

# THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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## THE LATE CONTEST FOR SECRETARYSHIP, R.M.I.G.

WE intend offering a few remarks on this important contest, and we have purposely delayed doing so till the present time, in the belief that, now that any excitement there may have been at the election has calmed down, and any sense of disappointment on the part of the defeated candidates has ceased, or, at all events, been considerably mitigated, our remarks will run no risk of being misinterpreted. The result, which is too well known to need recapitulation, may be described, in racing phraseology, as to the effect that Bro. Hedges won in the commonest of canter from Bro. Storr, Bro. Matier being a bad third, and the rest of the field nowhere. The result once published, the successful candidate received, in the first place, the congratulations of those who had striven against him for the post, and then of the Craft generally, those among them who had predilections in favour of other candidates being well content to know that the post was occupied by a good man, in whose hands the interests of the Institution would not be likely to suffer. As to the arrangements on the day of the election, they were in all respects admirable, and reflect the highest credit on the authorities. There were eight tables where voting papers could be obtained, five of these being set aside for London brethren, Lodges, Chapters, &c., and three for the Provinces. Then there were two other tables, where, in one case, the voting papers were marked, and, in the other case, where information was furnished. Thus all confusion was avoided, and a member wishing to record his vote had but to turn to the table—say No. 2, E to K London—which included the initial letter of his name, and he was furnished with the needful document, and having marked it at No. 9, and deposited it with the other voting papers, he had nothing more to do than to wait for the result, either in the Hall or its precincts if so minded, or till it was announced in the journals of the day. Nor must we pass over in silence the considerate kindness of Bro. A. Best, the proprietor of the Tavern, in placing the Great Hall at the disposal of the Committee. But for this accommodation it is well-nigh certain that, considering the numbers present, there must have been a great amount of pushing and “squeezing,” and these are far from being conducive to the maintenance of placidity and good temper. Some men, too, are choleric, and albeit the most glorious fellows in the world when they are not being subjected to bodily pressure, are apt to indulge freely in the vernacular. This is far from being an edifying spectacle, even though we have it on the authority of a Latin writer that the Gods delight in seeing good men struggling with adversity. That the good men and true who were present on the 11th instant and recorded their votes did not afford the deities who preside over the fortunes of Freemasons' Tavern any such amusement is entirely owing to the kindness of Bro. Best, and we acknowledge it accordingly and with much gratitude.

We now offer certain remarks on the manner in which the voting was carried out. As our readers are aware, all entitled to vote are required to attend in person, and fill in voting papers according to the instructions given on the face. Many weeks before the election took place—indeed, long before the day was fixed for the contest—we suggested that steps should be taken to amend the law on this point, so as to substitute proxy for personal voting. Our object in offering this suggestion was stated at the time with suffi-

cient clearness. We were simply anxious that Provincial voters should be on exactly the same footing as their London brethren. “Why,” we asked, “should the voter resident at Berwick-on-Tweed, at Penzance, or in North or South Wales, who has a right to claim the exercise of an undoubted privilege, and he who lives within a stone's throw of Freemasons' Hall, not be in every respect on a footing of equality? What more has the latter done for the Institution that he should enjoy such privileges, while his unfortunate colleague must either lose his vote or his money?” This was written on the 11th May, or two months before the day fixed for the contest, and the question had been mooted in these columns, and commented on by us at an even earlier date. No response, however, was made, that is, no one concerned himself to the extent of taking the necessary steps to bring about an alteration in the law. There was ample time to have done it. A reference to the laws will show this, though some one, in criticising the proposal, was pleased to remark that whether the plan was worthy or unworthy of acceptance, it could not be substituted in time for the election which has just past. As the eventful day approached, many Provincial brethren entitled to vote began to realise the trouble to which they would be subjected. What a nuisance, it was said on more than one occasion, and in more than one Province, that we should be compelled to undertake a journey to London in order to hand in our votes! And it might have been added with equal reason, what an injustice that we should be called upon to spend a sum of money, more or less considerable, in order to do this! Had proper steps been taken, these brethren might have voted without incurring expense or trouble, and then London and the Provinces would have been on the same footing; but what was every one's business, according to the well-known rule, appears to have been no one's business, and the proposal was lost sight of. Now, however, that its merits have been brought home to at least some among the electors, it is to be hoped that measures may be taken to secure an alteration in the law, so as to substitute proxy for personal voting, and the result of the contest on the 11th instant makes it certainly desirable that the change should be made. There were, as we have said, eight tables, five London and three Provincial, at which voting papers were issued, and a friend, who is curious in such matters, has kindly furnished the numbers, as far as he could ascertain, which were issued from each table. The figures, it must be borne in mind, are not official, but we have no doubt they are substantially correct. At all events, though there may be errors in the statement, they will not in the slightest degree affect the justice of our argument. These numbers are as follow: London, table No. 1., individuals, nobility, and A. to D., 181 papers; No. 2 ditto, E. to K., 211 papers; No. 3 ditto, L. to R., 200 papers; No. 4, S. to Z., 179 papers; No. 5, Lodges, Chapters, and other Societies, 38 papers: giving a total issue for London of 809 papers. Provincial, No. 6, Lodges, Chapters, and other Societies, 89 papers; No. 7, individuals, Berks and Bucks to Middlesex, 84 papers; No. 8, ditto, Monmouthshire to Ireland and Unknown Addresses, 66 papers: giving a total for the Provinces of 239 papers. Now, if we take a few of the more distant Provinces, we find that, for instance, East Lancashire has 52 individual voters, and 41 Lodge, Chapter, &c., votes, together 93; West Yorkshire has 211 individual voters, and 48 Lodge, &c., votes, together 259; North Wales and Shropshire has 15 individual and 7 Lodge votes, together 22; Devonshire 17 individual and 18 Lodge, &c., votes, together 35. These

added together give a total of 409 votes, or 170 more than were actually polled by all the Provinces together. The four we have taken at hazard, though not the most remote, are distant enough from the Metropolis to make attendance at Freemasons' Hall a matter of some labour and considerable expense. Had proxies been admissible, all these might have voted at the cost of a postage stamp, but it was exacting too much of them to compel a journey to London and back from London for the purpose of signing a paper which they could as well have signed at home. Or, as was suggested by one of our correspondents, a receiver of votes might have been appointed for each Province, and the papers forwarded under seal to the General Committee for scrutiny and acceptance if duly filled in. But, whatever arrangement might have been made, it is obviously unjust to penalise a voter from an outlying Province to the extent of two or three pounds and the fatigue of a long journey, that he may exercise the same privilege as his Metropolitan brethren, whom it costs a few pence and a little trouble. If we take the total number of voters at 4,000—it may be more, or it may be less, for we have done enough in respect of figures for the sake of argument, and we have no mind to cast up the voters in the list of Governors, &c.—we shall find them apportioned between London and the Provinces in the ratio of 5 to 3—about 2,500 in London and 1,500 in the Provinces. If we take the papers, spoiled and informal included, we have about one-third of the London constituency recording their votes, and one-sixth of the Provincial constituencies, a result which might well have been anticipated from the system presently in force. Under these circumstances, it occurs to us that no time should be lost in amending the law. We know that at the last revision there was a very considerable difference of opinion on this very question, and now that we have had experience of the manner in which personal voting works, we think, in justice to the Provinces, the experiment of proxy voting should be tried. Even in such case London would have the advantage in point of numbers, but as it is, this advantage is simply overwhelming. We shall revert to the subject at some future time.

