

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
RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HADDINGTON, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF SCOTLAND; AND THE GRAND MASTERS
OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

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MASONRY AND THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

We fail to see what possible connection there can be between Freemasonry and the International Exhibition which will be held next year in Chicago. The former, if we may be permitted to use the expression, is an abstract entity, being neither more nor less than a system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols, and is therefore incapable of being exhibited in a concrete form. The latter is a huge trading concern, to which the nations of the world are invited to send specimens of the commodities they grow and manufacture, and at which prizes in the shape of gold, silver, and bronze medals and certificates of commendation will be awarded to the most notable specimens in the different classes of exhibits. The result will be a huge advertisement which will be made the most of by the producers and manufacturers who receive premiums until another World's Fair is held in London, Paris, or elsewhere. But though there is nothing in common between the science of Freemasonry and the latest novelty in butter tubs or washing-machines, there are not a few sober-minded American brethren, who, if the reports we read from time to time in our American Masonic exchanges are to be relied upon, are seriously suggesting that the fraternity of Masons should be represented at the Chicago Show. The form of exhibit which finds the greatest amount of favour is an International Masonic Congress which shall meet during the time the Fair is open and propound theories about landmarks, discuss, and if possible, assimilate the codes of law in force in the different Masonic jurisdictions, and generally do all such things as are best calculated to make our Society the laughing-stock of the world. Or it may be the scheme will take the form of an exhibition of Masonic curios, and as some of our American friends are endowed with considerable inventive powers in the way of practical joking, we may look to find a rare collection of early Masonic relics. Such, for instance, as a Tyler's sword, said to have been made by the first artificer in metals; the marble pillar-box in which the ancient archives of the Craft were preserved during the Deluge; the original MS. of the 47th Proposition of the first book of Euclid, with annotations by Pythagoras; part of the floor of the first lodge founded in Britain, A.D., 287, by St. Alban; the case that contained the Athelstane Charter, A.D., 926, together with the original Vexillum Belli of the Knights Templar. Coming down to more recent times we might find the wig donned by DANIEL COXE when he visited the Grand Lodge of England; the inexpressibles worn by HENRY PRICE when he was installed Provincial Grand Master of New England; the stump of an old quill pen, said to have been used by the Dukes of Kent and Sussex when they signed the articles of Union; and last, but not least, the mummified corpse of old MORGAN, who was done to death by the Masons for betraying their secrets, and of which the late THURLOW WEED is alleged to have said that "it was a good enough MORGAN for the purposes of the election." Such a collection might prove attractive, but whether or not it would tend to promote the interests of the Craft is open to question. Or the proposed International Congress might content itself with giving a series of lectures on the principles of Freemasonry, and occasionally illustrate in public the ceremony of installation. But the question which is naturally uppermost in every one's mind is—*Cui bono*, and what has all this to do with the Chicago Fair? Visitors will be more inclined to inspect the lions of Porkopolis—if the Capital of American pigdom can be said to have any lions to inspect—in which case the exhibits of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry from the Creation to date will stand a very fair chance of being passed by unheeded. But, even assuming that the Masonic part of the Show, whatever form it may ultimately assume, proves more attractive than its most sanguine friends could desire, we must still repeat, and keep on repeating, of what benefit will it be to Masonry? According to some of our Kentuckian brethren, it will result in "the interchange of fraternal sentiments, conserving the general interests of Masonry throughout the world, and especially looking to a greater uniformity in the modes of recognition, and the fundamental features which characterise our system the world over." The sentence is a most imposing one, and we admit the terms "fraternal sentiments," "general interests," "greater uniformity," "fundamental features," sound well; but the convention of a few score of delegates from all "the world over" to effect what is so nearly impossible, suggests a reversal of the modern saying, and instead of employing a NASMYTH'S hammer to crack a nut, our Kentucky friends look as if they meant to use a pair of nut-crackers to squeeze the world to a jelly. Why it would need that every one of the members of the Chicago Masonic Congress should live for a few centuries in order to digest the "fundamental principles" of Freemasonry as they are set forth in the different Books of Constitution in force in the different jurisdictions

throughout the United States alone, and as they have been differently interpreted by successive generations of Grand Masters. However, Bro. SCHULTZ, of Maryland, though he does not accept the Kentucky view, is of opinion "that a convention of one or two earnest, zealous, and well-informed brethren from each jurisdiction might accomplish much good by formulating a uniform code of laws for the fraternity, for this in the opinion of your Committee is the great and crying need of the hour in our fraternity." But this, though a less ambitious proposal than the Kentucky scheme, is well nigh as impracticable. A convention thus limited in numbers would, doubtless, be manageable while in session; but even if we assume that the representatives of each jurisdiction were given plenary powers to arrange for a uniform code of laws for the whole fraternity in the United States, what possibility is there of the whole body of delegates being able to formulate a code within anything like a reasonable time? We all know what happened a short time after the Union, when the States were 13 in number, and it was proposed there should be a General Grand Lodge for the whole of the United States with Bro. GEORGE WASHINGTON as General Grand Master. The establishment of such a Supreme body meant uniformity of laws if it meant anything, but the scheme fell through, and if it fell through when the Grand Lodges to be consulted were so few in number, what likelihood is there that it would succeed, when there are some 48 or 49 lodges, with such widely divergent opinions as are known to exist among several of them, to be consulted? Curiously enough, Bro. SCHULTZ assigns as a reason for holding this convention that so many differences exist among the Masonic jurisdictions in the United States. "Certain Masonic offences," he says, "in one jurisdiction are not held to be Masonic offences in an adjoining jurisdiction. Qualifications for entrance into Freemasonry are required by one Grand Lodge which are totally unknown in another. The Grand Master of the Craft in one State has and exercises rights and powers that are denied to a Grand Master of the Craft of another jurisdiction separated simply by an imaginary line." And yet he thinks a mere convention "of one or two earnest, zealous, and well-informed brethren from each jurisdiction" will be able to dissipate these numerous divergencies of opinion, and establish in their stead one uniform code of laws which every one of the Grand Lodges in the United States shall bind itself to accept without hesitation, equivocation, or mental reservation of any kind. O happy, simple-minded SCHULTZ, to be thus credulous! And, then, as if the achievements of this one particular impossible task were not labour enough for the convention he proposes, he has the hardihood to suggest that it should take upon itself the further, and still more impossible, task of determining "the landmarks of Freemasonry." With that ample knowledge of the history of Freemasonry which so distinguished a brother is certain to possess, and, at the same time, with that innocence of heart which only such a simple-minded believer in mundane virtue as Bro. SCHULTZ could exhibit, he goes on to tell us, apropos of this further suggestion, that "all Masons agree that there are landmarks, but scarcely any two agree as to what they are. Some contend that there are twenty-five, others eighteen, others seven, and we believe there are some who say that there are only three." Yet he thinks a convention would have only to meet at Chicago during the World's Fair, and presto! all these differences about landmarks would disappear. But assuming that such a result were possible or even probable, why must it meet at Chicago and during the time the Exhibition is on view? We are not a Society that goes out of its way to court publicity, nor do we think it likely the delegates would derive inspiration in the matter of landmarks from the latest inventions in agricultural or warlike implements, in sewing machines or laundry apparatus, or the thousand and one domestic appliances which are regarded as landmarks in our modern system of civilisation. No, we have little faith in International Congresses and Conventions, and least of all in a congress which is nominally summoned for the purpose of settling what cannot be settled and determining the indeterminate, but which in reality will be nothing else than an excuse for the perpetration of all kinds of Masonic absurdities. Why, if our American friends were so anxious for an Exhibition of Masonry at Chicago next year, did they not arrange for a quadrennial instead of a triennial meeting of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States to be held concurrently with the show? Then the Sir Knights and their ladies could have flocked thither in their thousands, and the citizens of Porkopolis might have divided their admiration between the sights inside the Exhibition and the sights without it. But seriously, we trust there will be no such thing as a Masonic Congress or Show at Chicago next summer. Freemasonry is too reputable an Institution to be made into a kind of plaything.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

The Quarterly Communication of United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England was held last Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall, London. The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, R.W. Deputy Grand Master, presided. Bro. Col. Marmaduke Ramsey, R.W. District Grand Master of Malta, acted as Deputy Grand Master; Bro. Col. G. Noel Money, C.B., J.P., R.W. Provincial Grand Master of Surrey, as Past Grand Master; Bro. Sir John B. Monckton, P.G.W., as S.G.W.; and Bro. the Rev. R. J. Simpson, P.G.C., as J.G.W.

Grand Lodge having been opened in due form, and the minutes of the June Quarterly Communication read and confirmed,

The Earl of MOUNT EDGCUMBE said that, before proceeding to the business on the paper, he would like to remind the brethren of a resolution which was passed at the Quarterly Communication on the 2nd December last year—moved by Bro. Sir A. Woods, and seconded by Bro. the Rev. R. J. Simpson—which was to this effect—"That, in recognition of the eminent services rendered to the Grand Lodge of England by Most Worshipful Bro. the Earl of Lathom, Pro Grand Master, for the 16 years during which he has held the position of the Deputy Grand Master, it is hereby resolved that a full length portrait of his lordship be painted, and placed in the Masonic Temple, Freemasons' Hall, London." He had great pleasure in directing the brethren's attention to the finished portrait, which was, he believed, a most pleasing and faithful likeness—(applause)—and which he hoped would long continue to adorn the walls of that hall as a lasting testimony of their esteem and regard for the M.W. brother, of their appreciation of the many services which he had rendered—and which he hoped he would continue to render—to Masonry in this country. (Cheers.) He thought that those who had the opportunity of inspecting that picture would also regard it as an admirable example of the skill, fidelity, and care of the artist—Bro. Marks. (Cheers.) It now became his duty to move the resolution which stood No. 2 upon the paper in the name of the M.W. the Grand Master: "That this Grand Lodge do vote the sum of 300 guineas from the Fund of General Purposes in alleviation of the distress occasioned by the recent disastrous fire at St. John's, Newfoundland, and that the above sum be paid to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to the credit of the Mansion House Fund." He was sure he need not say a word to the brethren upon the great extent of that disastrous catastrophe, and of the enormous amount of suffering which was brought on our fellow subjects in Newfoundland; it was too recent in their memory to require any words from him on the subject. He knew, however, there might be some difference of opinion as to the application of the moneys they voted. That had been brought to his notice, and he had very carefully considered it, but he still felt that he could conscientiously move the resolution in the form in which it now stood, not only because he thought it was for the honour of Masonry generally, that in view of such a catastrophe as this they would show they were not bound by narrow limits, but that their sympathies were universal also. Besides it was in strict accordance with precedent. Many precedents had been brought forward, but there was one which specially applied to this case—the great fire in St. John's, New Brunswick, in 1877, when the sum of 200 guineas was voted from the general fund. The words of the resolution were, "That £210 be voted in aid of the fund now in course of formation for the relief of the inhabitants of St. John's, New Brunswick, suffering from the recent disastrous fire." That was a very close vote to the one before them now, and he scarcely thought, as he had said, it would be for the credit of the great Masonic body if they departed from the precedents they had formed in various cases. At the same time he knew in this particular instance the Masonic Body met with a heavy and serious loss in the burning of the Masonic Temple, and he was authorised to state that at the next Quarterly Communication the M.W.G.M. would be most willing to bring before Grand Lodge a proposal which would very likely be adopted that an additional sum be given in aid of repairing the special losses incurred by the Freemasons in that respect. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He might add that the Governor of Newfoundland, who was also the Deputy District Grand Master, was present that night, and was well fitted from his position to see that their brethren had their share in the relief given.

Bro. Col. MARMADUKE RAMSAY said it afforded him great pleasure to second the motion which stood in the name of H.R.H. the M.W.G.M., and which had been brought before Grand Lodge by the Deputy Grand Master. The latter portion of his lordship's address he thought removed any doubt any one would entertain as to the appropriateness of voting the money to the General Fund instead of to the Masonic body in particular. He thought the Masonic body had always shown itself ready to open its hand to any portion of the globe if they appealed for assistance; but in the present instance they admitted that every grant in the first place should be devoted to assisting mankind in general. There was an old saying that "Charity begins at home;" but he thought that as Masons they should go further than that, and not only think of those at home but of those outside the Masonic body.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Earl of MOUNT EDGCUMBE said: That will go to show that although charity begins at home, the "home" of Masonry is larger.

On the motion of Bro. ROBERT GREY, President, seconded by Bro. JAMES BRETT, Senior Vice-President, the report of the Board of Benevolence, in which were recommendations for the following grants, was adopted:

The widow of a brother of the Chiltern Lodge, No. 1470	
Dunstable	£50 0 0
A brother of the St. Oswald Lodge, No. 1124, Oswestry	50 0 0
A brother of the Crescent Lodge, No. 788, Hampton Court	60 0 0
A brother of the Royal Savoy Lodge, No. 1744, London	50 0 0
The widow of a brother of the Royal Oak Lodge, No. 871, Deptford	100 0 0

Bro. ROBERT GREY said he might mention that the last £100 was given in the case of a brother who had lost his life in doing his duty fearlessly to his Queen and his country.

The following report of the Board of General Purposes was taken as read, and ordered to be received and entered on the minutes:

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Grand Superintendent of Works having reported that the drainage of the Grand Lodge premises is in a seriously defective condition, the Board directed, with the concurrence of the Grand Superintendent of Works, that an independent report should be obtained from Mr. George Jennings. After thorough examination Mr. Jennings reports the present system of drainage to be in a dangerously insanitary condition, and estimates the cost of placing the drainage and sanitary arrangements of the entire premises in a permanently efficient condition at £582 10s., including his guarantee of efficiency for 10 years free of charge. The

report and estimates having been examined and approved by the Grand Superintendent of works, the board recommend Grand Lodge to sanction the expenditure of this sum for the purpose of carrying out this most necessary work without delay.

