

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
SIR CHARLES DALRYMPLE, M.W. GRAND MASTER OF SCOTLAND; AND THE GRAND MASTERS
OF MANY FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 1331.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1894.

[PRICE 3d.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

The Quarterly Communication of United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England was held on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. Colonel Gerard Noel Money, C.B., Prov. Grand Master of Surrey, presided as Grand Master; Bro. Col. Le Gendre N. Starkie, Prov. G. Master of East Lancashire, acted as Deputy Grand Master; Bro. the Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G. Chap., acted as S.G.W.; and Bro. the Rev. J. S. Brownrigg, P.G.C., as J.G.W. The M.W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, P.G.M. of Canada, occupied a place on the dais.

There was a large attendance of Grand and Past Grand Officers.

Grand Lodge having been opened in form, the GRAND SECRETARY read the minutes of Grand Lodge of June 6th.

Bro. S. R. BASKETT said that before the minutes were put he wished to make a correction. Bro. Eve's protest at last Grand Lodge was not against the decision—he forgot what the exact words were—of the General Committee, but of the Chairman of the General Committee; he thought that was quite clear at the time.

The minutes were then put and carried, as were also the minutes of the Special Grand Lodge of July 6th, which were next read by the GRAND SECRETARY.

GRAND SECRETARY then read the two following letters in reply to the addresses of congratulation voted by Grand Lodge on July 6th:

Whitehall, 3rd August, 1894

Sir,

I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the Free and Accepted Masons of the United Grand Lodge of England on the occasion of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York giving birth to a Prince; and I have to inform you that her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. ASQUITH.

The Grand Secretary United Grand Lodge of England,
Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall,
24th July, 1894.

Sir Francis Knollys is directed to acknowledge the receipt of an Address of congratulation to the Prince of Wales from the Pro Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Officers and Brethren of Grand Lodge, upon the occasion of the birth of his Royal Highness's Grandson; and in reply, to convey to the Pro Grand Master and Brethren the best thanks of his Royal Highness, the Grand Master, for the kind fraternal terms of the Address, which have afforded his Royal Highness much gratification.

The report of the Board of Benevolence was next read and adopted.

Bro. ROBERT GREY said that since the meeting of the Board of Benevolence in June, when £100 was recommended to a brother, that brother had passed away, therefore that vote must fall. There was only one recommendation of £50 to a brother at Farnham to be confirmed.

Bro. JAMES BRETT, Senior Vice-President Board of Benevolence, seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

The Report of the Board of General Purposes, which was printed in last week's *Freemason* was, on the motion of Bro. LOVELAND LOVELAND, seconded by Bro. ROBERT GREY, taken as read, received, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

The Report of the Colonial Board was similarly dealt with on the motion of Bro. Sir GEO. DAVID HARRIS, who moved according to the report that the warrants of the following lodges in New Zealand and South Africa be declared forfeited:

- No. 517. New Zealand Pacific Lodge, Wellington.
- " 1430. Masterton Lodge, Masterton.
- " 1577. Victoria Lodge, Napier.
- " 1720. Greytown Lodge, Greytown, Wairarapa West.
- " 1812. Heretaunga Lodge, Hastings, Hawkes Bay.
- " 1813. Abercorn Lodge, Waipawa.
- " 1888. St. John's Lodge, Featherston.
- " 1904. Rangitikei Lodge, Bulls.
- " 1940. Feilding Lodge, Feilding.
- " 2053. Ngamotu Lodge, New Plymouth.
- " 2059. St. Mark's Lodge, Carterton.
- " 2178. Ruahine Lodge, Woodville, Hawkes Bay.
- " 2220. Albion Lodge, Woodstock, South Africa.

1. Bro. WILLIAM FARQUHARSON LAMONBY, P.M. 962 and 1924, rose to move—

That in order to enable the M.W. the Grand Master to grant a warrant of confirmation to Lodge Otago, No. 844, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand, and to prevent similar occurrences in future, Article 126 of the Book of Constitutions be altered to read as follows:

"If a warrant be lost, or improperly withheld from those lawfully entitled to hold and use the same, or withheld by competent Masonic authority, the lodge must suspend its meetings until a new warrant, or warrant of confirmation, has been applied for and granted by the Grand Master in such terms or on such conditions as he may think proper, or until the warrant so withheld be restored."

He said: Right Worshipful Acting Grand Master and Brethren,—This notice of motion, and the facts that give rise to it, are very simple, and may be disposed of in a few words. Most of the brethren will be aware that there is, and has been, for some years an unrecognised and so-called Grand Lodge of New Zealand. In cases of this kind it is frequently the fact that seceders take upon themselves to stick at nothing in order to coerce loyal brethren to their way of thinking, and one of their methods is to make away with a lodge's warrant, and thereby cripple it in its work. The lodge referred to in this notice of motion has had its warrant stolen, and consequently is brought to a standstill, because under Article 126 they cannot work unless they have a warrant. At the present time they have not a warrant. Unfortunately, Article 126 of our Book of Constitutions does not provide for a case of this particular kind, for though the warrant is practically lost, technically, the Grand Registrar rules it is stolen, and that, therefore, the Most Worshipful Grand Master has no power to issue a warrant of confirmation. The only way out of the difficulty is to assimilate Article 126 to these circumstances. I therefore suggest that it is the bounden duty of Grand Lodge to provide some means whereby the brethren may have their warrant restored to them and whereby they will be enabled to resume their work as a lodge. I therefore move the resolution that stands in my name.

Bro. R. LOVELAND LOVELAND seconded the motion. At the same time he thought it right that he should say that Bro. Lamonby was misinformed with regard to the holding of the Grand Registrar. He had seen Bro. Philbrick, and certainly he did not learn from him that he held that that particular warrant was stolen.

Bro. S. R. BASKETT proposed an amendment. He felt very strongly with Bro. Lamonby that harm was done by withholding the warrant. It was a very great injustice to the loyal brethren. The question with regard to stealing was really this, that if the W.M. of a lodge joined the seceders he thereby became excommunicated from English Masonry, and if he did take away the warrant it had been held—and he conceived it was improperly held—that his action in removing the warrant which was originally rightly in his custody, was not stealing, it was not withheld, and was not lost. If this resolution was carried, if the contention was correct that the Grand Master had no power to grant a warrant of confirmation, nothing could be done till after next December—another three months, and he held, and believed a majority of the brethren held with him—that where a warrant was withheld it was lost, and therefore that the Grand Master had the power as the law now stood to grant a warrant of confirmation. He therefore begged to move three months in advance before the confirmation—"That this Grand Lodge is of opinion that the Most Worshipful Grand Master has full power under Article 126 of the Book of Constitutions to grant a warrant of confirmation to the Lodge Otago, No. 844, Dunedin, New Zealand, and particularly requesting him to do so at once, and to prevent similar occurrences in future, Article 126 of the Book of Constitutions be altered to read as follows: If a warrant be lost, stolen, or improperly withheld from those lawfully entitled to hold and use the same, or withheld by competent Masonic authority, the lodge must suspend its meetings until a new warrant or warrant of confirmation has been applied for and granted by the Grand Master in such terms or on such conditions as he may think proper, or until the warrant so withheld be restored." That did not alter the Book of Constitutions. He thought that better met the case, and he begged to move it.

The amendment was not seconded.

Bro. Sir G. D. HARRIS, President of the Colonial Board, said the amendment had not been seconded. He begged to state as Chairman of the Colonial Board that there could be no objection to the proposal of Bro. Lamonby. The preamble was not a part of the motion; it might be taken without the preamble. If the resolution was kept by itself he could see no reason to object to it.

Bro. RICHARD EVE said the preamble was not part of the resolution. Rule 126, instead of being as it was, would stand altered.

The ACTING GRAND MASTER then put Bro. Lamonby's motion to Grand Lodge and it was carried.

The next business was the appeal of Bro. Richard Eve, Past Grand Treasurer, against an alleged decision of the Acting Chairman of the General Committee in declining to accept notice of a question to be put in Grand Lodge, and in holding a notice of motion of the same must be rejected as irregular.

Bro. RICHARD EVE, in bringing his appeal before Grand Lodge said he did not attend at the meeting in May when the notice was rejected, but he submitted to the General Committee a resolution through Bro. Baskett, who presented it to the Grand Secretary. The motion was to this effect: "What steps had been taken by the Grand Secretary or the Colonial Board to give effect to the resolutions of Grand Lodge on the 10th June, 1893, in respect of the Cambrian Lodge of Australia, No. 656, and, if found necessary, to move 'That the Colonial Board and the Grand Secretary be instructed to take action to assist the loyal brethren of the Cambrian Lodge of Australia, No. 656, in upholding their rights, and that the Most Worshipful Grand Master be respectfully requested to use his gracious influence in inducing the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales to give the Cambrian Lodge, No. 656, friendly and fraternal recognition.'" That was presented to the Committee; he was not present, but he was told that the President of the Board, after consultation with the Grand Registrar, stated that it was out of order and that he could not receive it. He (Bro. Eve) was told that it was not submitted to the General Committee as it should be; he was told that part of it

—the end of it—was submitted, but that the first portion was not submitted. It mattered little to him; the point was all the same; and it did not matter to Grand Lodge whether it was ruled out by the President or by the Committee, so far as his principle was concerned; but the principle was, whether it was by the President or by the Committee, they had no right whatever to reject that notice and refuse to place it on the agenda of Grand Lodge, because he read the Book of Constitutions, the rules were well laid down and ought to be well understood, and for his part he could not understand that it was possible to put a question of this kind more fully, more clearly than it had been put in the rule of Grand Lodge. Rule 53 said: "The General Committee shall direct that any notice of motion which, in its judgment, is scandalous, irregular, or not within the cognisance of the Grand Lodge, shall be omitted from the list of business to be brought before the Grand Lodge, and in such case the Chairman is specially to report the same, with a copy of the notice, to the Grand Master; the member who gave notice of the motion shall also be informed thereof before the meeting of the Grand Lodge." Well, now, the brethren had heard the notice he had read, and he would ask them categorically whether there was in the first instance anything scandalous on the face of the notice; he asked, again, whether there was anything irregular on the face of the notice; he would ask them again whether that notice was not within the cognisance of Grand Lodge? He could not understand anyone saying that there was anything scandalous, irregular, or that could not be brought before Grand Lodge in it. If not, what were they going to bring before Grand Lodge? What power had they to refuse, if it was not scandalous, irregular, or not within the cognisance of Grand Lodge? He did not know how it was that Grand Registrar came, as he (Bro. Eve) concluded, irregularly and improperly to advise the President to strike out the first and second parts of the resolution. The President of the General Committee, a brother highly esteemed, of course acted according to the legal view of it. This was a matter which referred to a matter of very great importance of itself. He (Bro. Eve) cared nothing about this notice as it stood, because so far as he was informed they had nothing to gain by it except this that it became a matter of great importance to the Grand Lodge and the brethren that they should have all fair opportunities of bringing all matters before Grand Lodge which Grand Lodge had the power to decide. This was not the first time he had sent in a notice of motion on an important matter and it had been thrown aside by the same brother who decided that this was scandalous, irregular, and not within the cognisance of Grand Lodge; that brother set aside a notice which went to the root of the privileges of the lodges of New South Wales; he (Bro. Eve) referred to a notice he gave in the early part of the year 1893. That notice was one which was competent and ought to be brought forward before Grand Lodge, but it was struck out because it was said it infringed upon the prerogative of the M.W. Grand Master. He was not going into that further than to say the present was not the first time a fair and reasonable matter had been thrown out. It was, therefore, because it was an important principle that he was then bringing that comparatively small matter before the brethren in order that the principle should be thoroughly enunciated, and that the brethren should not be ruled by any particular brother who had any particular feeling in the matter in hand. These decisions should be given on broad principles—so broad that they should rather have the matter brought before Grand Lodge and let them decide. Rather should they err on the side of latitude than on the side of repression, and allow matters to be brought before Grand Lodge. That was the principle he proceeded upon. He did not want to come into conflict with the Grand Officers of the Colonial Board, but he wanted to have the matter threshed out. Grand Lodge, in 1893, enunciated in the clearest possible way the words which he would take the opportunity of reading to the brethren—the principles were so thoroughly and clearly laid down on that occasion. It was with reference to this very rule of Grand Lodge he gave notice, and the brethren would see the importance of the notice with regard to the brethren. It was in June, 1893, resolved upon a motion proposed by himself, "That this Grand Lodge declares that the conclusion of the Colonial Board, viz., that Article 219 did not apply to the case of the Cambrian Lodge, No. 656 of Australia, is totally opposed to the uniform practice of Grand Lodge since 1779, and that the correct construction of the law is that laid down by the V.W. Grand Registrar, Bro. Philbrick, and the V.W. the President of the Board of General Purposes, Bro. Fenn, on the 3rd June, 1885, by the late M.W. Pro Grand Master, Lord Carnarvon, on the 5th December, 1888, and by the R.W. Bro. W. W. B. Beach, and by the V.W. Grand Registrar, and the V.W. President of the Board of General Purposes on the 2nd December, 1891, and adopted by Grand Lodge on those dates. And that the alleged cancellation of the warrant was in direct contravention of the terms on which Grand Lodge granted recognition to the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales. And that these brethren who adhere to their allegiance to this Grand Lodge are therefore entitled to recognition as the lodge." Now, he called the brethren's attention again to the notice he gave. His notice was not given until the month of May, 1894. He had received information from the brethren of New South Wales that no step had been taken for the purpose of recognition—not for some time afterwards that they had this rule passed by Grand Lodge; no step was taken by the Colonial Board to remedy this wrong which the Colonial Board said they had suffered from; that the Grand Secretary for the time being (I am not referring to the present Grand Secretary) also had the case before him; and that nothing had been done after the passing of that resolution in June, 1893—nothing was done to further the rights and privileges of the brethren of the Cambrian Lodge of Australia, No. 656. That was after the rule had been laid down. Now, the brethren would see the importance of this to them. Nothing had been done. They simply had no right—he put it as a general principle—no one in an assembly had a right to get up and ask a question about things that had taken place before, without notice previously given. That was his object in giving this notice of asking the question what steps had been taken by the Grand Secretary or the Colonial Board to give effect to the resolutions of Grand Lodge on the 7th June, 1893, in respect of the Cambrian Lodge of Australia, No. 656? Was there anything scandalous in that; was there anything irregular in that; was there anything in that that Grand Lodge should not take cognisance of—to see whether anything had been done to remedy the evil under which the brethren of the Cambrian Lodge had been suffering? So much for that. Then, he said, in his notice—"And if found necessary, to move—That the Colonial Board and the Grand Secretary be appointed to take prompt action to assist the loyal brethren of the Cambrian Lodge of Australia, No. 656, in upholding their rights." On the last occasion of Grand Lodge the brethren would remember that he said that the latter part of the resolution asking the Most Worshipful Grand Master "to use his gracious influence in inducing the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales to give the Cambrian Lodge, No.

