

# 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.

VOL. XV., No. 706.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1882.

[PRICE 3d.

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ALL our readers will be rejoiced to hear of the great success of our gallant army at Tel-El-Kebir; and, while they congratulate the victors, will sympathize with those who have lost loved and irreplaceable friends.

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In answer to letters elsewhere, we beg to say that the names of the Officers of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, who informed the Editor of the *Freemason* that the Charter to "Al Mogreb Al Aksa" had been withdrawn, and Bro. PATTERSON'S commission cancelled, are Bros. WM. G. SCOTT, Deputy Grand Master, and President Board of General Purposes; ALFRED PEARSON, Senior Grand Warden. The above information was copied from a letter addressed to the above brethren by the M.W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. It will thus be seen that some of our brethren at Gibraltar and Tangiers are still in "a haze."

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By a paragraph elsewhere, Bro. Inspector FOULGER, after a faithful service of forty years, has received from the officers and men of his division,—the First, or Moor-lane,—a testimonial, as proof of the regard of his comrades and the esteem of the force. Bro. FOULGER has long been known as a most zealous and skilful worker in Masonry, and few brethren have perhaps done more in their time for the improvement and instruction of the brethren. We wish him many years of peaceful retirement.

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OUR readers will be pleased to note that our Royal brother, the Duke of ALBANY, is now materially better, and has started in the Lively for a steam voyage to Scotland, where he is bound, to pay a visit, with his illustrious consort, to Her MAJESTY at Balmoral.

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WE trust that we have heard the last of the crude and hasty attempts to bring about an increase in the Provincial system in the Metropolis. Abstractedly, a good deal may be said "pro and con," but we very much doubt whether the London brethren generally have ever realized what such a change would really impart for themselves and their lodges. Anyhow, the question must be left where the Constitutions place it, in the hands of our responsible and supreme authority; and any endeavour to forestall the decision of the GRAND MASTER, or to evince undue eagerness, for some defined or undefined purpose, can only throw the consideration of the question (if such should ever be entered into by competent authority) back for years. The memorandum of the PRO GRAND MASTER places the question on exactly the right ground, and from his dictum there is practically no appeal, and on it there could be, as the Presiding Officer well said, no argument.

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A VERY important question of order might have arisen had Bro. BUDDEN'S resolutions not become "dropped motions" through a little mistake. It is very doubtful, we say it deferentially, whether any one of his three motions was in order. He proposed to move them, be it remembered, on the confirmation of the minutes. But we apprehend, we say it subject to rectification, that strictly speaking, the only question as before Grand Lodge under such circumstances is the confirmation or non-confirmation of the minutes. Confirmation of the minutes includes two parts: (1), the verification of the minutes of the last communication, that they are correctly entered; and (2), the

confirmation or rejection of certain votes, which by the provisions of the Book of Constitutions require direct and distinct confirmation. But on a motion for non-confirmation, it is clear, we apprehend, that no new matter can be brought forward, and that all the mover of the vote of non-confirmation can legally do is to non-confirm a special portion of the minutes,—all he cannot non-confirm. It has been said that on a motion for non-confirmation you can introduce a motion dealing with a portion of the minutes, as the lawyers say, "in pari materia," that is to say of a like nature; but even on this point, though it boasts, we believe, high support, we are ourselves not quite clear. It seems to us that it is most needful jealously to watch over the use of the non-confirming power; as while on the one it might, no doubt, be abused by too great a straining of the right of Grand Lodge, limited and directed by the Book of Constitutions, so, on the other hand, it is most essential for the progress and free discussion, the old habits and liberties of Grand Lodge, that such, the prerogative of Grand Lodge, should be judiciously used, while it is sedulously upheld. Bro. BUDDEN'S proposal, can well be discussed as "substantive motions," though we believe that he will exercise a wise discretion if he withdraws them from the agenda paper. Grand Lodge has been very liberal lately, and such large grants would raise other questions which, we venture to think, had better remain in abeyance.

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WE congratulate our authorities on the very wise concession to public opinion "more Latomica," in allowing copies of their Revised Constitution to be sold for a small price to all members of Grand Lodge, and in sending a copy to every W.M. It is pleasant for us all to realize and remember what a desire there is at head quarters to consider the wishes of the brethren in every reasonable particular, and above all to make all matters of discipline and difficulty as smooth and simple as well may be with ancient precedent, constitutional law, and the best interest of the Order. Very few of us ever realize the work that is done for the Craft day by day at Freemasons' Hall. English Freemasonry is now a very great body, the greatest in the world,—greatest in numbers, wealth and influence,—and the machinery to keep so prosperous an organization in working order requires constant attention, and anxious care. We think that all will bear witness, and agree with us, that never at any time did brethren receive more attention and consideration than at present at our great central office; and the really admirable manner in which the vast and increasing business at Freemasons' Hall is carried on year by year deserves, as we feel sure it will receive, alike the appreciation and admiration and the grateful recognition of our entire Craft.

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THE position of Masonic archaeology is now a very interesting one. Criticism and correctness have taken the place of unverified assertions and uncollated quotations, and we have to welcome a scientific history of Freemasonry, by Bro. R. F. GOULD, based on careful research, and marked by scrupulous references. It is impossible to read this last remarkable contribution to Masonic history and archaeology, distinguished as it is by originality and novelty, lucid statement, and apposite authorities combined, without feeling that a new era has dawned for Masonic students for the literati, and for the illiterati of Freemasonry. If we were to judge by many signs and competent experience ourselves, the present time is not a very healthy one or good one for Masonic literature in general or particular. Freemasons are too prosperous, or too busy, or too unconcerned, to study what does not immediately concern them or personally interest them, and the great majority of our Order content themselves with a laudable attention to ritual, and a devoted and absorbing interest in a menu. For them, what matter the mysteries of the Collegia or the quaint traditions of the Campagnonage? To them Hermeticism, as to its adepts, is a sealed book, and the memories of ANDERSON, PRESTON, HUTCHINSON, OLIVER, THORY, CLAVEL, SPENCER, KLOSS, nay even the august names of FINDEL, HUGHAN, D. M. LYON, FORT, GOULD, MASONIC STUDENT, and many more, are only shadows. "Stat nominis umbra," as with the great JUNIUS of old. They come to the lodge after work in the office or cares at home, for a little labour and a certain amount of refreshment. And they do not go disappointed away. Pleasant reminiscences survive of agreeable coteries and harmonious assemblies, and amid that wreathed haze which floats so often over the Masonic innermost circle are forgotten the lucubrations of the sage and the fads of the foolish, those addresses which charm and those histories which startle, while they find a compensation for their oblivion of Masonic literary aspirations in that pleasantness of the social circle, or that perfection of the ritual, or that activity of charity which endue Freemasonry in their eyes with all that is venerable in age, and all that is praiseworthy in outcome.

ONE by one, like the Crusaders from Palestine, our good brethren are struggling back to the "little village." They are coming home from far and near, from proximate marine villas and remote Welsh vales, from the Land of Lakes, from Switzerland, from the Rhine, from Scarborough and Harrogate, from Felixstowe and Clacton-on-Sea. We met a distinguished brother the other day, blooming and serene, and we congratulated him on his countrified appearance. "Yes," he said, "I have been a fortnight away." Happy man! We trust that all have enjoyed their holiday tours, and have returned to lodge work and lodge symposia as earnest, as zealous, and as genial as ever.

THE statement that Bro. BEST is about to withdraw from Freemasons' Tavern in favour of Messrs. SPIERS and POND, will, we think be received with general feelings of regret, yet with the accompaniment of "hearty good wishes" for his successors in that onerous, and yet let us hope and believe, lucrative position. Our Masonic commissariat is a most important item in the movement and the campaigns of our Masonic army. Under Bro. BEST's régime, the most inveterate grumbler must admit that things have vastly improved, while for those who are easily contented, his efforts to please have been well received and readily recognised. Those of us who can recall their first experience of a Freemasons' Festival, or a Freemasons' Tavern dinner, will feelingly proclaim Bro. BEST's constant attention and marked improvements in all arrangements are deserving of all praise. We trust that if our authorities confirm the transfer of the lease, under the liberal direction of Messrs. SPIERS and POND the same sensible advance will be maintained; nay, even still greater progress will be made. There are many difficulties we are fully aware in the paths of all Masonic caterers; but tender meat and old wine are much better for the digestions and tempers of Masonic assemblies than even the most skillfully concocted "menu." Such, accommodation, however, is not always so easy to procure for us all just now as some might be disposed to think; but as people must eat and drink to support exhausted nature, and even Freemasons are not exempt from the wants and necessities of human infirmity, let us trust that, like as in the past so in the future, the social circle of Freemasonry may be always distinguished by the wholesomeness of its "materiel" and the commendable creature comforts suggested by the best and most thoughtful of Stewards. All habitués of Freemasons' Tavern will be pleased to hear that Bro. DAWKINS continues his active superintendence; and all are sensible of his unfailing courtesy, his evident desire to please, his friendly efforts to make matters go smoothly, easily, and agreeably for all concerned.

#### A MASONIC FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

BY BRO. T. B. WHYTEHEAD.

Some weeks ago I sent you an account of an old Masonic Benefit Society in existence in 1800, and which had received the imprimatur of the Grand Lodge in that year, but which seems to have dropped out of existence at some subsequent unknown period. Benefit societies of a similar kind have, I notice, been formed from time to time by members of lodges, and are mentioned in old minute-books. In the library of the York Lodge, No. 236, there is a little book referring to a Masonic friendly society of very much earlier date than the one above referred to. This book is the sixth edition of the "Rules and orders to be observed by a Friendly Society of Free and Accepted Masons, who have mutually agreed to establish a fund for the support of each other under sickness, lameness, blindness, imprisonment, &c., constituted the 27th day of January, 1738; and now held the second and fourth Mondays in every month at the house of Mrs. Armstrong, at the Coach and Horses, in Holborn." As this sixth edition was published in 1778, the society must have had an existence at that time of forty years. In the introduction is a prayer and exhortation "to be read by the master or clerk every Quarterly night at the opening of the lodge," in which the members are cautioned against the admission of doubtful persons into Masonry and their society. The rules are long, and I will only pick out a few of the more notable items in order to convey an idea of their scope and objects.

The Society was confined strictly to Masons, and was not to exceed sixty-one in number of members. No one under forty-one could be admitted; and no soldier, sailor, carman, porter, labourer, livery-servant, apprentice, sheriff's-officer, bailiff or their assistants, carpenter, mason, bricklayer, plasterer, plumber, glazier, house-painter, water-gilder, coachman or waterman, plying for hire, was eligible. Other restrictions, as to character, were also laid down. The entrance fee was £1 11s. 6d., and the subscription a shilling each night of meeting, and there were certain fines for non-attendance and neglect of duty. Twenty shillings could be spent, I suppose in materials for jollity, each night. The allowance in case of sickness, "general distempers or illnesses occasioned by voluntary fighting excepted," was 15s. per week, if the Society had £500 in hand, but less in proportion to the funds available. Permanently disabled members were allowed 5s. a week for life; £5 was granted for the funeral expenses of a deceased member, and £15 to his widow; and if a member's wife died he got £5 for her funeral. The accounts were kept by "a clerk—a sober man of reputation and abilities," and both he and the tyler were to be exempt from certain fines. There were fines for drunkenness and swearing, as well as calling for liquor without the Master's leave; and the Junior Warden's duty was to keep the liquor score on a slate. The Chairman at the time of making these rules was John Young; the Master was John Adam Mangaar; and the Clerk, Samuel Prosser; in addition to whose names, at the foot of the rules, are the following: Benjamin Field, Edward Hughes, Lewis

Higden, Joseph Elham, John Godfried Elbell, W. Harvey, John Price, Ezekiel Varenne, Alexander Lindsay, Christopher Carpenter, Thos. Fleming, Thos. Verrall, and John Malkin. Then occurs a list of members, their callings and addresses. Two of these were "original members," and must, therefore, have attained a good old age. John Young, the Chairman, an undertaker, broker, and appraiser, of Kentish Town, was one, and Robert Scott, shoemaker, Lambeth Marsh, was the other. Then come the rest, admitted subsequently to the constitution of the Society at dates varying from 1743 to 1776, most of them being tradesmen, shoemakers and printers most numerous.

#### ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The monthly meeting of the Committee of this Institution was held on Wednesday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall. There were present: Bros. Dr. Jabez Hogg, P.G.D., in the chair, Charles John Perceval, C. A. Cottebrune, John Sampson Peirce, Fredk. Adlard, James Brette, Robert. P. Tate, Edgar Bowyer, A. H. Tattershall, J. M. Case, Thomas Cubitt, J. L. Moore, J. E. Gordon Robbins, James Terry (Secretary), and H. Massey, *Freemason*.

After reading and confirmation of the minutes, Bro. TERRY informed the Committee that at the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge on the 6th inst., the grant of £800 per annum to this Institution from the Fund of General Purposes, in addition to £800 a year at present received, was confirmed, and before the next meeting of the Committee he hoped he should be in receipt of a cheque for £200 for the first quarter's instalment of the grant. Bro. TERRY next reported the death of five annuitants.

Some grants of a quarter's annuity were made to the representatives of deceased annuitants, whose death had occurred a day or two before the current quarter's annuity was due.

Half their late husbands' annuities were granted to two widows of deceased annuitants.

Authority was given to transfer £500, part of £2500 now on deposit at the London and Westminster Bank, from the Deposit to the General Account.

Two petitions were received and examined, and the petitioners placed on the list of candidates for next May election.

It was resolved to paint the building and the new central hall of the Institution at Croydon, at a cost not exceeding £250, the operation not to commence till the spring of next year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings.

#### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF WORCESTERSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Worcestershire was held, under the auspices of the Royal Standard Lodge, No. 498, at the Public Hall, Dudley, on Wednesday last. The Grand Lodge was opened at one o'clock. Among the brethren present were Bros. the Right Worshipful Grand Master, Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., W. Masefield, A. F. Godson, Baron de Ferrieres, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Tuster Gough, Rev. W. Randall, Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, Rev. J. B. Wilson, Charles Frendelow, J. Aston, John Bodenham, George Bond, T. Spencer, A. Brown, Loxdale Warren, S. Wood, Chitty, P. S. Harris, and George Taylor, Grand Secretary.

After some formal business an address was presented to Bro. W. Masefield, P.D.P.G.M. The Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master then appointed Bro. A. F. Godson, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, in the place of Bro. Masefield. The patent of the Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master was read, and Bro. Godson was then formally installed into the office.

The charity jewel was afterwards presented to Bros. W. Burkley and H. F. Dale, of 280; G. H. Williamson, 529; and G. W. Grosvener, 1874; they having served as Stewards at two of the charity festivals.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having been closed, the brethren walked in procession to attend divine service at St. Luke's Church, where the sermon was preached by Bro. the Rev. J. B. Wilson, M.A., Rector of St. Helen's, Worcester, Provincial Grand Chaplain. The offertory was divided between St. Luke's School and the Guest Hospital. At the close of the service the procession returned to the Dudley Arms Hotel, where a banquet was served.

A full report will appear next week.

#### MASONIC LITERATURE.

BY FRANK W. BAXTER IN THE "VOICE OF MASONRY."

"On entering upon the study of our art, the Masonic student will find it indispensably necessary to read the current Masonic literature of the day," says a model Secretary of one of our southern jurisdictions in one of his annual reports.

While reading the report from which the above extract is taken, this question presented itself—How many Masons are there who enter upon the examination of our art as a study? for Masonry is an art, when taken in its true character and bearings. Yes, it is an art peculiar to itself, not only embracing the various forms of literature, but the arts and sciences, which are symbolised by "Geometry, which is the basis of our art."

Unfortunately for the institution of Freemasonry, there are Masons who, although they are within the portals of our temple, yet are not of us, only as far as numbers are concerned. We may well call them pleasure-day Masons, who, enjoying as they do all the pleasures of the Craft and reaping of all its benefits, are unwilling to perform any of its labours, or endure any of those privations which befall us.

While in attendance at our Grand Lodge at its last Communication, a brother sitting at my side listlessly turning over the pages of the printed transactions of that body at its previous Communication, turned to me and remarked, "What does all this amount to?" In reply I took the book from his hand, opened it at the foreign correspondence report and requested him to read a little in that part, and see if he could find anything interesting. He did so, and became so interested that he did not hear his name read at the roll-call of lodge, and lost his vote. After the session I found him again, and asked if he found anything interesting in that book, and if it amounted to anything? His reply was to the point, to say the least, and was: "What a fool I have been! I had no idea there was anything in it except dry correspondence, interesting only to the parties concerned. You won't catch me making any such foolish statement again," and when I saw him the next day, trying to beg from our Grand Secretary a few copies of our Grand Lodge proceedings of previous years, I made up my mind that I never should. Now that brother is not the only one who has had, or still has, the erroneous idea that Grand Lodge proceedings are worthless, or that Masonic literature is senseless stuff; either from the fact of never having read it, or being incapable of appreciating it.

The brother referred to is a splendid ritualistic worker. There is not a position in the lodge which he cannot fill with skill, and as a ritualist he is as near perfection as it is possible for any man to be, yet in the one thing needful, a knowledge of Masonic literature, he is an ignoramus; but if appearances are not deceitful, in one year from now that cannot be said of him.

The reports on foreign correspondence of those Grand Lodges which issue them, and fortunately the most of them do, are gotten up with a great deal of care and involve a vast amount of hard work. In fact, they are the cream of all the transactions of all other Grand Bodies condensed. The arguments and ideas presented embrace all there is of any importance, and, in fact, some things that are not. If one wishes to soar into the heavens of rhetorical effect—gush—some call it, he finds it somewhere in them. If he wants sound logic, substantial facts, wit, sarcasm, explanations on any of the mooted questions of the day, and diversity of opinions on various subjects pertaining to the welfare of Masonry, they give it to him. In fact, it is but seldom that one finds such a variety of reading in any one book as is found within the covers of a report on foreign correspondence, yet how many of them are read? Perhaps, not one in ten. Now, who is to blame? Certainly not the authors, for they do their level best; nor the Grand Bodies themselves, for they issue them for the purpose of having them read. Then, it must be the brethren themselves; and why is it so? Because those who have never taken the pains to read them think they are void of interest; but let me assure that class, if they will read only one of them they will be anxious enough for others, provided that they are inclined to sound reading, not trash.

Now there are some brethren who call themselves Masons, who make want of time an excuse for Masonic ignorance. I suppose street Arabs have the same excuse for their ignorance. That class, though, find plenty of time to read every silly love-sick book that comes in their way, where blood and thunder are the predominating features, but they have no time to devote to the perusal of the literature of an Institution that stands without a peer, except the church of the Deity.

Such a state of affairs is deplorable in the extreme. It is a burning shame as well as a lasting disgrace that there are so few of the Masons in America who take interest in Masonic literature. Every little while we hear of some Masonic periodical succumbing to the pressure of want of patronage. New Jersey, for instance, with her 11,772 Masons, failed to give adequate support to even one Masonic journal; and she is not the only jurisdiction having a large membership that fails to do her duty towards extending Masonic knowledge. The New England States, for instance, with a membership of 78,170, support, if I am not mistaken, only four Masonic periodicals. What a showing that is for the intellectuality of New England Masons! Yet it is no worse for them than for those of the rest of the country, and, to use a Yankee phrase, "guess not quite so bad." It galls, yet it is an undeniable fact.

We have seen many brethren who could prefix "Sir" to their names, who were as ignorant as new born babes as to the real origin of Masonry, aside from the traditions and allegorical illustrations of the degrees through which they had passed, and who expressed the utmost surprise, and I may say indignation when told that "Masonry is a system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols;" also, that there are many excellent periodicals published, devoted to the interests of Masonry. Their views of Masonry seemed to be concentrated in the one idea of work, work, WORK. I almost tire of the sound of the name, as if the whole aim, intention and purpose of Masonry were in conferring degrees, increasing membership, and attending feasts, parades and Grand Lodge communications. I tell you, my brethren, the bare ritualistic work of Masonry is but one of the least of its fundamental parts. Its principals are subjects of endless thought. Its symbols are well worth the serious contemplation of the brightest talent. Its history, from its formation through the dark ages, to its transformation from Operative to Speculative Masonry, in 1717, is yet mere guess-work, with twelve distinct theories to guess upon. Perhaps the word "guess" may be a strong one to use, but what is not proven must be guess work. Were it not for such authors as Mackey, Morris, Hooper, Hughan, Moore, Fort, and others equally as talented who realise the vast importance of Masonic literature, we might well say that we are in perfect darkness, and have no choice but that of accepting the ritualistic work of Preston, Webb, Cross, and their disciples, as literal facts. Are they literal facts? Can they be proven as such? If so, when, where, and by whom? But, bear in mind that every act of Freemasonry's esoteric and exoteric work presents to the mind truths and principles which are the very acme of perfection, and which are best impressed upon our minds by the numerous traditions of its Degrees.