### LODGE VICTORIA IN BURMAH.

OUR readers will have noted from a letter which recently appeared in our columns, that the unfortunate differences which for so long a time have prevailed in this Lodge have not been terminated, but on the contrary, there seems to remain the same disposition as ever to resist the mandate of Grand Lodge and keep the restored members, Bro. Vaillant and others, outside the portals of the Lodge. We are not concerned very particularly about the nature of these differences. Whatever they may be, however they may have arisen, there can be no question that had the instructions conveyed by Bro. Hervey to the W. Master been obeyed, the Craft would have been spared a most unseemly exhibition of discipline, which, in our humble opinion, merits a most decided rebuff, if, indeed, it is not worthy of the heaviest punishment which it is in the power of Grand Lodge to inflict. However, the authorities in Great Queen-street are in a position to uphold their own dignity, and, come what may, G. Lodge will stifle, with justly fraternal sternness and most effectually, whatever feeble opposition this subordinate—or should we rather say, this exceedingly insubordinate—Lodge may raise. Orders are orders, edicts are edicts, and it is the duty of the inferior to obey, unhesitatingly, whatever emanates in the shape of a command from his superior. This, of course, is a truism, and we take some discredit to ourselves for having noted it with so much distinctness and force; but, in a case of this kind, force and distinctness are imperatively necessary. We must make it clear to our readers, that there is, and can be, no doubt whatever about the necessity—we will not condescend to use the word propriety—there is for an absolute and unreserved obedience to the supreme authority, for without it, as a correspondent remarked last week, no system of Government is possible. Thus far have we spoken in general terms, which are no more applicable to Victoria in Burmah than to any other Lodge in the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England. Let us now comment on the special circumstances of this particular case—but briefly, or we shall disgust the majority of our readers. We have received a

letter from the W. Master of Victoria in Burmah, accusing us of unfairness in commenting on a case, which he says, is still *sub judice*, but which, from our point of view, is determined. Well, some time since, we received a long and very elaborate letter, which was mainly intended to be a defence of the other side of the question than that adopted by our correspondent, "A LOOKER ON." It was signed by the Past Master who, if we remember rightly, preceded the Rev. Bro. Marks in the chair. Our idea of this letter was, and is, that it was a communication distinguished, if in any way, by its profound insolence of tone and contempt for all constituted authority. In support of this view, we quote an early paragraph from the letter in question. It is to this effect; "I wonder what the members of the Grand Lodge will say when they discover that the appeal of Bros. Vaillant and others was entertained and disposed of in an unconstitutional manner. This perhaps may make the Grand Registrar's hair stand on end, but he must be prepared for this disclosure, and learn that he is just as liable to be deceived as any other human mortal" (*sic*). We commend this paragraph to our readers as the most unmitigated specimen we have yet seen or read of fraternal impudence. A simple W.M. of a subordinate Lodge declaring an appeal to Grand Lodge has been disposed of unconstitutionally. A W.M. who has sworn to obey faithfully the edicts of Grand Lodge setting them at defiance, and that in the most outrageously brazen and barefaced manner! And then the Grand Registrar's hair—our special wag standing by remarks that whether the learned and Very Worshipful Brother's natural hair or the hair of his professional wig is intended, does not *hairpear* on the record; but this is owing, no doubt, to the confusion of ideas caused by the hot weather. Be this as it may, it would have been more respectful to the Grand Registrar to have omitted all reference to his hair, legal or natural. He is capable of forming a judgment on a simple matter of Masonic usage or practice, as well as on the most intricate points of Masonic Law. His decision in this case has been fully and unanimously endorsed by Grand Lodge, and it would better have become the recalcitrant members of Victoria in Burmah had they accepted at first and without reservation what they will be compelled to accept ultimately on peril of being excluded once and for ever from their Masonic rights and privileges. Our opinion is, that no appeals, no subsidiary statements should be even listened to, until the present W. Master of the Victoria Burmah Lodge, No. 832 of Rangoon, has obeyed the orders transmitted to him in December last by our respected Grand Secretary. Let him observe the solemn oath he has taken in open Lodge on the occasion of his installation, and receive the now unjustly excluded brethren again into his Lodge; and when he has done these things, then, if he desires it, let him respectfully approach the supreme authority in Grand Lodge, and make whatever presentment he may choose to make.

As to the origin and circumstances of the quarrel, we have received a most elaborate statement, covered with pencil comments of great variety, and mostly uninteresting. We neither know nor care anything about the origin, &c., &c., of these unseemly squabbles. What we mean to do, and what we have done, is simply to uphold the authority of Grand Lodge, and the sneers and objections of the recusant brethren of Victoria in Burmah have more than ever confirmed us in this resolution.

The Annual Meeting of the Masons of the Province of Cornwall will be held on Tuesday, the 6th August next, at the Masonic Hall, Redruth. Prov. Grand Lodge will be opened at 10 a.m., and the business of the Province will be transacted. Among the items on the agenda paper is the dedication of the Masonic Hall of the Druids' Lodge, No. 589, to Masonic purposes. At 12 o'clock, the brethren will proceed to Church, where a sermon is to be preached by the Rev. Frederick J. Wintle, Prov. G. Chaplain.

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## THE FOUR OLD LODGES.

BRO. R. F. GOULD.

(Continued from page 4.)

## § 17.

I.—On the 1st of May 1777, Lord Petro was succeeded by the Duke of Manchester, during whose administration the tranquillity of the Society was interrupted by private dissensions. An unfortunate dispute having arisen among the members of the Lodge of Antiquity, on account of some proceedings of the brethren of that Lodge on the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, after his Grace's election, the complaint was introduced into the Grand Lodge, where it occupied the attention of every Committee and Communication for twelve months. It originated from the Master, Wardens, and some of the members, having, in consequence of a resolution of the Lodge, attended divine service at St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street, in the clothing of the Order, and walked back to the Mitre Tavern in their regalia, without having obtained a dispensation for the purpose. The Grand Lodge determined the measure to be a violation of the general regulations respecting public processions. Various opinions were formed on the subject, and several brethren highly disgusted. Another circumstance tended still farther to widen the breach. This Lodge having expelled three members for misbehaviour, the Grand Lodge interfered, and without proper investigation, ordered them to be reinstated. With this order the Lodge refused to comply, conceiving themselves competent judges in the choice of their own members. The privileges of the Lodge of Antiquity were then set up in opposition to the supposed uncontrollable authority of the Grand Lodge; and in the investigation of this important point the original cause of dispute was totally forgotten. Matters were agitated to the extreme on both sides; resolutions were precipitately entered into, and edicts inadvertently issued; memorials and remonstrances were presented. At last a rupture ensued. The Lodge of Antiquity supported its immemorial privileges; appointed Committees to examine records; applied to the old Lodge in York City, and to the Lodges in Scotland and Ireland, for advice; entered a protest against, and peremptorily refused to comply with, the resolutions of the Grand Lodge; discontinued the attendance of its Master and Wardens at the Committees of Charity and Quarterly Communications as its representatives; published a Manifesto in its vindication; notified its separation from the Grand Lodge; and avowed an alliance with the Grand Lodge of all England held in the City of York, and every Lodge and Mason who wished to act in conformity to the original Constitutions. The Grand Lodge enforced its edicts, and extended protection to the brethren whose cause it had espoused. Anathemas were issued, several worthy men in their absence expelled from the Society for refusing to surrender the property of the Lodge to three persons who had been regularly expelled from it; and printed letters were circulated, with the Grand Treasurer's accounts, highly derogatory to the dignity of the Society. This produced a schism, which subsisted for the space of ten years.

