

# 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. XVI., No. 761.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1883.

[PRICE 3d.]

## CONTENTS.

LEADERS .....	487	Provincial Grand Lodge of Cumberland and Westmorland.....	495
The Revised Constitutions.....	488	Provincial Grand Mark Lodge of Cheshire.....	496
Consecration of the Elfin Mark Lodge at Carnarvon .....	491	REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS—	
Australia .....	491	Craft Masonry .....	496
CORRESPONDENCE—		Instruction .....	497
The Status of Past Masters .....	492	Royal Arch .....	497
Bro. W. J. Hughan.....	493	Mark Masonry .....	497
History of Freemasonry in Wiltshire.....	493	Ancient and Accepted Rite .....	497
The "Antient and Primitive Rite of Masonry—Memphis and Mizraim.".....	493	Obituary .....	497
Reviews .....	494	South Africa .....	498
Notes and Queries .....	494	The Theatres .....	498
Provincial Grand Lodge of Cheshire.....	494	Masonic and General Tidings .....	499
		Lodge Meetings for Next Week .....	500

LET us hope that when we all meet in December the question of the "Status of Past Masters" may be discussed fully and calmly, without heat." We feel bound to say this, that some of the letters we have published do not manifest the best possible form, nor exhibit a very profound appreciation either of old constitutional law, or of the vast extent of the change. The argument seems to be, "it is to be, because it is to be," that is to say, on account of the strong opinion of certain worthy brethren, not among the oldest or most experienced of our Order, and really and truly in defiance of the fact, which is a fact, that it is more than doubtful if a majority of provincial brethren approve or desiderate the change. We are struck by the result of almost unfettered discussion in our pages so far, (it may alter before December), that the opinions are equally divided, and that actually the preponderance of opinion so far seems to us in favour of "leaving well alone." We have always regarded the matter as purely a constitutional one, to be decided by the matured judgment of the Craft. We can quite understand that those who are unable to do more intellectually than look upon the surface of thing; who prefer what is convenient to what is constitutional, and that which seems to please the multitude to what appeals to the entire experience of the more thoughtful, may find fault with the course we have pursued. But that course was dictated by a sense of duty to the Craft, whose true interests the *Freemason* has humbly attempted to serve, and by a long and careful study of the Book of Constitutions alike in its letter and its spirit. We appeal to all who have pored over that too often unstudied book, whether the change proposed is not a crucial and vital one and must seriously affect for good and evil, the forward progress and future condition of English Freemasonry. And as it is only for educated and thoughtful Freemasons that we write; we neither care for applause or dispraise, the complaints of the heated, or the disapproval of the mere partizan.

THE visit of our Royal GRAND MASTER to Copenhagen, and the remarkable gathering of the Royal Family there, as well as other attendant circumstances, was pretty sure to attract the attention of the press, and provoke utterances from those ingenious gentlemen who are always seeking, and specially at this dull season of the year, to "spot," to use a young man's word, not merely the abnormal "gooseberry" or the unprecedented "calf," but strange political combinations and alarming cosmopolitan contingencies. The assembly at Copenhagen, we may rest assured, was merely a family one, and without reference to political engagements or international compacts. It was a humble attempt for *rest* to those who are among the most laboriously employed and the most anxiously tried among mankind.

WOULD it not be well if an official statement of what our actual property is in and about Freemasons' Hall was put forth? The most contradictory statements are made, and the most opposite opinions prevail. If our property extends to both sides and to the rear of Freemasons' Hall, would it not be better that the whole "idea" of reconstruction, &c., should be carefully reconsidered? If we are to stay in Great Queen-street for another generation or so, had we not better make our Great Home of English Masonry in all respects complete? It is not to be feared that we are again only going to "patch up," and that ere long the imperative needs of a still increasing Order will demand fresh enlargements, fresh adaptations, fresh accommodation?

A SUGGESTION has been made to us, that the time has come to think whether it is wise to enforce the continuation of our head quarters in Great Queen-street, and whether it would not be more wise and far seeing to seek at a reasonable price a site elsewhere and *build!* Our answer to this question is this, that practically Grand Lodge has decided that matter, and secondly that we cannot, whether for good or evil we say nothing, disassociate ourselves from "Freemasons' Tavern." It is quite clear that if we are removed elsewhere some provision must be made for the "Social Circle." There is a great objection to leaving the hall where we meet, and whether in fine or bad weather going out in quest of club accommodation! Some have suggested that this result might be achieved by a club, but no club that could be found could undertake with almost any staff to supply its own members, and night by night and week by week for many months in the year, accommodate lodges and chapters. We apprehend that Great Queen-street must still continue the locale for Freemasons' Hall, and that the Freemasons' Tavern must still continue to minister to the social wants of the Craft. Our only effort should be, without favourite "fads" of any kind, to make a thorough work, to carry out a reasonable and sensible restoration, based only and solely on this, and on no other consideration whatever, the comfort of the Craft. Personal idiosyncrasies and individual interests fade absolutely away as before

the emergent overwhelming consideration of what will accommodate Grand Lodge, what will best advance the happiness, and suit the convenience of English Freemasonry. Let us trust that the "wisdom of Grand Lodge," so often appealed to and alluded to, will find a solution of all these difficult questions suitable and satisfactory to all, and that in 1883, the "outcome" of this effort of Grand Lodge may redound to the honour of the English Brotherhood, the sagacity of our officialty, and tend materially to increase the pacification and augment the satisfaction of all who anxiously and eagerly assemble for work, of all who slowly and reluctantly gather for refreshment, either in the venerable walls of Freemasons Hall, or the well-known "salons" of Freemasons' Tavern.

THE preparations for the School Elections continue, and many are the appeals and numerous are the circulars. The patience of our good brethren must sometimes be sorely tried by the persistence of the urgent and the fervour of the unsatisfied. They must often find a difficulty in deciding between conflicting cases and importunate claimants. We think that the greatest "kudos" is due both to their normal courtesy and consideration, the warm interest they display for their "protegés," and the unwearied efforts they make to ensure success. It is said that voting, especially for the Boys' School, owing to the "double votes," will run abnormally high. Some go so far as to say no candidate under 3000 (Boys) can be elected. We venture to think this estimate exaggerated, though the polling will undoubtedly be very, very high, and no one intrusted with a candidate can look for anything but very hard work and very high numbers. For the Girls' School the voting will also range very high, higher far probably than usual. This time the value of votes is equal for the two Schools, as, though a "corner" may seek to make a difference and establish a "margin of value," every circumstance connected with the election must convince us that Boys' votes and Girls' votes are equal, and that relatively even, if anything, Girls' votes have the "preference." We have always protested against the absurd system of "exchange value," created and fostered, as we know, by a "select circle," but which is unfair to all alike, unfair to the subscribers, unfair to the Charities, and, above all, most unfair to the candidates.

IT is often said what a good thing it would be if lodges had Masonic Halls of their own. So it is in the abstract; but is it always so in the concrete? In our days of youth and fervour we also thought so. And yet we know now that the result has been often to create a large debt, to burden the lodge with a heavy annual payment, and those who first built the hall have received but a portion of their capital. They paid and laboured, and others have "entered" into their payments and labours. Perhaps it is always so more or less in life and the world, but still, nevertheless, it is unjust for the individual and injurious for the body aggregate. In London, as a rule, the tendency is for economy, convenience, and comfort to select certain well-known hostelries, and there establish our lodges. Masonic halls have been tried and failed. And this feeling is shown in the fact that with all the advantages of Freemasons' Hall so many lodges seek a "local habitation" elsewhere, either in public rooms well-known for their social accommodation, or in some house of long established notoriety for catering for the creature comforts of our weak and frail humanity. Undoubtedly this system is unfavourable to the cultivation of Masonic literature, or the creation of libraries and museums, and the general spread of Masonic rethetism. It is so much more convenient to meet in a hired lodge room, and adjourn to a comfortable and well arranged "symposium," that it is not considered needful or desirable to collect books, to encourage art collections, to make provision for students or a museum. In the provinces, where Freemasonry requires different hours, and other arrangements, several noble Masonic Halls abound! Some have, we believe, proved a financial success, some have not; and theoretically a very great deal may be said for them. The present system has certainly not encouraged the literary and cultivated side of Freemasonry, and Masonic science in this country owes little to lodges, as of course, with their present system of casual meeting in rooms hired for the night, it is impossible either to give lectures or to collect books. And while we say this, and regret those "happy go lucky" arrangements, which too often characterize the normal character of English lodge life, we are not insensible to the financial and other difficulties of the case, which in the metropolis especially render the meeting of lodges in private halls or houses, the necessary exception to the prevailing rule. We should be glad to hear from others their experience and what they think and feel in the matter.

THE rejection of Bro. Alderman HADLEY, P.A.G.D.C., by the Aldermanic body of the City of London as the Lord Mayor in the natural sequence of candidates, and after unanimous election by the Livery, is a very serious matter, and may have some very unforeseen consequences. We, of course, must presume that the Court of Aldermen had some reason for the rejection of his name and the unexpected choice of Mr. Alderman FOWLER. We ought not to suppose that they acted arbitrarily or without a full sense of their duty and responsibility. But outsiders cannot understand the reason of the selection, unless this explanation be the true one, that in the struggle impending the Corporation wishes to have its LORD MAYOR in the House of Commons; otherwise the general body of the public, and the Masonic body especially, must think Bro. Alderman HADLEY very ill-used, and the outcome of it all may be a serious blow to the "prestige" and even existence of the Corporation, if the "Livery" continues in its present state of excitement and indignation, as we read in many of our contemporaries.

## THE REVISED CONSTITUTIONS.

## POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE OLD BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS AND THE REVISED BOOK AS AMENDED BY THE GRAND LODGE.

*N.B.—For convenience sake the order of the clauses in the Old Book has been followed, and the numbering of the clauses of the New Book is that of the original draft issued by the Board of General Purposes.*

## OLD RULES.

Page 16.—This collective body is styled THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ANTIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND, and its members rank in the following order:—

1. The Grand Master,
  2. The Pro Grand Master,
  3. Past Grand Masters,
  4. Past Pro Grand Masters,
  5. Deputy Grand Master,
  6. Past Deputy Grand Masters,
  7. Provincial and District Grand Masters,
  8. Past Provincial and District Grand Masters,
  9. Grand Wardens,
  10. Past Grand Wardens,
  11. Grand Chaplains,
  12. Past Grand Chaplains,
  13. Grand Treasurer,
  14. Past Grand Treasurers,
  15. Grand Registrar,
  16. Past Grand Registrars,
  17. President of the Board of General Purposes,
  18. Past Presidents of the Board of General Purposes,
  19. Grand Secretary,
  20. Past Grand Secretaries,
  21. Grand Deacons,
  22. Past Grand Deacons,
  23. Grand Superintendent of Works,
  24. Past Grand Superintendents of Works,
  25. Grand Director of Ceremonies,
  26. Past Grand Directors of Ceremonies,
  27. Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies,
  28. Past Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies,
  29. Grand Sword Bearer,
  30. Past Grand Sword Bearers,
  31. Grand Organist,
  32. Past Grand Organists,
  33. Grand Pursuivant,
  34. Assistant Grand Pursuivant,
- The Grand Stewards of the year, The Master, Past Masters, and Wardens of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, and of every other private Lodge.

Page 18, § 1.—Every brother regularly elected and installed as master of a lodge, under the constitution of the grand lodge of England, who has executed that office for one year, shall, so long as he continues a subscribing member of any lodge, rank as a past master, and be a member of the grand lodge. Subscription as a member of any lodge is sufficient to preserve his rank and rights as a past master; but having for twelve months ceased to subscribe to any lodge, he shall no longer continue a member of the grand lodge: nor can he regain that privilege until again installed master of a lodge.

Page 20, § 8.—It being essential to the interests of the craft that all matters of business to be brought under the consideration of the grand lodge should be previously known to the grand officers and masters of lodges, that, through them all the representatives of lodges may be apprised of such business, and be prepared to decide thereon, without being taken by surprise, a general committee, consisting of the present and past grand officers, and the master of every regular lodge, shall meet on the Wednesday fortnight immediately preceding each quarterly communication, at which meeting all reports or representations from the most worshipful grand master, or the board of general purposes, or any board or committee appointed by the grand lodge, shall be read; and any member of the grand lodge intending to make motion therein, or to submit any matter to its consideration, shall, at such general committee, state, in writing, the nature of his intended motion or business, that the same may be read. No motion, or other matter, shall be brought into discussion in the grand lodge, unless it shall have been previously communicated to this general committee.

Page 20, part of § 8.—No nomination for any board or committee shall be received, unless it be in writing, signed by a member of grand lodge; the masonic rank of every proposed candidate, with the name and number of his lodge, must be stated.

## REVISED RULES.

Rule 6.—The members of the grand lodge to rank in the following order:—

1. The Grand Master,
  2. The Pro Grand Master,
  3. Past Grand Masters,
  4. Past Pro Grand Masters,
  5. Deputy Grand Master,
  6. Past Deputy Grand Masters,
  7. Provincial and District Grand Masters,
  8. Past Provincial and District Grand Masters,
  9. Grand Wardens,
  10. Past Grand Wardens,
  11. Grand Chaplains,
  12. Past Grand Chaplains,
  13. Grand Treasurer,
  14. Past Grand Treasurers,
  15. Grand Registrar,
  16. Past Grand Registrars,
  17. President of the Board of General Purposes,
  18. Past Presidents of the Board of General Purposes,
  19. Grand Secretaries,
  20. Past Grand Secretaries,
  21. Grand Deacons,
  22. Past Grand Deacons,
  23. Grand Superintendent of Works,
  24. Past Grand Superintendents of Works,
  25. Grand Director of Ceremonies,
  26. Past Grand Director of Ceremonies,
  27. Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies,
  28. Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies,
  29. Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies,
  30. Past Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies,
  31. Grand Sword Bearer,
  32. Past Grand Sword Bearers,
  33. Grand Standard Bearer,
  34. Past Grand Standard Bearer,
  35. Grand Organist,
  36. Past Grand Organists,
  37. Assistant Grand Secretary,
  38. Past Assistant Grand Secretaries,
  39. Grand Pursuivant,
  40. Past Grand Pursuivants,
  41. Assistant Grand Pursuivant,
- The Grand Stewards of the year, The Master, Past Masters, and Wardens of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, and of every other private Lodge.

9.—Every brother regularly elected and installed as master of a lodge, under the constitution of the grand lodge of England, who has filled that office for one year, shall, so long as he continues a subscribing member of any such lodge, be a member of the grand lodge, but having for twelve months ceased to be a subscribing member of any English lodge, he shall no longer continue a member of the grand lodge: nor can he regain the right of membership of the grand lodge, as a past master, until he has again duly served the office of master of such a lodge.

50.—All business to be brought under the consideration of the grand lodge must be previously communicated to a general committee, which shall consist of the President of the Board of Benevolence, who, if present, shall act as chairman, the present and past grand officers, and the master of every regular lodge, and meet on the fourteenth day immediately preceding each quarterly communication.

52.—At this meeting all reports and representations from the grand master, or the board of general purposes, or any board or committee appointed by the grand lodge, shall be read; and any member of the grand lodge intending to make motion therein, or to submit any matter to its consideration, shall, at such general committee, or by notice previously given or sent to the grand secretary, state, in writing, the nature of such intended motion or matter, that notice thereof may be printed on the paper of business.

53.—No motion, or other matter, shall be brought into discussion in the grand lodge, unless it shall have been previously communicated to the general committee, but it shall be competent for any member of the grand lodge to move, without previous notice being given, the adoption or otherwise of any report or recommendation contained in such report, of any board or committee appointed, either by the grand lodge or by the grand lodge and grand master conjointly.

55.—All nominations for boards or committees must be given to the general committee in writing, signed by a member of the grand lodge, and stating the masonic rank of every proposed candidate, and whether a master or a past master at the time of his nomination, together with the name and number of his lodge, and in the case of a master adding also the date of his installation.

Page 21, § 9.—The general committee, when assembled, shall be governed by the laws enacted for preserving order in the grand lodge during the time of business.

Page 22, § 11.—In order that all lodges may be duly informed of the business to come before grand lodge, the printed report of the proceedings of the last grand lodge, and a printed copy of the notices of motion for the ensuing grand lodge, shall be sent to all lodges in England at least ten days before each quarterly communication.

Page 23, part of § 13.—No private lodge within the London district shall have a masonic feast on the day of the grand festival.

Page 27, § 4.—No brother shall speak twice to the same question, unless in explanation, or the mover in reply.

Page 28, § 9.—All matters are to be decided by a majority of votes, each member having one vote, and the grand master two votes, unless the lodge think proper to leave any particular subject to the determination of the grand master. The votes of the members are to be signified by each holding up one of his hands, and the motion is then to be declared as carried or lost; but if two members demand that the votes be counted, the brethren in favour of the motion shall pass to one side of the grand lodge, and those against it to the other, when they shall be counted by the grand deacons, the mover and seconder of the motion, and two of its opponents; provided such demand appear reasonable to the grand master.

Page 30, part of § 2.—If there be a pro grand master at the time when a vacancy occurs, he shall forthwith act as grand master until a new election at the usual period, but if there be no pro grand master or past grand master willing to act, then, at the meeting which shall be convened to record the vacancy, a day shall be fixed for the grand lodge being summoned to elect a grand master for the remainder of the year.

Page 31, § 6.—The grand master may send his grand officers to visit any lodge he may think proper.

Page 33, § 1.—The grand wardens are appointed by the grand master, annually, on the day of his installation. They cannot act as wardens of a private lodge while they continue grand wardens.

Page 33, § 2.—When the grand wardens are in the lodge no others can supply their places but in their absence the seniors of the past grand wardens present shall act pro tempore. If no past grand warden be present the grand master may direct any other member of grand lodge being, or having been, master of a lodge, to act as grand warden for that occasion.

Page 34, § 4.—A grand warden not attending his duty in grand lodge shall, for each absence, pay a fine of one guinea to the general fund of charity. On his neglecting to pay the fines when incurred, his office may be declared vacant, and any rank or distinction acquired in consequence of his appointment forfeited.

Page 34, § 1.—The grand treasurer shall be elected by the grand lodge at the quarterly communication in March.

Page 35, slip.—All moneys belonging to the grand lodge shall be deposited in the Bank of England in the names of the grand or pro grand master, the deputy grand master, and the grand treasurer. The duties of the grand treasurer shall be to keep a general supervision of the accounts, to sign cheques, which must be countersigned by the grand secretary for all moneys duly voted by the grand lodge, and generally to assist and advise the trustees and executive officers in the due and faithful administration of the funds of the fraternity. The accounts shall be annually audited by the professional auditor, to be appointed by the grand master pursuant to a Resolution passed in grand lodge on the 23rd of June, 1859.

Omitted.

57.—The printed report of the proceedings of the last grand lodge, and a printed copy of the notices of motion for the ensuing grand lodge, with the names of all candidates nominated for any board or committee, shall be sent to all present and past grand officers, Deputy Prov. Grand Masters, Prov. Grand Secretaries, and masters of lodges in England and to the members of the Board of General Purposes and the Colonial Board at least ten days before each quarterly communication.

Omitted.

70.—The mover of an original resolution shall have the right of reply, but no other brother shall speak twice to the same question, unless in explanation. This rule does not apply to the grand registrar, who is the adviser of the grand lodge.

76.—All matters are to be decided by a majority of votes, each member having one vote, and the grand master a second or casting vote, unless the grand lodge think proper to leave any particular subject to the determination of the grand master, except in elections by ballot. The votes of the members are to be signified by each holding up one hand, and the motion is then to be declared carried or lost; but if two members demand that the votes be counted, the counting shall be conducted in the following manner: 1st. There shall be eight tellers from the body of the hall, namely—the four grand deacons acting for the grand lodge, and the proposer and seconder of the motion, with two brethren nominated by them, for the resolution. 2nd. There shall be two tellers for the grand officers on the dais, namely, the Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies for the grand lodge, and a brother nominated by the proposer for the resolution. 3rd. On a division being called for, a pair of tellers shall be placed opposite each of the four divisions of the grand lodge and the dais, who shall request the brethren of their division to hold up their hands, first for "Ayes" and then for "Noes," the tellers audibly counting the numbers each time, which shall be at once noted on paper, initialled by both tellers, and handed up to the Grand Secretary, who shall announce the result after receiving and adding up all the scores.