Mackey's "Encyclopædia of Freemasonry" is a library in itself. Procure it, and you will be well repaid for the money invested in it. Bro. Fort, too, in his "Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry," throws light upon many subjects, and last, but by no means least, the reports on foreign correspondence of our various Grand Bodies are replete with good things that make an intellectual feast worth thousands in comparison to the flash literature that is so prevalent.

When such brethren as Drummond, Parvin, Wheeler, Singleton, and others with an equal ability, let fly their trenchant pens, then we who are

less informed stand one side and profit by their experience and learning. Were it not for that class of brethren who realise the vast importance of their work, we should remain in ignorance and lose many a dainty morsel of intellectual food. For ourselves, we read all that we can get hold of, and then form our own conclusions. We read Masonic literature because we crave more light. We comment upon the literary productions of others, because we find that it puts a fresh impetus into our sluggish brain. We try to profit by our readings, and we think we do, whether others think so or not. We find time, too, although we have to scratch to find bread and butter for the mouths dependent upon us. "Where there is a will there is a way;" and having the will we are bound to have the way. We read all the proceedings of our Grand Bodies that we are able to beg, borrow and—well, we sometimes forget who we borrow of. We read them because we would not be ignorant of what is going on in other jurisdictions to promote the best interests of our Institution. Although we find many things said and written that we wish were not; many resolutions and bye-laws passed that do not coincide with our views, and which in our opinion do not follow out the ideas of brotherly love and unity; yet they present other men's ideas, and many of them show the Yankee cuteness of their framers to carry out their points.

In reading the reports on foreign correspondence we find many good points for or against important questions that have sprung up. We find, too, a vast diversity of opinions, and are enabled to form our own with a greater degree of correctness than we otherwise could. Now, if the brethren would only think as we do, there would not be many copies of the Grand Lodge proceedings unused and unstudied, but unfortunately for themselves many of them do not. Again, we have many periodicals published in the interest of Masonry, which are "good to have in the house." They not only give us Masonic news before it is stale, but contain many choice bits of Masonic literature, history, facts, and the doings of our brethren in other places. We have many times heard brethren say that they could not afford it, or had not time to read them. "Can't afford it!" Stop a moment and let us see whether you can or not. Now, the expense is from nine to twenty-five cents a month, not quite a cent a day, for a first-class periodical which will give more sound, substantial reading than two-thirds of the trash that you do take, and that is published at a greater price. "Can't afford it!" What a flimsy argument? To illustrate: A short time since we asked a prominent brother Mason how many Masonic publications he was taking, and met with the hackneyed answer, "None; can't afford it." Now, for the sequel, and we pointed it out to him afterwards, too. Before he passed out of our sight his cigar bill would have paid for a good Masonic monthly for one year. He could afford to "stand treat," but could not afford the same amount of money invested in something that would have been of lasting benefit to him. "Standing treat" gratified his appetite and diminished his pocketbook, while good, sound Masonic literature would have been the means of enlightening his befogged brain, and have furnished him with an intellectual treat. One passed off in smoke and nothing was left but the ashes, while the other would have brought to his mind new ideas and facts that he had never before dreamt of. Now, which kind of treating is the best? Surely there can be but one answer. We reminded him afterwards that that "can't afford it" nonsense was "played out." He admitted it, and to-day has several Masonic periodicals on his table. We have not the means at hand of knowing just how many publications there are devoted to Masonry; but this much we do know, that any one of them is well worth double the amount of money asked for it.

Now, the brethren who say they cannot afford the price asked for any one of the Masonic publications, in the majority of instances, can, or at least do afford as much, if not more, for flash literature, which is devoid of either fact or principle. Yes, they can afford that, but cannot afford to take a Masonic paper which has in it good, sound, substantial brain food on topics in which every Mason has the most vital interest. That class can afford to stand treat now and then, and to have a jolly good time with the boys, but are too awful poor to subscribe for a Masonic journal. Fie upon such Masons; they don't know what Masonry is. They never go further than the outside shuck—never penetrate beyond the mere surface.

Nine-tenths of the questions our Grand Masters are called upon to answer come from that class who would, if they could, appear to be learned Masons; yet they are too poor, or too lazy, to read even the constitution and bye-laws of their own jurisdiction.

Then that nonsensical plea comes in, "haven't time." Plenty of time to do anything your inclinations desire, but no time to read of Masonry; plenty of time to retail choice bits of gossip, and to have a good time, but no time for the perusal of Masonic subjects; plenty of time to air your profound (?) learning in the lodge-room, but no time to back up your theories with facts or history; plenty of time to devote to any other recreation that presents itself, but no time to improve the mind and store it with knowledge.

Although much has been said and done within the past twenty years to bring the Craft to a higher state of intellectual culture, there is plenty of room yet for improvement. One way to bring about that improvement is to patronise our Masonic publications to a greater extent than we do, and thus gladden the hearts of our editors and publishers by larger subscription lists, and consequently secure even a better class of Masonic publications. We are quite certain that Masonic editors have not the faculty of living without money, and must have cash as well as others. I trust my readers will not think I am writing in the interest of any particular publication, for I am not. It is for all of them if they wish it.

If any of the "can't afford it" or "haven't time" class should, through some mysterious dispensation, happen to read this, we are quite certain they will be "as mad as March hares." Now, that is just what we want. If we can only get them mad they will give the subject some thought. Then we will have gained a point, and as one point gained leaves the field open for more, perhaps in the end this continual cant of "can't afford it" and "haven't time" will cease.

A word now to you, editors. Keep on in your good work. Give us who do crave for more intellectual light, that for which we crave. Give us good, sound, substantial Masonic literature. Do not get discouraged because your subscription lists do not increase in the proportion that you wish, but "keep a stiff upper lip." Remember that all Masons are not drones. There are many who receive benefit from your publications and look forward to their coming with pleasure. Advocate those principles of our Institution that stand without peers. Uphold the right, and frown down the wrong, whether it be inside or outside of our mystic circle. All that the Craft want is to be woke up. Wake them up. Keep in your good work until the happy end is accomplished, and then, and not until then, can you rest upon your laurels.—*Voice of Masonry.*



### THE MASONIC DEMONSTRATION AT THE PRESTON GUILD.

Last week we gave an account of the Masonic ceremonial in connection with laying the foundation-stone of the Harris Free Library and Museum, at Preston, as part of the Guild Festival, and it may be well to supplement it with names and facts in connection with a gathering of our brethren which has certainly had no parallel in the memory of even the oldest Mason. As the Earl of Lathom is the head of the Craft in this important division of the province of Lancashire, nothing was left undone on the part of the Masons to make the ceremony worthy of the Guilds, of their chief, and of their Order. A special Masonic train left Liverpool at an early hour, and it was estimated that during the day there were no fewer than 2000 members of this important body in the ancient city. This is the greatest gathering of the Craft that has ever taken place in the province. The brethren of West Lancashire were, by command of the P.G.M., invited to assist at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Harris Free Library and Museum, and the large attendance showed how high is the esteem in which Lord Lathom is held. The readiness of the response to his lordship's command also showed the deep interest felt in a celebration which will always be historically identified with Freemasonry.

The Especial Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at the Town Hall, by Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Lathom, V.V.D.G.M. of Eng., R.W.P.G.M. of W. Lanc., who took his position in Prov. Grand Lodge, and amongst those present were Bros. Colonel Stanley, W.D.G.M.; C. T. Beswick-Royds, P.S.G.W.; W. Ashley Clayton, P.J.G.W.; Rev. T. B. Spenser, P.G.C.; Richard Brown, P.G. Treasurer; T. Buxton, P.G.R.; H. S. Alpass, G. St. B. of Eng., Prov. G. Sec.; R. Washington, P.S.G.D.; Reginald Young, P.S.G.D.; H. Forrester, P.J.G.D.; Thomas Salter, P.J.G.D.; Henry A. Tobias, P.G.S. of W.; John Duncan, jun., P.G.D.C.; J. Preston, P.G.D.C.; W. Brackenbury, P.A.G.D.C.; J. Skeaf, P.G.O.; J. Balmer, P.G.S.; Dr. F. J. Bailey, P.G.S.; Sylvester Mattison, P.G.S.; W. Thompson, P.G.S.; J. W. Mycock, P.G.S.; P. Bell, P.G. Tyler; W. H. Ball, P.G.A. Tyler; Rev. H. G. Vernon, P.P.G.C.; J. T. Callow, P.P.G. Treas.; J. Holme, P.P.G.W. Cumberland and Westmoreland; W. M. Dodd, P.P.G.W. Cumberland and Westmoreland; J. Falbot, P.G.W. Cumberland and Westmoreland; Rev. H. B. Jones, P.P.G.C.; C. M. Jones, P.P.G.D.C. E. Lanc.; F. Thomas, P.P.G. Reg. Oxford; G. Lofthouse, P.P.A.D.C.; H. Heys, P.P.G.D.C. E. Lanc.; G. R. Brockbank, P.P.S.G.D. E. Lanc.; W. Dawson, P.P.G.D.C.; W. J. A. Baldwin, P.P.G.S.W.; W. Nicholson, P.G.S.B. E. Lanc.; S. Porrett, P.G.A.D.C. E. Lanc.; J. Pearson, P.P.G.C. Cumberland and Westmoreland; W. Longmuir, P.P.G.A.D.C.; T. Wilson, P.P.G.J.W.; R. Timperley, P.P.G.S.D.; T. M. Shuttleworth, P.P.G.S. of W.; J. Lunt, P.P.G.D.C.; John Newell, P.P.G.S.W.; Joseph Bell, P.P.G.J.D.; A. Levi, P.P.G.T. Griqueilant; J. W. Burgess, P.P.G.P.; Rev. M. Morgan, P.P.G.C.; L. W. Walley, P.G.O. E. Lanc.; E. H. Thomas, P.G.C. E. Lanc.; J. Mills, P.P.G.S.D.; F. Coosan, P.P.G.S.B.; W. Tyrer, P.P. Grand Supt. of W.; Rev. S. Bradshaw, P.P.G.C. E. Lanc.; B. Taylor, P.P.G. Treas., E. Lanc.; J. Tennant, P.P.G.A.D.C.; J. Aronsberg, P.P.G.P., E. Lanc.; John E. Jackson, P.P.G.S. of W.; John Houlding, P.P.G. Reg.; W. Bowden, P.P.G.S.B.; W. S. Vines, P.P.G.D.C.; Councilor S. E. Ibbis, P.P.G.S.B.; Cornelius Sherlock, P.P.G. Reg.; G. Cornfield, P.P.G.S.B.; J. F. Roberts, P.P.G.D.C.; H. Paget, P.P.G.S. of W.; Edward Pierpoint, P.P.G.D.; R. Worral, P.P.G.S.B. Cheshire; W. Greateorex, P.P.G. Cheshire; Hugh Williams, P.P.G.A.D.C.; J. C. Hunter, P.P.G.P. Cumberland and Westmoreland; T. Wainwright, P.P.G.S.D.; W. W. Cottam, P.G.S.; Dr. W. Finney, P.P.G.D.C.; W. Benn, P.P.G.P.; J. W. Kenyon, P.P.G.S. of W.; R. C. Duckworth, P.P.G.A.P.; T. Gunn, P.P.G.A.D.C.; W. E. Barley, P.P.G.A.C.; J. Hayes, P.P.G. St. B.; Thomas Clark, P.P.G.S. of W.; S. L. Buckley, P.P.G.S.W.; H. Crosby, P.P.G.P.; G. Harrimon, P.P.G.B. Dorset; Colonel Le Gendre N. Starkie, Provincial Grand Master E. Lanc.; J. Clayton, P.P.G.S.D. Cheshire; T. Armstrong, P.P.G. Treas.; H. Gardiner, P.P.G.S.B.; J. J. Greaves, P.P.G.O. E. Lanc.; J. Wildgoose, P.P.G.S.D. E. Lanc.; J. Blackie, P.P.G.P. E. Lanc.; Peter Royle, P.P.G.S.D. E. Lanc.; Joseph Collin, P.P.G.D.C.; H. W. Johnston, P.P.G.J.D.; Y. E. Cox, P.P.G.S.D.; J. Roberts, P.G.D.C. E. Lanc.; E. Hallmark, P.P.G.P. E. Lanc.; J. Wells, P.P.G.D.C.; G. G. Hayward, P.P.G.S.B. Cumberland; J. Newton, P.P.G.D. E. Lanc.; Rev. Dr. Salts, P.P.G.C. E. Lanc.; Rev. T. F. Collins, P.P.G.C. E. Lanc.; P. Compton, P.P.G.D.C. Kent; J. Slack, P.P.G.J.D. Cumberland; W. Court, P.P.G.D.C. Cumberland; R. Pearson, P.P.G. Reg.; D. A. Davis, P.G.S. of W. E. Lanc.; L. S. Ayre, P.P.G.C.; W. H. Cunliffe, P.P.G.P. E. Lanc.; S. Haworth, P.P.G.D.C.; J. Tuncant, P.P.G.A.D.C.; J. Prescott, P.P.G.J.W.; J. Chadwick, P.P.G. Sec., E. Lanc.; G. Galloway, P.P.G.D. E. Lanc.; R. H. Hutchinson, P.P.G.S.W. E. Lanc.; T. Mitchell, P.P.G. Treas., E. Lanc.; R. H. Hardman, P.P.G.S.W. E. Lanc.; T. Entwistle, P.P.G.S. of W. E. Lanc.; C. D. Mortimer, P.P.G.O. Berks; J. W. Ballard, P.P.G.P.; and E. Sewell, P.P.G.O. W. Yorkshire.

At Christ Church School, Bow-lane, the brethren of the different lodges assembled, and joined there the representatives of Provincial Grand Lodge. Amongst those present were Bros. Councilor J. Ball, I.P.M. 673; J. Shaw, 216; J. Atkinson, W.M. 1009; W. Savage, J.W. 1009; J. J. Monk, Asst. Org. 1009; Dr. Whittle, S. 1009; A. Harrison, 1009; J. Fineberg, 1009; R. Watterson, 1009; C. Campion, 1009; W. Campion, 1009; D. Cumming, 1009; J. B. Mackenzie, P.M., Treas. 1009; C. P. Burby, 1009; J. Rawsthorne, 1009; J. Mossop, 1009; H. Cooke, 1009; J. Ballard, 1009; H. Hatch, P.M. 229; J. F. Hill, P.M. 229; J. Hocken, P.M. 673; T. Roberts, P.M. 673; J. Newsome, 86 and 1384; A. Bucknall, S.W. 667; P. Armstrong, 1325; C. Fothergill, W.M. 1264; J. S. Warden, S.W. 1264; G. Crute, J.W. 1264; J. Ashford, S.D. 1264; W. Fish, J.D. 1264; H. Ravenscroft, I.G. 1264; T. Peake, I.P.M. 667; J. Ellis, P.M., Treas. 667; J. Bayley, Sec. 667; G. Hall, 724; E. R. Hoblyn, I.G. 724; T. Cretney, 724; R. Weldon, 724; J. P. Bryan, W.M. 1035; A. Shapney, 724; W. Quayle, 734; J. Bagot, 724; R. Foote, W.M. 1505; H. H. Smith, S.W. 1505; P. Thomas, S.W. 1505; W. Parry, Sec. 1505; W. Foulkes, S.D. 1505; A. H. Hallwood,

J.D. 1505; W. Matthews, 673; H. Burrows, P.M. 673; Hynes, 724; J. Pendleton, W.M. 724; D. Commis, S.W. 724; J. Humphries, J.W. 724; H. Worthington, W.M. 1578; A. Morrison, I.P.M. 1578; D. Morris, S.W. 1578; W. Bennett, J.W. 1578; J. Hunter, Sec. 1578; J. Stock, Steward 1578; R. Holden, I.G. 1578; J. Wharton, Steward 1578; Kenwright, Steward 1578; P. Senar, 1578; J. Porter, 1578; Cartwright, 1578; T. Baird, Std. Br. 1578; J. Sharples, S.D. 724; J. Williams, P.M. 1182; A. D. Hesketh, P.M. 1182; T. Wright, S.D. 1182; H. Dutton, 724; G. Beeken, 724; W. Dewhurst, W.M. 1256; J. Blenkinsop, S.S. 724; G. W. Maunsell (representing Irish lodges); J. Tickle, Sec. 1264; G. E. Hammer, Treas. 1086; R. K. Morris, 667; J. D. Reader, W.M. 1086; Dr. Parry, S.W. 1096; W. V. Thomas, Sec. 1086; J. Wilkinson, J.W. 1086; C. A. Armstrong, P.M. 108; G. A. Wilson, P.M. 1448; J. P. McArthur, P.M. 1473; J. Keet, I.P.M. 1356; A. Child, 203; J. Queen, 1505; T. Hatton, W.M. 203; T. O. Dutton, W.M. 1182; J. O. Rea, S.W. 1182; T. Wareing, J.W. 1182; W. H. Tyson, Sec. 1182; I. Jacobs, D.C. 1182; C. Marsh, W.M. 673; G. Godfrey, S.W. 673; W. H. Halse, S.W. 673; C. Robinson, J.D. 673; D. Jackson, P.M. and Treas. 673; W. T. May, P.M. and Sec. 673; J. B. Parker, S.S. 673; T. E. Ingham, 1620; J. Reader, W.M. 1086; J. Whitehead, W.M. 241; J. Winsor, P.M. 241; J. Pendleton, S.W. 241; Dr. Hill, W.M. 1713; J. Evans, S. 1713; J. C. McGuire, W.M. 1547; W. Ladyman, I.P.M. 1547; R. Ripley, S.W. 1547; D. Lloyd, W.M. 667; G. Hulse, 241; J. Foulds, J.W. 667; J. R. Mason, I.G. 667; J. Woolley, I.G. 1505; J. King, Sec. 823; and C. Cockbain, I.G. 673.

Notwithstanding the downpour of rain which had prevailed during the morning, the Masonic procession was formed, the route taken being by way of Fishergate, Lunestreet, and Friargate, to the Market-place. The proportions of the gathering were of the most imposing character, and East and West Lancashire seemed to have but one aim, that of making the Guild celebration of 1882 one of the most memorable in the voluminous annals of Freemasonry. The procession was marshalled in the following order:—

#### Band of Music.

Two Tylers, with Drawn Swords.

Visiting Brethren.

The Lodges of the Province, according to their numbers, Juniors walking first, in the following order,

with their Banners.

Inner Guard, with a Sword.

S. and J. Deacons.

Treasurer and Secretary.

S. and J. Wardens.

Past Masters.

W. Masters.

The Worsley Lodge, No. 1814.

The Kirkdale Lodge, No. 1756.

The Urnston Lodge, No. 1730.

The Arthur John Brogden Lodge, No. 1713.

The Antient Briton Lodge, No. 1675.

The Marlborough Lodge, No. 1620.

The Dramatic Lodge, No. 1609.

The Prince Leopold Lodge, No. 1588.

The Prince Arthur Lodge, No. 1570.

The Morecombe Lodge, No. 1561.

The Liverpool Lodge, No. 1547.

The Lodge of Emulation, No. 1505.

The Lodge of Israel, No. 1502.

The Trafford Lodge, No. 1496.

The Blackpool Lodge, No. 1476.

The Bootle Lodge, No. 1473.

The West Lancashire Lodge, No. 1403.

The Baldwin Lodge, No. 1398.

The Hamer Lodge, No. 1393.

The Chorlton Lodge, No. 1387.

The Lodge of Equity, No. 1384.

The Skelmersdale, Lodge, No. 1380.

The Architect Lodge, No. 1375.

The Foxteth Lodge, No. 1356.

The Marquis of Lorne Lodge, No. 1354.

The Duke of Lancaster Lodge, No. 1353.

The Fernor-Hesketh Lodge, No. 1350.

The Victoria Lodge, No. 1345.

The Lindsay Lodge, No. 1335.

The Stanley Lodge, No. 1325.

The Fernor Lodge, No. 1313.

The Pembroke Lodge, No. 1299.

The Neptune Lodge, No. 1264.

The Lodge of Fidelity, No. 1256.

The Gilbert Greenall Lodge, No. 1250.

The Hindpool Lodge, No. 1225.

The Bridgewater Lodge, No. 1213.

The Duke of Edinburgh Lodge, No. 1182.