The President has laid before the Board a letter, received by him from the Most Worshipful Pro Grand Master, stating that, in the opinion of his Royal Highness the Most Worshipful Grand Master the time has come when, in the interests of the Craft, it is desirable to augment the number of Grand Officers, not only of Grand Lodge, but also of the larger Provincial and District Grand Lodges, and that with this view he had received his Royal Highness's command to request the President to lay before the Board of General Purposes the following resolutions which it is the Grand Master's desire should, at the earliest moment, be submitted to the Grand Lodge for adoption.

"That an addition be made to the Grand Officers appointed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, by the appointment of a *Grand Chancellor*, to rank immediately after the Grand Wardens, and whose duties shall be those at present assigned to the Grand Registrar, as set forth in Articles 31 and 32 of the Book of Constitutions, and of *four additional Grand Deacons* and a *Deputy Grand Sword Bearer*, and that the same take effect on and after the Grand Festival of 1893."

"That in provinces and districts numbering 50 lodges and upwards the Provincial and District Grand Masters shall be empowered to appoint annually *two additional Provincial or District Grand Deacons*. In provinces and districts numbering 75 lodges and upwards the Provincial and District Grand Masters shall be empowered to appoint *four additional Provincial or District Grand Deacons*. In provinces and districts numbering 100 lodges and upwards, the Provincial and District Grand Masters shall be empowered to appoint a *Provincial or District Grand Chancellor* to take rank immediately after the Provincial or District Grand Wardens, *four additional Provincial or District Grand Deacons* and a *Provincial or District Deputy Grand Sword Bearer*, and that the Provincial and District Grand Masters be empowered to appoint such additional Provincial or District Grand Officers at the first meeting for the annual appointment of officers of the several Provincial and District Grand Lodges after the confirmation of the minutes of Grand Lodge."

The Board have great pleasure in recommending Grand Lodge to adopt these resolutions, and to order that the Book of Constitutions be altered accordingly.

(Signed) THOMAS FENN, President.

Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,
16th August, 1892.

To the report is subjoined a statement of the Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on Friday, the 12th day of August instant, showing a balance in the Bank of England (Western Branch) of £5898 13s., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary for petty cash £100, and for servants' wages £100, and balance of annual allowance for library £9 17s. 6d.

Bro. THOMAS FENN, President of the Board of General Purposes, in moving the adoption of the first recommendation, said it related to expenditure on the necessary drainage of Freemasons' Hall buildings. The drainage of the buildings was now so deficient that it required immediate action. But before entering on so large an expenditure the Board asked the consent of Grand Lodge for the adoption of measures to prevent any disaster, and if Grand Lodge sanctioned the expenditure the work would be commenced tomorrow. He begged therefore to move that the expenditure required for the additional drainage of Grand Lodge be sanctioned.

Bro. Dr. POCOCK, Vice-President of the Board, seconded.

Bro. Dr. JABEZ HOGG, P.G.D., thought Grand Lodge ought to have a little more information from the President as to why they should incur this large expenditure for drainage. He would remind Grand Lodge that it was only about 20 years ago that a large sum of money was spent on the drainage of the premises of Grand Lodge. He then saw a good deal of the Grand Superintendent of Works (Bro. Cockerell), who assured him that what he was doing with regard to the drainage of the building at that time would last longer than his (Dr. Hogg's) time, and ought to last 50 years at least. But now they were asked to spend this sum of money, and of course it was the duty of the sanitary engineers to find out the defects. He would be sorry to offer an impediment to the work that was necessary. But he would like to ask the President of the Board whether complaints had reached him from the residents in the building, and the officers who were in the building day after day, and were there all day long, and the Secretaries of the Institutions of any defects in the drainage, whether the smell from the urinals or water closets had very much increased, and if so whether it was not due to a proper supply of water for keeping them sweet having been stopped by the New River Company. He had been there several times, and thought that with the large expenses they had for water, there should be more water. Before they consented to this large expenditure they ought to have some information as to how the money was to be laid out.

Bro. THOMAS FENN agreed that it was proper that the questions should be answered by the Grand Superintendent of Works, who was an expert, but he thought that the report of the Board itself explained how the matter came under the notice of the Board of General Purposes. It also explained that they had the report of Mr. Jennings, than whom there was not a more efficient sanitary authority, as to the smoke test. The smoke was found to come out of various parts of the building, and that showed that the sewer gas was escaping in many directions. Dr. Hogg had asked whether they had had any complaints of smells; they had from those who lived in the lower parts of the building, and with respect to the urinals he believed Dr. Hogg was right when he said the New River Company stopped the automatic pressure in the supply. As to the necessity of taking steps to perfect the sanitary condition of the drains the committee had no doubt the Grand Superintendent of Works would give information, and, if necessary, read the report of himself and Mr. Jennings.

Bro. LENNOX BROWNE presumed that if the Grand Superintendent of Works had reported that the drainage of the building was so defective as to require renewals, Grand Lodge had no option but to accept his opinion, but he felt bound to question the "independent" character of a report made by any one who was interested in carrying out the work. This was of the utmost importance.

Bro. PHILBRICK said the Board of General Purposes was, for reasons that appeared right to those who founded the constitutions, entrusted with certain matters under control of Grand Lodge. The ordinary officer entrusted with the charge of the building—the Grand Superintendent of Works, to the astonishment of the Board, made a report that in his opinion, after an investigation by himself, the building was in a dangerously insanitary condition, and this was before there was any rumour of cholera in the air. The Board of General Purposes thought it their first duty to obtain independent advice and assistance, and after discussing the matter

very carefully in the presence of two, if not more, experts of their own upon the Board, called in Mr. Jennings. Mr. Jennings estimated the sum stated in the agenda, which was within the figure calculated by the Grand Superintendent of Works, which it would cost to remedy the defects. The Board to whom Grand Lodge had deputed its confidence had told Grand Lodge on this authority what it recommended, and they were prepared to take this responsibility.

Bro. CHARLES BARRY, Grand Superintendent of Works, said that as an individual and not as an expert, as a Mason interested of course in everything that concerned the brethren, if an actually proved danger did exist to those who served them in this building he was sure Grand Lodge would with one voice wish to remove that danger. The history of it was exceedingly simple. Complaints had been made of the drainage. The sanitary arrangements had not been examined in a thorough manner until he thought it his duty as the Grand Superintendent of Works to make that examination. The result of it was to show that by the ordinary smoke test the sewer gas was found to escape. He thought it therefore his duty to bring the matter before the Board, and he gave them his rough idea of what would be the cost of remedying the defects. The remedy was by relaying the whole system of drainage. The drains which were laid many years ago were entirely out of character with the requirements of the present day. He had no doubt of the fact, though he was not aware of it, that the main drainage under Great Queen-street had been altered, and if the late Bro. Cockerell had had the opportunities that now existed he never would have allowed the drains to remain as they now were. His (Bro. Barry's) estimate of the cost of the alterations was £660, and the Board was startled, as they naturally might be; but when he disclosed the existing danger they paid him the compliment, as he was sure every Mason would wish to do, of not ignoring the opinion which professionally he felt it his duty to lay before them. But they asked him if he had any objection to their obtaining the report of an independent person. He said he had none, and they got it. Mr. Jennings was employed, and his estimate was £100 and more below his (Bro. Barry's). Under the circumstances he felt that the Board had no other duty under their responsibility to the Craft than to recommend the new work. Still they thought it more respectful to Grand Lodge to ask for their authority. If it had been a case of landlord and tenant, the law would have compelled the landlord to repair the defect, and, looking upon the servants of Grand Lodge as its tenants, he felt Grand Lodge would not refuse to do voluntarily what a landlord would have to do compulsorily. The present drainage system at Freemasons' Hall had been in existence 30 years.

The motion was then carried.

Bro. FENN then moved, and Dr. POCOCK seconded, the following recommendation from the M.W.G.M.: "That an addition be made to the Grand Officers appointed by the M.W.G.M., by the appointment of a Grand Chancellor, to rank immediately after the Grand Wardens, and whose duties shall be those at present assigned to the Grand Registrar, as set forth in Articles 31 and 32 of the Book of Constitutions, and of four additional Grand Deacons and a Deputy Grand Sword Bearer, and that the same take effect on and after the Grand Festival of 1893."

Bro. G. P. BRITTEN objected to the proposition that the Grand Chancellor should rank before the Grand Chaplains. It was not useful, and it might be mischievous, and he thought it was degrading the office of Grand Chaplain. Some years ago an attempt was made to degrade the position of Grand Chaplain, but the Grand Master put his foot down on it. He moved as an amendment that the Grand Chancellor should rank next below the Grand Chaplain.

The motion having been seconded,

Bro. Rev. J. S. BROWN RIGG, P.G.C., disclaimed any feeling on the part of the Grand Chaplains that their position was degraded by the Grand Master's proposition.

Bro. Britten's amendment was negatived, and on the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe putting the original motion,

Bro. RICHARD EVE, P.G.T., wished to make a few observations. He wanted to know whether they wanted a Grand Chancellor at all with the duties of Grand Registrar, when they had a Grand Registrar, a very eminent legal brother. It was due to the brethren that they should know. The proposition was stated to be made at the recommendation of the Grand Master, but it was really from the Board of General Purposes, and he thought the President of the Board should have stated some reason for converting the Grand Registrar into Grand Chancellor. It was not stated what the Grand Chancellor would have to do. He was perfectly satisfied with the Grand Registrar. They had a splendid body of officers. What did they want a Grand Chancellor for? Grand Registrar did his duties very well. He did not understand why they were to create a new Grand Officer if it was only to give the Registrar a Grand name. They had Chancellors of various kinds—in the House of Lords, and in some Degrees of Masonry—but he liked the name of Grand Registrar. But he would go further, and say they did not want an extra Grand Officer. They did not know what was to become of the Grand Registrar. As there was no reason for the change he would move as an amendment to leave out the words "a Grand Chancellor, to rank immediately after the Grand Wardens, and whose duties shall be those at present assigned to the Grand Registrar, as set forth in Articles 31 and 32 of the Book of Constitutions, and of."

Bro. JAMES STEVENS seconded the proposed amendment.

Bro. the Rev. JOHN AUGUSTUS LLOYD, P.G.C., respectfully suggested to his Royal Highness the Grand Master whether he should not consider that the time had arrived when a Grand Librarian should be added to the list of Grand Officers. In American lodges they had these officers. The sum voted from Grand Lodge was extremely small yearly for forming a proper Masonic Library. The appointment of Grand Librarian seemed to him of more importance even than that of Grand Chancellor.

Bro. THOMAS FENN believed he was called upon to make some explanation. He could assure Bro. Eve they did not want to swallow up the Grand Registrar, and they did not want to impose anything upon Grand Lodge. They thought, however, that a proposition coming from the Grand Master would be accepted. The proposition was that there should be an addition to the number of Grand Officers; therefore the Grand Registrar would still remain. An extension was wanted in the number of Grand Officers, and the way proposed was one means of doing it. The Grand Registrar would remain.

A BROTHER: What will he do?

Bro. THOMAS FENN said he would be a Deputy, and he would do whatever duties he was called upon to perform. (Laughter.) In his experience he never found a Grand Officer who was not willing to discharge any duties

he was asked to perform. There were no duties assigned to the Grand Registrar or the Grand Deacons in the Book of Constitutions. He had been 28 years a Grand Officer; Sir Albert Woods had been longer a Grand Officer, and he would ask Sir Albert Woods if there was ever a Grand Deacon who had refused to do what he was asked. The Grand Chancellor was simply a new Grand Officer.

Bro. BRITTEN said the report expressly stated that the Chancellor would have the duties assigned to Grand Registrar. Then, he quite failed to see what the Grand Registrar would have to do.

The Earl of MOUNT EDGCUMBE said that some amusement was just now afforded when it was said that the Grand Registrar would be a Deputy and would perform what duties he was called upon to do. He (the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe) did not know what the duties were, because the subject had not come under his attention, nor did he know about the proposal before hand; but it appeared to him that when a busy man undertook Masonic duties which made heavy calls upon his time, a Deputy was not out of place. Many of the offices of Grand Lodge and of other lodges were comparatively sinecures as far as the work and trouble went which fell to those who held them. But the office of Grand Registrar was not one of those. The brethren had heard the Grand Registrar bring forward appeals, and there was one at last Grand Lodge which entailed the reading of an enormous amount of correspondence. Grand Registrar had real heavy duties. He did not think there was anything ridiculous or to be laughed at in the idea that the duties should be divided, or that the Grand Registrar should in the future act as Deputy to the Grand Chancellor. His lordship then put Bro. Eve's amendment.

Bro. Eve's amendment was carried.

Bro. THOMAS FENN: Most Worshipful Grand Master in the chair, I am unable to proceed with the next resolution after that, ("No, no.") Will you allow me one moment to say, brethren, that I do not think it respectful to the Most Worshipful Grand Master to make an amendment to his recommendation; it ought to be accepted or rejected. ("No, no.") I do not see how I can proceed with the next resolution, because it is dependent on the other. ("No, no.") I decline to move it.