Part of rule 16.—If there be a pro grand master at the time when a vacancy occurs, he shall forthwith act as grand master until a new election at the usual period, but if there be no pro grand master or past grand master willing to act, then the grand wardens shall fix a day for the grand lodge being summoned to elect a grand master for the remainder of the year.

146.—The grand master may send his grand officers to visit any lodge whenever he may think fit to do so. The Provincial or District Grand Master may send any of his Provincial or District Grand Officers to visit any Lodge in his Province or District whenever he may think fit to do so.

Last clause omitted.

26.—When the grand wardens are in the grand lodge no others can supply their places, but in their absence the past grand wardens present shall act in the order of seniority. If no past grand warden be present, the grand master may direct any other past grand officer or member of grand lodge to act as grand warden for that occasion.

Omitted.

19.—The grand treasurer shall be nominated at the grand lodge in December and be elected at the grand lodge in March.

29.—The grand treasurer shall sign cheques, which must be countersigned by the grand secretary, for all moneys duly voted by the grand lodge.

30.—All moneys belonging to the grand lodge shall be deposited in the Bank of England in the names of the grand or pro grand master, the deputy grand master, and the grand treasurer. The accounts shall be annually audited by a professional auditor, who shall be a Master Mason elected annually in June by the grand lodge, and shall be presented to the grand lodge at the quarterly communication in March.

Page 36, § 4.—The grand master may, by a written document, direct the grand registrar to take charge of any province for which there is not a grand master, and he shall thereby be empowered to appoint a deputy provincial grand master and other officers, with the same authority and privileges and under the same regulations as if they had been appointed by a provincial grand master, and shall perform all other functions of a provincial grand master for that province.

Page 38, § 1.—The grand deacons are to be appointed by the grand master, on the day of his installation, and each must have regularly served the office of warden of a private lodge.

Page 38, § 2.—If the grand deacons be absent, the grand master may appoint the master of any lodge to officiate pro tempore.

A grand deacon not attending his duty in grand lodge shall for each absence pay a fine of half-a-guinea. On his neglecting to pay the fines when incurred, his office may be declared vacant, and any rank or distinction acquired in consequence of his appointment forfeited.

GRAND SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS,  
GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES,  
ASSISTANT GRAND DIRECTOR OF  
CEREMONIES, GRAND SWORD  
BEARER, GRAND ORGANIST,  
and GRAND PURSUIVANT.

Page 39, part of § 1.—They must be master masons, and are to attend the quarterly communications and other meetings of the grand lodge.

Page 40, § 3.—The grand director of ceremonies, in addition to his other duties, has the care of the regalia, clothing, insignia, and jewels belonging to the grand lodge.

Page 40, § 4.—A grand sword bearer not attending his duty in grand lodge shall, for each absence, pay a fine of half-a-guinea. On his neglecting to pay the fines when incurred, his office may be declared vacant, and any rank or distinction acquired in consequence of his appointment forfeited.

Page 40.—Grand standard bearers may be appointed by the grand master as occasion shall require. They must be master masons, and are to carry the standards of the grand lodge, grand patron, and grand master on all grand ceremonies. They are not, however, by their appointment, members of the grand lodge, nor are they to wear the clothing of a grand officer.

Any grand officer entitled to have a standard, may, whenever it shall be necessary, appoint a standard bearer, who must be a master mason.

Page 41, § 3.—If the grand tyler shall, without the licence of the grand master, attend at any masonic funeral or public procession, officiate or attend at any meeting or pretended lodge of masons, not being regularly constituted, and not acknowledging the authority of the grand master, nor conforming to the laws of the grand lodge, he shall thereby be rendered incapable of ever after being a tyler or attendant on any lodge, and be excluded the benefit of the general charity.

Page 44, § 8.—Any grand steward not attending the meetings of the grand lodge when duly summoned, shall, for each absence, pay to the general fund of charity a fine of half-a-guinea. On his neglecting to pay such fine when incurred, he shall forfeit all privileges derived from his office.

PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT GRAND MASTER.

Page 45, § 1.—The appointment of this officer is a prerogative of the grand master, by whom a patent may be granted, during pleasure, to any brother of eminence and ability in the craft who may be thought worthy of the appointment. By this patent the brother is invested with a rank and power in his particular district, similar to those possessed by the grand master. He shall be installed at the first provincial grand lodge which he may hold after his appointment.

Page 45, § 2.—He is empowered to appoint for his province a deputy, two wardens, two deacons, and other grand officers (except the treasurer, who is to be elected), and also provincial grand stewards not exceeding six in number.

Omitted, in consequence of new Rule 78, which see.

Omitted.

Omitted.

Omitted.

Omitted.

37.—The grand director of ceremonies shall have the arrangement and direction of all processions and ceremonies of the grand lodge, and the care of the regalia, clothing, insignia, and jewels belonging to the grand lodge.

Omitted.

Omitted.

Omitted.

Omitted.

81.—The appointment of provincial or district grand master is a prerogative of the grand master, by whom a patent may be granted, during pleasure, to any brother of eminence and ability in the craft whom he may think worthy of the appointment. By this patent the brother is invested with a rank and power in his particular province or district, similar to those possessed by the grand master. He shall be installed at the first provincial or district grand lodge which he may hold after his appointment, and until such installation he shall not be qualified to perform any of the functions of his office, except that of summoning the provincial or district grand lodge to meet for the purposes of his installation.

83.—The provincial or district grand master is empowered to appoint for his province or district the following provincial or district grand officers and no others; nor can he confer on any brother the rank of a past provincial or district grand officer:—

- A Deputy Provincial or District Grand Master.
- Two Provincial or District Grand Wardens.
- Two Provincial or District Grand Chaplains.
- A Provincial or District Grand Registrar.
- A Provincial or District Grand Secretary.
- Two Provincial or District Grand Deacons.
- A Provincial or District Grand Superintendent of Works.
- A Provincial or District Grand Director of Ceremonies.
- A Provincial or District Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.
- A Provincial or District Grand Sword Bearer.
- Two Provincial or District Grand Standard Bearers.
- A Provincial or District Grand Organist.

Page 47, part of § 4.—The provincial grand master may, when satisfied that any brother has been illegally excluded, from any of his masonic functions or privileges, by a lodge within his district, order him to be immediately restored, and may suspend, until the next quarterly communication, the lodge or brother, who shall refuse to comply with such order.

Page 50, § 1.—The deputy provincial grand master must have previously served the office of master in a regular lodge, and be resident within the province, and a subscribing member to a lodge therein, and regularly authorised by patent to hold office during pleasure.

Page 50, § 2.—He is invested with the rank of a deputy grand master within the province, and may preside, unless the provincial grand master be present, in any lodge he may visit within his district. He is not, by his office, a member of the grand lodge, nor does he possess any rank out of his district, though he is entitled to wear the clothing of a provincial grand officer or past provincial grand officer, in all masonic meetings.

Page 51.—Provincial grand stewards, while in office, may wear jewels suspended by crimson collars, and aprons with crimson edgings, of the same width as the collars and edgings of the aprons of the provincial grand officers, and are members of their own provincial grand lodge; but when out of office they are no longer members, or entitled to wear crimson aprons and collars, or jewels, nor are provincial grand stewards entitled to wear crimson aprons or collars out of their own province.

Page 52, § 2.—The actual and past provincial grand officers, whilst they remain subscribing members to a lodge in the province, with the actual provincial grand stewards, and the masters, past masters, and wardens, of all lodges within the province, are members of the provincial grand lodge, and the masters and wardens shall attend the same when duly summoned.

Page 73, § 3.—The master, wardens, and past masters, subscribing to any country lodge in the district are members of the provincial grand lodge, and the master and wardens shall attend its meetings when duly summoned.

Page 53, § 4. Great advantage having been experienced from the establishment of a local fund for charitable and other masonic purposes, each provincial grand lodge may direct payments to be made by the provincial grand officers and the lodges in the province for this desirable purpose (exclusive of the contributions payable to the grand lodge). The payments by lodges shall not exceed the following sums, viz., sixpence per quarter for every contributing member of a lodge, five shillings for every person who has been initiated, and one shilling for every member who has joined any lodge since the last payment.

Page 54, § 7. The provincial grand lodge emanates from the authority vested in the provincial grand master, and possesses no other powers than those specified. It therefore follows that no provincial grand lodge can meet but by the sanction of the provincial grand master or his deputy; and that it ceases to exist on the death, resignation, suspension, or removal of the provincial grand master, until a brother is duly appointed or empowered to perform the functions of provincial grand master, by whose authority the provincial grand lodge may be again established.

A Provincial or District Assistant Grand Secretary.

A Provincial or District Grand Pursuivant.  
A Provincial or District Assistant Grand Pursuivant.

A Provincial or District Grand Tyler.  
Also Provincial or District Grand Stewards not exceeding six in number.

In addition to the above, a district grand master is empowered to appoint a president of the district board of general purposes, who shall rank next to the district grand registrar.

These provincial or district grand officers are to be annually appointed, except the deputy provincial or district grand master, and, together with the provincial or district grand treasurer, are to be invested in the provincial or district grand lodge.

84.—In provinces and districts numbering thirty lodges and upwards, the provincial and district grand masters are empowered to appoint annually four provincial or district grand deacons instead of two, and also a provincial or district deputy grand director of ceremonies.

Omitted.

92.—The deputy provincial or district grand master must have previously served the office of master in a regular lodge.

145.—Unless the provincial or district grand master be present, his deputy may preside in any lodge he may visit within his province or district, the master of the lodge being placed on his right hand. The provincial or district grand wardens, if present, are to act as wardens of the lodge during the time he presides. The deputy provincial or district grand master when visiting lodges in his province or district shall, in the absence of the provincial or district grand master, rank for the time being as provincial or district grand master, and take precedence accordingly.

96.—Provincial or district grand stewards while in office are members of their own provincial or district grand lodges. They do not take any rank out of their provinces or districts, and when out of office they are no longer members of the provincial or district grand lodge, unless otherwise qualified. They are, however, entitled to wear their clothing as present or past provincial or district grand stewards in all Masonic meetings.

80.—A provincial or district grand lodge consists of the provincial or district grand master, the present and past provincial or district grand officers, the provincial or district grand stewards of the year, and the masters, past masters, and wardens, of all lodges within the province or district. Provincial and district grand lodges shall enact by their by-laws that, in addition to the above, past masters of lodges out of the province or district who have joined lodges in the province or district shall be members of the provincial or district grand lodge. All members of a provincial or district grand lodge must be subscribing members of a lodge in the province or district.

102. Great advantage having been experienced from the establishment of a local fund for charitable and other masonic purposes, each provincial grand lodge may direct payments to be made by the provincial grand officers and the lodges in the province for this desirable purpose (exclusive of the contributions payable to the grand lodge). The payments by lodges shall not exceed the following sums, viz., sixpence per quarter or part of a quarter for every contributing member of a lodge, five shillings for every person who has been initiated, and one shilling for every other member who has joined any lodge since the last payment.

A Provincial Grand Lodge may also direct the payment of the following fees:—  
For registering a new lodge . . . £2 2 0  
For registering by-laws . . . . . 0 5 0  
For perusing and registering amendments of by-laws . . . . . 0 5 0

78. Provincial grand lodges emanate from the provincial grand masters by virtue of the authority vested in them by their patents of appointment from the grand master. It therefore follows that provincial grand lodges possess no other powers than those specified in these laws and regulations, and cannot meet but by the sanction of the provincial grand master or his deputy. On the death, resignation, suspension, or removal of the provincial grand master, his deputy shall perform all the functions of provincial grand master, until a brother is duly appointed provincial grand master, or empowered to

Page 61, § 1. The officers of a lodge are the master and his two wardens, with their assistants the two deacons, inner guard, and tyler. There must also be a treasurer and a secretary. A chaplain, a master of the ceremonies, and stewards may be appointed.

Page 62, § 2.—Every lodge shall annually elect its master and treasurer by ballot, such master having regularly served as a warden of a warranted lodge for one year, and, at the next meeting after his election, when the minutes are confirmed, he shall be duly installed in the chair according to antient usage, after which he shall appoint his wardens and other officers, except the treasurer; the tyler is to be chosen by the members of the lodge.

Whenever it may happen that the number of votes shall be equal upon any question to be decided in a lodge, either by ballot or otherwise, the master in the chair shall be entitled to give a second or casting vote, excepting upon a ballot for a candidate for initiation, or a brother to join.

N.B. It is very desirable that a brother should be present when appointed to an office.

Page 76, § 1.—All preferment among masons should be grounded upon real worth and personal merit, therefore no brother shall be elected master of a lodge, or appointed to any office therein, merely on account of seniority of rank. Previously to the installation of the master, the minutes of the preceding meeting of the lodge must be read and confirmed, so far at least as to the election of the master, after which the usual ceremonies of installation are to be performed, and no master elect shall assume the master's chair until he shall have been regularly installed, though he may in the interim rule the lodge. Should the minutes of the election of master not be confirmed, then a summons must be issued for the following regular meeting of the lodge, setting forth that the brethren were again to proceed to elect a master, and on the confirmation of the minutes of that election at the following regular meeting of the lodge, the installation of the master will follow.

Page 63, § 5.—Every lodge has the power of framing by-laws for its government, provided they are not inconsistent with the regulations of the grand lodge. The by-laws must be submitted to the grand master, or the provincial grand master, and when approved, a fair copy must be sent to the grand secretary, and, in the case of a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master; and, when any material alteration shall be made, such alteration must, in like manner, be submitted. No law or alteration will be valid until so submitted and approved. The by-laws of the lodge shall be fairly written in a book, which shall be delivered to the master on his installation, when he shall solemnly pledge himself to observe and enforce them. Every brother shall sign them when he becomes a member of the lodge, as a declaration of his submission to them, and shall at all reasonable times have access to them, and be allowed to take copies.

Page 63, § 6.—A book shall be kept in every lodge, in which shall be entered the names of its members and of all persons admitted therein, with the dates of their proposal, admission, or initiation, passing and raising; their ages, titles, professions, or trades, together with such other transactions of the lodge as are proper to be written. *The master is responsible for the observance of this law.*

Page 64, § 7.—The place and regular days of meeting of the lodge shall be specified in the by-laws, and no meeting of the lodge shall be held elsewhere, except a removal be decided upon in conformity with the laws, or that the continuance of the meeting of the lodge at its usual place be rendered impracticable or improper by circumstances specified under the head "Removal of Lodges."

Page 66, § 15.—All moneys received or paid on account of the lodge shall be entered in proper books. *The fees or dues received on account of, and payable to, the grand lodge and provincial grand lodge, shall be kept separate and distinct from the moneys belonging to the lodge, and shall be deposited in the hands of the master instead of the treasurer of the*

*act as such by patent from the grand master (33), but such deputy shall not thereby acquire the right to any additional rank.*

129. The regular officers of a lodge consist of the master and his two wardens, a treasurer, a secretary, two deacons, an inner guard, and a tyler. The master may also appoint a chaplain, a director of the ceremonies, an organist, and stewards. *No brother can hold more than one regular office in the lodge at one and the same time.*

130.—Every lodge shall annually, on the day named in its by-laws for that purpose, proceed to elect its master by ballot from among those of its members who have served for one year the office of master or warden in a regular lodge warranted under the English constitution. The ballot shall be declared in favour of the Member thus qualified who obtains the largest number of the votes of the brethren present and voting. At the next regular meeting the first business after the opening of the lodge shall be the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting, and if they be confirmed so far, at least, as relates to the election of master, he shall be deemed to be elected, and shall be duly installed in the chair according to antient usage. *Any lodge, upon special representation to the provincial or district grand master, as to the impossibility of holding such meetings, or either of them, as per by-laws of the lodge, and stating ground for the application, may (if the provincial or district grand master or his deputy approves) obtain a dispensation for postponing either of such meetings to a day not beyond 7 days from that fixed by the by-laws. No master elect shall assume the master's chair until he has been regularly installed. Should the minutes of the election of master not be confirmed, then a summons must be issued for the following regular meeting of the lodge, setting forth that the brethren will again proceed to elect a master, and on the confirmation of the minutes of that election at the following regular meeting the installation of the master shall follow.*

179.—Whenever it shall happen that the votes are equal upon any question to be decided by a majority, either by ballot or otherwise, the master in the chair shall be entitled to give a second or casting vote.

160.—Every lodge has the power of framing by-laws for its government, provided they are not inconsistent with the regulations of the grand lodge. The by-laws must be submitted to the grand secretary for the approval of the grand master, being in the case of a provincial or district lodge sent through the provincial or district grand master for his approval previously to transmission. When finally approved, a printed copy must be sent to the grand secretary, and, in the case of a provincial or district lodge, also to the provincial or district grand secretary; and when any alteration shall be made, such alteration must, in like manner, be submitted. No law or alteration will be valid until so submitted and approved. The by-laws of the lodge shall be printed, and a copy shall be delivered to the master on his installation, who by his acceptance thereof shall be deemed to solemnly pledge himself to observe and enforce them.

161.—Every brother shall be supplied with a printed copy of the by-laws of the lodge when he becomes a member, and his acceptance thereof shall be deemed to be a declaration of his submission to them.

169.—Every lodge shall keep a book, to be called the minute book, in which the master or the brother appointed by him as secretary, shall regularly enter from time to time:—Firstly, the names of all persons initiated, passed, or raised in the lodge, or who shall become members thereof, with the dates of their proposal, initiation, passing, and raising, or admission respectively, together with their ages, addresses, titles, professions, or occupations. Secondly, the names of all members present at each meeting of the lodge, together with those of all visiting brethren, with their lodges and masonic rank. Thirdly, minutes of all such transactions of the lodge as are proper to be written. *The minutes can only be confirmed at a subsequent regular meeting of the lodge.*

162.—The regular days of meeting of the lodge and its place of meeting shall be specified in the by-laws, and no meeting of the lodge shall be held elsewhere, except as herein otherwise provided. Such by-laws shall also specify the regular meeting for the election of the master, treasurer and tyler. *Should the regular meeting of the lodge fall on Christmas Day, Good Friday, or a public holiday, the meeting may be held on the day before or the day after, at the discretion of the master.*

174.—All money received or paid for or on account of a lodge shall be from time to time regularly entered in proper books, which shall be the property of the lodge. The accounts of the lodge shall be audited, at least once in every year, by a committee appointed by the lodge.

*lodge, and shall be transmitted to the grand lodge and provincial grand lodge at such time as the laws require. The accounts of the lodge shall be audited, at least once in every year, by a committee to be appointed by the lodge.*

Page 67, § 19.—All lodges are particularly bound to observe the same usages and customs; every deviation, therefore, from the established mode of working is highly improper, and cannot be justified or countenanced. In order to preserve this uniformity, and to cultivate a good understanding among freemasons, some members of every lodge should be deputed to visit other lodges as often as may be convenient.

Page 67, § 20.—If any brother behave in such a manner as to disturb the harmony of the lodge, he shall be thrice formally admonished by the master; and, if he persist in his irregular conduct, he shall be punished by censure, fine, or exclusion, according to the by-laws of the lodge; or the case may be reported to higher masonic authority.

Page 68, § 21. No lodge shall exclude any member without giving him due notice of the complaint made against him, and of the time appointed for its consideration. The name of every brother excluded, with the cause of exclusion, shall be sent to the grand secretary; and, if a country lodge, also to the provincial grand master.

Page 69, § 24. The majority of the members of a lodge, when congregated, have the privilege of giving instructions to their master, the immediate past master, and wardens, before the meeting of the grand lodge; because such officers are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their sentiments.

Page 70, § 27. If a lodge be dissolved, the warrant shall be delivered up to the grand master, and shall not be transferred without his consent.

Page 70, § 28. If the warrant of a lodge be sold, or procured by any other means than through the regular channel of petition to the grand master, or district grand master, such warrant shall be forfeited, and the lodge erased.