The Ashton Lodge, No. 1140.

The Temple Lodge, No. 1091.

The Walton Lodge, No. 1086.

The Starkie Lodge, No. 1070.

The Triumph Lodge, No. 1061.

The Rowley Lodge, No. 1051.

The Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 1035.

The Townley-Parker Lodge, No. 1032.

The Hartington Lodge, No. 1021.

The Royal Victoria Lodge, No. 1013.

The Furness Lodge, No. 995.

The Hesketh Lodge, No. 986.

The Hesketh Lodge, No. 950.

The Lodge of Loyalty, No. 897.

The Everton Lodge, No. 823.

The Croxteth United Service Lodge, No. 786.

The Ellesmere Lodge, No. 730.

The Derby Lodge, No. 734.

The Clifton Lodge, No. 703.

The Sefton Lodge, No. 680.

The St. John Lodge, No. 673.

The Alliance Lodge, No. 667.

The Lodge of Unity, No. 613.

The Downshire Lodge, No. 594.

The Lodge of Harmony, No. 580.

The Lodge of Faith, No. 484.

The Lodge of Concord, No. 343.

The Royal Preston Lodge, No. 333.

The Lodge of Peace and Unity, No. 314.

The Lodge of Sincerity, No. 292.

The Lodge of Fortitude, No. 281.

The Mariners Lodge, No. 249.

The Merchants Lodge, No. 241.  
The Lodge of Harmony, No. 220.  
The Harmonic Lodge, No. 216.  
The Antient Union Lodge, No. 203.  
The Lodge of Antiquity, No. 178.  
The Lodge of Perseverance, No. 153.  
The Lodge of Lights, No. 148.  
The Lodge of Unanimity, No. 113.  
The Lodge of Loyalty, No. 86.  
The St. George's Lodge of Harmony, No. 32.  
Provincial Grand Officers of other Provinces, according to their rank.

Architect, with the Plans.  
Assistant Prov. G. Tyler, with Drawn Sword.  
A Cornucopia with Corn,  
borne by a Master of a Lodge.  
Two Ewers, with Wine and Oil,  
borne by Masters of Lodges.  
Past Prov. G. Pursuivants.  
Prov. Grand Pursuivant.  
Prov. Grand Organist.  
Trowel, borne by a Past Master.  
Mallet, borne by a Past Master.  
Past Prov. G. Sword Bearers.  
Past Prov. G. Assistant Director of Ceremonies.  
Past Prov. G. Director of Ceremonies.  
Prov. G. Assistant Director of Ceremonies.  
Prov. G. Director of Ceremonies.  
Past Prov. G. Superintendent of Works.  
Prov. G. Superintendent of Works, bearing a Plate with the Inscription for the Foundation Stone.  
Past Prov. G. Deacons.  
Prov. G. Secretary with the Book of Constitutions.  
Past Prov. G. Registrars.  
Prov. G. Registrar, with Bag.  
Past Prov. G. Treasurers.  
Prov. G. Treasurer, bearing a Phial containing the Coins to be deposited in the Stone.  
Past Prov. G. Chaplains.  
Past Prov. G. Wardens.

The Corinthian Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.  
Column of the Prov. G.J.W., borne by the Master of a Lodge.

Prov. G. Junior Warden, with the Plumb Rule.

The Doric Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.

Column of the Prov. G.S.W., borne by the Master of a Lodge.

The Prov. G. Senior Warden, with the Level.

Prov. G. Junior Deacons.

The Sacred Law,  
borne by four Master Masons' Sons,  
and opened at the 10th Chapter of Numbers.

Prov. G. Chaplain.

Grand Officers of England, according to their rank, Juniors first.

Prov. G. Masters of other Provinces.

The Ionic Light, borne by the Master of a Lodge.

The Dep. Prov. Master, with the Square.

Standard of the Prov. G. Master.

Prov. G. Sword Bearer.

The Right Worshipful the Provincial Grand Master.

Prov. G. Senior Deacons.

Prov. G. Tyler, with Drawn Sword.

Two Heralds.

Throughout its progress the procession attracted the greatest attention. When it reached the scene of the ceremony, the chief officiating brethren took their positions at the several places assigned to them by the Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies (Bro. John Duncan).

The gavel used by Bro. the Earl of Lathom in laying the stone was that which belongs to the Liverpool Dramatic Lodge, 1609, presented to the present W.M. (Bro. C. Atkinson), at the commencement of his year of office, by Bro. Goss.

We notice that on the first day's proceedings, after the church service, Latin speeches were delivered by the Captain of the Grammar School, the Head Master (Bro. the Rev. A. B. Beaven), and the Recorder, John Addison, Esq., Q.C.

### Ireland.

#### THE NEW MASONIC SCHOOL, MERRION ROAD, DUBLIN.

The first official act in connection with the new Masonic school was consummated on the 29th ult., in the Masonic School building on the Rock-road, and the business of the institution will henceforth be carried on with greater impetus and wider scope in its new home. Appropriately enough, the Education Committee was the first to meet within the walls, under the presidency of Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, and they discharged the duty of assigning nine fresh pupils to such departments of the school as best suited their years and training. These latest arrivals raise the total number of pupils from thirty-six, the largest number which could be accommodated in Burlington-road, to forty-two—a number far from exhausting the capacity of the present building. The children have been now all transferred to Merrion-road, and it is positively refreshing to witness the wonder and delight they exhibit at the beauty and novelty and size of the building, as well as at the character and convenience of all the arrangements made for the comfort and instruction of their young lives. Nor are they alone in the admiration of the structure, whether from an external or internal point of view. The school is certainly one of the handsomest institutions in or about the city, and the visitor, no matter what his experience, must be struck at first sight with its proportions and massiveness, blended as they are with a gracefulness of outline and softness of detail which equally beautify the building and please the eye. This happy effect is further enhanced by the natural surroundings of the place. The health artistic as well as the health material has been well considered in the selection of the locale for the children's home. The site is a most judicious one. Within easy distance of the city, it has all the advantages of rustic life and of marine associations. From the upper windows of the building the pupils can command not alone a splendid view of Dublin Bay, with its wide sweep of waters, but likewise an ample range of the Dublin mountains, "with gentle slopes and groves between." On one side lies the city, with its varied spires, and towers, and domes, half concealed, as it was yesterday, in a gossamer-like veil, woven of heat and dis-

tance; while in the other the picture is framed in by the Killiney Head and its kindred hills, the foreground being most charmingly painted with pretty villas and miniature-looking townships peeping out here and there quaintly and cozily from amid the wealth of foliage which makes so picturesque our coast line. It is not our intention here to give any very technical description of the school thus pleasantly situated. It is sufficient for present purposes to indicate the character of the internal accommodation, and to suggest, and it can only be a suggestion—the care and forethought the tender consideration, and absolutely paternal regard with which everything has been planned for the benefit and happiness of the inmates. The *utile* and the *dulce* were never found in more appropriate companionship. The school, it is almost needless to remark, is one exclusively for girls. Founded so far back as 1702, in a far less worthy temple, the needs of the charity have increased with the growth and extension of Masonry—to such a degree, indeed, that for years past the necessity of a specially constructed and commodious institution was admitted by every member of the Craft. It took time, of course, to develop the project, but proud indeed must every Mason be to see the results of their united beneficent labours. As a building, it is fitly representative of the influence and wealth of the Order. As a home it symbolizes still more the charity which is a real virtue, which is the outcome of true and earnest feeling, and not merely the formal and frigid parade of what is too frequently an offensive patronage. Entering by the main door the visitor finds himself in a very neat square vestibule. Here at the outset he observes first the qualities of solidity and tasteful adornment which he traces afterwards throughout the building. The floor is done in tessellated mosaic work, the dates 1702 and 1882 being laid in as the periods respectively of the origin of the school and its transference to the present building. Swinging glass panelled doors lead into the grand hall, which is formed of two long and wide corridors, running at right angles. In the corridor to the right of the entrance are the board-room, the reception-room, the matron's private apartment, and the dining-room. The first-mentioned is fitted up in the Queen Anne style. It is a large cheery room, as regards space and light, and the upholstering completes what the builder has so well done to render the apartment substantially elegant. The matron's apartment, into which it is scarcely fair with prying eyes to peep, might be characterized in brief as a little gem, if there were such a thing as architectural bric-a-brac. With regard to the dining-hall, what can be said? Only that it leaves nothing undone which could have been done to render it bright and airy and comfortable; just such a spot as Soyer would have chosen for the appreciation of his best menus, and in which even the appetite of an Epicurus might have been tempted to indulge. At the end of this hall is a day lavatory, and further off, descending a few steps, begins the culinary regions. Returning then to the second corridor, which faces the door on entrance, we have to the right the all important schoolroom. Desks and seats are on the most approved plan. A flood of light pours over all, and the ventilation is patent and perfect. The arrangement is such that the room may be divided by a rolling partition door into two, each preserving the same proportion of hygienic qualities, which altogether render the whole schoolroom quite unique and unsurpassable for the purposes to which it is adapted. The library bounds this corridor. Outside is a spacious playground, in which the children may romp and amuse themselves to their hearts' content. A portion of it had been laid down with granolithic pavement, a Scotch patent which has given much satisfaction after trial in Prince's street, Edinburgh. It is almost white, looks, consequently, fresh and clean, while it is double the thickness of asphalt and much firmer under foot. Away beyond this stretches a green sward large enough for the recreation of half a dozen times the number of children the school at present contains. The whole is enclosed by a well-built wall, which maintains the strictest privacy in the grounds. It should not be forgotten that also on the ground floor a play-room has been set apart. This will be the kingdom of toys and the empire of rocking horses, while the genius of gymnasia will share a not unimportant portion of the territory. Bro. John Laurence, of Grafton-street, has already contributed to its wealth by sending in a varied assortment of dolls—"et hoc genus omne"—not to speak of a splendid rocking charger, diligent exercise on which will, no doubt, turn out each young lady in the school a skilled and dashing equestrienne. We have now our choice of three ways to visit the upper floors of the building. There is a staircase at each wing, so to speak, while the grand staircase cuts the building, as it were, in two. Taking the latter route, the visitor finds that the plan of the building is in no way altered as he ascends, the arrangements of the right-angled corridor being adhered to as most economical of space, and as giving a better command to the matron of the entire suite of apartments. Turning to the left, the dormitory first greets the eye, with its double rows of little beds and snowy counterpanes. Here, also—and it is the last time it need be mentioned, for the system prevails in the fullest amplitude throughout the building—there are light and air in abundance. The room is broad and long, the ceiling lofty, and the atmosphere kept carefully pure. At each end sleeps a matroness, while the matron's apartment and another for a teacher open from the passage just outside. The lavatory runs parallel with the dormitory, and entrance is gained to it by a door at the further end of the sleeping-room. A long range of marble basins, fitted up with all the most recent improvements, runs along the outer wall, and a corresponding range of presses, with spring locks, contains the ordinary apparel of the girls, each having a press for herself. Here it should be mentioned that the girls sleep in numbered beds, their basins, their presses, and different receptacles wherein they have anything of daily use to deposit or lay aside, bear the like numbers. The result is that confusion is unknown. There is a place for everyone, and everyone knows her own place. Between the series of microscopic, but all-sufficient closets, the walls are panelled with mirrors. To prevent any draught sweeping through the lavatory a thick red cloth has been hung from the end which opens into the outer passage, there being free communication through this ablutatory area. The bath-room is next visited and found to harmonise as regards the quality and method of its fixtures with the rest of the building. These complete one wing of the floor. In the other have been set apart an additional class-room and rooms for sewing and drawing, as well as apartments for the matron and governess. The third storey may be dismissed with the

simple observation that it is an exact facsimile as regards the dormitory and lavatory, and that the other rooms are not yet allotted to any specific purpose, but are available for additional dormitories or class-rooms. One of them, somewhat cut off from the rest of building, seems very suitable for a sick ward if illness of any kind should unfortunately creep into the school. Hitherto the pupils have been exceedingly free from any kind of disease and disorder, and it is to be hoped that the sanitarium in which they are now located will long preserve for them a like immunity. It has been proposed that it would be well, seeing there is sufficient ground at their disposal, to build an infirmary attached to the building. Should it be deemed wise to follow out the proposal there are ample funds in hands for the purpose, a sum of £280 having been subscribed with such an intent as a memorial to the late Bro. Dr. Speedy. Surmounting the entire building, and standing as it were above the main entrance, is a very graceful tower. Objection was at first made to its erection on the ground that it was an unnecessary expenditure, and that the outlay which it would entail could be much more profitably applied. We think no such objection can now be made. Not alone is the tower a very handsome addition to the building, but it has been made to serve a most useful and important end. The architect has judiciously and ingeniously contrived to accumulate in it all the water power of the establishment. Built solidly into its recesses is a metal tank, which contains fifty tons of water, from which a main leads to the ground floor. At each landing this main is tapped by a fire hydrant, so that in case of the slightest alarm of fire an instant and powerful flow of water can be directed to any part of the premises. We have now gone in a general way over the building. There are many apartments which we have not touched upon, and many cunning little store rooms which we have not opened up to our readers. We have simply given in a rough and ready way a rough and ready idea of the internal economy of the building. It would require a far more minute description than we have either time or space to afford to point out how completely the building Committee "have done all things well." Their labours and their expenditure have been alike a work of love. There is no portion of the building which does not attest how much can be effected by generous hands and willing hearts. From the entrance door to the pinnacle of the tower the work is of the best class and highest quality. Everywhere the school has been shorn, so far as practicable, of its "institution" like character, and everywhere there is a degree of warm home-like comfort and quiet elegance which cannot but be reflected as a refining influence in the mental growth and social habits of the girls. The contractors for the building were Messrs. Matthew Gahan and Son, Harcourt-street, who brought it almost to completion, but it was finished under the special supervision of Mr. William Bolger, the clerk of works, directed by the architects, Messrs. McCurdy and Mitchell, of Leinster-street. Its total cost was £12,000, the fittings and furnishing, the laying out of the grounds, and other expenses amounting to £2,500 more. To meet this outlay the brethren accumulated by subscriptions, donations, &c., the sum of £12,953, which was augmented by £6601 7s. 9d., the net proceeds of the late bazaar held with such extraordinary success in the Exhibition Palace. The aggregate total not only freed the school from debt, but allowed a sufficient surplus to be funded to pay the annual rent and taxes of the establishment for ever, and to at once increase the number of pupils to forty-three. The building will accommodate seventy children; and, whereas it takes £37 per head to maintain forty, the greater number, seventy, could be maintained for £30 a head, the establishment charges being the same. A cogent argument this, surely, for a still further appeal to the liberality of the Order.

It should have been stated before, but it is not yet too late, that towards the play-room of the school there was a contribution given of eighty guineas—a memorial by the Masonic province of Meath to their late Grand Master, Bro. Wm. Fetherston, H.; while the Masonic province of North Munster (Limerick) subscribed forty pounds towards the same object, as a memorial to the late Bro. George Dartnell, Secretary of one of the Limerick lodges. The staff of the Institution consists of Mrs. Neale, the matron, a lady who has now been for one year in charge of the pupils, to their very great advantage; Miss Triggs, who has just been appointed from a position as assistant at the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls at Battersea, to the more responsible post of Head Governess here; Miss Dick and Miss Anderson, with the assistance of Miss Jackson and Mrs. Harte for music and singing, the latter lady being a former pupil. The curriculum includes, besides the ordinary English branches, French, German, drawing, needlework, &c. It may be interesting to know that the young inmates take part in the entire household work, except that or a mere menial character, being taught to make beds, cook, and attend to their own individual requirements. The school is under the management of a number of special Committees, although the general body of Governors meet once a month all the year round, August and September alone excepted. The Committees are education, finance, apprentice, ladies, and building. To the latter almost the entire burden of carrying out this large undertaking has devolved, and the members of that Committee themselves would only think it proper to give the meed of praise which is due to its most active and untiring members, Bros. Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, C. Capel Macnamara, LL.D., Hon. Sec., and Thomas Fitzgerald, C.E. As already stated, the school opens with a pupilage of 43, but there is one vacancy, which Shakespeare Lodge, 143, Dublin, is entitled to fill, in return for a very handsome donation of £600. Surely the provincial brethren will now join more heartily with their brethren in Dublin in the endeavour to provide funds, so as to enable the speedy utilization of the school to its fullest capacity. Such should be the hope and aim of all good Masons.—*Dublin Express*.

#### RECOGNITION OF MASONIC SERVICES.

On the conclusion of the ordinary lodge business of the Burrell Lodge, No. 1829, held at the George Hotel, Shoreham, on Thursday the 7th inst., the brethren gave a complimentary banquet to the retiring W.M. of the lodge, Bro. Thomas Packham, P.M. 315, in recognition of the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during a year of considerable trial, and of their high

esteem for his worth, both as a man and a Mason. The banquet, which was excellently served by Bro. Host Gates, was presided over by the W.M. elect, Bro. J. Harrison, supported by his officers, viz., Bros. Bridges, J.W.; T. Hardy, S.D.; R. B. Higham, J.D.; H. Cheal, Sec.; H. Smith, Org.; A. R. Brown, D. of C.; Rev. J. Rose Johnson, Chap.; and T. Holloway, I.G. The other brethren of the lodge present included Bros. R. G. Webb, J. Parnell, W. T. Giles, E. New, W. Fraser, W. Gill, A. J. Carpenter, J. Hughes, W. Bodle, J. W. Holloway, G. Courtney, H. Packham, J. Hughes, F. Hart, J. Parsons, P. Fieldus, W. Horne, (initiate), and others. There were also several visitors present, including Bros. J. Curtis, P.M. 315 and 1797; E. Broadbridge, W.M. 1636; Wiseman, P.M. 1734 and 160; Capt. Rivers, P.M. 68; G. J. Packham, S.; Anderson, 315; H. Thacker, 315; Wm. Smithers, 1636; Leleu, 1821; Buckwell, 1797; H. Anscombe, 1821; G. Cole, 1636; J. Ridge, 315; Burrows, 186; Balwinkle, 1421; Frape 1821; and others.

"The Health of the Guest of the Lodge" was admirably proposed by the W.M. elect, and responded to by Bro. Packham in that truly independent and manly manner which has helped to win for him the affectionate esteem and regard of all with whom he has been brought into contact. A most enjoyable evening was passed by all present. Thanks are due to the proprietor of the Swiss Gardens, who, through the manager, Mr. Moss, liberally extended the right of free admission to the Gardens in the interval between the lodge and banquet to all the brethren.

#### THE SEAT OF WAR IN EGYPT.

In a recent letter to the *Times*, Miss Amelia B. Edwards gives some interesting particulars of the valley in which our forces are engaged in fighting their way from Ismailia to Zagazig. The fresh-water canal, she remarks, follows the course, and in some places flows in the actual bed of a canal constructed by Seti I., the second Pharaoh of the nineteenth dynasty. This canal started, as does the present one, from the marsh-lands about Babastis (the Zagazig of to-day), and was continued, in Seti's lifetime, as far as the sheet of water known to us as Lake Timseh. At his death, it was continued probably as far as the Red Sea, by his son and successor, Rameses II. This valley formed part of the Land of Goshen. She goes on to say, that, according to the majority of Egyptologists, it was under this same Rameses II. the Egyptians oppressed the children of Israel, and it is their opinion that the Mound of Mashkuta, or Mahuta, on which our feeble battery was placed in one of the earlier engagements with Arabi's troops, marks the site of the city of "Raameses," in rebuilding which the Jews were "compelled to make bricks with stubble of their own gathering." These bricks, moulded of sun-dried clay, mixed with chopped straw, and stamped, some with the cartouche of Rameses II., and some with the cartouche of his successor, Menephtah, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, are to be found in any number in and about the mound." Two neighbouring mounds are claimed as the site of Pithom, the other "treasure-city" of the Bible. One is Tel-el-Kebir, where the Egyptians were entrenched, and the other Tel-Abu-Sooley-Man, lying somewhere south of the mouth of the valley in the direction of Belbeis. Tel-el-Mashkuta is a few hundred yards from the station marked "Rameses" in the maps.

#### OVERRATED.

As a general rule, people, individually and collectively, are either overrated or underrated, and this is unavoidable, since no one but himself can know his own inwardness, or peer beneath to the heart and soul. Men get credit for being good or bad, according to the impression conveyed by observation or impulsive thought. The lover and sweetheart think each other "perfectly lovely," till the honeymoon shows that we are all human beings, subject to its frailties and peculiarities. A business man enjoys a good reputation, both as a man and a Christian, until the delusion is suddenly swept away by the announcement that he is a fugitive forger and deeply-dyed rascal. The country is full of such instances.