656, friendly and fraternal recognition" being allowed to remain he withdrew his motion. He had his reasons for withdrawing it. He knew there was a difficulty in interfering by one body with another on a question of jurisdiction, and he should be very sorry indeed if he should ask the Most Worshipful Grand Master—he felt it on the previous occasion—to interfere; but he felt this that a difficulty of such a nature as to ask the Most Worshipful Grand Master to use his influence and then if he did the brethren of New South Wales did not act upon it the Most Worshipful Grand Master would be put in a difficulty. That was the reason he withdrew the resolution on the last occasion. But with reference to the Colonial Board and the Grand Secretary they were officers of Grand Lodge. The Grand Secretary, though appointed by the Grand Master, was an officer of Grand Lodge, and the brethren had an undoubted right—he maintained they had a right—to call upon him if they wanted an answer to certain matters and they ought to have it; they ought to be able to get the best information they could procure when a wrong had been done. He knew a wrong had been done—he did not say by whom; but when he was met by an officer who is supported by another officer who said his notice was out of order it certainly made him a little indignant. He contended that it was a wrong decision; he did not want to take up too much of the brethren's time; he could go into the whole question, but he knew that this rule was one that had been well and strongly enunciated, and so well and strongly enunciated that it commended itself to the intelligence of Grand Lodge. He knew Grand Lodge was jealous of the powers it possessed and of placing them in other hands, and that no obstruction should be placed in the way by officers when they were quite within their rights. He now asked Grand Lodge to decide, first, that the President of the Board of General Purposes, acting as Chairman of the General Committee, had no power to rule any motion or any part of a motion out of order without submitting it to the vote of the General Committee; that as a matter of fact, the matter was dealt with entirely by the Chairman's ruling, and nothing was left to the General Committee to consider or decide; and that the action of the respondent, Worshipful Bro. James Brett, was therefore totally illegal, and opposed to the Book of Constitutions. Second, that even if the President had the power so to rule, neither he nor the General Committee were justified in refusing to allow any motion to be placed on the paper, unless on the ground that it was either scandalous, irregular, or not within the cognisance of Grand Lodge, neither of which, according to the letter of the V.W. the Grand Secretary hereinbefore set forth, is alleged as the ground of rejection. Third, the appellant submits that the words struck out were neither scandalous, nor irregular, but that the matter was properly within the cognisance of the Grand Lodge. The appellant, therefore, prays Grand Lodge to decide that the said action of the Acting President of the General Committee was illegal and unconstitutional, and that the motion, as submitted to the General Committee may be placed upon the agenda paper of the next or other Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge.

The ACTING GRAND MASTER asked Bro. Eve for a copy of his notice of motion.

Bro. EVE said it was fully set forth in the copy of his notice of appeal; it was cut down on the agenda paper; it was treated with the greatest amount of cold water altogether; it might have been placed in full upon the agenda.

Bro. R. LOVELAND LOVELAND, President Board of General Purposes, said, in the absence of the Grand Registrar, Bro. Philbrick; the Deputy Grand Registrar, Bro. T. Lean Wilkinson; and also the Chairman of this Committee (Cries of "No"—Bro. James Brett being present), he asked, through the Acting Grand Master, Bro. Eve, who was a good Englishman, and a man he had had the pleasure of knowing for many years, not to put the resolution now, and condemn the brethren unheard; let them have a chance of showing cause against the appeal of Bro. Eve. He was sure he knew Bro. Eve sufficiently well to say that he would not snap a verdict against a brother without hearing him, but that he would consent to this appeal being heard at the next Grand Lodge. (Cries of "No, no.")

Bro. RICHARD EVE, P.G. Treas., said he should be delighted to fall in with the view of the Very Worshipful the President of the Board of General Purposes; but no one could say he was trying to snap a judgment. (Hear, hear.) What was the rule under which he had appealed? He had been sent back month after month. He conformed to the rules of Grand Lodge. He was required to give notice of an appeal 21 days before he came there. He sent a copy of a notice (he did not read it all to Grand Lodge, it was a very long notice), but according to the Book of Constitutions any appeal against a decision must be made to the next practicable meeting of the Grand Lodge. The appeal must be made in writing, specifying the particular grievance complained of, and be transmitted, together with all documentary evidence, to the Grand Secretary 21 days at least before the next practicable meeting of the Grand Lodge. He had complied with that, and he sent a copy of it to the President of the General Committee the day before he sent it to the Grand Secretary; therefore he had given 22 days' notice. There could consequently be no ground for adjournment, though he should have been happy to meet the particular view of the President of the Board of General Purposes.

Bro. JAMES BRETT, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Benevolence, who was Chairman of the Board of Masters when Bro. Eve's notice was ruled out of order, said that as the Acting Chairman on the day in question he rose to make his statement.

Bro. J. S. CUMBERLAND rose to a point of order. The motion of Bro. Richard Eve had not been seconded.

Bro. J. EMILIUS LE FEUVRE, P.G.D., rose and said he would relieve Grand Lodge of that difficulty.

Bro. JAMES BRETT thereupon said this notice of motion of Bro. Eve's was presented by Bro. Baskett to the General Committee. It was, he assured the brethren, on that occasion fairly, impartially, and carefully considered by the Grand Registrar, the Deputy Grand Registrar, Bro. Baskett, himself (Bro. James Brett), and other brethren. It was seen at once that it was not a question in the first place necessary to put on the agenda paper, and in the second place it was considered irregular and out of order. That was the ruling and the belief of the Grand Registrar, and of course the Grand Registrar was their legal adviser, and he (Bro. James Brett), to a certain extent was led by him. But he confessed to Grand Lodge that he agreed with the Grand Registrar in the opinion he gave and in the ruling he gave. He should say here there was no formal show of hands taken by the chair, because everybody in the Committee agreed at once. (Bro. T. W. Whitmarsh and other brethren, "No, no," followed by opposing cries of "Yes, yes"). The brethren of the Committee said, "It is not a notice of motion that should go on the agenda paper." All those who had anything to say about it said that; and when it

was put, and ruled that it was improper nobody objected but Bro. Baskett; he objected to it strongly, and he (Bro. James Brett) of course as a member of that Committee, and for some years (and he saw many present now who had been many years members of that Committee), he never heard, and he did not think anyone in Grand Lodge ever heard, of a notice of motion being put on the agenda paper for the purpose of asking a question. Anyone could put a question in Grand Lodge; it was for the Grand Master in the chair to say whether it should be answered or not. Mind, it was not his (Bro. J. Brett's) ruling, it was the ruling of the Board. Had they agreed that it should go on the agenda paper, that would not have altered the position. Bro. Eve would have had no more power then than he had now. This he should inform the brethren. He told Bro. Baskett that the first and second parts of the motion were not in accordance with the third part, and that the third part, not being out of order, would be placed on the agenda paper; and then Bro. Eve would have the opportunity of asking that question or any question he liked. Well, it was placed on the agenda paper, and the brethren would remember, at the last Grand Lodge, when Bro. Eve was called upon to bring forward his notice of motion he declined to do so. Bro. Eve had just now given them the reason. Grand Lodge was taken by surprise, except those who were in the secret. However, that was the result of it. This, he quite understood, was not a blow at himself (Bro. J. Brett) as the Acting Chairman on that occasion of the meeting of the Committee. He was sure Bro. Eve and any other brother would not do it against him, but it was as a member of the Colonial Board, of which he was a member; this was against the Colonial Board, and he would tell them why. This matter of the Cambrian Lodge had been before them now some years—certainly two—he believed two at least. (A Voice: "Six.") At any rate it was brought before the Colonial Board by Bros. Lamony and Baskett. Bro. Eve was not imported into the case at that time; he had since come in. A certain Bro. Robinson made a communication to the Colonial Board, signing himself "Honorary Secretary and W.M. elect of the Cambrian Lodge." Now, of course, reference was made to the books to see if he was a Past Warden; but, instead of finding a Past Warden, we could not find him as a member of English Masonry; but we have since found out that he has since been registered, and probably at the time he wrote he was a member of English Freemasonry. In that communication he told us that the warrant of the Cambrian Lodge had been stolen, a felony had been committed, and that they had taken the legal opinion of the highest authority in the land, and that unless they got the warrant restored to them they should bring it before the Courts of Law and Justice. Well, this matter was committed to you by the Colonial Board, and it was seen at once that the Colonial Board had no power—that it was not in their province—that it was the prerogative of the Grand Master; that we told Bro. Baskett, who, he (Bro. James Brett) told the brethren, represented the Cambrian Lodge by power of attorney. That was not sufficient. Bro. Baskett desired to explain himself, and advocate the case before the Colonial Board. The Board thought it was right he should do so—that it was nothing but fair.

Bro. RICHARD EVE rose to order. The President of the Board would see at once Bro. Brett was going into matters six or seven years ago; he did not go into that question whether his (Bro. Eve's) notice was right or not to go on the agenda. The question was whether this notice should be placed on the agenda. He must ask Bro. Brett to confine himself to that.

Bro. JAMES BRETT said he could understand Bro. Eve rising to a point of order. There was much in this Cambrian Lodge, and the brethren ought to know it. Bro. Eve was aware he (Bro. James Brett) was going to tell the brethren something they ought to know.

The ACTING GRAND MASTER thought Bro. Brett was out of order. The question before Grand Lodge was simply the motion of Bro. Eve.

Bro. JAMES BRETT said he had only to say that Grand Lodge would have to hear a great deal more about the Cambrian Lodge. If the acting Grand Master ruled that he was now out of order, he had nothing to say.

Bro. S. R. BASKETT wished to explain his position. He was sure Bro. Brett would agree there was no personal matter so far as he (Bro. James Brett) was concerned, but he (Bro. Baskett) wished to make a strong appeal to Grand Lodge to stand up for its privileges. He rested his views upon the views expressed by Lord Carnarvon some years ago, when his lordship said he considered it of importance that brethren's privileges should be respected, and that he for one would always exert himself to support that privilege. Now this matter of the Cambrian Lodge which Bro. Brett was anxious to bring before Grand Lodge was four or five years ago—(Cries of "Question")—and that whenever he tried to bring it forward he was met time after time with this—that he was out of order.

Bro. JAMES BRETT rose to order. Bro. Baskett was bringing forward matters which he (Bro. Brett) was stopped for doing. ("Hear, hear.")

Bro. S. R. BASKETT wished to speak entirely to a point of order in this matter. The notice was given, and at the General Committee, he moved for Bro. Eve the notice of motion they had heard. The Acting Chairman had submitted now that it never was put to the vote, and that was the matter he wanted to bring forward. (Cries of "Vote, vote.") He appealed to the Acting Grand Master. (Renewed cries of "Vote, vote," and "Time.") When the question was put, the Chairman, on the advice of Grand Registrar was about to rule it out of order, and he did rule it; and he (Bro. Baskett) appealed to any member of the General Committee; he challenged his right to rule anything out of order, and said it should be put before the Committee. It was not put before the Committee as had now been admitted. He would call in aid this new law in the present Book of Constitutions; it only appeared there. The Board of Revisers wished to give their power to the Chairman to rule it out of order. The law as originally drawn was that the Chairman of the General Committee should have the power to rule it out of order. That matter had been threshed out in Grand Lodge, and on the very night when that was submitted to Grand Lodge, when the question of privilege was raised, the very brethren who was shut out, succeeded, when the Book was finally revised in carrying the resolution striking out "the Chairman." What they appealed against was the attempt at striking out their privileges. He said distinctly it was not taking the voice of the Committee for the Chairman to say "This is out of order," to look round, and without more ado proceed to the next business. It was not taking the voice of the Committee, and he asked Grand Lodge to support this appeal unless they wanted to be prevented from bringing matters before Grand Lodge. He had no doubt Grand Lodge would support him. If they did not he could not help it.

Bro. G. R. JANGLEY, as one who was present at the Committee in question, said the opinion of the Committee was unanimous—"No, no." "Yes, yes."—except Bro. Baskett, that the ruling of the Chairman was a correct

opinion—(Bro. T. W. WHITMARSH and others: "No, no.")—that it was not right to be brought before Grand Lodge. (Renewed cries of "No, no," mingled with cries of "Yes.") He simply rose for the purpose of stating as one who was present the unanimity of the opinion.

Bro. JOHN GLASS moved that the question be now put.

Bro. Dr. GARSON would advise the brethren to proceed to the next business. Bro. Richard Eve was continually bringing complaints against the Grand Officers, regarding their action. ("Oh, oh.")

Bro. RICHARD EVE objected most strongly to a remark of that kind. He challenged any of the Grand Officers to say that he made any complaint without proceeding to make good the ground of his complaint. ("Hear, hear.")

THE ACTING GRAND MASTER said, brethren, the question before Grand Lodge is that Bro. Eve's appeal be received. I cannot but feel that it is a very difficult matter to deal with in the absence of the legal advisers of the General Committee. It seems to me that it would be to the advantage of Grand Lodge if it were postponed till those Grand Officers can be present. (Cries of "No, no.") I have no option but to put to Grand Lodge "That Bro. Eve's appeal be received."

Grand Lodge divided, when it was immediately seen that the great majority were in favour of Bro. Eve's appeal, and the ACTING GRAND MASTER declared that the appeal was allowed. (Loud cheers.)

Grand Lodge was then closed in form.

GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS.

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 last Tuesday evening at Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C. The M.W. Pro Grand Master, the Earl of Euston, presided. Bro. C. Letch Mason acted as Deputy Grand Master; Bro. Frank Richardson, Grand Reg., as S.G.W.; Bro. Admiral Markham as J.G.W.; and there were also present among others Bros. R. Loveland Loveland, President of the General Board; C. F. Matier, G. Sec.; Sir G. D. Harris, as G.M.O.; Chas. Belton, as G.S.O.; C. H. Driver, as G.J.O.; Brigade-Surgeon J. Balfour Cockburn, G.D.C.; A. B. Cook, P.G.M. Middx.; Col. G. Noel Money, C.B., P.G.M. Surrey; Baron De Ferrieres, Richard Eve, W. Vincent, Col. Somerville Burney, Eugene Monteuiis, C. F. Hogard, Gordon Miller, P.G.T.; and A. Stewart Brown. Bro. Shepherd acted as G.I.G.

After Grand Lodge had been opened in ample form, Bro. MATIER read the replies which had been sent on behalf of the Queen and the Prince of Wales to the addresses of congratulation passed by Special Grand Lodge on July 12th on the birth of the son of the Duke and Duchess of York.

On the motion of Bro. LOVELAND LOVELAND, seconded by Bro. GORDON MILLER, it was resolved that these acknowledgements should be entered on the minutes of Grand Lodge.

The minutes of the last Quarterly Communication and of the Special Grand Lodge were then read by Bro. MATIER, and confirmed.

