

THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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A UNITED AND UNIVERSAL CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, the 11th instant, will be memorable in the annals of Scottish Freemasonry, as regards the high grades at least. Moreover, it will furnish one of the most splendid illustrations we ever heard of of the appositeness of the well-known line of Horace—*Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*. It will be in the recollection of our readers that, some time since, a Grand Congress of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite was held at Lausanne. About one hundred members attended, and the meeting transacted its business, not only with great solemnity, but, likewise, with a fair measure of success. Scotland, however, was not quite satisfied with the position it held there. The idea of a convention of delegates of a Masonic Rite of presumed Scottish origin being held in a Swiss town appears to have sorely afflicted the minds of our worthy brethren north of the Tweed. Accordingly, invitations were issued to all the members of all the Supreme Grand Councils in the World, to assemble early this month at Edinburgh, for the purpose of strengthening, and, if possible, improving the status of this famous Rite. Tuesday, the eventful day, which is to be productive of such momentous consequences, at length arrived. The Grand United and Universal Congress of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite met together, under the auspices of the Supreme Grand Council of Scotland, 33°; and when all were assembled, and the fate of unnumbered generations of Scottish Rite folk was about to be discussed, it was found there were exactly FOUR members present. It is almost needless to say that a ghastly sense of surprise was the principal business transacted at this magnificent gathering from all the four corners of the wide, wide world. A "United and Universal Congress" of FOUR, and under the auspices, too, of the "Supreme Grand Council of Scotland, 33°!" We have not heard if the Congress were dissolved in tears, and, in such case, if any of the tears in question were caught up and bottled in "speerits," in order that they might be preserved and handed down from generation to generation as mementoes of this matchless assembly. We do know this much, however, that when the arduous labours of the day were ended, and it became necessary to refresh what is commonly known as the "inner man," the magic number of FOUR quadrupled itself. Every one, from 33° down to Rose Croix 18°, was invited, and whereas it required only FOUR to discuss and settle the Rites of the World, it took SIXTEEN to discuss the banquet provided for the occasion. To those who are arithmetically inclined, it will, no doubt, be interesting to hear that the square root of an Edinburgh banquet in the year of grace 1877 is equal to "the United and Universal Congress of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite" assembled in the modern Athens under the auspices of "the Supreme Grand Council of Scotland, 33°." O ye immortal Tailors of Tooley-street, hitherto unrivalled in your powers of representation! it behoves you to look well to your laurels. "We, the people of England," now have a rival north of the Tweed in "We, the A. and A. Scottish Rite of the whole world" in United and Universal Congress assembled!

"O fortunati nimium, sua si bona norint,
Quatuor insignes representatives A et A Ritts!"

We trust the failure of our Latinity at this critical juncture in our story will be excused. We are so oppressed with awe at the majesty of the glory of this grand assembly that we are quite unequal to the task of accurate transla-

tion. Moreover, we are nervously awaiting the issue of an event which must necessarily exercise a commanding influence over the future destinies of the nations. A "United and Universal Congress" of FOUR! A United and Universal Congressional banquet of SIXTEEN! It is simply unsurpassable.

MASONIC PORTRAITS. (No. 50.)

"A VETERAN."

"If right I read, you pleasure all require:
Then hear how best may be obtained this fee,
How best enjoyed this nature's wide desire,
Toil and be glad! Let Industry inspire
Into your quickened limbs her buoyant breath!
Who does not act is dead; absorpt entire
In miry sloth, no pride, no joy he hath."

AT this season of the year, when most people who have been engaged unceasingly in business during the previous eight or ten months are enjoying that rest to which they are so justly entitled, we who are occupied in supplying our readers weekly with the usual quantum of news find some difficulty in snatching even a few hours' respite from labour, in order to renovate ourselves for the heavier duties of the coming winter and spring. Others may betake themselves to some favourite inland or seaside resort; or they may seek a refuge from the dust and tumult of the metropolis on the Rhine, in Switzerland, or in the South of France; but we have no such luck in store for us, or we have it but seldom; and then, perhaps, it comes inopportunistically, when, by reason of the weather, a holiday is spent most pleasantly within doors. Still, if we cannot be absent from our post for very long together, if we cannot often pay, albeit only a flying visit to the country, we can roam, in imagination, to our heart's content, and there is no limit to the distance we can accomplish, even in the shortest period of time that can be measured. Last week, for instance, we were in the vicinity of Reading, and we enjoyed our fancied visit amazingly. We chanced on a worthy Craftsman, who stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellows, for he has achieved many brilliant successes in his career as a Mason. He has, as an American might say, "locomoted" a good deal in his time, and has seen more of the Royal Art and in more widely scattered districts than is the lot of most of us. This week we are journeying still further north, to a midland county, which is known for its hunting and its agriculture, and which has also many old historical associations connected with it. Its principal town will be our head quarters, and occupy, as such, our chief attention, though it is possible we may find time to spare for visiting other places in its vicinity. As our object in venturing on this trip is similar to that which induced us to take our *Reading fly* last week, our readers will doubtless excuse us if we omit all description of the hunting feats which have occurred in these parts; all particulars of the "long-wools" for which the county is so famous; all records of the famous jousts at Ashby, or of the field of Bosworth and the death of Richard. All this, indeed, they will find elsewhere, and, moreover, fighting, hunting, and the breeding of long-wools are without the scope of Masonic study. So pass we at once to sketch one who is well known by repute to the majority of our readers, and whom we will figuratively regard as our guide, philosopher, and friend for the time being. He is one who

has earned no end of laurels as a Mason. He has been a Craftsman well-nigh forty years, and has borne more than his share of labour, too. We must look upon him as "A Veteran," but we must not lose sight of the fact that he is a veteran who is still on active service. He has laid aside some of the cares and responsibilities of his eminent position; that is, he has resigned one of his many important commands, but he retains the others, and is still as zealous and able in the discharge of his duties as at any previous part of his career. He is a man of singular modesty, who would far rather work all three Degrees in succession than say three words about himself. Still those who are best acquainted with him know well that he has lost none of his ancient skill and power; that he still possesses a magnificent wealth of energy, toned down, of course, by the experience of a long career and the wisdom of mature age; and that, were the necessity to arise, he is still fit and ready to renew his past, and again bear the same burdens he has once already borne so well. But to unfold the plain unvarnished tale of his career; and let the newly-initiated aspirant for Masonic honours take heed to it, and try and follow in his footsteps.

We have said it is well nigh forty years since he was received into the bosom of Masonry, in the St. John's Lodge, now No. 279, Leicester. At that time the condition of the Craft in this Province was the reverse of flourishing. The Lodge at Hinckley, one of the ancient or Athole Lodges, whose warrant had been transferred at the early part of this century from Macclesfield, was a burden to the Society; that is, its members received far more from the Fund of Benevolence than they contributed to it; while in the St. John's Lodge, it sometimes happened that the Tyler had to be within the Lodge in order that it might be opened, and, at other times, it could not be opened at all. These, with two other Lodges since defunct, were the only Lodges in the Province at the time we speak of, that is, towards the close of the year 1838. Indeed, "A Veteran" has himself placed it on record, in order to show how little efficiency was regarded in our Lodges, that among his earliest Masonic recollections is that of having been invited to stand by the side of the S.W.—who was the W.M. elect—to prompt him in opening the Lodge, while another and senior member stood by the retiring W.M. for the same purpose. No brother resident in the county was equal to performing the ceremony of installation, and in the absence of the late Bro. Sir F. G. Fowke, Lord Raneliffe's Deputy, Bro. Lawrence Thompson, of London, was engaged to perform it: it was, indeed, by the last mentioned Brother that "A Veteran" was installed on the 27th December 1841. During his year of office he was fortunate in having plenty of work thrown on his hands. There were no less than fourteen candidates who presented themselves for initiation, and one brother joined, while the Lodge met close upon twenty-three times. However, under his auspices, and those of others, the aspect of things was soon changed; for we find him installing his successor in office on 27th December 1842, and within a further period of eighteen months he presided in Grand Lodge in the absence of the superior officers, and installed the W.M. elect of the Raneliffe Lodge, Loughborough, now extinct. On 11th May 1846, the Provincial Grand Lodge held a meeting for the purpose of consecrating a new Lodge in Leicester, the John o'Gaunt, then No. 766, now No. 523; and "A Veteran," who was one of the founders, was installed as the first W.M. And it is worthy of remark that this Warrant of Constitution which was granted to "A Veteran," and, among other brethren, the late Earl Howe, was signed by "Zetland G.M." and "Howe D.G.M." On the 23rd June 1848, he was presented with a very handsome Past Master's jewel in recognition of "his valuable services as first Master of the Lodge," an honour which, in those days, when presentations were less frequently made, and therefore more honourable, must be very highly regarded. In 1851, he acted as one of the Provincial Grand Wardens at the installation of the late Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart., who succeeded Lord Raneliffe in the Grand Mastership of the Province. Subsequently he was one of two Commissioners appointed to inquire into the irregular proceedings of the Hinckley Lodge. In 1859 he was one of the founders of the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, now No. 779; in 1864, of the Howe and Charnwood Lodge, No. 1007, Loughborough; in 1865, of the Rutland Lodge, No. 1130, Melton Mowbray; in 1869, of the Vale of Catmos Lodge, No. 1265, Oakham; while in 1870 he was founder and first W.M. of the St. Peters' Lodge, No. 1330. Thus of the ten Lodges

now existing in this Province, of which only two were existent at the time of his initiation, our worthy brother is one of the founders of six, and in the case of two of them, the first Master in addition. Of the esteem in which he is held in his mother Lodge but little need be said. He rose, as we have stated, to be its Master within three years from his initiation, and some time afterwards a P.M.'s jewel was presented to him; but it was well nigh impossible to conceive of a greater compliment being paid to any brother, at least under the circumstances, than was paid to "A Veteran" in December 1867. Owing to a variety of causes, the St. John's Lodge had fallen into a languishing state, and our brother, at the urgent request of the members, accepted the Mastership a second time. He was re-elected the year following, and during the latter period, no less than eighteen persons were initiated. At the close of the second year, the brethren, greatly to his surprise, presented him with a very handsome and costly timepiece and a fine pair of bronzes, together with a beautifully-illuminated address on vellum and framed.

So far we have merely referred to our brother's services in connection with the government and foundation of the subordinate Lodges in the Province. We will now proceed to enumerate the several Provincial honours which have been accorded him, and his labours as a Provincial Officer. In 1841, the year of his elevation to the chair of the St. John's Lodge, he was Grand Junior Deacon; in 1842, Grand Senior Deacon, and the year following Grand Junior Warden. During his tenure of the last named office, it became the duty of "A Veteran," in the absence of the P.G.M., who arrived just when the P.G.L. was closed, and the D.P.G.M., who was obliged to leave immediately it was opened, to preside as acting P.G.M., and in this capacity he, as we have already stated, installed the W.M. elect of the Raneliffe Lodge. In 1846, he served the office of P.G.S. Warden, and in 1854, on the enforced retirement through ill health, after nineteen years' service, of Bro. W. Cooke, he was appointed P.G. Secretary. As early as 1852, our respected brother received a patent of appointment as D. Prov. G. Master, and in that year he assisted at the Masonic inauguration in Leicester of a statue of the "good" Duke of Rutland; but it was not till the year 1856, when the Prov. Grand Master Sir F. G. Fowke's health failed him, that he received his appointment, with full powers to act as Deputy. It was not for long, however, that he acted in this capacity for this G.M., for within three months Sir Frederick died, and the patent became, *ipso facto*, void. However, Earl Howe, who was the new P.G. Master, appointed "A Veteran," by patent dated 14th October of the same year, to be his Deputy, and at his Lordship's installation the subject of this Portrait presided, and had the honour of installing him. During the whole of Lord Howe's Grand Mastership of the Province—a period of over thirteen years—our worthy brother was his zealous and faithful Deputy, and presided on all occasions in his Lordship's absence, thus strengthening and confirming that title to the love and respect of the Province which he had so quickly succeeded in winning. In 1857, he was in the chair of the P.G.L. when new Bye-laws were adopted. The next year he occupied the same position for the purpose of working the lectures, while in 1859, he assisted his chief in laying the first stone of Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, and at its consecration to the purposes of Freemasonry. Later, when a proposal to present the P.G.M.'s portrait to Prov. Grand Lodge was considered, we find "A Veteran" enacting the chief rôle; and so did he at the consecration of the Howe and Charnwood Lodge, No. 1007, and the installation of Lord Howe as its first W.M.; at the consecration of the Rutland Lodge, No. 1130, Melton Mowbray, at that of the Vale of Catmos Lodge, No. 1065, Oakham, and at the revision of the Bye-laws in 1869, and the resignation of the Prov. Grand Master. The last mentioned event had been contemplated some three years previously, but Lord Howe waived his desire for retirement on condition that our worthy brother would continue to act as his Deputy, and after having in vain attempted to induce the latter to accept the Prov. Grand Mastership. When, however, it became "A Veteran's" duty to announce his lordship's resignation, he took the opportunity of expressing his own desire for retirement likewise. This statement caused a scene of excitement in the Prov. Grand Lodge, which was in the highest degree flattering to our brother; and subsequently, at a special meeting, held on the 5th November 1869, a letter

was read from Lord Howe, in which his Lordship expressed his entire concurrence in the feeling evinced towards "A Veteran." The result was that our brother, having been requested to retire from the Lodge, a resolution was unanimously adopted, in which the brethren requested his Lordship to recommend the M.W. Grand Master that his Deputy should be appointed his successor. This was done, and on 3rd January 1870 he received his patent as Prov. G. Master, and on the 10th February was duly installed in office, Bro. Rev. Spittal, P. Prov. G. Chaplain and P. Prov. G.S.W., officiating. As showing the esteem in which Lord Howe held his successor in office, we may state that shortly after the latter was installed his lordship presented him with the gold chain and jewels of office he had worn as Dep. G. Master of England and Prov. G. Master of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, together with the whole of his Masonic clothing and jewels, accompanied by a very kind letter of good wishes; while only a few days before his lordship's death, which took place on the 12th May following his resignation of the P. G. Mastership, our brother received what, as he truly says, "under the circumstances, was like a dying token of remembrance—a bust of the late Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland." His fulfilment of the duties of Prov. G. Mastership was marked by the same assiduity, zeal, and ability he had shown in every other position he had held; but his achievements;—are they not fresh in the memory of our readers, or, if not, are they not recorded in the annals of the Province? Suffice it to say that he assisted Sir F. W. Fowke, Bart., officially with his Grand Lodge, in laying the foundation of a new church at Leicester, known as St. Mark's Church; that he installed Earl Ferrers, the present Grand Master of the Province, as W.M. of the Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 779, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and was himself installed first W.M. of St. Peter's Lodge, No. 1330, Market Harborough, during his first year of office; and that during his P.G. Mastership, which lasted only three years, a third was added to the Leicester Lodges, raising the number in the Province from seven at which he found it, to nine at which he left it on his retirement in 1873.