As Masonry includes within its pale individuals drawn from every walk in life, it is not to be expected that our Institution shall be exempt from the dross, notwithstanding the sifting process that excludes the notoriously unworthy.

No philosopher of ancient or modern day has ever been able to fathom this mystery. It is beyond human ken. But like the inventive genius, whose discoveries push forward the progressive spirit, so can each one who is so minded, determine that we shall judge each other fairly, and neither underrate modest worth nor overrate mistaken faults. The true Mason will understand this, and if all Masons would practice it, the millenium will draw nearer to each soul whose vows are indelibly marked on the memory.—*Keystone*.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY.**—The bibliography of Freemasonry is a much larger subject than even Freemasons themselves seem to suppose. Thory may be said practically to have led the way in his "Acta Latomorum," but very little was done in the matter until Kloss, in 1844, issued his famous "Bibliographie," etc., at Frankfurt. That invaluable work deserves the highest praise, and he may be fairly termed the "facile princeps" of bibliographers, and his work the great authority on Masonic bibliography. In England we have nothing of the kind published: in America one or two contributions have appeared, meritorious, but only contributions. We must not omit to notice Bro. Carson's publication. Kloss gives us a list of about 6000 volumes. His laborious work must always remain the standard work on the subject.

**CATENARIAN ARCH.**—This expression is taken from the word "catenaria," a catenary, which is the curve which a rope or chain forms by its own weight when hanging freely between two points of suspension. This curve has been called a catenarian curve, and this inverted is the technical arch of the same name. Noorthouck adds that it is a known truth that a semicircular arch will not sustain its own weight, the crown crushing out the sides; it depends, therefore, on abutments for support. But the catenarian arch, if truly constructed, will stand independent of any collateral aid. The Catenarian arch is alluded to, as companions will remember, in the R.A. ceremonial.—*Kenning's Cyclopaedia of Freemasonry*.

## JOHN HERVEY MEMORIAL FUND.

V.W. Bro. Sir JOHN B. MONCKTON, F.S.A., P.G.D.,  
President of the Board of General Purposes, *Chairman.*

Amount already acknowledged in *Freemason* £ 988 3 0

### SUBSEQUENT RECEIPTS.

Unity Lodge, 1332	...	1	1	0
Bro. T. B. Whytehead, P.M. 1611	...	1	1	0
Harbour of Refuge Lodge, 764	...	2	2	0
Abbey Lodge, 1184	...	1	1	0
Masonic Ball Committee, Swansea	...	5	13	0
Camalodunum Lodge, No. 660	...	2	2	0
Sun Lodge, No. 106	...	2	2	0

Total £ 1003 5 0

*N.B.*—Of the above amount the sum of £900 has been invested in the purchase of £903 19s. 4d. New Three per Cent. Stock, in the names of four Trustees.

Remittances and all communication in respect to the Fund should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Bro. R. R. Davis, P.M. 256, Z. 7, Melville Lodge, Manor-road, Wallington, Surrey.

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### 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.

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## To Correspondents.

### BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

"Aberdeen Masonic Report" (three numbers), "Boletín Masonico," "The Brighton Gazette," "The Citizen," "The Court Circular," "Grand Lodge of Nebraska Report" (two numbers), "The Hull Packet," "Jewish Chronicle," "Keystone," "Masonic Advocate," "Masonic Chronicle," "The Voice of Masonry" (two numbers), "West London Advertiser."



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 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.)

### PAST MASTERS' COLLARS.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I am quite at a loss to know what to say about your notice of our report respecting the revised Constitutions, because I am not aware of any portion thereof which deals with the point you chiefly refer to and oppose.

I fancy you must allude to our remarks as to Rule 304. This new rule provides that the "collars of the officers of private lodges are to be worn only in their own lodges, or when representing their lodges as Masters, Past Masters, or Wardens in the Grand Lodge. As a Committee, and also in Prov. Grand Lodge, we all desire that the words, or in Provincial Grand Lodge, be added. We say nothing about the I.P.M. you object to. I am glad you so generally agree with our proposals, as our report is the first of its kind that has really sought to do justice to the subject which has yet been made public.

Yours fraternally,

Truro, September 9th.

W. J. HUGHAN.

Past S.G.D.

### WHO'S WHO?

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

May I respectfully ask you who are the Earl of Marlow and Earl of Darbrey mentioned in the *Freemason* of last week, under the head Masonic and General Tidings on page 513. They are unknown to Debrett and to

Yours fraternally,

ENQUIRER.

[P.S.—The names are probably misprints for the Earl of Onslow and the Earl of Dartrey.—Ed. F.M.]

### ERRATA AND PUNCTUATION.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Some errors of spelling and punctuation occur in a little communication of mine relative to Bro. K. Grimston and the "Squire," which spoil the sense and mar the run of the words. May I say that such little mistakes are very trying even to theatrical critics.

Yours fraternally,

THE WRITER OF THE PARAGRAPH.

[Our correspondent ought to be sure that the fault does not lie with himself. Did he not correct the proof?—Ed. F.M.]

### CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

In the Irish Constitutions it is enacted that "the first and third degree can be conferred on only one candidate at a time." I was lately in England and was surprised to find my brethren there act differently, and on looking over your Book of Constitutions I do not find any rule such as I have quoted above. I should like to know if this practice is general or sanctioned by the authorities. If it be wrong, as I suspect it to be, would it not be advisable to have it corrected in your new edition.

Ever yours fraternally,

AN IRISH PAST MASTER.

BRO. DR. GAUL.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

In your Musical Notes last week you refer to the author of "The Holy City" as "Dr. Gaul." I beg to inform you that Bro. Gaul is the present Prov. G.O. of Warwickshire, and is a P.M. of the Grosvenor Lodge, No. 938, which is the musical lodge of Birmingham.

From your remarks, I conclude that you were not aware Bro. Gaul was a Mason.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, fraternally yours,

GEO. E. WOITTON, P.M. 938.

Newton-street, Birmingham, September 5th.

AL MOGHREB AL AKSA.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

The Rev. Stewart Patterson, Special Deputy Grand Master of Manitoba, for Morocco, &c., presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Freemason*, and requests

him to have the goodness to inform him as to the names of the individuals who conveyed the most inaccurate information contained in the *Freemason* of the 26th ult., also their London or other addresses.

Library Cottage, Gibraltar, September 2nd.  
[Refer to leaderette.—Ed. F.M.]

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

My attention has been directed to an editorial paragraph in the *Freemason* of the 26th ult., in which it is stated that you have been favoured with an interview with two Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, who informed you that the warrant of the Al Moghreb Al Aksa Lodge had been withdrawn, and that the commission of R.W. Bro. Patterson, as Special Deputy Grand Master for Morocco, had been cancelled.

With reference to the first statement, I have the honour to inform you that it is entirely incorrect, and that no cause exists why it should be so withdrawn; nor has any communications to that effect been received by me or my Wardens, or by the W.M. elect.

I may also state that by paragraph 34, page 32, of the Book of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, such action would be impossible without previous notice to the W.M., or, in his absence, to the Wardens of the lodge concerned.

With reference to the second statement, R.W. Bro. Patterson informs me that it is quite untrue, as all his communications with Grand Lodge have been of the most fraternal character.

Kindly favour me with the insertion of this denial, and oblige,

Yours fraternally, J. RITCHIE BALLARD,

W.M. Al Moghreb Al Aksa Lodge, 18,

Gibraltar, August 31st. G.R. of Manitoba.

P.S.—Please favour me with the names of your informants.

[Refer to leaderette.—Ed. F.M.]

## THE REVISION OF THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

The revision of the Book of Constitutions being about to take place, I most respectfully beg to draw attention to a letter of mine, which you kindly allowed to appear in the *Freemason* of November 29th, 1879, referring to lodges of instruction, and humbly suggest that some more palpable recognition should be made of them than at present.

Yours very fraternally,

W. C. T.,  
W.M., P.M. 1622.

## THE BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I see by a paragraph in the proposed revision of the Book of Constitutions that brethren in arrears are not to have their quarterage to Grand Lodge paid for them, and I quite agree to that, as it has been the practice in our lodge not to do so. The section goes on to say that brethren so situated are to be returned to Grand Lodge in arrears. This has also been our practice; but after a reasonable time we gave notice to the brethren, referring them to our bye-law on the point, and if they made no response or gave no reason for failing to pay their lodge dues we struck them off our books, leaving it open, however, for them to resume membership at any time by paying all arrears. By this means we relieve the lodge of the burden of fictitious members, and only have a list of bonâ fide members.

I trust the revised edition will not interfere with the above practice; as if a brother will not attend, nor resign, nor pay his dues, nor communicate to the lodge, although he is known to be in the land of the living, I venture most respectfully to think that there is no other course open in such cases, and that it would be very hard on a lodge to be compelled to retain members on their books who treat all messages and communications of their W.M. with silent indifference.

Perhaps some brethren of other lodges would kindly say what system they adopt in similar cases.

I remain, dear sir and brother, yours fraternally,

44, Enfield Lock, 12th Sept.

P.M.

To the Editor of the "*Freemason*."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

Allow me to correct an error in Bro. Fenn's speech on Wednesday, also in Bro. Brackstone Baker's, on the subject of the reason for hastening the revision of the Book of Constitutions. The former said that "there was no reason for haste, except that the edition of 1873 had run out." Bro. Baker: "The former edition of the Book was exhausted, and when a Book of Constitutions was wanted, they could not get a copy of it." On enquiry at the Grand Secretary's office, I find that they have, at least, 2000 copies.

I can only suppose that Bro. Baker took his own from Bro. Fenn's statement, and that the latter either spoke without book, or that he looked upon 2000 copies as no thing—the sale of the Book being about 6000 a year. I merely write this because I think it right that the members of the Craft should know that they can obtain a copy upon application at the Grand Secretary's office, without waiting for a reprint of it, or until the revision is ready.

Yours fraternally, CHARLES J. PERCEVAL.

1, Cecil-street, Strand, September 13th.



## STATUS OF P.M.'s.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

As the question of the status of P.M.'s has not only been so ably argued by your correspondents, but is also likely to attract a great deal of attention in the forthcoming revision of the Book of Constitutions, I venture, with your permission, to place my own case before you and your readers.

1st. I have served the several offices leading to the W.M.'s chair, and having been elected to that office, have filled it for the full period of twelve months and have assisted to install my successor.

2nd. Through inopportune circumstances I was compelled to resign my membership of the lodge, and for three years I have not subscribed to that or any other lodge.

3rd. Of course I know that I am struck off the list of members of Grand Lodge; but what I want to know is—what would be my status providing I were to rejoin my old lodge, or to join another one? Could I claim to wear my P.M.'s apron and jewel? and should I be eligible to be elected to the chair of a lodge without again serving as a Warden?

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

S. W. CHALMERS.

1, Market-street, Stafford, (Some time W.M. 726.)

September 13th.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

It is related of Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, when his attention was drawn to a signal he wished not to observe, that he put his blind eye to the glass, and exclaimed, "Really I can't see it!"

Some of your correspondents put their blind eye to what has been clearly set forth in this discussion; permit me, therefore, another effort to make plainer what to most is plain enough already.

In previous letters it has been clearly shown that the Book of Constitutions deals plainly with the status of Past Masters, in relation—(1stly) to Grand Lodge; (2ndly) to Prov. Grand Lodge; (3rdly) to the lodges wherein they filled the chair of W.M.; (4thly) it has been clearly shown that Past Masters who join other lodges have all the privileges, save one, of the Past Masters of such lodges; (5thly) it has been clearly shown what this one exceptional privilege is, viz., "the right to take the chair in the absence of the W.M.," such right being at present restricted to Past Masters of the lodge; and (6thly), the question, "Ought joining Past Masters to have this particular privilege?" has been propounded as a fair subject for discussion.

"But," says M.M., "I do not see that this question," i.e., the status of Past Masters, "is at all nearer solution. The difference between a Past Master of a lodge and a Past Master in a lodge" (i.e., a joining Past Master) "has not been sufficiently observed, and the dilemma has neither been met nor removed."

Now, Sir, if the status of all joining Past Masters has been shown, the status of the individual Past Master quoted by "M.M." has been also shown; for, what is predicated of a whole class is also predicated of each individual in that class. However, as some brethren will not make inferences for themselves, we will endeavour by using the syllogistic form of argument, to make inferences for them.

We have already divided Past Masters into three classes:

1. Past Masters who remain in the lodges wherein they acquired rank.
2. Past Masters who withdraw from, or, to quote "M.M.," give up their lodges."
3. Past Masters who still holding Grand Lodge status, join other lodges.

With classes 1 and 2 this discussion is not concerned; for class 1 retain all their privileges, and class 2 forfeit all their privileges; so we have only to do with class 3.

Bearing this in mind, we will proceed to state the argument in the form proposed, thus:

All joining Past Masters have the same privileges, save one, as the Past Masters of the lodge they join.

"M.M." is a joining Past Master.

Therefore, "M.M." has the same privileges, save one, as the Past Masters of the lodge he has joined.

As we have already shown what this one exceptional privilege is, there is really nothing left to solve; and the so-called dilemma disappears. All that remains for discussion is the question propounded in par. 6 of this letter.

"M.M." puts the case of "a Past Master who has given up his two previous lodges, and is suspended in a third." But, giving up two, or two hundred lodges, has little or nothing to do with the subject. It is not the giving up of lodges, but the joining of lodges which has given rise to the whole controversy.

"A Past Master suspended in a third lodge" is too ambiguous for rational argument. No brother, whether a Past Master or not, can be suspended except for a grave Masonic offence. It is unlikely that "M.M." means this; but what he does mean is quite an open question.

Bro. Richardson expresses "surprise that a Past Master should lose his rank on resigning the lodge in which he earned it." A Past Master cannot lose his rank. Once a Past Master, always a Past Master, is as good Masonic law, as, "once a Mason, always a Mason." But, whilst a brother cannot lose his rank as a Past Master; he may, by withdrawal, forfeit the status and privileges attached to such rank during membership.

The membership which is requisite to acquire such status and privileges, is necessary to retain them. For, as without membership they never would have been gained; so, without membership, they cannot be retained.

Some brethren state that they cannot see the difference between a Past Master of a lodge; and a Past Master in a lodge, i.e. a joining Past Master. And yet to many, the difference is "as plain as way to parish church." We will again have recourse to the syllogism.

Those brethren only can be Past Masters of any given lodge, who have been duly elected and installed as Worshipful Masters thereof, and executed their office for a year.

A. B., although a joining Past Master, has not been elected and installed as Worshipful Master of such given lodge, nor has he executed his office therein for a year.

Therefore: A. B. is not a Past Master of such lodge.

Nor can he be, if words have any meaning, any more than he can be Ex-Lord Mayor of London without previous election to, and serving of the office; though he may be an Alderman, and an Ex-Lord Mayor of York and Dublin to boot.

Yours fraternally,

E. T. BUDDEN.

## CROWN WINDFALLS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

A parliamentary return recently issued shows that during the year 1881 there was received by the Treasury solicitor, on behalf of the Crown, in respect of the estates of persons dying without known next of kin the sum of £64,227 5s. 10d. Since the passing of the Treasury Solicitor's Act, 1876, the receipts have been as follows: 1877, £127,875 19s. 11d.; 1878, £139,769 9s. 3d.; 1879, £140,879 3s. 5d.; 1880, £58,448 13s. 11d., so that during five years more than half a million sterling has thus accrued. After payment of the Crown's share, grants to persons having claims on the bounty of the Crown, costs, &c., there remained a balance in hand of £177,374 5s. 10d. These estates are only held by the Crown till legitimate claimants appear, and I venture to think that future returns might give a little fuller information, so that persons interested could, without trouble, obtain all necessary information to enable them to substantiate their claims.

The following notice was given last Session:—

"Sir Herbert Maxwell—Intestates Estates Reverting to the Crown—Return showing the total amount received on behalf of the Crown since the passing of the Treasury Solicitor Act, 1876, with the names and addresses of intestates; also the names and addresses of intestates whose estates are in course of administration, with the amount of each estate."

This notice will, I hope, be renewed next Session. The return suggested would prove invaluable to the public, as many persons interested fail to see the advertisements issued by the Treasury solicitor. I may add that an Act just passed transfers to the Exchequer an extraordinary "windfall," namely, no less than £143,272 11s. 2d., arising from fractions of a penny on dividends on the National Debt, it not being customary to pay fractions of a penny on Government Stocks.

Yours &amp;c.

EDWARD PRESTON.

(Author of "Unclaimed Money.")

1, Great College-street, Westminster,  
September 5th.

## GLIMPSES OF OUR ANCESTORS IN SUSSEX, &amp;c.

By CHARLES FLEET. Farncombe and Co., Printers, Lewes, Sussex.

Glimpses of the life and habits, the words and ways of our ancestors, is equally valuable and welcome for all thinking students, whether of past or present. It is the sign of a weak or a vacant mind when all that is antique or bygone represents to some vacuous loiterer here nothing but an unknown quantity of rubbish or boredom, while it is a betokening of culture and understanding, sure and straightforward, when older days have an interest for us, and we can ourselves be moved and fascinated, even amid the engrossing claims of to-day and to-morrow, by the memories and realization of other scenes, ages, and persons, dead and buried, past and forgotten. We are aware that some writers have liked to throw ridicule over the pursuits and tendencies of the antiquary and the archaeologist, the insatiable acquisitions of a Bibliomaniac, and the untiring researches of a Dryasdust. But we beg leave to say that when, as to-day, so many hurtful amusements and pernicious dissipations affect our waking and sleeping hours, occupy our thoughts, absorb our time, and empty our pockets, few are so simple and satisfactory, none more reasonable and refreshing, than those which bid us linger, nothing loath, in the debateable ground, and sometimes fairy realms of ancient traditions, faded realities, the shadow-land of archaeological research, and often dark conjecture. Mr. Fleet, who is the author of other works, has succeeded in obtaining a second edition for his book, which takes us back to Sussex Diarists and Sussex worthies of all kinds. We would make one remark here,—three classes Mr. Fleet has, to a great extent, omitted, which would have added interest to his work, namely, the Sussex landowners, the Sussex clergy, and the Sussex yeomen. For though it may be quite right to mention "Sussex smugglers" and Sussex specialities of character, yet we would prefer much to hear of those great classes which have lent calm steadfastness and gives such silent progress to that quiet county, than to be told of Sussex Regicides, or—can we make bold to say

it—Sussex poets. Sussex itself, with its Downs and its sheep, its farms and lanes, its ancestral homes and rural parsonages, has a greater attraction for us, as we grasp it in its reality and entirety, than even a good-humoured gossip about Sussex sheep-shearers, or learned statistics about Sussex iron-masters. Still the book has great interest for all students of the past, nay, for all readers, inasmuch as in the diaries of the Rev. Giles Moore, Thomas Turner, Anthony Stapley, Walter Gale, Leonard Gale, Thomas Marchant, Councillor Burrell, and Dr. Burton, we have records drawn from the very life and thought of contrasted classes—the squire, the clergyman, the professor, the barrister, the shop-keeper, the school-master, the yeoman, the iron-master, more or less nearly all Sussex grades of society, replete with reality, full of information, and abounding with life-like touches of the manner of speech, thought, habits of life, homes of and temper, social hospitality, which give a characteristic tone and colouring of temper to those past generations and those forgotten times. The earliest diary begins in 1653; the others go on from the end of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century. And what scenes do the chroniclers tell us of, "currente Calamo?" What sights have they witnessed? What changes have they gone through? There was the rising of the Puritan spirit and hypocrisy which led to the murder of King Charles; the tyranny of the Commonwealth; the reaction and profligacy of a portion of society in the Restoration epoch; the Jesuit policy of James; the advent of William of Nassau; the final settlement of the House of Brunswick on the throne, and the efforts of the Stuarts, which failed, as if a doom was on their ill-fated race. These diaries throw a wonderful light on the social characteristic and habits of those days, far truer than the caricatures of Macaulay or the deliberate burlesques of theatrical jesters. It has been said that whereas as with our ancestors the dinners were hot and the welcome hearty, now the menu is cold and the reception formal. There may be a scintilla of truth in all this; and, no doubt, much of society now is very stereotyped and artificial indeed; not society for society sake, but sacrificed to the evil genius of "Mrs. Grundy," and "good and bad form." Still, who can venture to deny that matters are changed much for the better? The times when all the men got drunk habitually every evening, and the ladies as habitually retired to tea, cards, and scandal, have long since happily passed away. Such grosser vices have disappeared, leaving, no doubt, in their stead more refined ones. Society still has, no doubt, its bad and its dark side, its open or secret scandals, its hateful libels and cruel slanders, and much of materiality and immorality. But culture has taken the place of ignorance, and general decorum of open excesses. And, as wise men, let us be contented with small blessings. Let us not always be reaching after the unattainable; let us learn the great truth that all amelioration is gradual, and all true progress slow; and while we are not insensible to greater or lesser shades of evil amongst us, around us, above us, beneath us, let us take things as they are, make the best of them, do the best we can ourselves for them and in them, and neither ape a needless fanaticism, nor seek to be preternaturally wise. We thank Mr. Fleet for an entertaining and valuable volume, which deserves study and merits thought.