II.—To justify the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, the following resolution of the Committee of Charity, held in Feb. 1779, was printed and dispersed among the Lodges:—

“Resolved—That every private Lodge derives its authority from the Grand Lodge, and that no authority but the Grand Lodge can withdraw or take away that power. That though the majority of a Lodge may determine to quit the Society the constitution, or power of assembling remains with, and is vested in the rest of the members who may be desirous of continuing their allegiance; and that if all the members withdraw themselves, the constitution is extinct, and the authority reverts to the Grand Lodge.”

III.—This resolution, it was argued might operate with respect to a Lodge which derives its Constitution from the Grand Lodge, but could not apply to one which derived its authority from another channel, long before the establishment of the Grand Lodge, and which authority had been repeatedly admitted and acknowledged.<sup>(1)</sup> Had it appeared upon record, that after the establishment of the Grand Lodge this original authority had been surrendered, forfeited, or exchanged for a warrant from the Grand Lodge.<sup>(2)</sup> The Lodge of Antiquity must have admitted the resolution of the Grand Lodge in its full force.

But as no such circumstance appeared upon record, the members of the Lodge of Antiquity were justified in considering their immemorial constitution sacred, while they chose to exist as a Lodge and act in obedience to the ancient Constitutions.

## (1) APPROBATION.

THEREFORE WE, the present Grand Master of the Right Worshipful and Most Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Wardens, the Masters and Wardens of particular Lodges, [with the consent of the Brethren and Fellows in and about the cities of LONDON and WESTMINSTER<sup>(a)</sup>] having also perused this performance, do join our laudable Predecessors in our solemn Approbation thereof, as what we believe will fully answer the end proposed: all the valuable things of the old Records being retained.—*Constit.* 1723.

This “Approbation” was appended to the first Book of Constitutions, A.D. 1723, and was followed by the names of Philip Duke of Wharton, G.M.; J. T. Desaguliers, D.G.M.; and others, as set out in § 3 ante. Note the passage within brackets<sup>(a)</sup>; and compare with § 15 (II., III. and VI.), and § 16 (III., last note).

(2) It is here plainly implied that original No. 1 is the only Lodge which has preserved its Time Immemorial privileges intact. Compare, however, with preceding note.

Considering the subject in this point of view, it evidently appears that the resolutions of the Grand Lodge, could have no effect on the Lodge of Antiquity; especially after the publication of the Manifesto avowing its separation. The members of that Lodge continued to meet regularly as heretofore, and to promote the laudable purposes of Masonry on their old independent foundation.

IV.—The Lodge of Antiquity, it was asserted, could not be dissolved, while the majority of its members kept together, and acted in conformity to the original Constitution; and no edict of the Grand Lodge or its committees could deprive the members of that Lodge of a right which had been admitted to be vested in themselves, collectively, from time immemorial; a right which had never been derived from, or ceded to, any Grand Lodge whatever. To understand more clearly the nature of that Constitution, by which the Lodge of Antiquity is upheld, we must have recourse to the usage and customs which prevailed among Masons at the end of the last, and beginning of the present century. The Fraternity then had a discretionary power to meet as Masons, in certain numbers, according to their degrees, with the approbation of the Master of the work where any public building was carrying on, as often as they found it necessary so to do; and when so met, to receive into the Order brothers and fellows, and practise the rites of Masonry. The idea of investing Masters and Wardens of Lodges in Grand Lodge assembled, or the Grand Master himself, with a power to grant Warrants of Constitution to certain brethren to meet as Masons, on the observance of certain conditions at certain houses, had no existence. The Fraternity, were under no such restrictions. The ancient charges were the only standard for the regulation of conduct, and no law was known in the Society which those charges did not inculcate.

To the award of the Fraternity at large, in general meeting assembled, once or twice in a year, all brethren were subject, and the authority of the Grand Master never extended beyond the bounds of that general meeting. Every private assembly or Lodge was under the direction of its particular Master, chosen for the occasion whose authority terminated with the meeting.<sup>(3)</sup> When a Lodge was fixed at any particular place for a certain time, an attestation from the brethren present, entered on record, was a sufficient proof of its regular constitution; and this practice prevailed for many years after the revival of Masonry in the South of England. By this authority, which never proceeded from the Grand Lodge, unfettered by any other restrictions than the Constitutions of Masonry, the Lodge of Antiquity has always been, and still continues to be governed.

V.—[\*] And it is well known to have been an invariable rule, long after the establishment of the Grand Lodge in London, on its present system, for the Grand Master, at his installation, solemnly to engage to observe the ancient Constitutions, and to preserve the ancient privileges, of the Masons of England, as landmarks not to be removed.

From this state of the case, it must appear obvious that any regulation of the Society that is subversive of the original Constitutions, must be an encroachment on the ancient privileges of Masonry; and however, it may operate with respect to Lodges which have been constituted in conformity to that regulation, it can never affect others which are not warranted by their constitution to give it a sanction.]

VI.—While I have endeavoured to explain the subject of this unfortunate dispute, I rejoice in the opportunity which the proceedings of the grand feast in 1790 have afforded of promoting harmony, by restoring to the privileges of the Society all the brethren of the Lodge of Antiquity who had been falsely accused and unjustly expelled in 1779. By the operation of our professed principles, and through the mediation of that true friend to genuine Masonry, William Birch, Esq., present Master of the Lodge of Antiquity, unanimity has been happily restored, the Manifesto published by that Lodge in 1779 revoked, and the Master and Wardens of that truly ancient Association, the first Lodge under the English Constitution, have resumed their seats in Grand Lodge as heretofore; while the brethren who had received the sanction of the Society as nominal members of the Lodge of Antiquity during the separation, have been reunited with the original members of the real Lodge, and all the privileges of that venerable body now centre in one channel.

§ 18.—Brother Preston, however, in the foregoing narrative, omits to mention, that during the pendency of the secession, the Lodge of Antiquity, original No. 1, founded a separate Grand Lodge of its own, under the title of the “Grand Lodge of England South of the Trent.” There being in consequence, at such time, four Grand Lodges of England in contemporaneous existence, viz.:—(7)

1. The Grand Lodge of England (Regular Grand Lodge), Established 1717.

2. The Grand Lodge of all England, York Masons,<sup>(6)</sup> 1725.

3. The Grand Lodge of England according to the Old Institutions (“Seceders”), 1753.

4. The Grand Lodge of England South of the Trent<sup>(7)</sup> (Lodge of Antiquity, original No. 1), 1778.

(3) N.B.—In antient times no brother, however skilled in the Craft, was called a Master Mason until he had been elected into the chair of a Lodge.—*Constit.* 1873.

(4) Preston, Ed. 1781 (only).

(5) Hughan, *Masonic Memorials*, p 9; *Masonic Sketches and Reprints*, p 59.

(6) Before this date, the chief officer was styled the President, and no such term as Grand Lodge is recorded.—Hughan, *History of Freemasonry in York*, p 41.

(7) Established by Warrant of Confirmation from the Grand Lodge of all England (York).

§ 19.—The exceptional privileges granted to the Grand Stewards will be noticed in Part III.; but Bro. Preston's commentary thereupon, may here be appropriately cited.<sup>(1)</sup> "A privilege has been lately granted to the Stewards' Lodge, of taking precedence of other Lodges; a measure incompatible with the Constitutions, and which can never be sanctioned by the rules of the Society; this privilege is said to have been irregularly obtained, and therefore several Lodges have entered protests against it in their private books, which in due time may have an effect, and probably induce a re-investigation of the subject."