Page 71, § 29. Should the majority of any lodge determine to retire from it, the power of assembling remains with the rest of the members who adhere to their allegiance; but if all the members of a lodge withdraw, the warrant becomes extinct.

#### LODGES WITHIN THE LONDON DISTRICT.

Page 72.—All lodges held within ten miles of Freemasons' Hall, London, are London lodges, therefore are not under the jurisdiction of provincial grand masters, and are to pay the London dues and fees.

#### MILITARY LODGES.

Page 74.—It being essential to the interest of the craft, that all military lodges should be strictly confined to the purposes for which their warrants were originally obtained; and very great abuses having arisen from the improper initiation of masons by such lodges, every warrant, therefore, which is held by a military lodge shall be forfeited unless the following laws be complied with, in addition to those specified under the head of "Private Lodges."

Page 75, § 1.—No warrant shall be granted for the establishment of a military lodge without the consent of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, or company to which it is to be attached.

Page 78, § 6.—If the master shall die, be removed, or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the senior warden, and in the absence of the senior warden, the junior warden, and in the absence of both wardens then the immediate past master, or in his absence the senior past master, shall act as master in summoning the lodge, until the next election of officers. In the master's absence, the immediate past master, or, if he be absent, the senior past master of the lodge present shall take the chair. And if no past master of the lodge be present, then the senior warden, or in his absence the junior warden shall rule the lodge.

Page 78, § 7.—The master and wardens of every lodge in the London district shall, within one month after appointment in each year, respectively sign their names in a book, at the office of the grand secretary.

147.—The master and wardens of a lodge are enjoined to visit other lodges as often as they conveniently can, in order that the same usages and customs may be observed throughout the craft, and a good understanding cultivated amongst freemasons.

206.—If any brother behave in lodge in such a manner as to disturb the harmony of the lodge, he shall be formally admonished by the master; and, if he persist in his irregular conduct, he shall be punished by censure, fine, or exclusion for the remainder of the meeting, according to the opinion of the majority of the members present, or the case may be reported to higher masonic authority.

207. Every lodge has the power to permanently exclude any of its members for sufficient cause, provided that such member shall have received due notice in writing of the complaint made against him, and of the time appointed for its consideration, when he may attend and be heard. *This power of exclusion can only be exercised by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present.* The name of every brother excluded from a lodge, with the cause of the exclusion, shall be forthwith sent to the grand secretary; and, if the lodge be a provincial or district lodge, also to the provincial or district grand secretary.

Omitted.

218. Should a lodge be dissolved, the warrant books and papers shall be delivered up to the grand master. *No warrant can be transferred under any circumstances.*

127. The new rule adds, and all brethren concerned in such sale or irregularity shall be deemed to have committed a masonic offence.

216. Should the majority of any lodge determine to retire from it, the power of assembling remains with the rest of the members, but should the number of members remaining at any time be less than three the warrant becomes extinct.

151.—All lodges held within ten miles of Freemasons' Hall, London, are London lodges, and are to pay the London dues and fees.

Omitted.

Omitted.

141.—If the master shall die, be removed, or be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the senior warden, and in the absence of the senior warden, the junior warden, and in the absence of both wardens, the immediate past master, or in his absence the senior past master, shall act as master in summoning the lodge, until the next installation of master. In the master's absence, the immediate past master, or, if he be absent, the senior past master of the lodge present, or if no past master of the lodge be present, then the senior past master who is a subscribing member of the lodge, shall take the chair. And if no past master who is a member of the lodge be present, then the senior warden, or in his absence the junior warden, shall rule the lodge. When a warden rules the lodge he shall not occupy the master's chair, nor can initiations take place, or degrees be conferred unless the chair be occupied by a brother who is a master or past master in the craft.

137.—The master and wardens of every lodge in the London district shall after installation and investment, respectively sign their names in a book, at the office of the grand secretary, and no master, past master or warden of any London lodge shall be entitled to enter the grand lodge unless he shall have previously signed his name in such book.

(Will be concluded next week).

**CONSECRATION OF THE ELFFIN MARK LODGE AT CARNARVON.**

This lodge, No. 321 on the roll of the Grand Mark Lodge of England, and named after "Elffin," or "Elphin ap Gwyddno," which is the bardic title of Bro. T. L. D. Love-Jones Parry, M.P. for Carnarvon Boroughs, the first W.M., received the warrant for its formation from the M.W. the Grand Mark Master, Lord Henniker, through the recommendation of the Prov. Grand Mark Mason of North Wales, was consecrated by that distinguished brother, the R.W. Capt. Hunter, 32<sup>d</sup> Scotland, &c., of Plas Coch, assisted by his D.P.G.M.M., V.W. Bro. T. C. Roden, M.D., Past Grand Deacon of England, many other of his Provincial Grand Officers being also present, viz.: W. Bros. Dr. Roberts, P.M., Prov. G.S.W.; Robert Owen, P.M., Prov. G.J.W.; G. L. Woodley, P.M., P.P.G.S.W., P.G.D. England; R. S. Chamberlain, P.M., Prov. Grand Treas.; W. L. Banks, P.M., P.P.G.W. Cheshire, Prov. Grand Sec.; J. L. Hazeldine, Prov. G.S.; R. H. Pritchard, Prov. G.S.B.; Dr. Davies, Prov. G.S.; Rev. J. S. Boucher, P.P.G. Chap.; Rev. T. Edwards, Prov. Grand Chap.; G. F. Felton, Prov. Grand Org.; Wm. Matthews, P.P.G.W. Cheshire and North Wales; also Bros. W. H. Foulks, P.M. 1674 (Craft), 38; R. L. Griffith, P.M. St. Cybi (Craft), 38; Charles H. Rees, 38; D. Wynn Williams, P.M. 384, S.D. 38; and all the newly advanced brethren. Letters of apology were read from V.W. Bro. Robert William Shekleton, O.C., Deputy Grand Master (Craft) of Ireland, 33<sup>d</sup>, &c.; R.W. Bro. Major Tudor, P.G.M. (Craft) Staffordshire, D.P.G.M.M. of Staffordshire; and V.W. Bro. C. F. Matier, Past Grand Warden of England, Grand Representative from Illinois, &c.; Bros. Robert ab Hugh Williams, of Plas Llynnon, &c.; Rev. Watkin Williams, Bodclwyddan; Kirby Groshojly, all of whom expressed their deep regret to the Provincial Grand Master at being prevented supporting him on the occasion. The lodge and brethren generally regretted much the absence of the greatly respected Assistant Grand Secretary of England, V.W. Bro. Donald M. Dewar, who would have been present had not another Mark Masonic engagement prevented his coming to Wales as was intended.

The brethren assembled in the ante-room and walked in procession to the lodge room, which is one of the towers of the fine old castle of Carnarvon and one of the most unique in the kingdom. The presiding officer, W. Bro. Deputy Chief Constable Davies, P.M., P.P.G.W. North Wales, Grand Steward England, took the chair, appointed officers (pro tem.) and opened the lodge. A ballot for the following brethren was then taken, and they were advanced by him to the honourable degree of Mark Masons. Bros. Charles A. Jones, Richard J. Davids, John W. Poole, Nathaniel Bunnell, H. Hardman, C. Rowlands, W. Morgan, John Williams, Thomas D. Lloyd, Owen Evans, W. Watkins, Rev. J. I. Davies, Edward Roberts, A. W. Croft, George Thomas, J. W. Tanquary, all of Segontium Craft Lodge.

The R.W. Prov. Grand Master, Capt. Hunter, was received and saluted, after which he assumed the chair, opened the Provincial Grand Lodge and addressed the brethren on the principles of the Mark Degree. The ceremony of consecration was then performed by the Prov. Grand Master in a most impressive manner, the musical arrangements being conducted by Bro. John Williams. An oration was next delivered by the Rev. Thomas Edwards, one of the Prov. Grand Chaplains, who was assisted in other portions of the ceremony by the Rev. Sydney Boucher, P.G. Chap.

After several anthems had been sung, the R.W. Bro. Captain Hunter dedicated and constituted the lodge, and Bro. Dr. Roden, Deputy Provincial Grand Master, installed W. Bro. Captain Love-Jones Parry, M.P., of Madrye, P.P.G.D. of C., in the chair of W.M. of the new lodge, and after an address from the W.M. he appointed and invested the officers as follows: Bros. Dr. Roden, I.P.M.; Charles Herbert, 38, S.W.; Charles A. Jones, J.W.; R. I. Davids, M.O.; J. W. Poole, S.O.; N. Bunnell, J.O.; J. S. Boucher, Chap.; O. Evans, Treas.; Cornelius Davies, P.M., Sec.; John Williams, Org.; H. Hardman, S.D.; C. Rowlands, J.D.; Williams, D. of C.; W. Morgan, I.G.; G. Williams, S.S.; T. D. Lloyd, J.S.; and W. Watkins, Tyler.

A banquet was afterwards held at the Sportsman Hotel, the R.W. Bro. Capt. Hunter, presiding, having on his right, W. Bro. Capt. Jones-Parry, M.P., the W.M., and on his left, V.W. Bro. Dr. T. C. Roden, Deputy Prov. Grand Master. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were gone through, and a most successful evening was brought to a close at an early hour.

**Australia.**

**THE VICTORIAN GRAND LODGE QUESTION.**

(Correspondence from the "Melbourne Argus" re the above question, continued from last week.)

Sir,—Your correspondent "Constitutional," in answer to the question "why the formation of the Grand Lodge of Victoria is irregular," states that "the explanation can be given in a very few words," but I am inclined to think that something more than the unsupported assertions contained in his letter will be required to satisfy those brothers who are seeking information upon the subject. He says that the formation of the Grand Lodge of Victoria "was effected upon the American basis, viz., that any three lodges can form a separate Grand Lodge." So they can if there is no other Grand Lodge in the country. Surely this does not make our proceedings irregular. The Grand Lodges in the United States were formed upon "the American basis," and are all acknowledged by, and communicate with the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Presuming then that we have no other claims, our position is equally the same as those Grand Lodges that are recognised by the constitutions of Great Britain, and we are justly entitled to equal consideration. "Constitutional" asserts that "under the English, Scottish, and Irish constitutions, there must be a majority of lodges in favour of forming themselves into a separate and independent jurisdiction, when recognition from the parent authorities follows as a matter of course." This cannot include Canada, as the first Grand Lodge in that province

was in existence three years before it received recognition. I would therefore ask by what authority this statement is made, and where it has been carried out. In the mean time I must doubt its correctness. Your correspondent states that there are 96 lodges in Victoria under the three British constitutions. Will he oblige by deducting those lodges that are not working, and let us know how the figures stand then. "Constitutional," as an excuse for the four subordinate lodges in London forming a second Grand Lodge of England in opposition to the Grand Lodge of York, under which they were working, makes the unjustifiable assertion that "though *de jure* there may have been a Grand Lodge at that time, *de facto* there was none; it existed only on paper." If he will look at Preston, J. G. Findel's History of Freemasonry, and other standard works, he will soon discover his error. Although fully convinced that the four London lodges acted illegally, I think that they established an important landmark in Masonic history, which had the effect of placing the Craft upon a more solid foundation, and extending its benign influences all over the world.

Whilst acting in accordance with American laws, we also claim Canadian precedent, of which your correspondent does not find it convenient to say one word. That history repeats itself will be seen by the following extracts taken from the "Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, 1858."

"It has been asserted that the assent of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland should have been obtained before the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada; but your committee are not aware of the existence of any Masonic law or usage giving to the grand lodges aforesaid the power to establish or prevent the formation of a Grand Lodge of Canada. . . . We are perfectly satisfied that the recent movement has greatly benefited the Canadian Craft. We have also reason to believe that the cause of Masonry itself has been advanced throughout the world, not only by the research that has been induced, but also by the discussions upon the subject to which that movement has led. . . . It is a matter of deep regret that any brother of the Provincial Grand Lodge, while personally professing the approval of the motives by which we were actuated, admitting the necessity for the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Canada, and expressing the best wishes for success, and hesitating only as to the decisiveness with which we have acted, should have so far forgotten the principles of Masonry as to asperse and malign our motives and misrepresent our conduct. This is the more reprehensible as it is well known that we have the sympathy of a great majority of the lodges and brethren still adhering to them who only await the decision of the Grand Lodge of England. The Grand Master in his address said, 'I regret that up to this time no communication has been received from the Grand Lodge of England. We must therefore confidently hope that the true spirit of Masonry, which has ever prominently distinguished the Grand Lodge of England, will so direct their councils that they will approve of the action we have taken for the security and benefit of the Craft in this province, reciprocate the sincerely fraternal feelings we entertain towards them, and recognise with cheerful satisfaction their sister Grand Lodge of Canada.'"

It was three years before the Grand Lodge of England extended the right hand of fellowship. From the small number that established the Independent Grand Lodge of Canada they have now five recognised Grand Lodges, representing 347 subordinate lodges and 17,967 members. In 1881 they distributed £2,482 in charity; in 1882 £2,072 os. 1d., leaving a large balance in the treasury. Is not this example worthy of imitation? I think so, but it cannot be accomplished without the assistance of local self-government. We are therefore reconciled to the "blame" if we can obtain the same happy results.—Yours, &c., July 12.

**MASONIC PROGRESS.**

Sir,—Permit me once more to point out the errors and absurdities committed, and the lack of knowledge displayed by your three correspondents in *The Argus* of Saturday, viz., the majority of the Craft here consider it, the irregular and illegal formation of the so-called Grand Lodge of Victoria.

I am rather pleased than otherwise to find that I committed an error as to the age of the spurious Grand Lodge of New South Wales. When I said about three years, I calculated by the date of application for recognition by the Grand Lodge of England (December 7th, 1881), the first official intimation, to all appearances, that such a body had come into life. According to "Truth's" own showing, the New South Wales bantering had been hidden from gaze for at least four years.

"Truth" says I am wrong about the Victorian Grand Lodge having been formed on an American basis. I maintain, however, I am right, and that on the authority of the Grand Registrar of England, whose opinion, at any rate, is as valuable as that of any of the shining lights of the Victorian Grand Lodge. These are the words of the grand registrar on the refusal of the Grand Lodge of England to recognise the Grand Lodge of New South Wales:

"A similar memorial had been unanimously rejected by the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, both of which, as well as the Grand Lodge of England, had District Grand Lodges and District Grand Masters in New South Wales. There were 47 lodges under the English Constitution there, 30 under the Scotch, and nine under the Irish, or, in all, 86 lodges. The lodges wanting to be a grand lodge were 13, and they based their application on the principle in America that any three lodges might form a separate grand lodge. He had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the facts, and, to his mind, it was not at all consonant to the constitutions of English Masonry to say, as the brethren of the memorial did, that the country was unoccupied."

Now the foregoing happens to be on all fours with the Victorian situation, and, therefore, if your correspondents still argue the point, they are past praying for.

"Truth's" innuendo that the information contained in the Book of Constitutions, 1763, is doubtful or unworthy of credence is very amusing, and is quite on a par with a circumstance that occurred in a leading metropolitan English lodge a few evenings ago, when one of the new body, on being admonished by his Worshipful Master, had the cool effrontery to question the authenticity of the Book of Constitutions of the present day. The "standard authorities and works" "Truth" and "Masonic Progress" speak

about have, many of them, long ago been discarded by Masonic students in favour of authorities whose recent researches have proved the statements and tales of the older writers to have been founded on inference or imagination. "Truth's" relation as to what "actually took place" between the year 926 and 1813 is wrong in many particulars, especially the incidents and dates of last century. There were three Grand Lodges in England at the time. "Truth" states there were two. In order, however, to set him right, and supply more authentic information than he at present seems to possess, let me quote an extract from that magnificent work, published three years ago, entitled "A Numerical and Numismatic Register of the United Grand Lodge of England." The compiler is no other than Bro. W. J. Hughan, who, of late years, has done more than any other author to explode many of the inaccuracies and myths of the earlier writers. He speaks of the "Character of the fraternity anterior to grand lodges; of the revival of Freemasonry in London, 1716-17; prosperity of the old lodge at York, and subsequent formation of the Grand Lodge of all England, 1725; the rise of the seceders, 1750-3, their extraordinary growth, and, finally, the extinction of all rival claims by the establishment of the United Grand Lodge in 1813. . . . Before the last century the brethren met in their annual assemblies at York, or under the friendly wings of such lodges as Mother Kilwinning, Scotland, or as independent lodges, all, however, being virtually knit together as one body by the rules and regulations contained in the Old Charges, of which there are many versions extant from the fourteenth century, from which we obtain reliable intelligence as to the traditions and laws of the Craft in those days. It must, however, have become evident to the members who joined in the society early last century, that all attempts to continue it on the old basis must prove a failure, and so it is not to be wondered at that brethren of the ability of Dr. John Theophilus Désaguliers, F.R.S. (the Natural Philosopher), and the Rev. James Anderson, D.D., determined to strike out a fresh path for themselves. Accordingly, in 1716-7, a grand lodge was formed in London, and rapidly became popular at home and abroad. Many old lodges either joined the new organisation, or, as at York in 1725, Ireland 1728-9, and Scotland 1736, started others on their own account."

"Truth" will see by the above authority, if he will acknowledge it, that many of his statements are incorrect and misleading. I might add that the York Grand Lodge became extinct in the year 1792.

I maintain, therefore, that I have produced additional evidence that there is really no analogy between the formation or "revival" of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717 and the New South Wales and Victorian movements.

The "condition of Masonry" and the "decay of Masonry" in these colonies, touched upon by "Truth," unfortunately recoils on himself and his coadjutors. It is a well-known fact that a considerable proportion of the Scotch and Irish lodges that have really identified themselves with the new organisation were, and had been for some years previously, in a state of inanition; and again, it is a striking commentary on the ill-timed folly of the leaders that some of the stronger lodges that joined are commencing to re-organize under the banners of their mother Grand Lodges. This ought to answer the query of "Masonic Progress."

The questions of "V.C." and "Masonic Progress" as to legal formation and recognition of colonial Grand Lodges I must refer to the Grand Registrar's learned opinion given above.—Yours, &c., July 14.

**CONSTITUTIONAL.**

Sir,—In reply to the dramatic challenge, the various corrections, and the plentiful abuse of your correspondents, "Truth" and "Masonic Progress" (what singularly inappropriate "noms de plume" some writers assume!), I must refer them to a letter signed Henry W. Holloway, hon. sec. Masonic Union of Victoria, dated May 2nd, and published in the *Argus*, in which he writes: "The executive committee considers the columns of the public press an improper place to discuss the matter (referring to the formation of a Grand Lodge of Victoria), and declines to enter into a newspaper controversy on the subject, more especially with anonymous writers."

On this point, at least, we agree (although some of the Union appear to have shifted their ground with a vengeance), and I beg to state that my future communications will be reserved for the Masonic papers alone.

As regards "Truth's" suggestion that I should start afresh as an Entered Apprentice, let me state I would rather wear the plain white of an Entered Apprentice legitimately than, by turning my apron, convert it into the resplendent finery of any illegitimate grand lodge in the world.—I am, &c., July 15th.

**JULIUS J. E. WILLMOTT.**

Bro. Robert Nicholas Fowler, M.P., the Lord Mayor Elect, is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Fowler, banker, of Bruce-green, Tottenham, by Lucy, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Waterhouse, of Liverpool. He was born in 1828, and educated at University College, London. He graduated at the London University in 1848, when he took his degree of B.A. with high mathematical and classical honours, and in 1850 he proceeded to the degree of M.A. He is a member of the firm of Messrs. Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard, and Co., bankers, of Lombard-street. He is a magistrate for London, Middlesex, and Wilts, and a member of the Senate of the London University. He was unanimously elected Alderman of Cornhill Ward in June, 1878, on the death of Mr. Alderman Carter, and in 1880 he served the office of Sheriff with Mr. Alderman Waterlow, in the mayoralty of Sir Wm. McArthur, M.P. He unsuccessfully contested the City of London in the Conservative interest at the general election in 1865. He sat for Penryn and Falmouth in the House of Commons from 1868 to 1874, and since April, 1880, when he received 10,274 votes, he has been one of the three Conservative members for the City of London. He is the author of "A Tour in Japan, China, and India," and he has recently returned from a visit to Cape Colony. He married in 1852 Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. Alfred Fox, of Falmouth, but was left a widower in 1876. He has a large family. His country residence is at Gastard Manor, Chippenham, and he is a member of the Carlton, National, and City Carlton Clubs. He is a brother-in-law of Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., and belongs to an old Quaker family. Bro. Fowler is a member of Grand Masters Lodge, No. 1.