The Earl of MOUNT EDGCUMBE: Bro. Fenn desires to withdraw the resolution. ("No, no.") I venture to think most strongly that this is a case in which you should take the proposal as a whole, and if you do not then you should allow the mover of it, representing one of your most important bodies, to withdraw it. (Hear, hear, and "No, no.") I do not say you should throw it out necessarily, because you adopted the amendment; but you certainly ought not to throw any impediments in the way if he thinks it is for the credit of his Board that he should withdraw it.

Bro. THOMAS FENN: Then I move that it be referred back.

Bro. RICHARD EVE: The amendment has been put, and it is carried.

The Earl of MOUNT EDGCUMBE: And now Bro. Fenn requests permission to withdraw the motion. I venture to think most strongly that in such a position permission should be granted. Is that your opinion, brethren? (Cries of yes.) Permission was given.

The recommendations were then withdrawn.

On the motion of Bro. PHILBRICK the following was ordered to be entered on the minutes—

A report of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, dated 13th July, 1892, with respect to the alterations in the laws made for the Jubilee year of that Institution, will be laid before Grand Lodge, viz.:

That the alterations made in Rules 19, 20, 23, and 25 for the purpose of the Jubilee Festival which have been in force up to and including the 30th June, 1892, having now ceased to be applicable, the former laws in force prior to the 3rd June, 1891, are now the laws of the Institution, with the approval of Grand Lodge.

Bro. PETER DE LANDE LONG, P.G.D., moved—

That the resolution of Grand Lodge of the 7th September, 1842, to the following effect: "That a sum of £500 be granted from the Fund for General Purposes to the Royal Freemason's Female School, to be invested in the Public Funds in the names of Trustees towards the formation of a separate Fund to be applied exclusively for the purpose of upholding, repairing, improving, and maintaining the School House and buildings of the Institution. That the Trustees of such Fund be the three Senior Trustees of the Charity's other Funded Property," be rescinded, and that the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls be permitted to merge the £500 therein referred to into the General Funds for the purposes of the Institution.

Bro. T. W. WHITMARSH, P.G.P., seconded.

Bro. T. H. DEVONSHIRE suggested the following alteration: "That the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls be permitted to merge the £500 referred to in the resolution of Grand Lodge of 7th September, 1842, in the General Funds of the Institution, and that so much of that resolution as is inconsistent with the present resolution be rescinded."

Bro. Long accepted the alteration, and in that form the motion was carried.

Bro. PHILBRICK, Q.C., G. Reg., explained the appeal of Bro. William Statt, of the Yarborough Lodge, No. 244, Jersey, against the decision of the Provincial Grand Master of Jersey, confirming Bro. Statt's exclusion by his lodge, and recommended Grand Lodge to dismiss the appeal, which he moved.

Bro. FENN seconded the motion.

The appeal was dismissed, and Grand Lodge was closed in due form.

GRAND MARK LODGE.

The Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown was held on Tuesday evening at Mark Masons' Hall. The Marquess of Hertford, Pro G.M. presided. The Earl of Euston, D.G.M., occupied the Deputy Grand Master's chair; Bro. the Rev. J. S. Brownrigg acted as Past G.M.; Bro. E. Letchworth, as S.G.W.; Bro. Sir John B. Monckton, J.G.W.; Alfred Williams, as G.M.O.; J. S. Eastes, S.G.O.; J. H. Matthews, as J.G.O.; Baron de Ferrieres; Sir Augustus Harris, G. Treas.; Frank Richardson, G. Reg.; Robert Berridge, G.D.C.; and C. F. Matier, G. Sec. There was a very full attendance of the brethren.

After the opening of Grand Lodge, the minutes of the former Quarterly Communication were read by the GRAND SECRETARY and confirmed.

The following report of the General Board was, on the motion of Bro. FRANK RICHARDSON, seconded by Bro. R. BERRIDGE, taken as read, received, and ordered to be entered on the minutes:

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, M.W. Grand Master, has been pleased to recommend that the words "if possible" shall be inserted in Article 32, Book of Constitutions, before the words "a Peer of the Realm," and the Board, feeling that this addition to the clause would give the Grand Master greater freedom in the selection of a Pro G and Master, most heartily recommend Grand Lodge to adopt the suggestion of His Royal Highness.

During the three months ending 30th June, 1892, there have been issued:— Mark Certificates, 421; total number registered, 29,895. Warrants for new lodges, 4, viz:

- No. 443, Elias de Derham, Salisbury.
- " 444, Shropshire, Shrewsbury.
- " 445, St. Swithun's, Horncastle.
- " 446, Prince of Wales, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.

Royal Ark Mariner Certificates, 92; total number registered, 3670.

The Board have to record with sincere regret the death of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex and Surrey, who had ruled over that large and important province for 21 years with the greatest benefit and advantage to the Order.

In consequence of the great increase of lodges and brethren in this province, as well as in the London district, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, M.W. Grand Master, has been pleased to direct—

1. That the present Province of Middlesex and Surrey be, and is, hereby abolished.

2. That all lodges meeting within a radius of two miles from Mark Masons' Hall shall belong to the London district, and be under the direct control of Grand Lodge.

3. That all other lodges outside this radius in the county of Middlesex be constituted a province by the title of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex.

4. That all other lodges outside this radius in the county of Surrey be constituted a province by the title of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Surrey.

His Royal Highness has been pleased to appoint R.W. Bro. Col. Arthur Bott Cook, J.P., to be Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex.

R.W. Bro. Col. G. Noel Money, C.B., J.P., to be Provincial Grand Master for Surrey.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, M.W. Grand Master, has been pleased to re-appoint R.W. Bro. the Most Honourable the Marquess of Hertford (M.W. Pro Grand Master) Provincial Grand Master for Warwickshire for a further term of three years.

R.W. Bro. William Kelly, F.S.A., Prov. Grand Master for Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, and Derbyshire for a further period of three years.

The Board recommend to Grand Lodge that Article 62 be altered to read as follows: "Six lodges in the London district and eight Provincial Grand Lodges shall, in rotation, each recommend to the Grand Master for approval a Mark Master, who shall not necessarily be a member of that lodge or province. Brethren so approved and appointed are entitled to wear the insignia and clothing of Grand Stewards, and take rank as officers of Grand Lodge."

Bro. Arthur Roger Carter, P.G. Std. Br., having designed a new Tracing Board for the Mark Degree, has presented to Grand Lodge a large and valuable painting of the same, and has also assigned to the Trustees of Grand Lodge his copyright therein.

The Board recommend that this design be adopted as the official Tracing Board of the Degree, and would also suggest that the best thanks of Grand Lodge are due to Bro. Arthur Roger Carter, P.G. Std. Br., for this presentation, as well as for a magnificent suite of Moorish armour, also given by him, and hung in the Grand Master's private room.

FUND OF BENEVOLENCE.

The 24th Annual Festival was held at Freemasons' Tavern, on the 20th July, under the presidency of the R.W. Bro. Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., M.P., Past Grand Warden, and the sum of £1636, was announced.

The Board have elected on the Educational Fund, without a poll—Arthur Nicholl, Percy Bouverie Primrose, and Stanley Thorn.

And have to report the death of Bro. Thomas Pickering, an annuitant.

The following cases have been relieved:

Mrs. M. A. W., widow of a brother of No. 95 ... £5 0 0

Mrs. M. F. M., widow of a brother of No. 261 ... 5 0 0

And the Board recommend that the sum of £100 be granted to Bro. W. N., of Lodge 34.

And the sum of £25 to Mrs. J. W., widow of a brother of Lodge St. John, (T.I.)

(Signed) FRANK RICHARDSON, Vice-President.

4th August, 1892. C. FITZGERALD MATIER, Grand Secretary.

At the conclusion of the business it was unanimously resolved that the Board do most heartily congratulate their late President, Bro. Col. Arthur Bott Cook, J.P., on the distinguished office to which it has pleased the Grand Master to appoint him. And they also desire to record their high appreciation of the many services he has rendered to the Order while acting as President of the General Board.

(Signed) FRANK RICHARDSON, V.P.

The following motion arising out of the above report had to be made:

a. That Article 32 be altered to read as follows: "The Grand Master, if a Prince of the Blood, may appoint a Pro Grand Master, who shall be, if possible, a Peer of the Realm, and who shall, in all respects, rank as Grand Master."

b. That Article 62 be altered to read as follows: "Six Lodges in the London District and Eight Provincial Grand Lodges shall, in rotation, each recommend to the Grand Master for approval a Mark Master, who shall not necessarily be a member of that Lodge or Province. Brethren so approved and appointed are entitled to wear the insignia and clothing of Grand Stewards, and take rank as officers of Grand Lodge."

c. That the best thanks of Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby given to W. Bro. Arthur Roger Carter, P.G. Standard Bearer, for the gift to Grand Lodge of a large Painting of the Tracing Board and a Suite of Moorish Armour.

d. Fund of Benevolence—Grants recommended, £100 to Bro. W. N., P.G.D.; £25 to Mrs. W., widow of Bro. W. W., St. John Lodge, T.I.; also, that the report be adopted.

Bro. FRANK RICHARDSON, Vice-President of the Board, in moving "That Article 32 be altered," &c., said that sometimes it was found difficult to obtain a peer of the realm to be Pro Grand Master, and his Royal Highness thought that in that case it would be better that Clause 32 in the Book of Constitutions should be more open. He would always like to have a peer of the realm for Pro Grand Master, but, assuming that it might be difficult to get one, he would wish to have power to make choice outside the House of Lords.

Bro. ROBERT BERRIDGE seconded the motion.

The Marquess of HERTFORD said he had had a correspondence with the M.W.G.M. on the subject, and his Royal Highness seemed to think that the proposed was desirable.

The motion was carried.

Bro. FRANK RICHARDSON moved the alteration in Article 62, concerning appointment of Grand Stewards. The Article as it appears in the Book of Constitutions is as follows: "Two lodges in the London district and four lodges in the Province of Middlesex and Surrey shall in rotation

each recommend to the Grand Master for approval a Mark Master, who shall not necessarily be a member of that lodge. Eight other Provincial Grand Lodges shall in rotation recommend to the Grand Master for approval a Mark Master, who shall not necessarily be a member of that province. Brethren so approved and appointed are entitled to wear the insignia and clothing of Grand Stewards, and take rank as officers of Grand Lodge." In consequence of the alteration the Grand Master had made by dividing the Province of Middlesex and Surrey into two provinces this clause required amendment. It was proposed not to alter the number of Grand Stewards but to keep them exactly as they were according to the Book of Constitutions.

Bro. BERRIDGE seconded.

Bro. BRIGHTEN said he had an amendment to propose but he did not know whether now was the proper time. His amendment concerned the Province of Middlesex and Surrey. Perhaps the time for proposing his amendment would be when the motion was made that the report be adopted. The proposition of the Vice-President was made on the supposition that the Province of Middlesex and Surrey was already defunct. With great hesitation and respect that up to the present time this proposition was not according to the Book of Constitutions, as first of all they must abolish or erase the Province of Middlesex and Surrey. If it were convenient to raise the whole question he thought it ought to be done when the adoption of the report was moved, but he would foreshadow what his amendment was. It was "That the consideration of that portion of the Report on page 2 from the sixth line to the 27th inclusive be adjourned till the December communication," and he was prepared to give his reasons. He wished to be not only in order, but to act in the most courteous and deferential manner to the chair and to the brethren generally. He wished to know whether he would be in order in moving his amendment now.

The Marquess of HERTFORD did not think Bro. Brighten was in order.

Bro. the Earl of EUSTON said he did not think Bro. Brighten was in order in moving an amendment. The proposition of Bro. Richardson simply arose out of an item in the Report of the General Board which came not at all to Grand Lodge as a recommendation but was a result of the Grand Master's direction. The Grand Master had been pleased to direct—which he was in perfect order to do when he found he had a province consisting of more than one county which was very large and was ruled by such a Provincial Grand Master as the late Sir Francis Burdett, who was kept on because he was so worthy a brother—it was quite within the Grand Master's right to separate the province into more than one. Other provincial Grand Lodges had been broken up into two or three provinces for the good of the Order in many cases. With deference to the Pro Grand Master he did not look on this proposition so much as an amendment as a command from the Grand Master, whom they know always looked into these matters very carefully before he made a recommendation, and did not do it for any individual or personal motives, but for the good of the Craft and those in the Craft. He was speaking in all friendliness towards Bro. Brighten. He would like to hear from the Grand Registrar what the law was on the subject.

Bro. FRANK RICHARDSON said he might be wrong in his law as he had not looked into the matter very carefully, but he thought Bro. Brighten was not correct in his amendment. It was to his (Bro. Richardson's) mind the absolute prerogative of the Grand Master to divide the country into provinces; and if that were so, having once made Middlesex and Surrey one province it would be equally part of his prerogative to sub divide it. It did not lie with any Mason to cavil at anything the Grand Master did which is within his prerogative. His Royal Highness had divided the province of Cheshire and North Wales; the province of Berks and Bucks was divided. What had been done previously was most strictly followed in the present case. The Grand Master dissolved the province of Middlesex and Surrey absolutely, and therefore no motion could now be made with respect to it. Not only had he abolished the province, but he had exercised his undoubted prerogative of constituting new provinces out of it, and appointed by patent a Provincial Grand Master for Middlesex and another Provincial Grand Master for Surrey. Both of these brethren were going to be installed in the course of a few days. Therefore no resolution that could be passed could alter what had been done, or would be of any avail. No doubt when there was a division of a province it was for the good of the Order. When the Province of Berks and Bucks was divided, no doubt a great number of the brethren of the Province of Bucks would have preferred to have a Prince of the Blood Royal as their head, but they were obliged to submit to the will of the Grand Master, and therefore he presumed the brethren must now do the same. He (Bro. Richardson) belonged to a lodge meeting in the province, but he accepted the division as being for the good of Masonry that the two provinces should be divided. He might point out that in the united province there were every year but 12 collars to give away, but with two provinces, instead of one province, there would be 24 collars at the disposal of the Provincial Grand Masters, and when there were so large a number of worthy and deserving Masons in the province it must be for the good of Masonry that brethren who had done good suit and service should have their reward, instead of standing out in the cold. But, in addition to that, he might say the Deputy Grand Master of the province had been appointed, and this could not be if Bro. Brighten's view was correct that the Province of Middlesex and Surrey had not been abolished. The Provincial Grand Master had authorised him to say that he entirely approved of the action of the M.W.G.M. in dividing the province, and that was a very strong argument to show that the Grand Master had done what was for the good of the Order and of the province. Those were his reasons for saying this proposed amendment could not be moved; the thing had been done; the province had been divided.