Bro. Preston further states, "that it having been reported to the Lodge of Antiquity, that a member of the Stewards' Lodge, had threatened to enter a complaint, against the Master of a Lodge at Paddington, for having paid the usual compliment to the Master of the Lodge of Antiquity, on a visit, in preference to a member of the Stewards' Lodge, it was resolved by the members, 'That no Lodge, or member of a Lodge, under the constitution of England, shall take precedence of the Master of this Lodge. And that a letter be immediately transmitted to the Master of the Lodge at Paddington, thanking him for the respect shown to the Master of the oldest Lodge, and promising to defend him and his Lodge against the said complaint.' 'The complaint,' continues Preston, 'was never brought before the Society, and the matter dropt of course.'"

§ 20.—I. It should be recorded, however, that the power of the Four Old Lodges to erect a Grand Lodge in 1717, was somewhat rudely called into question, by the Ancient or Seceding Masons, and though the arguments adduced by them, command no weight whatever, and were probably invented by Bro. Laurence Dermott,<sup>(2)</sup> for the sole purpose of disparaging the Regular Grand Lodge—these, it must be recollected, were, up to the date of the Masonic Union of 1813, repeated in successive editions of the book of Constitutions (*Ahiman Rezon*), published by authority of the Grand Lodge of England, "according to the Old Institutions," with which Masonic body, moreover, the Regular Grand Lodge of England eventually amalgamated, on terms of equality. With respect to the resolution passed by the Regular Grand Lodge, "after the first meeting in 1717 (Revival), 'that without a warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, no Lodge should hereafter be deemed Regular or Constitutional,'"<sup>(3)</sup> the Seceding brethren contended that the above assembly (Grand Lodge of England) did not possess the power to pass such a resolution; because it was not only self-created, but defective in numbers, whereas, in order to form (what Masons mean by) a Grand Lodge, there should have been the Masters and Wardens of five regular Lodges, that is to say, five Masters and ten Wardens, making the number of installed Officers fifteen.

"This (they continued) is so well known to every man conversant with the ancient laws, usages, customs, and ceremonies of Master Masons, that it is needless to say more, than that the foundation was defective in number, and consequently defective in form and capacity.

"Nor can it be urged that such defection or irregular formation was owing to necessity, as there were numbers of old Masons then in (and adjacent to) London, from whom the present Grand Lodge of Ancient Masons received the old system without adulteration."<sup>(4)</sup>

II. The author or compiler, however, of the *Complete Freemason*, or *Multa Paucis*, an unauthorised account of Freemasonry, issued about 1764-6, speaks of six Lodges being present or represented at the Revival; but as this statement is in direct contradiction to that of Dr. Anderson on the same subject, few will be found to differ from the opinion expressed by Bro. Hughan, "that the preference

must be given to the account by Dr. Anderson, who clearly wrote at a time when many personally knew as to the facts narrated, and whose Book of Constitutions (1738) was really the official statement issued by the Grand Lodge, having indeed been written by its order, and agreed to in M.S. by the same body."<sup>(5)</sup>

(<sup>5</sup>) See § 11, Note 2.

#### LIST No. 8.

#### PINE'S LIST OF LODGES 1736.<sup>(1)</sup>

A List of Regular Lodges, according to their Seniority and Constitution.<sup>(2)</sup>

1	King's Arms, St. Paul's Church-yard	
2	Bull and Gate in Holborn <sup>(3)</sup>	
3	Horn, Westminster	
4	Shakespeare's Head, Marlborough-street	17th Jan. 1722
5	Bell, Nicholas-lane	11th July 1721
6	Mr. Braund's Head, New Bond-street	19th Jan. 1722
7	Rummer, Queen-street, Cheapside	28th Jan. 1722
8	Daniel's Coffee House, Temple Bar	25th April 1722
9	Red Cross Barr <sup>(4)</sup>	
10	King's Arms, New Bond-street	25th Nov. 1722
11	Queen's Head, Knave's-acre	27th Feb. 1723
12	Castle, Drury-lane	
14	Queen's Head, Great Queen-street	30th March 1723
15	Bull's Head, Southwark	1st April 1723
16	Turk's Head, Fleet-street <sup>(4)</sup>	
17	Crown, St. Giles'	1723
18	Sun, Holborn	5th May 1723
19	Mourning Bush, Aldersgate	15th May 1723
20	French Swan Lodge, Long-acre	12th June 1723
21	Chain and Anchor, Chancery-lane	4th August 1723
22	Bull's Head, Gracechurch-street <sup>(4)</sup>	
23	Half Moon, Cheapside	18th Sept. 1723
24	Swan, Whitecross-street	
25	House, Spitalfields	24th Dec. 1723
26	Key and Garter, Pall Mall	
27	Forrest's Coffee House, Charing Cross	27th March 1724
28	Queen's Head, City of Bath	
29	Nag's Head, Bristol	
30	Three Tuns, City of Norwich	
31	Dolphin, City of Chichester	17th July 1724
32	Double Eagle, Castle-lane, City of Chester	
33	Crown and Mitre, Northgate-street, City of Chester	
34	Bunch of Grapes, Carmarthen, S. Wales	
35	Pillars? Portsmouth	
36	Red Lion, Congleton, Cheshire	
37	— Arms? Moore-fields	July 1724
38	Goat, Eagle-court, in ye Strand	
39	Swan and Rummer? Finch-lane	Feb. 1725
40	To the Tun, St. Paul's Church-yard <sup>(4)</sup>	
41	Tree, Holborn	20th May 1725
42	Crown and Angel, Whitechappel	
43	King's Arms, Strand	25th May 1725
44	Swan, Long-acre	Sept. 1725
45	Hart, Without Bishopgate	19th Jan. 1726
46	Mount's Coffee House, Grosvenor-street, near Hanover-square	12th Jan. 1727
47	Lion, Aldersgate-street	9th Aug. 1727
48	— Head? Salford	
49	Bunch of Grapes, Drury-lane	31st Jan. 1728
50	— Arms? St. Bernard-street, in Madrid	
51	Rock, Gibraltar	Nov. 1728
52	Cushion? Warwick	22nd April 1728
53	Hoop and Griffin, Leadenhall-street	1728
54	Prince of Wales' Head, King-street, St. Ann's <sup>(4)</sup>	
55	Fountain, Fleet-street	1728
56	Crown and Sceptre, King-street, Seven Dyals <sup>(4)</sup>	
57	Ball and Red Lion, Red Lyon-street, Holbourn	15th April 1728
58	Crown, Corn Market, Oxford	8th Aug. 1729
59	Three Tuns, Scarborough	27th Aug. 1729
60	— George-street, Mary Ax <sup>(4)</sup>	
61	Fountain, Snow-hill	24th Jan. 1730
62	George and Dragon, Northampton	16th Jan. 1730
63	Bacchus and Grapes, Gravill-street, Hatton-garden	
64		
65	St. Rocks-hill, near Chichester, Sussex,	In the reign of Julius Cæsar
66	Red Lion, in ye City of Canterbury	3rd April 1730
67	Castle, St. Giles'	
68	Tree, Long-acre, Masters' Lodge	28th April 1730
69	Bacchus and Bunch of Grapes, Bloomsbury Market	22nd May 1730
70	Lion, Lynn Regis	1st Oct. 1729
71	Cushion, Cheapside	26th Jan. 1730
72	East Indian Arms, Bengal, in the East Indies	
73	— Head? Lincoln	7th Sept. 1730
74	University Lodge, at the Bear and Harrow in the Butcher-row	14th Dec. 1730
75	Rainbow Coffee House, York-buildings	17th July 1730
76	— Head? Old Baily, Master's Lodge	
77	Lion, Jockey-fields	11th Jan. 1731
78	Fountain, Bury St. Edmunds	1731

(1) Preston, Ed. 1796, p 272.