It is in the power of few to point to a record of such surpassing brilliancy. One of the founders of six Lodges, Past Master of three, P.P.G.J. and S. Deacon, P.P.G.J. and S. Warden, P.G. Sec., P. Prov. Dep. G.M., with fourteen years of active service to his credit, and Past Prov. G. Master; the friend as well as the adviser of two P.G.M.'s, and one of the most active promoters of the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester. But our story is not yet told. In 1858, in the absence of Lord Howe, Prov. G. Supt., our worthy Comp. presided as P.G.H. at the formation of a Provincial Grand Chapter for Leicestershire. At the consecration, in 1869, of the De Mowbray Chapter, No. 1130, he was installed as Third Principal, and in 1870, after the retirement of Earl Howe, he became Prov. G. Superintendent, an office he still continues to hold with honour to himself and advantage to the P.G. Chapter. The same remark applies to his connection with the Mark Degree, with this difference, that he is the first and only G.M.M.M. who has presided over the Province of Leicester. He was advanced in the Newstead Lodge, Nottingham, on the 2nd February 1858, and installed as first W.M. of the Fowke Lodge, No. 19, immediately afterwards. On 23rd June of the same year, he received from Lord Leigh, at the time G.M.M.M., his patent of appointment as Prov. G.M.M.M. for Leicestershire, and on 15th February 1859 had the honour of advancing Earls Howe and Ferrers to this degree. These noblemen did him the further honour of serving under him as Prov.S. and J.G.W. respectively. But for some eight years Mark Masonry in Leicestershire lay dormant, and it was not till 1868 that the desire to obtain the Mark Degree became such as to evidence any substantial progress. Then his patent as Prov. G.M.M.M. was renewed for a further term of three years, and has since been renewed again and again, as often as has been found necessary. In 1870, the Knights of Malta Mark Lodge was resuscitated, and a Warrant issued nominating our worthy brother as W.M., and authorising him and his principal officers to re-establish the working of the Mark Degree in Hinckley, as one of the "time immemorial" Lodges. That the Mark Degree is still flourishing, is shown by the presence, in Leicester last October, of the Moveable Grand Lodge, which was received under the auspices of our brother's Lodge Fowke, No. 19. On this occasion the Earl of Limerick M.W. G.M.M.M. consecrated a new Mark Lodge—namely, the Simon de Montfort, No. 194, and the event caused in-

tense gratification among the numerous friends and well-wishers of Mark Masonry.

It is very possible, of course, that "A Veteran" has filled many other important offices in connection with Masonry and its offshoots; but if we mention that in the Masonic and Military Order of Knights of Rome and of the Red Cross of Constantine, he is Chief Intendant General for Leicester, Rutland, Notts, Northamptonshire, and Hunts, it will serve to show that he has earned equal distinction in the Conclave as in the Lodge, Chapter, and Mark Lodge. But these are not his only claims to the kind consideration of the reader, nor are these the only distinctions that have been conferred upon him. In 1837 a Portrait of our brother was presented to the John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 523, and now adorns the Hall of the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, as a companion picture to that of his predecessor in the P.G. Mastership. In 1867, the brethren of the Rutland Lodge, No. 1130, Melton, presented him with a handsome silver cup, gilt inside, in token of his service during the first year the Lodge was opened, while out of the proceeds of the Masonic Ball which followed the banquet given in honour of his installation, the P.G.M. and the W.M.'s of his Mother and St. John of Gaunt Lodges were made Life Governors in perpetuity of the Aged Masons' Fund of the Benevolent Institution. He is, moreover, in his own right, a Governor of the Boys' School, and on the occasion of his serving the office of Steward for that Institution in 1866, his was the largest individual list. He also many years since presented the John of Gaunt Lodge with an old engraved portrait of that worthy. However, we are fast bringing our tale to an end. Shortly after, or perhaps we may say, by way of signalling his accession to the highest office in his Province, he published an admirable sketch, as supplementary to the then newly revised Bye-laws of the Province, of Freemasonry in Leicestershire and Rutlandshire. It was a work for which his long and intimate connection with almost every Lodge in the Province pre-eminently fitted him. For him, indeed, the task would have certain facilities inaccessible by other brethren, for his long tenure of the Deputy Mastership and his previous service as Grand Secretary would enable him to learn with ease the most minute details of the Masonic doings in these counties. None the less, however, is he worthy of all commendation for the admirable manner in which he has fulfilled what, no doubt, must have been a labour of love. Moreover, considering that the circumstances he describes during the last thirty or forty years, enable him to say of them "*quorum pars magna fui*," he is entitled to equal praise for the extremely modest manner in which he relates his story. We now take farewell of him whom we have accompanied during our imaginary visit to this part of the Midlands. It is impossible he can be more respected by Craftsmen, or more beloved by his immediate circle of friends and relatives; nor doubt we, if anything should happen again to call for his active intervention in the business of the Province, that he would, like Cincinnatus of old, resume his post at the stern demands of duty. Happily, thanks to what he has done already, Freemasonry is too firmly established, and "A Veteran" may look forward to comparative rest during the closing years of his service. That these years of rest may be years of untainted happiness is the sincere wish of all who know him, whether by repute or personally.

We must draw the attention of our readers to the fact that a match will be played this day on the Alexandra Park Cricket Ground between the elevens of the Royal Masonic School and the Grocers' Company's School. Play will begin at 11 a.m., and we trust that our team will have the presence of a numerous body of Craftsmen to witness and cheer their efforts to achieve the victory. We have great pleasure in announcing that Bro. Fenner, the experienced manager of John Lillywhite's Cricket Warehouse, 10 Seymour-street, Euston-road, has placed in our hands a very handsome presentation bat, to be given to the boy of our eleven who makes the highest score. We hope the weather will be favourable, and that all who go will enjoy themselves as thoroughly as we fully anticipate the boys of the two Schools will enjoy their game. May the best team win! We are further able to state that Bros. Bertram and Roberts have kindly intimated their intention to entertain the boys at a meat tea. May good digestion wait on appetite.

FACTS, SUGGESTIONS AND QUESTIONS.

By Bro. JACOB NORTON.

Continued from page 131.

WITH the limited means at my command for making full search to unravel all the puzzles, I must content myself with stringing together such facts as are within my reach, and then draw from them the most reasonable inferences. To do so with a view to be clearly understood, I shall exhibit a bird's-eye view of the state of Masonry during the 17th century, and up to about the year 1738.

During the 17th century, the "Old Charges," which Bro. Hughan has printed, were the rituals of the Craft. If any gentleman wanted to learn the Masonic secrets he had to pay about 6s 6d, he also had to present a few brethren with white gloves, and treat them with a supper. After which, he mounted "the Goat" in due form, and the Master recited to him all the cock and bull stories, together with the laws, charges, &c., contained in a MS. (for in those days, every *Mason maker* was furnished with one of these MSS.), and he wound up with "So helpe you God," &c. After which the word, signs, &c. were communicated.

The rituals were originally designed for initiating operative Masons, and although in some cases late in the 17th and beginning of the 18th century the non-operative members of Lodges outnumbered the operatives, yet no change was made in the ritual to denote an advance from *operative* to *speculative* until after 1717. During which period, the ceremony of initiation was all that was given. Bro. Hughan says, "I have carefully perused all the known Masonic MSS. from the 14th century down to 1717, . . . and have not been able to find any reference to three Degrees."

The Hope MS., written about the year 1700, sooner or later, has an "Apprentice Charge" not contained in the other MSS., but it was also designed for operative Apprentices only. The Harleian MS. 1942, seemingly written in the 18th century, has a new oath and new regulations, and here is the first new regulation:

"No person of whatever degree (an outsider) can be accepted a free Mason, unless he shall have a Lodge of five free Masons at least, whereof, one to be a Master or Warden of that limit, or division, wherein such a Lodge shall be kept and another of the trade of free Masonry." We may infer from the above that previous to the passing of that regulation that even less than five brethren used to make Masons. Bro. D. M. Lyon proves conclusively that no Masters' secrets were known in Scotland before Bro. Desaguliers brought them there, and that several of the Scotch Lodges were without a Master Mason during many years after the Grand Lodge of Scotland was organized.

A few extracts from the Constitution of 1723 will reveal the state of Masonry in England until it was superseded by new Regulations in 1738.

1st.—"Thou [after the G.M. was installed] the G.M. shall allow any Brother, Fellow Craft, or Apprentice, to speak; directing his discourse to his Worship, or to make any motion for the good of the fraternity." Section XXXII.

2nd.—"And they [any new regulations] be also offered to the perusal of all the Brethren before dinner, in writing, even the youngest Apprentice, the approbation and consent of a majority of all the Brethren present being absolutely necessary to make the same binding and obligatory." Section XXXIX.

3rd.—"No Brother can be Warden until after he has passed the part of a *Fellow Craft*, nor Master until he has acted as Warden, nor a Grand Warden until he has been Master of a Lodge, nor a Grand Master unless he has been a *Fellow Craft* before his election." Charge IV. *ibid.*

4th.—"The Treasurer and Secretary shall each have a clerk who must be a Brother and *Fellow Craft*." Section XIII.

5th.—"Another Brother, who must be a *Fellow Craft*, should be appointed to look after the door of the Grand Lodge." Section XIII.

6th.—"If the Deputy Grand Master be sick, or necessarily absent, the Grand Master may chuse any *Fellow Craft* he pleases, to be Deputy pro tempore." Section XVIII.

7th.—"If [the Grand Wardens are] absent, the Grand Master, or the person who presides in his place, shall order private Wardens to act as Grand Wardens pro tempore, whose places are to be supplied by two *Fellow Crafts* of the same Lodge." Section XV.

8th.—On St. John's Day, "The Masters of Lodges shall each appoint an experienced *Fellow Craft* of his Lodge, to compose a committee" in the Grand Lodge. Section XXV.

9th.—"The Candidates, or the new Masters and Wardens, being yet among the *Fellow Craft*, the Grand Master shall ask his Deputy if he has examined them . . . Then the Grand Master desires the new Master to enter immediately upon the exercise of his office, in chusing his Wardens, . . . And this Lodge being thus completely constituted, shall be registered in the Grand Master's book." (Manner of constituting a new Lodge, page 71.)

We see now that a *Fellow Craft* could be elected Grand Master, and he could be installed as Master of a Lodge, and perform the functions of that office while yet a F.C. There was a law, as already stated, viz. "Apprentices must be admitted Masters and *Fellow Craft* only here" but there was no law to compel a Master to take the Master's Degree, and the Grand Lodge was not compelled to confer that Degree upon every Master of a Lodge. We have also seen that a F.C. could preside pro tempore, as Grand Warden, or Deputy Grand Master, and could also be appointed as Grand Lodge Tyler. Even as late as 26th November 1728 it was enacted, that when any officer of a Lodge could not attend the Grand Lodge, he could transfer his jewel to a *Fellow Craft* to represent him there. Indeed, there are but two intimations in the whole 1723 Constitution that a Master's Degree existed, viz.: the law passed in 1723, that a *Fellow Craft* and Master could only be made in the Grand Lodge, and "being yet among the *Fellow Craft*" (see 9th paragraph above). The phrase "Master Mason" I also could not find there. I have already said

that pure *Fellow Craft* Lodges existed in Scotland many years after the Grand Lodge of Scotland was established; and to the best of my belief the Grand Lodge of York had no third degree until after 1761. The fact is, the Master's Degree was unnecessary for those who were desirous of holding an office in the Lodge, and barely so in the Grand Lodge, and it is therefore not improbable that while among the twenty Lodges existing in 1723 there must have been at least sixty *Fellow Crafts*, yet there may not have been at that time twenty Master Masons in the whole fraternity. Dr. Oliver, in his preface to Hutchinson's "Spirit of Masonry," says:

"Our Brethren of the 18th century seldom advanced beyond the first degree. Few were passed, and still fewer were raised from their mossy beds. The Master's degree seems to have been much less comprehensive than at present, and for some years after the revival the third degree was unapproachable to those who lived at a distance."

With Lodges composed wholly or mainly of Entered Apprentices and a few *Fellow Crafts*; with no law to compel even the Master to be more than a *Fellow Craft*, the Master's Degree was probably regarded by the fraternity at large as a mere "fifth wheel to a cart." And I doubt very much whether, even in 1733, half a dozen Lodges existed in London whose Masters and Wardens were all Master Masons. During that period a Master and Wardens could preside over Entered Apprentice and *Fellow Craft* Lodges; besides which the *Fellow Craft* degree was essential for aspirants for Lodge offices, and it was doubtless sought after by more or less of the Lodge members, hence, those degrees were never separated, and always conjointly formed part of the Lodge government, while, for reasons already given, the Master's degree, except by isolated individuals, was wholly neglected; when, therefore, any one was desirous of being raised to the Master's degree in those days, a kind of "dissolving view" Masters' Lodge was convened of brethren belonging to various Lodges; the candidate doubtless paid a fee sufficient to cover the necessary expenses, such as a remuneration to the Tyler, &c., and may have treated the few assembled brethren with a supper, and when the business was over the Lodge was dissolved, and the same company may never again have assembled together in a Masters' Lodge.

At last, in 1733, a Masonic genius obtained a charter for a Masters' Lodge, viz.: No. 116. Two other Masters' Lodges, viz.: 117 and 120, were also granted soon after. The appearance of the officers of the said Masters' Lodges in the Grand Lodge may have produced a hubbub among the then grumblers. The representatives of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, afterwards organized, had no votes in the Grand Lodge, but nevertheless, the then landmark sticklers made a noise about it; it seems therefore highly probable that the representatives of the Masters' Lodges were objected to. During 1734 no Masters' Lodges were chartered, but as the Grand Lodge did not meet in that year the said three Masters' Lodges must have been erased from the register in 1735, by authority of either the Grand Master or Grand Lodge, and at the same time it must have been suggested that Masters' Lodges might be organized after some fashion which is yet inexplicable, as indicated in the Lodge lists of 1736 and 1738.

And now comes the question, viz.: were these new fashioned Masters' Lodges that met in 1736 at the Swan and Rummer, &c., subjected to the Lodges that used to meet in the same Taverns? To this I answer, not necessarily so. The organizers of these Masters' Lodges were probably members of different Lodges, the subsequent recruiting for membership to those Masters' Lodges was also from the fraternity at large, the necessary expenses for keeping up those organizations was paid by the Master Mason members. It is not therefore likely that the honour of holding office in a Masters' Lodge should have been confined to the members of one Lodge only, and that the Masters' Lodge could not even elect its own officers, but had to content themselves with such a choice as the Apprentices and *Fellow Crafts* at the Swan and Rummer were pleased to make for them. Besides, suppose the Swan and Rummer brethren had elected *Fellow Crafts* as officers who did not want to take the Master's degree. Under these circumstances, it seems to me, that the connection (if there was any) between the Lodge and Masters' Lodge at that period, must have been somewhat like the connection between a Lodge and Lodge of Instruction as at present existing.

In 1735, the Stewards' Lodge was chartered as a Masters' Lodge. Whether the third degree was ever conferred in that Lodge I know not, the members of the first Stewards' Lodge may probably have organized, in 1733, the Masters' Lodge chartered as No. 117, and hence the Lodge may have been suffered to hold that rank for a short time. Anderson, in 1738, placed the Stewards' Lodge among the Lodges constituted in 1735 as the second Lodge constituted in that year; and in a Lodge list appended in 1760 to the bye-laws of the "West India and American Lodge," now known as the "Lodge of Antiquity," the Stewards' Lodge is also placed among the 1735 Lodges, and is also the second Lodge constituted in that year, thus proving that all English Lodges were always ranked according to seniority of constitution.

