road, on Saturday, the 19th inst. Bro. Metcalfe, P.M. Mizpah Lodge, acted as W.M., and worked the very fine ceremony of the Third Degree in a most impressive manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the members and visitors who were present. Bro. Robinson, of the Sphinx Lodge, became a member, and in returning thanks for his election, passed a high compliment on the Preceptor for the manner in which the work of the lodge was conducted.

Bro. Andrews, Preceptor, announced that to-day (Saturday) the ceremony of installation would be rehearsed, when he hoped as many W.M.'s and P.M.'s as could make it convenient to attend would favour the lodge with their presence.

Bro. Good, S.W. Royal Oak Lodge, having been elected W.M. for the first Saturday in September, the lodge was closed in due form.

BRIXTON LODGE (No. 1949).—The usual weekly meeting was held on Tuesday evening last, the 22nd inst., at Bro. George Monk's, the Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, when Bro. Richard Poore, as W.M., was supported by a goodly number of brethren. The lodge was opened in the First Degree, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and duly confirmed. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed by the W.M. The lodge was opened in the Third Degree, and the ceremony of raising most efficiently rendered by the W.M. The lodge being closed in the Third and Second Degrees, the W.M. for the ensuing week was regularly elected. Other formal business being disposed of, "Hearty good wishes" were given by the brethren, and the lodge was closed in due form and adjourned.

Mark Masonry.

MARYPORT.—Whitwell Lodge (No. 151).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Eaglesfield-street, when there were present Bros. G. W. Thompson, P.G.R. of M., W.M.; J. W. Robinson, S.W.; W. Stoddart, J.W.; T. Weatherstone, M.O.; J. Gardiner, P.M., P.G. Treas., as S.O.; J. Abbott, P.G. Steward, as J.O.; J. Smith, P.G. Org.; J. Nicholson, P.M., P.P.S.G.W., Treas.; J. Holmes, Sec.; A. Walters, P.G.J.D.; J. Messenger, Tyler; and others.

An excellent attendance, considering that the Provincial meeting had been held at Whitehaven only the previous evening. Bro. G. W. Thompson, W.M. assumed the chair, and was proceeding to discharge the duties when he felt himself unwell, consequently W. Bro. J. H. Banks, P.M., took the chair. After the confirmation of the minutes, Bro. Hadfield, 371, being in attendance, was advanced to the Honourable Degree of a M.M. The lodge was then closed in form and good harmony.

Ancient and Accepted Rite.

TRURO—Cornwall Chapter (No. 61).—An assembly of this chapter was held in the Masonic Hall, Truro, on Thursday, the 17th inst., Dr. William Mason, 30° M.W.S., in the chair; supported by Bros. W. J. Hughan, 32°; Charles Truscott, Jun., 30°; E. D. Anderton, 30°, Past M.W.S's. and members, R. Carter, C. of G.; Sir Charles B. Graves-Sawle, Bart., H.; William D. Rogers, Recorder; Dr. Henry de Ligh; Alfred Luke, first General and Treasurer; William Rooks, &c. Several brethren were unavoidably absent, including Rev. W. H. Bloxsome, 30° M.A.; William Lake (Freemason); Thomas Hicks; W. Lidgely, 30°; F. W. Dubb, 30°; Thomas Hart, 30°; &c., &c.

A joining member was balloted for, and a proposition received for a candidate for meeting in February next.

The M.W.S., by the desire of the Chapter, solicited an address from Bro. Hughan, 30°, on the progress of the Rite.

Bro. Hughan, in response to the wish, gave a long and interesting sketch of the "Ancient and Accepted Rite at Home and Abroad, and especially as respects the Prosperity of the Supreme Council of England." He said that when he took the degree, in 1865, there was only twenty Chapters, the number having gone up to sixty-one in 1875, when the Truro Chapter was opened, and in 1882 amounted to close upon 100. It was not however a progress of mere numbers, but quality was made the test of membership, and only those were worthy of being Rose Croix Masons who regularly appreciated and supported Craft Masonry. Amidst so many conflicting rites and jurisdictions young brethren were apt to be misled, and so he purposed a test for them to adopt, which would prove a safe guide as to the "higher Degrees," viz., examine the list of members of any rite other than the Craft, to discover how many of their chief supporters are enrolled as "Grand Officers" of England. Bro. Hughan then went on to apply the test suggested to the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and took as his standard the new "Red Book," first issued in June, 1882, the Grand Lodge Calendar, 1882, and other official works. Out of the twenty-four officers of the Grand Lodge of England, appointed in April last, about three-fourths of the number are members of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and amongst the Supreme Council and other Thirty-three Degree members will be found the names of the Grand Master, the Pro Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, seventeen Provincial and District Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, the Grand Secretary, and a number of Past Grand Deacons. At the last festival of the Grand Lodge, held April 26th, 1882, out of eighty-one Grand Officers (Present and Past) who attended, more than half of the number are to be found registered in the "Red Book" of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of England.

The address was well received, and the chapter being closed, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master took the chair, and the members had a friendly chat over the "new Regulations" of the Grand Lodge.

ROYAL GRAND MASTERS SINCE 1782.

It is just one hundred years since a Prince of the Blood Royal was elected to preside over the destinies of the Craft as Grand Master. In 1782, H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland was chosen to fill that office. On his death, in September, 1790, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., was elected in his stead. His Royal Highness on becoming Regent of the United Kingdom, finding his many duties too onerous, resigned, in 1813, and became Grand Patron, his place being taken by H.R.H. Duke of Sussex. Thus, including the eight years during which the present Prince of Wales has held the office, the Grand Mastership has been held by a Royal Prince for 69 years out of the 100 years since Freemasons' Hall was opened.

A MASONIC RELIC OF WATERLOO.

At the meeting of the Grand Committee of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, held in November last, a curious and very interesting letter was read from Bro. Alexander Banks, engraver, Edinburgh, offering for the acceptance of Grand Lodge a diploma of the Union Lodge, No. 331, York, issued in the year 1811 to a serjeant of the First Dragoon Guards, who fell in action at Waterloo, and from whose body it had been taken by a comrade in arms the day after the battle. The Committee agreed to accept the blood-stained parchment, for preservation in the repositories at Freemasons' Hall, and recommended Grand Lodge to specially thank Bro. Banks for his gift. The document had forty years ago come into the possession of the donor's father, Mr. William Banks, of St. James Lodge, No. 97, through his brother, Mr. Robert Banks, of Celtic Lodge, No. 291, who, in parting with it, gave the particulars of its history, of which the following is the substance: Sergeant George King was shot through the heart at Waterloo, in one of those charges that decided the fate of Napoleon. On the day after the battle a trooper of the 18th Hussars, who was a Mason, while with others engaged in examining the dead, came upon the body of King, and observing a mark upon the breast of his jacket of the size and shape of a Spanish dollar, close to the spot where the deadly bullet had penetrated, he tore the dress open—but instead of money he found a Masonic diploma. Mortified to find that he had been rifling the body of a brother Mason, the hussar hastily wrapped the corpse in a cloak, and giving the grand honours returned to quarters. He carried the diploma about with him for many years, and subsequently settled in Edinburgh, where he died. [The First Dragoon Guards is named in Wellington's despatches after the Battle of Waterloo, as one of the regiments of Lord E. Somerset's Brigade, which highly distinguished itself.—*Keystone.*]