On the motion of Bro. LOVELAND LOVELAND, seconded by Bro. A. STEWART BROWN, the report of the General Board, as published in the *Freemason* last week, was taken as read and received, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Bro. LOVELAND LOVELAND then moved that Bro. Anastasio Ceffalo be confirmed in his rank as Past Master. This was necessary, because owing to circumstances over which the lodge had no control, Bro. Ceffalo could not have served his twelve months, and therefore could not rank as Past Master. He had to move, under the special circumstances of the case, as neither Bro. Ceffalo nor the lodge could control them, Bro. Ceffalo, so soon as his successor was installed, be confirmed in his rank of Past Master.

The motion, having been seconded by Bro. GORDON MILLER, was put and carried.

Bro. LOVELAND LOVELAND next moved that the General Board shall have power to prepare a revision of the Book of Constitutions. The last issue of the Book of Constitutions was published in 1886—18 years ago, and they had run out of all the copies. In the Book of Constitutions it would be remembered that no provision was made for the provinces abroad, and therefore a great number of the Statutes would have to be altered so as to include the districts abroad. There were several other alterations following which would have to be made, and the Board asked power to revise so that these alterations might be printed and sent to each lodge on the roll in time for due notice of alterations to be given for the Grand Lodge in December.

The motion was put and carried after having been seconded by Bro. F. RICHARDSON. The other recommendations in the report were carried, and the report was adopted, on the motion of Bro. LOVELAND LOVELAND, seconded by Bro. A. STEWART BROWN.

Bro. F. RICHARDSON, G. Reg., brought up the appeal by Bro. the Rev. C. H. Malden against a sentence of suspension by the R.W. District Grand Master for Madras. The rev. brother was the editor of a periodical called the *Indian Masonic Review*, and in the March number he published that the District Grand Master of Burmah granted a number of dispensations, of which Bro. Malden gave a list, and then said that they were irregular, and explained why. When that appeared the District Grand Secretary wrote to Bro. Malden, by direction of the District Grand Master, and asked him to be good enough to specify the cases in order that it might be seen whether dispensation had been irregularly granted in that district. Bro. Malden failed to answer that letter; but in the April number of the *Indian Masonic Review* he published the District Grand Secretary's letter and then a long dissertation upon the irregularity in granting dispensations. Upon that appearing in the paper the District Grand Master caused a letter to be written to Bro. Malden by the District Grand Secretary, complaining of his want of courtesy in not answering the previous letter, and he proceeded at once to suspend him from all his Masonic functions. Now, by the Book of Constitutions, it was provided in Article 82, that "The Provincial Grand Master shall hear and determine all subjects of Masonic complaint or irregularity respecting lodges or individual Masons within his Province, and may admonish, fine, or suspend." The Masonic law had been founded on the common law of England, which provided that a man must first of all be tried before he could be found guilty or punished. Whether it was an act of incivility in not answering a letter, whether it was a Masonic offence not answering a letter, it was not their province now to determine: the law had been broken by the Provincial Grand Master convicting their brother without hearing him; and, therefore, without considering the other question at all, he was bound to advise Grand Lodge that that appeal must be allowed.

Bro. R. LOVELAND LOVELAND, in seconding the motion, said he had gone carefully through those questions of the Grand Registrar, and he had seen all documents and the periodicals to which he referred, and he must say they had come to the conclusion that not only in common law, but Masonic law and the Masonic Constitutions, the holding of the District Grand Master could not be upheld, and, therefore, he had pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Bro. SHEPHERD, G.I.G., said he had to say that whatever had happened in the case of the Rev. C. H. Malden had been rather from an excess of zeal than from a wish or desire to show discourtesy to the District Grand Master of Madras. He knew Bro. Malden personally, and he knew that a more zealous Mason there could not be. Bro. Malden took great interest in the Mark Degree, and he was sure it was nothing but his desire to see the law carried out most fully, and to see the dispensations most carefully granted that he appealed to their Grand Lodge. He begged to support the motion.

The Earl of EUSTON, Pro G.M., said the brethren had heard from the Grand Registrar and from the President of the General Board, who had gone both of them into this case, and they recommended the suspension by the Provincial Grand Master for Madras be not sustained. The Provincial Grand Master, evidently, as far as they could learn from the report laid before them, had gone beyond his power and acted in excess of any power given him by Grand Lodge, and not only in excess of his power, but trying and condemning a man without hearing him. The suspension could not be supported.

The motion allowing the appeal and removing the suspicion was carried *mem con.*

Bro. C. F. MATIER, G. Sec., announced that the brethren entitled to jewels and bars could obtain them on applying to the clerk of Grand Lodge.

The Earl of EUSTON said that since the last meeting of Grand Lodge, now two months ago, two members who had worked hard and done good suit and service to the cause of Mark Masonry, had passed away from the brethren. First of all, Bro. Alfred Williams, who for many, many years was a member of the General Board, and gave great attention to it and this branch of Mark Masonry, had passed away after many years' work, and he believed they all felt very sorry he was not now among them. Another who had passed away was the oldest Mark Mason—Bro. Kelly, of Leicester, who had done long and sturdy service not for Mark Masonry alone, but for Masonry in general. He believed they all deeply felt and deplored his loss. They regretted that he who had done such good service had departed. It was at an old age, but they could not expect to live for ever. They could but hope that he had gone to that mansion above "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF NORTH WALES.

By direction of Bro. Lord Harlech, Prov. G.M., a Provincial Grand Lodge of North Wales was held on the 4th inst., at Towyn, under the auspices of the Corbet Lodge. There was a large attendance of brethren. The Prov. Grand Master installed as his Officers:

Bro. Col. H. Platt, Royal Leek Lodge ...	... D.P.G.M.
" Major Best, Mawddach Lodge ...	... Prov. S.G.W.
" Dr. Roberts, Sir Watkin Lodge ...	... Prov. J.G.W.
" Rev. E. Hughes, Mawddach Lodge ...	... } Prov. G. Chaps.
" Rev. L. R. Hughes, Madoc Lodge ...	...
" Sydney Platt, Royal Leek Lodge ...	... Prov. G. Reg.
" J. Salmon, Sir Watkin Lodge ...	... Prov. G. Treas.
" E. Roberts, Segontium Lodge ...	... Prov. G. Sec.
" Dr. Morgan, Welshpool Lodge ...	... Prov. S.G.D.
" Dr. H. Grey-Edwards, St. David's Lodge ...	... Prov. J.G.D.
" R. G. Thomas, Anglesey Lodge ...	... Prov. G. S. of Wks.
" Dr. Summerhill, Caradoc Lodge ...	... Prov. G.D.C.
" R. W. Newton, Segontium Lodge ...	... Prov. A.G.D.C.
" T. W. Barlow, Square and Compass Lodge ...	... Prov. G.S.B.
" F. G. Hughes, St. Cybi Lodge ...	... } Prov. G. Std. Brs.
" Richard Jones, Caerderwen Lodge ...	...
" Caradoc Rowlands, Segontium Lodge ...	... Prov. Asst. G. Sec.
" W. D. Henderson, St. Tudno Lodge ...	... Prov. G. Org.
" J. W. Tanqueray, Bala Lodge ...	... Prov. G. Purst.
" William Richards, Corbet Lodge ...	... Prov. Asst. G. Purst.
" J. Grant, Llanidloes Lodge ...	... } Prov. G. Stwds.
" E. W. Kirby, Corbet Lodge ...	...
" J. Tomlins, Corbet Lodge ...	...
" Dr. E. J. Lloyd, Royal Leek Lodge ...	...
" Dr. W. Francis Jones, Anglesey Lodge ...	...
" E. Blane, St. Mark's Lodge ...	...
" H. B. Stubington, St. David's Lodge ...	... Prov. G. Tyler.

Letters of apology were read from the Dean of St. Asaph, Bro. S. Pope, O.C. P.G.D., Eng.; the Rev. Pugh Evans, P.P.G. Chap.; Bro. T. E. Harris, P.P.G.S.W.; J. Cutts and others.

On the proposal of the Prov. G.M., a vote of congratulation was accorded the Duke of York on the birth of a son and heir.

It was announced that the next Provincial Grand Lodge would be held at Menai Bridge.

DEUCHAR CHARTERS.—So called from a Scottish brother of the name of Alexr. Deuchar, who was initiated in the Lodge of St. David in 1801, and became Worshipful Master in the Lodge of Edinburgh, 1803. He was made a Knight Templar in 1803, apparently in an encampment which had been formed in 1798, under the Early Grand Encampment of Ireland. He visited the Lodge 'Mary's Chapel,' in January, 1807, as Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Assembly of High Knight Templars in Edinburgh, No. 31. In 1810 the body issued a scheme for establishing a "Supreme Court of the Order in Scotland," and in 1811, Alexr. Deuchar was made Grand Master for life, under a warrant of the Duke of Kent, then Grand Master of the Templars in England of the "Conclave of the Knights of the Holy Temple and Sepulchre of St. John of Jerusalem, H.R.D.M., K.D.S.H. Hence the name of "Deuchar Charters" as signed by him. He resigned the Grand Mastership in 1835, in favour of Sir David Milne, K.C.B. In 1837 most of these warrants were forfeited and the encampments erased from the roll of the Grand Conclave, on account of not making the required returns. In 1873, there were only four encampments working in Scotland under the Grand Priory, and about 12 or 15 Early Grand Encampments. We are indebted to Bro. D. Murray Lyon for this clear statement and many other valuable suggestions.—*Kenning's Encyclopedia of Freemasonry.*

THE SENIORITY OF LODGES.

The seniority of lodges has been a rather vexatious subject to deal with in ordinary usage, as the term is so apt to be misunderstood. The fact is, Masonically, there are three different kinds of seniority, and hence the occasional confusion in the employment of the term.

1. Seniority, which confers *precedence* on the roll or register, over all lodges that come after in the books of Grand Lodge, depends on the numbers borne by the various lodges, as defined in Rule 122, which provides that "Lodges shall rank in precedence in the order of their numbers as registered in the books of the Grand Lodge."

By this unfortunate system (which, however, was wisely adopted at the Union of the two rival Grand Lodges in Dec., 1813), "the Grand Master's Lodge," dating from 1759 (or a trifle earlier), ranks as No. 1, and the "Lodge of Antiquity," of "time-immemorial" constitution, which took part in the formation of the premier Grand Lodge in 1717, has to be content with No. 2. In like manner "Fidelity," No. 3, takes precedence of the "Royal Somerset House and Inverness Lodge," No. 4, and the "Enoch" Lodge, No. 11, is distinguished with a higher number than the "Fortitude and Old Cumberland" Lodge, No. 12; though Nos. 4 and 12, are *very many years older* than Nos. 3 and 11, and are the remaining surviving lodges, with No. 2, of pre-Grand Lodge origin, subject to a warrant obtained by No. 12 in 1723. Another instance may be cited of the "Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship," No. 84, which takes precedence *generally* (but not *locally*, as that is affected by Rule 124) of the Mariners' Lodge, No. 168, both of Guernsey; the former, however, dating from 1806, and the latter (with centenary jewel warrant) from 1784.

2. The seniority of Lodges in Provinces and Districts, but not outside their particular boundaries is "determined by the date of their registry in the books of the Provincial or District Grand Lodge." In the Province of Gloucestershire, for example, the senior three Lodges are Nos. 82, 246, and No. 270, as respects the Grand Lodge Registry; but in the Provincial Registry their relative positions are exactly reversed, and are duly so exhibited in the Freemasons' Calendar and Directory of that Province (1894), edited by Bro. R. P. Sumner, with the years they entered the County of Gloucester.

No. 270, "Royal Faith," &c., Berkeley (of 1802), 1802.

No. 246 "Royal Union," Cheltenham (of 1813), 1813.

No. 82, "Lodge Foundation" (of 1753), 1817.

This makes a remarkable trio of illustrations of the operation of the Rule 124. For the same reason, No. 168 of Guernsey, in that Province, takes precedence of No. 84, of the same Island, though the latter has a higher number. The former has been in the Province for *over 100 years*, but No. 84, as respects its Provincial seniority dates only from 1806.

3. The actual seniority of Lodges (or in other words, the *oldest* Lodges) is dependant on the date of their origin and having preserved their continuity to the present time. These may, or may not be possessed of the highest numbers, or may not be senior Lodges in Provinces. In the case of the "Mariners' Lodge," No. 168, Guernsey, (about which Bro. A. C. Quick has been writing in the *Freemason* (Sep. 1, 1894), and which he correctly claims as its distinction, it ranks as the senior Lodge in Guernsey, on the grounds of (2) seniority in the Province, and (3) senior as respects age, but not (1) as concerns precedence. An example of all these qualifications is found in two of my respected Lodges, No. 41, Bath, Province of Somerset (of A.D. 1733), and No. 75, Falmouth, Province of Cornwall (of A.D. 1751), and others also may be cited.

W. J. HUGHAN.

FREEMASONRY AND THE GREAT PYRAMID.

By H. R. SHAW.

(Concluded from page 82.)

V.—A MASONIC GARLAND.

In the heart of the City of London, immediately beneath the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral, we have lately come across quite a sheaf of Masonic symbols, which form the paving of the little quadrangle called Printing-house-square, well known to most London visitors as the courtyard of the block of buildings occupied for the printing-offices of the *Times* newspaper.

The square is slightly oblong from east to west, and is paved, as regards its central space, with what the paviers call granite cubes, amongst which the Masonic symbols are set in a kind of mosaic pattern, in the following manner. Two lines of cubes cross the square diagonally, dividing it into four equal portions of triangular shape; each quarter thus formed contains a circular line of cubes in its centre, and within each circle is a different symbol: that to the south represents our old acquaintance the Square and Compasses; and that to the north, near the office doorway, shows us the six-pointed star, or double triangle, that we have lately had under consideration as a Trinity symbol. In the east compartment we find a cross, or what may be intended for a pair of diagonals, but the lines are slightly twisted from the general squareness of the pattern; and in the final or west compartment we have a five-pointed star composed with five interlacing lines in the form of the ancient pentacle or pentalfa; this is also set in twisted position, which, while destroying all idea of symmetry, gives it the appearance of a revolving star, in marked distinction from the setting of the six-pointed star, which appears fixed and symmetrical within its compartment.

Having made enquiry of the proprietors of the *Times* as to what might be the meaning or object of setting these Masonic symbols in the paving of their square, we gather from the courteous reply of their manager that they are unable to give any information about the paving, but they have no doubt that Printing-house-square occupies the ground of the old Blackfriars monastery, which became subsequently the King's Printing House (whence the name), destroyed by fire; also that, in the course of excavations for the present buildings, the charred remains of some old prayer-books were discovered. We have already dealt with the Square and Compasses and the double triangle, and we need not now stay to speculate upon what may be the Masonic virtues hidden within the symbol of the cross, which may or may not stand for the "cross degrees" of which we sometimes hear; the cross is known to be a very ancient symbol indeed, and apart from its being used as the sign of the Christian religion, it has been adopted by generations of men as far asunder as the kings of the Fourth Egyptian Dynasty and the illiterate Bill Stumps of the nineteenth A.D. century, each of whom have therewith signed his name or made his mark.