In 1738, the Constitutions required Wardens to be Master Masons, the Masters' Lodges must have afterwards increased rapidly, but the "Antiquity Lodge" Bye-laws of 1760 show, that even then the Masters' Lodge met on a different night to what the Lodge did, and an extra fee for raising, as well as an extra Tyler's fee, was charged.

The question about the antiquity of the third degree has been often discussed in the Masonic press, but the origin of Masters' Lodges I believe has never been discussed before. To do full justice to the various questions suggested in these papers, the Grand Lodge record and MSS. of 1735 must be searched, for information regarding the erasure of the three chartered Masters' Lodges, viz.: 116, 117 and 120. Smith's Pocket Companion of 1736 probably contains a copy of Pyne's List of 1735, I am desirous of knowing whether any Masters' Lodges are mentioned in that list, "and if so, what kind of Lodge they were," and in which Taverns they held their meetings. Circulars might also be sent to all the pre 1738 Lodges to find out how early,

or when, the said Lodges began to confer the Third Degree, whether the Degree was conferred in the lodge, or by a semi-dependent Master's Lodge? And if so, when was that Master's Lodge established? And were the two Lodges always governed by the officers of the Lodge? Also as to when the said Lodges began to charge one fee for the whole three degrees. I know of no one better able to undertake that inquiry than our Bro. Hughan. I have never flattered Bro. Hughan; more than once, I have pitched into some of his theories; but, nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the Craft is more indebted to Bro. Hughan's publications for a knowledge of English Masonic history than to all other English writers combined. If there is any merit in the questions suggested in these communications, it is mainly due to him, for if he had not published the "Old Charges," the old Lodge Lists, and various other old matters, the topics discussed in these papers would never have entered into any one's mind. I therefore hope and trust that Bro. Hughan will supply the desired information, which, for obvious reasons, I am unable to furnish.

REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, 67 Barbican, E.C.

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Subtle Brains and Lissom Fingers. By Andrew Wynter, M.D., Author of "Curiosities of Civilization," "Our Social Bees," &c. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged. By Andrew Steinmetz, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: Hardwicke and Bogue, 192 Piccadilly. 1877.

(Continued from page 171.)

"A Day with the Coroner" is painfully interesting, while in the paper on "Vivisection," Dr. Wynter takes the side of those who consider vivisection is necessary for the proper study of physiology, but in a foot-note Mr. Steinmetz tones down his remarks, observing that the medical profession is itself divided as to the expediency of the practice in a scientific point of view, and, further, pointing out that the Act of Parliament recently passed is directed against the abuse of vivisection, and not its legitimate use when imperatively required. "The New Hotel System" is admirably written, and furnishes a good idea of the Grosvenor and the manner in which it is conducted. The additional conveniences which are now provided in this and similar establishments which have sprung into being of late years, commencing with the Great Western Hotel, make our first class hotels very different from what they were some thirty years ago. The Clarendon and Long's and Mivart's still maintain their prestige, and are as much frequented as ever by their patrons. But whereas in former days these were almost the only habitable hotels, and those who are not princes or nobles were unable to establish a footing in them, now people of moderate means can be comfortably housed and fed on moderate terms. The details as to the underground offices are most interesting. We find mention of the bakehouse, the fish-store, the ice-house, "the den of 'Boots,'" the washing-room, the plate-room, the still-room, and the store-room, the contents of which last are extraordinary. "There is a chest of cigars, for example, and not far off a hogshhead of sugar, or a chest of tea; mops, brushes, packets of blacklead, house-cloths, are stored away on shelves with neatness and regularity." We learn further that "it is a rule of the establishment that a certain article is to last a certain time, and when it is worn out it must be brought back to the store to be exchanged for a new one. All the *débris* are immediately chopped up and destroyed, so that there can be no possibility of putting them into circulation again. Stock is taken of the stores once a month. Thus, as far as possible, waste and theft, those fruitful sources of bankruptcy in ill-managed hotels, are provided against." Then as to the butchery, "which is, in fact, a butcher's shop, with this exception—that every article is prepared for the spit at a moment's notice. The fowls are trussed; the cutlets are trimmed and bread-crummed; the ham and bacon are prepared over night for the morning meal; the quails have their aprons of bacon fat properly fastened on, and constant forethought is exercised for the advent of the irascible traveller who wants an elephant steak in five minutes from the time of ordering it, and keeps on ringing the bell until it is served. The larder is calculated to feed the mouths of Gargantua."

One of the most readable papers of the series is a notice of "the 'Times' Newspaper of 1798." The following in Whitehall is characteristic of the period, and is quoted as showing "the license which roughs were allowed in those days. A mob on the previous evening had gathered round the entrance of the Admiralty in honour of the great victory. "They insisted on every person of genteel appearance pulling off their hats (*sic*). Six officers passing along were ordered to pay the same compliment to the nobility, and, refusing to do so, the populace attempted to force their hats off. The officers drew their swords, and it is said that some persons were wounded." The same night there seems to have been an unusual amount of cat-calling and abuse of the musicians at Drury Lane, "because, having been wearied with playing 'Rule Britannia' and 'God Save the King,' they would not listen to a boisterous cry on the part of some individual for 'Britons, Strike Home,' a demand which was silenced by some one singing out in the gallery 'Why damn it, they have, haven't they?'" Then we are told that "John Hanning, the seaman, who killed one of the pressgang at Newhaven, was discovered hanging in his cell this morning," and elsewhere, that "Mr. Vernon of the Treasury, and another gentleman, travelling in a post chaise, were stopped near Merton, by two footpads, and were robbed of all their valuables." Then there is mention of an affair of honour between Captain H—— and Colonel A——, and also of "a forcible abduction of a Miss Mitchell, by a gentleman in the County of Cork."

In another part "we have a hint, too, of a project on foot which has since been realised—namely, a tunnel under the Thames; but, in this instance, between Gravesend and Tilbury," and, again, there is quoted the following: "Among the wonders of the present day, Mrs. Siddons's late achievements at Brighton, Bath, and London, should not be forgotten. She positively performed at each of these places within the incredibly short space of ninety-six hours. The following programme of a *fête* at Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, on the anniversary of the birthday of the Duchess of Wurttemberg, shows the class of amusement which was then in favour even with the Court:—

"To be played for at cricket, a round of beef, each man of the winning set to have a riband.

A cheese to be rolled down the hill—prize to whoever stops it.

A silver cup to be run for by ponies, the best of three heats.

A pound of tobacco to be grinned for.

A barrel of beer to be rolled down the hill; a prize to whoever stops it.

A Michaelmas goose to be dived for.

A good hat to be cudgelled for.

Half a guinea for the best ass in three heats.

A handsome hat for the boy most expert in catching a roll dipped in treacle and suspended by a string.

A leg of mutton and a gallon of portor to the winner of a race of 100 yards in sacks.

A good hat to be wrestled for.

Half a guinea to the rider of an ass who wins the best of three heats by coming in last.

A pig; prize to whoever catches him by the tail."

The article on "the Restoration of our Soil," as showing what may be done by utilising our sewage, is most valuable. It seems curious to learn that what is looked upon as quite a recent discovery should be traceable to China, whose inhabitants "never fail to return to the soil those materials that they have taken from it." This is explained by the circumstance that the market gardener who brings the day's supply of vegetables to the house, takes away with him its sewage. Equally surprising is it to learn that for over two hundred years there has been a district, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, where sewage manuring has been in force. There are now about two hundred acres "irrigated with the flow of the sewage of about 80,000 of the population." This land, originally worth five shillings an acre, is now worth £30 an acre. As many as five crops have been taken in a year, at an expense "of not more than one pound per acre for the labour in irrigating." But one of the most conclusive evidences is that quoted as having been given by Mr. P. Skinner Miles, of King's Weston, before the Select Committee on the Sewage of Towns. Mr. Miles, we are told, "did not content himself with building an expensive drain, but, following the lead of Mr. Alderman Mechi, he determined to collect the sewage of his house (containing thirty persons), together with the rain-fall, into a closed tank, containing about 7,000 gallons, which he ventilated by a pipe running up the chimney, which effectually took away all smell. The sewage was conducted by pipes to about twelve acres of grass, and to two acres of ploughed land, and distributed by means of a gutta percha hose. The result is that these fields have improved in value from £2 15s an acre to £5 10s, whilst the produce has been immensely increased—two crops a year, so thick that they cannot stand up, and the crop is always good, if the season be wet or dry." Other cases are mentioned, and, in the result, it is brought home to the reader in the most forcible manner that, sooner or later, if the soil is to continue to be as productive as it is now, to say nothing of its being made more so, it will be necessary that we should utilise our sewage.

In "Half Hours at the Kensington Museum" are noted the principal wonders to be seen at that magnificent home of art and science. Perhaps the most curious is that contained in the second half of the essay. We have, first of all, an account of the food of man, and then man himself is reduced to his elements. A case tickoted "Ultimate elements in a human body weighing 154 lbs." furnishes the matter for the account. "Everybody," says the author, "wants to look at his own contents, and, consequently, the glass case is generally crowded; and we fancy many an old-fashioned person is inclined to doubt that his corpus can be converted into such a 'doctor's shop' as he here sees solemnly ranged in bottles of all sizes. Can it be possible that the tank, containing sufficient water for a good sized vivarium, represents the amount of that element in an average man perfectly free from dropsy? When we are told that a human being of the mean size contains 111 lbs. of pure liquid fluid, we can understand why there are so many thirsty souls in the world. Then we see his fat in a bottle, looking like so much bear's grease, and find there is 15 lbs. weight of it. His 15 lbs. of gelatine looks painfully like the glue or commerce. Still more monstrous does it seem to think that his too solid flesh is reducible into the phosphates of lime, carbonates of lime, and the various sulphates of iron, magnesium, potassium, sodium, silicon, and fluorine, which we see paraded before us with such hard, dry, chemical cruelty. But what are those large white blocks meant to represent? These are the measures of our gases. Thus we are told that a block one foot square represents the amount of oxygen in our economy, but that our hydrogens would occupy 3,000 such blocks! Good gracious! enough to build a pyramid, to say nothing of the chlorine and fluorine! We enter this department with feelings of curiosity, but leave it with wonder, and a sense of the *reductio ad absurdum* to which our chemists have reduced imperial man himself."

The picture of the Roast Beef of Old England is not particularly inviting, especially as regards the prize cattle at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show. A *Post Mortem* examination of several of the finest specimens of stock disclosed a considerable amount of disease in the internal organs, fatty degeneration of the heart being a common symptom. The paper on "Physical Education" is excellent in tone. The following is specially to be commended. "Physical force is ignored. A boy must not be whipped at school if he has done wrong, but the enlightened philanthropy of the present day substitutes an

imposition which gives him a headache! With all our respect for the philanthropy of the age, we cannot help thinking that, as regards physical education, it has been content to destroy without building up—to push the head at the expense of the thews and sinews; and to make a clever, sharp lad, instead of a strong, enduring, and self-reliant man." There is a healthy ring about this which it does one's heart good to read. Fortunately, of late years, thanks to such men as the late Charles Kingsley, Muscular Christianity has renewed its influence over young Englishmen, and the athletic training is looked upon as of almost equal moment with the mental.

We regret we have not space to continue our notice. Many of the essays which follow are equally interesting, while in several the hints and observations are of extreme value. Under the head of "The Clerk of the Weather" is given an account of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade and its organization. As, doubtless, many of our readers are constant travellers by rail, we advise them to read the paper describing "the effects of Railway Travelling upon the health of persons, and they will be better able to judge whether such mode of travelling suits them. The author deprecates long journeys undertaken daily, as for instance between London and Brighton. The reason, he says, is obvious, "the great nervous high road traversing the spine has to be protected from shock or motion as carefully as a transit instrument in an observatory; and in order to accomplish this, the long case in which it is enclosed is padded in every direction, and innumerable ligaments and muscles are attached to it in order that it may be automatically kept in its normal position. Now, the tumbling and jolting of the carriage are constantly calling forth this automatic action of the muscles: hence the tiredness and soreness we experience after a protracted journey." Then, "the perpetual grating and grinding of wheels upon rails keeps the tympanum of the ear in constant agitation, and the eye is tried by the rapid flight of objects." This essay, as devoted to a subject with which we become practically acquainted—many of us, nearly every day of our lives—is well worthy of being read. However, it is time we concluded our remarks. There are several other papers we should like to refer to, but we must not trespass further upon our space. Let it suffice if we add that the book is one of the most entertaining and instructive that can be imagined. Moreover, as it contains a series of papers on different topics, it may be taken up at odd leisure hours, so that the mind runs no risk of becoming fatigued, as happens to most people when they pore for any length of time over abstruse and trying subjects. It is, in fine, a work which deserves to have a place in every well-appointed library, and, if handsomely bound, would do well as a prize book to boys with a taste for curious or scientific studies.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE *Twentieth Century* is the title of an illustrated mid-quarterly "Magazine of New Ideas for the Nineteenth," and is edited by one who describes himself as "A Comprehensionalist." The motto is, "The Future is the Present, and the Present is the Future." It has been our good or evil fortune to review many periodicals in our time, but we confess we never came across so great a curiosity as this new publication. Its object is said to be educational, and under these circumstances the Right of Translation is not reserved. As Masons, we are not altogether unfamiliar with the mysterious; but the mysteries, or whatever else they may be, which are contained in this magazine, are more than enough to drive all the Masons in the United Kingdom, including His Royal Highness the Grand Master, into the sublimest state of mystification imaginable. There is one paper, however, entitled, "Our Swiss Tour. Part II., Geneva to Martigny," the following passage in which we think will amuse our readers:—

"I have paid my bill at the Hotel de something or other, which bill was uncomplainable, considering the circumstances, and cheap if you include the conversation of the Americans you hear in the smoking-room. What a grand majesty of bewildering illumination they display in describing their affairs. The process they so aptly profess of chawing up creation you really believe they could perform without cracking a tooth. I suppose this idea arose from the extraordinary power and length of the lower jaw, so characteristic of the nation; but their brag of the impossible is charming. There are two stories, though, I have heard, in which they were beaten by Englishmen, which, if you have not heard them, will bear repetition. A Yankee was magnifying the size of a fish he had caught. 'I can perfectly believe you,' said the Englishman, 'because I often use much larger fish than the one you describe for bait.' The other was an Englishman, being importuned by a Yankee as to why he was going to New York, said 'that if the place suited him, he had some thoughts of buying it.' The Americans are to build the Millennial City, but they have not yet learned how to make constitutional bricks durable, and the splendour of their progress is transient in the premature crumbling of their foundations. They want soundness. But their patent laws are perfection—their reasoning faculties are stimulated, and the free scope for their imaginations make their progress perpetual."

But with the exception of this and a few of the minor notes, we confess the new Ideas developed in the pages of the *Twentieth Century* are strictly beyond us.