## HISTORY OF THE ANCHOR AND HOPE LODGE, No. 37, Bolton. By Bros. G. F. BROCKBANK and J. NEWTON. Thomas Morris, Oxford-street, Bolton-le-Moors.

We gladly welcome and cordially acknowledge this careful compilation by two brethren. Bro. Newton is well-known as a Masonic student and Masonic writer, and we thank him once again for a very valuable contribution to lodge history and lodge life in England. Unfortunately, the pages of the *Freemason* are limited, and we could hardly do justice to the little book in this column. We trust that a fuller review of it may find a place in the next "Masonic Monthly." And then there are reviews and reviews, and we never ourselves feel quite sure whether the mere clever dovetailing of extracts together contributes a proper review or purview of a work. There is far too much ready-made second-hand information given to us all to-day in the "padding" which fills up serials and journals, and which too often serves as a very weak "pabulum mentis," for those who eloquently and "illigantly" discourse on what they have neither taken the pains to read, nor have they the "nous" to understand. There are however points of special interest in this history for the Masonic archaeologist, which is neither right nor safe to overlook or ignore. First there is the antiquity of the warrant, under which the brethren of No. 37 are still working, and of which a copy is given, and which is probably the oldest original document of this character now in existence. Secondly, we have here the direct use of Montacute, to which we call Bro. Jacob Norton's special attention, and will now say no more on this head at present. Thirdly, we have the fact of the Royal Arch worked in a modern lodge in 1767, which, explain it as you will, is a very startling fact. For at this time, as far as we know, this special nomenclature of the grade was repudiated by the Modern Grand Lodge, and though worked by the "Antients," (in fact the distinguishing feature of the schism), was a forbidden display of the "higher secrets of Masonry," in the Modern system. We can only suppose that there was more intercommunication and friendship between the two Grand Lodges in the provinces than was possible in London. The charge for admission was 5s. 6d., and the three brethren exalted at Warrington, in 1707, seemed, between 1767 and 1774, to have exalted twenty-four brethren at Bolton. The history of No. 37 begins, as we said before, with 1732, though its first extant minute book only commences in 1765. There is, however, in possession of Bro. J. Newton, P. Prov. S.G.D., an original copy of Pines's engraved list of 1734, which originally belonged to Edward Entwistle, and has the initials E.E. on it, on a silver clasp, also the square, level, and plumb rule. It is 6½ inches long by 2½ wide, bound in cloth and with gilt edges. In this work it is stated that the lodge was 105, meeting at a private room at Bolton in 1734, the warrant being of date 1732, though that locale cannot be quite accurately identified now. On the evidence of Mrs. Mary Fielding, in whose possession this relic was at one time, and whose memory went back to the eighteenth century, the place of meeting is believed to have been "in Church-gate, opposite the Man and Scythe Inn." Mrs. Fielding further stated, that in those days "the brethren assembled in white gloves with long cuffs or

gloves, and white leather aprons (please note this), and at the making of a Mason the brethren would strike their aprons with their hands three times which was to make a loud report, the Tyler parading an adjoining room with drawn sword to keep guard." And here we stop. The early minutes are like all similar ones, few and cautious, abrupt and condensed. They point to the usual lodge life, modest and assuming, and in all respect unpretentious and informal. The history of this lodge is most interesting in this, that its vitality has always been kept up, though its primeval strength has varied from time to time. The bye-laws of 1790 deserve careful consideration, and we hope they will be printed in the "Monthly Magazine." It is very remarkable in the history of this lodge, as the Editor remarks, that it has preserved its continuity for 150 years, never having been removed from Bolton, and never having lapsed or apparently been liable to censure for any cause whatever through that long period. It is now the oldest local provincial lodge. It had a centenary warrant granted to it in 1871. We commend this lodge history to the perusal of Masonic students.

## Masonic Notes and Queries.

### 52] EARLY MINUTE BOOKS.

I wish that some of our good brethren, the Secretaries of lodges, would make a minute search amongst old lodge boxes, &c., as I feel persuaded that there are many records still extant, stowed away unknown entirely, whether they be "ancient orders," Constitutions, or short minutes of passing events.

MASONIC STUDENT.

### 53] AN EARLY PRINTED BOOK OF MASONRY.

Can any reader or collector of early printed books help the writer to an early printed Legend of Freemasonry? It would run probably from 1400 to 1600. It might be included in a collection of Histories or Legends.

BOOKWORM.

### 54] THE REVISED CONSTITUTIONS.

As the Grand Lodge decided at the last "Communication" to have copies printed and supplied to the Craft at a small cost, I think it would prove a boon to many if the revised rules were printed on paper the size of the "Quarterly Reports" of the Grand Lodge. The same type would do, but it would be much handier in form than the present unwieldy shape. The suggested alterations might also in due time be issued in like manner. I consider the revision a vast improvement, in every sense, on the previous editions.

W. J. HUGHAN.

## REPORTS OF LATE MASONIC MEETINGS.

### DUKE OF CORNWALL LODGE (No. 1839).

—On Saturday last this lodge commenced the fourth year of its existence, and Bro. W. Gibson Bott, the third Master, vacated his chair, and installed Bro. G. F. Smith, jun., as his successor in office. Before vacating his post, however, Bro. Bott performed a good amount of work; indeed, it is not often that we see so full an agenda paper as that of Saturday, which proved, besides, that they had been busy for some time past, for minutes were read of emergency meetings held on the 8th June and 21st July, as well as of the previous regular meeting in April last. Then there was the Auditors' report to hear read. This done the ballot was taken for two joining members, viz., Bros. John Richard Richardson, 1602, and John Culver, 1031, and was found to be unanimous in favour of their admission. There were two candidates for raising, of whom one, Bro. J. Groves, came up; and there were three candidates for passing, of whom two, viz., Bros. C. H. Barstow and T. G. Ayres attended. Having completed so much, Bro. Bott proceeded with the ceremony of installation. Bro. G. F. Smith, jun., S.W., was presented as the W.M. elect, and the Installing Master having first addressed the candidate for the Master's chair, the latter took the required obligation, a Board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. G. F. Smith, jun., was formally installed into the chair of K.S., the whole ceremony being performed by Bro. Bott in a most impressive manner. The newly-installed W.M. having first invested Bro. Bott, with the collar of I.P.M., proceeded to appoint and invest the remaining officers, of whom the following is the list: Bros. Stokes, S.W.; Wilkins, J.W.; Dewnap, Treasurer; Jno. Brooke, P.M.; Secretary; Dewnap, S.D.; Smith, J.W.; Williams, I.G.; Trego, Organist; Cattermole, D.C.; Da Silva, Steward; and Bowler, Tyler.

After the conclusion of the installation ceremony the new Master took up the business before the lodge, and initiated the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Henry Balfour Garrett, William Henry Foot, Edmund Nugent Ensworth, Seward James Rossiter, and A. C. Barber.

Among the visitors present were the following: Bros. C. N. Harper-Crowe, P.M. 655; A. H. Brooke, 1303; G. B. Ham, P.M. 538; W. H. Brand, P.M. 1514; J. E. Cussans, 1366, P.G.S.W. Herts; D. M. Dubois, Org. 1017; W. P. Webb, W.M. 1081; R. Scott, 1558; J. Da Silva, 205; T. Vincent, P.M. 1861; E. C. Massey, P.M. 1297; R. A. Kemp, 1706; R. Clowes, S.W. 650; J. Powell, 186; R. H. Harvey, P.M. 902; A. Cartebury, L. Lazarus, W.M. 188, P.Z.; R. E. H. Giffin, J.D. 1572; W. Willey, P.M. 9; J. Culver, 1031; P. C. Rogers, 901; A. J. Sheffield, 901; J. Muncy, W.M. 1706; H. T. J. Thorn, I.G. 1818; J. G. Jahn, 238; C. Handley, 475; E. A. Wells, I.P.M. 15; E. Stimson, J.W. 15; J. W. Fowler, 1381; J. Chubb, P.M. 1706; H. Hoadley, P.M. 172; F. Beake, 1585.

Letters of regret were received from Col. Shadwell H. Clerke and other Grand Officers, who were unable to attend in consequence of being absent from London.

The W.M. then rose and said that one of his most pleasant duties yet remained to be performed, which was to present a Past Master's jewel to his predecessor in the chair, Bro. Bott. He was quite sure that there was no member of the lodge who would say that that jewel had

not been well earned, and he hoped that when Bro. Bott looked at it he would remember occasionally that it was the visible token of the appreciation of Bro. Bott's services during the past year, which the lodge, through their Master, desired to express. He was quite sure that no Past Master ever deserved such a decoration more than Bro. Bott.

Bro. Bott said that he thanked the W.M. very much for the kind expressions he had made use of in pinning that jewel on his breast, and he also thanked the brethren for this token of the esteem in which they held him, and of their satisfaction with the manner in which he had performed his duties during the past year.

It was moved by Bro. Brooke, and having been seconded was put to the lodge and carried unanimously, that a sum of £5 be contributed from the General Funds of the lodge, to the Lodge Benevolent Fund. And in addition the offertory bag was taken round, as a matter of lodge business, to every member present, which seems a preferable course to passing a box round at the banquet table.

After the banquet which succeeded the closing of the lodge, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed. Extreme brevity, however, characterized them all; and beyond drawing attention, while proposing "The Health of the M.W. Grand Master," to the fact that during seventy out of the last hundred years, princes of the Blood Royal have held that high office, there was nothing to report until Bro. Bott rose to propose "The Health of the W.M.," in doing which he said that it was always a very great pleasure to the I.P.M. to propose that toast for the first time from the left of the Master's chair; he felt that he had got rid of a great deal of responsibility which he had shifted on to his successor in the chair. He could not but feel pleased that he had such a brother to succeed him. Bro. Smith was one of the founders of the Duke of Cornwall Lodge, and they had all looked forward to the time when he would come into the chair. Three years ago, when the lodge was constituted, they mustered altogether thirty or forty strong; on the next occasion they got up to forty-five or fifty; when he (Bro. Bott) was installed there were forty-three; to night they mustered seventy-five to do honour to the new Master of the Duke of Cornwall Lodge.

Bro. G. F. Smith W.M., in reply thanked Bro. Bott for the kind way in which he had proposed this toast, but he thought that before praising his qualifications for that position he should have waited until his year of office was abut to close, by which time he would have been able to see whether the Master's work had been satisfactory performed. Looking to the names of the Masters who had filled that chair before him, and that the way in which their work had been done, he felt that it would require a great deal of study and effort on his part if he wished to compare satisfactorily with them. Whatever his shortcomings might be, he should always endeavour to do his best. Numerous other toasts were proposed, including "The Installing Master," "The Initiates," "The Visitors," "The Past Masters," "The Masonic Charities," "The Masonic Press," "The Officers," &c. In proposing "Success to the Masonic Charities" the chairman said that the large amounts collected by the three well-known Masonic Institutions, which last year obtained amongst them a sum of between £50,000 and £60,000, to which the Duke of Cornwall Lodge, young as it was, had contributed some £60. But the lodge had done more than this; it had established a Lodge Benevolent Fund of its own—a fund which every lodge ought to have, and because no brother knew how soon he might require it; and he was happy to say that that fund even now amounted to about £120. And to show the utility of such a fund, he might mention that soon after it was established one or two brethren had occasion to call upon it, and they received substantial benefit from it.

The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. J. Hodges, of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, who was assisted by, Miss Margaret Hoare, Miss Helen Heath, Bro. Hanson, Bro. R. De Lacy, Bro. Turle Lee, Bro. Willey and Bro. Smith, senr., Bro. G. Carter, whose place was supplied by Bro. Hanson, was prevented by illness from attending. It is very rarely indeed that such a musical treat is to be had at any lodge as that afforded at the Duke of Cornwall on Saturday.

### MARYPORT.—Perseverance Lodge (No. 371).

—An emergency meeting of this lodge took place on Tuesday, the 5th inst. Present: Bros. R. Brown, W.M.; W. Stoddart, I.P.M.; T. Milburn, S.W.; T. Waite, as J.W.; J. Nicholson, P.M.; P.P.G.S.W., Treas.; J. Dickenson, Sec.; J. Cuthbertson, S.D.; J. Holloway, J.D.; J. Wilson, as I.G.; J. Smith, Org.; J. Messenger, Tyler; G. W. Thompson, P.M.; J. W. Robinson, P.M.; J. Gardiner, P.M.; P.P.G.R.; T. Mandle, P.M.; P.P.D. of C.; T. Boyd, W. Hadfield, T. Swainson, B. Davis, and several others.

Bro. Einar Hannestad was passed by Bro. W. Stoddart, I.P.M. The working tools being explained by the W.M., who also gave the lecture on the tracing board. The instruction thus afforded made the evening's proceedings very satisfactory to many of the younger members of the lodge. The lodge was finally closed at 9.30 p.m.

### JARROW.—St. Bede Lodge (No. 1119).

—The brethren of this lodge assembled at the Masonic Hall, Grange-road, on Wednesday, the 30th ult., for the purpose of installing Bro. Hugh Golder, S.W., W.M. elect, in the chair of K.S. There was a large attendance of distinguished brethren belonging to the provinces of Durham and Northumberland, including Bros. J. McCulloch, P.M. 1643, P.P.G.W.; Jos. Cook, P.M. 481, P.P.S.G.W.; D. Sinclair, P.M. 48, A.P.G.D. of C.; J. T. Dickinson, 1119, P.P.G.S.B.; G. Lawson, P.P.G.S.B., 240; J. Montgomery, P.M. 991, P.P.G.P.; M. H. Dodd, I.P.M. 1119; Jas. Ponder, P.M. 1119; J. H. Leech, W.M. 97; J. G. Smith, W.M. 48; G. S. Shotton, W.M. 240; W. Gladstone, P.M. 991; J. Mitchell, P.M. 1643; B. McNamara, S.W. 97; S. Chadwick, J.W. 1643; W. Whyte, J.W. 991; G. Turnbull, S.W. 991; and others.

Bro. A. McDougall, W.M., presided, Bro. G. Lawson, P.M. 240, and Bro. J. Ponder, P.M. 1119, being respectively S.W. and J.W. The lodge having been opened in due form, the W.M. elect was presented by Bro. M. H. Dodd, I.P.M., to the W.M. to receive at his hands the benefits of installation, the ceremony of installing the W.M. elect being performed in the most impressive manner by the retiring W.M., Bro. McDougall. The charges to the Wardens and brethren were likewise most eloquently given.

The newly-installed W.M. then appointed his officers as follows: Bros. A. McDougall, I.P.M.; J. Hickman, S.W.; J. Sedcole, J.W.; F. Renton, P.M., Treas.; J. H. Witter, P.M., Sec.; Dodd, P.M., D. of C.; J. Petree, S.D.; J. Armstrong, J.D.; H. Parker, I.G.; A. Solderberg, S.S.; Jas. Robinson, J.S.; D. W. Voss, Org.; and Jas. Horner, Tyler.

The lodge being closed in due form, the brethren afterwards held their annual festival at the house of Bro. E. Forster, the County Hotel, Ormonde-street, where an excellent repast was prepared in the worthy host and hostess's best style, and was heartily enjoyed by upwards of sixty brethren.

After the removal of the cloth, the W.M. gave the usual Masonic toasts, all being duly honoured.

Bro. McDougall, I.P.M., gave "The W.M.," and Bro. Golder responded.

Bro. Dickinson, P.M., gave "The I.P.M.," to which Bro. McDougall replied.

"The Visiting Lodges," "The Officers of St. Bede," "The Ladies," and "Our Absent Brethren" were all given and duly replied to. The harmony of the evening was well sustained by brethren present. Bro. Voss presided at the piano.

### TREDEGAR LODGE (No. 1625).—This lodge

met at Bro. A. Yates, Royal Hotel, Mile End, E., on Monday last, 14th ult. Bro. J. Maud, W.M. opened the lodge at 7 o'clock, p.m., but was not very numerously supported by either the officers or lay members of the lodge. No doubt to a large extent this paucity of attendance may be accounted for by the large number of brethren who at this season of the year are enjoying their regular vacation out of town. Bro. Maud was therefore supported by Bros. C. Kendall, I.P.M. as S.W.; G. H. Stephens, as J.W.; W. H. Hubbard, S.D.; G. Huggett, P.M., as I.P.M. and Sec.; Jennings, I.G.; W. Very, Tyler, and others. The visitors being Bros. W. Blackburn, J.D. 1365; E. Collins, 84; G. H. Stephens, S.D. 1623, 1382, (Freemason).

Lodge being duly opened, Bro. Huggett submitted the minutes of the previous lodge meeting, and they were unanimously confirmed. Lodge was fully advanced, and in due course Bro. Blackburn, a candidate for the Sublime Degree, was interrogated and entrusted, and was raised in a careful and impressive manner to the degree of M.M. The candidate for passing not arriving, some matters of purely lodge interest were disposed of and lodge was closed.

The brethren, on the invitation of the W.M., Bro. Maud, spent a very pleasant hour discussing some light refreshments and several interesting matters appertaining to the Craft. Bro. Maud briefly gave "The Queen and the Craft." "The Visitors" responded to by Bro. G. H. Stephens, and "The Officers of the Lodge." Some excellent songs and a recitation from Bro. Stephens helped to enliven what was otherwise a cosy little gathering.

## INSTRUCTION.

### PROSPERITY LODGE (No. 65).—This lodge

met as usual at Bro. Maidwell's comfortable house, the Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., on Tuesday last. Present: Bros. Roberts, W.M.; Shadler, S.W.; G. H. Stephens, J.W.; Clements, Sec. and Deacon; Oxley, I.G.; and D. Moss, Preceptor. Visitor: Bro. Mallett, 1395. Lodge was duly opened, and the ceremonies of initiation and passing were carefully practised, Bro. Mallett acting as candidate. Bro. Mallett, 1365, was admitted a member, and Bro. Shadler elected W.M. for next Tuesday evening, on which occasion Bro. C. H. Webb, P.M. 1607 and 174, the well-known Preceptor, has kindly promised to work the ceremony of installation. Lodge will be opened at seven p.m. prompt, and brethren are cordially invited to pay this lodge a visit.

### JOPPA LODGE (No. 188).—It is seldom our

pleasurable duty to record such steady progress, and so eminently satisfactory a result, in connection with a lodge of instruction as it becomes our duty after visiting the Joppa Lodge, whose meetings are held on Tuesday evening in each week at the Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street. Although scarcely two years old, this lodge of instruction has attracted to itself a goodly circle of thorough working members, whose hearts are in the cause, and whose Masonic zeal finds tangible and frequent expression. As one proof of the thoroughly good work done, and the right direction given to the efforts of the members, it is only necessary to mention that within the very short period of its existence, and with only the nominal fees common to most lodges of instruction, this lodge has already created two life subscribers to the Masonic Charities—one to the Royal Benevolent Institution and the other to the Boys' School—and at the meeting on Tuesday last it was announced that the funds in hand were sufficient to admit of a ballot for the third life subscriber at the next alternate meeting. This is a state of things reflecting the highest credit upon so young a lodge of instruction, and is deserving of being extensively copied. Another feature of this little conclave at the Champion is the excellence of the work that is being carried on, under the guidance of Bro. A. G. Dodson, P.M., as Preceptor, and the no less admirable arrangements which have been made by Bro. R. J. Chillingworth, the esteemed proprietor of the hotel, for the comfort and enjoyment of the brethren. The lodge-room is fitted up in a cosy, not to say luxurious, fashion, with every possible convenience; whilst the urbanity of Bro. Chillingworth, his readiness to take any position in the lodge, and to render good service in the working, in which he is so proficient, when required, as well as his genial arrangements for promoting the welfare of the lodge and the happiness of its members, add greatly to the pleasure of a visit here.