Thus then the lawful and exalted character of Past Masters is conceded, an immense extension of their privileges guaranteed, but the independence and "esprit du corps" of private lodges safeguarded. I regret more than I can say the hasty, and as I contend unconstitutional, change recently made in respect of the Past Masters and the grand principles on which English Freemasonry has hitherto progressed and prospered.

2. But I am told another question is involved, namely "Precedence in lodge." Up to date lodges with Past Masters "in" but not of the lodge have always given them every lawful honour. They place them to the right of the Worshipful Master, keeping the Past Masters of the lodge to the left, and the only thing they have done is not to allow them to call themselves Past Masters of the lodge, or members of Committees (unless elected by those brethren according to such bye-laws) which were to be composed of "de jure" Past Masters "of the lodge." Practically being Past Masters, all honour is evinced towards them, but as to the lodge qua the lodge they take their order of seniority. Now all this is to be changed if Grand Lodge confirms the proposed alteration in the Book of Constitutions. On joining other lodges they are either to be the Junior Past Master always (though one does not see how this law can exist if there are two joining Past Masters), or the Past Master next to the Worshipful Master for the year, and they are to take precedence of all the officers of lodge, and all those brethren of whom some exist in every lodge more or less, who have been faithful members of the lodge for many years, but who through shyness, or heavy work elsewhere, or distrust of their own powers, have remained by choice simply Past Senior Wardens, and have never consented to take the chair. A more fruitful cause of party and clique, of want of harmony, of disintegration of lodges, I cannot conceive, and I am induced to hope and to think, that many who so vehemently propound the absolute necessity and imperative justice of this change, have not yet realized to what logically and assuredly their grave innovation must lead lodges. I know something of lodges, and I ask this in the Freemason as before those who can judge and reply to what I ask—"Do you believe conscientiously that any independent and flourishing lodge, with a long list of actual Past Masters, with a numerous roll of brethren, some who have subscribed for many years, will ever consent to admit these quasi Past Masters of the lodge among them?" I feel sure they will not.

2. And then a little bird whispers in my ear, "Tell it not in Gath," that a very serious and impelling cause of these animated discussions, &c., is "Precedence in the social circle." Can it be possible that we are going to allow the ideas and proclivities of the "knife and fork degree" to change our laws and rule our Constitution? Forbid the thought! Having conceded all that can be fairly expected to our Past Masters, having also a duty to perform in upholding the independence, the harmony, the "esprit du corps" of our lodges, I, for one, have a firm belief that when Grand Lodge is formally appealed to it will constitutionally and firmly "retrace its steps," with the support of provincial and metropolitan brethren alike, thereby manfully upholding, despite any passing clamour, the ancient customs and well-formed usages of English Freemasonry.—I am, dear sir and brother, yours fraternally,

A PROVINCIAL MASON OF 40 YEARS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I quite agree with Bro. Budden's remark in yours of the 22nd inst., that this question is becoming obscured by the addition of "so many trimmings."

The question of status of joining Past Masters so far as I can trace was started in July, 1882, in your correspondence columns, and in a foot-note was admitted by you to be a very hazy point. There is therefore nothing to be gained by displays of ill-temper or attributing of wrong motives to either provincial or London brethren.

I think it was a mistake on the part of the Board of General Purposes to interfere with Article 1, p. 18. So far as I can see the words struck out did not clash with anything else in the laws; on the contrary, it would have been better to have remodelled every rule where Past Masters of a or the lodge are referred to and simply call them Past Masters, being subscribing members of a or the lodge; they might then have given lodges power, by motion or bye-law, to fix the rank in the lodge of joining Past Masters, for the point concerns no one but the individual lodges and the joining Past Masters, and it only concerns them as to fixing the order of precedence within the lodge when the question of seniority arises, in the case of the absence of the Worshipful Master and the Immediate Past Master, as to who has a right to assume the chair.

The rank of Past Master is not conferred upon any brother by any lodge; he simply becomes a Past Master by having served twelve months as Master, and I contend he is a Past Master in the Craft all over the world, whether in Timbuctoo or England, and should not be spoken of as a Past Master of any particular lodge.

I recently had the honour of "assisting" at the consecration and dedication of a Masonic Temple in Ireland. A procession was formed of Craft, Mark, Arch, Knights Templar, and Prince Masons, followed by the Grand Master's authorised representatives. Being a Rose Croix Mason I was requested to take my place in the ranks of the Prince Masons, although a visitor. A Past Master of Mother Kilwinning Lodge was present, and being a Past Master of the oldest lodge present he was honoured by being asked to assume the position of Grand Bible Bearer; and a Past District Grand Officer of New Zealand was present and he was also assigned a post of honour in the procession amongst the Grand Officers.

There was no attempt to relegate visiting brethren of whatever grade or Constitution to any inferior position to that assigned to their own subscribing members. Judging from the tone of some of your correspondents I am led to doubt if they would be disposed to return the courtesy.

The only point, however, to be discussed is the precedence of Past Masters in lodge being subscribing members of the lodge. Will our brethren follow the law laid down as to the rank of lodges?—see Article 4, page 73, No. 124 in revise. A lodge has a local as well as a general rank; if it removes to another province its local rank is placed immediately after the last lodge registered therein; if Past Masters remove to another lodge, why cannot they accordingly rank immediately after either the then junior Past Master, or, if it is preferred, after the then Worshipful Master?

No lodge can legally have a bye-law conferring power on Past Masters to transact the affairs of the lodge. The humblest member of the lodge has as much voting power as a Past Master on all matters concerning the lodge; consequently a joining Past Master being a subscribing member of the lodge has as much power as a member as he could possibly have as a Past Master, with the one exception, that he ought to have the right to assume the chair in a prescribed order of seniority, and if this is not fixed by the Constitutions, powers ought to be given to lodges to do it for themselves. The matter is so plain I cannot see any necessity for further discussion.—Yours very fraternally,

W. NICHOLL, P.M. and Z. 317.

BRO. W. J. HUGHAN.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

The members of the Craft in Cornwall have worthily recognised the very great services rendered to their province by our Bro. Hughan, in their presentation to him of a handsome testimonial on his departure from Truro to Torquay, and his retirement from the active life he has hitherto led.

I think the services of Bro. Hughan to the Craft generally have been so valuable that the opportunity should be taken by the Craft at large of testifying to their appreciation of his labours, especially as a Masonic Historian. Bro. Hughan's works will always be standard books of reference in every Masonic Library, and for years he has been a diligent contributor to the Masonic press in all parts of the world.

I would suggest that a subscription be raised throughout the Masonic world for the purpose of presenting Bro. Hughan with some fitting token of regard, and that the subscription both for lodges and individual brethren be limited to a guinea. If Bro. Kenning will undertake to act as Treasurer for such a fund, I shall be happy to forward my contribution at once, and many other brethren in this part of the world will do the same.—I am, yours fraternally,

T. B. WHYTEHEAD, P.M.

York, September 18th.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN WILTSHIRE.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I am much indebted to the author, Bro. Frederick Hastings Goldney, Prov. Grand Treas., P.P.G.S.W., P.G. Stwd., &c., M.P., for a copy of the above work, which may certainly rank as a model for all future provincial histories, not only in paper and type, but, above all, in matter and arrangement. As this work is not for sale to the public, it is not likely to be very generally read; nevertheless, there are some very important statements and extracts which deserve to be brought prominently forward, and I am inclined to believe that no more suitable medium can be found than your columns. I have obtained Bro. Goldney's permission to make this use of his book.

The first extract to which I wish to call attention bears very strongly upon the question now agitating the Craft, viz., the Status of Past Masters. As already pointed out many times to your readers, a Past Master remains a member of Grand Lodge as long as he continues a subscribing member to any private lodge, in virtue of his rank in the Craft as Past Master. His rank in the lodge of which he is at present a member is of no importance, because as a Past Master he represents no one but himself; he is not the representative of a lodge. Grand Lodge is a representative body, as proved by Articles X. and XII. of the earliest (1723) Book of Constitutions. Article XII. provides that Grand Lodge shall consist of "the Masters and Wardens of all the particular lodges upon record." Article X. provides that the "majority of a lodge may give instruction to their Master and Wardens before the assembling of Grand Lodge, because their Master and Wardens are their representatives, and are supposed to speak their mind."

I am unaware when Past Masters were first admitted to Grand Lodge, but nowhere in our present Constitutions can I find that they represent any particular lodge therein. A Past Master (but only one from each lodge) may attend the Lodge of Benevolence if the actual Master be unable to attend (sec. 2, p. 98,) and also the Board of Masters on the special appointment in writing of the W.M. if he be unable to attend. We thus see that on special occasions a Past Master may act as proxy of the W.M., but nowhere is he ex-officio a representative of a lodge. What, therefore, can it matter to him whether he be Past Master of a lodge or in a lodge? In either case he only represents himself.

Now in the minutes of the Salisbury Lodge, 7th January, 1735, we find this representative character of Grand Lodge very plainly indicated. ("History of Freemasonry in Wiltshire," pp. 99-100.) The Salisbury Lodge had represented to Grand Lodge that distance prevented the attendance of their Master and Wardens, and Grand Lodge thereupon permitted them to appoint a Bro. Gilbert Douglas, apparently resident in London, to be their perpetual proxy in Grand Lodge, in consequence of which Bro. Douglas was subsequently admitted a member of the Salisbury Lodge, his quarters being excused in return for his services, and he undertook to represent them in Grand Lodge, "the Master or Wardens of this lodge not being then in London." This strikes me as being a very peculiar case, it is certainly the only one of its kind that so far has come under my notice.

The Salisbury minutes also furnish some food for thought as regards our ceremonial. In 1737 the term was still to "pass a Master;" in 1770, "raised to the degree of M.M." In 1746 we meet with the first "installation of a Master in the chair"; previously the Master has been simply "chosen,"—no mention was made of installation. Do these differences in expression imply any difference in ritual? And if so, are they due to the influence of the Ancients? I hope Bro. Gould's approaching third volume will throw some light on these matters.

As showing the remarkable way in which old minutes disappear and occasionally reappear elsewhere the facts in the case of the lodge at the Turk's Head, Soho, are noteworthy. The minutes of the Salisbury Lodge, commencing 27th December, 1766, are written in a book the first few pages of which contain the minutes of the Turk's Head Lodge from 1738 to 1739. The Turk's Head Lodge was warranted 12th December, 1732, and in the lodge lists of 1736-39 is No. 107; in that of 1740 it is No. 95. It surrendered its warrant on the 24th June, 1742, and joined No. 38. Your reviewer on the 31st March of this year makes it continue until 1780 as No. 41. This is wrong. In the 1740 list there was a lodge at the Arms, Newgate-

street, warranted 25th May, 1732, which in 1756 had become No. 50, and moved to the Turk's Head, Soho, and was erased 24th April, 1776. It became No. 41 in the 1770 list, but is not the same lodge as the one above, although constituted in the same year. Now our Turk's Head Lodge existed from 1732 to 1742, and its minutes from 1738 to 1739 are dovetailed into the minutes of the Salisbury Lodge, somewhere between April and December, 1766. These minutes ought naturally to have come into the possession of the lodge with which it amalgamated, No. 38 in 1740, No. 25 in 1756, No. 24 in 1770, No. 22 in 1781, No. 21 in 1792, and now No. 28, and yet instead of in London we find them in Salisbury.

But, as might be supposed from their date, even these few minutes are curious. On 27th February, 1738, we find that "the lodge was regularly closed with the songs of the Craft." This points to a possibility that our "musical services" are not the innovation they are usually believed to be.

On April 20th, 1738, "An examination was passed in Masonry by the Master and Wardens." What does this mean? Perhaps Martin Clare's lectures.

Again, what is, or was, the "Masons' seal?" October 19th, 1738, "It was agreed that a pipe of good wine should be fixed upon by some of the brethren . . . the whole should be bottled off, and the Masons' seal placed on each bottle and kept for the use of the lodge only." Can Bro. Hughan explain this, or any other brother learned in numismatics?

1739, February 15th, "Ordered that this lodge be clothed with aprons only, good, large, and glazed, at 14d. per piece." This reminds us of Hogarth's picture of the Mason being conducted home by the waiter—no mention of blue ribbon here! When was the alteration made?

And now we come to our old "crux," the Lewis. Bro. Woodford tells us ("Kenning's Cyclopaedia") that the word was first used Masonically in the 1738 Constitutions. I venture to think it was not then, however, unfamiliar to the Craft, or we should have had some explanation of it. To judge from the quotation given, its meaning was already well understood. Any way, as early as August 16th, 1739, it was in use at the Turk's Head—"Bro. Mills having been lately blessed with a Lewis, was pleased to present this lodge with a crown bowl of punch" &c., and, on September 20th, 1739, "Our Bro. Delarant presented the lodge with a bowl of punch on his having a Lewis born, and her health was drunk in form." Is not this use of Lewis unique?

In the minutes of the old Atholl Lodge, at Devizes, are two very curious entries: 1793, March 11th, "The lodge was not opened on account of the third key being missing;" 1795, August 10th, "Regular lodge night; but the Senior Warden being from home with ye key were obliged to adjourn." In the old Craft guilds the papers, &c., of the guild were usually preserved in a box provided with three keys, held by different officials, so that as no meeting for business could be held except "with open chest," the presence of all three officials was indispensable. Do we see here a survival of this old custom in the Atholl working? and did it formerly exist in all lodges? It is a question which appears to me worth bearing in mind; something else may turn up some day to elucidate it.

In 1816 we find a brother "raised to the Third Degree according to the new system laid down by the Lodge of Reconciliation." It is therefore evident that the new system was not identical with the Atholl working; from which it would appear that the "Ancients" did not have it all their own way at the Union.

The last extract I shall refer to is from the Lodge of Friendship and Unity, at Bradford-on-Avon. "1872, Sept. 18th, reference was made to the old lodge of a century ago of which Bro. W. Stone was a member." This old lodge was warranted in 1894, and was extinct before 1813. If we give its last moments of existence in 1813, and say that Bro. Stone was initiated in that year at the age of 21, it follows that in 1872 he must have been 80 years old. These are the most favourable circumstances, but he may have been much older, and in any case must have been at least 59 years a Mason.

Now with the exception of the last extract, which I merely give as curious, but of no archaeological interest, all these minutes are contained in the records of three lodges only, the old lodge at Salisbury, the old lodge at Devizes, and the lodge at the Turk's Head, Soho. It is quite possible that Bro. Goldney has by no means reproduced every single item of interest, he may have feared to make his book too voluminous; but even if we admit that he has produced every single item of the least interest to us I think I have shown that there is very much to set us enquiring within the covers of his book; much to learn, much to stimulate our curiosity. How many hundreds of old minute books are still lying unused, unthought of in old lodge chests! Every lodge dating from before the union could surely produce one brother competent to edit its annals, and with sufficient time on his hands. Nay, it is quite possible that if these old chests were examined the minutes of many extinct lodges might be discovered and perhaps even here and there some pre-1717 minutes of operative lodges. Can nothing be done to awaken a deeper interest in our old records? One thing is certain, we shall never be confident of having got to the truth of the history of our grand old society until these ancient records are brought to light in larger quantities than at present.

G. WM. SPETH.

[We welcome Bro. Speth's letter. A review of this same work appeared in the Freemason some time back, and the points he fully alludes to were then dwelt upon by our reviewer. We cannot however have too much of a "good thing."—Ed. F.M.]

THE "ANTIEN AND PRIMITIVE RITE OF MASONRY—MEMPHIS AND MIZRAIM."

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,—

The following amazing advertisement appears in the Irish Times of Wednesday last: "Ancient and Primitive Rite of Masonry—Memphis and Mizraim.—The Grand Mystic Temple of Eri, assembled in Convocation at Limerick, Wednesday, September the 12th, 1883, hereby solemnly declare—that the action of the Craft Grand Lodge of Ireland in suspending some of the Members of the Antient and Primitive Rite of Masonry is illegal, unconstitutional, and in express violation of the universal laws of Craft Masonry. This Grand Mystic Temple further solemnly declares that the Vote of Suspension by the Grand Lodge was carried through means of the suppress-

sion of important Resolutions adopted by Irish Provincial Grand Lodges, whose sympathy with the Members of the Ancient and Primitive Rite was consequently concealed from Grand Lodge; and this vote was likewise further secured by false statements made to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, to the effect that no recognition or treaty whatever existed between the Grand Lodge of Egypt and the Egyptian Rite of Memphis, when a Treaty was at the time and is still in existence between these two Grand bodies; and, furthermore, that the National Grand Lodge of Egypt (duly recognised by the Craft Grand Lodge of Ireland) was itself founded and created by the Memphis Rite. This Grand Mystic Temple holds that this recognition of the Craft Grand Lodge of Egypt by the Craft Grand Lodge of Ireland is amply sufficient in itself to establish the legality in Ireland of the Antient and Primitive Rite, under Article 28 of the Irish Constitutions; and the Members of the Grand Mystic Temple of Eri solemnly call upon their brethren in the Craft, in the name both of Freemasonry and Justice, to investigate these un-Masonic Acts, and through their Representatives in the Grand Lodge of Ireland to insist upon the restoration of the status of their Brethren, whose Masonic rights have been outraged by falsehood and deception. Given under the Seal of the Grand Mystic Temple of Eri this 12th day of September, 1883. By Order, W. STEELE STUDDART, 32, 94, Grand Annalist."

I will not ask you whether this style of advertisement in a public print is in good form, because I perfectly well know what your reply would be, but I will ask your readers whether a body of Masons who wash their dirty linen before the world in this manner are entitled to the support of the Craft or not.

I was in Dublin last week and heard something of the doings of this so-called "Rite." I met several active and prominent brethren and was informed by them that its promoters were asserting that their system had the support of some of the best Masons in England as opposed to the Ancient and Accepted Rite. It afforded me great pleasure to disabuse my informants of the erroneous impression that had been given them, and I hope that this latest extraordinary procedure on the part of the "Primitives" will open the eyes of Freemasons to the real character of their movement.—I am, &c., T. B. WHYTEHEAD, York, 30th Sept.

## REVIEWS

### THE MAGAZINES.

Our polite friends the French often say "Place aux dames," and so on this occasion we will "throw off" our reviews for the week with a new magazine, which has just appeared, and is "yclept" "The English Illustrated Magazine," Macmillan and Co. The idea of it is taken evidently from those eminently successful American serials, "The Century" and "Harper's," and it is certainly a great advance on our wonted magazines, in that it seeks to illustrate the letter-press by harmonious examples of artistic grace and skilful execution. We think, however, with almost all our contemporaries we note, that its founders and publishers must do a good deal more, alike in matter and in illustration, before that this "new venture" can hope to compete even "pari passu" with its more distinguished elder brothers, or seek to equal them in popularity and circulation. Neither as to contributions nor manipulative excellence has the "English Illustrated" yet approached, except "longo intervallo," the afore-mentioned striking examples of contemporary serial and art literature. The article on "Our Law Courts" is interesting, and admirably lightened up with effective sketches from Mr. H. Furniss. Professor Huxley gives us an able essay on "The Oyster," and Mr. Grant Allen on "The Dormouse at Home." "Rossetti's Influence on Art," is a theme and study for artists, but we venture to think it is almost worn out. As we are not experts, we prefer however to leave the criticism for them. Miss Young contributes the first of chapters of what promises to be another happy outcome of her graceful and graphic pen. It ought to be illustrated. Mr. Black gives us "Patsy Cong," and Mr. Swinburne "A Swinburnian Melody." Mr. A. Tadema's frontispiece of "Shy" is very effective. All we can say is, "go on and prosper and improve."