For ourselves, we prefer the class of magazine we have been accustomed to, with its quiet reading, light poetry, and good, bad, or indifferent fiction. At all events, we have some conception of what we are reading when we take up a periodical like *Timesleys*, the current number of which is of more than average merit. The same fiction is still current—"A Maddening Blow," and Mr. Frank Barrett's tale of "Two Knaves and a Queen." Two short stories are likewise included, namely, "Hands and Hearts," and "Divorced," both of which should please the reader. The story of the life of "Joseph II.,"

by Fanny Power Cobbe, is exceedingly well told. The writer has selected the salient features in the monarch's character, describing them effectively, and in order to make the paper more readable, introducing some pleasing anecdotes. The poetic contributions include "Two Servian Love Songs," by Dr. Maurice Davies, which are equal to any we have seen of his, and the following from the pen of G. Weatherly, entitled "Treasures:—"

"A faded note—a lock of hair—
A flower within a book—
A little locket lying there
In long-forgotten nook.
"Trifles are these? Ah, so they seem
To those who do not know;
For me they bring a golden dream
Of long, long years ago.
"O little treasures, rarely seen,
What memories you raise!
You whisper of what might have been,
You sing of long past days."

Cassell's Family Magazine exhibits the same characteristics, the practical combined with light, wholesome, and interesting reading. As to the story of "Paul Knox, Pitman," the troubles of poor little May Gwynn are too much for her, and she quits her home for the nonce, leaving Reuben Gwynn and her lover, Percy Shafto, as may well be imagined, in a most uneasy frame of mind. "Stone Steps and Wooden Stairs" is being worked into an admirable tale. In addition are papers on every variety of subject. For example Mr. Arthur Arnold contributes a graphic description of the "Egypt of to-day." A family doctor offers his "Advice to the Consumptive" and very sensible advice it is, too. The question "How is Heat Produced?" is ably answered, and there is an account of a "My ascent up Mount Wellington" in Tasmania, in which the writer ran a fair chance of paying dearly for his foolhardiness. Then a careful housewife gives in detail "the Requirements of a Yachting Cruise," and our Paris Correspondent contributes her pleasant "Chit-Chat on Dress." Guy Roslyn describes a "Trip to the Land's End," there is some "Gossip on Hand Turning," and John Crowdy tells the reader "How to listen to Mendelssohn's Elijah." A story by Elizabeth Claxton, entitled "A Short Wooing," a paper on "Chamber-Music," and a poem by the Rev. M. G. Watkins, headed "A Morning Concert," go a good way towards completing a very capital number.

As to the *Countries of the World*, Dr. Brown still keeps us lingering in the Western States of North America. While noting the products of Colorado, he very kindly says little of its notorious beetle, and we thank him accordingly. A little over two pages, in the course of which we have an illustration of a "Dakota, or Sioux Indian," suffices for Dakota, and then we pass on to "The Prairies West and East of the Rocky Mountains," and thence to "Wyoming, the Wonderland of America." The illustrations, which include "View of Cedar Creek Cañon, Colorado," "View of the Valley of the Upper Mississippi," "View of Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming," and "View of the Cliffs in the Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone, Wyoming," are worthy of great praise.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ILLEGAL ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am surprised to learn from your article "On the Conduct of Lodges," that a joining member is frequently proposed and elected on seven days' notice. The candidate for which an emergency is provided is a candidate for initiation, and not a joining member. When W.M., I refused to allow an emergency in such a case, on the ground both of illegality and inexpediency, and besides, it was unnecessary, the brother being welcome as a visitor till he should be regularly elected. I believe I was right, but I should like to see the question decided on higher authority.

Yours fraternally,

P.G.C.

8th September 1877.

OUR SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Bro. Riach has written a letter on the subject of "Our Schools," and to his signature at foot has appended his Masonic titles. I have no Masonic title beyond that of Master Mason. I am very proud of it, but, at the same time, I am fully sensible that he, with his figures and capital letters—looking for all the world like a comet with its long luminous tail—must have many advantages over me, who have no tail at all. Still, the 31st, &c., &c., have not frightened me out of my senses, and I mean to attack him for his wanton assault on the two Masonic Schools, of which most of us are so proud, and in the efficiency of which the majority of Masons so implicitly believe.

Three principal reasons appear to have influenced Bro. Riach in

writing this letter:—(a) A love of change for the sake of change; (b) A preference for the German system of education over the English; (c) Hostility towards the “many well-paid Masters, Matrons, Secretaries, and all sorts of other officials,” who “make these Charities of ours their means of subsistence.” I will deal with these *seriatim*.

(a) A love of change, for the sake of change.

There is an old proverb, which Bro. Riach, with his figures and capital letters, may consider unworthy of his notice. This proverb enjoins on people the necessity of leaving well alone. Before we dream of changing the system at present in force in our Schools, we shall do well to ask ourselves the plain question, Does it work satisfactorily or not? If the answer is in the affirmative, then I say, leave well alone. While we are pottering over the introduction of a new system, which may, or may not answer, we are losing ground; and when, in the order of things, the requisite changes have been made, it will cost us something to make good all deficiencies. To speak more precisely. Heretofore, we have followed the English boarding school system in its most approved form. That system has answered well, as is evidenced by the success of our pupils in various public competitive examinations. Suddenly we make a change. We keep the boarding house, and look for the education at our public middle class schools. That is, instead of concentrating our efforts in the endeavour to fit our boys and girls for the battle of life, we distribute them. We shall have them trained morally in the boarding house, and mentally in the middle class school. But this cannot be done at once. We must give our educational staffs “notice to quit,” and pending this notice the training will proceed as now. In due course, however, the pupils will commence under the new system, and it will necessarily take them some time to become accustomed to it, and still longer to benefit by it. It may be, however, the middle class system and our own are equivalent, which is a strong argument against any departure from the latter; or the middle class may be inferior, which is a still stronger argument against any change. Bro. Riach must be able to show there is a manifest superiority of the one over the other, before he advises our School authorities not to leave well alone.

Possibly Bro. Riach may argue—I have a great respect for the particular proverb you quote, but I cannot admit that it furnishes a reason for not doing something else which may be of greater benefit. I have just said that before insisting on his proposal, he must show a manifest superiority of the new plan over the present as regards education; but he must go still further, and show the financial advantages of his scheme. I imagine he will have some difficulty in doing this. We have yet to be told that it will cost less to maintain our children in a boarding-house, and have them instructed at middle class schools than to pursue our present system. We have a right to assume that the cost of clothing and maintenance will be the same. It will still be necessary to have in the case of the girls a staff of matrons, and in the case of the boys a staff of wardens to take charge of them in the house. As to cost of education, the terminal fees at the Middle Class Schools Corporation, Cowper-street, City-road, are £1 15s each boy, or five guineas per annum; but for German and the classics extra charges are made. Taking, however, the cost of the ordinary curriculum as our guide, we shall find that the total charges for 200 boys will amount to 1000 guineas per annum. The salaries of the educational staff at Wood-green for 1876 amounted to £1031 17s, *matron inclusive*, and though there were only 186 pupils, still it must not be overlooked that, with a resident staff of masters, the cost of 200 would not exceed that of 186. Next year there will be 216 boys, and they together would cost, at five guineas each, 1,080 guineas; or, in round figures, £100 more than was paid last year for masters and matron. At the Camden Middle Class School for Girls, the fees a short time since were five guineas per annum. At this rate 200 girls will cost £840 in the aggregate, whereas only the sum of £637 10s was paid in 1876 for the salaries of educational staff, and of matron and assistant matron, and the wages of servants. In this instance, the advantage is still more manifestly in favour of leaving things as they are.

There are two other points which must not be lost sight of. At boarding school, the masters and mistresses have an opportunity of studying the character and disposition of the pupils entrusted to their charge. At a day school, they have time to hear lessons and award marks, and this is all that can be expected of them, considering the numerical strength of the classes over which they are placed. At boarding school, the relations between masters and boys, matrons and girls, are those of parents towards their children; at day school, they are magisterial. Finally, boys who are herded together in a good public school, as far as my experience goes—I am an old public school man myself, and have devoted many years of my life to tuition—make hardier and sturdier, and, generally speaking, more useful men than mere day school boys. There is a significance in the saying attributed to Wellington, that Waterloo was won at Eton. We are going ahead so rapidly in matters educational, that we are apt to lose sight of the important fact that boys and girls require physical and moral, as well as mental, training. Cricket and football and athletic sports, generally, are as necessary a part of a boy's education as the three R's, and it is because sports form part of the boarding school curriculum that it has the advantage over the day school.

(b) A preference for the German system of education over the English.

I cannot blame Bro. Riach for holding that the German system is better than ours. I, too, have a great respect for it, knowing well that it answers admirably. As regards knowledge, the average German boy is better informed than the English boy of equal standing. But looking at the youth of the two nations, not from a single point, but from all necessary points together, I say that English boys are men, and German boys are children. The former may not be so apt at writing theses, so well read in history, or so well versed in modern languages, but they can ride, shoot, run, walk, and do generally those things which knit the frame well together and make

strong men of them. This is the result, not of any physical superiority, but of our school training. The German system is admirably suited to the genius of the German people, and ours, I believe, to be equally well suited to that of the English people; but I think it would be a mistake to alter what has answered so well for so many generations. Here, again, I say, let us leave well alone.

(c) Hostility towards the “many well-paid Masters, Matrons, Secretaries, and all sorts of other officials,” who “make these Charities of ours their means of subsistence.”

I consider these expressions of Bro. Riach's are wholly unjustifiable. The stipend of the head master of our Boys' School is about the same as that of a second class Government clerk, and perhaps one-half of what is paid to the secretary of an insurance company. Yet the demands on the master's time, to say nothing of the cares and responsibilities of his office, are far heavier than in the case of the Government clerk or the secretary. Far be it for me to say the latter are overpaid; but well and ill are relative terms, and if the clerk is well paid, the master is ill paid. The Craft provides the wherewith to carry on the School, but it is the master who trains the boys, and it is to him we look that the boys under his charge shall grow to be honest and honourable men, and useful subjects of Her Majesty. The other masters and the matrons, too, have their duties, and they discharge them efficiently. The stipends they receive are no more than they would receive elsewhere in similar positions. As for the “secretaries, and all sorts of other officials,” Bro. Binckes with one clerk, and Bro. Little with two clerks, do all the work of their respective offices. We should still need their services, even if the pupils attended the middle-class schools, for it is they by whose energy we hope and expect to obtain the necessary means to carry on the Schools. They are, everywhere and always, in Lodge and out of Lodge, pressing the claims of these charities upon the notice of the Craft. One this year was able to have announced for him a subscription of about £10,000, the other announced a list of over £13,000. The time and labour they bestow on their official duties is not excessively remunerated, and Bro. Riach when he comes to revise his letter will see and, I hope, acknowledge that he has judged hastily.

But I must not forget that you, Sir, have claims on the forbearance of your correspondents. I shall close my remarks, therefore, for the present, having confidence that should any other points strike me, which may seem of public interest, you, with the courtesy you invariably show, will accord me space to insert them.

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

AN OLD PUBLIC SCHOOLMAN.

FREEMASONRY IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A Honolulu paper just to hand gives some interesting Masonic tidings. It says:—

At the last regular monthly meeting of Lodge *Le Progres de l'Océanie* No. 124, A.F. and A.M., held on the 28th ult., after the usual business was concluded, his Majesty the King, who filled the position of Worshipful Master during the last year, was made the recipient of a very handsome gold Past Master's jewel, manufactured to the order of the Lodge in San Francisco, and garnished with a turquoise, a sapphire and pearls. It bears the following inscription:—“Presented to his Majesty Bro. D. Kalakana, Past Master of Lodge *Le Progres de l'Océanie* No. 124 A.F. and A.M. by its members. Honolulu, H.I., A.L. 5876.” The presentation was made by P.M. John O. Dominis, who spoke as follows:—

Worshipful Past Master Bro. Kalakana,—Our Lodge “*Le Progres de l'Océanie*” has done me the honour to depute me, in their name, and in their behalf to present you with this Past Master's jewel, as a token of their appreciation of your services to the Masonic fraternity, and to their Lodge in particular, as Worshipful Master for the last year of *Le Progres*, and as a kind and fraternal memorial of the high personal regard which they individually entertain for you.

The occasion is one of those few instances in life when due and genuine homage is offered to the man, and not to his surroundings; when the upright Mason and the skilful Master receives at the hands of his fellow-workers in all the works of Brotherly Love, relief and truth, that meed of acknowledgment which he has richly earned by his faithful practice of the precepts of the Order, and his correct and impartial government of his Lodge as its master. As such, and in that spirit, I now invest you with this jewel, satisfied that in honouring you the Lodge has honoured itself, and that the memory of this occasion will be another of the many bright links that bind you to the Masonic Order.

You see that some of the brethren, yourself included, wear the crape that tells of some one dear who has gone to that higher Lodge “not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.” I would not have alluded to that circumstance on this occasion, were it not that that “loved and lost one” was your own brother, and to assure you that while we respect you as a Master Mason, and honour you as a W.P. Master of “*Le Progres de l'Océanie* Lodge,” we truly and most sincerely sympathise with you in the great loss you have sustained.

His Majesty was very evidently and completely taken by surprise, and said in substance:—

Worshipful Master, Officers and Brethren,—The presentation of this valuable gift, and the manner in which it has been done, has indeed taken me by surprise. I am not aware of anything that I have done during my incumbency of a single year that could warrant the gift of this very beautiful jewel. Nevertheless, you will please accept my sincere thanks for the token of your esteem, and I assure you that I will ever cherish it with a high appreciation,

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CRICKET.**FREEMASONS' SCHOOL v. GROCERS' COMPANY'S SCHOOL.****A** BOYS' MATCH will be played at the ALEXANDRA PALACE GROUND, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

1st September 1877.

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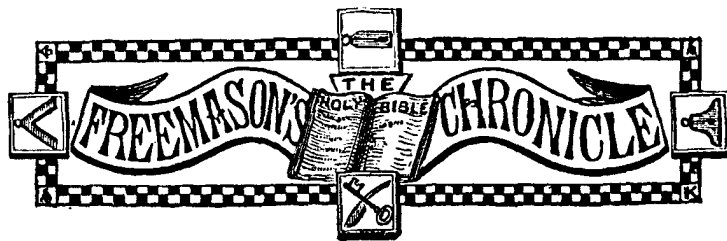
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OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

THE Court is still in Scotland, but there was a move southward on Wednesday, when the Queen and the Princess Beatrice left Balmoral for Loch Maree, where it is proposed to make a stay of about a week. The hotel has been engaged as Her Majesty's residence. The visit is strictly private, and consequently, when the Royal party drove to Ballater Station, there was no guard of honour in attendance, it having been signified to the authorities that the presence of the soldiers would not be required. At Achnasheen, where the railway portion of the journey came to an end, the inhabitants of the district turned out *en masse*, and gave the Queen a right hearty welcome, after the manner of Highlanders. The rest of the distance was done by posting. Unfortunately, the weather was very unsettled, and rain fell shortly after starting, and again in the evening. On Wednesday next, the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne will visit Isell Hall, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham. The following day, Her Royal Highness will go by train to Carlisle, for the purpose of opening a bazaar in aid of the Infirmary. The visitors will remain at the Hall till Monday, and will then go to Muncaster Castle, where they will be the guests of Lord and Lady Muncaster. In both cases, a distinguished party has been invited to meet the Princess and her husband. Prince Leopold is the guest of the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, and is expected to remain with them for a fortnight. Great preparations are being made for His Royal Highness's reception, and it is expected he will be presented with an address by the municipal authorities of Aberfeldy. The Prince of Wales will be the guest of Sir George Wombwell, Bart., at Newburgh Park, which he will reach on Monday, and where he will have some shooting. The Princess of Wales is still at Osborne, and in the absence of any news to the contrary, we presume her eldest son, Prince Albert Victor, is progressing favourably towards a complete recovery of his strength.

A meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was held on Thursday last, at John-street, Adelphi. Mr. George Lyall presided. Rewards to the amount of £150 were voted to the crews of different lifeboats for services they had rendered during the past month, while several rewards were likewise given to the crews of shore boats for having saved life from wrecks on the coast. The magnificent contribution of £2,000 from the Countess de Morella, in memory of her late husband Don Ramon Cabrera, was acknowledged. This will be used for the building and permanent endowment of a lifeboat to be named the Ramon Cabrera. The Institution's instructions for the restoration of persons apparently drowned have been translated into Chinese by Dr. M'Gowan of Shanghai.

Up to Wednesday evening the sum of £145,000 had been received by the Mansion House Relief Fund; of this £115,000 had already been remitted to Madras. Among the later contributions are £500 (further) from Exeter, £300 from Dover, £500 from Belfast, £40 from Rossall School, £350 from Harrogate. The Mayor of Maidstone has invited subscriptions from his fellow-townsmen, and has already been successful to the extent of £500. At Great Yarmouth a subscription has been inaugurated, while at Dundee, over £1,000 was collected in the Town Hall, on the occasion of the meeting called by the Provost for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken towards alleviating the distress of our Indian fellow subjects. The Provost himself headed the list with £100.

Thursday was the day fixed for the opening of the New Town Hall at Manchester. We shall give particulars next week, but every preparation had been made to give *éclat* to the occasion. The mayor was the central personage, but all the notabilities of Manchester, and many from a distance, were present, while the line of route followed by the procession, was densely thronged by citizens, all interested in the success of the day's proceedings. At four

o'clock a grand banquet was held in the public hall, among the guests being the Lord Chief Justice, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. John Bright, M.P., the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the mayors of several English provincial towns. Yesterday evening it was arranged that there should be a reception by the Mayor and Corporation, followed by a grand ball, for which some 4,000 invitations had been issued. The day will be quite a holiday, and the streets along which the procession will pass will be gaily decorated. It is expected some 50,000 people will take part in the procession. We hear the buildings are on an extensive scale and worthy of Cottonopolis. The cost of erection is semi-officially reported as exceeding £80,000.

Those who take an interest in the sea serpent should read *Land and Water* for last week. They will find in it the evidence of three officers of the Royal yacht Osborne, who saw some time since, off Sicily, a kind of marine monster, together with the opinions of Mr. Frank Buckland, Professor Owen, Mr. Bartlett of the Zoological Gardens, and Mr. Henry Lee, consulting naturalist to the Brighton Aquarium. These papers are published with the sanction of the Home authorities, who, on the officers of the Osborne reporting what they had seen, caused the matter to be investigated, and invited the opinions of the gentlemen we have named, in order if possible, to settle the vexed question whether such monsters really exist.

The St. Leger was run on Wednesday, and resulted in the easy victory by three lengths of Lord Falmouth's Silvio, the winner of the Derby. His second horse, Lady Golightly, had a desperate struggle with Lord Bradford's filly for second honours, and just managed to secure them by a head. Thus first and second favourites in the betting ran first and second in the race, and justified the expectations formed of them. Though the cricket season is over, there are still some matches being played. One was recently concluded between the South of England Eleven and eighteen Hastings district, the latter meeting with a one innings defeat, the South of England, of whom Jupp made 89, and Mr. W. G. Grace 71, scoring 282, while Hastings were all down in the first innings to 88, and in the second for 102. Mr. Grace took 8 wickets in the former, and 13 in the latter.

One of those terrible catastrophes which occasionally happen off our coast befel two vessels early this week off the island of Portland. The *Avalanche*, a new iron vessel of 1160 tons belonging to Messrs. Shaw, Savill and Co., with a crew of officers and men (thirty-one), besides five apprentices, and carrying sixty-three passengers together with a large and valuable cargo, was run into and sunk by the *Forest*, an American ship of Windsor, Nova Scotia, the latter also receiving such damage that she also is lost. But the loss of the vessels, however much we may deplore it, is nothing to the loss of life. Of the ninety-and-nine persons on board the *Avalanche*, only a mate and two seamen, who were fortunately able to jump on board the *Forest*, were saved, while of the crew of the latter, which all told mustered twenty, the captain and eight others contrived to reach the shore in one of the boats. Thus of the 119 souls on board these two vessels, in health and strength on Tuesday, only twelve are left alive. The unfortunate crew and passengers had, indeed, no time whatever allowed them to escape, for the *Avalanche* was almost cut in two, and sank within some three minutes after the collision; and as it was night time, they could not even reach the deck. In a case of this kind we shall probably never have a complete version of the particulars. The night was a dark and stormy one, and those who have been fortunate enough to escape will probably have but an imperfect idea of what happened. The very suddenness of the disaster must have appalled those on board the *Forest*, who could not possibly form any idea of the damage their vessel had done, and whose chief thoughts must have been occupied in trying to save their own vessel which was very soon found to be in a sinking condition. Of all calamities we can imagine nothing more fearful than a collision at sea like this on a dark night, when there was no time for thought, much less for action, and a number of poor creatures sleeping calmly in their beds are dashed into eternity without a moment's warning. Such calamities are appalling, especially when we glance down the list of passengers and find apparently whole families have perished. Of course, the usual investigation by the Board of Trade will take place, but so far as the circumstances have been described, there does not appear to be any blame attaching to any body. We must not leave unnoticed the gallant conduct of the crews of the two

luggers who put out in a tremendous storm and picked up the boat in which the survivors of the ill-fated vessels were vainly endeavouring to make for the shore, but were prevented by the heavy surf. But for these fine Portland fishermen not a soul would have survived to tell of the catastrophe.

The funeral of Thiers on Saturday last passed off quietly. There was a grand gathering of people to witness the procession. Every seat in the small church, in which the greater portion of the religious service was held, was occupied, while all along the route to Père la Chaise the crowd was enormous. The usual force of military was in attendance, as the deceased was entitled, as a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, to military honours. The Deputies of the Left were all in attendance, prominent among them being M. Gambetta. Several orations were delivered at the grave, the two by M. Jules Grévy and M. Jules Simon, the late Prime Minister, being politically important. Following close on the heels of this mournful event comes the news that M. Gambetta has been condemned to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, for his offence against the Marshal President and his present Ministry, committed in the recent speech at Lille. An appeal has been, we believe, lodged against the sentence, and as the law's delays are many in France as in England, it is considered possible that M. Gambetta, when elected to the legislature, if arrested, will escape punishment. However, there is ample time to speculate upon the future.

The news from Bulgaria is to the effect that more terrible fighting is going on in the neighbourhood of Plevna, but, at the time of writing these lines, the result is not known for certain. The Russians, with their Roumanian allies, are said to be over 100,000 strong, with a heavy force of artillery, while Osman Pacha has, it is said, some 80,000, with about 100 guns less; but he has an excellent position to make up somewhat for his numerical deficiencies. The first news was favourable to the assailants, and it was rumoured in Bucharest that Osman had been severely beaten, yet it turns out he has not suffered quite so severely. The engagement thus far has been an artillery one, but, in order to recover Plevna, it will be necessary to deliver an attack with infantry, and then, no doubt, the "butcher's bill" will be a fearful one. The Roumanians have acquitted themselves respectably in their first engagement, so we are given to understand, and the Czar has sent Prince Charles a number of St. George's Crosses for distribution among his troops, but what are the Roumanians fighting for? Turkey has never molested her, and Prince Charles's manifesto published on the eve of entering upon active operations is about the clumsiest political proclamation we ever remember to have read. As for Servia, she very wisely seems to hold aloof from the war. She was to have begun on Thursday, but we have not heard of her having done anything yet. As to Suleiman Pacha, he is still in the Shipka Pass, but Mahomet Ali Pasha, albeit he moves far too deliberately, is driving the Russians before him. He has inflicted sundry defeats on the army of the Czarewitch, and if he moves faster will be enabled to cause a great diversion of strength from the assailing Russo-Roumanian force before Plevna. He has already driven his opponents over the Jantra, and may perhaps be able to force his way to Sistova, when the Czar and his Grand Dukes will find themselves awkwardly situated. From Asia, there is little to record. A few minor engagements of no importance have taken place, and a score or two of men have been killed and wounded; but the Russians find Mouktar Pasha too strong to be attacked, although the Grand Duke Michael has announced that he is now about personally to conduct the operations. And the question we are all asking ourselves is,—How long must this bloodthirsty work be allowed to go on?

The fifteen sections will be worked in the Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun, Bethnal Green, on the 23rd inst., at 7 o'clock. Bro. Barnes will occupy the chair, and he will be supported by Bros. Austin S.W., Webb J.W., and Musto I.P.M.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Self Help.—In sickness it was a momentous matter to find an easy, ready, and reliable remedy for outward disfigurements and inward disorders before the inestimable discovery of these preparations. No invalid need now be at a loss for successfully managing ulcers, sores, tumours, boils, bruises, sprains, &c. Enveloping Holloway's medicine are very intelligible printed directions for using them, which should be attentively studied and immediately followed by the application of his treatment. Sooner or later the sufferer will assuredly triumph over the worst diseases. This searching Ointment disperses all those malignant humours which aggravate many diseases of the skin, often prevent the cicatrization of ulcers, and ever kindle inflammatory tendencies in the system.

Old Warrants.

—:0:—

No. 90.

No. 235 "Ancients;" No. 294 A.D. 1814, No. 207 A.D. 1832, and No. 178 from A.D. 1863.

ANTRIM, GRAND MASTER.

[SEAL.]

LAURENCE DERMOTT, D.G.M.

JOHN FEAKINS, S.G.W.

THOMAS HARPER, J.G.W.

To all whom it may concern.

WE, the Grand Lodge of the most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons (according to the Old Constitutions granted by His Royal Highness Prince EDWIN, at York, Anno Domini Nine hundred twenty and six, and in the Year of Masonry Four thousand Nine hundred twenty and six), and these in ample form assembled, namely, the Right Worshipful . . . (four lines cannot be made out) . . . GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, the Right Worshipful Laurence Dermott, Esquire, Deputy Grand Master, The Right Worshipful John Feakins, Esquire, Senior Grand Warden, and the Right Worshipful Thomas Harper, Esquire, Junior Grand Warden (with the approbation and consent of the Warranted Lodges held within the Cities and Suburbs of London and Westminster), do hereby authorise and empower our trusty and well-beloved No. 235 brother, namely, the Worshipful Thomas Doncaster, Esq., one of our Master Masons, the Worshipful Mr. Wm. Rogers his Senior Warden, and the Worshipful Mr. William Bradley his Junior Warden, to form and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons aforesaid, at the sign of the Queens Head (or elsewhere), in the borough of Wigan and county of Lancaster upon the next Wednesday on, or before, Full Moon of every Calendar Month, and on all seasonable times and lawful occasions. And in the said Lodge (when duly congregated) to admit and make Free Masons according to the most Ancient and Honourable Custom of the Royal Craft in all ages and nations throughout the known world. And we do hereby further authorise and empower our said trusty and well-beloved brethren, Thomas Doncaster, Esquire, Mr. William Rogers, and Mr. William Bradley (with the consent of the members of your Lodge), to nominate, chuse, and instal their Successors to whom they shall deliver this Warrant and invest them with their powers and dignities as Free Masons, &c. And such Successors shall in like manner nominate, chuse, and instal their Successors, &c., &c., &c. Such installations to be upon (or near) every St. JOHN'S DAY, during the continuance of this Lodge, for ever. Providing the above named brethren and all their Successors always pay due respect to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, otherwise this Warrant to be of no force nor virtue.

Given under our Hands and the Seal of our Grand Lodge in London, this 26th day of May, in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty and Six, and in the Year of Masonry Five thousand Seven hundred Eighty and Six.

JOHN MCCORMICK,

Grand Secretary.

NOTE.—This Warrant is Registered
in the Grand Lodge, Volume 8,
Letter H.

[SEAL.]

The present title, No., &c. are, The Lodge of Antiquity, No. 178, Wigan.

No. 91.

No. 205, "Ancients;" No. 256 A.D. 1814, No. 182 A.D. 1832, and No. 156 from A.D. 1863.

ATHOLL, GRAND MASTER.

THOMAS HARPER, D.G.M.

WM. CHAPLIN, S.G.W.

B. PLUMMER, J.G.W.

To all whom it may concern.

WE, the Grand Lodge of the most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons (according to the Old Constitutions granted by His Royal Highness Prince EDWIN, at York, Anno Domini Nine hundred twenty and six, and in the Year of Masonry Four thousand Nine hundred twenty and six), in ample form assembled, viz., The Right Worshipful The Most Noble Prince John, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Atholl, Marquis and Earl of Tullibardine, Earl of Strathray and Strathardle, Viscount of Balquidder, Glenalmond and Glenlyon, Lord Murray, Belveny and Gask, Heritable Constable of the Castle of Kinleaven, Lord of Man and the Isles, and Earl Strange and Baron Murray of Stanley, in the County of Gloucester, &c., &c., &c., GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, The Right Worshipful Thomas Harper, Esq^{re}, Deputy Grand Master, The Right Worshipful William Chaplin, Esq^{re}, Senior Grand Warden, and the Right Worshipful B. Plummer Junior Grand Warden (with the approbation and consent of the Warranted Lodges held within the Cities and Suburbs of London and Westminster), Do hereby authorise and empower our Trusty and Well-beloved Brethren, viz., The Worshipful Anthony White one of our Master Masons, The Worshipful Dennis Cogan his Senior

No. 205
6th April
1778
Entered.

Warden, and The Worshipful Richard Sarraway his Junior Warden, to Form and Hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons aforesaid, at the Market House Inn, Plymouth, or elsewhere in the County of Devon, being first duly Registered in virtue of our Warrant No. 205, of date on or about the sixth of April 1778, heretofore granted by us and our Predecessors to certain Brethren therein named, and Registered in the Books of our Grand Lodge in London, and to be held upon the First and Third Monday in every month and on all seasonable times and lawful occasions: And in the said Lodge (when duly congregated) to admit and make Free Masons, according to the most Ancient and Honourable Custom of the Royal Craft, in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World. And we do hereby farther authorise and empower our said Trusty and Well-beloved Brethren, Anthony White, Dennis Cogan, and Richard Sarraway (with the Consent of the Members of their Lodge), to nominate, chuse, and install their Successors, to whom they shall deliver this Warrant, and invest them with their Powers and Dignities as Free Masons, &c. And such Successors shall in like manner nominate, chuse, and install their Successors, &c., &c., &c. Such installations to be upon (or near) every St. JOHN'S DAY, during the continuance of this Lodge, for ever. Providing the above named Brethren, and all their Successors, always pay due Respect to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, otherwise this Warrant to be of no Force nor Virtue.