Bro. HENRY LOVEGROVE submitted that Bro. Brighten and those who took the same view as he were not raising this question merely in their own interest and out of their own feelings; they had nothing to gain or to lose. But they felt that by this division of the province certain lodges would be taken out of the London district, and they had no chance. Some he had no doubt would surrender their warrant. ("No, no.") There would be now nine lodges in Middlesex and six in Surrey.

The Marquess of HERTFORD thought, after what they had heard from the Grand Registrar, that any discussion on the action taken by his Royal Highness was clearly out of order. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. HENRY LOVEGROVE wished to understand when the province had been divided.

Bro. GALE CROWDY: It has been done; *actum est*.

Bro. BARNETT said, as a Past Grand Officer of Middlesex and Surrey, he was thoroughly in accord with the late Provincial Grand Master and Deputy Provincial Grand Master.

Bro. Sir JOHN B. MONCKTON said this discussion was wholly out of order, and it was setting an exceedingly bad precedent. If the report was not received it could not be discussed.

The Earl of EUSTON said that, subject to the ruling of the Grand Master in the chair, the motion would be put without discussion at once.

Bro. RICHARDSON said he moved the resolution that Article 62 be altered to read as appeared on the agenda paper.

Bro. ALFRED WILLIAMS seconded.

The motion was carried.

Bro. FRANK RICHARDSON moved the next recommendation—"That the best thanks of Grand Lodge are due, and are hereby given, to W. Bro. Arthur Roger Carter, P.G. Std. Br., for the gift to Grand Lodge of a large painting of the tracing board and a suite of Moorish armour." The tracing board was at the end of the room; it had been painted by a well-known artist. To his (Bro. Richardson's) mind it was a beautiful work of art, and was a tracing board which had long been wanted. Bro. Carter had not only painted it properly but had registered it under the Trademarks and Designs Act at Stationers' Hall and had transferred it to trustees for Grand Mark Lodge. He had also given Grand Lodge a beautiful suite of Moorish armour. He thought the best thanks of Grand Lodge were due to Bro. Carter and he would couple the two gifts in the vote of thanks.

Bro. H. LOVEGROVE seconded, but would like to know on what authority and how the design of this tracing board was made, and why it was substituted for the old one. In five or six years time Brown, Jones, or Robinson might design another tracing board and get it accepted.

Bro. F. RICHARDSON said perhaps he ought to have first moved that this design be adopted as the official tracing board of the Degree.

Bro. the Rev. J. S. BROWNRIFF seconded.

Bro. J. S. CUMBERLAND renewed Bro. Lovegrove's question—on whose authority was the new tracing board painted. Was it right for a new brother to step in and alter the old tracing board which was in use in private lodges. If this sort of thing was allowed to go on, from time to time a brother of ability might step in and design another tracing board for them, and they would never know where they were. Before they committed themselves to the generosity of Bro. Carter they should understand that he received instructions from some one. Bro. Carter was not a very old Mark Mason and was not likely to know what was correct for a tracing board and what was not. It would not do for this Grand Lodge from time to time to adopt a new design, which they might perhaps have every five or six years.

Bro. R. PULMAN, P.G.I.G., said he had heard the old tracing board explained, but there might be no one to explain the new one. Had the old one become defunct? Why had it become defunct? It had answered the purpose of Mark Masonry, and Mark Masonry had flourished and continued to flourish. Let them keep up to their old standpoint and not take up a new one. Let them stick to their old landmarks.

Bro. F. RICHARDSON said there were exactly the same signs on the new tracing board as on the old; the old design had merely been elaborated, and if he might say so, made more beautiful. All the Masonic signs had been added; there were no new ones. All the old lecture would apply to the new tracing board. With regard to Bro. Cumberland's question the answer was that the painting was done by Bro. Carter with the full sanction and approbation of the General Board. It was submitted to them of course for approval.

Bro. W. A. Scurrah quite felt with one or two speakers that it was a very bad thing to wash away old landmarks. The old tracing board had done good service in mark lodges. He had received great instruction from the old tracing board, and would be sorry to see it done away with. He for one thanked Bro. Carter very much for his kindness and generosity; but he should like to hear Bro. Carter give a lecture on his tracing board either before or after some skilled Mark Mason gave the lecture on the old tracing board. Let them not think for a moment that he disliked the gift, for he thought it was most kind of Bro. Carter to go to the expense and trouble he had gone to, but at the same time he did not think they ought to accept this kind of thing every now and then, and alter their tracing board. As had been said, next year some talented brother equally clever and equally generous might get up another design and present it to Grand Lodge.

Another brother said he took it that the old tracing board was not in any way altered, but was simply added to. He did not think it could be put more shortly or tersely than the old one.

Bro. Col. GEORGE LAMBERT would ask that the old tracing board of the Bon Accord Lodge might be preserved. The present picture no doubt was very beautiful. Was it useful?

The EARL of EUSTON said he was on the General Board, and, like Bro. Frank Richardson, watched over the production of this picture from its very start. He could vouch that all that was in the old one was in the new one, only that it was beautified. He thought that Bro. Richardson's word should be taken. The lecture could be given on the new as well as on the old one. Some brethren had said that perhaps this might happen or that might happen, but let them remember there was a solid motion before them, that this tracing board should be accepted as the official tracing board of the Degree. If it was a more beautiful thing but still kept up every tradition of the old tracing board, though it was more beautiful and attractive to the eye of those who had to lecture on it, nought was to be said against it, and he should support its being adopted. He had seen it in its various stages, and he thought it very handsome. He did not consider it departed from the old landmarks, if it did he should oppose it. It was a tracing worked up with consummate art and skill, but it kept up the traditions of the old tracing board.

Bro. the Rev. J. S. BROWNRIFF informed Grand Lodge that no tracing board had yet received general approval. He had not seen it in Mark lodges, because no tracing board had received general recognition.

Bro. STRABAN (of Newcastle) said whether a tracing board had received official recognition or not, in the provinces there was a Mark tracing board. It was very undesirable that there should be constant alterations in the tracing boards and things of that sort. He spoke with knowledge of the feeling in the country. He agreed that the brother who presented the picture should have the thanks of Grand Lodge. They were told it was the old tracing board with an addition. If it was accepted for Grand Lodge and the Grand Officers we should have said nothing against it; but when the brethren generally were asked to accept it for all lodges he objected. This part of the recommendation ought not to be brought forward; it ought to be referred back to the General Board.

Bro. F. W. DRIVER thought there had been a lot of loose talk on the subject. The new tracing board was a beautiful picture, and they had been told it was identical in every way with the old one. Mark Masons were

perfectly ready to accept it. ("No, no.") It was identical with that previously used. The amendment was lost by 42 against 31 votes, and the original motion was then put and carried.

The remaining recommendations were then moved, seconded, and carried.

Bro. Loveland Loveland, J.P., who had been appointed by the M.W.G.M. as President of the General Board, was then invested by the M.W. Pro Grand Master with the insignia of office, after which the noble Marquis announced that the Grand Master had appointed Bro. John E. Dawson as a member of the General Board.

Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

FREEMASONRY.

Why has Freemasonry existed so long as it has, and its effect on society? I claim its existence is due to the fact that it is not a secret society. 'Tis true, we have modes of recognition, rites and ceremonies, and secrets with which the profane are not acquainted, nor can its beauties be appreciated without a thorough knowledge of its mystic language, composed as it is of gems of philosophy linked with beautiful symbols, and its charity falls as noiselessly as the dews of heaven; yet strictly speaking, it is not a secret society. A secret society is one of those gatherings where men meet to discuss things in strict confidence, without giving to the world any knowledge of its mission. Men are condemned to die, plots and conspiracies are entered into, anarchy hold full sway, and deeds that are dark, foul, and damnable are accomplished. The world is not permitted to know of whom it is composed, its place of meeting is a profound secret, and all connected with it are schemers, plotters, atheists, and anarchists, who have the stamp of perdition on their souls. To illustrate my position, I point you to the famous Clan-na-Gael, to the dread Mafia, and others of the same stamp. Their history is too well known for comment. They are secret societies that breed death and destruction. Their own members, to divulge their dark deeds meet with instant death. Now, if Masonry is paraded as a secret sect its days are numbered. But from this we have nothing to fear. Now, if it is not a secret society what is it? It is a private society, formed on the broad basis of brotherly love, relief, and truth. No free white man with the essential physical qualifications is denied admission if he be "good and true." Its constitutions are open for the world to behold. The ancient charges and regulations are open for inspection. Its tenets, its cardinal virtues, add lustre to its brilliancy. Its laws and jurisprudence are published to the world. These things are not secret. No man, however great his prejudice, will deny the fact that it has a good effect on the human race. It has existed while other things of human invention have died. It exists to-day because it inculcates every virtue. It has survived the bulls against it from Rome—the persecution of kings and emperors.

There must be a cause for this. While Masonry does not offer the pass to heaven, yet its banner is painted in gilded letters of faith in God, hope in immortality. This, to my mind, is the key to the situation. Its teachings have always been so pure that its votaries have guarded it with loving fidelity. It cannot die because it is built on a firm foundation—has principles underlying it that will endure "till time shall be no more." No human institution has ever had such vile indignities heaped upon it. The popes insist that the Masonic sect admits the believer and atheist on a common platform. They claim that it is and has been engaged on warfare against the church and the governments of the earth. What silly expressions! Had they acquainted themselves with its lectures, with its symbolisms; had they investigated before passing sentence, they might have been honoured by hanging their "harps on weeping willows," by joining this grand procession of the world's greatest men; in marching on to the summit and perfection of our aim—truth.

It has existed because it teaches the moral law. The man who takes the name of God in vain is guilty of a Masonic offence. It exists because it has never stooped to the intrigues of politicians. It exists because it has a universal language found in no other sect. It exists because it is a science based on the philosophy of that religion in which all men agree—that of the existence of a Supreme Ruler and the immortality of the soul. When kingdoms and republics have fallen, when wars have been fought between nations, it will exist on the side of conqueror and conquered alike.

Its effect on society?

Its literature is pure and holds a high place in the world of letters. Its votaries come from the royal palace, it is composed of princely knights, of heroes, of men of intellect and high moral character—the earth's truest men, coming from all the walks of life. Then, since its material is good, why should not good result from it? No one will deny the fact, though, that there are many men Masons who are unworthy of the name. But in this it is not unlike all other good things—even the church. Then, on the other hand, when I look on the pages of history and find such names as Morris, Dove, Coles, and hundreds of such men who are known to have been prominent in shaping its course—men of rank, influence, and high social standing, practicing that virtue, that morality which it teaches—I do not measure it by the standard of the bad but of the good. Its good effect is broad, and any good man who wishes to improve himself—whose desire it is to serve his fellow-man—can, by taking our working tools and going into the great quarries, curb passion and "free himself from the allurements of vice" and make a name of which his children will be proud. To the bad man, the unworthy, those who do not stand the test of the square of virtue, of the plumb line of justice, the latch string is not on the outside. It is not a reform school which admits every applicant, but a science that polishes the intellect and makes a good man better. It helps the good because the good are trying to be better. It will help the bad if the bad will try to do better, and all men, whether good or bad, can improve themselves in Masonry if they follow its teachings.

Masonic lectures have stood the test of generations. The mystic language is elevating. The world respects it because it believes with an unswerving faith—an inflexible fidelity in life beyond the grave. Kings are Masons because Masonry honours kings. Churchmen are Masons because Masonry inculcates friendship, morality, and brotherly love. These things deeply impress men because they strike the hidden part of humanity and produce a good effect on their souls. Its struggle for existence at critical periods has been recorded by the faithful, showing, as it does, that ignorance and superstition must stand from under and let pass the mighty wheels of progress, guided by the eternal light of heaven, crushing immorality and vice, and painting on a "clouded canopy" from horizon to horizon, in letters of pure gold, the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.—I., in *The Rough Ashlar*.

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W. Bro. Pavey, who was an officer of the Madras Railway, was initiated in this lodge in 1881, and held successively all the offices in the lodge up to and inclusive of that of Senior Warden; he also held the chair of Lodge John Miller, No. 1906, and was a District Grand Lodge Officer.

It is very seldom that the benefits of these Institutions are applied for on behalf of members of the Craft in the East, and it is therefore hoped that help will be forthcoming for this very deserving case. Proxies will be thankfully received by Bro. G. S. BIGLEY, P.M. No. 1298, 31, Great St. Helens, London, E.C.

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NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1892.

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Cheques to be sent to the Treasurer, Bro. ROBERT GREY, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held here on MONDAY, 3rd October, at FIVE o'clock, of which this is to be taken as notice.