THE OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Mr. G. E. Baker, Secretary to the Oxford delegacy, on Thursday morning last issued the Division Lists arising out of the examinations held in June last. In the general list of seniors who satisfied the examiners and obtained the title of Associate in Arts, there is a total of 461, 21 of whom are placed in the first division in order of merit, 31 in the second division, and 409 in the third division, arranged in numerical order under several centres. The pride of place first in order of merit has been gained by Mr. H. S. Mundahl, of Grove Park School. In the Junior Department, 822 satisfied the examiners, of whom 79 are in the first division in order of merit, 153 in the second, and 590 in the third division. In the first division in the Juniors, J. F. Young, of Bishop Gore's Grammar School, Swansea, carries off the blue ribbon; W. R. Thomas, of Haver West Grammar School, being second. Of the 711 seniors examined, 315 were boys and 396 girls, of whom 220 boys passed and 241 girls. One thousand four hundred and twenty-six juniors were examined, viz., 1045 boys and 381 girls, of whom 590 boys and 232 girls passed. Of the senior girls none are placed in the first division, but seven are placed in the second. Of the junior girls, four are placed in the first division, and 21 in the second.

The Domestic Exhibition was opened at the Agricultural Hall on Thursday last, and will be continued till September 7th. The Band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Bro. Dan Godfrey, performs popular selections during each evening. The exhibition is open from ten to ten.

THE PRESS CLUB.

The Press Club was opened on Wednesday evening at the premises, 33, Bouverie-street and 63, Fleet-street. The want of a club for the literary staff of the London and Provincial Newspaper Press had long been acknowledged, and a short time back some of the members of the Reporters' Galleries of the Houses of Parliament set themselves to work to see if there was a chance of success if a Press Club was started. The project was so well received, and obtained such strong support, both in the Gallery and in the newspaper offices, that a meeting was called at Anderton's Hotel to test the feasibility of the project. Promises of support were numerous, and by the assistance of some very energetic members of the Press the scheme became widely known both in London and the country. A Limited Liability Company was formed for establishing and working the club, and every member of the club must also be a member of the company, and holder of one £1 share, so that no member of the club will be liable for any of its debts beyond his £1 share. However, there is very little chance of debts being contracted, as plenty of money has been subscribed, and the same principle has been adopted in the club as was adopted in the Gallery Lodge, No. 1928, (not to go in debt for anything). There was considerable difficulty about getting suitable premises, as it was admitted that Fleet-street being the centre of the London press, the club must be in Fleet-street. The premises which were at length secured, were those stated above, but as they were only obtained last Monday week, great expedition had to be used to furnish and open them before newspaper holiday season had fully set in. With true business spirit, the general committee appointed various sub-committees, who were deputed to see to the furnishing and providing the club, and an inspection on the opening showed that these gentlemen had not been idle. The first floor front is elegantly furnished as a smoking, reading and card room and lounge, and the back room has been fitted up as a billiard room, with all the modern improvements, by Messrs. Thurston, to whom certainly great credit is due. The second floor front is furnished as a dining and supper room, and the kitchen arrangements are at the back. All the premises are well lighted and very comfortable, and from the large number of members who have already joined, and the excellent attendance on Wednesday at the opening, there is every reason to believe that the club will be a great success, and, like the lodge, be another link in the chain which binds newspaper men together.

THE OUTLOOK.

In many jurisdictions Masonry is very prosperous, in some not advancing, and in a few embarrassments exist, which will require patient, persistent, hearty effort for removal before a high degree of efficiency and influence will be attained. In none, however, are the discouragements so numerous or great as to dishearten the tried, and hence real friends of the institution. Having in the past overcome greater or more defiant obstacles than are now besetting the line of march, they will be able, without long delay, to put aside all obstructions interposed by combinations outside of the Fraternity, and thus clear and smooth the way for easy and steady progress.

But disguise it as we may, what threatens the integrity of Masonry most, and therefore is the ground of greater apprehension, is found within the ranks of the Brotherhood itself. Causes now operating and daily gaining strength, whose effects already produce three-fourths of the troubles which Masons are forced to encounter, unless suppressed by fearless, vigorous hands, can but produce still greater disorders, if they do not end in irreparable dislocations of the Fraternity. The fact that over twenty-five thousand members—full one-twentieth of the Fraternity in this country—have been suspended within less than two years, is startling evidence that hasty and inconsiderate action has too long been the rule in the admission of candidates, and in the financial management of Grand Lodges.

The reports of Grand Officers and committees reveal the fact that delinquent members are not rare, nor confined to any particular locality. As members increase offenders multiply. For the growth and continuance of this evil lodges are chiefly to be blamed. While men whose mouths are fountains of profanity and obscenity, while drunkards, gamblers, libertines and violators of both civil and moral law are tolerated, and no attempts on the part of the Junior Wardens and their brethren are made to bring them to trial on charges duly preferred, so long will they increase, and the censure bestowed upon the Fraternity will be in good measure deserved. No Mason has any more right to claim exemption from reproach while he tacitly consents to fraternise with men whose lives are in contradiction to every moral precept, than he would have to complain of the charge of irreligion were his intimate friends composed of atheists and demon-worshippers. To permit such men to enter lodges and to retain such as are in equivalent to offering a licence to inactivity, a premium to moral perjury.

While Masonry has some reformatory powers, it does not often succeed in unrooting vices planted before its weighty obligations are assumed. If it is to substantiate its pretensions and in future maintain them, there is but one way to begin its accomplishment, and that is to expel every incorrigible offender, whether high or low, and thus convince the world that it is fit to be regarded and treated as the friend of law, the exemplar of morals, and the steady conservator of harmony and peace. It will not do to talk of consistency while a brother, too poor to pay his dues and assessments, which it would overwhelm him with confusion to admit, is thrust out of lodge fellowship, but the rich devotee is retained, because he can and does promptly pay, many times giving more than his quota, in order to divert attention from his depravities. Though generosity is not the child of niggard parsimony, neither is it the legitimate offspring of vicious indulgencies; and with all his payments and gifts, one rotten-hearted Mason can pile more odium on a lodge in a week than it can unload in a year, granting it does not sink under the burden from sheer exhaustion. Verily, Masons, like poets, are born not made.