Given under our Hands and the Seal of our Grand Lodge in London, this Twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Four, and in the year of Masonry Five thousand Eight hundred and Four.

(Signed)

ROBT. LESLIE,

Grand Secretary.

NOTE.—This Warrant is Registered
in the Grand Lodge, Vol. 6,
Letter F. 6th April 1778.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

The present title, No., &c. are, The Harmony Lodge, No. 156, Plymouth.

ANCIENT EBOR PRECEPTORY, 101 (K.T.)

At the regular meeting of this Preceptory, on Tuesday last, the E. Preceptor Sir Knight T. B. Whytehead read a lengthy and interesting paper on the History of the Order of the Temple, especially as regarded the City of York, endeavouring to trace out the early links connecting the Order with that of Freemasonry.

INTERESTING TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

A most interesting series of experiments in the science of warfare is announced to take place off the East Cliff, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, near Ramsgate, during this month. These experiments will be conducted under the management of Mr. Michael Boyton, late U.S.N. (well-known in connection with the direction of the exhibitions of his brother, Bro. Captain Boyton), who will have the assistance of some of the leading scientific authorities on the subject. The demonstrations will consist of both day and night displays illustrative of actual operations in torpedo warfare, offensive and defensive. They will include an attack on, defence and destruction of an iron clad fleet, constructed of sloops and boats of dimensions sufficient to demonstrate effectively the value and destructive force of the explosive engines, and the facility with and distances at which they may be worked with safety to the operator. The event promises to be no less interesting from a scientific point of view than imposing from the magnitude of the many original and spectacular effects designed to give it a framework. The demonstrations are fixed for Thursday, 20th inst. at 11 o'clock a.m., and 9 p.m.

Bro. W. Hyde Pullen P.G.S.B. will officiate as Installing Master at the Installation Meeting of the Yarbrough Lodge, No. 811, to be held this day at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton.

R.W. Bro. Sir W. Wyndham Burrell, Bart., M.P., who was installed as P.G.M. in June last, will preside at the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Sussex, to be held on Tuesday next, at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton.

Early next month, a new Mark Lodge, to be known as the St. Wilfrid Lodge of Mark Master Masons, will be consecrated at Alford, Lincolnshire, by R.W. Bro. John Sutcliffe, Grand Mark Master Mason of that Province.

We are authorised by Grand Secretary Bro. Binckes to announce that the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons for England and Wales, and our Colonies and Dependencies, has been formally recognised by the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States. This, in the case of English Arch, who are likewise M. M. Masons, will render it unnecessary for them to receive, as they have been obliged to do in order to be admitted as Visitors into an American Royal Arch Chapter, the intermediate degrees between the Craft and our Arch.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meeting, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8. (Instruction.)
M. M. 205—Beaconsfield, Chequers Tavern, Marsh-st., Walthamstow.
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.

MONDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER.

45—Strong Man, Old Rodney's Head, 12 Old-st., near Goswell-rd., at 8. (Inst.)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)
1306—St. John of Wapping, Gun Hotel, High-st., Wapping, at 8. (Instruction.)
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-road, Hackney, 7. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, New Market Hotel, King-st., Snow-hill, at 8. (Inst.)
1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, corner of Burdett-road. (Inst.)
236—York, Masonic Hall, York.
331—Phoenix of Honour and Prudence, Public Rooms, Truro.
359—Peace and Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton.
382—Royal Union, Chequer's Hotel, Uxbridge.
424—Borough, Freemasons' Hall, West-street, Gateshead.
466—Merit, George Hotel, Stamford Baron, Northampton.
622—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, Wimbome.
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
955—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Holbeach.
1037—Portland, Royal Breakwater Hotel, Portland.
1141—Mid Sussex, Assembly Rooms, Horsham.
1199—Agriculture, Honey Hall, Congroshbury.
1432—Fitzalan, Wynnstays Arms, Oswestry.
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8 p.m. (Instruction.)
1502—Israel, 22 Hope-street, Liverpool.
1509—Madoc, Queen's Hotel, Portmadoc.
1575—Clive, Corbet Arms, Market Drayton.

TUESDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
51—Angel, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester.
55—Constitutional, Wheatsheaf, Hand-court, W.C., at 7.0. (Instruction.)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)
177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
201—Jordan, Devonshire Arms, Devonshire-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney. (Instruction.)
753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (Inst.)
860—Dalhousie, Sisters Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersea Bridge, S.W.
1471—Islington, Coopers Arms, Silver-street, Falcon-square, E.C., at 7. (Inst.)
1472—Henley, Railway Tavern, Stratford New Town, at 8. (Instruction.)
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)
213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich.
248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon.
384—St. David, Masonic Rooms, Bangor.
960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Woking-street, Cardiff.
1006—Tregulow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall.
1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle.
1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable.
R. A.—Dunheved, Masonic Hall, Llanccaston. (Consecration.)

WEDNESDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER.

Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, W.C. at 8.
193—Confidence, Whittington Tavern, Moor-lane, Fore-st., at 7. (Instruction.)
538—La Tolerance, Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, W., at 7.15. (Inst.)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
862—Whittington, Black Bull, Holborn, at 8. (Instruction.)
1185—Lewis, King's Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7. (Instruction.)
1196—Urban, The Three Bucks, Gresham-street, at 6.30. (Instruction.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Finsbury Pk. Tav., Seven Sisters'-rd., at 8.0. (Instruction.)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion-road, Dalston, at 8.0. (Instruction.)
R. A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8.0. (Instruction.)
R. A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
121—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance.
199—Peace and Harmony, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover. (Instruction.)
200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Globe-street, Scarborough.
221—St. John's, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton.
591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury.
592—Cotteswold, King's Head Hotel, Cirencester.
681—Scarsdale, Masonic Hall, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.
693—Isca, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire.
969—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington.
1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Great Driffield.
1086—Walton, St. Lawrence Boys' School, Kirkdale.
1129—St. Chad's, Roebuck Hotel, Rochdale.
1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. Germain's, Cornwall.
1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Durham House, Northallerton.
1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenaeum, Lancaster.
1443—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon.
1501—Wycombe, Town Hall, High Wycombe.
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea.

THURSDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER.

House Committee, Girls' School, at 4.
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 7. (Instruction.)
15—Kent, Chequers, Marsh-street, Walthamstow, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8. (Instruction.)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1227—Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton, E.
1349—Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, E.C. at 6.30. (Instruction.)
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Albion, Albion-road, Dalston, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1612—West Middlesex, Railway Hotel, Ealing, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
M. M.—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion-road, Dalston, at 8.30. (Inst.)
56—Howard, High-street, Arundel.
343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston.
523—John of Gaunt, Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester.
663—Wiltshire of Fidelity, Town Hall, Devizes.
636—De Ogle, Masonic Hall, Morpeth.
659—Blagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blyth.
1382—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon.

FRIDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER.

House Committee, Boys' School, at 4.
Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
796—William Preston, Feathers Tavern, Up. George-st., Edgware-rd. (Inst.)
834—Ranelagh, Bell and Anchor, Hammersmith-road. (Instruction.)
902—Burgoyne, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales-road, Kentish Town. (Inst.)
933—Doric, Lion Tavern, Carlton-square, Mile End, at 8. (Instruction.)
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction.)

1237—Upton, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)
1260—Hervey, Punch's Tavern, 99 Fleet-street, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)
1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1842—E. Carnarvon, Mitre Hotel, Goulborne-rd, N. Kensington, at 7.30. (Inst.)
R. A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (Inst.)
516—Phoenix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket.
541—De Lorraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street-west, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
790—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 7.30. (Instruction.)

SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8. (Instruction.)
1541—Alexandra Palace, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill.
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, at 8.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

MONDAY—41—St. Luke, Freemasons' Hall.
TUESDAY—36—St. David, Ship Hotel, East Register-street.
405—Rifle, Freemasons' Hall.
WEDNESDAY—160—Roman Eagle, Iona Hotel, 82 Nicolson-street.
THURSDAY—48—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall.
R. A. 152—Perseverance, Lodge Room, 86 Constitution-street.
FRIDAY—R. A. 83—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall.

WEST YORKSHIRE.

MONDAY.

61—Probity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax.
364—Nelson of the Nile, Freemasons' Hall, New-road, Batley.
408—Three Graces, Private Room, Haworth.
R. A. 139—Paradise, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
R. A. 827—St. John's, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury, Yorks.

TUESDAY.

1214—Scarborough, Wilton Arms Hotel, Batley.

WEDNESDAY.

258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike.
380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Morley, near Leeds.
387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley.
910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Pontefract.
1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield.
1301—Brighouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighouse.
1645—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Slaithwaite.

THURSDAY.

208—Three Grand Principles, Masonic Hall, Dewsbury.
275—Harmony, Masonic Hall, South-parade, Huddersfield.
337—Candour, Private Rooms, Commercial Inn, Uppermill.
600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.
1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds.

FRIDAY.

401—Royal Forest, Hark to Bounty Inn, Slaidburn.
652—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfirth.
1034—Eccleshill, Freemasons' Hall, Eccleshill.
1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds.
R. A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.
R. A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon.

SATURDAY.

149—Peace, Private Rooms, Metham.
303—Prince George, Station House, Bottoms, Eastwood.

GLASGOW AND THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

During the Tourist Season, for the benefit of our travelling brethren, we purpose giving all the Masonic Meetings in the West. All the Meetings are at 8.0 p.m., unless otherwise stated.

MONDAY—129—St. Mirren, 5 Moss-street, Paisley.
332—Union, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
R. A. 128—Flowers of the Forest, Freemasons' Hall.
TUESDAY—3 bis.—St. John, St. John's Hall, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
73—Thistle and Rose, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
87—Thistle, Freemasons' Hall, 30 Cathedral-street, Glasgow.
437—Govandale, Partland Hall, Govan-road, Glasgow.
WEDNESDAY—67—Forbe's Rosenty, Forbe's Arms Inn, Fraserburgh.
187—St. Mary, School-room, Douglas-street, Partick.
239—St. James, Town Hall, Dufftown.
532—Roths, Town Hall, Leslie.
512—Union, Royal Hotel, St. Andrews.
R. A. 9—Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Hill-street, Arbroath.
THURSDAY—22—St. John, George Hotel, Kilmarnock.
66—St. Ninian, Freemasons' Hall, Market-street, Brechin.
180—Commercial, Freemasons' Hall, Argyle-square, Oban.
465—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, Garngad-road, Glasgow.
547—Stewart, Freemasons' Hall, Kilsyth.
R. A. 35—Union, King's Arms, Maybole.
FRIDAY—31—St. Mary Coltness, Scott's Hall, Wishaw.
52—St. Andrews, Freemason's Hall, Castle-street, Banff.
111—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Hawick.
116—Royal Arch, Council Hall, Rutherglen.
321—St. Andrew, Public Hall, Alexandria.
360—Commercial, 30 Hope-street, Glasgow.
408—Clyde, 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
471—St. John, Stane Inn, Shotts.
496—St. Munn, Kilmuir-by-Dunoon.
551—Clydesdale, Royal Hotel, Lanark.
R. A. 109—Sir William Wallace, Cross Keys Inn, Johnstone.

SATURDAY—23—St. John, Black Bull, Kirkintilloch, at 6 p.m.
R. A. 143—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Bell's Hill, Holytown.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Kent Lodge of Instruction, No. 15.—This Lodge held its weekly meeting on Thursday, the 13th of September, at Bro. W. G. Hallows, Chequers, Marsh-street, Walthamstow. Present—Bros. Franklin W.M., W. G. Hallows S.W., J. Hunt J.W. and Secretary, Appleby S.D., Groome I.G.; also Bros. W. T. Christian, Simms, Weston, Rubery, &c. Business—The Lodge was opened in due form with solemn prayer, minutes of the last Lodge meeting read and confirmed. Ceremonies of initiation and passing were rehearsed, Bro. Simms acting as candidate. Bro. Appleby worked the 1st and 2nd section of the 1st lecture. Bro. W. G. Hallows was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. The Lodge was then closed.