In "Longman's Magazine," "Thicker than Water" and "In the Carquinez Woods" both come to a close in this number. They will both have their admirers. "Toads, Past and Present" will interest some; "Richard Wagner's Grave" will affect more. "Green Appin and the Island of Lismou" is most readable. With all due submission to our worthy Bro. Dr. B. W. Richardson "Cycling" may be a healthy, invigorating, muscle-strengthening pursuit, but as an "intellectual," well, we doubt it. Still as "ac gustibus non est disputandum" we bow to our worthy brother's "expert" knowledge of the subject.

"Temple Bar" comes before us with some new chapters of "Belinda" and "Ione Stewart," both striking and both sensational. "St. John's Eve" is a pretty sketch, and "Berlioz" and "Lord Beaconsfield's character" essentially agreeable, gossipy "Temple Bar" articles. A translation from Heine is very well done.

"All the Year Round," "Jennifer" and "Along the Silver Streak" have great attractions. "An Alibi and its Price" is sensational, as also is "A Plain Girl." "About Bank Notes," "Shillingbury Sketches," "The Lords of the Forest," and "Davos am Platz" are all worth perusal.

"The Century" has a wonderful frontispiece and pleasant account of Longfellow. "Outdoor Industries in Southern California" is a very wonderfully illustrated article, as every engraving is a study, and, following in its wake, are "In the Footsteps of Thackeray," "Old New York and its Houses," and "The Pupils of Thomas Bewick." "Through Waterspout and Typhoon" will interest those who care for the dangers of the sea; a "Foreigner in Florence" and the "Bread Winners" will be read by many with pleasure.

"The Antiquary and Bibliographer" have much to interest the "virtuoso" and the book collector. But the articles are a little too much "caviare" for our general readers, and resemble "olives"—you must "learn to like them." But we commend all of our friends given to such "vanities" to peruse their pages, and grow wise from their lubrications.

## Masonic Notes and Queries.

### 240] MASONIC BIBLIOGRAPHY.

I am always glad to read any communications from Bro. Newton, of Bolton, particularly when on the subject of *Masonic Bibliography*, as that and medals are my special fancy, to which I hope to devote more time ere long. His latest purchase is an interesting one. 1. The St. James' Lodge, Aberdeen, was constituted A.D. 1787, and was erased in 1837 (Roll of extinct lodges, Grand Lodge of Scotland, 1837, &c.) 2. The "orders," &c., also of the "St. Machar" Lodge are well worth having. The bye-laws were printed, in consequence of "An Act for the Encouragement and Relief of Friendly Societies," of which the members took advantage by registration, &c. The lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge in 1753, but it had a prior existence, as did many other old lodges in Scotland, under laws and rules of their own. 4. The sermon on "blessed charity," preached in the church of old Aberdeen in 1790, before the six lodges, was doubtless thoroughly appreciated by the brethren. Of the lodges, "St. James," as I have stated under No. 1, was erased in 1837, and St. Luke's, constituted in 1777, was removed from the roll in 1843. The remainder are now arranged as follows, in the "Constitution and Laws," 1881: St. Nicholas, No. 93; St. Andrew, No. 110; Operative, No. 150; Old Aberdeen, No. 190 (St. George). There is a capital "Historical account of St. Machar Lodge," No. 54, in the most readable Aberdeen Masonic Reporter, 1880-1-2, by the R.W. Bro. Dr. Beveridge, Prov. G.M. I am sorry not to have had any of these very useful "Reporters" since Nov., 1882, so presume they are discontinued; if so, it is a great pity.

W. J. HUGHAN.

### 241] CHARLES SACKVILLE.

Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. R. S. Poole, keeper of the medals, British Museum, the discovery of the Medal settles one point distinctly and positively, namely, its existence! "G. B. A." may now, I think, fairly say, it is for you to "prove the negative," to show that the date of 1733 is not a true one. Certain considerations arise out of this "fact" of discovery which deserve the attention and thought of all Masonic students who interest themselves in such matters. 1. It is very remarkable how very incorrect the description of the medal has been from Bode downward, not even excluding Disney, and why Disney leaves the date out is an "enigma," the more so as he gives it to the medals which follow in his descriptive account. Is it possible that there is yet a "Replica" without a date? Or that this is the medal Hollis possessed? Or is the omission of the date a mere "lâches" on the part of Disney? The specimen in the British Museum, if it is Hollis's medal, practically claims to have been struck in 1733? Is that date the true one? This is the point raised by the "Handbuch," and it requires very close and scrutinizing treatment. 2. Thus far all the evidence tends to make us suspect the reality of the date. The first notice of the Medal is in 1777, in a Strict Observance almanack, published privately, not, indeed, a completely correct representation, but practically, we apprehend, a description of the medal in question. How did it get there? The editor, if "Von Bode," does not profess to have seen it or heard anything about it, for he merely remarks that it had been struck by the brethren in Florence. Natter and Hollis were both then dead. Did he obtain the description of the medal at Leipzig? or what medal had he seen? or whence obtained his story of it? If Disney's "personality" was sold, and Mr. Hawkins bought it, the probability would be that we have the copy given or made by Natter for T. Hollis. And now comes another question—do other replicas of the medal exist? 3. As regards Charles Sackville himself, the difficulties seem to increase. If this medal was really struck in honour of him at Florence in 1733, and he was really "Magister Florentinus," his whole after course is utterly unaccountable and abnormal. Returning to England in 1734, he died in 1764, having in these 30 years made himself known alike in society, and the arts, &c., and being placed in a position where his Masonic membership might have been naturally "owned" and put forward. But not a hint so far is discovered that either he or others knew anything about the lodge at Florence. I do not say that we may not stumble upon such evidence; we may, but not one jot or tittle of such evidence so far is tangible or procurable. If Charles Sackville had been a Mason in 1733 it would have been the most natural thing in the world when his royal master Frederick Prince of Wales was initiated to be present. Indeed, had he been a Freemason, it is quite clear he would himself have been elected Grand Master. If then he knew nothing about it, the date is not a true one, and the use of the name of Charles Sackville is a blind and a pretence. We are reduced to the hypothesis of the "Handbuch," that in order to give "prestige" to a lodge of the Strict Observance at St. Petersburg, Natter, in 1762, struck the medal, appropriating equally the names of Charles Sackville and that of Florence. We are not insensible to the answer "G. B. A." may fairly make, and quite see that in the present state of the controversy it is open for him to do so. But I confess, like Bro. Findel, I think the conclusion of the "Handbuch" is correct, and even "G. B. A." will admit the whole of the evidence as regards Charles Sackville, Lord Middlesex, Duke of Dorset, is fraught with grave doubts and serious suspicion.

DRYASDUST.

242] If I rightly understand "Dryasdust" (N. & Q. 238), he raises the question whether the use of Arabic numerals so early as 1733 is not very unusual, and gives rise to a suspicion that the medal was really struck at a later date. In case no abler brother takes up this point, perhaps "Dryasdust" may be glad of such little information as I can give him. I have only two silver medals of an earlier date, one of

James I., dated 1604, the other of the foundation of the University of Halle, 1694. Both these dates are in Arabic numerals. I do not find that I have any English silver coin from 1573 (Elizabeth) to 1819, where the Roman letters are used. In fact the only example I have of the Roman letters is upon the Pistrucci crown in 1819, and there the date is given in numerals, but the year of the reign in letters. As to France, I have several coins of Louis XV., the earliest being 1715 or 1716 (the date is a good deal defaced), the latest 1779, all dated with Arabic numerals. The earliest Spanish example I have is 1694. Of Holland two examples, 1721 and 1726. As to Italy and Russia at the period in question I know nothing. I ought to say that I have only a very few coins, but finding among them only one example of the use of the Roman letters, and that in 1819, I think it may fairly be concluded until strong evidence is given the other way that there is nothing "very suspicious" in the use of Arabic numerals in 1733. S. R. B., 1367.

### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF CHESHIRE.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Cheshire held its annual meeting on Wednesday, the 26th ult., at Stalybridge. Very complete arrangements for the gathering had been made by a Reception Committee consisting of members of the three lodges in the town, the Moira, No. 324; the Royal Edward, No. 1088; and the Stamford and Warrington, No. 1408, and the Mechanics' Hall was utilised as a lodge-room. In consequence of the state of his health, the Provincial Grand Master, R.W. Bro. Lord de Tabley, was unable to be present, and accordingly the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, V.W. Bro. Lord Egerton of Tatton, presided. The brethren from the several lodges in the province, together with a number of visitors, being assembled, the Provincial Grand Lodge was received and welcomed in ancient form. Accompanying Lord Egerton were the following brethren of Provincial rank: Bros. Colonel Fernley, Prov. G.S.W.; W. Marquis, Prov. G. J.W.; Rev. R. Hodgson, Prov. G. Chap.; F. L. Bolton, Prov. G.S.D.; R. M. Banks, Prov. G.J.D.; E. L. Griffiths, Prov. G. Sec.; J. Cullimore, Prov. G. Reg.; Herbert Finch, Prov. G.D. of C.; E. Johnson, Prov. G. Asst. D. of C.; H. Collier, Prov. G. Org.; J. H. Astle, Prov. G. Purst.; W. C. Fleming, Prov. G. Tyler; G. W. Latham, P.G.D. of England and P.P.G.S.W. Cheshire; H. Bulley, P.G.Swd. Br. England, and P.P.G.S.W. Cheshire; H. Holbrook, P.D.G.M. British Columbia and Prov. G.S. of W. Cheshire; T. Ward, P.G.S.; H. Howard, P.P.G.J.D.; C. Dutton, P.P.S.G.W.; T. Wainwright, P.P.G.S.D.; T. M. Lockwood, P.P.G.S. of W.; J. H. Edwards, P.G.S.; P. Wadsworth, P.P.G.A.D.C.; J. K. Digges, P.P.G.A.D.C.; J. Kershaw, P.P.G.D.C. East Lanc.; W. Nicholls, P.P.G.P.; J. Chadwick, Prov. G. Sec. East Lanc.; Rev. E. O. Rawson, P.P.G. Chap.; J. Clayton, P.P.G.S.D.; L. Makin, P.P.G.J.D.; W. J. Bates, P.P.G.J.D.; R. Wood, P.P.G.J.D.; R. Sykes, P.P.G.P.; J. L. Vaughan, Prov. G. Reg. East Lanc.; T. Lockitt, P.P.G.S.D.; J. R. Platt, P.P.G.J.W.; T. D. Simcock, P.P.G.S.B.; T. Tomlinson, P.P.G.S.B.; S. Bull, P.P.G. Supt. of Wks.; E. G. Parker, P.P.G.P.; S. Wilkinson, P.P.G.S.D.; T. Bowers, P.P.G.D.C.; J. Beresford, P.P.G.S.D.; G. Burrows, P.P.G.J.D.; T. Chesworth, P.P.G.D.C.; E. Mend, P.P.G.J.D.; W. Greatorex, P.P.G.P.; A. E. Cockayne, P.P.G.S.B.; A. W. Siddall, Prov. G.A.P. East Lanc.; J. Siddeley, P.P.G.A.D.C.; H. Jackson, P.P.G.P.; T. H. Kirk, P.P.G.O.; H. Hall, P.P.G.J.W.; James Terry, P.P.G.S.W. Norths and Hunts, Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution; Rev. J. W. N. Tanner, P.P.G. Chap.; A. Pott, P.P.G.S.; C. J. Joynson, Prov. G. Stwd.; C. Clarkson, T. 104; R. Jones, I.G. 1276; H. Roberts, Org. 1276; W. Williams, 1276; W. J. Jackson, S.W. 89; S. Wilde, S.D. 351; R. Ivill, 89; W. Kirk, 320; T. Harding, P.M. 461; J. Shenton, Treas. 461; J. Boardman, J.W. 336; S. Mycock, Org. 336; J. Tynn, P.M. 336; J. Osbaldeston, P.M. 336; J. Phythian, P.M. 336; W. F. Norman, 320; F. Walton, P.M. 368; J. Kirby, T. 336; J. Osbaldeston, Tyler 336; A. Burton, J.W. 430; W. Baldwin, S.W. 1357; J. H. Bottomley, 324; T. Lockwood, 1088; J. R. Simms, W.M. 605; O. Jones, S.W. 605; J. Marland, P.M. 830; J. Buckley, P.M. 830; J. Radcliffe, P.M. 830; D. Clarke, 268; A. Jeffrey, P.M. 830; W. Oliver, 830; W. Taylor, J.W. 1576; Ed. Marwood, W.M. 758; W. Draycott, 324; W. Boardman, 336; H. Miller, W.M. 1357; W. Thonby, J.W. 83; W. Jones, P.M. 1576; S. Robinson, Sec. 625; J. Craft, 1576; J. Barnes, S.W. 1576; S. Thompson, P.M. 1045; R. Gar-side, P.M. 1408; S. Orme, S.D. 295; J. Dyson, P.M. 267; J. Williams, P.M. 267; J. Hamilton, P.M. 1045; G. Richardson, P.M. 1045; J. Eaton, P.M. 430; Rev. T. Z. Williams, 38; W. H. Dutton, P.M. 1166; W. Ramsden, P.M. 1166; G. H. Danby, W.M. 1908; R. Hunter, P.M. 1088; H. Barlow, W.M. 361; W. Biggs, S.S. 1496; J. B. Gobins, P.M. 295; J. F. Lawton, P.M. 1045; H. France, P.M. 1408; F. J. Hawkins, S.N. 1408; W. Emmett, P.M. 1088; W. Bayliss, P.M. 1088; T. Davis, S.S. 104; C. H. Andrews, 104; G. J. McKinley, 424; J. D. Andrews, S.W. 336; J. Norris, Treas. 1408; E. Dibley, J. H. Turner, W.M. 428; J. A. Smith, R.M. 430; C. Weale, 1357; J. S. Raffle, 1357; H. Cottam, 461; T. Russell, 361; J. Reynolds, 361; G. Wagstaff, P.M. 1088; J. Smith, P.M. 1088; G. R. Brady, S.W. 322; N. D. Fairbrother, J.W. 322; J. Scott, P.M. 322; J. Wornap, P.M. 322; J. Leigh, P.M. 287; M. Alcock, 941; C. Daggett, W.M. 979; W. Gleave, I.G. 104; J. Gibson, J.D. 361; J. Jeffreys, 89; H. Walmsley, I.P.M. 317; E. Wihl, 317; J. Robinson, I.G. 430; E. Swindells, 430; J. Fitton, 268; R. Gray, I.P.M. 1126; J. Tonge, I.G. 89; S. Collier, W.M. 625; J. Collier, P.M. 625; J. Mitchell, W.M. 1126; H. Woodall, S.W. 1126; J. Cowling, J.W. 361; W. Boothroyd, S.D. 1408; D. Kinsey, P.M. 941; J. F. Fear, W.M. 979; J. Kendrick, Sec. 979; W. T. Flathers, I.G. 139; R. Andrew, W.M. 336; W. R. Souter, P.M. 815; H. Booth, P.M. 461; H. Whatmough, S.D. 1126; J. Eaton, P.M. 430; W. Barker, Sec. 461; J. Hardy, 461; W. Chatterton, W.M. 461; M. Femtem, P.M. 1011; J. Kirk, P.M. 1088; J. H. Roberts, P.M. 1322; S. May, W.M. 322; J. E. Steward, P.M. 336; G. Gaskill, Sec. 104; S. Blackshaw, Sec. 533; A. Cockayne, P.M. 267; C. Hirdem, I.G. 267; E. Crew, 267; W. Bate, 267; B. L. Leech, P.M. 295; B. Finlow, I.P.M. 368; P. Jackson, S.W. 368; W. Eachus, 368; P. Hancock, S.D. 368; J. Fletcher, I.G. 368; B. Bebbington, J.W. 368; J. C. Hilditch, 368; G. H. Henderson,





The following notices of motion were then moved by Bro. McKAY, that the sum of fifty guineas be voted as a donation to the Preparatory School Building Fund of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. And that the sum of twenty-five guineas be voted to assist the election of a candidate for the Boys' School. When submitted each motion received a unanimous vote.

On behalf of the former motion Bro. F. BINCKES, Secretary of the Boys' School, in eloquent terms thanked the R.W. Prov. Grand Master and the officers and members of the province for the present and past support that had been rendered from Cumberland and Westmorland on behalf of the Masonic Charities; and also referred to the great success that had attended Bro. Geo. J. McKay's exertions to raise the sum of one thousand guineas towards the Special Building Fund.

A notice of motion was then read by Bro. JOHN MILLS, P.M. 1390, P.P.G.S.D., as a recommendation to the R.W. Prov. Grand Master to take into consideration the advisability of adopting a provincial scheme for education. Several favourable opinions having been expressed, a committee of nine were appointed to consider the matter.

There being nothing further, Provincial Grand Lodge was closed in due form, and a procession formed, accompanied by the Whitehaven Artillery Band, and marched to the Parish Church, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. William Cockett, P.P.G. Chaplain, from I. Corinthians, chap. xiii., v. 13, from the words "Faith, hope, and charity." A collection was made at the close of the service on behalf of the Boys' Preparatory School Building Fund. The brethren again walked in procession from the church to the banquet hall, where an excellent repast was provided by Bro. Geo. Douglas, of the Wheatsheaf Hotel. The Earl of Bective presided, supported by Bro. I. F. B. Dykes and the present Provincial Grand Officers.

### PROVINCIAL GRAND MARK LODGE OF CHESHIRE.

By command of the Right Hon. Lord Egerton of Tatton, R.W. Prov. Grand Master, the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held on Friday, the 28th ult., at the Town Hall, Altrincham. The Prov. Grand Lodge met under the banner of the Stamford Lodge, No. 148 on the roll of Grand Mark Lodge, under the mastership of Bro. J. H. Evans, P.P.G.S.O. There was a large attendance of brethren from Liverpool, Birkenhead, Rock Ferry, Chester, &c.

In the unavoidable absence of Bro. Lord Egerton, the chair was taken by Bro. James Salmon, P.P.G.S.W., who was attended by the following Provincial Grand Officers: Bro. John Pemberton, P.G.S.W.; John Ross Ross, P.G.M.O.; R. B. Ferguson, P.G.S.O.; Rev. J. W. Newell Turner, P.G. Chap.; Richard Newhouse, P.G. Sec.; J. Matthews Jones, P.G.R.; Dr. William Cornwall, P.G.I. of W.; N. Robertson, P.G.A.D.C.; J. H. Bradshaw, P.G.J.D.; Timothy Webster, P.G. Stwd.; and David Bayne, P.G. Tyler.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened at 3.30, and after the Provincial Grand Secretary had read a letter from the R.W.P.G.M.M., the roll of lodges was called over and letters of apology read from P.G. Officers. The minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge meeting, held at Chester, were confirmed, and other business of the province was transacted.

The V.W. acting Deputy Prov. Grand Master nominated and invested the following Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year:

Bro. The Rev. C. W. Spencer Stan-	D. Prov. G.M.M.
hope ... ..	Prov. G.S.W.
„ Sylvester Mattison ... ..	Prov. G.J.W.
„ C. S. Dean ... ..	Prov. G.M.O.
„ Henry Balshaw ... ..	Prov. G.S.O.
„ Herbert Ellis ... ..	Prov. G.J.O.
„ C. K. Benson ... ..	Prov. G. Chap.
„ Rev. J. W. Newell Tanner ... ..	Prov. G. Treas.
„ Frederick K. Stevenson ... ..	Prov. G. Sec.
„ Richard Newhouse ... ..	Prov. G. Reg.
„ Matthew Jones ... ..	Prov. G.S.D.
„ Wm. Roberts ... ..	Prov. G.J.D.
„ Timothy Webster ... ..	Prov. G.I. of W.
„ John Edwards ... ..	Prov. G.D.C.
„ Nicolas Roberts ... ..	Prov. G.A.D.C.
„ J. E. Fisher ... ..	Prov. G. Swd. Br.
„ Dr. P. P. Young ... ..	Prov. G. Std. Br.
„ Dr. Whittle ... ..	Prov. G. Org.
„ J. H. Kirk ... ..	Prov. G. Tyler.
„ David Baynes ... ..	