More interesting, perhaps, is the pentacle, which occurs on old Greek coins, and is said upon good authority to have been used as a symbol of mystery, perfection, or of the universe, by Pythagoreans, Neo-Platonists, and Gnostics, and it has also formed the device of various secret societies, some of them Masonic, and hence appears in ecclesiastical architecture (as at Rouen). Which last remark seems to afford corroboration of Mr. Langley's discovery that the Freemasons were concerned with Gothic church building during the middle ages. It is remarkable, however, that the chief illustration brought to bear by him upon this point should be a portion of the floor paving of Beverley Minster, Yorkshire, the central device of which represents, he says, the sun, drawn as an eight-pointed star. Now, an eight-pointed star may be formed in two ways—either fixedly, by crossing two squares, or spirally, by interlacing eight lines after the manner of the pentacle's five lines, and it is this latter manner which has been chosen by the paviour of Beverley, and which is undoubtedly the more elegant way, since it conveys to the eye the appearance of rotation.

Now, when we turn to the Great Pyramid, we are unmistakably confronted with the source of all these emblems. The cross within the circle is but a modification of the square and compasses, or circle-squaring problem, there found solved in built masonry; while the fact that the lines are crossed diagonally, like an X, relatively to the figure of Printing-house-square, and absolutely as regards the points of the compass, gives us a well-found hint to examine the hidden diagonals of the Pyramid's base, whose sum in earth-derived inches counts for the number of years in the Precessional period 25,827 to the nearest inch. No other inch and no other pyramid answers to this diagonal test. While, to place beyond all doubt the origin of this kind of cross, we may refer to Dr. Lepsius' book containing plates of the cartouches or oval signatures of all the rulers of Egypt from first to last, and we find that, as soon as the sign of a pyramid appears, then also appears with it the sign of a cross delineated within a circle, exactly as at Blackfriars—so exactly that it might have furnished the copy for the London paviour. And this first pyramid and cross forms part of the signature of Cheops or Khufu, the first of the Rulers of the fourth dynasty, and the universally accepted builder of the Great Pyramid; while it may be added that the cross and circle is so placed upon the king's cartouche, underneath the pyramid, as to suggest the idea of an architectural plan and elevation for the same, and it can be no objection to this idea to say that the plan was drawn circular while the building rose four-square in shape.

That the pentacle may be claimed as being purely Great Pyramid derived, no reader of Piazza Smyth's "Our Inheritance" can fail to perceive. In form it is endlessly five-ish, and such, in brief, is the description of the Pyramid, which has five faces and five corners when complete and undilapidated. For the many other quinary details of the building, from its unit inch, which divides the earth's axis of rotation five hundred million times exactly, to its sacred cubit of five times five of these inches, we must now, for want of space, refer the reader to the work just mentioned, contenting ourselves with here remarking that its intense five-ishness, like Moses' Pentateuch, caused it to become as much an object of hatred to the ancient native Egyptians as the pentacle was long supposed to be to certain other evil spirits of the middle ages.

But the most noteworthy feature, from a British-Israelite point of view, in this Masonic garland in Printing House-square, is the grouping together of the pentagram and hexagram, as are called the five-pointed and six-pointed stars. The present writer has, in his "Egyptian Enigma," and, further, in the pages of the *Banner* for five or six years past, shown first that the supposed modern British yard of six times six inches is really a very ancient measure, found over and over again in the Great Pyramid in both very simple and very scientific manner, and also in combination or juxtaposition with the ancient and lost sacred cubit of five times five inches; next, that these two distinct measures are found united in the step-measure of 61 inches, and its many multiples about the Great Pyramid, thereby typifying a future reunion of Britons and Jews as the two sticks of Ezekiel's prophecy, to the discomfiture of other European people, represented metrologically subordinate in the building by such measures as the French metre and Russian foot; next, that the people owning these two measures, to the exclusion of all others, as do now the British and Americans, by means of the yard and the ordnance 25-inch survey maps, must needs be a people approved (however unworthy), and therefore the people of the Israelite Lord, Jehovah. Because these two measures, when in conjunction, are quintuple, and such was the character of the name and fame of Jehovah, as many Scriptural and scientific facts are found to testify—the bare enumeration of these facts would fill a number of the *Banner*—but our constant readers will readily recall them to mind.

A few points may perhaps be mentioned; the name J.H.V.H., when written in its original Hebrew, counts 10, 5, 6, 5, because each letter may be used as a numeral, and Hebrew scholars aver that the numerals 5 and 6 form the root of this name. The most common form of animal and floral nature contains five digits, but there are many notable exceptions; thus most simple flowers, including the wild rose, have five petals, and are spiral in growth, like the pentagram we have just been considering; while endogens, including the lily, have six divisions of the blossom—they are scarcely petals—and the growth of the plant is from the centre, like as is produced the hexagram. The days in the solar year, and the years in the precessional period, do by mathematical treatment, suggested indeed by the square base and diagonals of the Great Pyramid, but quite independent therefrom, resolve themselves into the elementary factors of 5 and 6 respectively. Various extraordinary combinations of 5 and 6 are observed among natural divisions of temperature and atmospheric pressure, when we use inches for the barometer and Fahrenheit's scale of 180 degrees for the thermometer, or in the latter case even absolutely, without any scale whatever.

As regards the Scripture revelation, it is truly remarkable how the Lord with the quintuple name deals with the world, through His people Israel, entirely in harmony with the fives and sixes; the choice of patriarchal instruments to carry out His righteous will; the various calls of Abraham; the successive entails of the heirship of the world down to the present tenants, lost Israel,—all partake of this quintuple numbering; while, oddly enough, the troublesome *fin de siècle* critics, who would assure us that our Shakespeare was written by somebody else, have also come to the conclusion that Moses did not write the Pentateuch, which was produced by authors as numerous and varied as a *Banner* New Year's number, but which ought to include the book of Joshua, thus making it a Hextateuch!

For the various interesting discoveries made by the present writer of the reproduction of the Great Pyramid's (or shall we say Printing-house-square's?) quintuple proportions in the various sacred Israelitish

structures, viz., the Ark and tabernacle of Moses, the temples of Solomon and Ezekiel, and the New Jerusalem of St. John, not to mention our own antiquity at Stonehenge, the reader must be referred to volumes of the *Banner* for 1890 and 1891, where it will be found that, not only do these buildings of untold antiquity lisp in numbers of five and six, but do measure these numbers accurately in inches such as are practically now found only upon British standard measures.

We must now conclude these researches amongst the symbols of Freemasonry—at any rate, for the present. Should any of our Masonic Anglo-Israelite Great Pyramid students feel interest in following up the clues we have endeavoured to place in their hands, we have no doubt they will be rewarded by finding many more symbols that have been derived from the Great Pyramid, and which may strengthen the hands of those who contend for Our Identity with Lost Israel.—*The Banner*.

MASONRY IN AMERICA.

The establishment of the Masonic Institution in America furnishes a curious, interesting and instructive study. With the meetings of the Craft in the several colonies were contemporaneous, occasional gatherings of the colonists in early attempts at local legislation for mutual protection and the promotion of the welfare of the various communities.

Writing of those times, George Bancroft says: "The enfranchisement of the mind from religious despotism led directly to inquiries into the nature of civil government; and the doctrines of popular liberty, which sheltered their infancy in the wilderness of the newly discovered continent, within the short space of two centuries, have infused themselves into the life blood of every rising State from Labrador to Chili; have erected outposts on the Oregon and in Siberia, and making a proselyte of enlightened France, have disturbed all the ancient governments of Europe, by awakening the public mind to resistless action, from the shores of Portugal to the palaces of the Czars."

In 1680, one John Moore, a native of England, came to South Carolina; then removed to Philadelphia; and in a letter written by him, in 1715, he alludes to his having "spent a few evenings in festivity with my Masonic Brethren." This is the earliest written account of a meeting of members of the Fraternity in America. Meetings were held, but were informal and without the process of warrant or charter. In June, 1730, the Grand Master of Masons in England, the Duke of Norfolk, appointed Bro. Daniel Coxe Provincial Grand Master for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. So far as is known, this was the first written authority for an assemblage of members of the Fraternity in America. About this time many lodges sprang into existence, records of some of which still exist. Aside from this official recognition of the Institution in America there is abundant proof that many Freemasons were among the early immigrants from England, and the appointment of Daniel Coxe was quickly followed by other appointments of Provincial Grand Masters for the several localities in America, and continued to 1774.

Every Freemason who is acquainted with the ancient constitution, charges, landmarks, rules and regulations of the Fraternity, recognises familiar words and sentiments when he reads the famous compact made in the cabin of the little ship by the fraternal Pilgrims, before they set foot upon the rock whereon a nation was to be founded: "In the name of God, Amen! We, whose names are underwritten, . . . do, by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together . . . to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most convenient for the general good of the colony. Unto which we promise all due submission and obedience." Of this covenant the historian Bancroft says: "In the cabin of the *May Flower* humanity recovered its rights, and instituted government on the basis of 'equal laws' for 'the general good.' John Carver was immediately and unanimously chosen governor for the year." Here was a proceeding in purpose, sentiment and form which had been peculiar to the communities of Masons for centuries.

On these lines the several colonies strove to provide for protection and adequate government, until one of the royal "governors," in 1748, bewailed the condition of his subjects, deploring the "leveling principles of the people of New York and neighbouring colonies;" "the tendencies of American Legislatures to independence;" "in declaring their own rights and privileges," and how "the inhabitants of the plantations are generally educated in Republican principles, till little more than a shadow of royal authority remains in the Northern colonies."

In the attractive field of American Masonry every lover of his country finds unceasing delight. He will find therein much of surprise and pleasure. He sees meetings of the Fraternity, and presence of the members, throughout the colonies at all times from 1730 to the Revolution; ever loyal to principles, pleading to government for equal rights, and insisting, as did the barons at Runnymede, that good government should not be subverted by a vicious king or his cruel advisers. The names of nearly every signer of the Declaration of Independence is on the roster of a lodge. Travelling lodges went with the army of patriots in their fierce and wonderful struggle. All the commissioned officers of that army were Masons. When they laid the corner-stone of their republic—this nation of nations—they engraved thereon the legend of the Craft: "All men are equal." The first paragraph of the "Constitution" of that nation is a formula of principles practiced in the "Mysterious Communities," centuries before Columbus was born.

Each State of our nation, in declarations of rights, and mandatory terms of constitutions, rules, and edicts, repeats the long-treasured words. Beautifully and aptly is the sentiment phrased in the Constitution of our own State of Oregon: "We declare that all men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; that all power is inherent in the people. . . . All men shall be secure in their natural right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. . . . All elections shall be free and equal." To the little communities dispersed along the Atlantic coast others came, all operating on the same plan, until they have encompassed the continent.

Brave, true men were those who, with singleness of purpose, on common planes of fellowship, with mutual effort, and suffering and sacrifice beyond human comprehension, established this government of men by men. This governmental structure surpasses all that have gone before in grandeur, beauty, and beneficence. But the limit of "construction" is attained. There is little to add. We must, as a nation, pause for want of material with which to build.—*Voice of Masonry*.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

10, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.

General Accidents. | Personal Injuries.
 Railway Accidents. | Deaths by Accident.
 Prospectuses and every information forwarded Post Free on application to the MANAGER.

Telephone No. 2879.

Established 1808.

MATTHEWS, DREW, & CO.,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 STATIONERS, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS,
 ACCOUNT BOOK MAKERS.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED.

"THE PROFESSIONAL NOTE,"

A High-class Vellum Paper, with Rough or Satin Surface.
 SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Send for Illustrated Price List Free.

MATTHEWS, DREW, & COMPANY,
 37 & 38, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.
 (Opposite Chancery Lane).
 Law Writing Department—10, GRAY'S INN PLACE, W.C.

THE FOLLOWING HOTELS OF

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY
 COMPANY will be found complete in all the arrangements, and the charges moderate.

MIDLAND GRAND

(St. Pancras Station) London, N.W.

The new

VENETIAN ROOMS

at this Hotel

are available for Wedding Breakfasts, and Public and Private and Masonic Banquets.

ADELPHI

(Near Central Station), LIVERPOOL.

QUEEN'S, LEEDS.

MIDLAND, BRADFORD.

MIDLAND, DERBY.

MIDLAND, MORECAMBE.

Tariffs on application.

Telegraphic Address—"MIDOTEL."

WILLIAM TOWLE, Hotels, &c. Manager.

DR. FOX'S COUGH AND VOICE WAFERS.

The Great Remedy for
 COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS,
 LOSS OF VOICE,
 And all Affections of the Chest and Lungs,
 Being prepared from Fruits and Herbs only, may be taken
 with perfect safety by old and young.

DR. FOX'S COUGH & VOICE WAFERS
 Are Sold everywhere, in tins 1s. 1½d. each, by Chemists
 and Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor,

GEORGE EADE,

72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

A Tin sent free on receipt of stamps, or Postal Order.

EADE'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

SUFFERED AGONY FOR 30 YEARS.

EADE'S PILLS. 30, Randall-street,
 Bridge-road,
 BATTERSEA, S.W.

EADE'S PILLS. January 27th, 1892.
 Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty to write
 and give you great praise for introducing
 such a valuable medicine as your Gout Pills.

HAVING SUFFERED UNTOLD AGONY FOR THIRTY
 YEARS,
 I can truly say I have never had anything to relieve my
 pain (and it is pain indeed) so quickly
 as your Pills. I used to lay in bed for
 two or three months at a time, but now
 I not only get relief in a few hours, but
 am able to get to work in less than a
 week.—Yours truly,
 W. LITTLEJOHN.

EADE'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.
 Prepared only by
 GEORGE EADE, 72, Goswell Road, London, E.C.; and
 Sold by all Chemists in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 6d.

EADE'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS
 ADVERTISEMENT SCALE OF
 "THE FREEMASON."

SINGLE COLUMN per inch ... 60 5 0
 ONE PAGE ... 10 0 0
 ONE COLUMN ... 3 10 0
 PUBLIC COMPANIES' & PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS,
 1s. PER LINE.

WANTS, &c., FOUR LINES, 2s. 6d., and 6d. PER LINE
 additional.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

HOLIDAY TRIPS FROM LONDON.

To SKEGNESS, September 8, 15, 22, and 29, and to
 SUTTON-ON-SEA and MABLETHORPE, September 15,
 from Moorgate, 6.51 a.m.; Aldersgate, 6.53; Farringdon,
 6.55; King's Cross (G.N.), 7.15; Holloway, 7.3;
 Finsbury Park, 7.20. Third class return fare, 4s. 6d.
 Saturday to Monday or Tuesday, fare 6s.

To ST. ALBANS, WHEATHAMPSTEAD, and
 HARPENDEN, September 8, 15, 22, and 29, from Moorgate,
 1.56; Aldersgate, 1.58; Farringdon, 2.0; King's
 Cross (G.N.), 2.35; Finsbury Park, 2.40.