On Tuesday evening last the chair was occupied by Bro. J. Hughes, who acquitted himself most creditably as W.M., supported by Bro. Thomas Agutter, as S.W.; H. L. Phillips, J.W.; Samuel Pardoe, S.D.; Isaac Botibol, I.G.; A. G. Dodson, P.M., Preceptor; R. J. Chillingworth, P.M.; J. Hicks, Secretary; Nightingale, F. Deering, G. H. Cobb, C. J. Dunlop, E. Davy, E. H. Tyrrell, J. Page, W. Gardner, A. R. Green, and others.

The lodge having been opened in due form, the questions for passing were put to Bros. Deering and Cobb, both of whom answered satisfactorily, and were entrusted. Bro. Deering then retired, being the initiate. The ceremony of



passing was then rehearsed, with Bro. Cobb as candidate, Bro. S. Pardoe acting as S.D. The questions before raising having been put to Bro. Cobb, lodge was opened in the Third Degree, and Bro. Hughes then vacated the chair, which was taken by Bro. A. G. Dodson, P.M., who rehearsed the ceremony of raising. The impressive and accurate manner in which the Preceptor delivered the charges was decidedly an intellectual treat, and afforded the utmost gratification, as well as edification, to the brethren and visitors who were fortunate enough to be present. At the close of the ceremony Bro. Hughes resumed the chair, and the lodge was closed in due form. After two joining members had been accepted, and other matters of business transacted, Bro. Thos. Agutter was unanimously elected as W.M. for the next meeting. Visitors are always most cordially welcomed to this lodge.

**ISRAEL LODGE (No. 205).**—This old lodge resumed its meeting, after a short recess, at Bro. Wm. Yetton's, Rising Sun, Globe-road, E. Bro. Dr. T. Loane, ably occupied the chair, supported as follows: Bros. Job, W.M. 1076, S.W.; J. W. Jones, P.M.; J. W.; W. Musto, P.M. Preceptor; W. Yetton, P.M. Treas.; G. H. Stephens, Hon. Sec.; I. P. Cohen, P.M., S.D.; J. Taylor, J.D.; D. Moss, I.G.; J. Fowler, R. Hopkins, and others. Visitor: Bro. G. Price, 554.

Lodge was duly opened and the minutes of the last meeting were submitted and confirmed. Bro. G. Price was tested and entrusted and lodge advanced, and the ceremony of passing capably worked. Bro. G. Price, 554, was elected a member of the lodge; and the subject of the usual working of the Fifteen Sections having been discussed, it was unanimously resolved to invite Bro. I. P. Cohen, P.M. 205, an old and constant supporter of the lodge of instruction to preside and work them upon the fourth meeting night in the ensuing month. Nothing further offering lodge was closed, great satisfaction being expressed at so successful an opening night having been attained. Bro. J. Job, W.M. 1076, will preside on the next occasion, and brethren are cordially invited.

**UNITED PILGRIMS LODGE (No. 507).**—The usual meeting of this lodge was held on the 8th inst., at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, and presided over by Bro. C. H. Phillips, W.M., who was supported by Bros. R. Poore, S.W.; J. N. Bate, J.W.; J. Hill, S.D.; W. J. Newland, J.D.; H. Stokes, I.G.; James Stevens, P.M. Preceptor; E. A. Francis, S. C. Hill, H. S. Biggs, and others.

Lodge was opened and minutes confirmed. Bro. Biggs as candidate was proved and entrusted. Lodge was opened in the Second Degree and the ceremony of passing rehearsed. The F.C. charge was given by Bro. Bate. The explanation of the tracing board was rendered by the Preceptor, Bro. Stevens, who was assisted by Bro. Francis and J. Hill. Lodge was closed down and called off. Entry drill was practised and the lodge called on. Bro. R. Poore was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and the lodge closed in perfect harmony.

**YARBOROUGH LODGE (No. 554).**—This lodge met as usual at the Green Dragon Tavern, Stepney, on the 5th inst. Present: Bros. A. W. Ellingford, W.M.; W. Evans, S.W.; W. Cross (Hon. Sec.), J.W.; J. Taylor, Deacon; G. Price, I.G.; J. J. Berry, P.M., Preceptor; G. H. Stephens, J. T. K. Job, Seymour, and others.

After the usual routine work, the ceremony of initiation was worked, Bro. Berry, P.M., candidate. Bro. Price was next tested, and on lodge being advanced the ceremony of passing was ably rendered. Bro. Price was further questioned as a candidate for the Third Degree, and lodge was closed down. Bro. Evans, W.M. 1260, was elected W.M. for the ensuing Tuesday evening, at six o'clock, when a capital evening's work is to be looked for.

**TEMPERANCE - IN - THE - EAST LODGE (No. 898).**—The business of the above well-attended lodge, held at the George IV., Ida-street, Poplar, was continued on the 6th inst., when Bro. Chapman was W.M., assisted by Bros. G. Graveley, S.W.; Carter, J.W.; Scrutton, P.M., Sec.; Byford, S.D.; Carter, jun., J.D.; Goatley, I.G.; S. T. Finch, P.M., Preceptor; Waller, P.M.; Butcher, Pulsford, Saunders, and others.

Lodge having been fully opened, as is the custom here, was resumed and the ceremony of Initiation was worked. Lodge was called off for necessary refreshment, and upon resumption of labour, Bro. Finch worked the First and Second Sections of the Lecture, being assisted by the brethren.

Labour being ended the various officers were elected to their respective positions for the month, and lodge was closed in harmony.

**WANDSWORTH LODGE (No. 1044).**—The usual weekly meeting of this lodge was held at the East Hill Hotel, Wandsworth, on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., when Bro. Black was W.M. 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. Jones being the candidate, and afterwards impressively delivering the ancient charge. The lodge was opened in the Second and Third Degrees, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Jones being again candidate. The lodge being closed in the Third and Second Degrees. Bro. Higerty, 1714, was regularly elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and appointed a Secretary in succession to the late Bro. Woodrow, whose loss this lodge deeply laments. Bro. Higerty having expressed his thanks for the honour conferred on him, and the brethren having expressed "hearty good wishes," the lodge was closed in due form.

**UPTON LODGE (No. 1227).**—This prosperous lodge met as usual on the 31st ult., at the Swan Tavern, New Bethnal Green-road, Shoreditch, Bros. Cleverley, W.M.; Ford, S.W.; G. W. Rowe, J.W.; C. J. Fae, Sec.; Perkins, S.D.; Gilbert, J.D.; Patrick, I.G.; A. W. Fenner, P.M., Preceptor; A. Clarke, P.M.; Welch, Horley, Daley, Legg, Percy, and others.

Lodge was duly opened with full observances, and the ceremony of initiation was worked, Bro. Tearcy, candidate. Bro. Percy, W.M. 1227, then took the chair, and having tested Bro. Cleverley as a candidate for the Second Degree, lodge was advanced, and Bro. Cleverley advanced to the

Degree of F.C. in a very able manner. Lodge was closed down, and Bro. Ford was chosen as W.M. for the ensuing lodge meeting, when a good attendance is desired.

**STAR LODGE (No. 1275).**—On Saturday, the 9th inst., this lodge met, with Bros. Bellis, as W.M.; Medsall, S.W.; Emblin, J.W.; Youngman, S.D.; Anderson, J.D.; and Osborn, I.G. The ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Gibson being the candidate. The First, Second, and Fourth Sections were worked respectively by Bros. Bervis, Merton, and Gibson, the manner in which Bros. Bervis and Merton answered the questions in the Fourth being much admired. The lodge was called off, and opened in the Third Degree, and closed down in all the Degrees. Bro. Medsall, P.M., will (to-day) Saturday work the third ceremony, by special request.

**METROPOLITAN LODGE (No. 1507).**—This thriving lodge met, as usual, on Monday last, at the Moorgate Tavern, 15, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. Bro. S. R. Larchin, P.M. 1541, was W.M.; W. Martin, S.W.; F. W. Sillis, J.W.; W. M. Stiles, P.M., Preceptor; C. J. Scales, Treas.; Edwin Storr, Sec.; Hy. Stiles, S.D.; Nathan, J.D.; G. W. Knight, I.G.; Ormiston, J. W. Smith, Kauffman, Edwards, Seefels, Abell, Snow, Clarke, and other brethren, numbering in all forty-five. After necessary formalities the Fifteen Sections were worked as follows:

First Lecture.—First Section, Bro. G. W. Knight, D.C. 1507; Second, Bro. Rd. Knight, 733; Third, Bro. W. Dennison, W.M. 1541; Fourth, Bro. E. Abell, P.M. 1599; Fifth, Bro. C. J. Fox, J.W. 201; Sixth, Bro. Hemming, 1287; and Seventh, Bro. W. C. Smith, I.G. 1563.

Second Lecture.—First Section, Bro. F. W. Sillis, D.C. 1744; Second, H. G. Gush, S.W. 1287; Third, Bro. C. J. Foot; Fourth, Bro. Walter Martin, J.D. 879; and Fifth, Bro. J. C. Smith, W.S. 1744.

Third Lecture.—First Section, Bro. W. J. Burgess, P.M. 1472; Second, Bro. Edwin Storr, J.D. 167; and Third, Bro. G. Emblin, 147.

After the working, which gave considerable satisfaction, Bros. Cohen, P.M.; Sarjeant Powell, and Pinder, P.M., were elected members. An honorary membership of the lodge was conferred upon Bro. Larchin, W.M., for his able presidency and working; a vote of thanks being also recorded upon the minutes to the Senior and Junior Wardens and the brethren who had assisted in working the Sections.

The W.M., in acknowledging the compliment, said what a pleasure it had given him, and eulogised the officers, and also mentioned he had never heard the Fifteen Sections more faithfully and entirely delivered.

**WEST SMITHFIELD (No. 1623).**—This lodge met, as usual, at the Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, E.C., on the 11th inst., Bros. J. W. Hiscox, W.M.; E. Moss, S.W.; J. F. Rumball, J.W.; H. J. Lardner, Treas.; J. Laurence, Sec.; F. Freeman, Deacon; W. Pennfather, P.M., Preceptor; and others. Bro. S. E. Green, 901, was a visitor.

After the usual preliminaries the evening was devoted to working the Second Degree. Subsequently lodge was closed down, when Bro. Pennfather worked the Second Section of the Lecture, the brethren assisting. Bro. E. Moss was elected as the W.M. for the 18th, and Bro. S. E. Green, 901, was elected a member of the lodge. A proposition to remove the lodge was carried, the new quarters being the Farringdon Hotel, Farringdon-street, E.C., where the lodge will meet on and after the 25th inst.

**BRIXTON LODGE (No. 1949).**—The usual meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday last, the 12th inst., at the Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, where there was a good attendance of brethren, including Bros. Richard Poore, W.M.; Moss, S.W.; H. Baldwin, J.W.; E. A. Francis, Preceptor; C. H. Phillips, Treas.; Johnston, S.D.; Knight, J.D.; Stokes, I.G.; E. Bye, Meade, 1321; H. Goodwin, and others.

The lodge was opened in the First, Second, and Third Degrees. After preliminaries, the ceremony of raising was rehearsed in a most efficient manner by the W.M., Bro. E. Bye as candidate. Bro. Moss was appointed W.M. for the ensuing week. The lodge was then closed in due form.

### Royal Arch.

**WEST KENT CHAPTER (No. 1297).**—A convocation of this chapter was held at the Thicket Hotel, Anerley, on Saturday, the 9th inst. Present: Comps. Robert H. Crowden, M.E.Z.; Wm. Lake, H.; E. W. Graham, acting J.; J. C. Woodrow, S.E.; T. Perrin, Scribe N.; B. Fullwood, P.S.; Jas. Crowden, A.S.; Basley, Org.; Lavington, and others.

The minutes of the previous convocation having been read and confirmed, the M.E.Z. stated that Comp. Stead, J., was still seriously ill and unable to attend. His father, Bro. H. D. Stead, was prevented, from the same cause, from attending for exaltation. This announcement was received with much regret and sympathy by the companions present. The ballot was then taken for Bro. G. H. Finch, and that brother being in attendance, was duly exalted into Royal Arch Masonry, the ceremony being very ably performed by the M.E.Z.

The chapter was then closed, and the companions sat down to an excellently served banquet. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed and duly honoured; that of "The Exaltée" being especially well received; in replying to which, he expressed great satisfaction at becoming a member of the West Kent Chapter—a satisfaction which was evidently reciprocated by all the members.

Comps. R. H. and Jas. Crowden, J. C. Woodrow, and B. Fullwood contributed to the pleasures of the evening by songs and duets, while Comp. Basley delighted the companions by his brilliant pianoforte solos and skilful accompaniments.

**ERA CHAPTER (No. 1423).**—This chapter held a meeting on the 9th inst., at the Albany Hotel, Twickenham. Among those in attendance were Comps. J. W. Baldwin, P.Z. M.E.Z.; Faulkner, H.; Haslitt, J.; T. C. Walls, P.P.G.D.C. Middlesex, I.P.Z.; E. H. Thielay, P.P.G.D.C. Middlesex, P.Z., Treas.; Goodchild, S.N.; and Wingett, P.S.

The minutes of the previous convocation having been read and confirmed, several communications from absent members were read. The chapter was shortly afterwards closed, and the companions adjourned to refreshment. There were no toasts.

### Mark Masonry.

**COCKERMOUTH.**—Faithful Lodge (No. 229).—The annual installation meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday evening, the 7th inst., at the Masonic Rooms, Station-street, for the purpose of installing Bro. R. W. Robinson as W.M. for the ensuing year. The chair was taken by Bro. Geo. Dalrymple, P.M. 216, P.G. Sec., supported by the following officers: Bros. Major Sewell, D.P.G. Master; W. Carlisle, 282, P.G. Treas.; R. W. Robinson, P.G.S.O.; H. Peacock, P.G. S.B.; J. Hewson, P.P.G.T.; T. C. Robinson, W. Paisley, T. Mason, J. Towers, and others.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of installation was then proceeded with. Bro. Major Sewell having presented the W.M. elect, he was duly installed in the chair by Bro. Dalrymple, P.G. Sec. The W.M. having been saluted, according to custom, he then appointed and invested his officers as follows: Bros. T. C. Robinson, S.W.; H. Peacock, J.W.; W. Shilton, M.O.; T. Mason, S.O.; W. Paisley, J.O.; J. Black, Treas.; J. Hewson, S.D.; H. Carruthers, J.D.; T. Bird, I.G.; and Jos. Hewson, Tyler. "Hearty good wishes" were tendered from Lodges 213, 216, 282, and the Prov. Grand Lodge, and the lodge was closed in good harmony.

The brethren adjourned for refreshments to the Rampant Bull, where Bro. Peacock set the banquet upon the table in his well-known style, having made his "mark" with the first installation "tatie-pot;" and a pleasant evening was spent, the newly-installed W.M. presiding.

### LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A MASONIC TEMPLE, NASSAU, BAHAMAS.

The ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the above Temple, took place on Monday, July 17th, in the presence of an enormous concourse of people of all religious denominations and grades of society in this city. A procession was formed at the lodge-room in Bay-street, soon after four p.m., which moved to the Cathedral, headed by two Tylers with drawn swords, the Friendly Society's band, the members of the lodges and Masters thereof, the two Grand Lodges, the Deputy Grand Masters, the Grand Masters, with the Grand Deacons on either side of them, two Grand Stewards and the Grand Tyler bringing up the rear.

In this order the march was continued till the Cathedral was reached, when a halt was called and the brethren opened to the right and left, facing one another inwards, so as to leave a lane for the Grand Masters to pass up the centre; thus the church was entered by inverting the order of the procession.

The service was begun with the appropriate hymn, "Pleasant are Thy courts," &c., which was sung most heartily. The Rev. R. Swann, rector of the parish, read the prayers; the Rev. R. Saunders, rector of St. Matthew's, read the First Lesson; and the Rev. W. W. Duncombe, rector of St. David's, the Second Lesson. The sermon by the Right Rev. the Bishop was a practical and eloquent exposition of the words: "In whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord."—Ephesians, ch. 2, v. 21.

The Cathedral choir on the occasion was increased by many of the singers of St. Andrew's Church, which added much to the music, both in volume and effectiveness. The anthem selected was "The Marvellous Work," from Haydn's "Creation." The solo was very finely sung by Mrs. Spence in a clear, brilliant, and well-sustained manner, and the whole service was most hearty and joyous. When the last notes of the organ were pealing out the Hallelujah Chorus the procession re-formed and proceeded to the grounds of the present lodge, in front of which the new temple is to be erected, where preparations were made for laying the corner-stone. A platform had been constructed for the members of the Grand Lodges; and, as soon as order could be obtained, the Hon. J. H. Webb, District Grand Master for the Bahamas under the English Constitution, announced the purpose of the occasion and offered a short prayer. The Provincial Grand Master under the Scotch Constitution, F. J. Aranha, Esq., then inquired of the Treasurers and Secretaries of the Grand Lodges what coins, papers, or written documents had been prepared to place in the cavity of the Stone. These officers responded, and Bro. Butler read the scroll, which contained the names of the Grand Masters and officers of the Grand Lodges, &c. Coins of the period and newspapers were also deposited under the stone, the cement was spread and the stone lowered, making three distinct stops, while the Band played "Rule, Britannia." Bro. Grand Master Aranha then presented to the Deputy Grand Masters, Captain Lighthourne and Mr. A. Thurston, the Square; to the Grand Senior Wardens the Level, and to the Grand Junior Wardens the Plumb, and the following colloquy ensued: The Deputies were asked, "What is the per jewel of your office?" To this they replied, and stated the moral and Masonic use of the square. Similarly the Senior and Junior Wardens stated the jewels of their respective offices and their uses in Masonry; the level to remind the brothers of equality and to lay horizontal; and the plumb to indicate rectitude of conduct and to try perpendiculars. All these several Masonic uses were applied to the corner stone, and the Deputy Masters reported it "square;" the Senior Wardens "level," and the Junior Wardens "plumb." The District Grand Master then said:

"This corner stone has been tested by the proper implements of Masonry, and we find that the Craftsmen have skilfully and faithfully performed their duty. We do, therefore, declare the stone to be well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according to the rules of our ancient Craft. Let the elements of consecration now be presented."

The DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS then scattered corn as an emblem of plenty, and said, "May the blessings of bounteous heaven be showered upon all like patriotic and benevolent undertakings, and inspire the hearts of the people with virtue, wisdom and gratitude."

The SENIOR GRAND WARDENS produced wine, and, pouring it on the stone, said: We pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May the Great Ruler of the Universe bless and prosper our empire and city, and may friendship and brotherly love endure throughout all ages.

The JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS poured oil on the stone, and said: We pour this oil as an emblem of peace. May its blessings abide with us continually, and may the Grand Master of heaven and earth shelter and protect the widow and orphan, shield and defend them from trials and vicissitudes of the world, and so bestow His mercy upon the bereaved, the afflicted, and the sorrowing, that they may know sorrowing and trouble no more.

An Invocation pronounced by the DISTRICT GRAND MASTER followed in these words: May the all-bounteous Author of Nature bless the inhabitants of these Islands with an abundance of the necessities, conveniences, and comforts of life, assist in the erection and completion of this building; protect the workmen against every accident; long preserve the structure from decay; and grant to us all a supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy.—Amen.

An address by the PROV. GRAND MASTER ARANHA followed:—Men and brethren here assembled: Be it known unto you that we be lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country, and engaged by solemn promises to erect magnificent buildings, to be serviceable to the brethren, and to fear God, the Great Architect of the Universe. We have among us, concealed from the eyes of all men, secrets which cannot be divulged, and which have never been found out; but these secrets are lawful and honourable, and are not repugnant to the laws of God or man. They were entrusted, in peace and honour, to the Masons of ancient times, and having been faithfully transmitted to us it is our duty to convey them unimpaired to the latest posterity. Unless our Craft were good and our calling honourable we should not have lasted for so many centuries, nor should we have been honoured with the patronage of so many illustrious men in all ages, who have ever shown themselves ready to promote our interests and defend us from all adversaries. We are assembled here to-day, in the face of you all, to build a house, which we pray God may deserve to prosper, by becoming a place of concourse for good men, and promoting harmony and brotherly love throughout the world, till time shall be no more. Amen.