Before closing the Provincial Grand Lodge, the V.W. DEPUTY ACTING GRAND MASTER thanked the brethren for their large attendance, and congratulated them on the prosperity of the province, and hoped before the next meeting that the brethren of Stockport, Hyde, Macclesfield, and Stalybridge would call upon them to consecrate new Mark lodges. The next annual meeting will be held at Birkenhead.

The brethren afterwards sat down to a very excellent banquet, the usual toasts being given and responded to.

Bro. Augustus Harris having found that his last drama, "Freedom," is not one of the paying order, is about to withdraw it and bring out another by himself and Mr. Robt. Buchanan jointly. It is a domestic episode of our own time, partly founded on recent disclosures and partly on facts privately known to the authors, and in it an attempt will be made, while telling a human story of love and passion, to represent life as it is in the country, in London, and on the sea. No expense will be spared to make this production worthy of the national theatre. The same attention Bro. Harris has invariably given to pictorial accuracy and truth of "mise en scène" in his productions, will be again bestowed on the illustration of English prospects, familiar pictures, and home surroundings. As truth is stranger than fiction, so the pathetic incidents of ordinary experience appeal to the heart more surely than mere romance, however beautiful, and the object of the authors will be, while employing all the resources of the modern theatre, to produce a drama which all classes can enjoy and understand. It appears that "Freedom" has produced receipts which would have made the fortune for a manager of a smaller theatre, but these receipts leave no margin of profit over the enormous expenses of Drury Lane, amounting to £250 a night. "A Sailor and His Lass, or Love and Treason," is the title of the forthcoming drama.

## REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

### Craft Masonry.

**FAITH LODGE (No. 141).**—This old lodge met for the first time since the recess at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on the 25th ult. Among those present were Bros. T. C. Walls, P.P.G.S.B. Middlesex, W.M.; Clark, S.W.; Jordan, J.W.; W. Carter, P.M., Treas.; W. Stuart, P.M., Sec.; Fromholtz, S.D.; Holmes, I.G.; McMullen, A.W.S.; Themans, P.M.; C. Dairy, P.M.; Rumball, P.M.; Morrison, P.M.; Heaphy, P.M.; and Longstaff, Tyler. Among the visitors were Bros. Perlaski, 3; J. McCarthy, 21; Prosser, 860; A. Ramsey, 1707; and Crofts, 1986.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the election of W.M., Treasurer, and Tyler took place with the following results: Bros. Clark, W.M.; Carter (25th time), Treasurer; and Longstaff, Tyler. Bros. Bye, Catmur, Holland, Aiken, Coope, and McMullen were elected members of the Benevolent Committee of the lodge, and Bros. King, Nathan, McMullen, Coope, and Aiken, Auditors, to audit the accounts on the 11th inst. Previously to the lodge being closed a Past Master's jewel was unanimously voted to the outgoing Master. The name of a candidate having been handed in for initiation at the next meeting of the lodge, it was closed and the brethren adjourned to the banquet. Upon the removal of the cloth the usual toasts were honoured.

"The Health of the Worshipful Master" was given by Bro. Morrison, and the Worshipful Master having responded, then gave "The Visitors."

Bro. McCarthy, among others, made a most interesting reply.

"The Past Masters" was acknowledged by Bro. Morrison, P.M., upon behalf of himself and colleagues in a neat speech. "The Treasurer and Secretary" followed, and was replied to by Bros. Carter and Stuart. The toasts of "The W.M. Elect" and "The Officers" were responded to by Bro. Clarke. The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

### PRINCE FREDERIC WILLIAM LODGE

(No. 753).—This lodge held its summer banquet at Lord's Hotel, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. Present: Bros. John Evans, W.M.; F. Gordon, S.W.; E. F. Duffin, J.W.; F. G. Baker, P.M., Sec.; C. R. Wickers, S.D.; E. W. Scattergood, J.D.; J. J. Thomas, I.G.; H. Slyman, P.M.; J. Taylor, P.M.; F. Wenst, P.M.; J. Austen, P.M.; Stiles, Bird, Stallibrass, Read, Pelling, Donald, King, and Page, the visitors being Bros. H. E. Dehane, P.M. 1425; Blundell, P.M.; Knight Smith, P.M. 1441; Green, R. Stiles, and others.

The lodge was opened in due form, and Bro. W. F. Stiles was presented to the W.M. to be raised to the Sublime Degree of a M.M. As this Degree had to be worked so soon after the W.M.'s installation, it was somewhat a crucial test of our worthy brother's Masonic capacity. Suffice it to say that seldom have we seen the ceremony performed with more becoming solemnity, or with a more appropriate delivery, and it only remains for our worthy brother to have a little more practice to become perfect of its kind. Bro. Knight Smith, P.M. Org. 1441, presided at the harmonium, and the brethren generally felt how greatly suitable harmonies added to the impressiveness of the occasion. And, indeed, music within the lodge at this meeting was especially opportune, as the adjacent cricket ground and a part of the hotel had been appropriated to the use of some society holding an annual fête, and as the evening drew in somewhat orgie-like strains from the opera "Riggoletto" were heard far too distinctly within the sacred recesses of the lodge, with all the blatant force a brass band could give them. The W.M., however, proceeded quietly with his work, and brought this grand and suggestive rite to a fitting close. So far as the writer understood the Secretarial report, the Prince Frederic William Lodge is in a good financial position, and thus promises ere long to be heard of again in the support of one of our grand benevolent institutions. It would be well if this was the case with all other lodges meeting in the N.W. district.

The lodge having been closed in due form, the brethren shortly afterwards reassembled at the banquet table, which, by the way, was well served, and gave general satisfaction.

The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given by the Worshipful Master and appropriately replied to. The Worshipful Master assured the brethren of his earnest love of Freemasonry and his determination to do his very best for the good of the Craft and for the happiness of that lodge in particular while under his sway.

Bro. F. G. Baker especially reminded the Craft members present of the importance of making their Masonic career complete by entering the R.A.

In replying to the toast of "The Visitors," Bros. Blundell, G. Clayton, H. E. Dehane, Green, and R. Stiles expressed their gratification in attending the Prince Frederic William Lodge, not only on account of the admirable working they had witnessed, but also for the genial hospitality the W.M., P.Ms., Officers, and brethren had shown to them.

Bro. Knight Smith, P.M. and Organist 1441, while fully endorsing the foregoing sentiments, seemed somewhat disposed to be facetious on the generally monotonous character of the usual after-dinner speeches he had heard at so many lodges, and proceeded to say that Masonry was to be regarded from its external and its internal character; from its exoteric ritual, ceremonies, and functions in the world; and from its esoteric symbols and hidden teachings. These were as the soul, vitalising and vivifying the body, which would otherwise quickly decay and fall to pieces. He had lived many years in the world and had failed to discover any other institution which had its eighty or more thousand pounds in reserve for benevolent purposes, which collected its eleven, its twelve, and its thirteen thousand pounds annually each for its three great Institutions. Of these things we might well be proud; but by its traditional symbolism and teachings its allied itself with all the grand philosophies and religions of the past, and would ally itself with the sublime regenerating religions that will

culminate in the future. So will Freemasonry be built up in its members and in its organisation, until it is perfect in its parts and a superstructure worthy of the grand builder, the G.A.O.T.U.

The evening was enlivened with some pleasant music. Bro. Donald King, the veteran tenor, pleased the brethren by his excellent rendering of "The lads of the village;" Bro. G. Clayton sang effectively a humorous song; Bro. C. R. Wickens sang "The powder monkey;" Bro. K. Smith played a piano solo, "It was a dream," and also sang "Come into the garden, Maud," and was joined by the W.M. in that always admired duet "Excelsior," thus ending an evening in harmony that long will be remembered by many of the brethren.

### DUKE OF CONNAUGHT LODGE (No. 1524).

—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Thursday, the 27th ult. The chair was taken by Bro. C. Lorkin, W.M., assisted by the following officers: Bros. Smyth, S.W.; Robinson, acting J.W.; Brand, P.M., Treas.; Lee, P.M., Sec.; A. Ferrar, S.D.; Polak, J.D.; G. Ferrar, D.C.; Olley, Stwd.; and a large number of brethren, including the following visitors: Bros. J. Wilson, P.M. 169; J. Noble, P.M. 975; A. Clark, P.M. 1227; and J. Stock, P.M. 1178.

The lodge having been opened in due form and the minutes read and confirmed, ballot was taken for Mr. W. H. Dodd and Mr. G. T. Stokes, who were unanimously elected and duly initiated. Bros. Dunn, O'Donnell, and Bannister were passed to the Second Degree, and the lecture on the tracing board was given by the W.M. After the lodge was closed the brethren adjourned to the banquet table, at which the W.M. presided. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured.

"The Health of the W.M." was proposed by Bro. Dignam, I.P.M., who said that the lodge was fortunate in having at its head Bro. Lorkin, who was so thoroughly acquainted with the Masonic ritual, and who had devoted much time and attention to lodges of instruction.

The Worshipful Master responded in suitable terms and acknowledged the compliment paid him. He then proposed "The Health of the Initiates," which was suitably responded to by Bros. Dodds and Stokes, the "Entered Apprentice's Song" being ably rendered by Bro. A. Ferrar, S.D.

The Worshipful Master proposed "The Health of the Visitors," four in number, all of whom were Past Masters.

Bro. Noble, P.M. 975, in responding, congratulated the lodge on its prosperity and the excellent manner in which the business had been carried out, both in the lodge room and at the banquet table, and complimented the W.M. and officers on their efficiency. The other visitors also responded in similar terms.

After the remainder of the toasts had been disposed of the brethren separated, having spent a very pleasant evening. Bro. Dr. Haskins, Organist 1364, rendered good service at the pianoforte, and was ably seconded by the vocal abilities of Bros. A. Ferrar, Rich, Robinson, Dignam, and others.

### WEST SMITHFIELD LODGE (No. 1623).

—The installation meeting of this lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C., on the 20th ult. Bro. H. J. Lardner, P.M. 1745, Prov. G. Org. Surrey, was installed into the chair by Bro. J. Howes, P.M. Bro. G. H. Stephens was appointed S.W.; Bro. J. J. Howes, J.W.; Bro. W. Malthouse, C.C., P.M., Treas.; and Bro. E. Mallett, P.M., Sec. A very interesting feature on the occasion was that the W.M. and both the Wardens are both coinitiates, having gone through the various offices together step by step.

A splendid banquet was discussed after lodge in the Queen's Saloon of the Holborn Restaurant, Bro. Hamp's presence guaranteeing the usual excellence of viands and attendance.

A musical party, consisting of Bros. Dutton, E. Moss, P.M.; Egbert Roberts, Org. 1623; and Edwin M. Lott, P.M., P. Prov. G. Org. Jersey and Surrey, and the last-mentioned brother ably presided at the piano, and with his musical colleague, afforded enjoyment of a very high order throughout the postprandial proceedings.

### FARRINGTON WITHOUT LODGE (No. 1745).

—This lodge held a meeting on the 24th ult., at the Viaduct Hotel. Among those present were Bros. Goodenough, W.M.; H. B. Marshall, C.C., S.W.; Young, J.W.; H. J. Lardner, P.G.O. Surrey, P.M., Treas.; T. Simpson, S.D.; Clark, P.G.P., J.D.; L. Lardner, W.S., acting I.G.; Lott, P.P.G.W. Jersey, Hon. Org.; J. Strugnell, I.P.M.; T. C. Walls, P.P.G.S.B. Middx., P.M.; Parkinson, Tyler; Wildass, and others. Among the visitors were Bros. Edgar Bowyer, G. Std. Br. &c.; and Morton, C.C., P.M. 9.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bro. Webber was duly raised to the Degree of M.M., the ceremony being well performed. A notice of motion given by Bro. Lardner "as to the advisability of removing the lodge" was after some discussion postponed.

The lodge having been closed the members and their visitors adjourned to the banquet. Upon the removal of the cloth the customary toasts were duly honoured, Bro. Bowyer responding upon behalf of "The Grand Officers."

"The Health of the W.M." was proposed by Bro. Strugnell, and replied to by the W.M. in fitting terms.

Bro. Morton acknowledged the toast of "The Visitors," and Bro. Strugnell that of "The Past Masters."

"The Health of the Officers" was responded to by Bros. Young, J.W.; Lardner, Treas.; and Lott, Organist. The proceedings then terminated.

### HARWICH.—Star in the East Lodge (No. 650).

—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Pier Hotel, on Tuesday, the 11th ult., when Bro. Harry G. Everard, S.W., was elected W.M. for the ensuing year.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to W. Bro. Richard Clowes, Prov. G.S.W., for his able and genial presidency over the lodge affairs during the past twelve months, and it was unanimously agreed to present him with a Past Master's jewel at the installation festival next month.

### TEDDINGTON.—Sir Charles Bright Lodge

(No. 1793).—This lodge met for the disposal of business at the Clarence Hotel, on the 26th ult., when there were present Bros. Goodchild, W.M.; Stevens, S.W.; T.

C. Walls, P.P.G.S.B. Middx., J.W.; Beauchamp, Treas.; R. W. Forge, P.G.S. Middx., Sec.; W. G. Collier, J.D.; Finch, acting I.G.; Porter, Org.; J. Piller, I.P.M.; J. Hurst, P.P.G.P., P.M.; H. Handel, Stedenfield, Hill, Barnes, Lawrence, Comme, Deeks, and others. The visitors were Bros. Herbert, 627; Beard, 946; Stevens, 1110; Chandler, 1656.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bro. Southwell was passed and Bro. Middleweek raised, both ceremonies being carried out by the W.M.

Some minor business having been disposed of the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The usual toasts followed.

Bros. Forge and Hurst responded upon behalf of "The Provincial Grand Officers."

The toast of "The W.M." was flatteringly proposed by the I.P.M., and it having been replied to by the W.M. the toast of "The Visitors" came next in order and was acknowledged by Bros. Stevens, Herbert, Beard, and Chandler in fitting terms.

"The Past Masters" was acknowledged by Bro. Piller in a short but effective speech, and "The Officers" by Bros. Beauchamp, Stevens, and Porter. The brethren shortly afterwards separated.

**BRIGHTON.—Atlingworth Lodge (No. 1821).**

—The annual installation meeting of the brethren of this lodge took place on the 28th ult., in the Masonic Room, Royal Pavilion. The W.M., Bro. W. Newsome, presided, the members of the lodge present being Bros. G. S. Godfree, I.P.M.; S. Peters, S.W.; B. Burfield, J.W.; W. A. Tooth, Chap.; H. Davey, Treas.; J. B. Hannay, Sec.; R. Allison, S.D.; T. Berry, J.D.; R. Pearce, D.C.; H. Ancombe, I.G.; W. C. Newsome, Org.; J. Woodhead, Stwd.; C. Fasola, E. Boutcher, H. Hart, H. Stairs, J. Seagrave, J. Billinghurst, J. Sayers, M. Lelew, F. H. Willmer, M. Grinberg, A. R. Baker, and F. Marks. Among the visitors were Bros. Sir W. W. Burrell, Bart., M.P.; Prov. G.M.; V. P. Freeman, Prov. G. Sec.; W. R. Wood, P.G.P.; W. Kuhe, P.G.O.; W. D. Stone, W.M. 311; T. Billing, 732; W. Harris, W.M. 295; J. Dixon, P.P.G.S.W., P.M. 271; A. S. Creak, 271; W. Smith, P.M. 732; J. Luttman-Johnson, W.M. 1466; A. Burtonshaw, 1463; B. Lomax, W.M. 811; W. Balchin, Stwd. 1636; W. Anderson, Sec. 315; S. H. Soper, W.M. 732; C. Bourne, 1110; F. Daniel, I.P.M. 732; F. Harrison, W.M. 1829; W. N. Roe, P.G.O., D.C. 1636; W. H. Brown, J.W. 1919; J. Lelew, I.G. 1636; E. Dumsday, 1797; G. R. Lockyer, W.M. 315; A. T. Long, W.M. 1726; B. Bennett, P.M. 732; G. Fieldus, J.D. 1829; T. P. Harker, D.C. 732; E. Broadbridge, W.M. 1797; Douglas N. Ross, 271; E. Mitchell, 1829; R. Nicholson, 315; J. Curtis, P.G.S.B., P.M. 315, and P.M. 1797; and G. Cole, J.W. 1636.

Bro. S. Peters having been installed W.M. for the ensuing year, the ceremony being admirably performed by the retiring W.M., Bro. W. Newsome, who was presented with a Past Master's jewel. As a singular fact the installing Master was totally blind and we think it is the first time on record that the ceremony has been performed by one so seriously afflicted. The officers were duly invested as under: Bros. Wm. Newsome, I.P.M.; B. Burfield, S.W.; J. B. Hannay, J.W.; H. Davey, Treas.; W. A. Tooth, Chap.; T. Berry, S.D.; R. H. Pearce, J.D.; J. Woodhead, I.G.; H. Ancombe, D.C.; J. Billinghurst, and H. Stairs, Stwds.; and W. C. Newsome, Org.

The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to the banqueting room, where they sat down to an excellent banquet, presided over by the newly-installed W.M., and supplied by Bros. Sayers and Marks, the well known caterers, who on this occasion surpassed their usual ability in these matters. The room was lighted by the electric light, and one of the happiest effects was produced. These caterers are also engaged to supply the Sussex provincial banquet on the 12th inst. The usual Masonic toasts were given and were agreeably interspersed by some excellent songs and trios contributed by Miss Alice Smith, Miss Darlington, Bros. E. Broadbridge, S. H. Soper, R. Nicholson and Mr. G. Marten Barling. Bro. W. Kuhe played one of his finely executed pianoforte solos, while the duties of accompanist were ably carried out by Bro. W. N. Roe. The meeting was of a hearty character, and repeated allusion was made in eulogistic terms to the excellent working of the lodge.

**BARMOUTH.—Mawddach Lodge (No. 1988).**—The members of this lodge, which was inaugurated about the beginning of this year, had a sumptuous banquet given to its officers and members by Bro. Samuel Pope, Q.C., P.M., at the Cors-y-gedol Hotel, on Friday evening, the 28th ult. A large number of the brethren sat down to an excellent dinner (which was supplied from a carte blanche order given by Bro. Pope) in a style most creditable to the justly celebrated "Cors-y-gedol." After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been drunk, the genial host proposed, in his happiest manner, "Success and Prosperity to the Mawddach Lodge," coupling with it the health of its founder, Bro. W. J. Lovegrove, W.M., to whose indefatigable zeal the present flourishing state of the lodge was mainly due.

Bro. Lovegrove in responding proposed "The Health of Bro. Pope," thanking him for his assistance and the many marks of favour he had shown to the lodge since its formation, and for the very pleasant meeting his generous liberality had that evening afforded them. The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

After dinner the Dolgelly glee party, conducted by Mr. Roberts and accompanied on the piano by Bro. Professor Griffith, contributed materially to the pleasure of the evening. After some excellent songs had been sung by various members, the brethren separated.

**INSTRUCTION.**

**UNITED PILGRIMS LODGE (No. 507).**—There was a good attendance of brethren at the meeting of this lodge of instruction at the Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, on Friday, the 28th ult. W. Bro. James Stevens, P.M. 720, 1216, 1426, the Preceptor, opened the lodge at 7.30 precisely, when amongst others present were W. Bros. J. N. Bate, W.M. Royal Jubilee; W. F. Kibble, W.M. 1426; and W. Thurston, P.M. and Treas.; Bro. J. B. Sarjeant, R. Poore, Sec.; C. W. Acocks, C. S. Mote, G. H. Chapman, D. Stroud, Jas. Laurence, C. J. Axford, Payne, Tomkins, and others,

The ceremony of installation of W.M. was rehearsed with the object of affording special instruction to the W. Bros. Bate and Kibble, who are about to install their respective successors in the lodges of which they are the present Masters. These brethren very ably rehearsed several portions of the ceremony, and both gave promise of success in the discharge of the final duty which devolves on all Masters desirous of leaving their exalted office with credit and reputation. Time was found for practice in entry drill, which greatly interested the visitors. Bros. James Laurence and Tomkins were elected members. Bro. J. B. Sarjeant was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and the lodge was then closed in perfect harmony.