What, then, should be done with applications of candidates for Masonic honours? Every applicant whose natural abilities and acquired habits are not in accord with the precepts of Masonry, should be rejected without

hesitation or apology. It is not enough for committees to find that a candidate has a fair standing in the community; besides irreproachable character, there should be special endowments for beginning Masonic life, among which may be named a clear understanding, a calm temper, a desire to gain knowledge for use, not show; unflinching honesty, and, above all, a disposition generous, forgiving, and incapable of malice or revenge. Bring such a man into the lodge, and, when the doctrines of Masonry are once comprehended, he will not only exemplify them by the everyday tenour of his life, but arouse a spirit of honourable emulation that will give the lodge a standing which will commend it to every man who seeks a wide field for usefulness to himself and his fellow-men. Such are the brethren who have faced every storm in the past, and triumphantly saved the institution from wreck. Just such men are to-day needed to push it up to a more commanding level than now occupied, and it is time our lodges became aware of the fact, and began to exercise the discretion enjoined by our rituals, ever bearing in mind that "discretion is the perfection of reason."

"Piece Masonry," though advocated or favoured in certain sections of the country, is in general repudiated as in conflict with a landmark too well known to need repetition. It is doubted whether the advocates themselves would give it the endorsement of their names, but for the fact that so much worthless material is received and retained in lodges in spite of the cautions in our charges, the warnings of the past, and the censure of observing, intelligent men. But it is suggested that to cure one evil by breaking down a barrier long established and generally recognised, is not sound policy, since without abating the evil *per se*, it would establish a precedent liable to abuse whenever a more violent change is to be justified. Better than such a step would it be to weed out, with judicious hand, every offending, every worthless element now existing in lodges, and then by statute bar all ingress thereafter to such material. Rid lodges of everything which impedes progress and degrades character, set the standard of qualifications high, and there will be no dearth of desirable candidates, while the efficiency of lodges will be limited only when the boundary of human capacity is reached.

If by the foregoing, even one brother is benefited, a single brother put on his guard against injudicious legislation and unmaisonic practices, our object will have been attained. The day has arrived when brethren should dare to oppose every unwarranted change in our usages, every step taken to the right or left from the old Masonic highway, and stand by those who insist on a rigid adherence to our rituals and a thorough maintenance of our disciplinary regulations. To falter now, to overlook or extenuate acknowledged evils, will not build the Institution higher nor strengthen its broad foundations. The truth maintained, now and henceforth, will silence opposition, encourage membership, and in the centuries to come, as in those which are past, keep Masonry in advance of all other societies and associations of human origin.—Bro. John H. Brown, in the "Voice of Masonry."

Obituary.

BRO. W. W. WOODROW.

On the 16th inst., in Woking Cemetery, there were consigned to their last resting place, the remains of Bro. W. W. Woodrow, one of the founders of the Royal Arthur Lodge, 1360. He was one of the hard-working members in the Lodge, and also in the cause of Freemasonry. His last visit to a lodge was on the 15th ult., when he had been invited to the Sphinx, 1329. His chief object was to endeavour to resuscitate a Lodge of Instruction at East Hill, Wandsworth. On leaving the Sphinx, he took cold, and in three days became much worse, and died in the 44th year of his age.

Bro. Woodrow had been assistant cashier to the South-Western Railway Company, nearly 24 years at the Nine Elms department; and 20 years a member of the Fifth Surrey Volunteers; also a founder of a Court of Foresters. The South-Western Railway Company kindly provided a special train for the mourners and company attending the funeral, which left Waterloo Station at 11.45, consisting of a firing party of thirty of the Fifth Surrey, and several of the company's officers. Freemasonry was represented by Bros. H. Forbes, A. W. Hall, Sphinx 1329; Bro. Fletcher, Royal Savoy 1744. The sprigs of acacia, emblems of mortality, &c., were placed in the grave by Bros. H. Forbes and A. W. Hall. Bro. Woodrow leaves a widow and large family to mourn their loss.

MASONIC FUNERAL.

A very interesting, although solemn, ceremony occurred at Marple on Friday, the 4th inst., when the remains of that highly-respected Bro. Robert Bowden were interred in their last resting place. The deceased brother had been a member of the Lodge of Benevolence, 336, Marple, for many years, and previous to his death had expressed a wish to be buried by those with whom he had shared his labours in carrying out the true ethics upon which Freemasonry is founded.

Permission for a Masonic ceremonial having been granted by the Provincial Grand Master of Cheshire, the Right Hon. Lord de Tabley, the brethren connected with the Lodge of Benevolence walked in procession from the Jolly Sailor Inn (where the lodge is held) to the residence of the deceased (Spring Bank) in order as follows: The Tyler, with drawn sword, junior members and visiting brethren, junior Stewards and Deacons and Senior Wardens, the Inner Guard, with drawn sword, the Chaplain, and the W.M.

The Secretary placed upon the grave a wreath made of liliums, stephanotis, abutilum, and other choice flowers, with a Masonic emblem, and the number of the lodge composed of scarlet geraniums. The processionists having met the hearse, then wheeled to the right, and preceded it. The widow and mourners followed the mortal remains. At the entrance to the churchyard, the body borne by four members of the Craft, was met by the vicar, the Rev. Reginald Samuel Adams, M.A., who, going before it, read the opening part of the beautiful burial service of the Church of England, "I am the resurrection and the life." The remaining portion of the service in the church was conducted by the acting Chaplain, Bro. the

Rev. W. Purchase Daws, of Hollingworth. The coffin was reversed, and the mourners passed out of the church. The service being finished at the church, the family, relatives, and friends of the deceased made way for the brethren to assemble round the grave, and whilst a gentle breeze wafted an aroma from the sweet-scented wild flowers growing in the Cheshire valley, the Masonic ritual, rich with metaphor, was read.

Bro. Henry Howard, P.M., P.P.G.J.D., in opening the service, said that from time immemorial it had been the custom among the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, at the request of a brother, on his death-bed, to accompany his corpse to the place of interment, and there deposit his remains with the usual formalities of the Order. In conformity with this special request of the deceased brother, they were there assembled as Freemasons to consign the body of the deceased to the grave, and there, before the world, to offer up to the memory of the departed, a tribute of fraternal affection, thereby demonstrating the sincerity of their esteem for the deceased, and their inviolable attachment to the principles of the Masonic Order. Bro. Howard continued, that notwithstanding the numerous mementos of mortality by which the human race are continually surrounded, the removal from their midst of a brother, a friend, or a neighbour, is a too frequent and sad occurrence; yet each one is prone to forget that the common lot of mankind must one day fall to him. Absorbed in our daily avocations of business or pleasure, we are apt to give little heed that our designs may be frustrated and our dearest hopes cut off by that fell destroyer, death, and that his dread summons may surprise us in the spring tide of our success, and in the very meridian of our lives; and that the ceremonial obsequies which they were assembled there to perform, in honour of the departed, were intended to remind all of their inevitable destiny. He implored the brethren to lay all these to heart, to strive to act up to their Masonic teachings, to live in accordance with the high moral precepts inculcated in their ceremonies, which had been handed down from generation to generation; to embody in their lives and in their actions the ancient trusts and established customs of the Order, and thus, in humble dependence upon the mercy of the Most High, they might hope, when this transitory life shall have passed away, to rejoin their departed friend and brother in the Grand Lodge above, where the world's Great Architect lives and reigns supreme.