To SHERINGHAM, CROMER (Beach), and YAR-
 MOUTH (Beach), September 10 and 24, from King's Cross
 (G.N.), 6.15 a.m.; Finsbury Park, 6.20; returning from
 Yarmouth, 6.0 p.m.; Cromer, 6.55; Sheringham, 7.5.
 Third class return fare, 5s.

FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 14, for 11 days, to
 Northallerton, Darlington, NEWCASTLE, Richmond,
 Durham, Berwick, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, and
 Helensburgh; and for 5 or 11 days to Stirling, Perth,
 Dundee, Montrose, ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, &c.,
 from Victoria (L.C. & D.), Ludgate Hill, Moorgate,
 Aldersgate, Farringdon, and King's Cross (G.N.) TICKETS
 AT A SINGLE FARE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY WILL
 ALSO BE ISSUED BY THESE EXCURSIONS TO PLACES
 NAMED, AVAILABLE FOR RETURN BY ONE FIXED
 TRAIN ON ANY DAY WITHIN 16 DAYS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, for 3 or 6 days to Spald-
 ing, Sleaford, Lincoln, Gainsboro', NOTTINGHAM,
 Leicester, Derby, Burton, Tutbury, Stoke, Newark, Hud-
 dersfield, MANCHESTER, Stockport, Liverpool, Wake-
 field, Dewsbury, BRADFORD, LEEDS, Keighley, Halifax,
 Hull, York, SCARBORO', WHITBY, Bridlington, DAR-
 LINGTON, DURHAM, NEWCASTLE, &c., from
 Victoria (L.C. & D.), Moorgate, Aldersgate, Farringdon,
 King's Cross (G.N.), and Finsbury Park.

For further particulars see bills, to be obtained at the
 Company's Stations and Town Offices.

HENRY OAKLEY, General Manager.

King's Cross, September, 1894.

THE "MANCHESTER" HOTEL,

ALDERSGATE-STREET, E.C.

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

300 BEDS.

Immediately opposite the Aldersgate Station of the Metro-
 politan Railway, and central and convenient for everywhere.

THE "BRISTOL" & "GLOUCESTER" ROOMS

ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR MASONIC PURPOSES
 AT REASONABLE TERMS.

FINE BANQUETING HALL.

Terms and all particulars on application to

Bro. F. G. NEWELL, Manager.

BREE'S ROYAL HOTEL, JERSEY

Healthiest situation in St. Helier.

20 degrees cooler than the sea front.

BED AND BREAKFAST 5/6 AND 6/-.

FULL BOARD, ROOMS & SERVICE, 8/6 & 9/- per day.

Telegraphic Address—"BREE'S, JERSEY."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL,

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

LEADING FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. DUE SOUTH.

FACING THE SEA.

Spacious Public Rooms. Conservatory and Lounge.
 Hydraulic Lift and every modern improvement. Table
 d'hôte Dinner, separate tables at 7. Night Porter.

PERCY BEER, MANAGER

(Late of Bailey's Hotels, London).

DENTISTRY.

THE DENTAL COMPANY,

213, REGENT STREET, W.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

Artificial Teeth with all the recent improvements, without
 the removal of stumps, or causing the least pain. American
 Teeth entirely without Wires or Plates. Extractions with
 the aid of Gas or Ether Spray.

The Dental Company have an improved and painless
 system of fixing Artificial Teeth.

American System of Gold Crowning and Pivoting
 Stumps. Crown Bar and Bridge Work.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

The Dental Company guarantee all work.

FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition, 1887; Sydney Cen-

tenary Exhibition, 1888.

MASONS' CERTIFICATES, &c.,

FRAMED TO ANY DESIGN.

H. MORELL,

17 & 18, GREAT ST. ANDREW ST., BLOOMSBURY,
 LONDON, W.C.

Manufacturer and Importer of all kinds of Picture Frame and
 Decorative Mouldings (Two Million feet always in stock). Every
 requisite for the Trade and Exportation. Illustrated Book of
 Patterns, 85 pages 4to demy, revised for 1891, post free for three
 penny stamps.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—RABBITRY, LONDON.

LONDON & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**AUTUMN EXCURSIONS.**

Cheap Excursions will be run from London (Euston),
 Broad-street, Kensington (Addison-road), Willesden Junc-
 tion, &c., as follows:—

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 14th,

To Carlisle, Dumfries, Newton Stewart, Stranraer, Wig-
 town, Whithorn, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright, EDIN-
 BURGH, GLASGOW, Greenock, and Gourock, for 11
 days; to Aberdeen, Stonehaven, Montrose, Brechin, Ar-
 broath, Forfar, Kirriemuir, Blairgowrie, Coupar Angus,
 Dundee, Perth, Crieff, Callander, Bridge of Allan, Dun-
 blane, Stirling, and Inverness for 5 and 11 days; and to
 Lancaster, Morecambe, Carnforth, Carlisle, Windermere,
 and the English Lake District for three and six days.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th,

To Douglas (Isle of Man), for 10 days; and to Holy-
 head, Denbigh, Blackpool, Birkenhead, Chester, North-
 wich, Blackburn, Bolton, Southport, Wigan, Preston,
 Crewe, Whitchurch, Hereford, Leominster, Ludlow, Llan-
 drindod Wells, Wellington, Stafford, Macclesfield, Leek,
 Harecastle, Hanley, Uttoxeter, Stoke, Stone, Ashton,
 Halifax, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, Oldham, Staly-
 bridge, Stockport, Warrington, Widnes, Burton, Derby,
 Leicester, Nuneaton, Rugby, Coventry, Leamington,
 BIRMINGHAM, Walsall, WOLVERHAMPTON, &c.,
 for three and six days.

By the trips to Scotland on Friday, September 14th,
 Cheap Tickets (3rd Class) will be issued, available for
 return ON ANY DAY within 16 days from date of issue,
 at a SINGLE FARE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.

A FORTNIGHT IN NORTH WALES.

EXCURSIONS EVERY SATURDAY DURING
 SEPTEMBER, from London (Euston), 8.15 a.m., and
 by trains in connection from Broad-street, Richmond
 (North London Railway), Mansion House, Victoria
 (District Railway), Kensington (Addison-road), and
 Willesden Junction, 8.25 a.m., for Shrewsbury, Rhyl,
 Abergelle, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno, Dolgelly, Barmouth,
 Aberystwyth, and other stations, returning on the following
 Monday, Monday week, or Monday fortnight.

For times, fares and full particulars see small bills, which
 can be obtained at any of the Company's Stations and
 Town Offices.

FRED. HARRISON, General Manager.

London, September, 1894.

MASONIC SONG.**"IN THIS OUR CALM RETREAT,"**

By Bro. THOMAS SAMPSON,

Late 329, &c., &c.

Price 2s. per copy net.

LONDON:

GEORGE KENNING, 16 & 16a Great Queen-street, W.C.

FISH, POULTRY, GAME, OYSTERS.**JOHN GOW, LIMITED**

86, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

(late 17, New Broad Street, E.C.),

12, HONEY LANE MARKET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.,

93, THEOBALD'S RD., HOLBORN, W.C.,

AND

86, HIGH STREET, PECKHAM, S.E.

JOHN GOW, Limited, always have on sale the Largest
 Stock in London of the Very Best Quality at Lowest Prices.
 HIGH-CLASS PROVISION STORES (NOW OPENED),
 50, 51, and 52, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Free Deeds and Abstracts.

LEIGH-ON-SEA.—The finest part of this rising Seaside
 Resort. Splendid Views. Capital Positions. Near South-
 end-on-Sea, Church, Town, and Station. Easy access to
 London. Cheap Railway Fares and Excellent Train
 Service.

130 VALUABLE LARGE

FREHOLD SITES,

With Capital Frontages of 40 feet each to

MAIN LONDON AND SOUTHEAST ROADS,
 Station Road, Elmsleigh & Manchester Drives, Blenheim
 Crescent.

COMMANDING GRAND VIEWS.

Excellent depths and admirably adapted for
 RESIDENCES, VILLAS, AND A FEW SHOPS.

Free conveyances. Free abstracts. Free Tithe and Land
 Tax. 10 per cent. deposit, and Balance by 16 Equal
 Quarterly Payments. No Fines.

THE LAND COMPANY

Will offer the above for AUCTION in a Marquee on the
 Estate,

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1894

At 1 p.m. sharp.

Special Train leaves London at 10.30 on morning of Sale
 A limited number of tickets to intending purchasers, 2s. 6d.
 each. Lunch free.

Plans and particulars sent post free on application to
 THE LAND CO., 68, Cheapside, E.C.

PRICE TEN SHILLINGS.

THOMAS DUNCKERLEY, HIS LIFE, LABOURS, AND LETTERS, INCLUDING SOME MASONIC AND NAVAL MEMORIALS OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

By HENRY SADLER,
AUTHOR OF "MASONIC FACTS AND FICTIONS."

With a Preface by
WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, Esq., F.S.A.

This Work contains numerous Letters, Extracts, &c., relating to Masonry in BRISTOL, DORSETSHIRE, ESSEX, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, HEREFORDSHIRE, THE ISLE OF WIGHT, SOMERSET, and WILTSHIRE, of which Counties DUNCKERLEY was Prov. Grand Master; also Portraits, reproduced by the autotype process, from rare mezzotint engravings in the British Museum, of:— His Majesty King George II. of England; Dunckerley's reputed father.

H.R.H. Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, son of the above; the First of the Royal Family who was made a Freemason.

Thomas Dunckerley, in Masonic regalia, with facsimile of his Autograph, Book-plate, Seal, &c.
340 pages, Demy octavo, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt, bevelled boards, red edges.

London: GEORGE KENNING, 16 & 16A Gt. Queen-st., W.C.

Now Ready. In Cloth, Red Edges. Price 2s. 6d.

MASONIC PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,

Giving the Pronunciation and Definition of every word susceptible of a mispronunciation, used in the work of Initiation, Installation, Consecration, and Funeral Service, in the Craft Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, and the Supreme Council, in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, by

REV. JAY A. FORD,
Past Master, and Masonic Lecturer, and Prelate of Battle Creek Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar.

LONDON:
GEORGE KENNING, 16 & 16A Great Queen-street, W.C.

Demy 8vo. About 500 pages. Price 10s. 6d.
Crown 4to, Price £1 1s.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

Dedicated by permission to
THOMAS FREDERICK HALSEY, Esq., M.P., Prov. Grand Master.

By G. BLIZARD ABBOTT,
W.M. GLADSMUIR LODGE, No. 1385, BARNET.

WITH PORTRAITS.

London.—GEORGE KENNING, 16 and 16A, Great Queen-st.
Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

COALS. COALS. COALS. COCKERELL'S (LIMITED), 13, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

For Prices, see Daily Papers

Trucks direct from the Colliery to every Railway Station.

ADVERTISER (A P.M., P.P.Z. and P.E.C.), would be obliged to any Brother who could recommend to him a good opening for a First Class Hair-dressing Establishment.—Address, "P.M." c/o Messrs. Low, Son & Co., 81, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

ADVERTISER (a P.M.), YOUNG man, good appearance, respectably connected, would be thankful to any reader who assist him to obtain EMPLOYMENT. Clerk, Book-keeper, Correspondent, Cashier, Collector, or some such appointment in London or suburbs. Good character for energy and ability. Unimpeachable testimonials and references. Could give security. Address, "Royal Arch," Office of this paper.

Illustrated Tariff Post Free.

FUNERALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LONDON NECROPOLIS Co.,
188, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD,
2, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND.

MR. A. C. BALCOMBE, A.C.V.,
SOLO VIOLINIST,
(Pupil of R.M.I.B., 1878-1883),
For Concert Engagements, At Homes, Masonic Banquets,
&c. Has also vacancies for Pupils.
Terms Moderate.

Address—
14, GLOUCESTER CRESCENT, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.

CRITERION RESTAURANT.

EAST ROOM,

DINNERS AND SUPPERS A LA CARTE.

WEST ROOM,

From 12 to 3.

ACADEMY, LUNCHEON AT 2s. 9d. PER HEAD.

"LE DINER PARISIEN," 5s.; SUPPER, 4s.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

GRAND HALL,

THE POPULAR 3s. 6d. DINNER

Is served at Separate Tables, 6 to 9 p.m.,

During which the Celebrated

"SPIERPON" ORCHESTRA.

Will Perform.

PARTRIDGE & COOPER, "THE" STATIONERS,

191 & 192, FLEET STREET, LONDON,

Would invite attention to their

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF
GENERAL & FANCY STATIONERY,

Suitable for presents, such as Inkstands, Stationery, Cabinets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Bags, Travelling and Brief Bags, &c., all of which are enumerated in their New Illustrated Catalogue, sent free on application.



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1894.

Masonic Notes.

The Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge on Wednesday was but thinly attended compared with recent meetings. The interest of the proceedings centered in Bro. Eve's appeal against the rejection of a portion of a notice of motion by the Acting Chairman of the General Committee previous to the last Quarterly Communication. Bro. Eve presented the case in his usual clear and lucid manner, and although his contention was disputed by Bro. James Brett, who had presided on the occasion in question, and by Bro. G. R. Langley, who was present, Bro. Eve unmistakably carried Grand Lodge with him, and the result, on a vote being taken, was a large majority in favour of his appeal.

There was much to be said in favour of the suggestion of the President of the Board of General Purposes, that the question should stand over until the next Communication of Grand Lodge, to enable the Grand Registrar, under whose advice it appeared the General Committee had acted, to be present, but it was contended by Bro. Eve, and with some reason, that ample notice had been given, and that it was through no fault of his that the legal advisers of Grand Lodge were not present to justify their action and to support the decision of the Committee.

Bro. Eve, in the course of his observations, complained that his appeal was not fully set forth in the agenda paper, and was treated with the greatest amount of cold water altogether; a remark which we think was quite uncalled for, as he must have known that it has never been the practice to set out fully in the agenda paper the particulars of appeals. To do so would be creating a very inconvenient precedent, as in the majority of cases the particulars are very diffuse and voluminous.

We feel sure that we are voicing the desire of every member of Grand Lodge in expressing a hope that some *modus vivendi* will shortly be found out of this wretched controversy, so that the time of Grand Lodge shall not be occupied, to the exclusion of more pressing business, in discussing a question which few of the members care for and fewer still understand. That some one has blundered is patent to all, but whether the false step was first taken at home or abroad it is surely not beyond the power of the men of "light and leading" to devise some method of extrication from the present dead lock.