(2) Grand Secretary, "Ancients," 1752-70. Hughan's *Masonic Memorials*, p 10. It is not a little curious that Bro. Preston, the historian of the Regular Grand Lodge (1717), should have been initiated in a Lodge ("the White Stag") on the Roll of the "Ancients," whilst Bro. Laurence Dermott, the Secretary, Deputy Grand Master, and General Chronicler of the Seceders (Grand Lodge of England, "according to the Old Institutions") (1753), was a member of a "Regular" Lodge in London (Moderns) prior to his connection with the "Ancients."

(3) See § 15 (I).

(4) *Ahiman Rezon*, Ed. 1778, p 14. Origin of the English Royal Arch (Oliver), p 18.



79	Crown and Angels, Little St. Martins-lane		
80	Angel, Macclesfield		
81	Golden Fleece, Bury St. Edmunds	1st Nov.	1731
82	Three Tuns, Newgate-street	21st Oct.	1731
83	Three Tuns, Smithfield	17th Dec.	1731
84	Old Castle of Antwerp, behind the Royal Exchange		
85	Fountain, Borough of Southwark	24th Jan.	1732
86	King's Arms, St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark	2nd Feb.	1732
87	New King's Arms, Leigh, in Lancashire	22nd Feb.	1732
88	Crow and Bell, Wolverhampton	28th March	1732
89	Horse Shoe and Rummer, Drury-lane	11th April	1732
90	At Hotel de Bussy, Rue de Bussy a Paris	3rd April	1732
91	Sun, Fleet-street	12th April	1732
92	King's Head, Tower-street <sup>(1)</sup>		
93	Two Heads, Rosemary-lane	21st June	1732
94	— Arms? Ludgate-street	29th June	1732
95	King's Arms, Dorcott-street, Spittlefields	12th July	1732
96	White Horse, Ipswich		
97	New Inn, Exeter <sup>(2)</sup>	11th July	1732
98	King's Arms, Piccadilly	17th Aug.	1732
99	Hoop and Griffin, in Leadenhall-street <sup>(1)</sup>		
100	George and Dragon, Butcher-row	19th Aug.	1732
101	Crown, Upper Moore-fields	29th Aug.	1732
102	Royal Vineyard, St. James's Park	5th Sept.	1732
103	Royal Standard, Leicester-fields <sup>(1)</sup>		
104	Virgins Inn, Derby	14th Sept.	1732
105	A Private Room, Bolton le Moors	9th Nov.	1732
106	Clothworkers Arms, Upper Moor-fields	15th Nov.	1732
107	Turks Head, Greek-street, Soho	12th Dec.	1732
108	Seven Stars, Bury St. Edmunds	15th Dec.	1732
109	Old Mitre, Salisbury	27th Dec.	1732
110	Ship Coffee House, near the Hermitage Bridge	2nd Feb.	1733
111	Theatre Tavern, Goodman's-fields	17th Feb.	1733
112	King's Arms, Tower-street, near the 7 Dials	3rd March	1733
113	Bear and Collar, City of Bath	18th March	1733
114	The Fountain, in Catherine-street, Strand <sup>(4)</sup>		
115	Daniel's Coffee House, Temple Bar		
116	Harrow and Boar, Master Masons' Lodge, Butcher-row		
117	Shakespeare's Head, Stewards' Lodge, Covent Garden	25th June	1735
118	Red Lion, Bury, in Lancashire	26th July	1733
119	Lion, Stourbridge, Worcester	1st Aug.	1733
120	Outo's Coffee House, Masters' Lodge, Great Whild-street		
121	Crown, Fleet Market <sup>(4)</sup>		
122	Forrest's Coffee House, Charing Cross		
123	Castle, Kingston, Middlesex		
124	Hamburgh, in Lower Saxony		
125	Swan, Birmingham		
126	Boston, in New England <sup>(5)</sup>	30th July	1733
127	Valenciennes, in French Flanders		
128	D.M. and Figure, Peticoate-lane, White-chapell	5th Nov.	1734
129	Masons Arms, Plymouth		
130	Mitre, Mint-street, near St. George's Church, Southwark	11th June	1735
131	At the Hague		1735
132	Two Fencers, Newcastle-on-Tyne	24th June	1735
133	At the Castle, Aubigny, in France	22nd Aug.	1735
134	Sun, Old Round-court	26th Aug.	1735
135	Lisbon Lodge		
136	Lord Weymouth's Arms, Warminster, in Wiltshire		
137	Rummer, Bristol	12th Nov.	1735
138	Anchor, Cock-lane, Snow-hill		
139	Savannah, in ye Province of Georgia		
140	Ashley's London Punch House, Ludgate-hill		1736
141	Three Cups, Colchester		
142	Fountain, Shrewsbury	16th April	1735
143	Fountain, Gateshead	8th March	1735
144	Running Dog, Lamb-street, Spittlefields	11th June	1736
145	Three Crowns, Weymouth		
146	— Head? Norwich		
147	George and Dragon, Tythe Barn-street, Liverpool	25th June	1736
148	Sun, Fish-street-hill	16th Aug.	1736
149	King's Arms, Edgeburton-street, Birmingham		
150	Yorkshire Grey, Beer-lane, Thames-street	2nd Dec.	1736
151	Black Dog, Castle-street, Seven Dyals, Masters' Lodge	21st Dec.	1736
152	Blossom's Inn, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside	31st Dec.	1736

This is the latest List in which all four of the Old Lodges appear.

It will be seen that No. 13 is missing.

(1) From Engraved List (Grand Lodge).

(2) It is probable that these words appear at head of the 1729 List, of which I have only seen a reprint, but the earlier List of 1725 is simply headed "List of Regular Lodges as constituted till March 25th."

They appear in the Engraved List for 1734.—See §§ 11 (note 5) and 13.

(3) Crossed out.

(4) Pasted over the original printed description.

(5) Date written in.

(To be continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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## THE FOUR OLD LODGES.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Feeling assured that anything, however remotely associated with the Four Old Lodges, will prove of interest to your readers, and especially at the present time, when Bro. Gould's series of articles is appearing in your columns, I submit the following particulars relating to the original Nos. 1 and 4, which happily still exist. They are gathered from a valuable publication of Messrs. Cassell, Potter and Galpin, entitled *Old and New London*, the first two volumes of the work having been compiled by that able writer Mr. Walter Thornbury.

(a) Original No. 1,—*hodie*, Antiquity No. 2. This Lodge, as most of us are aware, held its meetings at an alehouse in St. Paul's Churchyard, bearing the uncommon sign of the "Goose and Gridiron." This sign, writes Mr. Thornbury, is found at Woodhall, in Lincolnshire, and other places, but the St. Paul's Churchyard Goose and Gridiron is supposed to have been originally the Mitre, a Musical house in London House-yard, at the north-west corner of St. Paul's. Two origins are given of the name. (1) According to the *Tatler*, when the Mitre ceased to be a music-house, the new landlord set up as his sign a goose striking the bars of a gridiron, in ridicule of the "Swan and Harp," a common sign for Music Houses. (2) It may be a vernacular rendering of the coat of arms of the Company of Musicians, which was probably suspended at the door of the Mitre, when a Music-house. These arms were "A Swan with his wings expanded within a double tressure, counter, flory, argent," and the double tressure might easily be mistaken for a gridiron. This was the first music-house in London, and its first master, Robert Herbert, *alias* Farges, sworn servant to His Majesty, besides being a publican and lover of music, was a great traveller, who, in the course of his thirty years' wanderings, collected many natural rarities, which were on view "at the Mitre, near the West end of St. Paul's Church, 1664." A great portion of the collection was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane, and it is conjectured that the site of this Mitre was afterwards occupied by the Goose and Gridiron alehouse. I should add that the foregoing particulars have been excerpted by Mr. Thornbury from Messrs. Hotten and Larwood's *History of Inn and Tavern Signs*.