A Masonic apron, a scroll, a gavel, and sprigs of acacia worn by the brethren, having been thrown into the grave, Bro. Howard continued: "Unto the earth we have consigned our deceased and respected brother, there to remain until the general resurrection." He besought the brethren to pray to Almighty God that he would, in His infinite goodness, at the great tribunal of unbiassed justice, extend His mercy towards him and to all of them, and crown their hope with everlasting bliss in the realms of a boundless eternity.

The order of procession was then reversed, the family, relatives, and friends of the deceased preceding the brethren, who returned to the place from which the procession started.

Amongst the brethren of the Lodge of Benevolence present were Bros. James Ridgway, W.M.; Ralph Andrew, S.W.; H. Hardy, P.M., acting J.W.; J. Boardman, Sec.; W. Caldwell, acting S.D.; T. Mather, acting J.D.; H. Jackson, P.M., P.P.G.P., Treas.; J. H. Hartley, P.M. P.P.G.P., Org.; J. Bowden, P.M.; J. Tymm, P.M.; G. Bradbury, P.M.; J. Boardman, I.G.; J. Sherwin, S. Arden, J. Osbaldeston, Tyler; and visitors, Bros. Henry Howard, P.M. 1126, P.P.G.J.D.; Rev. W. P. Dawe, 625, acting Chap.; J. G. Willin, 320; T. Barlow, W.M. 361; R. Wilkinson, P.M. 1123; and W. R. Sowten, W.M. 815.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[The charge is 2s. 6d. for announcements not exceeding Four Lines under this heading.]

BIRTHS.

DAY.—On the 19th inst., at Whithed Wood Park, Shirley, Southampton, the wife of C. F. S. Day, prematurely, of a daughter.

FINCH.—On the 19th inst., at High-street, Notting-hill-gate, the wife of J. Finch, jun., of a son.

GILBERT.—On the 18th inst., at the Oaks, Cantley, Norfolk, the wife of T. D. Gilbert, of a daughter.

HOLT.—On the 18th inst., at Summerhill, Kingswinford, the wife of J. O. Holt, of a son.

JELF.—On the 19th inst., at Saffron Waldon, the wife of Canon Jelf, of a daughter.

MILES.—On the 21st inst., at Park-road, Haverstock-hill N.W., the wife of G. R. Miles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLUNT—GORDON.—On the 22nd inst., at St. Luke's, Chelsea, Gerald Henry Blunt, of St. Andrew's, Fife, son of the Rev. G. Blunt, to Augusta Louisa, daughter of Sir H. W. Gordon, K.C.B.

DAVIDSON—BOLS.—On the 19th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Frederick Gerald Davidson, Esq., of Singapore, to Mary Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of L. Bols, Belgian Consul-General in Italy.

PLENTZ—WALTON.—On the 19th inst., at St. James's, Tunbridge-wells, Ferdinand Plentz, of Hamm, to Louisa Freer, of Tunbridge-wells, daughter of the late Rev. D. N. Walton, M.A., of Heathfield, Handsworth.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON.—On the 17th inst., at South-grove, Hampstead, Elizabeth, widow of E. Atkinson, Esq., in her 86th year.

BRACEY.—On the 18th inst., John Bracey, of Queen's-road, Great Yarmouth, aged 53.

MALLARS.—On the 21st., at Wood-green, Emily, eldest daughter of Edward Mallars, deeply mourned. American papers please copy.

OAKLEY.—On the 16th inst., at Thomas-road, Finsbury Park, William Valentine Oakley, aged 54.

ROLFE.—On the 21st inst., at Highbury-quadrant, N., William George Rolfe, Esq., late of South Africa, aged 34.



Bro. C. E. Peck, P.M., 31°, left England on Thursday for Brisbane, as one of the observers attached to the British Transit of Venus Expedition. Our worthy brother is one of our small band of Masonic students, and has kindly promised some reports of Masonic proceedings from Brisbane, as Special Correspondent of the *Freemason*.

Bro. Col. M. Petrie, Treas. 1974, of whose consecration our columns gave last week a detailed report, is the author of books on Hospital service and the Infantry (Army Equipment), which works are published under the direction of the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, Horse Guards; Col. Martin Petrie being a member of the Topographical Staff.

A petition is about to be presented to Bro. the Right Hon. Shaw-de-Fevre, M.P., Commissioner of the Board of Works, praying to throw open the Private Enclosure in Regent's Park for the use of the public at large.

Early in September next their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Albany will visit the Royal School of Art-Needlework, Bath-street, Glasgow, in connection with a proposed special exhibition of the work of the school.

Bro. R. E. Bence, of the Lodge of St. John's, 673, chief officer of the White Star steamer *Germanic*, was presented with the medal of Mercantile Marine Service Association, at a meeting of that body, on the 11th inst.; Capt. H. J. Ward, president, in the chair. The presentation was made in recognition of the gallant service of Bro. Bence in rescuing a ship's crew, under the following circumstances: On the 1st December last, when the *Germanic* was voyaging from New York to Liverpool, a large steamer was seen exhibiting signals of extreme distress. The *Germanic* lay by till dawn, when the lifeboat was launched, and Bro. Bence and a volunteer crew, amidst great difficulty and danger, effected the rescue of the whole of the officers and crew. Capt. Ward, in making the presentation, alluded to the fact that in 1876 Bro. Bence had similarly distinguished himself for gallantry and daring in the rescue of the crew of the *Assyrian*, of Newcastle. Bro. Bence, in a brief reply, said that a testimonial coming from a body of nautical men was most highly prized and appreciated by him.

The marriage of Mr. Rashleigh with the Lady Edith Bligh, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Darnley, took place on Thursday last at St. George's, Hanover-square, the principal officiating clergyman being Bro. the Hon. and Rev. Purey-Cust, Dean of York, Past Grand Chaplain of England. Among the guests at the banquet which followed at the residence of the noble earl, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, were Bro. the Dean of York and Lady Emma Purey-Cust; and Lord Pelham, P. Prov. G. Master, Sussex, and Lady Pelham.

The Cooks Company has just completed the celebration of the fourth centenary of the grant of its first charter—which is dated 11th July, 1482, and was given by King Edward IV. in the twenty-second year of his reign. The celebration consisted—first, of a service at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate-street; secondly, of a dinner given by Mr. Robert Milder, the present master to the Company; and, thirdly, of a presentation by the master to each member of the livery of a memorial plaque of the arms of the Company, and a record of the dates it was desired to commemorate—viz., the grant to the charter by King Edward IV., 1482, and the celebration of the 400th anniversary under Queen Victoria, 1882. In view of the work recently done by the Company in forwarding technical education, and of this fourth centenary of its incorporation, Her Majesty graciously signified her intention of honouring the Company by accepting a commemorative plaque, which was forwarded to the Board of Green Cloth with a letter to the Lord Steward, adverting to the work done by the Company.—*Times*.