**YARBOROUGH LODGE (No. 554).**—This lodge had a very successful meeting on Tuesday last at the Green Dragon, Steptey, E. The chair was ably occupied by Bro. G. Price, a very promising member of the parent lodge. Bro. Price was assisted by Bros. J. Taylor, as S.W.; W. Hawes, J.W.; J. R. Shingfield, Deacon; W. Cross, Secretary; J. J. Berry, P.M., Preceptor; Ellingford, P.M.; Relf, Arliss, and others.

After formalities the ceremony of initiation was worked in a manner which was subsequently acknowledged by a unanimous vote of thanks from the brethren. Bro. Cross, W.M. 554, then occupied the chair and worked the Third ceremony capitally, Bro. Arliss being the candidate in both Degrees. Bro. J. Taylor was elected W.M. for next Tuesday, and brethren attending will find capital working.

**HYDE PARK LODGE (No. 1425).**—A meeting was held on Monday, the 1st inst., at the Fountain's Abbey Hotel, 111, Praed-street, Paddington, W. Present: Bro. James Stevens, P.M. 720, W.M.; C. R. Wickens, S.W.; W. H. Chalfont, W.M. 1425, J.W.; George Read, P.M. 511, Treas.; H. E. Dehane, W.M. 1543, P.P.G.S.D. Essex, Sec.; R. E. Cursons, S.D.; J. C. Rhind, J.D.; C. Horton, I.G.; M. J. Green, Stwd.; Capt. A. Nicols, P.M., W.M. 1974, P.D.G.S. of W. Punjab; D. Stroud, H. Perdue, C. S. Mote, W. A. Vincent, A. Hardy, J. C. Morse, J. J. Thomas, W. Honeyball, J. Lawrence, C. Bellerby, jun.; F. Chandler, 1656, 1793; W. Death, and S. J. Humphreys. Bro. D. Wetherill, 1681, was a visitor.

Lodge opened in due form with solemn prayer, and the minutes were read and confirmed. Lodge was opened in the Second and Third Degrees, and resumed to the First Degree, and the First Section of the Lecture was worked by the W.M. The ceremonies of initiation and passing were rehearsed, Bro. H. Perdue being candidate. Lodge was then called off and the brethren instructed in entry drill by Bro. G. Read, P.M., Preceptor. Lodge called on and Bro. F. Chandler, 1656, 1793, was unanimously elected a joining member. Bro. Wickens was elected W.M. for the 22nd inst., being officers' night. Lodge was closed in perfect harmony and adjourned to the 8th inst.

**Royal Arch.**

**WHITEHAVEN.—Sun, Square, and Compasses Chapter (No. 110).**—An emergency meeting of the above chapter was held on Wednesday, the 26th ult. Comp. Geo. Dalrymple, Z., P.P.G.S.B., presided, supported as follows: Comps. Ed. Clark, P.G. Stwd., H.; F. Hodgson, J.; J. F. Ray, S.E.; W. Sandwith, P.Z., P.G.S.N., S.N.; J. Barr, P.Z., P.P.G.J., as P.S.; W. C. Johns and R. W. Moore, Asst. Stwds.; J. Casson, Janitor; J. J. Robinson, J. Batt, Rees Thomas, Chas. Gowan, and E. Sutherland, 94.

The only business before the chapter was to exalt Bros. J. Bewlay and L. Ward; both being in attendance they were exalted to the Supreme Degree, and the chapter was closed in form.

**Mark Masonry.**

**CHORLEY.—Lawrence Lodge (No. 313).**—The installation meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 27th ult., at the lodge rooms, in the Town Hall, when Bro. James Lawrence was duly installed as W.M., and invested the following brethren as his officers: Bros. James Corbitt, S.W.; J. M. Kerr, J.W. and Treas.; John Heald, M.O.; Robert Irving, S.O.; A. Hall, J.O.; W. Dornan, S.D.; John Bradshaw, J.D.; Thomas F. Jackson, Sec. and Reg.; Joseph Hopkinson, Time Keeper; and John B. Withnell, Tyler.

Bro. James D. Murray, G.S.B., discharged the duties of Installing Master in his usual able and impressive manner, for which he received the thanks of the brethren. There were also the following visitors present: Bros. W. T. Byron, P.P.G. Stwd.; A. C. Crossley, Holt, and Milner, of No. 158.

The lodge was closed in due form and good harmony, "Hearty good wishes" being tendered to the W.M. on behalf of the Rose and Thistle Lodge, 158, and of St. John's Lodge, T.I., Bolton.

The newly-installed W.M. then invited all the brethren to accompany him to the Cattle Market Hotel, where an excellent spread awaited them. Ample justice was done to the good things, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

**Births, Marriages, and Deaths.**

**BIRTHS.**

WIGHT.—On the 29th ult., at 428, Liverpool-road, London, the wife of Dr. George Wight, of a son.

JOWITT.—On the 1st inst., at The Orchard, Levenshulme, near Manchester, the wife of Mr. Walter E. Jowitt, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

STYER—BERENS.—On the 26th ult., at Edgbaston, Walter B. Styer, LL.B., of South Hampstead, to Louisa, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Berens, of Ferndale, Edgbaston.

**DEATHS.**

HODGE.—On the 20th ult., at Sidmouth, Bro. Dr. Benjamin Terry Hodge, P.M., P.Z., P.P.G.D. and P.P.G.S.N. Devon, &c., aged 65 years.

JARDINE.—Recently, at Jersey, Bro. H. Du Jardine, Prov. G. Tyler Jersey, aged 94 years.

TURQUAND.—On the 26th ult., at Acacia Lodge, Leytonstone, Samuel James Turquand, P.M. 890, P.M. 1556, P.P.G.D.C. Surrey, aged 68 years; brother of the Rev. P. J. Turquand, of Walworth.

**Ancient and Accepted Rite.**

The following balance sheet of the Supreme Council has been issued and is as follows:—

**THE TREASURER-GENERAL IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33<sup>rd</sup>, 1ST JULY, 1883.**

Table with Receipts and Expenditure columns. Receipts include Balance in Bank, Do. with Treasurer, and Since Received. Expenditure includes Charity Donations, Purchase of Stock, Books, Furniture, and Payments for Salaries, Rent, Printing, etc. Total Receipts: £2982 2 6. Total Expenditure: £2982 2 6.

Examined and found correct.

FRANK RICHARDSON, 33<sup>rd</sup>. (Signed) H. CLERK, 33<sup>rd</sup>, Treasurer-General, 33, Golden-square London, W. July 2nd, 1883.

**BALANCE-SHEET, 1ST JULY, 1883.**

Table with Assets and Liabilities columns. Assets include Cash in London and Westminster Bank, hands of Treasurer, Madras Railway Stock, Russian Bonds, Queensland Bonds, Cape of Good Hope Stock, New South Wales Bonds, Furniture and Appointments, Library, Plate, Organ, and Leases. Total Assets: £15,901 3 5. Liabilities include Compounders Members and Compounders Members. Total Liabilities: £15,901 3 5.

Examined with the books and found correct.

(Signed) ROBT. MACKIE, Public Accountant. 6th July, 1883, 8, Old Jewry, E.C.

**Obituary.**

**BRO. DR. BENJAMIN TERRY HODGE, 30<sup>th</sup>, OF SIDMOUTH.**

We regret to announce the death of this distinguished and learned brother, which took place on the 20th ult., at the age of 65, after an illness of some weeks. In Sidmouth, and for many miles around, our brother's name is almost a household one. To the sick poor he was as unremitting in his care and attention as to their wealthier neighbours, and to them his loss is almost irreparable, whilst to say that he was loved and respected would scarcely convey an adequate idea of the feelings entertained by all classes for him. In manner he was scrupulously cautious and unostentatious, which always induced him to decline public office, and enabled him to devote his sole attention to his practice. As a sportsman he was equally skilful and popular as in his profession, and the only holiday which he permitted himself to take were spent in the fields and woods or by the river-side. But it is as a Freemason that we have an interest in the career of the deceased gentleman. He was P.M. of 164; P.Z. 847 and 106; also a P.P.G.D. of Devon, and P.P.G.S.N. of Devon. He was Past Preceptor of the Rougemont Preceptory at Exeter, and one of the six Ritual Commissioners appointed to revise and rewrite the ritual of the Knights Templar, and as a recognition of his services in this respect he was appointed a K.C.T.; he was also a Past Preceptor of one of the London Pries. In the Craft and Royal Arch he was unequalled for his working throughout the province, his immense research and extraordinary memory, together with his impressive manner, rendered all his working of the highest order. There was no part of any of the degrees or installations that he could not be called on to perform at a minute's notice. He was buried on the 24th ult. in the family vault, close to the west entrance to the Parish Church and almost underneath the grand window given by her Majesty to this pretty edifice in memory of her father, who died in Sidmouth. Most of the shops in the town were closed, and hundreds of tearful faces lined the route taken by the long procession. The coffin was of polished oak, with brass fittings, and the top and sides were almost hidden by the magnificent wreaths and floral devices, tributes of loving friends and patients. As the mourners were leaving the churchyard, and again in the evening, a muffled peal was rung on the church bells.

**H. DU JARDINE, PROV. G. TYLER JERSEY.**

It has been the will of T.G.A.O.T.U. to summon to the Grand Lodge above the oldest Freemason of this province, Bro. H. du Jardin. He was initiated in the Mechanics Lodge on the 19th October, 1820, and has discharged the duty of P.G. Tyler as well as Tyler of the other lodges in the province for many years to the utmost satisfaction of the brethren. He was also the oldest annuitant on the list of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, having been

a recipient of a pension for 31 years. He was born on the 24th June, 1789, and had thus attained the good old age of 94 years and three months.

#### BRO. S. J. TURQUAND.

It is with great regret we announce the death of Bro. S. J. Turquand. The sad event occurred on Thursday, the 27th ult., and all who knew our esteemed and able brother will sympathise with his family and numerous friends, both Masonic and non-Masonic. Bro. Turquand took a deep interest in the work done in lodges of instruction. He acted himself on occasions as Preceptor, and all who have enjoyed the privilege of attending when he occupied the chair in that capacity will, we feel assured, agree with us that there were few abler exponents of our ritual and ceremonies. Bro. Turquand had at different times held many offices of great distinction and responsibility, and only as recently as June last was appointed Grand Standard Bearer in the Mark Grand Lodge of England and Wales, &c.

### South Africa.

#### DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF NATAL.

The meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Natal, which was held in the Masonic Hall, Pietermaritzburg, on the 24th August last, was followed in the evening by a banquet under the Maritzburg lodges in honour of the R.W. the D.G. Master and Officers of the Grand Lodge. The R.W. the D.D.G. Master, W. Francis, presided. About forty Masons were present. The dinner was excellently served by Bro. Simpson, of the Horseshoe Hotel. After the covers were removed the Chairman proposed the toast of "The Queen and Craft," which was loyally responded to, Bro. Foster at the same time playing the National Anthem.

The CHAIRMAN then gave the toast of "The M.W. G.M., H.R.H. the Prince of Wales," which was received with full honours.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "The M.W. Pro G.M., the Earl of Carnarvon; the R.W.D.G.M., the Earl of Lathom; and the Grand Officers of England." The toast was also responded to with the usual honours.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the toast of the evening, said he had to ask the brethren to join with him in drinking "The Health of the R.W. the District Grand Master, Mr. Justice Finmore." The District Grand Master's work and ability was as well known to them as to him. It was the first time they had had the power of welcoming the District Grand Master in Maritzburg. They welcomed him with very great pleasure, and only regretted they could not keep him among them, although the Durban brethren might not think so. Some might ask how it was that Bro. Finmore had received the title of R.W.G.M. For the benefit of young Masons, he would say that the secret of it had been the power of work and sticking to it, and of thoroughly mastering the details of the Craft. Although all Masons could not become Grand Masters, he would remind young Apprentices that they could aspire to all the offices in the lodge. He did not know any institution which had so much attraction for gentlemen to work in as that of Masonry, because it was simply on those who were most worthy that the honours of the lodge were conferred. He was sure that not only had the choice of the District Grand Master been well and properly made, but also that he would fill the office with great credit, and with the prosperity of the Craft in Natal. (Applause.) The labours of the office were not light. The duties were most arduous, and the office carried with it work of no light order. (Applause.) He (the chairman) was most careful to avoid anything that had the slightest semblance of flattery or praise; but he must say that it was a good thing for Masonry in Natal that they had so able a man to be at the head of it. These considerations convinced him that they had entered into a new era in Masonry in Natal, and they might look forward to increased prosperity and usefulness for the Craft. He called on the brethren to drink the health of the District Grand Master of Natal. (Applause.)

The R.W. Bro. FINMORE, D.G.M., in reply, said that, having already addressed them at some length—perhaps at too great length—that afternoon, at the opening of District Grand Lodge, he had little now to say beyond returning his heartfelt thanks, in the first place for the kind reception and splendid hospitality with which they had welcomed him and his officers that day; and, in the second place, for the kind and complimentary manner in which the toast of his health had been proposed and received that evening. It was almost needless for him to say that he was greatly gratified by the events of that day; and by the support which every lodge in his district, and the large number of brethren who had attended on that occasion, had accorded him in the discharge of the duties of the important office of their District Grand Master. The advantages accruing to Freemasonry from the establishment of a District Grand Lodge were manifold. As Bro. Dr. Egan, whom he had had the pleasure of meeting in Durban some months ago—and who held in the Eastern District of the Cape Colony a position corresponding to his here—remarked, without such a body as District Grand Lodge to govern them, Masonic lodges were more or less isolated, and partook more of the nature of small clubs. That was obviated by the existence of the District Grand Lodge, which was necessary to bring the members together, and to make them feel that they were only parts of one grand system which inculcated the principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth. Its presence should make the whole district work more harmoniously together for the general good; and it afforded another illustration of the lesson conveyed by the old fable of the bundle of sticks, which single were easily broken, but united were strong and unbreakable. The District Grand Lodge was the bond that tied them together; and by thus uniting together and co-operating for worthy objects, they would increase their strength and usefulness, and success was more likely to crown their efforts. The progressive character of Masonry in this district, as in other parts of the world, could not fail to be a source of pride and satisfaction to them all. When they read of the wonderful strides which their Order was making in England; when they learnt that at the last annual festival of the Masonic Institution for Boys no less than (in round numbers) £23,000 was raised; when they learnt that on the roll of the Grand Lodge of England alone there were no less than about 200,000 mem-

bers, and that there was an annual increase of, at least, 10,000; when they learnt such facts as those, they could not but look forward to the future with the utmost confidence. Under other jurisdictions and in other countries the state of the Order was equally progressive and satisfactory. In America there were at least 800,000 Masons. Here, in Natal, Freemasonry had taken firm root; and, when they heard of lodges which had comparatively only recently sprung into existence showing their zeal for the Order by erecting halls for Masonic purposes; when they found brethren in remote country places bestirring themselves to establish new lodges, they might congratulate themselves that, in spite of depressed trade and hard times, Freemasonry still continued its hold upon the members of the fraternity with undiminished strength. As regarded the high office which it was his pride and privilege to hold in this district, he could only say that should health and strength be vouchsafed to him his best efforts should always be put forth to perform the duties in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the members, and to ensure that the welfare and prosperity of the Craft should not deteriorate in his hands. Speaking for his own part, and he felt sure he could say the same for his brother officers from Durban, he assured the brethren that they should carry with them back to Durban a vivid recollection of their kindness and hospitality; and that when on some future occasion they had the pleasure of meeting their Pietermaritzburg brethren at Durban, it would be a source of great satisfaction to them if they could reciprocate in some degree the kindly feelings and hearty welcome which they had been good enough to accord to them that day.

The CHAIRMAN then called on Bro. Smith, P.M., to present to R.W. Bro. Finmore a jewel of the Royal Arch Masons.

Bro. SMITH, P.M., in presenting the jewel, said that he stood in the proud position of being First Principal of the Royal Arch, and a brother of the Royal Arch had given to him the very pleasant duty of presenting to the R.W. the District Grand Master a jewel in commemoration of his services to that Order; and it was the sincere wish of all the brethren that he might have long life to wear it. While pinning the jewel to his breast, he asked all members of the Royal Arch to drink to the health and happiness of their right worshipful brother.

R.W. Bro. FINMORE, in a few words, suitably acknowledged the presentation of the jewel.

The DISTRICT GRAND MASTER proposed the next toast, namely, that of "The Officers of the District Grand Lodge," coupling with the toast the names of Bro. Russell, D.G.S.W., and Bro. Smith, D.G. Superintendent of Works. W. Bros. RUSSELL and SMITH briefly replied.

W. Bro. A. C. DULCKEN, D.G. Reg., proposed "The Health of the Visiting Brethren," which was responded to by W. Bro. J. CROWE, D.G.J.D.

W. Bro. Rev. J. REYNOLDS, D.G. Chaplain, then proposed "The Health of the Absent Brethren," which was received with silent honours.

W. Bro. S. MARRIOTT, D.G. Treas., next proposed "The Health of the Masters of the Maritzburg Lodges," which was responded to by Bros. R. IRELAND, I.P.M. Prince Alfred Lodge; W. A. SMITH, W.M. Natalia Lodge; and W. Bro. E. H. WILTSHIER, I.P.M. Skelmersdale Lodge.

R.W. Bro. FINMORE proposed the toast of "The D.D.G.M., Bro. Wesley Francis." He was well-known to all the brethren. He had always commanded the confidence and esteem of the brethren, whether in his Masonic, commercial, or private capacity; therefore, in selecting him for the office of D.D.G.M. he knew he had made a good choice. The principal work of the District Grand Lodge fell on the Deputy Grand Master. It was only recently he had been obliged to depute him to open a new lodge, as he (the speaker) was unable to attend, and that was the first time he had had the opportunity of publicly thanking him for having undertaken the duty. In all cases where he (the District Grand Master) could not attend, it would be his duty to ask the Deputy D.G.M. to undertake the office in his place, and he had, therefore, very great pleasure in asking them to join with him in drinking "The Health of their Chairman, the Deputy District Grand Master."

W.V. Bro. W. FRANCIS having briefly responded, introduced the last toast on the list, namely, the Tyler's toast, and made an appeal to the brethren to respond liberally in the cause of charity, so that a fund might be formed from which relief could be given, not only to members of the Craft, but to all who were in distress. The result of the appeal was that an amount of £13 4s. 6d. will be added to the sum which formed the nucleus of a fund in the hands of the D.G. Treasurer for the relief of brethren in distress.

Several brothers gave songs and recitations during the evening, and the company broke up about half-past eleven o'clock.



Bro. Col. Mapleson sailed for New York on Thursday. He says the opera house on the Thames Embankment will be completed by June next.

"Giddy Godiva, or the Girl who was sent to Coventry," is the title of a new burlesque to be produced at Astley's on the 13th inst., with Miss Maude Forrester as Godiva.

"Mankind, or Beggar Your Neighbour," has been revived at the Surrey, in which Mr. George Conquest continues to distinguish himself as Daniel Groodge. A new sensational drama will be produced in two weeks, written by Messrs. Merritt and Conquest.

Many of our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. Chas. Wyndham has regained the Criterion Theatre, Bro. Henderson having, with the consent of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, transferred the lease. Mr. Wyndham will reopen it on his return from America with one of his comedies which are always welcomed by the audiences. His new theatre in Northumberland Avenue has not been begun yet.

Mr. Harry Paulton has taken Bro. Lionel Brough's place at the Comedy in "Rip Van Winkle," and in his hands the part has lost none of its interest. Mr. Paulton has introduced several original drolleries. A new comic opera is on the tapis for the Comedy, the present one having been played nearly a year.

On Monday night Mr. Burnand's new burlesque "Ariel" will be produced on the boards of Bro. Hollingshead's theatre. The Gaiety will be crammed from floor to ceiling, so much interest being attached to the fact of Shakespeare's play "The Tempest," being burlesqued. Miss Farren will have the title role.

Mr. Grundy's little comedy "Man Proposes," now precedes "The Glass of Fashion" at the Globe. It gives Miss Lottie Venne the opportunity of acting in her bewitching way with all her archness. It is worth going a long way to see. "The Glass of Fashion" has now taken a tight hold on the stage and is likely to bring money to the house for some time. It is one of the most original and brightest comedies we have seen of late years.