FRANK RICHARDSON,

Freemasons' Hall,

Secretary.

4th July, 1892.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1892.

Masonic Notes.

Whatever differences of opinion may have existed or may exist as to the desirability of creating an additional legal office in Grand Lodge by the style and title of "Grand Chancellor," with precedence next after the Wardens, none will exist as to the propriety of the additional adornment of the walls of Grand Lodge, to which the Earl of Mount Edgcombe called the attention of the brethren on Wednesday. In December of last year it was resolved that a full length portrait of Bro. the Earl of Lathom, Pro Grand Master, should be painted and hung in Grand Lodge, and on Wednesday the counterfeit presentment of his lordship was to be seen in the panel assigned to it, where we trust that for many, many years it will remain as a memorial of one who, in all the various parts he has filled in Masonry, has conscientiously done his duty.

It is considerably more than 30 years ago since Lord Lathom was made a Mason, and there is no member of the Craft in this or any other jurisdiction of whom it can be said so truthfully, that from the day of his initiation onward he has spared no effort which was in any way calculated to promote the interests of Freemasonry. His principal services have been rendered in his capacity (1) of Prov. Grand Master of West Lancashire, and (2) in that of Deputy Grand Master, in which he had acted from the installation of the Prince of Wales as M.W.G.M. in 1875 till April, 1891, but in every post he has held, in private, provincial, or Grand Lodge, his sole aim has been to serve the Craft to the best and utmost of his ability.

Thus it was a graceful act on the part of Grand Lodge to have required such eminent service by directing that his lordship's portrait should be painted, and hung in our hall, side by side with those of the other leading dignitaries of our society who have laboured similarly in its behalf. No ceremony accompanied the introduction of the picture, that is, there was no formal unveiling by the acting Grand Master; but the few appropriate sentences in which Bro. Lord Mount Edgcombe called attention to it were received with cheers from all parts of the hall—cheers which showed unmistakably how popular is the Pro Grand Master throughout the Craft generally.

We cannot quit the subject without echoing in these columns the compliments so deservedly paid by the Deputy Grand Master to Bro. Marks, the artist to whom the commission had been entrusted. The portrait is not only a life-like presentment of the noble Earl, but one that is as pleasing as it is faithful, and we take leave to congratulate Bro. Marks both on the success of his labours, and the honourable manner in which that success was recognised.

As regards the proceedings on Wednesday, the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Grand Master, that a sum of £315 should be paid over to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late terrible disaster at St. John's, Newfoundland, was carried without the slightest hesitation, and we are glad to see that there is every likelihood that the brethren will be invited to make a further and special grant to the Masonic fraternity in St. John's, which will to some extent aid them in repairing the losses they have sustained by the destruction of their hall and its contents. This is as it should be. We have borne our part in the general relief, and now we are preparing to help our own people.

The other communication from the Grand Master, which had been adopted and was recommended to Grand Lodge for adoption by the Board of General Purposes, was in the end withdrawn. An amendment by Bro. Past Grand Treasurer Eve to omit from the recommendation the proposed office of Grand Chancellor was carried, and thereupon Bro. Fenn, the President of the Board, feeling that he would not be justified in carrying the proposal, which had been thus shorn of one of its most important parts, any further, in the undoubted exercise of his discretion withdrew altogether the scheme for the creation of sundry additional Grand Officers, and there the matter rests for the present.

We say advisedly for the present, because we are of opinion that the scheme, which is undoubtedly for the interests of the Craft, should be accepted, has fallen through in consequence of a general misapprehension. We believe there was no strong objection on its merits to the appointment of a Grand Chancellor, but the brethren clearly did not understand what it meant. The agenda offered no explanation beyond the fact that the Grand Chancellor was to rank after the Wardens, and that his duties were to be those at present assigned to the Grand Registrar, leaving the brethren in doubt as to whether the Grand Registrar was to be retained or not, or what his duties, if any, were to be if retained.

We cannot help thinking there were grounds for these misapprehensions. Had it been fully explained that it was not intended to promote the Grand Registrar from his present position in our Masonic table of precedence and place him above the Grand Chaplains and Grand Treasurer, but to retain the Grand Registrar where he is, and while electing a fresh brother annually to that office, to create the new and still more important office of Grand Chancellor, we are satisfied in our own mind that the proposal would have been adopted, if not unanimously, at all events, by an overwhelming majority. In the absence of any such explanation, there were many who thought it was in contemplation to exalt the Grand Registrar at the expense of the Grand Chaplains and the Grand Treasurer, while others were of opinion that the proposed office itself was not strictly Masonic, and that, though it might find a place in the Order of the Temple or the Ancient and Accepted Rite, it ought not to be included among the officers of a Craft Grand Lodge. However, we see no reason why the proposal should not be renewed. We feel sure that nothing in the nature of an affront was intended either to H.R.H. the Grand Master, the Pro Grand Master, or the Board of General Purposes, and we have every confidence that,

with a fuller explanation of the proposal the brethren generally will be only too ready to accept a scheme which has been framed so considerately and, at the same time, so manifestly in their interests.

Bro. H. Whympier has, we are glad to note, been again appointed Deputy District Grand Master of the Punjab, on the retirement from that post of General G. Sandford, C.B., C.S.I.

The Newcastle brethren are making great preparations for the reception on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., of the Israel Lodge, No. 126, Dublin, who will be accompanied by representatives from various other lodges of the sister jurisdiction. St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 1676, will play the part of Host, and from what we can gather from the programme, our Irish friends will have a good time.

A round of visits to the principal places of interest. A meeting of the lodge in Granger Hall-street. A grand banquet at the Old Assembly Rooms, at which the Prov. Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and other Grand Officers will be present, will sufficiently indicate the fraternal spirit in which the matter is taken up and which will, we hope, add to many similar reunions.

Correspondence.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish in a spirit of fair play to all to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.]

THE PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRAND OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

Nothing could be more unfortunate than the maladroit remarks of Bro. Eve at Grand Lodge. The recommendation as to additional Grand Officers by no means originated with the Board of General Purposes, but entirely with the Pro Grand Master in the interest of the larger and more crowded provinces, the brethren of which will, I trust, bear the fact in mind.—Yours fraternally,

P.G.O.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

It is to be hoped that the members of Grand Lodge who succeeded this evening in carrying the amendment to the proposition of the M.W.G.M. as brought forward by the Board of General Purposes are satisfied with their action. I much doubt whether the Craft at large will be so satisfied. To my mind the speech and amendment of Bro. Eve were alike most ill-advised. He and his supporters have succeeded in postponing for the present—and who can say for how long?—the very thing for which the Craft has been asking more or less openly, and in more ways than one, for many years past, viz., an increase in the number of Grand Officers annually appointed by the M.W.G.M. And on what grounds was the motion rejected? As far as I could gather there were two objections raised.

1st. Bro. Britten did not like the proposed Grand Chancellor ranking above the Grand Chaplains, as he considered it somewhat "degrading" to the reverend brethren. This objection was I think disposed of very gracefully by Bro. Brownrigg, the Senior Grand Chaplain present, a brother who is fully capable of representing the feelings of himself and of his brother Grand Chaplains on an occasion like the present.

2nd. We had Bro. Eve, who "wanted to know" what we wanted a Grand Chancellor at all for. It was proposed that he should perform the duties now appertaining to the Grand Registrar, as defined by Article 31 and 32 of the Book of Constitutions. What then, said Bro. Eve, would be the duties of the Grand Registrar in future? It seems to me that Bro. Eve entirely failed to grasp the fact that the M.W.G.M. was endeavouring to act in accordance with the well-understood wishes of the Craft, by increasing—largely increasing—the number of appointments to Grand Office; but he wished to do it in the manner which, in his opinion, would best result in benefit to the Craft. Bro. Eve and his supporters doubtless wished for the same result, but wanted it done in their way, in opposition to the expressed opinion of the M.W.G.M.

It is, I think, not to be wondered at that Bro. Fenn, who was on this occasion acting somewhat as the accredited ambassador of our M.W.G.M. when he found that the proposition as brought forward by him was not acceptable to the members assembled in Grand Lodge, withdrew the motion forthwith; no other course of action, in my humble judgment, being open to him.

In conclusion, allow me to say that though I hold the position of Vice-President of the Board of General Purposes, I am writing simply as a member of Grand Lodge, without consultation with any other brother whatever.—Yours faithfully and fraternally,

F. ERNEST POCOCK, M.D., P.M., 1891.

7th September.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

It is much to be regretted that the resolutions submitted to Grand Lodge last evening were so unceremoniously negatived, but I have no hesitation in saying that the much needed addition to the number of Grand Officers would have been unanimously approved if a little more tact had been exercised both on the part of the framers of the resolutions and the presentation of them to Grand Lodge.

The creation of a new Grand Officer with an appellation unfamiliar to the Craft should in my humble opinion have been accompanied by a clear explanation as to whether the old office was to be abolished or retained and made subsidiary to the new. It might, perhaps, have been inferred that as it was included in the resolutions to appoint additional officers that the latter was the case, but it certainly was not generally understood, and the opposition to this part of the resolution would not have appeared had proper explanations been forthcoming. I have a very strong suspicion that Bro. Eve himself, notwithstanding the line he took in Grand Lodge, is not at all opposed to the appointment of additional Grand Officers. He only, with professional instinct, saw the weak points in an otherwise acceptable proposition, and could not resist the temptation of taking a brief on the other side. I sincerely hope that some means may still be found to substantially carry out the resolution, if not exactly in the form proposed.

—Yours fraternally,

Sept. 8th.

P.P.G.D

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

I am given to understand that a reason, which influenced some, at least, of those who last evening saw fit to support Bro. Eve's amendment to the proposition to authorise the M.W. Grand Master to appoint additional Grand Officers was that the title of "Chancellor" was new to the Craft, and savoured of Degrees not recognised in Craft Masonry.

This is not so, as the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2—the oldest lodge in the Craft—has from time immemorial numbered a Chancellor among its officers, the office being at present filled by R.W. Bro. Col. William Stuart, Past Provincial Grand Master of Bedfordshire.

Sept. 8th.

A P.M. OF THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, No. 2.

Masonic Notes and Queries.

996]

AN OLD LODGE REGULATIONS.

From the minute book of an extinct lodge, constituted under the Athol Grand Lodge in 1809 as No. 135, and known as the Royal Cambrian Lodge, meeting at the Parrot Inn, Newport (Mon.), the following extracts are taken:

"1812. Jan. 31. 'Resolved that in consequence of the high price of Brandy, that this lodge discontinue drinking Punch, and drink Wine in its stead.'"

"1812. June 26. 'Bro. Henry Griffiths was fined 6d. for appearing in a coloured handkerchief contrary to the Constitutions.'"

The latter may probably mean "by-laws." This lodge did not meet after July, 1823, and was erased on 1st December, 1830.

JNO. LANE.

997]

A MASONIC JUG.

Leeds ware; transfer printing; height 9½ inches. On one side, at top, level, with cherub and sun, moon, and seven stars, below being an eye, a wreath of acacia and wheat, enclosing the following motto:

"The world is in pain
Our secrets to gain
But still let them wonder and gaze on;
For they ne'er can divine
The word or the sign
Of a free and an accepted Mason."

Five-pointed star, with G in centre; at the sides are square and compasses, enclosing Bible and a ladder, level, and other emblems. Under the spout, square and compasses (Fellow Craft), G in centre. On other side are wreath of acacia, square pavement, on which are two pillars surmounted by figures of Faith and Charity; Hope in centre, supported by anchor and seated on book. Under last figure are pillars, sun, moon, and stars; the all-seeing eye; level, plumb rule, and trowel; square and compasses fully displayed, and resting on Bible, cross pens, pick, and spade, mallet, cross keys, hour-glass, and chisel. Motto, *Memento mori*, in scroll—2nd Progn. Euclid. Coffin, five-pointed star with G; cock, with beehive and bees. On right-hand pillar, motto, *Vide audi tace*; on left-hand pillar, motto, *Sit lux et lux fuit*. This jug is somewhat egg shaped, bulging at bottom and top.

998]

MASONIC PUNCH BOWL.

Same ware as jug; diameter, 9½ inches; height, 4½ inches; inside round rim, Masonic emblems in four groups. First, plumb rule and square, interlaced with ribbons, behind these a tracing board. Second, an old style Past Master's jewel, similar to Grand Master's jewel of present day; sun in centre, interlaced as before. Third, mallet and trowel, with ribbons as before. Fourth, square and compasses crossing the longer leg of square only, ribbons as before. In bottom, motto—

"A heart that conceals,
And the tongue that never reveals."

The eye, under which a shield, interlaced with Masonic emblems. Inside, the Worshipful Master sitting in front of a pedestal and holding compasses. Motto, *Amor honor et Fustitia*. Small shield containing crest (arm, hand holding trowel); two male figures standing on pedestals with Senior and Junior Wardens' jewels; two pillars, chevron, two castles above and one below; square pavement. Motto, *Sit lux et lux fuit*. On pavement three lights, triangle, with various emblems, including hive and bees. On outside of bowl, square and compasses displayed (F.C.), with letter G in centre like that on jug, and else similar design to that inside bowl, but without first motto or shield. Also on other side the eye; motto, *Deum time et regim honora*; two pillars; old Past Master's jewel, with sun, surrounded by various emblems as on jug, except the cock.

[We are indebted to Bro. T. R. Withey for the above description. The designs appear to partake of those recently noted in this department by Bro. Hughan, from specimens in the British Museum.—ED. F.M.]