At a convocation of the Wawanosh Royal Arch Chapter, No. 15 (Canada), lately held at Sarnia, Ontario, after the ordinary business had been disposed of, Comp. John A. Mackenzie was presented by the members of the chapter, with a very handsome Past First Principal's 18-carat gold jewel, sash and apron. The presentation was made by Comp. Thos. Ellison, who, in reviewing briefly the history of the chapter, referred in appreciative terms to the many valuable services rendered it by the recipient during the long period of his connection with it. Comp. Mackenzie replied at some length, thanking them warmly for their magnificent gift, as well as for their kind expressions of goodwill towards himself. The occasion furnished undeniable evidence to Comp. Mackenzie that Masonry is indeed a remarkably secret society, as the first intimation he had of the matter was when the presentation was made. The jewel and regalia were purchased in England, from Comp. George Kenning's Liverpool branch, by Comp. Ellison, who was commissioned by the chapter to do so during his recent visit there. There was a good attendance of members, many being present from Point Edward, Mooretown and Brigidon, in addition to those in town. Refreshments were afterwards served in the ante-room, where an enjoyable time was spent.

Bros. Bedford Lemere, and Co., (Architectural Photographers to the Queen), 147, Strand, London, attend Masonic Gatherings, Wedding Parties and Social Reunions, and execute every description of Out-door Photography with promptitude, in first style and at moderate cost. A large collection of photographs on view and sale. Catalogues and printed terms free by post.—[ADVT.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys.—Most diseases of these depravate organs arise from obstruction, over the removal of which these celebrated Pills exercise the most perfect control. A course of them is strongly recommended as a remedy for such chronic affections as liver enlargements, congestion of the lungs, torpidity of the kidneys, and other functional disorders which cause much present suffering, and, if neglected, lay the foundation of organic diseases. Holloway's Pills are specially adapted for the young and delicate; the gentle and purifying action ranks them above all other medicines. In indigestion, nervous affections, gout, and rheumatism, the Pills have achieved for themselves universal fame. They expel all impurities from the blood, and thus restore cheerfulness and vigour.—[ADVT.]

A special Grand Lodge of the Province of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, will be held on Monday evening next, at 7 p.m., at the Masonic Hall, Albion-place, Southampton, under the presidency of the Prov. Grand Master, Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., for the purpose of giving a welcome to those members of the British Association who are Masons, as well as to other visitors to Southampton on the business of the Association, who are members of the Order.

A Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall will be held on Tuesday next, at Truro, Bro. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe presiding.

Bro. J. Collings, Preceptor of the Ranelagh Lodge of Instruction, will preside at the meeting of the Hyde Park Lodge of Instruction, to be held at the Westbourne Hotel, Craven-road, Paddington, W., on Monday next, the 28th inst. The ceremony of passing will be rehearsed. Lodge opens at eight o'clock.

Bro. Sir John Bennett gave a watch as a prize at the Hastings Regatta, on Thursday, the 18th inst.

Bro. T. W. Boord, M.P. one of the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, placed his grounds at Ockenden at the disposal of the Cuckfield Horticultural Society for their annual show, and exhibited a number of plants and flowers, not for competition.

Bro. Ex-Sheriff Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., was among the visitors to a bazaar held at Ramsgate towards removing a debt on the Congregational chapel there, and the Rev. Dr. Bevan, formerly of the London School Board, performed the opening ceremony.

An arrangement has been arrived at by which Messrs. Gordon, the caterers for the House of Commons, are in future to receive a subsidy of £1000 per year, instead of as at present £500, towards the expenses of the service, which have been increased by the opening of the new dining and smoking rooms.

In consequence of vacancies occasioned by deaths among the members of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, is among those who have been recommended to the Queen as Commissioners.

Bro. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate-hill, had the honour of submitting for Her Majesty's inspection the gold casket presented to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands by the Corporation.

Bro. the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Bro. Alderman and Sheriff Sir R. Hanson, and Sheriff Sir W. A. Hogg will attend the opening of the Potatoe Show at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday, September 19th.

Mr. Blanchard de Forges has been approved by Her Majesty as Consul-General in London for the French Republic.

Bro. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Prov. G.M. for Cornwall, has joined the committee of the New Volunteer Service Club. The club-house, 2, Grafton-street, Piccadilly, will be open for members on 2nd October next.

Bros. Sims Reeves, Henry Irving, and J. L. Toole are staying at the Crown Hotel, Scarborough.

Bro. Sir Michael Costa has been invited to accept the conductorship of the re-constituted Sacred Harmonic Society.

At the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square, the number of patients under treatment for the week ending August the 19th, was 969.

Major Borton, late Adjutant of the City of London Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), has command of the newly-constituted infantry military police force, now on the way to Egypt, which body also contains several volunteers from the City corps in question.

The Post Office Volunteers have arrived at Alexandria.

We are informed that the British Electric Light Company have recognised the fact of their infringement of the Edison patents for electric lighting by paying a substantial sum as royalty to the Edison Electric Light Company (Limited).

On Wednesday afternoon Bro. the Lord Mayor took the chair at a preliminary meeting of the Iceland Relief Committee at the Mansion House.

The new reply post-cards, made on the principle of a return railway ticket, will be issued on October 2nd.

The Midland Railway Company announce that on Friday, September 1st, greatly reduced rates for the conveyance of parcels by passenger train will come into operation between all stations on their railway and lines in connection therewith. A parcel of 5 lbs., for instance, will be carried a distance not exceeding fifty miles for 6d.; fifty-one miles, and not exceeding 100, for 9d.; and any distance over that 10d. Again, a parcel of 15 lb. will be conveyed a distance up to thirty miles for 6d.; thirty-one miles, and not exceeding fifty, 8d.; fifty-one and not more than 100 miles, 1s.; up to 200 miles, 1s. 6d.; up to 400 miles, 2s., and above 400 miles, 2s. 8d. The new rates include free delivery within the usual limits in London and all the principal provincial towns; and to places distant not more than half a mile from country stations.

WAR might with advantage be declared against scarlet fever, measles, and small-pox, and an attempt made to prevent further havoc amongst children and adults. Let everyone co-operate, and, in doing so, use WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP as a preventive measure. It can be bought everywhere. See the words "Sapo Carbonis Detergens" (as doctors prescribe) impressed on each tablet and wrapper, without which none is genuine.—ADVT.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC BANDAGES, ETC.—SEELY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.—The world's recognition of unequalled excellence. Receiving the only award of merit granted for trusses at the late International Medical Exhibition, 1881. Made in every desirable and latest improved pattern, fine steel springs, neatly covered with highly-polished hard rubber, light, cool, clean; unaffected by time, use, or climate. Free from all sour, rusty, chafing, or strapping unpleasantness. Used in bathing. Always reliable. The correct and skilful mechanical treatment of hernia or rupture a specialty. Under patronage of the world's most distinguished surgeons. Choice assortment of elastic surgical hosiery. Belts, improved suspensory bandages, shoulder braces. Establishments—74, Fleet-street, London, E.C., and 1347, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.—[ADVT.]