Lodge of Loyalty, No. 1807.—In May last year we had the pleasure to record the consecration of this Lodge, which holds its meetings at the Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill; to-day we are called upon to give particulars of the first anniversary meeting, which took place on Saturday last, the 8th inst. In order that the proceedings of the day should not be of too heavy a character the members held an emergency meeting on the 11th August last, consequently the principal feature on the agenda paper was the Installation of W.M. for the ensuing year. The brethren assembled at three o'clock, when Bro. John Newton took the chair, he was supported by Bros. Frederick Brown S.W., Webb J.W., Perceval S.D., Knill as Sec., and Wyatt I.G. Amongst those present we noticed Bros. Jas. Terry Sec. R.M.B.I., C. F. Matier Hon. P.G.W. G. Lodge Greece, W. H. Bateman 12, W. J. Beedell 12, J. E. Middleton 29, S. H. Rawley 174, G. J. Hilliard 174, J. Appleby 174, Heddon 174, John Constable 185, F. Brown 765, W. Gardiner 780, H. Reed 733, W. H. Wallington 860, F. Meen 1185, C. Searell 1382, J. Whalley 1382, W. W. Morgan 1385, T. Hamer 1426, E. W. Braine 1471, W. J. Parish 1604, Frederick Binckes P.G.S. Sec. R.M.I.B., &c. Bro. Newton having opened the Lodge, the minutes of the last regular meeting, and those of the emergency, were read and confirmed, and the auditors delivered their report. The Wardens then vacated their chairs in favour of Bros. Middleton and John Constable, and Bro. Jas. Terry, acting as Director of the Ceremonies, presented Bro. Frederick Brown to the W.M. to receive at his hands the benefit of Installation. Bro. Newton then commenced the ceremony, and after obligation, a Board of Installed Masters was formed, and the ceremony was completed. On the re-admission of the brethren, the appointment of officers took place:—Bros. C. Webb S.W., C. J. Perceval J.W., E. G. Legge Treasurer, John Newton P.M. Secretary, Wyatt S.D., Beedell J.D., Knill I.G., Jones D.C., Carr W.S., J. Verry Tyler. The addresses were delivered by Bro. Newton, and we need scarcely say that the work of the day was performed admirably. Some propositions for joining were then handed in, and the Lodge was closed. At the banquet, which was very well served by Bros. Bertram and Roberts, the W.M. Bro. Frederick Brown presided, and conducted the after proceedings in a most happy and genial manner. After grace had been sung, he gave the first toast, Her Majesty the Queen, which was followed by a new song, entitled "The Queen and the Craft," well rendered by Bro. Beedell. The M.W. the Grand Master was next proposed, and was followed by the part song, "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The health of the Pro Grand Master received due honour, and Bro. Bateman favoured the company with "Sunny Days will come again." With the toast of the Deputy G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers was associated the names of the two Past Grand Stewards who were present—Bros. F. Binckes and Middleton. Bro. Binckes gave an amusing description of what he considered the anomalous position in which Past Grand Stewards stand. With respect to the two worthy noblemen who were at the head of our Order, no word of eulogy from him could enhance the esteem in which they were universally held. The next toast, the Worshipful Master, was delegated to Bro. Jas. Terry, who paid a just tribute to Bro. Brown for the energy displayed by him in acquiring a knowledge of what was required to enable him satisfactorily to fill the position he now held. Bro. Brown on rising to reply thanked Bro. Terry for the kind way in which he had commended the toast to the brethren, and the brethren for the hearty manner in which they had received it. All who knew him were well aware that from his entrance into the Order he had made it his study to carry out his duties thoroughly, and with advantage to the Craft at large. He had the best interests of Freemasonry at heart, and hoped he might always be able to promote the welfare of the Fraternity. He looked a young man, but he had travelled over many lands; of this he had become assured, that where the precepts inculcated by a proper knowledge of Freemasonry were best understood, and most perfectly practised, they had but one tendency, and that was to promote good fellowship. Bro. Brown concluded his remarks by saying that the welfare of the Lodge should merit his best consideration, and he trusted his exertions might receive the approval of the members. In proposing the health of the Past Master, Bro. Brown said that their worthy Bro. Newton was so well known to all present that very few remarks need be offered by him in presenting the toast for their acceptance. Moreover, Bro. Newton bore on his breast tangible marks of the respect in which he was held. The jewels he wore had been presented him for the energy displayed by him in promoting the welfare of his fellows; his heart was ever open to the cry of charity, and his was no halting benevolence. Bro. Brown then alluded to the sketch of Bro. Newton that had appeared in these columns, a sketch which (he added) was written in glowing terms, but in his opinion not highly coloured. He remarked that the jewels a Mason wore might be regarded as the outward and visible signs of what a brother had done. He had been deputed to attach one more such sign on the breast of Bro. Newton, which he hoped would be considered yet another evidence of his Masonic worth; and though the last, he trusted it would not be regarded as the least in his esteem. He sincerely hoped it might recall to his mind pleasant reminiscences of his connection with their Lodge, and tend to remind him of an important episode in his Masonic career. After a song, "Nancy Lee," from Bro. Large, Bro. Newton replied. He was sure, after the very eloquent way in which Bro. Brown had proposed the toast, that all would agree with him that he (Bro. Newton) was in a very awkward position. He must, however, in the first place return thanks for the hearty manner in which Bro. Brown's remarks had been received, and for the support he had at all times had from the members during his term of office. Looking back over the past twelve months, he was reminded of what had tended to the formation of the Loyalty Lodge. It was an offshoot of the Sincerity, in which Lodge he saw many young Masons who were anxious to advance, and who were necessarily precluded from taking that position they were so desirous to attain. He felt it a pleasure to assist those who displayed a desire to help themselves. He had been fortunate in the selection of his officers,

and he felt assured that in course of time the Loyalty Lodge would be second to none in London. Bro. Brown had stated he was but a young man, and that he had travelled; he (Bro. Newton) had not travelled far afield, but wherever he met with the qualities of good fellowship it almost invariably turned out the possessors were Masons. Whatever he could do to advance the interests of Freemasonry he was always ready and willing to do. As I.P.M. and Secretary of the Lodge he would strive to advance it in the good opinion of the Craft. He thanked the brethren for the jewel they had presented him, at the same time he thought the most estimable jewel he could possess was the knowledge that he had the best wishes of the members, and he could look on their gift with a knowledge that it was a token of their respect. In giving the health of the Visitors, the W.M. said, we were taught in Masonry that to visit is very beneficial. The members of the Loyalty Lodge were always pleased to see Visitors at their board. He then detailed the various qualifications of those who were present, and called on several to reply. Bro. Matier said: Last year he had read an account of the consecration of the Lodge; he little thought at that time it would devolve on him to address the brethren at the first anniversary meeting. He offered his heartiest congratulations for the success the Lodge had achieved, and tendered his best wishes for its future prosperity. With regard to charity, the brethren had not been unmindful of its claims; and as to hospitality, the number of visitors present that evening would testify that was not overlooked. Bro. Constable: Was present on the auspicious occasion to which Bro. Matier referred. With respect to the kind way in which Bro. Brown had referred to his efforts, he would merely repeat what he had said before—his motto was, Deeds, not words. If he had been the means of setting a good example, he could only hope it was one that would be largely followed. After a few remarks from Bro. F. Brown. No. 765, Bro. Rawley said he was delighted to find the Lodge, after a year's existence, in such a happy and prosperous condition. As an old member of the Sincerity Lodge, he agreed with Bro. Newton that there was but faint hope of promotion for the many brethren who were members, and therefore he deemed it advisable that aspirants for office should join new Lodges, where they would have a better chance. Bro. Rawley then referred to the amount that had been raised during the present year for our Institutions—viz., £40,000. The Benevolent Institution, when he first knew it, had a list of about forty subscribers, whereas now it numbered nearly 10,000 supporters. As an old Mason, he was gratified to see a continuity of such progress. Bro. Morgan was the next speaker. He had been placed No. 6 on the list of those called on by the W.M. to respond to the toast, and was to be followed by an unknown quantity, which the W.M. had graphically designated as "others." He, with previous speakers, had been present at the consecration of the Lodge, and was pleased to witness its prosperity. With regard to what had been said in reference to the Charities, though not an old Mason, he could remember what was said at one of the first Masonic gatherings he attended, where a speaker remarked that £15,000 ought to be raised annually for each of our Institutions, and this idea was somewhat ridiculed. The idea, preposterous as it then appeared, was not far from realisation. £40,000 had been raised this year, and if the efforts of "A Zealous Officer" and "Our Hercules" were seconded by the Craft at large, the amount might be collected next. He was sure all present would help. All would agree with him that they had spent a most pleasant evening, and he, on behalf of the visitors, would thank the Lodge for the hospitality they had exhibited. Bro. Parish was the next to respond. He belonged to a Lodge where they numbered 120 members; his was essentially a class Lodge, but their desire was to be careful in the selection of those who desired to join them. He would rather they excluded many good men than admit one bad one. Bro. Wallington next offered a few remarks, but he said the wind had been somewhat taken out of his sails by the previous speakers. However, he would join with all in expressing his wishes for the prosperity of the Lodge. Bro. Brown here remarked that he hardly thought he ought to let Bro. Wallington off so cheaply. He had long known him as a worthy and competent Mason, one who was always ready to impart the knowledge he possessed for the benefit of his younger brethren; he could not ask him to speak again, but he would request Bro. Wallington to oblige the company with a song. To this request Bro. Wallington responded, and sang "Welcome Friends," in his well-known earnest and effective manner. The next toast was the Charities, and was ably responded to by Bros. Binckes and Terry, who acknowledged the great interest taken by the Lodge in the three Institutions, and thanked the members for the liberal way in which they had supported them. The toast of the Officers was replied to by Bros. Webb and Carr, and the call for the Tyler brought a pleasant day's proceedings to an end. Some capital part songs were rendered during the evening, and gave unqualified satisfaction.

Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27.—This Lodge held its weekly meeting at Bro. Maidwell's, The Hercules, Leadenhall-street, on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at 7.30. Present—Bros. Powell W.M., Maidwell S.W., Hewlett J.W., Chapman S.D., Andrews J.D. Grammer I.G. and Sec. The ceremony of the second degree was rehearsed, Bro. Grammer candidate. The first, second, third, fourth, and fifth sections of the lecture were worked by Bro. Hewlett, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Campbell of Lodge No. 413 (Glasgow) was elected a member, and the Lodge closed in due form.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.—At the meeting held at the "Whittington," Moor-lane, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., Bro. Ager occupied the chair. There were present Bros. Pelton S.W., Gomm J.W., E. Gottheil P.M. Preceptor, Walker S.D., Loewenthal I.G., Triggs, &c., Christopher Tyler. The ceremony of the second degree was rehearsed, Bro. Triggs acting candidate. The opening and closing of the Lodge in the different degrees, as well as the calling off and on to labour and refreshment was practised. After discussing matters relating to its position and future prosperity,

the Lodge was closed and adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 7 p.m.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.—Held at the Old Rodney's Head, No. 12 Old-street, Goswell-road, on Monday, the 10th inst. Present—Bros. A. W. Fenner W.M., Isaac S.W., Powell J.W., Tolmie Preceptor, Halford S.D., Gibbs J.D., Pearcey I.G., Christopher Tyler; also Bros. Cook, Millward, Mayne, Trewinard, &c. Lodge was opened in due form and minutes of last meeting confirmed. Lodge was opened in 2nd degree; Bro. Tolmie worked the 1st section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was resumed to 1st degree; Bro. Millward answered the questions, and was entrusted. Lodge resumed to the 2nd degree; the ceremony of passing was excellently rehearsed by the W.M., Bro. Millward candidate. Bro. Tolmie worked the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was opened in the 3rd degree, and closed down. Bro. Isaac was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week.

Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, No. 65.—Met at the Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, on Tuesday last. Present—Bros. West W.M., Daniel S.W., Sayer J.W., Maidwell S.D., Fraser J.D., Forrest I.G., Campbell, Rudderforth Preceptor, Hollands Secretary, Wharman, J. Posener, D. Posener, Walker, &c. The Lodge was opened in due form. The minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was ably rehearsed by Bro. West, Bro. Posener candidate. Bro. West vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Hollands. Bro. Wharman answered the questions leading to the 2nd degree and was entrusted. The Lodge was opened in the 2nd degree, and Bro. Maidwell duly passed. Bro. Hollands vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Maidwell. Bro. West answered the questions leading to the 3rd degree and was entrusted. The Lodge was opened in the 3rd degree, and Bro. West was raised to the sublime degree. The Lodge was closed in the 3rd and 2nd degrees. Bro. Daniel was elected W.M. for the ensuing Tuesday. Bro. West was congratulated on his excellent working. Brethren seeking Masonic knowledge will, in this Lodge of Instruction, have the opportunity of working in the position they occupy in their Mother Lodge. It is proposed that the ceremony of installation and the investiture of officers shall be rehearsed on the off Tuesday in the month.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—This Lodge held its regular weekly meeting on Saturday, the 8th inst., at the Jolly Farmer's, Southgate-road, corner of Church-road, Islington. Present—Bros. A. W. Fenner W.M., C. Lorking S.W., J. A. Powell J.W., Killick Sec., Halford Treas., Stock S.D., Brand J.D., Gibbs I.G., R. Pearcey Prec. After preliminaries, the ceremony of passing was rehearsed, Bro. Elliston candidate. Several sections were then worked by the W.M. and Preceptor. The sum of £10 was voted from the funds for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, to be placed on the list of Bro. Killick W.M. 1693. Bro. Thompson 1693 was elected a member. Bro. C. Lorkin will preside at the next meeting.

East Surrey Lodge of Concord, No. 463.—The first meeting after the recess was held at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, on the 6th inst. The W.M. (Bro. W. Sharp) was supported by his officers, John Close S.W., George Yaxley J.W., C. H. Woodward Sec., and the members of his Lodge to the number of over 40. The ballot was taken for four gentlemen as candidates for initiation. Of these two were in attendance, and received enlightenment as to the mysteries of the first degree. The third degree was conferred upon Bro. Silvester, in a manner that was most impressive. The W.M., in a few well chosen remarks, proposed a vote of £10 10s from the Lodge funds in aid of the fund being raised for the sufferers from the dreadful famine in India. This was voted unanimously, the brethren feeling that they could not do better than emulate the good example Grand Lodge set them the previous night. The petition of a widow of a brother who was one of the founders of this Lodge in 1839 (to become an annuitant of the R.M.B.I.) having been signed in open Lodge, the Lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to banquet. The evening was spent in harmony, and all left with the regret that the time had passed so rapidly.

Scarsdale Lodge, No. 681.—This Lodge held an emergency meeting on Tuesday, the 11th of September, at the Masonic Hall, Saltergate, Chesterfield. Present—Bros. W. W. Jendwine W.M., R. H. Robinson S.W., R. J. Smithson Sec., John Gould J.D., H. W. Smith Tyler. Past Masters Bros. T. F. Hule, G. A. Rooth, W. M. Hewitt, J. W. Fearn, S. Foulds, Geo. Haslehurst; also Bros. W. Knighton, J. G. Knighton, J. Humble, Ridgway, W. T. Jones, Wilde, and T. B. Ross. The business consisted of the raising of Bro. T. B. Ross to the degree of Master Mason. This was the first occasion of the members assembling in their new quarters in Saltergate. The Lodge room is a handsome apartment, 43 by 25 feet; it forms part of a new building which is to be used as a Gentlemen's Club.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—Held its weekly meeting on Friday, the 7th inst., at the Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. Present—Bros. W. Goss W.M., W. Seward jun. S.W., W. Gomm J.W., H. C. Tucker Treas., B. Blasby S.D. and Sec., H. C. Tucker J.D., C. Costelow I.G., J. C. Roe Preceptor. Past Master Bro. W. Gardiner; also Bros. Kyezor, Rand, &c. Visitors—Bros. Metcalf, Erwin, Dorey, Weare P.M. 279, P.Z. 279, P.P.G.J.D. Leicestershire and Rutland, &c. The Lodge was opened at 7.30, with solemn prayer, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed. Feelings of deep sympathy were expressed with Bro. Sec. Blasby on the recent loss of his wife. The Lodge was then advanced to the

second and third degree, and resumed in the first. Bro. Gardiner offered himself as a candidate, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed. Bro. Tucker having replied to the necessary questions, the Lodge was resumed in the second degree, and Bro. Tucker was duly passed, the members and visitors being unanimous in their expression of satisfaction at the impressive and eloquent charges of Bro. W. Goss, who is W.M. elect of the Mother Lodge. Bro. Metcalf was duly elected a member. Lodge was resumed in the third degree, and closed down. Bro. W. Seward jun. was appointed W.M. for the ensuing week, and, in acknowledging the compliment, expressed a hope that he might be found worthy of the honour.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—At the meeting on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, Bros. George Weige W.M., Brown S.W., C. Lorkins J.W., Dallas Secretary, Smyth Treasurer, Sanders S.D., J. Lorkins J.D.; Bro. Wallington P.M. Preceptor; also Bros. Crouch, Christian, Defriez, Allen, Morgan, Perrin, Young, &c. The Lodge was opened at 7.30, and the minutes of last meeting duly received confirmation. Bro. Christian offered himself as a candidate for the second degree, answered the usual questions, and was entrusted. Lodge was then opened up to the second, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed in an effective manner by Bro. Weige. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and closed down to the first, when the second and third sections were worked by the Preceptor, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Brown was elected W.M. for the next meeting. A discussion ensued as to the time that would best suit the members for commencing the business, and this resulted in notice of motion being given that this Lodge of Instruction begin work in future at 7.30.