999] THE SCALD MISERABLE MASONS.

(Continuation of Broadsheet. See last week's *Freemason*.)

A KEY OR EXPLANATION of the Solemn and Stately Procession of the SCALD MISERABLE MASONS.

Two Tylers or Guardians,

In yellow Cockades and Liveries, being the Colour ordained for the Sword Bearer of State. They as youngest enter'd Prentices are to guard the Lodge with a drawn Sword, from all Cowens and Eves-droppers, that is Listeners, lest they should discover the incomprehensible Mysteries of Masonry.

A Grand Chorus of Instruments,

To wit, Four Sack-butts or Cow's Horns; six Hot-tentot Hautboys; four tinkling Cymbals or Tea Canisters, with broken Glass in them; four Shovels and Brushes; two Double Bass Dripping-pans; a Tenor Frying-pan; a Salt-box in Delasol; and a pair of Tubs.

Ragged enter'd Prentices,

Properly clothed giving the above Token and the Word which is J —.

The Funeral of Hiram.

Six stately unfledg'd Horses with Funeral Habillaments and Caparisons, carrying Escutcheons of the arms of *Hiram Abiff*, viz., a Master's Lodge, drawing, in a limping halting posture with Solemn Pomp a superb open hearse, nine Foot long, four Foot wide and having a clouded Canopy, Inches and Feet innumerable in perpendicular Height, very nearly resembling a Brick Waggon: In the midst upon a Throne of Tubs raised for that Purpose lays the Corps in a Coffin cut out of one entire Ruby; but for Decency's sake is covered with a Chimney-sweeper's Stop-cloth, at the head of a memorable Sprig of Cassia. Around in mournful Order placed, the loving, weeping, drunken Brethren sit with their Aprons, their Gloves they have put in their Pockets; at Top and at Bottom, on every side and every where, all round about, this open hearse is bestuck with Escutcheons and Streamers, some bearing the Arms, some his Crest, being the Sprig of Cassia, and some his motto, viz., M —.

Grand bands of Musick as before.

Two Trophies

Of arms or achievements, properly quarter'd and emblazon'd as allow'd by the college of arms, showing the family descents, with some particular marks of distinction showing in what part of the administration that family has excelled. That on the right the achievement of the right worshipful *Poney* being *Parte Per-pale*, Glim and Leather-dresser, viz., the Utensils of a Link and Black-shoe Boy; That on the left the trophy of his excellency, — — — Jack, Grand-Master elect and Chimney-sweeper.

The Equipage.

Of the Grand-master, being neatly nasty, delicately squalid, and magnificently ridiculous beyond all human bounds and conceivings. On the right the Grand-master *Poney* with the Compasses for his Jewel, appendant to a blue Riband round his neck: On the left his excellency — — — Jack with a Square hanging to a white Riband as Grand-master elect: The Honourable Nic. Baboon, Esq.; Senior Grand Warden, with his Jewel being the Level all of solid gold and blue Riband; Mr. Balaam van Assinman, Junior Warden, his Jewel the Plumb-Rule.

Attendants of Honour.

The Grand Sword Bearer, carrying the Sword of State. It is worth observing, This Sword was sent as a Present by *Ishmael Abiff* (a relation in direct Descent to poor old *Hiram*) King of the Saracens, to his grace of Watin, Grand-Master of the Holy-Lodge of St. John of Jerusalem in Clerkenwell, who stands upon our list of Grand Masters for the very same year.

The Grand Secretary with his Insignia, &c., Probationists and Candidates close the whole procession.

Tickets to be had, for three Megs a Carcass to scan their Pannum-Boxes, at the Lodge in Brick-Street, near Hide-Park-Corner; at the Barley-Broth Womens, at St. Paul's Church-Yard and the Hospital-Gate in Smithfield; at Nan Duck's in Black-Boy-Alley, Chick-Lane; &c. &c. &c.

NOTE.—No Gentlemen's Coaches, or whole Garments are admitted in our Procession or at the Feast.

For point (second word in my last communication) read *print*.

JOSEPH MATTHEWMAN.



Craft Masonry.

PROVINCIAL MEETINGS.

FARROW.

St. Bede Lodge (No. 1119).—The annual meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Grange-road, on the 30th ult., for the installation of the W.M. and the appointment of officers for the ensuing year. The W.M., Bro. J. W. Chater, P.G. Stwd., presided, and was supported by the following: Bros. J. Taylor, S.W.; A. J. Prince, J.W.; D. W. Voss, S.D.; J. Rigby, J.D.; R. Madgshon, I.G.; Jas. Robinson, I.P.M.; R. W. Klyne, P.M.; C. F. Sutcliffe, P.M. 240; H. Sodenberg, P.M.; H. Golden, P.M.; G. Davies, P.M.; N. H. Brown, P.M.; T. Robinson, Treas.; A. McDougall, Sec.; B. Boshier, 1418; Jas. Lee, Sec. 2039; W. Buck, W.M. 97; T. G. Garrick, P.M. 94; T. W. Henderson, S.W. 1970; D. Cameron, W.M. 240; N. Thompson, W.M. 52; T. B. Appleby, S.W. 2418; W. Cowie, P.M. 1043; J. R. Smart, P.M. 94; S. Chadwick, P.M. 1043; P.P. G.S.B.; J. S. Thompson, 1326. Bro. John Taylor, S.W., W.M. elect, was duly installed as the W.M. for the ensuing year by Bro. J. W. Chater, the retiring W.M., who was afterwards invested as I.P.M. Bro. John Taylor, W.M., invested the following as his officers for the ensuing year: Bros. A. J. Prince, S.W.; J. Rigby, J.W.; T. Robinson, P.M., Treas.; G. Davis, P.M., Sec.; R. Madgshon, S.D.; W. F. Renton, J.D.; H. Sodenberg, P.M., D. of C.; J. F. Douglas, I.G.; T. F. Renton and J. M. Mackintosh, Stwds.; and J. Young, Organist.

The annual festival was afterwards held at Bro. John Rutherford's County Hotel, Ormonde-street. Bro. J. Taylor, W.M., presided, and was supported by a number of Past Masters, officers, and brethren from the lodge and other lodges.

NEWTON.

Fortitude Lodge (No. 461).—The regular meeting was held on Wednesday, the 31st ult., at the Masonic Rooms, Commercial Hotel. The Lodge was opened by Bro. Joseph F. Bowker, W.M. Afterwards the chair was taken by Bro. William Barker, P.M., P.P.G.P., Sec., who raised Bro. G. Shawcroft in a very effective manner indeed. Subsequently the lodge was closed by the W.M. The following brethren were present: Bros. J. F. Bowker, W.M.; Thos. Perrin, I.P.M.; John Robinson, S.W.; J. J. Linker, J.W.; W. Barker, P.M., P.P.G.P., Sec.; Chas. E. Brooke, P.G.S.B.; H. J. Owen, J.D.; Jos. Hudson, Tyler; James Whiteley, Inos. Fildes, J. Harding, S. Adams, T. Gregory, Geo. Shawcroft, Eistle Bowker, W. Haith, and W. Spencer. Visitors: Bros. W. Ramsden, P.P.G.D.; and G. S. Smith, P.M.

RIVERHEAD.

Amherst Lodge (No. 1223).—The meeting on Saturday, the 3rd instant, was attended by more members than the holiday season warranted the W.M. in expecting, and though his officers were not well represented, no difficulty was experienced in filling the gaps with efficient workers. The officers present were Bros. Hooker, W.M.; Burford, S.W.; Durnall, P.M., Treas.; Jewell, P.M., Sec.; Willmott, D.C.; Evenden, I.G.; and W. Mist, Stwd. The Past Masters on the left of the chair were Bros. E. J. Dodd, P.M.; Duret, P.M.; and F. Lee, P.M. The visitors included Bros. W. Drewett, P.M. 889 and 1038, P.P.G. Std. Br. Surrey (who filed the chair of J.W.), and Harris, Sec. 874.

The only work was the raising of Bro. E. A. Horton. At the request of the W.M., Bro. Duret took his place when the lodge had been opened, and the impressive ceremony was worked in a way not often seen or heard.

After labour the brethren, who numbered 22, adjourned to the hotel on the opposite side of the way, where they found a very nice repast awaiting them.

The Worshipful Master gave the usual toasts in very effective phraseology, and specially referred to the presence with them of the Worshipful Master and the Wardens of the Pantiles Lodge, a "child" of the Amherst Lodge, as it is called.

Songs and recitations filled up the intervals between the short speeches, and Bro. Durnall entertained the brethren with some reminiscences of his recent Continental tour. His experience of a bath in Stockholm was very funny.

Lodges and Chapters of Instruction.

BLACKHEATH LODGE (No. 1320).—The usual weekly meeting was held at the Milkwood Tavern, Milkwood-road, Loughborough Junction, on Monday, the 5th inst., when there were present Bros. Turner, W.M.; Bate, S.W.; Telling, J.W.; F. Hilton, P.M., Preceptor; C. H. Stone, Sec.; Niblett, S.D.; Rice, J.D.; Chabot, I.G.; Kimpton, Stedman, Hooper, Dr. Raw, Stunt, H. G. Martin, Bladon, Pullen, Reap, Pack, Reilly, Sly, Hill, and Lord.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Lord being the candidate. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sections of the Lecture were worked by Bro. Hilton, P.M., Preceptor, assisted respectively by Bros. Turner, Telling, and Rice. Bro. F. Bate was elected W.M. for next meeting. Bro. Reilly, 511, and Pack, 180, were elected members. All business being ended, the lodge was closed.

ISLINGTON LODGE (No. 1471).—The opening meeting of the season was held on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at the Cock Tavern, Highbury, when there were present Bros. W. Hancock, W.M.; G. T. Chretien, S.W.; R. Loomes, J.W.; J. Petch, P.P.G.S.B. Herts, Treasurer, acting Preceptor; C. M. Coxon, Sec.; Milton Smith, S.D.; D. C. Ritchie, J.D.; H. J. Kimbell, sen., I.G.;

W. T. Crane, jun., J. Amand, J. Duncan, and H. B. Harding.

The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, when Bro. Crane answered the questions leading to the Third Degree, and was entrusted. The lodge was opened in the Third Degree, and the ceremony of raising rehearsed, Bro. Crane being the candidate. The traditional history was given. The W.M. vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Coxon, when the ceremony of raising was again rehearsed, Bro. Petch being the candidate. Bro. Hancock again took the chair, and resumed the lodge in the First Degree. Bro. Chretien was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, and appointed the officers in rotation. Nothing further offering, the lodge was closed.

KENSINGTON LODGE (No. 1767).—A meeting was held on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at the Scarsdale Arms, Edwardes-square, Kensington, when there were present Bros. T. W. Heath, W.M. 1642, W.M.; C. Woods, S.W.; C. G. Hatt, J.W.; R. H. Williams, P.M., &c., Deputy Preceptor; F. Craggs, P.M., Sec.; E. G. Gefowski, W.M. 534, S.D.; W. B. Neville, J.D.; Frank West, I.G.; H. G. Danby, W.M. 1056; W. Fayers, and A. Williams, P.M.

The lodge was opened in due form. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Danby acting as candidate. A brother offering himself as candidate for passing, and having given the necessary proofs, was entrusted. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, and the ceremony rehearsed. The lodge was resumed to the First Degree. Bro. Woods was elected W.M. for the next meeting. Bro. Frank West was elected a joining member, and the lodge was closed.

CHISWICK LODGE (No. 2012).—A meeting was held on Saturday, the 3rd inst., at the Windsor Castle Hotel, King-street, Hammersmith, W., when there were present Bros. Wm. Hide, W.M.; W. S. Whiteley, S.W.; E. Fox, J.W.; A. Williams, P.M., Preceptor; J. Sims, P.M., Deputy Preceptor; F. Craggs, P.M., Sec. (*pro tem.*); J. Davies, P.M., S.D.; John Brown, P.M., J.D.; W. H. Tucker, W.M. 144, I.G.; J. H. Cummings, P.M., Stwd.; J. N. Baxter, W. Slater, and R. Reid.

The lodge was duly opened, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Baxter acting as candidate. Bro. Slater having offered himself as a candidate for passing, he was examined and entrusted. The lodge was opened in the Second Degree, and the ceremony rehearsed. The lodge was resumed to the First Degree. Bro. Wentworth Slater was elected a joining member. Bro. Whiteley was elected W.M. for the next meeting, and the lodge was closed.

STAR CHAPTER (No. 1275).—The usual weekly meeting was held at the Stirling Castle Hotel, Church-street, Camberwell, on Friday, the 2nd inst., when there were present Comps. F. Hilton, M.E.Z.; G. L. Moore, P.Z., H.; J. Hill, Z., J.; R. J. Voisey, P.Z., Treas.; C. H. Stone, S.E.; Braik, S.N.; J. Pullen, P.S.; Loader, H. G. Martin, E. A. Rice, W. Dawson, Geo. Thompson, Macdonald, J. Evans, Scott Young, P.Z., T. H. Salmon, and Cass.

The ceremony of exaltation was rehearsed, Comp. T. H. Salmon personating candidate. Comps. Rice, Salmon, and Cass, of 1622, were admitted members, as also Comp. J. Evans, of Ebury Chapter. Comp. Moore, H., was unanimously elected to fill the position of M.E.Z. at the next meeting. The business of the chapter ended, the convocation was closed and adjourned. "Hearty good wishes" were sent from Comp. Callaway who is in California.

Red Cross of Rome and Constantine.