We should not like to predict a failure or success for "The Millionaire," which was brought out at the Court last week. A play adapted from a novel necessarily suffers from want of cohesion. The novelist has many pages, and time to work out his story; but the author of a play must be concise and confine his work to a small space. To those who are acquainted with Bro. Edmund Yates' book, "Kissing the Rod," Mr. Godfrey's play, founded on it, may be very clear; but to those persons to whom the whole thing is fresh it is difficult to imagine all that they should do to properly enter into the spirit of the play. Mr. Godfrey has done his work admirably, though his latest writing is not equal to "The Parvenu" of last year. There is so much pleasure to be got out of seeing the play, that it will not be a matter for surprise should "The Millionaire" occupy the theatre for some time. It is crammed full of wit and repartee of no ordinary character. The company is quite unique who represent it. Every member is exactly suited to their part. Miss Guyon is a young lady who is duped into a marriage with Mr. Streightley, a wealthy stockbroker in the City, who, with her father's connivance, engages to contract the match, though her heart is at the time another's. This other is a certain Gordon Frere, a young man whose character is not admired and who is poor. The young lady is all that a good man might desire, whilst her father is a sordid, good-for-nothing man; a mere adventurer, one who lives on his wits, and would sell his own soul for money. Young Frere sends a letter to Kate enclosed in one he writes to Mr. Guyon asking for her hand. The father keeps the letter, and with the help of his cousin, Lady Henmarsh, a worldly woman of society, makes his daughter think that Frere has deserted her. Old Guyon is on his beam ends for money. Everything he possesses is mortgaged; acceptances are becoming due which he cannot meet. He makes the acquaintance of Mr. Streightley, who becomes enamoured of Kate, and hearing from her the condition of her father, Streightley visits the house and offers his cheque to take up the bills. Of course Old Guyon accepts; the motive does not concern him why the offer is made. He soon notices which way the wind blows, and is only too glad to encourage Streightley's attentions to his daughter and do what he can to get Frere out of the way. But there is a feeling of dissatisfaction, as no explanation is forthcoming to the audience how it comes to pass that this Mr. Streightley, an honourable man of business, is a willing party to the deceit of intercepting Gordon Frere's letter to Kate. Perhaps he thinks all is fair in love. However, he is paid out, for Hester Gould, a young lady companion to Miss Guyon, who has fallen in love with Streightley, and afterwards becomes a rich heiress, for very jealousy brings trouble between man and wife. Some time after their marriage Guyon leaves on the table by accident his pocket-book containing Frere's letter with the memorandum on it, "shown to Robert Streightley." Miss Gould reads it, and vows vengeance on her rival. Seeing the couple together happy with one another—for Kate has come to love her husband by his devotion to her and having had falsehoods put into her ear by her father and aunt about young Frere—Miss Gould immediately after puts this book into Kate's hand and bids her read the letter. Her eyes are opened, and she sees the cruel fraud that has been practised upon her; how her father has sold her, and how her husband has bought her, and that all the time Frere has remained true to her. She flies into a passion with her husband and quits his house declaring she will never see his face again. He goes down in the world, is heartbroken, his business fails; now Hester Gould comes to the rescue, and with her fortune relieves the man she loves, and whom she has ruined in his home, but this is done without Streightley's knowledge. He falls ill; Kate hears of it; her heart is touched when she hears it is all through her, and she returns to her husband. With their reconciliation the curtain drops. There are a number of other characters in the play whom we have not mentioned, many of whom have conspicuous places. Mr. Arthur Cecil, who represents Guyon, is suited to the very letter in his part. His rendering of the impecunious old rake is a splendid piece of acting. Bro. Clayton, as Streightley, leaves nothing to be desired, though there are times when we have seen Bro. Clayton to a greater advantage. He has yielded to his new partner in the management of the theatre the chief rôle. Miss Marion Terry is Kate Guyon. She was greeted with rounds of applause when she appeared on the stage. She illustrates the heroine with that grace which she has made her own. Mrs. John Wood, as Lady Henmarsh, has a character exactly suited to her to play. As the cynical woman of fashion, it is to Mrs. John Wood that the laughter which drowns the house is due. We have often seen Mrs. Wood on the stage and always enjoyed her acting, but never more so than in "The Millionaire." Mrs. Beerbohm Tree's Hester Gould is another fine piece of acting. She has made her mark, and may be expected to shortly be in the front ranks of the profession. The Court is not a theatre in which loud applause is heard. Situated on the confines of Belgravia, most of its space is devoted to stalls and dress circles, the occupants of which are not given to showing their appreciation by noisy demonstration. The pit and gallery are here very meagerly represented, but from the keen interest every one seemed to have in the piece we hope to see "The Millionaire" going for some time, and can certainly recommend it as a play to be seen.



Bro. Horace B. Marshall, C.C., will preside at the autumnal election of the Asylum for Idiots, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at the Cannon-street Hotel.

Bro. Lord De Tabley, R.W. Prov. Grand Master Cheshire, has, we regret to say, been for some time lying ill at Tabley Hall, near Knutsford.

The Grand Master of Nevada closed a recent address by stating that though "not making Masons very rapidly," enough were being made "for the good of the Craft."

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Mrs. Ritherdon, wife of Bro. E. Ritherdon, of Leadenhall-street. The event took place at Putney, on the 27th ult., and in the 57th year of her age.

A new Mark Lodge, the Elffin, No. 321, was consecrated at Carnarvon, on the 27th ult., by R.W. Bro. Capt. Hunter, Prov. G.M.M.M. North Wales. W. Bro. Capt. Love-Jones Parry, M.P., P. Prov. G.D. of C., was installed as the first Master.

"Having studied it, having reflected upon it, I know the value of the institution. If I have been of any use to society at large, it must be attributed in a great degree to the impetus derived from Masonry."—Speech of the Duke of Sussex at Sunderland in 1839.

We publish this week the first instalment of a complete comparison between the Old Constitutions and the New, as submitted to, and revised by, Grand Lodge. Our readers will be able at a glance to note the changes made, and we shall welcome any comments thereon in our columns. The remainder will be published next week.

The newly-appointed Provincial Grand Master Mason of West Yorkshire, Bro. Charles Letch Mason, will be installed in his office on the 17th inst., in the Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds, by R.W. Bro. John Woodall Woodall, J.P., Prov. Grand Master North and East Yorkshire. Provincial Grand Lodge meets at four o'clock, and a banquet takes place at five o'clock in the lodge room.

The following banquets have been held at the Freemasons' Tavern during the past week:—Monday, October 1st.—University College Hospital, Robert Burns Lodge, Old Kings Arms Chapter, Regularity Chapter. Tuesday, 2nd.—Royal York Lodge, Old Concord Lodge, Grosvenor Lodge, Albion Lodge. Friday, 5th.—Mr. Bernard Quaritch's Trade Sale Dinner, Royal Kensington Lodge, Hornsey Lodge, and Thistle Lodge of Mark Masters.

Bro. Sir Thomas Brassey arrived at Madeira on Saturday evening last, in his yacht Sunbeam, after a remarkably rapid passage of sixty hours from Gibraltar, which had been done under sail. Lady Brassey left Dartmouth on Friday in the Castle mail packet Norham Castle to join her husband at Madeira, where they have taken a house for a short term. They will return to England early in November, when Sir Thomas will resume his official duties.

The new Freemasons' Hall at Chester was occupied for the first time on the evening of the 27th ult., when the brethren of the Cestrian Lodge, 425, assembled at their ordinary meeting. Bro. C. W. Duncan, W.M., presided, and the occasion attracted a large attendance, including a considerable sprinkling of visitors. The beauty of the lodge-room elicited much admiration, and it is now generally conceded that for capacity and completeness of arrangement the old Cestrian Lodge have a hall which will rank high among the best Masonic buildings in the country.

A correspondent to the *Times* writes that, desiring to know for certain whether two halfpenny postage stamps might be legally accepted in receipts for payments of and above £2, he has communicated with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and received the following answer:—"Inland Revenue, 22nd September.—Sir,—In reply to your letter on the 18th inst., I have to acquaint you that under the 13th section of the Act 45 and 46 Victoria, c. 72, two halfpenny postage stamps may be used to denote the duty on a receipt.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, F. L. ROBINSON."

Burnham Beeches were, on Wednesday, dedicated to the recreation and enjoyment of the public for ever. Bro. the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress attended in semi-state, and several members of the Corporation were present. The weather was very unfavourable. The Mayors of High Wycombe and Maidenhead offered congratulations and thanks to the Lord Mayor, who then asked the Duke of Buckingham, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county, to declare Burnham Beeches and adjoining grounds open to the public for ever. The Duke of Buckingham, in performing the ceremony, expressed an opinion against the policy of enclosing commons. The company afterwards partook of luncheon at Eton College.

Bro. Eugene Delacoste, W.M. Royal Kensington Lodge, No. 1027, on the evening of the 26th ult. invited the members of his lodge to dine with him at the Café Royal, Regent-street, W. After the usual loyal toasts, the I.P.M., Bro. Stevens, proposed "The Health of the Worshipful Master," and presented him in the name of the lodge with a very handsome massive silver loving cup, egg shape, with tripod legs of lion's claws, on ebony stand, and bearing the following inscription:—"To Eugene Delacoste, W.M. Royal Kensington Lodge, 1882-3, presented to him during his tenure of office as a mark of esteem and brotherly love." The cup having been passed round, Bro. Delacoste expressed great surprise and delight at the compliment paid to him in such a substantial manner by the members of the lodge, and trusted it would be an everlasting memento of the fraternal good fellowship existing between him and the lodge.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION.—Portrait Models of President Grevy, the Comte de Paris, Duc de Nemours, the late Comte de Chambord, and M. Waddington. Costly Court dresses, from the first Parisian houses. Captain Webb (taken from life). Mr. Charles Parnell, M.P. Also portrait model of James Carey, the Informer.—Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. Open from 10 till 10.—[ADVT.]

Bro. W. Carter, P.M. Faith Lodge, No. 141, was re-elected to the office of Treasurer in that lodge for the twenty-fifth time, at the election meeting on the 25th ult.

It is intended to memorialise the Thames Conservators in favour of constructing a tidal lock on the Thames between Teddington and Isleworth.

A new postal service has been established for the East Coast of Africa, by way of Dartmouth and the Cape of Good Hope. The mails are made up in London every fourth Thursday.

Mr. L. Wolf has written a biography of Ex-Sheriff Bro. Sir M. Montefiore, who will enter on his hundredth year on Wednesday, 24th inst. The work is to be published at the office of the *Jewish World*.

The Lily of Richmond Lodge of Instruction, meeting at the Greyhound Hotel, Richmond, has changed its night of meeting from Monday to Tuesday, and the time from seven to eight o'clock.

Mr. Blackburne, in response to an invitation, has expressed his willingness to give at the City of London Chess Club an exhibition of blindfold play on Wednesday next, and also an exhibition of simultaneous play on the following Friday.

An exhibition has just been opened in the new Rathaus in Vienna, in commemoration of the part the Poles took under King John Sobieski in raising the siege of Vienna, when it was beleaguered by the Turks. It is named after that sovereign.

By command of the Most Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.P., R.W. Prov. Grand Master, the annual meeting of the Province of Durham will be held in the Victoria Hall, Sunderland, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 2.15 p.m. A banquet takes place at four p.m. at the Palatine Hotel.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, drove into Copenhagen from Fredensborg on the 2nd inst. His Royal Highness has promised a to pay a visit at Goeteborg to Mr. Oscar Dickson, the organizer of the recent Greenland expedition, under the command of Baron Nordenskjöld.

The church of Holy Trinity, Penge, has just received an addition to its painted glass, of a window from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, which is interesting as being the gift of the students of Penge Park College, in memory of one of their schoolfellows. The subject chosen is "Christ disputing with the Doctors," and a memorial brass beneath records the early death of the student.

The late Sir William Tylour Thomson, K.C.M., G.C.B., has bequeathed £30,000 to St. Andrew's University, to found bursaries for students of both sexes in equal numbers, and in the case of young women to assist them as far as practicable in qualifying themselves to enter the medical profession. Sir William was a native of Fife. He was for many years her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Persia.

Bro. Sir W. W. Burrell, Bart., M.P., was present on the 28th inst., at the installation meeting of the Atlingworth Lodge, No. 1821, at Brighton, accompanied by several of his Present and Past Provincial Grand Officers, when Bro. S. Peters, the S.W., was installed into the chair of K.S. by the retiring W.M., Bro. W. Newsome, a remarkable feature of the event being that the installing Master is totally blind.

A Brand New Grand Master.—Bro. Blank, a newly-appointed Grand Master (?) of a Grand Lodge, not being quite sure of what his regalia should consist of, called upon the venerable Secretary to the Masonic Hall for information. The venerable Secretary said, courteously, "Step into the lower hall and I will show you the portrait of the late Captain Standish in full regalia." "Sir," was the reply, "of what use is that to me? I am a Grand Master!" The venerable Secretary is slowly recovering.—*Victorian Masonic Journal*.

After five months' acquaintance with the Loisetian System, Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., thus writes in his journal *Health*, under date of September 14th, 1883:—"PROFESSOR LOISETTE'S SYSTEM OF MEMORY-TRAINING.—In reply to numerous correspondents, we beg to state that, from recent facts which have come to our knowledge, we are gratified in being able to reinforce all that we formerly said in favour of this system of developing the recollective and analytical powers. The interest we take in Professor Loiset's system is founded on our appreciation of the literally marvellous results which, not only in our case, but in that of many others, have been attained under his method of instruction. There can be no question of the soundness of the principles on which the system is founded, and we frankly regard such a training as Mr. Loiset offers as one of the most important educational advantages which it has been our lot to encounter.

Bro. Lord Waveney, R.W. Prov. G.M. Suffolk, opened on Monday, a new dock and fish market at Lowestoft, constructed by the Great Eastern Railway Company to meet the demands of the large fishing business carried on at that port, and which when completed will occupy an area of between 10 and 11 acres. On the west side of the basin is a quay 700 feet long, for drift net boats, and the new market runs the whole length of this structure. There is also an additional quay of 1000 feet, where fish can be landed. The town was gaily decorated in honour of the occasion. Lord Waveney and a numerous company on board a tug-boat steamed out of the harbour, and after a short trip on the ocean the vessel was put about and entered the new dock, at the entrance of which Lord Waveney amidst great cheering declared the new dock open. There was a lively competition amongst fishing vessels with freight to enter the new basin after it was declared open, and high prices were realised for the fish first landed. A grand banquet was held in the public hall in the evening.

"RUPTURES,"—WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is the most effective invention for the treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring, so hurtful in its effects, is avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected. Send for descriptive circular, with testimonials and prices, to J. White and Co. (Limited) 228, Piccadilly, London. Do not buy of Chemists, who often sell an IMITATION of our Moc-Main. J. White and Co. have no agents.—[ADVT.]

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts proposes shortly to open a Fisheries Exhibition for the East-end of London at the Columbia Market.

A French society has submitted to the Spanish Government a plan for the construction of a submarine tunnel across the Straits of Gibraltar.

Bro. G. T. Cowley Gambrell will be installed W.M. of the Villiers Lodge, No. 1194, at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, on Saturday, 6th inst., by Bro. John Galf Fisher, the retiring W.M.

Messrs. J. Mowlem and Co. are the contractors for the rebuilding on the large area which has been cleared between London-wall and Great Winchester-street, and the workmen are busily employed in preparing for the foundations.

Lodge No. 43, of Lancaster, Pa., possesses a carved statue in wood, life size, of Bro. General George Washington, presented to the lodge by one of its Operative brethren, to commemorate Washington's visit to this lodge in the last century.—*Keystone*.

A farm of several acres at Dover has been purchased of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the erection of the convict barracks in connection with the harbour of refuge about to be made there. The property is near the rifle range, and on the north-east side of Dover Castle.

It is understood that the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, will leave Balmoral on or about the 20th of November for Windsor Castle. Princess Christian and her family will leave Scotland previous to the departure of the Queen, returning to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.

It was announced at a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council on Wednesday, that the Government had given rewards of £50 each to Chief Superintendent Williams, Detective-Inspector Marsh, and Detective Johnstone, for their services in arresting the dynamite conspirators.

The remains of the illustrious Harvey, now lying in the vault under Hempstead Church, in Essex, will be removed, with the sanction of Harvey's next of kin, to the Harvey Chapel, and placed there in a sarcophagus provided by the Royal College of Physicians. The ceremony will take place on Thursday, October 18th.

Melrose St. John's Lodge, of Melrose, Scotland, possesses its records back to the year 1674. It is an old Operative lodge, never, we believe, having come under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The lodge consists only of E.A. and F.C. Masons, excepting the W.M., with the P.M.s., who, alone, are M.Ms.

Bro. Sir George Elliott, Bart., M.P., Prov. G.M. South Wales (E. Div.), has borne the sole cost of the design and erection of a church at Aberaman, near Aberdare, chiefly for the benefit of those in his employ in that district, and as a memorial of the late Lady Elliott. The whole of the chancel is fitted with stained glass. The Bishop of Llandaff opened the church, which is a very handsome structure, on Saturday last.

The remains of the old colours of the Leicestershire Regiment, which have seen service in all parts of the world, were on Thursday morning placed in St. Martin's Church, Leicester, near the monument erected to the memory of the officers and men of the regiment who fell in the Crimean War. The colours were brought to the church from the Glen Barracks by a detachment of a regiment sent from Portsmouth, and were headed by a band, the local volunteers furnishing a guard of honour. The service in the church was attended by the mayor and civic authorities.

Bro. Col. M. Richards Mucklé, of Philadelphia, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Commandary of Pennsylvania, and widely known as the business manager of the *Public Ledger*, having returned safely from his recent European trip, the members of the lodge of which he has the honour to be a member and P.M., Herman, No. 125, at the close of their last stated meeting, held on the 12th ult., accompanied by the choir of the lodge, proceeded to the residence of P.M. Bro. Mucklé and tendered him a serenade, in honour of his arrival on Monday last from Europe, and of the anniversary of his birthday, which fell on the same day. After discoursing a number of pieces, they were invited to enter and partake of some refreshments. When indoors, the choir rendered a number of selections very effectively. Bro. Otto Schaeffle, P.M., on behalf of the lodge tendered Bro. Mucklé the congratulations of the brethren on his safe arrival among them, and concluded by expressing the hope that he might be spared to them all for many years to come. The company did not break up until midnight, and the reunion was enjoyed by all the participants.

How to Make Orange Wine.—Orange wine should be made in March. Boil twenty-eight pounds of loaf sugar with eight gallons of water and the well-whisked whites and crushed shells of four eggs. Remove the scum as it rises, let the liquid cool, then add the juice of ninety Seville oranges, and mix thoroughly. Strain the liquid, ferment it with half a pound of yeast on a toast, and let it stand for twenty-four hours. Put it into the cask, and when fermentation ceases, which will be when it gives up hissing, bung the cask up closely. The wine may be racked in three months, and bottled in twelve. If it is desired to add the flavour of the orange peel to this wine, though it will be more generally agreeable without, infuse the rinds of fifty of the oranges in two gallons of the clarified sugar for four days, then strain the liquid, and add it to the rest. If it is considered necessary to have a little brandy in the wine, a quart may be put into the cask, with the liquid, and another quart added when the wine is racked off. Time, half an hour to boil sugar. Probable cost, 2s. 2d. per gallon, exclusive of the brandy. Sufficient for ten gallons.—From *Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery* for October.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Disordered Bowels.—These maladies are ever present, and if left unattended frequently terminate fatally. It should be everywhere known that all these complaints originate in the presence of some undigested substance in the stomach or bowels, or of some deleterious matter in the blood, and that Holloway's Pills can eliminate either with ease and expedition. They combine in a surprising degree purifying, alterative, regulating, and strengthening qualities, and thus exert over every internal organ the wholesomely controlling influence so necessary for subduing excessive action in the human frame. Holloway's medicine may be advantageously taken as a means of keeping the blood pure and the body cool—the only practicable plan of maintaining health in youth, in manhood, and in old age.—[ADVT.]