Strawberry Hill Lodge, No. 946.—An emergency meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday, 10th inst., at the Grotto Hotel, Cross Deep, Twickenham. Bros. Wolgemuth W.M., J. Gallant P.M. as S.W., Kipling P.M. as J.W., Johnson P.M. Treas., W. Platt P.M. Sec., Argyle J.D., Skinner I.G., P.M. W. Smeed P.P.G.J.W. Middlesex. The Lodge was opened, and Bro. Ackerman, having shown his proficiency, was, by the courtesy of the W.M., raised to the third degree by Bro. W. Smeed. The W.M. then occupied the chair and passed Bro. Boucher. Ballots were taken for the admission of Messrs. Withers, Bowyer and Bliss. The latter gentleman, being in attendance, was duly initiated into the Order. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren partook of a substantial repast, provided by Bro. Garwood. The W.M. gave the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts, Bro. W. Smeed responded for the Prov. G.M. and the rest of the Provincial Grand Officers. The toasts of the W.M., Wardens and Officers were given. Bros. Gallant P.M. New Concord, and Scott Wolsey Lodge, responded for the visitors.

Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 1178.—The election meeting was held on Thursday, the 6th instant, at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark. Bro. W. T. Lover W.M. presided. He in an able manner raised Bro. Edworthy, and passed Bro. E. Robinson. The elections resulted in favour of Bro. F. Garbett J.W. being W.M., F. H. Ebsworth Treasurer, and J. W. Laing being re-elected Tyler. The usual five guinea jewel was voted from the Lodge funds to Bro. W. T. Lover for his efficient services. Two gentlemen were proposed for initiation. The Lodge was closed and adjourned to Thursday, 4th October (installation meeting), at 4.30 p.m. There being no banquet or refreshment, the brethren separated directly Lodge was over. There were present during the evening, besides the brethren named:—Bros. W. Batchelor S.W., Fred. Walters P.P.G.D. Middlesex P.M. Secretary, J. Stock S.D., J. Porter J.D., T. Simpson I.G., J. A. Smith I.P.M., and some dozen others. Amongst a large number of visitors we noticed Bro. John Hammond P.M. 201, &c., C. W. Fox W.M. 1326, L. Van Boelen 1275, E. Mallett S.W. 141, Stephens 1623, &c.

Upton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1227.—Met at Bros. Bolton and Lane's, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, on Friday, 7th inst. Present Bros. Kent W.M., Townsend S.W., Smith J.W., Simmonds S.D., Crouch J.D., Lane I.G., also Bros. Tatten, Hine, Fenner, Hogarth, Cleverley, Bolton, &c. Lodge opened in due form, minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed by the W.M. in an able manner, Bro. Tatten being candidate. The first, second and third sections of the lecture were worked by Bro. Fenner, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Townsend was duly elected W.M. for the ensuing week; after which Lodge was closed in form, and adjourned till next Friday, at 8 p.m.

Star Lodge, No. 1275.—On Friday, 7th September, the installation meeting was held at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich. Bro. H. J. Green W.M. raised three brethren to the third degree, and completed his year of office by installing Captain R. W. Williams S.W. and W.M. elect, for which he received a vote of thanks. His work was correctly described by two veteran Masons—the Treasurer and Secretary—perfect. He afterwards had a Past Master's jewel given him, of the value of ten guineas; part voted from Lodge funds, the remainder subscribed by a few of his friends connected with the Lodge. The newly-installed Master soon proved his proficiency by the superior manner in which he initiated a gentleman into the mysteries of the Order. Some propositions were received for candidates for initiation. The Lodge was closed and adjourned to Friday, 7th December. The usual banquet followed, and a happy evening was agreeably spent. The officers for the ensuing year are Bros. C. W. Williams S.W., W. Kipps J.W., J. Smith P.G.P. P.M. Treasurer, F. Walters P.P.G.D. Middlesex Secretary, Major W. E. Williams S.D., E. W. Chetwynd J.D., A. Tisley I.G., S. Marketis D.C., J. S. Leaper W.S., Rev. G. Cells LL.D. Chaplain, C. Marr

Organist, G. S. Elliott Assist. Sec., J. Gilbert Tyler. The following Past Masters were present—Bros. W. Ough P.G.P., C. J. Hogg P.G.S., H. Keeble, J. J. Limebeer, and H. J. Green, besides some twenty other members. There was also a large number of visitors—Bros. Rev. P. M. Holden P.P.G.C. Middlesex, M. Clark, Butler, Dennis, and others, whose names we could not ascertain.

Prince Leopold Lodge, No. 1445.—The usual meeting of this Lodge was held at the "Mitford" Tavern, Sandringham-road, Dalston, on Thursday, the 6th inst. The Lodge was opened with solemn prayer, and the minutes of the last and emergency meetings were read and confirmed. Officers present—Bros. Wilkins W.M., Simms S.W., J. Clark J.W., Myers I.P.M., Walters Sec., F. Trebeck S.D., S. L. Green J.D., Partridge D.C., G. C. Young Org., Goddard I.G., S. Clark W.S.; also visitors—Bros. Koch P.M. 820, Somers P.M. 1602. The Lodge was "called off," and proceeded to Bro. Crighton's, the "Prince George" Tavern, Park-road, Dalston. The Lodge being "called on," the ceremony of installing the Worshipful Master for the ensuing year took place, and Bro. W. H. Meyers, the W.M. elect, was presented by Bro. Wilkins to the Installing Master, G. E. Walters W.M. 1598, who rendered the impressive ritual in a most able manner. The W.M. having been duly installed, was saluted by the brethren present, and the W.M. appointed his officers for the ensuing year as follow:—Bros. Wilkins I.P.M., J. Clark S.W., S. L. Green J.W., Walters Sec., Goddard S.D., Partridge J.D., S. Clark I.G., G. C. Young Org., Rainbow D.C., Howard W.S. The various charges of the installation and those to the Wardens were delivered by Bro. Walters in a masterly manner throughout. Bro. J. B. Press, a candidate to be raised to the third degree, being in attendance, was entrusted and withdrew. The Lodge was opened in the 3rd degree, and Bro. J. B. Press was raised to the sublime degree of a M.M. The Lodge was closed, and the brethren sat down to a well served banquet. After grace had been said, the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given and duly honoured. The remainder of the evening was enlivened by some good songs by the brethren. In the course of the proceedings the I.P.M., Bro. Wilkins, was presented by the Lodge with a jewel. For this he thanked the brethren; he should always consider it as a great mark of their esteem. Toasts of the Visitors, Officers, &c., followed by that of "The Tyler," brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

Addiscombe Lodge, No. 1556.—This Lodge, which meets alternate months, assembled on Saturday last at the Surrey Club House, Croydon, where most comfortable arrangements were made both for labour and refreshment. The Lodge was opened at 5 o'clock precisely. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. Mullett, Bro. Turquand, founder and first W.M., presided. After the preliminary business had been disposed of, Bro. Turquand proceeded to put the usual questions to Bro. Mont, who was a candidate to be passed to the second degree. The balance sheet was then read by the Secretary, and the brethren expressed themselves satisfied with the prosperous condition of the affairs of the Lodge. Bro. Turquand proceeded to instal Bro. Dr. Parsons Smith as W.M. for the ensuing year. The impressive as well as accurate manner in which Bro. Turquand performed the ceremony is worthy of the utmost praise, and justly entitles him to rank as one of our most competent expounders of the ritual of the Craft. Bro. Dr. Parsons Smith, who is also one of the founders of 1556, and has ably filled the chairs of Junior and Senior Warden, with grace of manner and fluency of speech then invested and addressed his officers:—Bros. Gray S.W., Lambert J.W., Turquand P.M. Prov. Grand Steward Treasurer, Frances P.M. Secretary, Lowrie S.D., Foss J.D., Abbott I.G., Cooper D.C., Chumley Steward, and Sherrard Tyler, all of whom thanked the W.M., and expressed their desire to fulfil their duties to the utmost. Among the visitors present we noticed Bros. Rucker P.G.D. Prince of Wales Lodge 259, Masterman P.M. and Pitt 890, both founders of the Addiscombe; Wilkinson 205, Rhodes 146 P.G.O., and several other brethren well known in the Province of Surrey. The Lodge was closed in due form, and the banquet served. The usual toasts having been proposed and drunk with enthusiasm, were responded to in short but pithy speeches, and the company broke up, after having spent a most enjoyable evening—no less harmonious than jovial.

Duke of Connaught Lodge of Instruction, No. 1524.—Held its usual meeting at the Havelock Tavern, Albion-road, Dalston, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 8 p.m. Present—Bros. Francis W.M., Brown S.W., McMillan J.W., C. Lorkin S.D., Pollock J.D., J. Lorkin I.G., Fieldwick Preceptor, E. Dietrich Secretary, and Bros. Woolley, G. Ferrar, R. George, Little, Gilchrist, Brand, Brasted, &c. The Lodge was opened in ancient form, and the minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. Bro. G. Ferrar having answered the usual questions leading from the 1st to the 2nd degree was entrusted. The Lodge was opened in the 2nd degree, when the W.M. passed Bro. G. Ferrar in a very able manner. Bro. Gilchrist, assisted by the brethren, then worked the sections of the lecture. Bro. Brown was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. The report of the Audit Committee having been read, it was unanimously accepted.

Eboracum Lodge, No. 1611.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Monday evening, at York, when the W.M. Bro. Thomas Cooper P.P.G.D.C. presided, supported by the whole of his officers and about thirty brethren. The business consisted of two passings and one raising, after which Bro. Appleyard presented to the Lodge the original sculptor's models of the busts of Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, executed by the late eminent sculptor Earle, himself an active and eminent Freemason. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Bro. Appleyard for his valuable and interesting gift. Several presentations have been already made to this young Lodge, including a portrait of Preston, the old Masonic

author, from Bro. R. W. Hollon P.M., a curious antique cup, embellished with Masonic emblems, from Bro. A. T. B. Turner, and several other Masonic curiosities. At the subsequent assembly for refreshment, in reply to the toast of the visitors, Sergeant-Major Wyatt, of the Scots Greys (now stationed at York), made some interesting remarks regarding military Lodges, and alluded to the fact of the former existence of a Lodge in that regiment, and the loss of the warrant at the period of the Battle of Waterloo. The health of the W.M., proposed by the Senior Warden (Bro. T. B. Whytebread), was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and the W.M., in reply, spoke in warm terms of the kindly support he had received from all around him, and of the genuine and universal spirit of cordiality and good feeling which always characterised the meetings of the Lodge.

St. John's Lodge, No. 3 bis.—A meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, 11th inst. Bro. Wm. Kyle R.W.M. in the chair. Bros. John Dick acting S.W., James Kyle acting J.W.; P.M.'s Bros. Craig and Bell; and a number of distinguished visiting brethren. One gentleman received the Entered Apprentice degree, the R.W.M. officiating. The R.W.M. having to leave upon important business, Bro. William Bell took the chair, and then raised the Lodge to the Master Mason degree, when a brother was advanced to the sublime degree. Bro. William Bell then proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Thomas Halket for the very efficient way in which he had worked the degree. A number of visiting brethren (two of them from abroad) expressed the pleasure they had had that evening in being present at St. John's Lodge, to witness the way in which the work was done. Afterwards the Lodge was closed in due and ancient form.

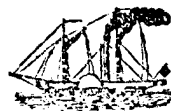
St. Mungo Lodge, No. 27.—Met on Thursday, at Buchanan-street, Bro. Dr. G. McInnis in the chair, who initiated three gentlemen into the Order. The Lodge afterwards adjourned for refreshment, when Bro. D. M. Neilson responded for the G.L., W. H. Bickerton for the P.G.L., Bros. Cowern 341, McBean 347 and G. W. Wheeler 73 for the visitors. A very enjoyable evening was spent, Bro. R. Fraser, the well known vocalist, contributed several songs, one of them an impromptu composition.

Star Lodge, No. 219.—Met in their own hall, 12 Trongate, Glasgow, on the 10th inst., when Bro. Jasper Martin R.W.M. presided. There was one gentleman for initiation, which ceremony was ably performed by Bro. Harley of 534. Bro. Martin having been raised, the Lodge requested Bro. J. Booth R.W.M. of No. 87 to confer the Master Mason degree on four brethren, which he did in his usual careful style.

Athol Lodge, No. 413.—Met on Tuesday, at 213 Buchanan-street, when Bro. Neblou R.W.M. was well supported by both officers and members. There was also a goodly assemblage of visitors, and one coloured brother from Salem Lodge, Ohio. The work consisted of passing and raising.

MANY of the more thoughtful Freemasons of South Wales are thinking it rather late in the day to hear the echo of praises in favour of the dead and the living which ought to have been heard more than a year ago. It is the glory of the Masonic body to adopt the genius of the Craft to that eternal fitness of things which shrinks from incongruities as harmony shudders away from discord; and when, at the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge held at Aberdare, soon after the death of the late Provincial Grand Master, Bro. Theodore Mansel Talbot, the opportunity was permitted to pass without the slightest recognition of the very eminent services of either that deceased brother or of his equally eminent Deputy, Bro. E. J. Morris, a sense of discordancy vibrated through the heart of the province, and that vibration has sustained itself up to the present moment. It was rightly designated a "grave omission" by those who, soon after the Aberdare meeting, originated a memorial requesting the Provincial Grand Master to convene a special meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge, and that there should, even then, have been a tardiness in doing simple justice to acknowledged merit is most unaccountable, and has not tended to modify the Masonic gravity of the omission. Justice, like charity, is most acceptable when prompt and opportune, and the savour of each, like many other things that are kept on hand too long, comes to be anything but appreciated when served up laggingly and long after date. We hope, for the sake of the Craft throughout the province, that the gloomy morning of dilatoriness which has unmistakably dawned on the new Masonic régime will broaden into a brighter and more sunny day. We are quite sure Sir George Elliot has the welfare of Freemasonry firmly at heart, if he be only inspired aright by those who move in an executive capacity around and about him.—*South Wales Daily News.*

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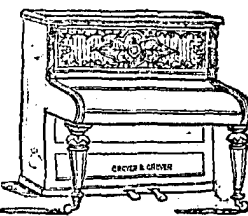
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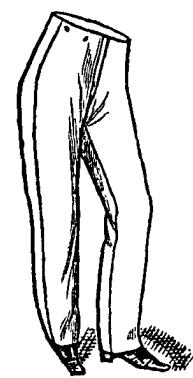
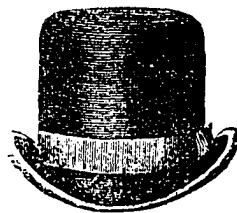
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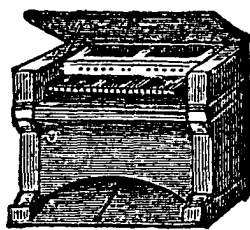
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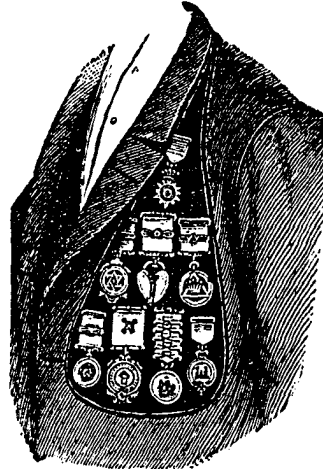
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