JERSEY.

Mount Horeb Sanctuary.—The members of this old and distinguished sanctuary and commandery, attached to the Concord Conclave, No. 8, met on Sunday, at the Masonic Temple, Stopford-road, St. Helier's, for instruction and practice in the ritual and ceremonies of knights of the Holy Sepulchre and St. John the Evangelist, when there were present, amongst others, Sir Knights T. Stone, R.R.P.; John E. Hamon, Prior; Thomas Leat, P.R.R.P., Sub-Prior; P. Bois, Seneschal; L. Polick-Hespiadoux, P.R.R.P., Verger and Captain of the Guards; J. C. Barrette, G.S.V.; J. O. Le Sueur, P.R.R.P., acting 1st Lieut.; Dr. F. Aubin, P.R.R.P., acting 2nd Lieut. (also acting as Torch Bearer and Standard Bearer); and G. Rogers, Warder, acting as Harbinger. The Treasurer and Recorder were absent through unavoidable circumstances.

Sir Knight Thos. Stone, R.R.P., opened the sanctuary of the K.H.S., and subsequently a commandery of St. John the Evangelist. Sir Knight Capt. Varren having offered himself as a candidate for the knighthood, was duly admitted into both Degrees, which were most effectively and impressively worked by Sir Knights Thos. Stone and J. O. Sueur, two well-known exponents of this beautiful ritual. The five G.O.'s in the E. were at their best, and the rest of officers were bent in excellent one another in their duties. The lengthy ceremonies were gone through without a hitch and the military portion was perfection itself. The Sub-Prior and Seneschal delivered their orations on the T.V.'s in good style. The traditional lecture of the Order by the Seneschal in the first part and the allegorical sequel to the history of the Royal Arch Degree by the Prior were masterpieces of elocution, and in the second point the Commander was perfect in the explanation of the symbols, and the very long oration on the mysteries of the Order of St. John the Evangelist by the Sub-Prior. We can heartily congratulate the members of this sanctuary and commandery on the high efficiency of its officers. The C.G. duly sealed the sanctuary and closed the commandery.

Concord Conclave (No. 8).—On Friday, the 2nd inst., the Sir Knights in office and others of this good old conclave met at an instruction meeting at the Masonic Temple, Stopford-road, St. Helier's. There were present Sir Knights T. Stone, M.P.S.; Peter Bois, V.E.; J. O. Le Sueur, P.M.P.S., acting I.P.M.P.S.; L. Polick-Hespiadoux, P.M.P.S., S.G.; Captain J. C. Barrette, J.G.; T. Leat, P.M.P.S., Prelate; E. Aldridge,

Herald; Brodhurst, Prefect; W. Gosling, Std. Br.; J. E. Hamon, I.P.M.P.S., 1st Aide; J. W. Pugsley, P.M.P.S., Treas., 2nd Aide; and George Rogers, Sentinel.

The M.P.S. opened the conclave with the usual preamble of the ceremonies, Sir Knight Captain J. E. Barrette offering himself as a candidate for the installation of Knight of Rome and the Red Cross of Constantine. The lengthy ceremonies of this excellent degree of chivalric and christian masonry were, without the least abridgement, rehearsed in a very impressive and faultless manner, every officer being at home with regard to his share of his work in the beautiful Ritual of this Order of Knighthood. The military portion was well performed by the S.G. and J.G. The Herald and Prefect were up to their work, the O.B. and communication of mysteries by the M.P.S., the investing address by V.E., and the historical oration of the degree by the High Prelate were all given in a most effective and impressive style, betokening that every officer of this conclave, from the M.P.S. to the esteemed Sir Knight Sentinel must have bestowed great energy and zeal on the onerous duty that falls on the shoulders of every officer whilst expounding his respective portion in the rehearsal of the long ceremonial of the Knightly Order of Rome and the Red Cross of Constantine.

The prosperity of the Conclave is greatly owing to the indefatigable exertions of the Sir Knight Recorder, Quarter-Master Sergeant J. W. Hambling, and the excellent working of its members. The address of the Recorder is 2, Les Vaux Villas, St. Heliers. Sir Knight Colonel E. C. Malet de Carteret, P.G.M. of Jersey, is the Intendant-General of the Channel Islands. The above Conclave is under the authority of the Grand Imperial Conclave of the Red Cross (Grand Council of England).

WEST LANCASHIRE PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Western Division of Lancashire (the Right Hon. the Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., M.W. Pro G.M., Prov. Grand Master), will be held for the transaction of the business of the province at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, on Thursday, 29th inst., at half-past 12 o'clock. The subjoined notices of motion have been given:—Bro. J. de Bels Adam, Prov. S.G.W., will move—"That the annual allowance to the Prov. Grand Secretary be increased by £100." Bro. R. Wylie, P.G.D., &c., will move—"That the sum of 80 guineas be voted from the Provincial Grand Lodge Charities' Fund to the three local Institutions, viz.: 40 guineas to the West Lancashire Masonic Educational Institution; 20 guineas to the West Lancashire Alpess Institution; and 20 guineas to the West Lancashire Hamer Institution."

The banquet will be held at half-past four o'clock, at the Bear's Paw Restaurant, Lord-street.

MASONIC RE-UNION AND CONVERSAZIONE.

At a largely attended meeting of brethren on the 2nd inst., in the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool, it was decided to hold a re-union and conversazione on similar lines to the one held nine years ago, on November 20th next. His Worship the Mayor of Liverpool (Bro. de Bels Adam, P.P.S.G.W.), was elected Chairman; Bro. Robert Foote, P.P.G. Treas., who presided at last evening's meeting, was elected Vice-Chairman; Bro. E. R. Latham accepting the office of Hon. Treasurer; and Bro. E. Collister-Jones that of Hon. Secretary. So far as at present arranged, the conversazione will comprise concerts and other entertainments, a dance, and art exhibitions, and will be on a large scale, as such an opportunity for a re-union of brethren and their uninitiated relatives and friends of both sexes rarely occurs.

MASONIC UNITY.

The praiseworthy efforts of the *New Zealand Craftsman* to foster a brotherly feeling amongst the rival elements composing the various jurisdictions in that Colony do not appear to be properly appreciated in every quarter. In the issue of July 16th the following appears:

"In our former articles touching upon the necessity of Masonic unity in New Zealand, we strongly urged brethren of all shades of opinion to unite in friendliness of action, and to hold forth the 'right hand of friendship' to every brother seeking it, irrespective of country and Constitution. This is surely the groundwork of all Masonic teaching; once a Mason always a Mason, and although we may differ in points of ceremonial, or in opinion as to which Constitution is the best, there is nothing so far as we know in the teachings or landmarks of any particular Masonic body which should lead us to infer that we are debarred from fraternal intercourse with any of our brethren in good standing. A young and, of course, very ardent brother—L. Snow, of the Lazar Lodge, at Kumara—however, disagrees with us, and with a desire to flesh his maiden steel, accuses us of 'wearisome common-places.' Now, we very much doubt if our young and no doubt well-meaning brother has not gone a little out of his depth, and has taken upon himself to criticise opinions of which, according to his own admission, he can know very little indeed.

"Our former articles were in every sense conciliatory, and were written with the hope of arousing all true Masons to a sense of their obligations, and to urge upon them the earnest necessity of our all meeting on the level; and we reiterate that we can see no just reason why brethren of all Constitutions should not visit and be visited by members of the New Zealand

Constitution. We are not aware that the working of the Lazar Lodge is different to any other under the Grand Lodge of England, but if what Bro. Snow says is correct, it must be; although it is for the first time we hear of an English Mason "taking an oath of allegiance," and indeed with all courtesy we beg to doubt the veracity of such a statement. The space at our disposal is too limited to allow us to quote the numerous instances of brethren belonging to the present Grand Lodge of Victoria (*before it was recognised by the Grand Lodge of England*) visiting lodges in London and the provinces, and being welcomed with open arms. Such indeed was the fact, as Bro. Snow can with very little trouble assure himself of. Meanwhile, he will allow us to point out that there were no laws to decide *how, when, or where* Grand Lodges should be instituted before the eighteenth century, and certainly at that time if a few lodges in the South of England elected to congregate, and call their meeting a Grand Lodge, the members of other properly constituted lodges had and still have an equal right so to designate their assemblies, and being formed into a supreme body deserve the most cordial recognition. This is our view of the position, and although here and there we meet a brother who differs from it, on the whole we are pleased to say it is gaining ground, and we confidently predict that in a few brief months Masonic unity will be an established fact."

So mote it be. But the following from the same page of the Craftsman does not encourage the hope that "a few brief months" will suffice to effect the much desired unity.

"Lodge St. Andrew, Auckland, No. 418 (S.C.)—to give it the title it claims, though it is merely the minority of the members of the true Lodge St. Andrew, which joined the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and is numbered 8 thereunder—has lately 'amended' its by-laws. One of these by-laws is of a nature that such publicity as we can give ought by all means to be afforded to it. It runs thus:

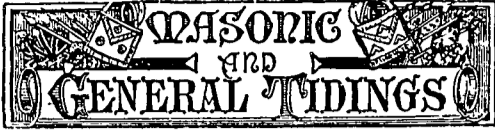
"BYE-LAW NO. 21—CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.

"That it shall not be competent for the Right Worshipful Master or presiding brother under any pretence whatever to propose, receive, or put a motion to a meeting for the purpose of transferring the allegiance of Lodge St. Andrew, its books, property, or funds, or either of them, to any other Constitution, unless notice of motion has been duly given two months previous thereto, and a vote taken of all the members of the lodge on the question; and, if on the vote being taken, five financial members are opposed to the movement, then the motion shall be lost.

"Voting on the question may be accomplished by voting papers.

"No alteration or suspension of this bye-law shall take place at any time, if five financial members are opposed to it, and every member shall have an opportunity of recording his vote on the question of alteration or suspension of this bye-law, otherwise the voting will be illegal, and may be set aside by the Provincial Grand Lodge or the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

"It need not be said that we are well aware that the Grand of Scotland, some little time ago armed its New Zealand representatives with dispensing power to act without regard to Masonic precedent or law in fighting the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. But we had imagined that *some* bounds would be set to this new granted liberty, and that the Home authorities scarcely contemplated that all rightfulness should be forgotten, that common sense should be set at naught, and the English language itself be put to an open shame. Yet all these things are illustrated in the short extract we give above. To take the last first: Imagine the kind of mind possessed alike by the brother who drafted, the brethren who adopted, and the exalted brother who approved of such a passage as—'It shall not be lawful for the Right Worshipful Master. . . to put a motion . . . for the purpose of transferring the allegiance of Lodge St. Andrew. . . unless notice of motion has been duly given. . . and a vote taken of all members of the lodge on the question'—and so on. We have ourselves italicised these words, though it was scarcely necessary so to emphasise their perfect deliciousness. Of course it is not impossible to conjecture what the words were intended to mean. The fair, noble, and essentially Masonic (Heaven save the mark!) intention is to put it in the power of five individuals—no matter how unworthy, or how unscrupulous—to defy, in perpetuity, the well considered desires of 10 or 20 times their number. And these five, be it noted, may be of those who take no active part whatever in the ordinary working of the lodge, for it is adroitly provided that 'voting on the question may be accomplished by voting papers' ('accomplished' is good, as Polonius would say). Now, it has been palpable of late that there is unfortunately a small band—some of whom by fortuitous circumstances have found themselves clothed with great authority, who are determined to oppose Masonic inter-communion and unity to the very utmost, whatever evil may be engendered by such action, to whom the great principles upon which our Order is built are but meaningless phrases. To such we no longer address appeal or offer argument. But to the very large majority of brethren who have not as yet seen the wisdom of throwing in their lot with the Grand Lodge of New Zealand—in whom we cheerfully recognise as much zeal for the true interests of the Craft as we claim for ourselves—we would appeal most fervently, and ask if tactics such as we now expose are not an insult to our common Masonry, and should not be indignantly repudiated by every Freemason in the colony.



The Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution will hold their next regular monthly meeting at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m.

Bro. Lord Mayor Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G., has very kindly consented to open the Camberwell Public Baths and Washhouses on Saturday, the 1st October next.

The Marquis of Bute has given a donation of £500 to the fund now in course of being raised for the relief of the families of the men who lost their lives in the recent colliery accident in Wales.

There is, it seems, to be an International Geographical Congress to be held in London in June, 1895, the arrangements being placed in the hands of an organising Committee of the Royal Geographical Society.

General satisfaction is felt at the news that the improvement in Sir Richard Owen's condition which was announced toward the close of last week has been well maintained, and that if no further disturbance occurs the issue of bulletins at Sheen Lodge will cease.

The Duke of York, after a brief stay in town, left Marlborough House for the Continent on Monday, travelling from the Charing Cross railway station by the South-Eastern express to Dover, and proceeding thence, *via* Ostend, to join his father at Homburg.

A window is about to be placed in the new parish church at Portsea, in memory of the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., who subscribed nearly £30,000 towards the edifice, and the Bishop of Winchester has arranged to unveil it on the 1st of November.

The Mackintosh of Mackintosh has been entertaining a large party of guests at Moy Hall, his seat near Inverness, among them being Bro. the Duke of Athole and Lord Lovat. The spot on the moors has been splendid, notwithstanding the wet and generally unfavourable state of the weather.

The Duc d'Aosta, who has been on a visit to England for the last three months, left Victoria Station on his return home to Italy on Monday. His Royal Highness bade farewell to the Italian Ambassador and others who had assembled on the platform, and expressed the great pleasure he had derived from his visit.