The new venture at Drury Lane, "Pluck," is a most sensational drama, after the style of "Youth" and "The World," the preceding dramas. It is an extremely solid and substantial work, possessing a great deal of everything pertaining to drama of its peculiar order. It has no less than seven tableaux, or acts, one of them divided into two parts, and all extremely elaborate. On the first night the curtain did not drop until midnight, but we understand since the piece has been considerably curtailed of its dialogue. The drama has twenty characters, and many of them have much to do. It is, in fact, on a very large scale indeed, with a couple of villains always ready for any form of crime, from the forgery of a signature to the wreck of a railway train, with innocent folk made to endure all sorts of suffering. It is a story of a banker's clerk, who, while aspiring to the hand of his master's daughter, proves to be an utter scoundrel, having taken advantage of his position to speculate and lose the bank moneys, commits forgery, blackens the character of his rival, and guides the banker's daughter nearly to believe her lover is a scoundrel, who has brought a woman to shame, and to accept on the instant the man who has exposed the imaginary villain. One word would put all right, but that word is never spoken, and the young lady speedily goes to the altar with the villain, who is, however, arrested on the wedding morning. There is a question of £50,000 mixed up in all this, the money being left to the banker's daughter, in the event of another lady not being found, the other lady being the wife of the hero's friend, a gentleman who has got into difficulties and left his wife in the hero's charge. Then extraordinary events take place, the villain plotting the destruction of the heiress, by suggesting to the man whom he has made his tool that he should wreck the train by which the lady and her child will travel—a train by the way in which he is condemned by his misfortune to travel, but from which he manages to escape unhurt and go back to the banker's home. Here he murders the old man, and by the aid of his accomplice hides his victim in a vault of the safe—a secret vault, only known to the banker and himself. He then goes to town and gives out that he had been arrested on a false charge, the banker himself having absconded with a portion of the money entrusted by his clients to his charge. A panic ensues; the mob smash in the bank windows, and nearly beat to death a Jewish friend of the banker. The rest of the piece is taken up by the villain endeavouring to keep the heiress of the £50,000 away, and to gain possession of his wife, who, having denounced his rascality, refuses to live with him, her heart being with her old lover. In this endeavour we are shown the heiress with her old love outside the Criterion Theatre, where mother and child are separated, and the little girl is found by her father, upon his return from India, half-buried in the snow in Piccadilly-circus. After this the heiress is shown in her humble lodgings, where the villain, having found murder easy of accomplishment, sets fire to the house, so as to destroy the lady and her child; but they are rescued from the flames by her husband and father, and the villain is arrested, to reap the reward of his sins. This is the main idea of the plot. No better representative of the villain, *Clinton*, could possibly have been found than Mr. Barnes, for whose dashing iniquity the whining rascality of Mr. Harry Nicholls's *Krene* forms a most telling foil. Mr. Augustus Harris, as *Jack Springfield*, shows marked improvement; playing the part with genuine spirit, and a certain amount of natural ease. Miss Caroline Hill has unluckily very little to do as *Florence Templeton*. In "Youth" she had a good part given her. The same may be said of Miss Lydia Foote, whose re-appearance on the stage, as *Mrs. Maitland*, is very welcome. But, with Mr. Dacre, they make much out of little; whilst Miss Victor proves more than capable of all that is asked of her. *Mr. Bevis Marks* is represented, we need scarcely say, by Mr. Harry Jackson, who will be remembered in "The World" as taking the same sort of character.

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Those whose recollect the immense popularity of Mrs. Beecher's Stowe's story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," cannot fail to take an interest in the drama from the celebrated story, now for the first time played in London at Her Majesty's Theatre. The first scene introduces us to *Uncle Tom*, Mr. Kenakel, and his wife *Aunt Chloe*, Miss May Vernon, visited by *Eliza*, Mrs. Rial, who inform them that her little son *Harry* has been sold, and she is about to carry him off and run away with him. In the next scene we have *Phineas Fletcher*, Mr. Quinn, who meets *Eliza*, and gives her shelter in a tavern, whither some time after her pursuers arrive. *Phineas*, who has been out, returns just in time to meet them, and detains them with a cleverly told story, during which *Eliza* and her child enter the room and escape through the window without attracting notice. The scene shifts, and the flight is seen, in which some half dozen real bloodhounds lead the pursuit. The scene then changes to the river, in which *Eliza* is seen stepping from one piece of floating ice to another, with the bloodhounds open mouthed in pursuit. Just as she reaches the shore of Ohio, one of the fierce creatures nears her, and she is at the moment dragged by *Phineas Fletcher* to the shore, where she falls utterly worn out but safe. The dogs are fine and well-trained animals, showing evident traces of the blood of the Scotch deerhound, and this scene is the most popular and thrilling of the whole drama. In the next scene *Phineas* again appears, and meeting *Eliza's* husband, *George Harris*, Mr. Daffield, in the same tavern, introduces himself to him, tells him of his wife's safety, and hearing his pursuers approaching makes him go into the cellar while he parleys with them. They leave the room after a useless questioning of *Phineas*, who then sends *Harris* off, his pursuers returning just as he shuts the cellar into which they inconspicuously descend. *Phineas* keeps them there till *Harris* has time to get clear off; and in the next scene *George, Eliza*, and little *Harry* are brought to bay in a rocky glen by the hunters, whom, with the help of *Phineas*, they utterly defeat, *Phineas*, notwithstanding being a Quaker, using his revolver with great effect. The comic vein in these scenes is well sustained by Mr. Humphrey. We have next *Mr. St. Clair*, bringing home *Eva* and his newly-purchased slave, *Uncle Tom*, who, as well as *Eva*, act as

could not fail to please the authoress, and the history of *Eva* is told to an end. The characters of these scenes are *Aunt Ophelia* (Miss Lewis) and *Topsy* (Miss Lingard). The first is an admirable representation of the maiden-auntish ways of a Boston lady of a certain age. *Topsy* displays, by her comic and shrewd language and her ludicrous antics, precisely the character drawn by Mrs. Beecher Stowe of the girl that "spected" she had never been born, but "grewed somehow." In reading the book this always seemed to us the most interesting part, and *Eva's* life brought more tears into our eyes than did the reading of the cruelties on *Eliza*, and *Harris* and *Uncle Tom* after he was sold to *Legree*. Those terse sayings, meaning so much, as in the opening of one chapter, "I shan't want the horses to-day, Tom." "Why not, Miss Eva," and the death of *Eva* cannot be read by anyone we should think without a tear dropping. In the succeeding acts we have *Lester Marks* performing remarkable and absurd feats, and on the plantation of *Legree* (Mr. Pritchard) a plantation rejoicing is given by the Magadin Jubilee Band. The Haverley Minstrels at the same place last year gave something of this sort. The persecution of *Uncle Tom* and the death of *Legree* follow, the whole concluding with the death-bed of *Uncle Tom*. There is a want of cohesion, and the acts are a little jerky, if we may use the term, but possibly this cannot be avoided.