At the conclusion of this address, the DISTRICT GRAND MASTER rose and delivered an eloquent extempore oration, in a clear, comprehensive, and happy style, of which the following is a summary:—Brethren and Friends,—At this stage of our proceedings it is usual for some learned and eloquent brother to deliver an oration embodying the salient principles of our Order, and their adaptability to the exigencies of modern thought and the requirements of society. I at once admit my incapability of properly performing this duty, but I feel somewhat relieved from any embarrassment by the sympathy and interest so clearly manifested in the vast assemblage of persons of all ranks and walks in life here gathered to assist in the ceremony of the day. I look upon the joyous faces of my brethren, this surging crowd, this glorious weather, and brilliant *tout ensemble*, as an oration in itself—more eloquent than any language of mine can illustrate. We cannot paint the lily nor adorn the rose, any more than can any words of mine add to the poetic beauty and grandeur of this interesting occasion. However, I will occupy your attention for a short time with a few points in the history of Ancient and Modern Freemasonry, the Secrets of Masons, and the universal principle of Charity and Brotherhood, which is the glory of our Order. Laurie's History of Freemasonry contains the most succinct and graphic history of the Craft. I will read a passage or two from this work, and then leave this part of my subject, which, like all other traditional histories, is involved in a certain amount of obscurity, but has still enough of the sunlight of truth and fact to connect it with modern Speculative Freemasonry. (Extracts were here read tracing the origin and progress of this ancient and venerable institution.) In the West Indies Masonic history can be traced to its first charter, about a hundred and thirty years ago; and in our own sea-girt island we have data for nearly a hundred years. In the records of the vestry of Christ Church in 1785 it is stated that the Freemasons attended Divine service on St. John's Day; and in 1810 the foundation-stone of St. Andrew's Kirk was laid by Freemasons. In 1830 they assisted at the laying of the foundation-stone of the tower of Christ Church, and in 1837 they were again present when the corner-stone of the new church was laid. In 1844 the first efforts were put forth by Sir George Anderson, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Jarrett, Mr. Dillett, and Mr. Smith (whose son I now see present), to obtain funds for the purpose of the present lodge site, and the erection of the building for which to-day we are met to lay the corner-stone. It is peculiarly gratifying to me to assist at this ceremony, because I believe the building to be erected will be an ornament to this city as well as a home for Masons, where, in mutual brotherhood, meetings for intellectual culture and social recreation may be had. It will be the fault of Masons alone if the arts and sciences are not therein discussed and cultivated; and I rejoice in the knowledge that all good men and true may there receive educational advantages.

Of the secrets of Masonry it only becomes me to say that they are not at variance with either the laws of God or man. In ancient times the operative Mason used them as signs of brotherhood, and in modern times the speculative Mason uses them in the same way, to discover the bond which makes all within its mystic pale one in universal charity. Whether our wives approve or not, one fact is certain, that many a widow's heart has been cheered and orphan's life made happy through the very secrets which some despise and condemn. The magnificent schools, almshouses, and retreats for the elder brethren of the Order scattered throughout the Mother Country fully corroborate what I state; and there is hardly a brother present who cannot testify to the fact that some young man or woman has had the first start in life through the influence which these traditional secrets impose on the consciences of the brethren. A good Mason will sure to be a good man, and a bad man cannot become a good Mason. Freemasonry, let us bear in mind, "is not a plaything or a sensation. It is a very useful, unassuming, benevolent and valuable Order; a friend to true progress, and improving civilization, which asks for and obtains the warm support of the intellectual, the moral, the kindly disposed, and the honest hearted. It is an institution around which we may freely rally amid many opposing schools of thought and sympathy

to-day, as offering us a standpoint on which we ourselves can plant as on a firm basis its goodly standard of toleration, honour, loyalty, and charity." Let me urgently advise its use and recommend its principles. It seems to me to say to-day in convincing tones our Order is one within whose peaceful portals you may learn useful lessons without dwelling upon hurtful, puerile contentions—lessons of forbearance, love, truth, without judging one another, without condemning one another. Amid all the noise of angry combatants and the turmoil of sectarianisms, Freemasonry offers a rendezvous for toleration, concord and brotherhood.

Of the great fundamental principles of the Order, I will only say that they appear to me like the grand old Atlantic Ocean spread out before us in dazzling beauty and sunlit streaks. Its vastness is only limited by the globe we inhabit, though its waters merge into other oceans and seas which lave the continents and islands which give them names. So is the universal bound of Masonic charity. It knows neither Confucian, Buddhist, Islam, nor Christian by symbol or creed, but embraces all in its universal girdle of charity and brotherly love. It only asks for the sign to at once extend the fraternal embrace.

I commend this Order to your wise consideration and enlarged sympathies, and thank you on behalf of my brethren, as well as myself, for your kind presence here to-day to assist in laying this stone.

The Benediction was then read as follows:

Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace, and goodwill towards men! O Lord, we most heartily beseech Thee with Thy favour to behold and bless this assemblage; pour down Thy mercy, like the dew that falls upon the mountains, upon Thy servants engaged in the solemn ceremonies of this day. Bless, we pray Thee, all the workmen who shall be engaged in the erection of this edifice; keep them from all forms of accidents and harm; grant them in health and prosperity to live; and finally, we hope, after this life, through Thy mercy, wisdom, and forgiveness to attain everlasting joy and felicity, in Thy bright mansion—in Thy holy temple—not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Amen.

The brethren here responded earnestly, "So mote it be!" and gave the grand honours and a usual huzza.

Refreshments were afterwards liberally supplied in the lower hall of the lodge-room, which had been beautifully and lavishly decorated with flowers, and the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the temple closed.

#### MASONRY INVINCIBLE.

Masonry is ancient and memorable. It has the finest membership and the grandest history of any secret institution on the earth. Founded upon immutable truth, with social and moral virtue, brotherly love, and charity for its corner-stone, it has stood unshaken through the storms of centuries, and shall stand until time shall be no more. Masonry ministered at the birth of the nation, and rocked the cradle of liberty. As the Republic has increased in territory, in wealth, and population; as it has grown in wisdom and learning, it has become broad and liberal, intelligent and cultured. Masonry has grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength. In the march of time Masonry keeps step with the world.

Whether we date the origin of this sublime Order at or previous to the building of King Solomon's Temple; whether we derive it from the College of Artificers of Ancient Rome, or trace it down through the stonemasons of the Middle Ages; whether it originated in the Ancient Mysteries, or descended from the Knights Templars of old, it is not our purpose here to enquire. Its origin and early history are lost in the myths and fables of the past ages, and all speculations concerning it are fanciful and doubtful. From the frequent allusions in the ritual to the Temple of Solomon and its builders, the more natural inference is, that it originated at that time; but recent researches give it even a more modern origin. That at first it had more of an operative character than at present is beyond doubt. Masonic history informs us that about the year 1717 the Institution was remodelled in England, and it is from there that we glean our most modern history. Then it dropped its operative and assumed its speculative character. Since then it has been purified and adapted more to the spirit of the times, however, without dispensing with any of its ancient attributes. One cause for the meagre history of our Fraternity is its oral character. Nothing formerly was permitted to be written, not even the business of the meetings. A constitution compiled by Anderson and published in 1723, is the first, if not the only reliable Masonic work published, and the fountain source from which Masons derive all their knowledge and authority. But be it of ancient or of modern origin, we believe it to be one of the oldest institutions existing in the world. Long before Christianity, the spirit of Masonry was. Its noble teachings have been the foundation of many creeds, and our boasted Christianity of to-day does not contain a purer code of morals; a code which too many of us apparently do not realise and revere. The generations that have gone before us have profited by it, and we, their successors, should not only follow their example, but feel grateful to them for this precious inheritance.

The doctrines taught by Masonry are a belief in God, the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection of the body. These are strongly enforced by symbols in every degree of the Order, and explained in a manner known only to the initiates. The human heart dwells on and delights in ceremony and mystery, and it is an established fact that nothing conveys information so readily or impresses it so vividly on the human mind as symbolism. The Catholic church understands this fully and has exhausted her ingenuity in forming a ritual which shall attract the eye and please the senses. The most popular and efficient teachers of the day, as also lecturers, are those who are aided by illustrations.

With its simple creed, Masonry goes quietly on its mission and unfurls its banner to the human race, wherever it is found; from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand, from Africa's sunny fountains—or the more temperate zone of our own beloved country. No clime, nor race, nor colour, nor religion is exempted. Naught but the atheist, the bondsman and the unworthy, are refused. All people have been and can be its votaries, and around its sacred altars are to be found the Christian and the Jew, the Hindoo and the Chinese, the Mohammedan and the savage. In its mystic circle all distinctions vanish, and all meet upon the level. Neither birth, nor rank, nor

genius nor religion, nor politics has any preference there, but gathered around one common altar, all can subscribe to its simple articles of faith, and join in united prayer and praise to the Great Architect of the Universe, our Father, who art in Heaven, and who is the same, yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

Masonry inculcates morality, brotherly love and charity, but the greatest of these is charity—not that charity which vaunteth itself and consists simply in giving, but that charity which gives with humility, which deals gently with a brother's failings, which forgives while it admonishes, and chastens while it loves; which relieves the distresses of a needy brother, comforts the widow and the orphan, and binds up the wounds of the afflicted.

Masonry, like all other institutions, has its opponents and revilers, but instead of destroying it they have united and strengthened its members. During the great anti-Masonic persecution of 1828 to 1833 the enemies of our Order dragged it into politics, hoping thereby to crush it. But the Masons of that day stood firm and steadfast. A few quailed before the immense avalanche, but the brave and the true, with De Witt Clinton and other noble Masons, weathered the storm and carried the Craft through with safety. Since then the Order has rapidly increased in numbers, until to-day it is the wonder of the world. No human institution has gone through what it has experienced. It has seen the rise and fall of cities, the crash of empires and the extinction of nationalities; has endured the dungeon and the faggot; has suffered the tortures of the Inquisition and the anathema of the Popish Church—all for the principles here inculcated. But as the Holy Bible stands to-day, as it always has, the rule and guide of our faith, so stands Freemasonry to follow in its precepts, and will so stand as long as time lasts. We have no replies to make to our enemies; their ignorance is doubtless bliss to them; but the silent and sublime workings of our Order will attest its virtue and its innocence. The number of great and good men among the different religions, statesmen, warriors, poets and others who have swelled the ranks of Masonry from time to time, is a sufficient refutation thereof.

If you desire to know the class of men who have represented the Masonic Order during this and some of the preceding generations, let us first turn to Europe for a few. Here we find among the number Frederick the Great and the present Crown Prince of Prussia; the latter was their Grand Master for several years. In England Masonry has attained a higher social position than in any other country, and it is remarkable that so many persons of high social positions are not only Masons, but take great interest in the Craft. The embrace every grade of rank and talent; from the Prince of Wales to the poorest peasant in the realm. A statement of a few years ago showed that one hundred and fifty-three members of the British Parliament were Freemasons. Of these fifty-six were in the House of Lords, and seventy-seven in the Commons; fifteen of the latter being noblemen. Their present Grand Master is the Prince of Wales, who is also Grand Master of Templars in England. On the 16th of last January the Lord Mayor of London was installed as Worshipful Master of the Grand Master's Lodge, No. 1, of England, by some of the leading citizens of London, who are also members of the Craft. To the list could be added scores of men in every station who have adorned and battled for our glorious Order. There was the Duke of Sussex, who for thirty years presided over the Grand Lodge of England; Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect; Burns, the poet; Sir Walter Scott, the great novelist; Lord Nelson, Thomas Moore, Sir Isaac Newton, Sheridan Fox, John Locke, the Duke of Wellington, the Bishop of Peterborough, Napoleon Bonaparte, Charles XV. King of Sweden and Norway, Goethe, Mozart, &c.

In our own country we point with pride to a Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, Warren, Henry, Clinton, Jackson, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Bishop Hopkins, General Hancock, and the martyred President, James A. Garfield.

In our own city many of the oldest and best men are Masons. Others have gone on before, and we have followed their earthly remains to the silent tomb. How many more of our number shall we follow to their last resting place another year? I see about me those who have gone in and out among us for years and years; men who have reaped the bounds of life, whose heads have whitened for heaven, whose feet have touched the rippling strand of the river, and whose inward ears even now catch faint echoes of the celestial music on the other shore. Look upon these venerable men in whose presence we stand with uncovered heads, whose souls will soon part from us and pass into the unseen holy, and in them we shall find representative Masons. These, and men like these, are the men who have built up Masonry in Newton, and made it what it is. These are the men who have illustrated its teachings in their lives and commanded for it the respect it enjoys to-day. Never was our Order more flourishing than now; never its prospects more bright. To-night we sit within our own Masonic Temple, every dollar for which has been paid. The great temple of our three most ancient Grand Masters was no more free from debt than is this one to-day, and it is a temple of which we are all proud. It is our home; it was bought with our money, and it will stand a monument to the industry, fidelity and zeal of the Order in this city until its walls shall fall to decay. And yet, even this will soon crumble to decay. The mighty temples of antiquity, sculptured mountains of stone hewn from the everlasting adamant, that reared their grand and magnificent forms towards the clouds, and which seemed built for eternity, in a few centuries crumbled to dust. Their majestic ruins speak to us with a sad eloquence of that stalwart former race that built them—built them doubtless in the belief that they would be as everlasting as the hills, and perpetuate their fame to the remotest bounds of time. In their mournful magnificence they tell us of the ambition of our elder brothers in that far-away olden time, to speak through their works to the coming race.

Though all earthly things must fade away for ever, the spirit of man is immortal, and love and truth are eternal. These are the teachings of nature, of revealed religion, and of Masonry. And, brethren, may our light so shine before men, that, others seeing our good works, may glorify our Father which art in heaven; and we not cease from well-doing nor rest from our labours till corruption shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immortality; when the reign of the blessed Immanuel, the Prince of Peace, the great Captain of our Salvation, shall be universal and eternal.—Voice of Masonry.



The Comedy re-opened for the autumn season on Saturday, with "Boccaccio," Miss Violet Cameron still sustaining her old character. Bro. Lionel Brough is, as before, *Lambertuccio*, but we miss Miss Kate Munroe and Miss Carlingford from the cast. This opera will go on until the production of M. Planquett's "Rip Van Winkle." The composer has come over from France to conduct the rehearsals himself.

"Little Robin Hood," produced at the Gaiety last (Friday) night, will be noticed in our issue of next week.

Miss Lily Clay is going to open the Opera Comique, with an opera, the characters of which are all to be represented by ladies; but she does not stop here, for the chorus, attendants, and even the orchestra, are all to be of the same sex. The music is by Bro. Meyer Lutz, the story by Mr. Reece.

"Far from the Madding Crowd," recently played at the Globe, and for some time past in the provinces, will be produced on Monday at the Standard.

Miss Fanny Davenport, a famous American actress, made her debut on the London stage, on Saturday last, and was well received.

Bro. Augustus Harris and Mr. Gye have arranged that at Drury Lane opera shall not be played next summer, nor at Covent Garden will there be a pantomime this Christmas. These houses will not now be in competition.

Mrs. Langtry to night (Saturday) opens the Imperial Theatre for twelve nights only, commencing with the late Bro. Tom Taylor's comedy, "The Unequal Match." Bro. J. G. Taylor plays *Blenkinsop*, and Mrs. Langtry *Hester Grangebrook*. She sails for America in a few weeks.

"The Merry War" is the title of the opera to follow "Babil and Bijou," at the Alhambra, but it is not likely there will be any alteration as long as the house fills so well as it is doing at present. It may, or may not be, a subject of regret that a spectacular display now-a-days draws more people than the legitimate drama. It is a fact.

To prove the power the Press, or as it is frequently termed the fourth estate of the realm, wields, we may mention that within the last year a play was brought out which had cost its author 10 years' labour and £2000. The first night people rushed to see it. Of course the critics were there, and next morning when their critiques appeared in the morning papers, no less than one hundred stalls booked for the piece were cancelled, and the receipts in a few days fell to £16. This closed the house and the piece. It is clear that the public read criticisms and are guided by them.



The "popular" programme of Saturday evening last was excellent, as usual. Part I. included overture to Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," the andante con moto from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Mr. Crowe's "Light o' Love," waltz, selections from "Un Ballo" and "Tannhauser," Koenig's "Post Horn Galop," &c. Miss Ella Lemmens made her second appearance, and was rapturously applauded for her contributions—the "Jewel Song" from Gounod's "Faust," and Cowen's "Singing"—while a similarly hearty welcome was accorded to Signor Foli, whose first appearance at these concerts took place the Thursday previous.

It is with great pleasure we announce that this week Miss Elly Warnots entered on a re-engagement with the spirited manager, Mr. Crowe; that the programme of Thursday, last including the "Toy" and "Farewell" Symphonies and the British Army Quadrilles, was set down for repetition on the 14th inst.; and that Madame Patey is announced as one of the principal vocalists for this (Saturday) evening.

The appearance of a Javanese Gamelan or troupe, consisting of eighteen performers, four female and fourteen male, constituted the leading feature of last Wednesday's programme at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, and as they are said to be the first troupe that has ever performed out of that country, and as the instruments they play upon are strange, the exhibition is likely to prove most interesting. Their instruments are almost all of them of the percussion order, and the entertainment throughout is musical, with the exception of some dancing by the females, their movements bearing a close resemblance to those of the Nautch girls of India. The party are handsomely and picturesquely arrayed.

The Bristol Musical Festival is fixed for Tuesday, the 17th October and three following days. Mr. Charles Hallé will be the conductor, and the programme will include "Elijah," "The Redemption," "Moses in Egypt," "The Messiah," Haydn's "Spring," and Beethoven's Mass in D. The band and chorus will together number close on 500 performers.

The Brighton Musical Festival will open on Tuesday, the 7th November, and will be continued to the Saturday following inclusive. Gounod's "Redemption," Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," and Cowen's "Scandinavian" symphony will be included in the performance, and a new orchestral work by Mr. F. Corder is also announced.

It is said that Bro. Sir Michael Costa, P.G.W., P.G.O., has been invited by the Committee of the Birmingham Festival Choral Society to conduct a performance of his oratorio "Eli," on Thursday, the 12th October next, and that Sir Michael has accepted the invitation.

Mr. Charles Hallé, the founder of the Manchester Orchestral Concerts, will preside at the forthcoming or twenty-fifth season, when it is said he will mark the anniversary by producing only familiar works.

Bro. Carl Rosa's opera company are playing at Liverpool. Among the performances given has been that of Bouldieu's opera "La Dame Blanche," and among the artistes Miss Georgina Burns, Miss Clara Perry, Mr. Henry Pope. Madame Marie Roze has also made her appearance as the heroine in "Fidelio."

Madame Worrall, wife of our respected Bro. W. Worrall, P.M., announces that her annual evening concert will take place on Wednesday, the 4th October prox., at the Brixton Hall.

Madame Christine Nilsson will make her last appearance in this country, previous to her departure for America, at her and Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit concert, which is fixed to take place at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday, 12th October. The principal artistes will be Mesdames Nilsson and Trebelli, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Bro. Santley.

At a meeting held in Glasgow, on Wednesday last, of the Council of the Scottish Musical Society, the well-known and popular composer, Mr. F. H. Cowen, was unanimously chosen Principal of the Scottish Academy of Music about to be established in the metropolis of Scotland, and which, it is expected, will be started next spring.

A meeting was held at Portsmouth, on Friday last, under the presidency of the Mayor, in aid of the Royal College of Music. A letter from Bro. H.R.H. the Duke of Albany was read, in which His Royal Highness expressed regret at his inability to be present, but he hoped to have some future opportunity of expressing his sentiments on the subject. Several subscriptions to the fund were announced, among them being one of £150 from the Mayor.

Among the artistes engaged for Mr. George Watts's eighth series of Philharmonic Concerts, at the Dome, Brighton, commencing on the 4th October, are Mesdames Nilsson, Albani, Trebelli, Patey, Sterling, Hersee, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lloyd, and Maas, Signor Foli, Messrs. Engel, Hollman, Coenen, and others.

Music has formed a prominent feature in the Preston Guild celebration, to say nothing of the miscellaneous concerts on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening, and a brass band contest on Saturday evening. There was also a grand performance on Thursday afternoon in the public hall, of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," under the conductorship of Mr. Charles Hallé, the chorus being provided by the Preston Guild Society, and Mr. Hallé's band contributing. The choral vocalists were Mesdames Albani and Patey, Miss Mary Davies, Miss Adela Vernon, Mr. F. King, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Maas and Mr. R. Hilton. Later the same afternoon there was an organ recital in the same hall by Mr. Pyne, organist of Manchester Cathedral. On Friday a grand performance of Berlioz's "Faust" was given in the presence of a large audience, who highly appreciated the music.