The King of Italy, accompanied by the Count of Turin, the War Minister, and a brilliant staff, reviewed the troops which took part in the recent grand manoeuvres at Poligno on Tuesday. The review was a great success, and the thousands of spectators who witnessed it, very heartily cheered his Majesty.

The War Office has under consideration a scheme for the establishment of a new Government rifle range at Idmiston, on Salisbury Plain, about six miles from Salisbury. The proposed site has already been inspected by Government officials, and it is understood that no objections to the adoption of the scheme will be raised by the land owners concerned.

The second battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers landed at Holyhead from the Curragh camp on the 2nd instant, and will be engaged during nearly the whole of the month in a march through North Wales. The route will traverse the four counties of Anglesea, Carnarvonshire, Merionethshire, and Denbighshire, and the troops at every town they have visited have experienced a most enthusiastic reception.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Worksop on Monday, and was received at the station by Bro. the Duke of Portland, with whom he has been staying at Welbeck Abbey during the present Doncaster week. The other members of the Duke's party include the Dukes of Beaufort and Westminster, the Earls of Cadogan and Enniskillen, and Bro. Lord Randolph Churchill.

There has been a considerable degree of activity in Chatham Dockyard for some time past, a number of the ships attached to the recently Mobilised Fleet being dismantled, and their stores returned previous to their being put out of commission. The remainder of the ships will be paid off by the close of the present week, and then the men will be given leave for a few days' run on shore.

The second annual *fête* of the National Temperance Choral Union was held at the Crystal Palace, when a large concourse of visitors gathered together from all parts of the United Kingdom to do honour to the cause of temperance. The usual programme had been arranged, and in addition the Choral Union held orchestral competitions, to the winning choirs of which prizes were awarded. As the weather was fine, there was also an abundance of out-door sport, so that the visitors found no lack of recreation. The attendance was on a large scale, the 127 choirs which attended alone representing in the aggregate some 9000 people.

On September 1st, *The Open Court* will begin the publication of a series of articles by Mr. Charles S. Peirce, to be entitled "The Critic of Arguments." (The word *critic* here means an art, like *logic*.) This series will be devoted to a critical and historical discussion of the methods of reasoning. Mr. Charles S. Peirce is one of the most distinguished scholars and mathematicians of which America boasts. But especially in the department of Modern Logic has his work contributed, perhaps more than that of any other living investigator, to the permanent advancement of science. The results of his thought are, however, for the most part locked up in the proceedings and reports of learned societies, and now for the first time, in *The Open Court*, are they to be presented in a less rigid and technical form, and made accessible to all who place a value on right thinking. Every philosophical student should avail himself of the opportunity to study this masterly series of logical papers. (*The Open Court*, Chicago, Ill.)

A GOOD PLAN.—The Eleventh Annual Edition of Explanatory Book, sent free, gives valuable and reliable information how to operate successfully in Stocks and Shares and obtain handsome profits.—Address, Geo. Evans and Co., Stockbrokers, 11, Poultry, London, E.C.

The Guardians of St. Olave's Union, Southwark, have resolved to allow an ounce of tobacco per week to every inmate of the house who is over 60 years of age.

Those who read some few years ago that wonderful story entitled "The Silence of Dean Maitland" will be glad to learn that a new romance from the same brilliant pen will commence in the columns of "Great Thoughts" in the first week of next month.

A son of Mr. F. W. Isaacson, M.P. for the Stepney Division of the Tower Hamlets, recently met with an accident while out shooting at Carlton Towers, Yorkshire, a keeper's gun going off and the charge being lodged in his side. He is, however, going on favourably.

Mr. Woodall, M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Office, accompanied by his private Secretary, Mr. Albert à Becket, paid his first official visit to Woolwich Arsenal towards the end of last week. He was conducted over the several departments by the Director-General of the Ordnance Factories.

The Earl of Rosebery was engaged at the Foreign Office early this week, and received visits from the Turkish Ambassador and Brazilian Minister, as well as from Bro. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Her Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Madrid, who is now on leave of absence in this country.

After conferring with the Chancellor, the Minister of the Interior, and the Prussian War Minister, the Emperor William has issued orders authorising the manoeuvres which were about to be held at the 8th and 16th Army Corps, the reason assigned being the possibility of an outbreak of cholera among the troops.

The 48th annual Champion Amateur Brass Band Contest was held at Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, on Monday. Some 20,000 visitors were present, and after a competition which lasted from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., the judges awarded the first prize of £30 and the Challenge Cups to a Stalybridge band, conducted by Mr. A. Owen.

The dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom has been conferred upon Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., by the style and title of Baron Playfair, of St. Andrew's, in the County of Fife, and Mr. Cyril Flower, who will sit in the House of Lords as Baron Battersea, of Battersea, in the County of Middlesex, and Overstrand in the County of Norfolk.

The Princess of Wales with her daughters the Princesses Victoria and Maud arrived at Ballater on Saturday last and drove at once to Balmoral on a visit to the Queen. On the same day the Royal circle was joined by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who, since their return from the Continent, had been residing at Buckingham Palace.

Having by the change of Ministry vacated their posts of Master of the Horse and Master of the Buckhounds respectively, Bro. the Duke of Portland and the Earl of Coventry had ceased to be members of the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding. However, her Majesty has issued a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual for their appointment as additional members of the Commission.

Wonderful are the ways of liquidators! The creditors of the Masonic and General Insurance Company have just been told that a dividend of four shillings in the pound will now be paid. Better late than never, it is true, but as this announcement has been so long a-coming, we hope steps were taken to break the good news gently to the creditors. (*Financial Times*.)

Some very ancient and interesting documents have been brought under the notice of the Congress of Orientalists. In the Assyrian Section Professor Sayce read a paper by Professor Krall on some strange writings found on a mummy at Agham, which prove to be Etruscan, and are supposed to form part of a work on Divination. In another a piece of papyrus M.S., forming part of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament was submitted by Professor Heckler, of Vienna.

The Mount Lebanon Lodge of Instruction, No. 73, has started its winter season at the Half Moon Hotel, Borough (Bro. Harry Abel's). A large number of brethren attended on the opening night and the 1st and 2nd ceremonies were very ably worked by Bro. Wm. Roots, P.M. The permanent officers are Bros. W. Roots, Preceptor; J. Osmond, S.W. 1348, Hon. Sec.; Charles R. Williams, P.P.J.G.D. Bucks, P.M. 72 and 2262, Treas. and Organist.

The *Building News* of last week has an illustration of a new Masonic building recently erected at Henley-on-Thames for the accommodation of the Thames Lodge. The building consists of a hall or lodge-room, with a partly open roof, committee-room, ante-room, lavatory, conveniences, &c., and has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. W. Ravenscroft, of Reading, chiefly in brick and stone, by Mr. Weyman, builder, of Henley. It is amply warmed and ventilated, and when funds will allow of the internal decoration it is designed to receive, it should make a very complete and satisfactory building.

A UNIQUE STRUCTURE.—In view of the probable great advancement of the practice of cremation in England, the General Cemetery Company have erected a Columbarium for the reception of cinerary urns at their cemetery at Kensal Green. The structure, which is placed in the Monumental Chambers, forms a prominent object in the centre of a hall of some magnitude, and contains accommodation for 42 urns. There are three tiers of compartments on each of the four sides, and each one is enclosed by a metal-framed, lever-locked door filled with plate glass. The fronts are in fine Queen stone, with panelled pilasters at each angle, and moulded base and cornice. The shafts between the compartments are of polished Sienna marble, and the panels in the pilasters are filled with polished Rouge Royale marble. The Columbarium is unique in London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—This cooling medicine has the happiest effect when the blood is overheated and a tendency to inflammatory action is set up in the system; one Pill taken shortly before dinner does away with the indigestion, fulness, and flatulency—indications of a weak stomach or disordered liver. A few Pills taken at bedtime act as alteratives and aperients; they not only relieve the bowels, but regulate every organ connected with them, overcome an acid humour, and encourage a free supply of all the secretions essential to our wellbeing. Holloway's Pills thoroughly cleanse and regulate the circulation, and begets a feeling of comfort in hot climates and high temperatures, which is most desirable for the preservation of health.—ADVT.

Bro. Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, M.P., has accepted the Treasurership of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot.

Bro. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and Sir John Puleston, drove from Bangor to Carnarvon, where his lordship was received by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented him with a congratulatory address. The ancient and interesting castle was visited, and a luncheon followed. In the afternoon his lordship left for Dolgelly.

Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, having visited Portland and Alderney during the past week, returned on Thursday to Portsmouth on board the *Enchantress*. On landing he was met by Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, with whom he made a tour of the dockyard. Their lordships had luncheon on board the official yacht, and in the afternoon the First Lord journeyed to London.

DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL RESTORATION.—It has been arranged that the Grand Master of Scotland, the Earl of Haddington, will place, with Masonic honours, the memorial stone of the restored portion of Dunblane Cathedral on the 6th prox. His lordship will be accompanied by the Grand Officers and several Provincial Grand Masters.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Beaufort, with their host, the Duke of Portland, and other members of the house party, enjoyed shooting on the Creswell side of Welbeck estate. Game was plentiful, and splendid bags were obtained. The remainder of the guests spent the day at Doncaster Races, going there and returning by the special train.

At high tide on Thursday morning 11 river steamers belonging to the Victoria Steamboat Association broke adrift from their moorings off Steamboat-yard, Battersea, and drove athwart Battersea Railway Bridge, doing severe damage to the Carnation, Orlando, and Princess Beatrice. The Carnation afterwards sunk in the fairway. The remainder of the vessels were secured.

The Queen has evinced deep interest in the precautions which have been adopted to avert the extension of Asiatic cholera in Great Britain. Frequent communications, the *British Medical Journal* states, have been received from Sir Henry Ponsonby at the Local Government Board, and her Majesty has been kept thoroughly informed upon the action of the central authority. The Queen has been especially interested in the relative value of quarantine as against medical inspection.

Among the pianists who will give recitals in London under Mr. N. Vert's direction during the coming musical season are Madame Sophie Menter, Madame Stepanoff, Mdlle. Eibenschütz, Mdlle. Adeline de Lara, M. de Pachmann, M. Sapelnikoff, M. Siloti, Herr Lutter, Herr Reisenauer, Mr. Leonard Borwick, Mr. Frederick Lamond, Señor Albeniz, and Master Otto Hegner. Señor Sarasate, who is expected in London on the 24th inst., will commence his provincial tour at Buxton on the 26th, and give his first concert, with the co-operation of Madame Berthe Marx, at St. James's Hall, on October 8th.

In some jurisdictions it is made a Masonic offence to shorten the work. The candidate is entitled to the full benefit of the knowledge he seeks, and to shorten it is to wrong him. While there are certain courses of procedure which may be deemed expedient, they are not lawful. But do less work and do it well, or hold enough meetings to perform the work in full, than turn out a slipshod made Mason. "Rustiness" is far too often given as an excuse for want of knowledge, than it should be. Carelessness on the part of the Master Workman may be the real cause for the poorness of the material worked upon him.—*Messenger*.

On Thursday the shooting for the prizes presented to the 18th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers was concluded at the Stanmore ranges. A leading feature in the programme was the contest for Lieut.-Colonel Barrow's Prize, shot for at 300 yards, seven rounds, standing. The competition was very close, Sergeant-Instructor Barrett making the top score, and Lieutenant Heath and Sergeant Pimley each totalling one point less. The Champion Gold Badge was also shot for at the usual ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each distance, and resulted in a win for Colour-Sergeant Brimson with eighty-three points.

The funeral of Bro. Isaac Dacre, who died at his residence, Park Hotel, 194, Walton Breck-road, rather suddenly on Sunday, took place at St. James's Cemetery on Wednesday. He deceased was a member of the Downshire Lodge, No. 594. Besides surviving relatives, there were present the following officers and members of the Downshire Lodge: Bros. J. Phelan, W.M.; W. H. Veevers, P.M.; E. R. Latham, P.M.; D. Dunkell, P.M.; F. Wilkinson, I.G.; T. Malcom, Tyler; and Bros. Gortz and Robertson. From Bent and Co.: John Lormer, M. Johnstone, J. Cold, J. Cunningham, W. Forbes, J. Danson, William Bushell, Mr. Lawrence, James Chin, and Samuel Chin. The funeral arrangements were carried out by Bro. T. H. Porter, Steward. The Rev. J. W. Rhodes conducted the funeral service.

The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts will be resumed on October 15th, when M. Vladimir de Pachmann makes his first appearance at Sydenham since 1886, the programme on that day further comprising a new ballade for orchestra by C. A. Lidgey, after Dore's picture, "A Day Dream," and a symphonic poem, "Les Supercales," by André Wormser. The scheme of the second concert will also include two novelties—a concert overture in C minor by Barclay Jones, and a violoncello by David Popper, to be performed by the composer. Mr. Frederic Cliffe's Leeds symphony will be done on October 29th, together with a "Fantaisie Mauresque" from Moszkowski's new opera "boabdil." Later on will be heard a new ballade for orchestra, "The Passing of Beatrice," by W. Wallace, and a violin concerto by Tschaiikowsky (M. Emile Sauret), and a revised version of the overture to Mr. Corder's "Nordica." There will be two choral concerts before Christmas—on November 5th, when Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch" will be given; and on December 3rd, when two excerpts from Mendelssohn's unfinished oratorio, "Christus," and Hamish MacCunn's "The Cameronian's Dream," will be performed. The concert on December 10th is to be conducted by Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, two of whose compositions are to be included in the programme.