We understand an important amalgamation has recently taken place respecting several of the London and Provincial theatres. Mr. D'Oyle Carte, of the Savoy, Bro. John Hollingshead, of the Gaiety, Capt. Bainbridge, of the Court Theatre, Liverpool, Mr. Michael Gunn, of the Gaiety, Dublin, and the Prince's and Theatre Royal, Manchester, are now under a syndicate of the aforementioned gentlemen. The Savoy will continue to be managed by Mr. D'Oyle Carte, the Gaiety by Bro. Hollingshead, and the Dublin Gaiety by Mr. Michael Gunn. Bro. Hollingshead also making himself responsible for the management of one of the Manchester houses and Capt. Bainbridge for the Liverpool theatre. Probably the companies may be changed between London and the provinces, though we believe the "Gaiety" will still continue to be the home of the "sacred lamp of burlesque" and the home of comic opera. New life, however, will be infused into the management by this arrangement. We believe both the London houses will shortly change their programmes. Monopoly by amalgamation seems part of the spirit of the age in many other lines of business. The public need not expect any diminution of the character of the plays by this removal of competition; the gentlemen we have mentioned are not the managers to recede in any way.

The Novelty, opposite Freemasons' Hall, is steadily advancing towards completion. We understand great novelties are to be introduced in every way in this new theatre. Opera glasses are to be provided free to all the best parts of the house; there will be no charge for programmes, or leaving cloaks and hats. The electric light will be used for illuminating it, gas being laid on—as at the Savoy—in jets, in case the more brilliant light should fail. Plays by amateurs and others, which have never seen the light of day, will be represented, for the most part, after being performed at a morning performance for trial. Ambitious authors will now have a chance, as the management promise to read through all plays sent them, and give them their considerations. A limited company are the proprietors. Mr. Alber, the well-known author of the "Two Roses," and many other pieces, is one of the board. The whole thing is a big venture, and such a novelty that it will require steady and unceasing support from the public to make it succeed. Perhaps from its very novelty it will do well. We hope so.

The Globe now numbers again amongst the closed houses in London, but we are promised a revival of the "Vicar of Bray" next month. Mr. Grundy in the meanwhile will re-write the second act. We hope the chorus of boys and girls will not be omitted on its re-appearance. Though not too original, there are many pretty things in the opera, that we should like it to have a fair chance when the season is in full swing for theatres.

The theatres now closed are the Lyceum, St. James's, Haymarket, Strand, Prince of Wales's, Globe, Opera Comique, Royalty, Court, and Criterion. The Grecian has gone into the hands of "General Booth," he having borrowed half the money for the purchase.

Mrs. Langtry will probably appear at the Imperial for a few weeks in several comedies prior to her departure for America, where, no doubt, she will pick up the mighty dollar in the same way she has been filling her treasury in England since she took to the stage.



At the second classical night on Wednesday week, during the present season of promenade concerts, the programme included the overture to "Leonora," Beethoven, Schubert's Entr'acte "Rosamunde," Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony," a selection from Verdi's "Aida," and Dilibes's Pizzicati ballet "Sylvia." Mr. Carrodus gave a violin solo, "Fandango Molique," which he played splendidly, to the delight of the audience, and Miss Josephine Lawrence contributed, among other morceaux, Schumann's pianoforte concerto in A. Miss Elly Warnots, Madame Enriquez, and Mr. Frank Doyle were the vocalists.

Thursday's programme included the overture to Weber's "Der Freischütz," the ballet music from Auber's "Masaniello," and "Larghetto Symphony in G." Haydn, with Mr. F. Godfrey's "English Melodies," the last being very heartily received. Miss Elly Warnots, Miss Jeannie Rosse, and Mr. H. Kearton were the vocalists, and Miss Lawrence, as solo pianiste, contributed several pieces to the evening's entertainment, while Mr. Howard Reynolds

well sustained his reputation as a cornet soloist by his rendering of Schubert's "Ave Maria." On Friday Miss Elly Warnots was seconded by Madame Osborne Williams, and Mr. Redfern Hollins, while Miss Josephine Lawrence's place at the pianoforte was taken by Miss Maggie Okey, who delighted her audience by her skilful playing of the Andante and Scherzo from Liszt's Concerto No. 4, and Chopin's "Polonaise in A flat." Madame Williams sang "The snow-white Rose," by Blumenthal, in addition to "Kathleen Mavourneen;" and one of Mr. Hollins's songs was Adams's "Whispers."

The Popular Night, on Saturday, was again a most pronounced success, the audience being more than usually numerous, and to the full as appreciative as ever. The programme on these occasions is as varied as it is universally attractive, and on Saturday last included, among other numbers, the overture to "Masaniello," Haydn's "Surprise" symphony, selections from Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri," and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Patience," and the grand March from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba." A waltz by Mr. Gwyllym Crowe, entitled "Ladys mine," met with a very favourable reception, and is likely to enjoy universal popularity. One of the chief features of the entertainment was Mr. F. H. Cowen's song "The Better Land," which was sung with admirable effect by Madame Marie Cummings.

This week the vocal strength of the concerts, already sufficiently conspicuous, has been made still more so by the appearance of Mr. Vernon Rigby and Mesdames Rose Hersee and Patey, who have been added to the list of vocalists. On Monday the orchestral part of the programme included the overture to Schubert's "Rosamunde," Mr. Crowe's new waltz, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, selections from "Tannhäuser," a gavotte, "Yellow Jasmine," by Cowen, and M. Jullien's "Pas des Patineurs" with piccolo obligato by Mr. Barret; and on Tuesday were played among other pieces, grand march "Cornelius," Mendelssohn, and selections from "Lucia de Lammermoor." Mr. Vernon Rigby was one of the vocalists on each occasion.

The Royal English Opera Company commenced last week a series of performances at the Crystal Palace, "Maritana" having been performed on Tuesday, and Gounod's "Faust" on Thursday. Mr. Arthur Howell is the conductor, and the company includes Mesdames Rose Hersee and Blanche Cole, Miss Helen Armstrong, Messrs. Packard, Chas. Lyall, Temple, Parkinson, and Aynsley Cook. The "Marriage of Figaro" was fixed for Thursday of the present week.

A revised edition of the "Vicar of Bray" will be produced at the Globe Theatre on Saturday next, 2nd September.

The Grosvenor Choral Society on Friday last, gave a miscellaneous concert at the Grosvenor Hall. The audience was a numerous one.

Bro. Mapleson will commence his opera season in New York on the 10th of October next.

A grand concert is announced to take place under the auspices of Signor Vergara, at St. James's Hall, on Saturday, the 14th October, in aid of the fund for the Education of Cuban Slave Children. It will have the immediate patronage of the Spanish Minister in London, and among the artistes whose services have been secured is Madame Carlotta Patti, sister of "La Diva."