Nightly crowded houses testify to the solid popularity of the Promenade Concerts under Mr. Gwyllym Crowe's auspices. Indeed, it may be questioned if any previous season has been so successful as the present one. On Wednesday last the classical programme included, in the first part, the overture to Rossini's "Siege of Corinth," "The Valse des Sylphes," by Berlioz, and Spohr's well-known Symphony, "The Power of Sound." The second part included Mr. Crowe's selections from Verdi's "Stiffelio," arranged for the combined bands of the orchestra and Coldstream Guards, Weber's "Invitation à la Danse," &c. The evening was further distinguished by the very successful "debut" of Miss Ella Lemmens, daughter of Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, who was loudly applauded for her rendering, in the first part, of Rode's Air, with variations, and, in the second, for her singing of "My long hair is braided with mountain daisies gay," from Wallace's "Amber Witch." Madame Enriquez and Mr. Redfern Hollins were the other solo vocalists, while Miss Florence contributed Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto in A minor, and Mr. Radcliff, Pratten's Concertstück for flute.



New premises have been recently acquired in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, by the Council of the Parkes Museum, and as soon as the necessary alterations and additions, now in progress, are completed, the Museum will be removed thither from University College.

That gas as an illuminator has not been extinguished by the electric light, is shown by the fact that the Brighton Town Council have determined on making an experiment on a large scale, with a view to improving street lighting, by using a better class of burners, consuming a larger quantity of gas per hour. The experiment will involve an additional outlay, but it is believed it will prove successful.

On the other hand, Mr. Edison's system of providing an incandescent electric light for domestic use has been satisfactorily tested in New York, the district included in the experiment occupying an area of nearly a square mile. There is only one source of supply, which furnishes illuminating power for 16,000 lamps, the electric current passing through eighteen miles of mains.

The Town Council of Portsmouth have accepted the offer of the Edison Electric Light Company to light the district for six months at the cost of gas.

The North-East Coast Marine Exhibition was opened in the Aquarium, Tynemouth, on Wednesday last, by Bro. the Earl of Ravensworth, among those present on the occasion being the Duke of Northumberland, Bro. the Earl Percy, M.P., P.G.M. Northumberland, Sir W. Armstrong, with the Mayors and members of the Corporations of Tynemouth, Gateshead, Newcastle, and South Shields.

The meeting at Cambridge of the Librarian Association of the United Kingdom, which commenced on Tuesday last, was continued on Wednesday, and Thursday, and Friday, papers being read on the first two days, while on the last Sir James Picton, Chairman of the Free Libraries Committee, Liverpool, was elected president for 1883.

The Pope has decided to found a library for the use of Catholic Scientific Institutes, and particularly for the Pontifical Academy of the Lincei, and to this end several private collections have been acquired, among them being that of Professor Feliciani, which contains a rich and varied collection of works on surgery, and has been purchased for 25,000 francs. The library will be installed at the Altamps Palace.

The Hammond Company Electrical Engineering College, at 2, Red Lion-square, was opened on Wednesday last, after an address by Mr. Robert Hammond. There are already twenty-five pupils, and Mr. H. E. Harrison, B. Sc., is the principal.

Bro. B. Samuelson, M.P., and Mr. Philip Magnus have been spending some time in Ireland, in connection with the Royal Commission on Technical Education, with a view of ascertaining the possibility of improving the condition of the labouring classes in that country, by establishing trade and technical schools and introducing new means of livelihood among the poorer agriculturists.

It is understood that the Treasury have decided to secure the "H.B." Caricatures for the British Museum, at a cost of £1000.

From the report of the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association, as presented by Sir Rawson Rawson, it appears that the average stature of the Scotch people is 68.71 inches; of the Irish, 67.90 inches; of the English, 67.36 inches; of the Welsh, 66.66 inches; giving an average stature for the whole of the United Kingdom of 67.66 inches, or 5 feet 7.5 inches. It appears from observations made by Dr. Baxter and others in America, that the stature of our cousins in the States is about the same as ours.

According to a statistical paper read at the recent meeting of the British Association, at Southampton, honour and property are safest in Ireland, while the person is safest in Great Britain. Drunkenness is worst in Ireland. Geographically, crime is least in the Northern, Midland, and South-Eastern counties, and greatest in the North-Western. The number of persons committed for trial in England and Wales, in 1880, was nineteen per cent. less than in Scotland, and fifty-three per cent. less than in Ireland; while deposits in Savings Banks were thirty per cent. more in the one case and seventy-three per cent. more in the other.

Her Majesty's screw survey ship, Alert, 4, Captain Maclear, now lying at Sheerness, has brought home a large number of curiosities and specimens, which have been securely packed, and are to be forwarded to the Hydrographer's Department of the Admiralty, where they will be examined, and then perhaps distributed among our national museums. The results of the Alert's survey are considered to be second in importance only to those obtained by the Challenger Expedition, and many doubtful points to navigators in Torres Straits, the Amirante Islands, and the Straits of Magellan have been set at rest by the untiring efforts of the crew of the Alert. The charts that have been taken will be lodged at the Admiralty.

Mr. Peacock, British Vice-Consul, at Batoum, has published a very interesting report on mineral oils, obtained from the wells at Baku, in the Russian Caucasus. From this it appears that since the termination of the monopoly in 1873, there has been an amazing increase in the production. Previous to that year there were only seventeen wells, from which the maximum annual quantity obtained of crude paraffin was only 200,000 barrels. In 1878 this had risen to 2,500,000 barrels, and now nearly 4,000,000 barrels are obtained from 375 wells, while great quantities are wasted at the place of production owing to want of sufficient tank accommodation and means of transport. Unfortunately, the organization of the trade has not kept pace with this increase, and the oil is becoming almost unsaleable on the spot where it is produced, having, it is said, fallen from eight shillings per barrel in 1872, to about fourpence.

The general committee of the Great International Fisheries Exhibition held a meeting on Thursday last at their offices, 24, Haymarket, under the presidency of the Earl of Ducie. The report of the executive committee, as read by Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., was on the motion of Mr. Causton, M.P., seconded by Professor Leone Levi, unanimously accepted. Professor Levi, in his remarks referring to the prize of £600 offered for the best lifeboat as one of the most important features of the exhibition. Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, reported that the Government of the colony he represented had already made a grant of £500, in order that it might be suitably represented. The Marquis of Exeter, having said the Japanese Government would be exhibitors, promised a prize of £25 for the best system of life insurance for fishermen. It was stated in the course of the proceedings that the Albert Hall Council had placed the Royal Albert Hall at the disposal of the Exhibition for conferences, public meetings, or any ceremony connected with the opening, while the Council-room of the Royal Horticultural Gardens would be available for smaller meetings. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.





Bro. the V.W. Rev. C. J. Martyn's P.G. Chap. England, daughter, Miss Lucy Jane Martyn, was married at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on the 5th inst., to Mr. James Arthur Lees, Barrister-at-law, of Arlington.

Bro. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., P.P.G.M. Gloucestershire, is on the Committee of Management of the Royal Agricultural College.

Bro. W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P., contributed a letter to the *Times* last week, occupying nearly two columns, on the subject of the "Clôture," which our distinguished and learned brother has made his specialité.

Bro. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac. (Orpheus Lodge), is about publishing a memoir of the late Mr. Michael W. Balfe, the composer, the anniversary of whose death will be celebrated on the 20th proximo, by the unveiling of a tablet to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

Bro. W. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., Mid-Surrey, was counsel for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Carlisle and Clegg, against the Metropolitan Railway Company, for a compensation claim. The Company has acquired the right of buying the plaintiffs' warehouse by the Inner Circle Scheme. Ultimately, £3,750 was agreed to. The case came before the Recorder, Sir Thos. Chambers.

Bro. C. S. Jeykyl, P.G.O., presided at the organ at the Crystal Palace on the occasion of the demonstration of the National Temperance League.

Bro. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, P.G. Cornwall apologised for not attending the meeting last week, held at Truro, in connection with the International Fisheries Exhibition 1883.

Bro. Benjamin Samuelson, M.P., is on the Executive Committee of the College for Women studying medicine at University College, London.

Bro. the Earl of Jersey spoke last week at the Bicester Agricultural Association, and declared his belief that the harvest is an unfavourable one this year.

Bro. W. Hardman sentenced a man to fourteen years penal servitude for stealing a gentleman's watch at the Crystal Palace, he having been committed before.

Bro. Dr. Richardson received the delegates from France, Norway and Germany, who attended the National Temperance demonstration at the London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead-road, founded chiefly by Dr. Richardson and Sir Wilford Lawson, Bart., M.P.

Bro. the Deputy Grand Master and Lady Lathom, Bro. Colonel and Lady Stanley, and Bro. the Earl and Countess of Derby visited the Royal Lancashire and Cheshire Agricultural Show at Moor Park, last week.

Lady Brassey, wife of our esteemed and distinguished Bro. Sir Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., has been laid up for two weeks with an attack of typhoid fever, but is now convalescent. Lady Brassey has just written another book entitled "Iahiti," which will be published shortly by Chapman and Hall.

Bro. the Earl and the Countess of Galloway are at Cumloden Cottage, Newton Stewart, N.B.

Bro. Tyssin Amherst, M.P., gave a piece of plate at the East England Horse Show at King's Lynn.

Bro. Bowes A. Paice (St. Andrew's Lodge), F.R.I.R.A., is the architect of the clergy house of St. Peter, London Docks, the foundation-stone of which was laid on Saturday last by the Earl Nelson, in memory of the late Rev. C. F. Lowder.

Bro. G. R. Sims's play, "The Member for Slocum," came before Mr. Justice Day, sitting as Vacation Judge, to restrain Mr. Shine from performing the play in Newcastle. An agreement was come to between the parties.

The Queen, it is stated, has commanded Herr Charles Sohn, a painter of Dusseldorf, to furnish portraits of the Prince of Wales and his family for King Cetewayo.

Bro. the Earl Percy, M.P., and Bro. R. Dodd, M.P., Stockton-on-Tees, took part in the proceedings and subsequent luncheon, at Tynemouth, on Wednesday, in connection with the Royal Architectural Association.

Bro. T. F. Halsey, P.G.M. Herts, M.P., had a son born to him on the 5th inst., at Gaddesden.

R.W. Bro. the Marquis of Londonderry, Prov. G.M. Durham, and R.W. Bro. Sir W. W. Wynn, Prov. G.M. Denbighshire, have subscribed to the building of a church at Townby, consecrated this week by the Lord Bishop of Bangor.

H.R.H. the Duke of Albany passed Whitby in the yacht *Lively*, belonging to his brother, Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh. The yacht came close to the shore and was duly saluted in a royal manner by the Coast Guardsmen. The *Lively* put into Long's Bay on Tuesday, and the Duchess of Albany landed on Scotch soil for the first time.

Bro. the Earl of Jersey has promised to contribute £1000 towards the fund which is being raised with the object of having the proposed college for South Wales located at Swansea. Mr. John Crowe Richardson has also confirmed his offer of £1000, which was made some months ago.

Bro. the Earl of Bective, M.P., Prov. G.M. Cumberland and Westmoreland, was present at the meeting, at Grayrigg, on Thursday week, of the Westmoreland Mountain District Agricultural Society, and returned thanks for the toast of "The County Members."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Weary of Life.—Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific source of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits, and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmosphere, over indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the failing memory.—[Advrt.]

Bro. W. Downey's firm—W. and D. Downey—have published new photographs—excellent likenesses—of Bro. Sir Charles Beresford, I.P.M. Saxe-Weimar Lodge, after his recent gallant exploits at Alexandria. The public, and especially the Masonic public, will be glad to place in their albums one of these photos of our distinguished brother, in his full naval costume. A friend of ours, serving on board the *Condor* with him, writes home to us, and speaks in the most affectionate terms of Lord Charles and of his daring pluck on the memorable 12th July. Bro. Downey has been honoured with sittings from every member of our Royal Family and many of the European potentates. The firm have taken more of our noble families than any other photographers. We should mention that Bro. Lord Charles Beresford must not be confounded with Lord William Beresford, his brother, in the Army, and who won the Victoria Cross, and otherwise distinguished himself in Zululand and Afghanistan.

Bro. James Cutbush, P.P.G.P. Herts, P.M. Gladsmuir, has been with his family staying at Eastbourne.

Bro. the R.W. the Earl of Suffield, P.G.M. Suffield, took a prize on Saturday at the Crystal Palace Fruit Show for black and white grapes, grown at his seat, Ganton Hall, Suffolk.

Bro. ex-Sheriff Burt, P.G.D., and Bro. Major T. Davies Sewell, P.G.S., took part in the proceedings in connection with the North East Coast Exhibition of Naval Architecture at Tynemouth. Bro. Sir Thomas Brassey, a member of the Court of the Shipwrights' Company, had intended also being present, but was engaged with the other Lords of the Admiralty in making their annual inspection.

Bro. the Earl of Onslow has presented the Rev. G. F. Dalton, to the Rectory of West Clandon.

Bro. Sir Edmund A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P., addressed his constituents at Malvern Link, last week, Earl Beauchamp occupying the chair on the occasion.

Bro. the Earl of Shaftesbury and Bro. Dr. B. W. Richardson are on the Executive Committee of the Dalrymple Home for Inebriates, now being formed.

In our last issue, we stated that the Prov. Grand Mark Lodge of Berks and Oxon would be opened at Maidenhead, on October 2nd, at two o'clock—it should have been 12.45, and the Deputy Grand Master will install Bro. W. Morris as W.M. of the Jersey Lodge at twelve o'clock, on the same day.

Bro. R. Challoner, S.W., was duly elected Worshipful Master of the Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 1178. The installation will take place the first Thursday in October, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.

Bro. the Duke of Manchester, Prov. G.M. Norths. and Hunts, and the Lady Alice Montagu, are paying a series of visits in Scotland.

H.R.H. the Duke of Albany was to have opened the Royal School of Art Needlework in Glasgow on the 9th inst., but on account of the illness of His Royal Highness, the formal opening has been postponed till October, when it is hoped that the Duke will be able to visit Glasgow.

Bro. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Prov. G.M. West Aberdeenshire, and the Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, last week entertained the Prince and Princess Teano and a large party of guests at Haig Hall, near Wigan.

Bro. the Lord Mayor of London, G.J. Warden, and Sheriff Sir W. A. Ogg, were guests of the Master Cutler of Sheffield, on the occasion of the Cutlers' Feast, on Thursday evening week.

Bro. the Duke of Abercorn, Grand Master of Ireland, and the Duchess of Abercorn, are paying a short visit to Tunbridge Wells.

Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon, Pro Grand Master of England, and his Countess are staying at Greystoke Park, Cumberland, for which they left Highclere Castle on Friday last.

On Friday last, Bro. Earl Percy, M.P., Prov. Grand Master of Northumberland, on the occasion of his opening a bazaar at Berwick-on-Tweed, in aid of the Coffee Tavern, movement, very sensibly remarked that, in order to ensure success, they must be able to compete with the ordinary tavern and that their establishments must be brighter, more comfortable and attractive, and more economical.

Among the company present at the Merionethshire Agricultural Show, held at Towyn, on Wednesday last, were Bros. Viscount Combermere and Lord Harlech, Prov. Grand Master North Connaught. Lord Harlech took the prize for the best black bull bred in North Wales.

The interest in the proceedings of Wednesday, the 6th inst., in connection with the Preston Guild, was evidenced by the presence of over 170,000 people, it being the day fixed for the most important processions, those of the textile industries and the amalgamated trades. The former took place at nine and the latter at two o'clock, and both were witnessed by the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Sefton, and Bro. the Earl of Lathom. In the afternoon the Countess of Lathom distributed the prizes at the Preston Floral and Horticultural Society's show, immediately after which there was a miscellaneous concert at the new hall in the Corn Exchange. The town was illuminated in the evening. On Thursday took place the procession of the various Roman Catholic Guilds, each Guild wearing a distinctive uniform, and the number taking part in it being some 6000. On Friday, the Friendly Societies had their field day. On Saturday, the Guild was formally closed and adjourned till the year 1902, the closing event being a grand torchlight procession in the evening, which was witnessed by thousands of people. It goes without saying that a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Guild Mayor, Mr. Addison, Q.C., who is recorder of Preston, for his kindness and hospitality throughout.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS.—The advance of medical science has necessitated great variations in most modern prescriptions. Some remedies, notably those for the various phases of skin disease, are prescribed as they were a quarter of a century ago, the favourite remedy being still SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS, WRIGHT'S. These words should appear on every tablet and wrapper of Wright's Coal Tar Soap purchased or prescribed.

Bro. the Earl of Zetland will visit India during the winter.

Bro. the Lord Mayor opened the September sessions of the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey on Monday. There were also present Bros. Alderman Sir Chas. Whetham, Alderman and Sheriff elect De Keyser, the Common Serjeant, Sir Thos. Charley, and Alderman and Sheriff Sir Reginald Hanson, this being his last time of office at the Court as Sheriff.

Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., Prov. Grand Master Hants and Isle of Wight, presided at the meeting at Basingstoke of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society on Wednesday last, when it was decided to accept the invitation of Winchester to hold next year's meeting in that venerable city.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family, reached London on Wednesday. On their journey homewards, they visited the Grand Duke of Hesse at Darmstadt. At Flushing they embarked on board the Royal yacht, *Osborne*, and having landed at the newly-established Port Victoria, travelled by the Hundred of Hoo Railway, which on Saturday was opened to the public, by special train to Charing Cross.

A meeting of the Mansion House Committee of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the impending famine in Iceland was held in the Long Parlour of the Mansion House, on Monday. Bro. the Lord Mayor, Grand Junior Warden presided, and the Danish Minister was present. The fund is stated to have reached £2200, towards which H.R.H. the Princess of Wales has subscribed £25. A vote of thanks to Her Royal Highness was passed unanimously. Measures having been arranged for the purchase and distribution of provisions and forage among the suffering Icelanders, the Committee adjourned, after voting the customary compliment to the Lord Mayor for presiding.

On their way to join the Queen at Balmoral, the Duke and Duchess of Albany were, for two days, the guests of Mr. W. Wemyss, at Wemyss Castle, Dysart, Fifeshire. Now that their Royal Highnesses have reached the Queen's Highland residence, we trust our Royal brother's health will be completely restored.

Within the last fortnight, the Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds, under their master, Bro. Viscount Ebrington, M.P., P.G.M. Devon, have had a splendid run. The meet was in Yard Down, when the field mustered some two hundred, and two stags having been found, the party separated, and both animals were killed—one near Umlerleigh House.

Bro. the Duke of Buccleuch opened the new works for the water supply of Hawick, on Friday week. A procession was formed of the trades, Freemasons, &c., which marched to the music of four instrumental bands with pipers to the new reservoir, about three miles distant. On arriving at the waterworks the Duke of Buccleuch was presented with an address from the Corporation of Hawick, and after turning on the water supply, made a few remarks suitable to the occasion.

Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, London, has just completed a richly-painted window, which has been presented to the church, at Omagh, county Tyrone, in memory of Bro. Francis John West, M.D., by the brethren of Lodge 332. The appropriate subject of "The Good Samaritan" occupies the centre of the window, and above and below it are the Masonic emblems with rich surroundings on a golden background.

Bro. J. Terry, P.P.G.J.W. Herts, will preside at the Hyde Park Lodge of Instruction, held at The Westbourne, Craven-road, Paddington, W., on the 18th inst., when the ceremony of Consecration and Installation will be rehearsed. Lodge will be opened at 7 p.m.

Lanhydrock House, the seat of Bro. Lord Robartes, is rapidly approaching completion. The old building, it will be remembered, was nearly destroyed by fire last April twelvemonths, and the restoration now proceeding is entirely on the lines of the ancient mansion. Every precaution which skill and science can devise is introduced into the new edifice to guard against destruction by fire. It is expected the mansion will be completed in about a year.

The directors of the Bank of England, after a prolonged sitting on Thursday, advanced the minimum rate of discount from 4 per cent., at which it was fixed on August 17th, to 5 per cent.

Bro. Thomas Jones, was, on Saturday last, installed W.M. of the Lodge of Loyalty, No. 1607, at the London Tavern, Fenchurch-street.

At the National Hospital for diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, Soho-square, the number of patients under treatment for the week ending Sept. 9th was 996.

The council of the Parke's Museum have just acquired new premises in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, to which the museum is to be removed from University College, as soon as the alterations and additions which are now being made under the direction of Mr. Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., are completed. The new museum will consist of a central hall, suitable for meetings and lectures, a library and corridors, all lighted from the top, and well suited for exhibition purposes. The meetings and lectures on sanitary and other matters connected with the health of the people, which were only occasional while the museum was at University College, will form a permanent feature of the institution when it is re-opened in Margaret-street. It is expected that the museum will be re-opened before Christmas; in the meantime communications may be addressed to the secretary and curator, Mr. Mark H. Judge, at 8, Park-place-villas, Paddington, W.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC BANDAGES, ETC.—SEELEY'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 scraping 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.—[Advrt.]