In a few years Original No. 1, migrated from the Goose and Gridiron to the King's or Queen's Arms in St. Paul's Churchyard, where it remained till after 1715. Respecting this we learn that, in order to keep well with the City men, Garrick was in the habit of attending a Club held here. Here, too, Dr. Samuel Johnson, the great lexicographer, started a City Club, of which we read in Boswell, and here, some years later, there was a sixpenny Card Club, of which a Mr. Brasbridge, silversmith of Fleet-street, has left some interesting particulars.

The Mitre, Fleet-street—not the present Mitre in Mitre-court—ceased to be a tavern in 1788, and became, first, Macklin's Poets' Gallery, and then an auction room. It stood next to Hoare's Bank, and was pulled down in 1829, in order to enlarge the latter. The Society of Antiquaries met here from 1728 to 1753. In 1733, Thomas Topham, "The Strong Man," rolled up a large pewter dish in his fingers in the presence of a goodly company at the Mitre, and it was at the Mitre that in 1765 Johnson and Boswell met by appointment, when was formed that intimacy which is so memorable. Goldsmith was often with them, and the famous "Tour to the Hebrides" was planned here. It was hence likewise that the Masters, Wardens, and members of the Lodge walked in procession and wearing their regalia, to St. Dunstan's Church to attend Divine service, and then back again in like form. This apparently innocent perambulation was one of the causes which led to the rupture in 1779 between the Grand Lodge and the Lodge of Antiquity, in consequence of which the latter threw off its allegiance, as Grand Lodge held the procession in full Masonic clothing to be in violation of its law against such display. The healing of this rupture and the restoration of Antiquity to its place on the roll of Grand Lodge was one of the last Masonic acts of the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master 1782-90, his death occurring very shortly after the reconciliation had taken place.

(b) Original No. 4, *hodie* R. Somerset House, Inverness, No. 4. This was held at the Rammer and Grapes in Channel-row, which is the same as Canon or Cannon-row, so called from its being assigned as a residence to the canons of St. Stephen's Chapel. According to Stow, the inhabitants in his time included "divers noblemen and gentlemen," as Sir Edward Hobbes, John Thynne Esq., Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, and the Earl of Derby and the Duchess of Somerset, mother of the Earl of Hertford. On the south side is a dull and heavy building, erected in 1784 for the Board of Ordnance, but devoted to the then newly-formed Board of Control. This is now the Civil Service Commission. In this row, too, stood "the Rhenish Wine House of good resort," mentioned by Strype, and referred to by Prior and Montague:—

"What wretch would nibble on a hanging shelf,  
When at Pontack's he may regale himself,  
Or to the house of cleanly Rhenish go,  
Or that at Charing Cross, or that in Channel Row."

This is no doubt "the Rammer and Grapes," where our original No. 4 held its meetings. It was the Lodge of Mr. George Payne, Antiquary and twice Grand Master, who, like many another Antiquary, was probably a man of taste in things vinous as well as a man of learning.

It was likewise to a lady residing in Channel Row that King Charles I., two nights before his execution, despatched his faithful Herbert to deliver to her a ring, and she in return gave Herbert a box sealed with three seals, two bearing the King's arms, and one a Roman figure, to deliver to the King. The following day Charles opened it, and showing the diamonds and jewels and parts of Georges and Garters it contained, said, "You see all the wealth now in my power to give my children." This touching anecdote is quoted by Mr. Thornbury from Wood's "Athena Oxoniensis."

As regards the Turk's Head in Gerrard-street, Soho, where the Lodge was quartered in 1775, it was the headquarters of the Loyal Association in the Scottish rising in 1745. Here in 1764 the Literary Club was founded by Dr. Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds. On death of landlord in 1783 it became a private house, and the Club migrated to Sackville-street, and after oscillating, as it were, between there and Dover-street went thence and settled at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. Dryden lived and died in 1700 at Gerrard-street at present No. 43, and Edmund Burke lived in the same street, but number unknown.

Many of these particulars, indeed, the most of them, are non-Masonic, but they are interesting from a domiciliary or topical point of view and as such worthy, I think, of mention. It cannot be otherwise than agreeable to find the earlier homes of our oldest existing Lodges in localities or houses associated with eminent personages, whether Masons or non-Masons.

Fraternally yours,

YOUR REVIEWER OF HUGHAN'S REPRINT OF PINE'S LIST FOR 1734.

## THE LONDON MASONIC CLUB LODGE OF INSTRUCTION,

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Would you be so good as to inform the brethren (London and Provincial) who peruse your useful Journal, that the above Lodge of Instruction, at their last meeting, closed until Monday, 14th October, at 6 o'clock.

I am, thanking you in anticipation,

Fraternally and faithfully, yours,

J. E. SHAND,

Hon. Sec. L.M.C.L. of Instruction.

26th July 1878.

## SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN'S CONNECTION WITH FREEMASONRY.

### FALLACIES AND FACTS CONCERNING.

By BRO. JACOB NORTON.

ACCORDING to Dr. Anderson, Sir C. Wren was made S.G.W. by G.M. Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, on St. John's day, 27th of December 1663, and upon the death of G.M. Arlington in 1685, Sir Christopher was elected Grand Master, &c.

Again, "Grand Master Wren, who designed St. Paul's, London, A.D. 1673, as Master of Work, had conducted it from the footstone, had the honour to finish the noble Cathedral, the finest and largest temple of the Augustan style, except St. Peter's at Rome; and celebrated the copestone when he erected the cross on the top of the cupola in July 1708."

And again, "King George I. entered London most magnificently on the 20th of September 1714; and after the Rebellion, A.D. 1716,\* the few Lodges in London finding themselves neglected by Sir Christopher Wren, thought fit to cement under a new Grand Master as the centre of union and harmony;" and this led to the election of "Mr. Antony Sayer, gentleman, Grand Master of Masons," on the ensuing St. John's day, 24th June 1717.

The above statements are mere fallacies; the title of Grand Master was unknown to Masons before 1717. There is no evidence whatever about the Earl of St. Albans, or [Lord] Arlington's connection with Freemasons. Sir Christopher Wren was, indeed, a member of the Masonic Fraternity, but we have the written testimony of his intimate friend Aubrey that Sir Christopher was not adopted a brother of the Fraternity before 18th May 1691. (See Halliwell's Constitution).

Dr. Anderson's dates of laying the foundation stone and of completing the Cathedral are also incorrect, the corner stone of St. Paul's Cathedral was laid, not in 1673, but two years later, and the completion of the building, or the laying of the copestone, took place, not in 1708, but in 1710. The following extracts from Dean Milman's *Annals of St. Paul's* will be read with interest, and will confirm the above remarks.

"The Architect himself (says Milman) had the honor of laying the first foundation stone, 21st June 1675. There was no solemn ceremonial, neither the King nor any of the Court, nor the Primate, nor the Bishop, not even, it should seem, was Dean Bancroft or the Lord Mayor present."