It appears from the report of the Colonial Board, which was presented at the meeting, that the District Grand Lodge of Wellington, New Zealand, has taken action with reference to those of its lodges which have seceded and joined the "so called Grand Lodge of New Zealand," and under the authority delegated to it by Article 106 of the Book of Constitutions, has caused all such lodges to be erased from the roll of United Grand Lodge of England. The number of these lodges is 12, and, as the District Grand Lodge in question, before the secession, numbered 19 lodges, there remain seven that prefer the old order of things to the new and unrecognised Order which was started a few years since to the detriment of Freemasonry both in the Colony and generally. We trust the other District Grand Lodges in New Zealand which may not have taken this step, will do so at an early date, so that we may know precisely how we stand in New Zealand.

The lodges for which his Royal Highness the M.W. Grand Master has been pleased to grant warrants of constitution since the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge in June last are 12 in number, of which two are located in London, six in the Provinces, and four abroad. The London two, as is the rule now-a-days, are of a special character, one being named the Train-bands Lodge, No. 2524, and intended for members of the City of London Militia, while the other is styled the Lancastrian Lodge, No. 2528, and is intended to serve as a London Masonic home for Lancashire brethren. The six Provincial lodges have been added to the respective rolls of Kent, Lancashire (E.D.), Lancashire (W.D.), Middlesex, Northumberland, and Surrey. The four abroad are located in Bombay, Burmah, Jamaica, and the Orange Free State, South Africa. We trust the new lodges may prove valuable additions to the strength and influence of English Freemasonry.

We were gratified at seeing Bro. J. Ross Robertson, Past Grand Master, and Present Grand Z. of Canada, present as a visitor at Grand Lodge on Wednesday. On the last occasion of his visit he was received with the honour due to his exalted Masonic rank, and created a marked impression by an able speech which he then delivered, his voice was not heard on this occasion, but his presence was no less welcome to the members of Grand Lodge.

The business appointed for transaction at the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales was of the most formal character, while the report of the General Board was briefer than usual and contained fewer items of general interest. It seems that no warrants for new lodges have been issued during the past quarter, but 348 Mark and 42 Royal Ark Mariner certificates were granted. Bros. the Hon. W. T. Orde-Powlett (North and East Yorks), and R. V. Vassar-Smith (Gloucestershire and Herefordshire), having completed their period of three years of service as Prov. G. Mark Masters, have been re-appointed to office, while the old District Grand Lodge of Bengal has been sub-divided into the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, with Bro. the Hon. Sir John Edge, Q.C., as District Grand Master, *vice* Bro. H.H. the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, whose term of office had expired; and the District Grand Lodge of the Punjab with Bro. E. W. Parker as its first District Grand Master. We have no doubt the change will prove beneficial.

By the death of Bro. William Kelly, P.P.G. Master of Leicestershire and Rutland, Freemasonry has sustained a heavy loss, both generally and as regards the Province with which he had been associated during the whole of his career. Bro. Kelly had been a member of our Order for well nigh 56 years, having been initiated in the St. John's Lodge, No. 279, Leicester, which celebrated the centenary of its constitution only a few years since, in November, 1838. Since then, he had been the chief pillar of strength of our Order in his Province. He had held most of the principal offices in Prov. Grand Lodge, having been Prov. J.G. Warden in 1844 and acted as Prov. G. Master at the annual meeting, held at Loughborough on 24th July of that year. Subsequently he served as Dep. P.G.M., Prov. G. Secretary, and finally from 1870 to 1873 as Prov. G. Master. He had helped to found 10 of the 14 lodges now on the roll of the Province, had been G. Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry since 1870, and Prov. G. Mark Master of Leicestershire, Derbyshire, &c., since 1858. But it was not only by his work in office that he had been able to render such signal services to his Province. He was the author of a highly interesting history of the Craft in the counties it comprised. It was to him primarily that our Leicester and Rutland brethren are indebted for their knowledge of our ritual, and from him they derived in greatest part that zeal for the interests of the Order by which the Province has for so long been characterised. Indeed, Bro. Kelly's death creates a void in the Province which it will be exceedingly difficult to fill, and in expressing our sympathy with it on its heavy loss, we at the same time express the hope that the memory of his devotion to all the truest and best interests of our Society will be affectionately remembered and his example followed, as long as the Province itself shall preserve its being.

We much regret to record this week the death of a brother whose useful and active Masonic career will compare with that of any veteran of the Craft whose departure has been chronicled in these columns. We refer to Bro. Thomas Chirgwin, P.S.G.W. of Cornwall, and at the time of his death Prov. Grand Secretary. For the past 30 years or more, Bro. Chirgwin has been the life and soul of Masonry in Cornwall, and it is difficult to think of any occurrence or Masonic function of importance in which our brother was not a moving spirit. As a proof of his zeal for Freemasonry, it may be mentioned that, although his professional and public duties were of the most arduous nature (he was this year for the third or fourth time Mayor of the city of Truro), he was not content to retire on the well-earned dignity of P. Prov. S.G.W., but continued to administer the affairs of the Province as its Prov. Grand Secretary. We tender our sincere condolence not only to the family, but to all the institutions and public bodies that for so many years have been recipients of his wise counsel and unremitting labours in their behalf. Time will not permit of our giving an extended notice of our late brother's Masonic career, but we hope to do so in our next issue.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall which was to have been held at Redruth on Tuesday next, has been postponed out of respect to Bro. Chirgwin's memory.

"Mallet," in the *Glasgow Evening News*, reports the installation of a Worshipful Master of a new lodge that had not yet been consecrated, the installation being performed "under a dispensation granted that the work of the lodge might not be unduly hindered." The Grand Lodge of Scotland is certainly most practical and accommodating.

The installation, on the 27th inst., of Lord Llangatck as Prov. G.M. of the Eastern Division of South Wales bids fair to be an imposing function. Local interest in the event is becoming general, and many hundreds of members of the Craft are likely to be attracted to Cardiff to witness the ceremony. Wood-street Hall, which is, we believe, one of the largest in the town, has been secured, and ample accommodation will be found for all who may desire to be present. The banquet will take place at the Park Hall, and applications for tickets should be made before Thursday next to Bro. John Murray, 1, High-street, Cardiff.

The new Provincial Grand Master is not by any means new to Masonic work. His career in the Craft extends as far back as 1859, he having been initiated in the Loyal Monmouth Lodge in that year. In 1864 he filled the chair of Worshipful Master, and in 1881 he was appointed Prov. J.G.W.

Correspondence.

THE GRAND LODGE OF NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

Do you not think that the time has arrived when the Grand Lodge of England might reconsider its position as regards the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. To myself, as an old Colonial, it seems not improbable that if steps are not taken shortly to give fraternal recognition to that young and rapidly rising body, our own Grand Lodge will find itself in a somewhat foolish position. No doubt can now remain in any unbiassed mind that the Antipodean body represents the aspirations and requirements of young New Zealand. I fear that our Colonial Board are in no way in touch with our brethren at the other side of the world. Whilst the leading spirits of New Zealand were to be found in the persons of those who were English born, there was no doubt a preponderance of opinion in favour of remaining under the English Constitution, but time has wrought, and is rapidly working, great changes in the Colony. A new race has arisen, and the native-born New Zealander knows not Joseph. He knows the capabilities of the Britain of the South. He can see, without any prophetic eye, in the near future a nationality strong and independent, and without the sentimental memories that bound the English emigrant to his Fatherland. He cares not to be kept in leading strings. He is fully aware of his strength and his capacity for home rule, and he is ambitious of running alone. He has not forgotten the treatment he received at the hands of the Home Government in the great Maori war. He knows what he achieved then when thrown upon his own resources, and he is conscious of the crass ignorance of him and his concerns, which characterises 999 out of every 1000 Englishmen. The rise of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand has been phenomenally successful. When the movement for its formation was started in 1889, it was decided by an enormous majority of the brethren under the three Constitutions that the time had arrived when a Grand Lodge should be formed, and had it not been for the frowns of the authorities at home and the bullying of most of their representatives in the Colony there is no doubt that the result would have been an almost unanimous junction of Freemasonry in the Colony, and a happy launch of the ship. Yet, in spite of all drawbacks, at the present moment no less than 95 lodges are at this moment ranged under the banner of New Zealand. Moreover, as if to add insult to injury, most offensive circulars seemed to have been issued to brethren formerly under the English Constitution, who have resigned their membership and joined the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, summoning them to appear before the D.G.M. and make submission or be expelled from Freemasonry. Save for the childish absurdity of such a summons, which is laughable, such a challenge might have justified the New Zealanders in cutting themselves away from every Masonic tie as regards their old friends. But no such thing. The Colonials are too magnanimous to take petty revenge, and so when this circular dated 23rd March of this year had been received and laughed to scorn, and was speedily followed by a circular dated April 9th, 1894, asking the New Zealand lodges to subscribe for the relief of the family of a brother under the English Constitution, whose children had been left destitute, what did the Colonial brethren do? Why, promptly subscribed their quota to the fund. They gave, in fact, a kiss for a blow.

When candidates are initiated they are invariably instructed that their duty is to acquiesce in the vote of the majority of a lodge. If this be anything but sheer nonsense, then it is the minorities (upheld by the Grand Lodge of England) who are in fault, and not the seceders. They are twitted with having violated their obligations. I should be glad to be informed in what manner. I think I know as well as most people the exact wording of the obligations, but I fail to remember a single phrase that would bear such an interpretation, and how any Grand Lodge or District Grand Lodge can claim authority over a brother who has resigned its membership passeth the ordinary man's understanding. But then our Colonial Board is plainly composed of extraordinary men.

If the lodges under the English, Scotch, and Irish Constitutions desire to remain as they are, by all means let them do so. They will only be too glad to be allowed to join their New Zealand brethren in a short time. But it is surely time that no further warrants should be granted from England, and that the New Zealand Grand Lodge should be recognised by the Home Bodies. Already many Grand Lodges the world over have given it recognition, and it is ungracious for the mother lodges to give it the cold shoulder now that it has fully justified its creation. What is the use of being cantankerous? The Grand Lodge of New Zealand is there firmly established, and all the diatribes and sneers in the world cannot destroy it or injure it.—Yours fraternally,

T. B. WHYTEHEAD.

York, August 31.

SERVING BRETHREN'S DUES TO FUND OF BENEVOLENCE.

To the Editor of the "Freemason."

Dear Sir and Brother,

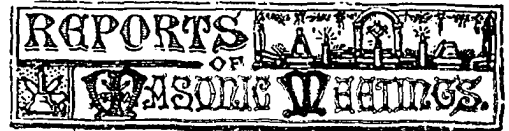
Kindly allow me to express, through your Columns, my sincere regret to the military brother who

spoke to me in the Hall last night after Grand Lodge, but whose name I do not know, for my seeming abruptness, but it was absolutely necessary for me to catch my last train at 9.15 with a night's journey before me.

I think Article 193 Book of Constitutions fully answers his question, as I understood it, without any difficulty; but if he has any doubt, and will write me through you with a fuller statement, I shall be very pleased to give him any assistance in my power.—Yours fraternally,

LEX SCRIPTA.

September 6th.



Craft Masonry.

FARROW.

St. Bede Lodge (No. 1119).—The annual meeting of the above lodge was held on Thursday, the 30th ult., in the Masonic Hall, for the installation of W.M., and the investment of officers for the ensuing year. There was a large attendance of Past Masters and brethren. The W.M. Bro. A. J. Prince was in the chair, and the following officers were in attendance: Bros. John Taylor, I.P.M.; W. H. Dickinson, P.M.; James Sedcole, P.M.; H. Soderberg, P.M.; James Robinson, P.M.; Thos. Renton, P.M., P.P.S.G.D.; George Davies, P.M., P.P.G. Stwd.; J. T. Dickinson, P.M.; J. Rigby, S.W., W.M. elect; R. Madgson, J.W.; Thomas Robinson, Treas.; J. F. Douglas, J.D.; T. F. Renton, I.G.; and James Horner, Tyler. Among the visitors present were: Bros. James Shaw, P.M., P.J.G.D.; J. C. Moor, P.M., P.P.J.G.D.; C. B. Ford, P.M. 481, P.P.J.G.D.; D. Cameron, P.M., P.P.J.G.D.; and others.

The ceremony of installing the W.M. elect, Bro. Joseph Rigby, in the chair of K.S. was performed by Bro. John Taylor, P.M., Installing Master, with considerable ability. The W.M. afterwards invested the following as officers for the year: Bros. A. J. Prince, I.P.M.; Robert Madgson, S.W.; W. F. Renton, J.W.; Thomas Robinson, Treas.; George Davies, P.M., P.P.G. Stwd., Hon. Sec.; J. F. Douglas, S.D.; Thomas F. Renton, J.D.; John Taylor, P.M., D. of C.; J. W. Wilkinson, Org.; James M. McIntosh, I.G.; E. H. Johnson and H. Dancaster, Stewards; and James Horner, Tyler. Bro. Prince, on retiring from the chair, was presented by the brethren with a handsome Past Master's jewel, in gold.

In the evening the annual festival was held at Bro. Rutherford's, the County Hotel. Bro. Jos. Rigby, W.M., presided.

The usual Masonic toasts were proposed and duly honoured in the course of the proceedings.

MANCHESTER.

Newall Lodge (No. 1134).—The first regular meeting, subsequent to the recess, was held on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street. Bro. B. Eckersley, W.M., presided, and he was ably supported by his officers. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for a gentleman, and, proving favourable, he was initiated in a charming and impressive manner by the W.M. Bro. A. K. Boothroyd, W.M. 2359, rendered the charge beautifully. A most enjoyable and instructive meeting was the result. The following brethren were present: Bros. B. Eckersley, W.M.; G. Webb, I.P.M.; C. Driver, S.W.; H. Waterhouse, J.W.; Jno. Waring, P.M., Sec.; J. Ogden, S.D.; S. W. Martin, A. H. Duffin, P.M., D.C.; J. Green, I.G.; G. S. Smith, P.M., P.G.O.; A. K. Boothroyd, W.M. 2359, Stwd.; H. Mainwaring, P.M.; W. H. Browne, Mark Oliver, Allan F. Kidney, Richard W. Jarvis, J. Rylance, and J. Robinson. Visitors: Bros. G. H. Parker, 750, and A. H. Bateman, P.M. 33 and 1973.

SUNDERLAND.