Under the Act, recently passed, for the amendment of the law of copyright in respect of musical works, proprietors of such works who may desire to retain in their own hands the right of public performance, must print on the title page of every published copy an announcement that the right of public performance is reserved. Vexatious prosecutions will thus be prevented.



Certain courses of "Science Lectures for the People" have been arranged by the Gilchrist Educational Trust to take place during the ensuing winter in five central Lancashire towns, and as many towns in Scotland, and likewise in Banbury, Chesterfield, Doncaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Reading, and York. The list of those who will take part in them includes Dr. Carpenter, F.R.S., who is Secretary to the Trust; Professor Balfour Stewart, F.R.S.; Professor W. C. Williamson, F.R.S.; Dr. Martin Duncan, F.R.S.; Rev. W. H. Dallinger, F.R.S.; Mr. W. Lant Carpenter, B. Sc., F.C.S.; Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E.; and Mr. R. A. Proctor.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the British Association was opened at the Victoria Skating Rink, Southampton, on Wednesday; Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., the retiring President, resigning the chair to Dr. C. W. Siemens, the President elect, who thereupon delivered his inaugural address, of which we shall give some particulars next week. The programme is a very ample one, and includes a soirée given by the Local Executive Committee, at the Hartland Institution on Thursday, and a "Discourse on the Tides," by Sir William Thompson, M.A., in the Skating Rink, yesterday (Friday) evening. On Monday evening Mr. H. W. Manley, M.A., will read a paper "On Pelagic Life." On Tuesday next a second soirée will be given by the Mayor and Corporation at the same institution; and on Wednesday the concluding general meeting will be held in the aforesaid Skating Rink. In the meantime the several sections will meet in various public buildings, at eleven o'clock a.m., from Thursday to Tuesday, both inclusive.

In addition to the above arrangements there will be a meeting of the General Committee on Monday, the

28th inst., for the purpose of appointing officers for 1883 and fixing the place of meeting for 1884; and on Wednesday another will be held, at which the report of the Committee of Recommendations will be submitted.

So much for the business part of the programme. But even *savants* who meet together for the enunciation and discussion of matters scientific must have their interludes of pleasure, and whatever place in England may be chosen for this annual gathering, the local magnates are sure to be at hand to contribute their part to the general enjoyment. Thus of five half-day excursions which have been set down for to-day (Saturday), one will be made to Broadlands and Romsey, where they will be received by Lord Mount-Temple; while another will take place to Netley Abbey and Hospital, when they will experience, in the shape of a garden party, the hospitality of the Surgeon-General and staff of the Army Medical Department. On Monday afternoon Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce will give a garden party in the grounds of the deanery; and in the evening of the same day the Masons of the province, under the presidency of their respected and popular chief, R.W. Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., and his Prov. Grand Officers will offer a fraternal welcome to those members of the association who are Craftsmen. This (Saturday) evening, but outside the more immediate programme, will be given in the Skating Rink, for the benefit of the operative classes, a lecture by Mr. John Evans, D.C.L., on "Unwritten History, and how to read it." Last, but not least, Her Majesty has graciously given permission to members to visit Osborne after her departure from Scotland.

In the columns of *Knowledge* for last week will be found a most interesting article from the *Scientific American*, by Mr. C. F. Holder, entitled "A Luminous Shark," in which that gentleman enumerates various luminous fishes, which the researches of scientific men have lately discovered. The most remarkable of these is the "Luminous Shark" (*Squalus fulgens*), a species of *Scymnus*, found in Australian waters by Dr. Bennett, who thus describes it: "When the larger specimen, taken at night, was removed into a dark apartment, it afforded a very extraordinary spectacle. The entire inferior surface of the body and head emitted a vivid and greenish phosphorescent gleam, imparting to the creature, by its own light, a truly ghastly and terrific appearance. The luminous effect was constant, and not perceptibly increased by agitation or friction. I thought at one time it shone brighter when the fish struggled, but I was not satisfied that such was the fact. When the shark expired (which was not until it had been out of the water more than three hours) the luminous appearances faded entirely from the abdomen, and more gradually from other parts, lingering the longest around the jaws and on the fins. The only part of the under surface or the animal which was free from luminosity was the black collar round the throat, and while the inferior surface of the pectoral, anal, and caudal fins shone with splendour, the superior surface (including the upper lobe of the tail fin) was in darkness, as also were the dorsal fins, back, and summit of the head." Dr. Bennett conjectures that as it is a predaceous animal, this shark uses its phosphorescent power for the purpose of attracting its prey.

A new and permanently enlarged series of the *Pictorial World* will commence with the approaching month. It is to be produced in the best possible style, and with all the resources of art, skill and experience which the Messrs. Dalziel have at their command. Among the promised artistic and literary contributors are Mr. H. Herkomer, A.R.A.; Mr. Edwin Hayes, R.H.A.; Mr. J. D. Linton, Mr. Seymour Lucas, Mr. Robert Macbeth, Mr. E. J. Gregory, Mr. J. D. Watson, Mr. Charles Keene, Mr. W. Small, Mr. Fred Barnard, Mr. Edward Whymper, Lady Constance Howard, Mr. Ashby Sterry, Mr. Godfrey Turner, Mr. George R. Sims, Mr. Robert Williams, Mr. C. J. Dunphie, Mr. Evelyn Jerrold, Mr. Paul Meritt, and Mr. Arthur Pask.

Mr. J. Wyld, of Charing-cross, has just published two additions to the several new maps of Egypt he has issued since the despatch of the British Expedition. One of the new maps, fully coloured, shows the inundations of the Nile, the cultivated districts, and the barren tracts. The second map, coloured in blue and black, shows the inland navigation and irrigation canals, with the railroads, &c. This latter is a very interesting and elaborate map. Both afford valuable facilities for understanding the field of our military and naval operations in Egypt.

The fifth autumnal congress and Sanitary Exhibition in connection with the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain will be held at Newcastle on 26th-30th September, under the presidency of Captain Douglas Galton, R.E.

At the meeting at Leeds last week of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers several interesting papers were read, among them being one on Tuesday, by Mr. Charles Cochrane, of Stowbridge, on "The Working of Blast Furnaces of Large Size at High Temperatures," the discussion of which was taken the next day and followed by one on "Mining Machinery," by Mr. Henry Darcy, and another by Mr. J. Hartley Wicksteed, describing an invention of his own, which won him great praise, for testing the strength of iron and steel under static loads. At the conversazione, held the same evening in the Philosophical Hall, Mr. Crompton delivered an address on his "Automatic Hydraulic System for Excavating the Channel Tunnel," and Mr. Thomas Fletcher read a composition on "Flameless Combustion."

The weather seriously interfered with the meeting held at Chard, from Tuesday to Thursday of last week, of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society. On Wednesday, however, the Roman villa, at Walford, and other places were visited and inspected.

According to some of our most eminent electricians, the whole of London will, in the course of eighteen months, be illuminated by means of the electric light.

The Bi-Metallist Congress will resume its sittings at Cologne, on the 12th October next.