It is certainly surprising that neither King, nor Court, nor Primate, nor Bishop, &c., were present at the beginning of so important an undertaking; but the absence of the Freemasons would be more surprising still, if Sir Christopher had been connected with the Craft at that time. Mr. James Elmes, in his *Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir C. Wren*, says, "The architect was assisted by

\* Probably means the Rebellion in Scotland in 1715.

Thomas Strong, the Master Mason, and the second by Mr. Longland." It is not stated that either of these Masons belonged to the Fraternity, but whether they were or not, their presence there was not what we (in the modern sense) would call their "Masonic capacity," but merely as assistants of the architect. Here is the account of the completion of the exterior of St. Paul's:—

"The exterior of the Cathedral was adjudged complete. It stood with its perfect dome and encircling colonnades, its galleries and ball, and surmounting cross. Sir Christopher Wren, by the hand of his son, attended by Mr. Strong, the Master Mason who had executed the whole work, and the body of Freemasons, of which Sir Christopher was an active member, laid the last and highest stone of the lantern of the cupola, with humble prayers for divine blessing," &c. (*Annals of St. Paul's*, by Dean Milman.)

Upon this occasion we see that the Freemasons were present, because Sir Christopher was then, in 1710, an active member of the Masonic Fraternity. The absence of the Freemasons in 1675, and their presence in 1710, seems to confirm Aubrey's testimony, that Sir Christopher began his connection with the Craft after the foundation stone of St. Paul's was laid.

So much for Dr. Anderson's fallacies about Wren's Freemasonry. But Laurence Dermott made some curious additions of his own to Masonic history. Repeated inquiries, he says, had been made by English and American brethren as to the cause of the origin of the *Moderns* (for so he styled the Grand Lodge of 1717), which he explained after the following fashion:—Anderson's account of Wren's Grand Mastership is fully admitted by Dermott as "gospel truth," but he attributes Wren's neglect of the Lodges not only to extreme old age, but to his dismissal, in the 90th year of his age, from the office of Surveyor to the King (which he held for fifty years) by King George I., and the appointment of Benson in his place.

"Such usage (says Dermott) added to Sir Christopher's great age, was more than enough to make him decline all public assemblies. And the Master Masons then in London were so much disgusted at the treatment of their old and excellent Grand Master, that they would not meet, nor hold any communication under the sanction of his successor Mr. Benson. In short, the brethren were struck with lethargy, which seemed to threaten the London Lodges with final dissolution.

"About the year 1717, some joyous companions, who had passed the degree of a craft (though very rusty), resolved to form a Lodge for themselves, in order (by conversation) to recollect what had formerly been dictated to them, or if that should be found impracticable, to substitute something new, which might for the future pass for Masonry amongst themselves. At this meeting the question was asked, whether any person in the assembly knew the Master's part, and being answered in the negative, it was resolved *nem con* that the deficiency should be made up with a new composition," &c.

The same authority also assures us, that though the London Lodges were closed for reasons already given, the country Lodges, particularly in Scotland and York, kept up their regular meetings, and consequently retained the original *Simon Pure*, and hence the London Masons were called *Moderns*, and the others, including his own Grand Lodge were *Ancients*.

This nonsense was printed in the 1764 edition of the *Ahiman Rezon*. It was reprinted in two or three other English editions before the Union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813, it was reprinted in American editions of the same work, and was received by the credulous so-called *Ancients* as veritable history, and, as far as I know, the statement was never questioned by Masonic writers. Nay, I have even read in Magazines about the ancient law of the English Freemasons, of being compelled to submit to the authority of the Surveyor of the King, or in other words, they were compelled by some law to elect him as G.M.

We all know that no such a law existed in the 18th century anywhere, nor did such a law ever exist in England. But assuming that such a law did exist when Sir Christopher was dismissed—that the Lodges were actually closed because the brethren would not submit to Benson's authority, and that in consequence thereof the Master's part was forgotten by all the London Masons. In such a case, we would be justified in supposing, that the appointment of Benson to the office so long filled by Wren must have taken place at least ten years before 1717, for otherwise the whole assembly of the London Masons in 1717 could not have forgotten such an important part. The fact, however, is, King George succeeded Queen Anne in August 1714; he did not arrive in London, as Dr. Anderson correctly states, until the 20th September following. We must naturally suppose that King George did not immediately after his arrival dismiss Sir Christopher. But, anyhow, the period between the appointment of Benson and the "revival" of 1717, must have been considerably less than three years—scarcely time enough for the whole of the London Masons to have become so rusty as Dermott made them out to have been. I could not at first find out the exact year of Benson's appointment, but if Dermott's statement was correct, about the 90th year of Sir Christopher's age, all I had to do was to find out when Wren was born; now all the biographical dictionaries agree that Wren was born in October 1632, hence, his dismissal from the office could not have taken place before 1722, or five years after the revival. The truth, however, is, Benson's appointment took place on the 20th April 1718, and Wren must have been dismissed about the same time. But be that as it may, it is certain that Wren still held the office of Surveyor several months after the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, as the following extract from Wren's letter to his tormentors will clearly show:—

"I have received [says Wren] the resolution of the Honourable Commissioners for adorning St. Paul's Cathedral, dated 15th October 1717, and brought to me on the 21st."

The above letter to the Commissioners is printed in Elmes' *Life of Wren*, also in the *Life of Wren* by the "Society of Useful Knowledge" (*Lives of Eminent Men*). So much for the fallacies

promulgated by our Masonic luminaries about Sir Christopher Wren's connection with the Masonic fraternity.

Wren's tormentors, above referred to, were mainly composed of the Church dignitaries, who were appointed as Commissioners in connection with Sir Christopher to superintend the decoration of the interior of St. Paul's Church. These men were so ignorant of the rudiments of architecture, as (so it is said) not to have understood the technical phrases contained in Wren's letter, these undertook to dictate to Wren, and consequently marred the work materially. Dean Milman's following tribute to Wren, and scathing rebuke to his opponents, will be heartily approved by all lovers of truth and justice.

"Wren (says Milman) descended from his lofty elevation, or awoke from his ennobling contemplation, not to meet with homage, not with ardent admiration, not with merited gratitude from the Church, the city, the nation, for his wonderful work, but to encounter petty presumptuous jealousy, injustice, hostility, even—the word must be spoken,—unprovoked malignity, and finally absolute degradation,—as far as mean men could degrade one like Wren."

I have only one more remark to make, Wren is often referred to as "the Author of Parentalia." As far as I can learn, the book was written by Sir Christopher, and was continued by his son and grandson. The said book may perhaps contain some allusion to Wren's association with the Craft, but, unfortunately, I could not find a copy of that work in our principal Boston libraries.