Londonderry Lodge (No. 2039).—At a meeting of this lodge, held at the Masonic Hall, on Monday, the 3rd instant, the brethren were favoured with a visit from the officers of Provincial Grand Lodge, and the election of chief officers for the ensuing year took place. The W.M., Bro. James Lee, presided, and Bros. William Scott, S.W.; N. Lee, J. W.; F. S. Cowper, P.M., P.G.S. of W.; J. C. Moor, P.P.G.D., D. of C.; and other officers of the lodge were present. The officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge who honoured the lodge with a visit were Bros. Joseph Robson Pattison, P.S.G.W.; Rev. R. Crookall, P.G.C.; Robert Hudson, P.G.S.B. of England, P.G.S.; James Shaw, P.J.G.D.; D. Cameron, P.P.G.D.; J. Joel, P.A.G. Sec.; Hartley Campbell, P.J.G.D.; T. Hardy, P.P.G.P.; T. Atkinson, P.P.A.G.D. of C.; Bicknell, P.P.A.G.D. of C.; C. M. Wake, P.P.G.S. of W.; and G. Wanless, P.P.G.S.B. Bro. Wm. Scott, S.W., was elected W.M.; Bro. F. S. Cooper, P.M., Treas.; Bro. J. C. Moor, Representative upon the Charities Committee of the Province; and Bro. T. Grieve, P.M., Tyler, for the ensuing year, all the elections being unanimous. Bro. R. Hudson, P.G.S., afterwards made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Durham Masonic Education Fund, and congratulated the W.M., Bro. James Lane, and the I.P.M., Bro. Thomas Hutchinson, M.B. Oxon, upon the excellent work and satisfactory progress of the Londonderry Lodge, of whom Bro. Hudson was the first Worshipful Master. Subsequently Bro. J. Robson Pattison, P.S.G.W., and Bro. Shaw, P.J.G.D., responded on behalf of the Provincial Grand Lodge. The meeting was a very successful one.

During the successful Crathie Bazaar which has just closed, an elderly farm servant went up to the Invercauld stall while Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne was there and said he must have something from her Royal Highnesses own hand. As a matter of fact, there were not many things left which would have suited his purse; but the Princess very kindly asked if he would like to buy a packet of tea. "Anything," he said, delighted to have the Princess serving him. "Well," she said "it's very good tea, and if you keep mixing it with other tea it will go a long way."

FREEMASONRY IN ARBROATH.

Dear Sir,—In going over some old Masonic minute books belonging to St. Thomas Lodge, No. 40, of Freemasons lately, I came across some curious and quaint items of information, which might be interesting to your readers. The minute books extend as far back as the year 1740, when the lodge was reconstituted; but as I pointed out in a former letter, there is good reason to believe that a Freemason lodge has existed in Arbroath for hundreds of years, and that Freemasonry in Arbroath is as old, if not older, than the Abbey itself, and that the first lodge was probably constituted by the masons who came here to build the Abbey. The first minute, dated 5th February, 1740, reads as follows: "The faithful and honourable members of the ancient lodge of Aberbrothock, alias St. Thomas, being met all in good order, and taking to their serious consideration how far the lodge and the noble art of Masonarie have been neglected for some time past, doe for the future resolve that this lodge be kept with as much solemnity as any other throughout the world, and for that purpose doe elect the persons afternamed," and so on. Alex. Creighton was elected Master, and Bailie Patrick Wallace was elected one of the Boxmasters. This minute was signed by no less than 81 members. This shows that even at that time Freemasonry was a powerful Institution in our midst. St. Thomas was always known as an operative lodge. One of the by-laws agreed to at this meeting reads: "That no operative Mason shall take his neighbour Mason's work in hand after an agreement made by the former, under the penalty of twenty shillings sterling." At a meeting held on St. John's Day, 1740, it was agreed that "The whole quarterly collections and payments for enterys preceding this date should be applied for purchasing aprons, jewels, the box, and the book, and the rest distributed to the neccesitous of the fraternity there at that time." A meeting was held on 28th Dec., 1741, to receive a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland in Edinburgh. The minute reads: "The brethren of the Lodge of St. Thomas of Aberbrothock being this day mett, a charter of conformation and ratification of the above lodge, under the hand of the Grand Master, Grand Wardens, and officers of the Grand Lodge at Edinburgh, was produced and read in the meeting, who ordered the same to be lodged in the box." The meeting afterwards proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. Amongst others elected were David Mudie of Gilchorn, who was elected Clerk; and Bailie Thomas Wallace, Provost Patrick Wallace, and John Rennald of Cairnie, were elected Councillors. At the St. John's Day meeting, held on the 27th of Dec., 1743, Mr. Robert Pearson, advocate sheriff-depute of Forfar was unanimously elected Master for the ensuing year. Owing to the rebellion of 1745, no meeting of the lodge for the election of office-bearers was held for four years. A minute dated Dec. 27, 1748 reads—"By reason of the troubles that of late hapned in the country, there has not been any regular meeting of the Lodge of St. Thomas of Arbroath held since St. John Day, 1744, and the said lodge being this day duly constituted," and so on. James Gardyne of Middleton was elected Master for the ensuing year. At a meeting held on 4th October, 1765—Bailie John Renny, Master, presiding—the meeting ordered the following minute of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to be inserted in the books of the lodge: "At the Grand Lodge, held at the Lodge of St. Giles in the city of Edinburgh, upon the 20th day of May, 1765, a petition was presented to them for, and in name of, Bailie John Renny and other officers of the Lodge of St. Thomas, Aberbrothock, shewing that the petitioners did early obtain from the Grand Lodge a charter of confirmation; but, as the craft for many years afterwards happened to fall in decline particularly in Aberbrothock, they were thereby disabled to keep the proper correspondence with the Grand Lodge. But of late, as the lodge is now again revived by the influence of several well disposed brethren residing there, the petitioners, in order to have the sanction and countenance of the Grand Lodge, have transmitted a list of the whole members entered in the said lodge since its confirmation, praying the most worshipfull Grand Lodge to enrol the petitioners in the books of the Grand Lodge when paying such composition as they in their wisdom might determine," and so the Grand Lodge agreed to do this, and ordered the names to be enrolled in the books of the Grand Lodge in the order of their precedence, and ordered this minute to be recorded in the books of Lodge St. Thomas "at their perill." The brethren seem to have given a good deal of money away in the way of Charity to the poorer members of the Craft, but the brethren were careful not to give where it was not deserved, as cases occur where members have been requested to refund monies that had been advanced to them. A minute of a meeting held on June 2nd, 1762, reads—"Compeared Charles Fairweather, who, some of the members alledged had got from the box about ten or twelve years ago a certain sum of money when in distress, and this night being interrogated acknowledges that to the best of his knowledge there was paid on his behalf 19s 6d sterling, but that he never saw nor handled the money as he thinks it was paid to his doctor, and therefore appeals to the lodge when duly convened on St. John's Day next what redress he shall make for the same, and this the meeting unanimously agreed to." At a meeting held on the 3rd January, 1763, it was resolved that "The brethren members of the Lodge St. Thomas

having considered the great inconveniency in not having a Bible, they unanimously agreed that one shall be bought, and that it shall be paid by a collection from the members and not out of the fund, and appoints the secretary to write for it, the price not to exceed 15s sterling." It seems that about this time the Magistrates and Town Council had been making arrangements for the erection of a new Town House. A minute dated 7th September, 1763, reads: "The members met and by a great majority of votes agreed that in case the Magistrates and Town Council would build a sufficient Town House of three storeys, where the Clerk's Chambers is just now, the members of the lodge would pay them for the third storey a hundred guineas, or build on their own charge the third storey, and pay a third part of the charge of the gable walls and roof, and in case the Magistrates do refuse or do not give a proper answer within three weeks, the members agreed to build a lodge or house for the meetings betwixt the Abbey wall and the road." It seems that the matter did not go any further at that time, for we find that the proposed Town House was not built till 1808, or 45 years afterwards, when the present handsome Town House was built. The lodge had also allowed the matter to drop for I can find no further reference to the subject for some years afterwards.—I am, &c.,

FREE MASON.

—To the Editor of the Arbroath Herald.

Our Portrait Gallery of Worshipful Masters.



BRO. G. N. BURDEN

was initiated in 1859 in Benevolent Lodge, No. 303, at Teignmouth, and was in 1871 installed in the chair, and again elected and filled the chair in 1872. In recognition of services rendered to the lodge he was presented with a Past Master's jewel. Being the senior Past Master of the lodge he was elected Worshipful Master for the present year, it being the centenary of the lodge. Bro. Burden's grandfather was one of the founders and first Master of Benevolent Lodge, opened in 1794. His father was Master of the lodge in 1819, thus showing a good family record of Masonry. Bro. Burden was exalted in the Loyal Cornubian Chapter, No. 331, at Truro, in 1863; is P.Z. of Benevolent Chapter, No. 303, at Teignmouth, and is P.P.G.S.E. He was advanced to the degree of Mark Master in St. George's Lodge, No. 15, at Exeter in 1874; and was founder and first W.M. of the Benevolent Mark Lodge, No. 316, in 1883, at Teignmouth. In 1884 he was appointed P.P.G.S.O. He was installed into Knight Templary in the Royal Veteran Preceptory, at Plymouth, in 1877. At the Provincial Grand Lodge, held at Teignmouth, on the first August last, the Provincial Grand Master, Lord Ebrington, marked his appreciation of Bro. Burden's Masonic career by investing him with the collar and jewel of Prov. J.G.W. of Devon.

MARRIAGE OF MISS JESSIE TERRY.

On Tuesday last, at St. George's Church, Tufnell Park, by Bro. Rev. C. J. Martyn, P.G. Chap., assisted by the Rev. W. J. Hocking, vicar of All Saints' Tufnell Park, Mr. Anthony Faull, son of the late Mr. Faull, of Probus, Cornwall, was married to Miss Jessie Terry, youngest daughter of Bro. James Terry.

A wedding in the family of our respected Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Fund naturally causes an interest to be taken in the event which the *Freemason* is pleased to chronicle. At the invitation of the parents of the bride a goodly number of friends assembled at the church to witness the ceremony. Amongst the numerous visitors present were: Bro. E. Letchworth, Bro. F. R. W. Hedges and Mrs. Hedges; Bro. J. M. McLeod and Mrs. McLeod; Bro. W. Lake and Mrs. Lake; Bro. G. H. Cubitt; Bro. T. Hastings Miller; Bro. Ramshaw and Mrs. Ramshaw; Mr. Trethewy and Mrs. Trethewy; Bro. R. Griggs; Dr. Edwards; Mr.

P. Terry and Miss E. Terry; Mr. R. Terry and Mrs. R. Terry, &c.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in ivory white silk with accordion plaited chiffon bodice, edged with pearl trimming. Her veil was fastened with a swallow brooch and she carried a shower bouquet of white flowers both the gifts of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids were Miss Terry, the Misses C. A. and M. Crutch and Miss F. Hoare. Their costumes consisted of white bengaline silk, with fichus edged with butter-coloured lace. Their white chip hats were trimmed with pink carnations and black wings. They wore pearl pins and carried shower bouquets of pink carnations (gifts of the bridegroom and bride). The best man was Mr. A. Vivian Faull, brother of the bridegroom.

A reception was afterwards held at the Midland Grand Hotel, and, on the arrival of the party, photographs were taken of the bridal party and visitors.

Bro. CRUTCH, in a few well-chosen words, conveyed the good wishes of the friends to the bride and bridegroom, and after all had partaken of refreshments, the happy pair left for Chester on their way to Wales to spend the honeymoon.

The bride's travelling dress was of brown faced cloth trimmed with black satin ribbon and lace collar and toque of black jib. Amongst the numerous presents was a silver biscuit or cake basket from the matron and residents of the R.M.B.I. at Croydon.

In the evening, while the elders of the party remained at the hotel to dine at the invitation of Bro. and Mrs. Terry, the young people spent a very enjoyable evening together at the theatre.

Obituary.

BRO. SIR EDWARD AUGUSTUS INGLEDIELD, K.C.B., P.G.W.

We regret to announce the death of Bro. Sir E. A. Ingledield, which sad event occurred at his residence in Queen's Gate on Wednesday, the 5th inst. He was the son of Admiral Samuel H. Ingledield, C.B., by Priscilla Margaret, daughter of Admiral Albany Otway, and was born in 1820 at Cheltenham. He entered the Royal Navy in 1834, having been educated at the Naval College, Portsmouth. At the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre he served as signal mate, and led a storming party at the capture of Sidon, and was present at the capture of Beyrout and other operations on the coast of Syria in 1840. Subsequently he was employed in surveying on the coasts of China and Borneo, and was lieutenant of the Samarang when she was sunk off Sarawak. In 1852 he commanded the yacht Isabel in a private expedition in search of Sir John Franklin to Smith's and Jones Sound, during which he discovered 800 miles of new coasts, and carried mails to the Government Arctic Expedition at Beechy Island. For this service he received the thanks of the Admiralty, the gold medal of the Geographical Society of London, the large silver medal of Paris, and a diamond snuff-box from the French Emperor, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. The year following he commanded a Government Arctic Expedition of three ships to relieve Sir Edward Belcher's Expedition—one ship was crushed in the ice and foundered—and brought home an officer and the information of the discovery of the North-west passage, for which service he again received the thanks of the Admiralty and his captaincy. In 1854 he commanded a second relief expedition, and returned with the officers and crews of ships left in the ice. At the fall of Sebastopol he commanded the Firebrand, and superintended the landing of troops at Kinburn, and was engaged in the bombardment of forts and blockading Odessa, in command of H.M.S. Sidon. The gallant admiral afterwards was second in command of the Mediterranean and Channel squadrons; and subsequently Admiral Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, and Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies Station. Sir Edward invented the hydraulic steering apparatus, which was fitted for trial in H.M.S. Achilles and Minotaur, and as a screw-turning engine to the Monarch, as well as the Ingledield anchor, now supplied to the Dreadnought, Sans Pareil, Renown, and Inflexible, and was the author of a number of works treating with naval tactics, terrestrial magnetism, &c. On the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, in 1887, he was made a K.C.B., and was the recipient of many decorations, and since March last had enjoyed the Flag Officers' Good Service Pension. Bro. Ingledield had for some years taken considerable interest in Freemasonry. He was Worshipful Master of the Drury Lane Lodge in 1890, and was appointed J.G. Warden of England in 1891.

BRO. FREDERICK HORACE DOGGETT, P.M. No. 2024.

We regret to announce the death of Bro. Frederick Horace Doggett, P.M. 2024, which occurred suddenly on Saturday, the 1st instant, at his office in Buckingham Palace-road, S.W. Deceased had been hailing somewhat for the last year or two, which eventually proved to be heart disease. The funeral took place on Wednesday last, at Woking. Among members of the Craft present we noticed Bros. F. J. Smith, P.M. 2030; Young, Poole, Jeffery, and J. E. Shand. Deceased was well-known and much respected in Westminster and St. George's, Hanover-square, having held public office for many years. Wreaths and tokens of regret and regard accompanied his remains to their final resting place where his wife was interred about two years ago.



We are asked to announce, that the Harrow Lodge of Instruction, No. 1316, will, in future, be held on Friday evenings at the Waterloo Arms, High-street, Marylebone.

Bro. T. S. Parvin is of opinion that all Masonry is modern except the First Degree, which goes back to the period beyond which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

The session of the East Surrey Lodge of Concord, No. 463, Lodge of Instruction, commenced on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at eight o'clock p.m., at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, and the meetings will be held every Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

A movement is on foot in the parish of Aldersgate for the presentation of a testimonial to Bro. the Rev. T. Selby Henrey, in recognition of his good work in organising and carrying on single-handed the open air services in the churchyard of the parish church.

We are informed by Comp. Richard Newhouse, P.Z., Prov. G.S.E., that the regular yearly meeting of the Prov. Grand Chapter of Cheshire will be held at Macclesfield on Wednesday, the 10th prox. Comp. the Rev. C. W. Spencer-Stanhope, Grand Superintendent, will preside.

Among those created honorary members of the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois are the Most Worshipful Grand Master of England, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Lord Haddington, Grand Master of Scotland; Bros. D. Murray Lyon, W. J. Hughan, R. S. Brown, W. G. Speth, and Henry Sadler.

On the 28th ult. the annual gathering of All Saints' Chapter, No. 423, was held at the Masonic Hall, Gainsborough, when the officers were elected as follows: Comps. Alfred Kirk, M.E.Z.; F. J. Sowby, H.; Constable (Thorne), J.; C. F. Liversidge, P.S. and Treas.; R. G. Pearson, S.E.; B. T. Adlard, S.N.; and Geo. Scott, Janitor.

About a year ago little brown jug money boxes were deposited in each lodge-room in Buffalo, N.Y., for the purpose of receiving contributions to the building fund of the Masonic Temple. Individual members of the Craft took the little jugs. They are now being opened, and up to the date of publication of the information the breaking of them had resulted in securing for the fund nearly 5000 dols. About 1000 have yet to be broken.

The *Trestle Board* says that quite a number of brethren belonging to regular white lodges, are in the habit of visiting coloured lodges, and the coloured lodges are making Masons from the white race. There is a lodge of white men, of about 60 members, working under a charter granted by the Coloured Grand Lodge of California. Thus is the problem solving itself, and the race prejudice is fast disappearing before the light of liberty and intelligence.

The administrative directorate of Freemasonry in Berlin has just published some statistics as to the number of Masonic lodges and of brethren throughout the entire world. According to these statistics, the number of Masonic lodges in the various countries of the earth, in 1880, was 135,065. In the following 12 years there was an increase of 4320 lodges; and during the same period the number of Freemasons increased by 533,140. The following are the grand totals of membership of the various bodies: European lodges, 7,906,448; United States, 5,805,320; the lodges of Canada and South America, 4,581,238; Asia and Oceania, 695,955; Africa, including Egypt, 87,882. The total number of Freemasons is 21,861,784.

The brethren in Fifeshire, or at least those located in the vicinity of Methil, were stirred into extra activity on Saturday last, the occasion being the installation of the officers of the new lodge, Balfour Melville, 809. There were, I understand, about 150 brethren present at the ceremony, which was conducted by Bro. George Muir, R.W.M. Cadder Argyle Lodge, 147. Among the other districts represented were Leven, Cowdenbeath, Buckhaven, West Wemyss, and from Union and Crown Lodge, 103, Glasgow, the mother lodge of Bro. William McKee, the newly-installed Master of 809, there were eight representatives present. The installation took place early in the afternoon, and in the evening over 100 members and visitors partook of dinner in honour of the occasion, followed, of course, by toasts and general congratulations. The lodge has not yet been consecrated, so that the installation was performed under a dispensation granted, that the work of the lodge might not be unduly hindered.—*Mallet*.

One of the important duties imposed upon a Mason is the selection of experienced officers to take charge of the several stations recognised for its formation and government in accordance with ancient usages, rules and regulations. The selection of officers, like the admission of applicants, is of primary importance. No lodge can hope to prosper if carelessness or indifference is allowed to prevail. Merit should always be the passport for selection, and it is generally modest and unobtrusive. Where there is intrigue and unjustifiable solicitation for support, there is more or less of inefficiency and lack of real worth. When un-Masonic means are resorted to for the purpose of elevation the office will generally be held more for the sake of the honour it confers, than from any real disposition to make it beneficial to the Craft. Stations in Freemasonry should follow good works and be regarded as the fitting reward for zeal and devotion, springing solely from a love of its principles and a desire to extend and perpetuate them rather than from a mere desire for distinction.—*Key-stone*.

A SAD CASE has come to light in connection with the recent bank failures. A young fellow was deeply in love, but the lady's father refused his consent until the young fellow should have accumulated the sum of £750. For nearly six years he worked early and late, and recently informed the father of his sweet-heart that the task was accomplished, the money being safely banked. Then came the crash. The young fellow found himself penniless, and, unable to face the blow, he committed suicide. The moral of this is, only put your trust in such things as never fail. The list is a short one, but Holloway's Pills and Ointment will be found at the very top.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Cheshire, will be held on the 20th inst., at Birkenhead. The Prov. Grand Master, Bro. Lord Egerton, will preside.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of West Lancashire will hold its annual meeting at Lancaster, on the 19th inst. Bro. the Earl of Lathom, Pro Grand Master of England, and Prov. G.M., will preside.

Bro. the Rev. W. E. Rosedale, now rector of Willinshall, has taken leave of his old parishioners at St. John's, Cardiff, the living of which he formerly occupied. Bro. Rosedale was made the recipient of several presents, chief amongst which were two handsome illuminated addresses.

Mr. J. D. Farmaner, the youngest son of Bro. Joseph Farmaner, of Coleman-street, and Tooting Graveney, Surrey, was married on Saturday at St. Paul's, West Brixton, to Miss Sarah Florence Dickson, the eldest daughter of Mr. W. Dickson, of 65, Corrance-road, Brixton.

If you have ambition for Masonic honours you must attend your lodge regularly and endeavour to do well the work assigned to you. Then obeying its moral precepts, thereby gaining the respect of your brethren, you will climb to the top of the ladder. Taking the Degrees places you only inside the door; you must earn the honours.

A warrant has been granted for a new lodge in East Lancashire, named Abbey Lodge, No. 2529, to be held at Whalley. Bro. the Earl of Lathom, Pro Grand Master of England, will perform the consecration ceremony. Bro. William Forest, P.M. of Anchor and Hope Lodge, No. 37, Bolton, and St. John, No. 221, and P.P.S.G.D. East Lancashire, is the first W.M. The consecration will take place at an early date.

A Grand Visitation will be made this week to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Aberdeenshire East at Peterhead, and on the following Friday to lodges in the Shetland division of the Province of Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, at Lerwick. The Grand Master Mason, Bro. Sir Charles Dilmyle, of Newhailes, Bart., M.P., will head the deputation from Grand Lodge. The visit means five days' travelling.

A PLEASURE TRIP.—Comparatively few people know how delightfully they can spend nine days on sea and land during the short round voyage of one of the fine steamers of the Union Line. Sailing from Southampton on every alternate Saturday, they visit Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, giving ample time at each port, not merely to see the place, but to visit Brussels, Amsterdam, and Berlin if so desired, but passengers have full use of the ship during the stay at each port, so that their hotel actually travels with them. The splendid twin-screw SS. "Goth" returned from one of these tours on Monday last, and having been favoured with the most delightful weather the entire time, and being a particularly steady boat, the party on board had a most enjoyable time of it. The season in Hamburg, where three days are given, is just opening, and opera houses, theatres, and concerts are in full swing. The "Goth" sails for South Africa to-morrow (Saturday).

Bro. Sir Augustus Harris seems to have very neatly got even with a female "interviewer," who burst into his private room at the Waldorf, where the manager and his wife were staying, and who insisted upon knowing what was his business in New York. Very quietly Druridanus told her she should learn what the American reporters could not get out of him, and he forthwith asked for his "box of samples." Taking out of it a piece of dyed hair, probably a bit of a "property" wig, he gravely said: "This is Rhea, the bark of a tree, which is destined to play a great part in a new fabric that will outlive all others in strength and durability. With this bark you can weave silk, worsted, cotton, mohair, linen, and every species of cloth. With this I intend to make a colossal fortune, and then I shall have the pleasure of giving my English fellow-countrymen Italian opera for nothing." The credulous lady took it all down, and hence the report that the real reason of Sir Augustus's flying visit to America is to start a cloth factory at Boston.—*Truth*.

FREEMASONRY AT BAKEWELL.—A very interesting and important event in connection with the Dorothy Vernon Lodge, No. 2129, took place on the 4th inst. at Bakewell, Bro. Victor Cavendish being installed as W.M. in the presence of a large and distinguished company of brethren. The Duke of Devonshire, as Provincial Grand Master, was desirous that the installation should be attended with all the *clat* of which the occasion permitted, and, at the invitation of the W.M. elect, and by dispensation of the Prov. G. Lodge, the ceremony took place at Chatsworth House. The members attending the ceremony were conveyed to the "Palace of the Peak" from Rowsley by brake. The installation ceremony was performed by Bro. Stanley Orme, I.P.M. Afterwards a banquet was held at the Masonic Hall, Bakewell, the head-quarters of the lodge, the brethren being conveyed thither from Chatsworth in brakes, and was attended by upwards of 120.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society, which will open to the public on Monday, the 24th inst., reminds us that the art is one of the past generation, since it forms the 39th of an unbroken annual series held by the Society. The Photographic Society of London, as it was first styled, was founded in 1853, with the warm support of both the Queen and the Prince Consort, who became its patrons, and were frequent visitors at its earlier exhibitions. In 1876 its name was changed to the Photographic Society of Great Britain, and within the last few months at her Majesty's command this title has been altered to that of the Royal Photographic Society. Its presidents have been selected from both the scientific and artistic worlds, and have included Sir Charles Eastlake, Sir Frederick Pollock, Captain Abney, and Sir H. T. Wood, the present holder of that office. The exhibition will be held on former occasions in the Gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours at 51, Pall Mall east, and will be inaugurated by a soirée on the evening of Saturday, the 22nd inst., remaining open to the public from the Monday after that date until November 14th. Photographic lantern slides will be exhibited on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings between the hours of 7 and 10. The judges on this occasion are: Art Judges—F. P. Cembrano; Col. J. Gale; Seymour Lucas, A.R.A.; F. M. Sutcliffe, and B. Gay Wilkinson, jun. Technical Judges—Chapman Jones; A. Pringle, and J. W. Swan, F.R.S.

Bro. Alderman Sir Joseph Renals is amongst the latest arrivals at St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Bro. H. H. Crawford (the City Solicitor) is spending the recess in Switzerland.

The New Olympic is to be re-opened as a music hall, and will be run by Mr. Belmont on the same lines as Sadlers' Wells.

The Brighton Town Council have resolved to spend £47,000 in improving the sea front and protecting the shore from the encroachments of the sea.

Owing to the success of the new three-act farce, "The Foundling," at Terry's Theatre, Mr. Holloway has decided to give a matinee every week, the first of which will take place next Wednesday at three o'clock.

Bro. Dr. Lott, P.G. Org., has just left for Killarney and the west coast of Ireland, where he will spend his vacation. He will resume his Sunday evening organ recitals at St. Sepulchre's on the 30th inst.

An urgent appeal is being made to the charitable public for the sum of £5000 to defray the cost of the extension of the Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, which is rendered necessary by the overcrowding of patients. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the president, and the Duke of Connaught is the patron.

The anniversary of the birth of Mr. W. Rowlands, who left the sum of £1000 in the hands of the Clockmakers' Company for the benefit of the inmates of the Clock and Watchmakers' Asylum, New Southgate, was celebrated at that institution on Monday, when each inmate was presented with a sovereign, in addition to being entertained at dinner.

The Earl of Rosebery, who continues to be the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle, has written accepting the freedom of the city of Inverness, which the Town Council has unanimously resolved to confer upon him. Provost Ross, in reply, expresses a hope that the ceremony may be performed during his lordship's visit to the highlands.

The Duke of Connaught visited the Cambridge Hospital on Thursday afternoon and saw Sappers Mudie and Foster and Bugler Bourne, who were injured by lightning in connection with the balloon ascent at Aldershot. The men are recovering rapidly, and in all probability will be able to leave the hospital in the course of a few days. A court of inquiry under Major Dickenson will investigate the cause of the accident.

A worthy old Scot and his wife purchased some goods in a shop in P—the other day. As they were turning to leave, the old gentleman addressed the assistant thus: "Do ye come frae Germany?" "Na, na," replied he, "I was born in P—and all my folks before me." "Weel," replied the old one, as he edged out of the door, "ye may be proud o' yoursel', ma laddie, for as faur as I can see ye're the only hame-made article in the whole shop."

It has now been finally arranged that next year's Welsh National Eisteddfod at Llanelly shall be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the last week in May. The guarantee fund has already leaped up to £2000, and the London executive have offered extra prizes to the amount of 100 guineas. The new Market Hall is to be used for the purpose of the Eisteddfod, and a patriotic gas company has arranged to light the building gratuitously during the Eisteddfod week.

"Mallet," of the *Glasgow Evening News*, writes: "Does there exist any picture, photographed or otherwise, of the building in which Burns first saw those 'hieroglyphics bright' of which he sung? If there is such a picture, either of the exterior, or the room in which the Masons at that time met, 'The Mallet' will be glad to learn where it can be had or seen. It would be gratifying to have information on the subject either affirmative or negative—will some Ayrshire brother oblige?"

A native of Oswestry has just sent the Duke and Duchess of York an oak sapling—and an explanation. It appears that the acorn from which this sapling grew was planted on the day of the Royal wedding last year. The plant appeared above ground about the middle of June this year, and is therefore about the same age as "Prince Edward of York," and so the Salopian has named the little oak tree "Prince Edward's Oak." In acknowledging the gift the Duke of York writes that he will "have it planted at Sandringham, and will call it 'Prince Edward's Oak.'"

The Duke of Cambridge's arrival at Portsmouth was notified by the firing of Royal salutes from the Garrison battery and the men-of-war. During the morning his Royal Highness witnessed a sham fight between Grange and Brown-down, all the troops taking part in it, and at the close of the conflict the Duke rode over the field to examine the several positions which had been taken up. The Commander-in-Chief lunched at Fort Grange, and subsequently inspected the guns in the Gosport forts. This morning (Friday) there was a parade of the troop on Southsea Common.

The Duke of Portland opened a bazaar at Wick, in aid of the building fund of the new Free Church at Keiss, remarking that he was very glad to accept the invitation, because he had not forgotten that at one time his predecessor and himself were very closely connected with that part of the country. It gave him additional pleasure to help them, because he found that they had done their utmost to help themselves. The church would cost £1300, and of this amount the inhabitants had subscribed £200, which the Free Presbytery considered very liberal, as the congregation chiefly consisted of crofters and fishermen.

The *Million*, a weekly illustrated paper, which belongs to Mr. George Newnes, M.P., for some weeks past has been publishing articles on "Our Stamp Album," by Mr. Harold Frederic. The last article contained an engraved reproduction of the old English penny stamp—the red variety—with an enlarged side scroll in order to show collectors where to find the plate number. The English law makes it a punishable offence to reproduce a postage stamp, even for newspaper illustration. The matter having come to the knowledge of the Inland Revenue authorities, the premises of the *Million* were promptly visited by revenue officials, and the copies of the paper containing the offending block, as well as the block itself, were seized and now lies in the cellars of Somerset House.