### VISIT OF AMERICAN MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR TO LONDONDERRY.

THE Freemasons of this city had an opportunity, of which they were happy to avail themselves on last Tuesday evening of welcoming a number of the brethren who had crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of visiting some of the principal Lodges in this country. The event is one of considerable importance, as showing the fraternal relationship which exists between the members of the Order, and the bond that unites them as closely in the new as it has for centuries in the old world, teaching the ennobling lesson to mankind that, amidst all the changes through which empires and peoples have passed, Freemasonry is immutable in its adherence to the principles of love and charity that the Supreme Architect of the Universe intended should bless and guide His creatures. About eight o'clock a body of the Knights Templar of Mary Commandery, No. 36, Philadelphia, conducted by Bro. W. E. Franklin P.G.S.D., Durham, arrived at the Quay per the steam tender from Moville, which the brethren had reached in the Anchor Liner Anchoria, and, on landing, proceeded to Mr. Jury's Hotel, Foyle-street. After remaining there for a short time, they left for the Freemasons' Hall, Magazine-street, where the Provincial Grand Lodge of Londonderry and Donegal of Free and Accepted Masons entertained them to a grand reception, under the presidency of Sir William Miller, M.B., Provincial Grand Senior Warden. The brethren, to the number of about seventy, sat down at nine o'clock to supper, supplied by Bro. James Johnston, confectioner, Ferryquay-street, in *récherché* style, and the night passed over in the most enjoyable manner, to the delight of all present. The following are the names of the guests:—Bro. Charles E. Meyer P.M., Daniel Sutter P.M., George T. Conrade, Charles Matthews jun., John Borden, Thomas A. Harris P.M., H. Edward Wendel, Chas. W. Packer P.M., Charles W. Leary, M.D., Jackson Heiss, William M'Carter, John Dornan, William J. Norris, Christopher Johnson, Thomas Kelsb, Lewis G. Drake, John A. Bickel, John S. McKinlay, Daniel Alfred Davidson, Edward White, Jacob V. Gotwals. The presence of a large number of ladies in the gallery also graced the proceedings. Nor should we forget to mention that the lady friends kindly supplied each guest with a beautiful bouquet of flowers, to which was attached a card bearing the Derry Arms and the words *cead mille faillte*. The visitors left Derry yesterday for Portrush, and will visit Belfast, Dublin, &c. Another party of American Knights Templar will arrive in this city to-night (Thursday), and will also be entertained by the Derry brethren.—*Londonderry Sentinel*, 18th July.

### ANECDOTES, &c., IN RELATION TO MILITARY MASONRY.

**Capture of an English Ship by a French Privateer.**—An interesting anecdote is recorded, at some length, to the following effect:—An English ship, whose crew consisted only of the master and three men, was captured by a French privateer. The officer who boarded the vessel discovered among the papers a Grand Lodge certificate that belonged to the master. He was not himself a Mason, but knew that his captain was; his manner was courteous; he took the papers and reported to the captain of the privateer, who came on board the prize, and on receiving a promise that on the master's reaching Plymouth he would use his best endeavours to obtain the release of a prisoner of war then at that depot, he gave him liberty and his ship. The grateful master kept his word; on landing he met the Masters of the Lodges, who memorialized government, and as speedily as possible the French prisoner was restored to liberty and his country.—*Iatonia*. Leipzig, 1842.

**Lodge of Unity, No. 18 (17th Regiment).**—Lodges were attached before and after 1733 to the British armies, and were called "Travelling Lodges," and are at present common to the armies of Europe and the East, and are productive of wholesome effects. Their

tendency is to strengthen the bonds of friendship, and to diffuse among the officers and privates a spirit of charity, fraternal kindness, and subordination; this is beautifully illustrated by an event in our revolutionary war. After having routed a detachment of the British army, the constitution and regalia of a Lodge fell into the hands of the American General Parsons. Actuated by the genuine principles of Masonry, he immediately returned them to the British commander, with a note in the following words:—"When the ambition of Monarchs or the jarring interests of States call forth their subjects to war, we, as Masons, are disarmed of that resentment which stimulates to indiscriminate desolation, and however our political sentiments may impel us in the public dispute, we are still brethren; and, our professional duties apart, ought to promote the happiness and advance the welfare of each other. Accept, therefore, at the hands of a brother, the constitution of the Lodge "Unity," No. 18, held in the British 17th Regiment, which your late misfortune have put it in my power to return to you.—*Address by Bro. C. W. Moore*, 1836.

**Art. 26.**—No Army Lodge on the Registry of this kingdom shall, at any time, be charged with any dues payable to the Grand Lodge as annual contributions, except for the time they remain on Dublin duty.—*Regulations, Grand Lodge of Ireland*, 1763, *Ahiman Rezon*, 1782, p. 70.

**Art. 27.**—No Army Lodge shall, for the future, make any townsman a Mason, where there is a registered Lodge held in any town where such Lodge do meet; and no town Lodge shall make any man in the Army a Mason where there is a Warranted Lodge held in the regiment, troop, or company, or in the quarters to which such man belongs; and any Army or other Lodge making a Mason contrary to this rule, to be fined a guinea.

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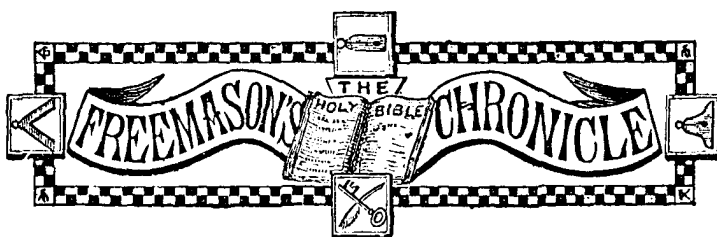
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## OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

SCARCELY a day passes but the Government is worried in both Houses of Parliament by innumerable questions as to Cyprus, its intentions as regards Asia Minor, the Berlin Treaty, and whatever else it has done or left undone in relation to the Eastern Question. For instance, on Friday last, an exposition of the Ministerial policy having been tendered on the day previous by the Earl of Beaconsfield, Earl Granville asked Lord Salisbury for a more explicit answer respecting slavery, whether and to what extent it exists on the island of Cyprus, and the intentions of Her Majesty's Government respecting it. Lord Salisbury regretted his inability to answer the question until the Government were in possession of full information on the subject. Lord Carwell offered a remark and Lord Lilford gave some particulars as to the island, the acquisition of which he held would be a gain to the country. The Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill was, on the motion of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, read a second time. On Monday, after Lord Napier and Ettrick had called attention to the Madras and Bombay famine, with a view to urge on the Government the necessity of obtaining returns as to the losses caused by those calamities, and Lord Cranbrook had replied, the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee. On Tuesday, the Premier brought down a gracious message from the Queen, suggesting with reference to the approaching marriage of her son, the Duke of Connaught, that a suitable provision should be made for his Royal Highness, and it was arranged that the message should be considered on Thursday. Later in the evening, the question of Cyprus was again started by the Earl of Camperdown, who was exceedingly anxious to obtain a mass of information respecting the island, and in this wish he found two supporters, animated by a similar spirit of curiosity, in Earl Granville and Lord Hammond. The Premier defended the course pursued by Government in withholding information they themselves had as yet been unable to obtain; but this did not satisfy Lord Cardwell, nor was Lord Selborne content with the further defence offered by the Lord Chancellor. In fact, the greater part of the sitting was occupied with what can only be described as a most unseemly wrangle.

In the House of Commons, after a variety of questions respecting Eastern matters had been disposed of, the House made further progress in Committee with the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill, more than one division taking place on sundry of the clauses. On Friday there was an afternoon sitting, when the Marquis of Hartington gave notice of his intention to question the policy of the Government in the part they took in the Berlin Treaty and in concluding the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and requested that an early day might be devoted to the discussion of his resolution. The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not think he could fix an earlier day than Monday week (the 29th instant). The Committee on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill was resumed, and further progress made. At nine o'clock the sitting was renewed, but the House was immediately counted out. On Monday, Mr. D. Plunkett gave notice of an amendment he should move to the Marquis of Hartington's resolution, and subsequently



an attempt was unsuccessfully made to have this important debate set down for Thursday. The Contagious Diseases Bill was again discussed in Committee, and when clause 67 was reached progress was reported, and the House resumed. On Tuesday, after questions respecting the Anglo-Turkish Treaty and Cyprus had been answered, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the Message from the Queen already referred to, and gave notice that on Thursday he would move a resolution in accordance with its terms. Sir Charles Dilke gave notice that in such case he should move for certain returns. A resolution by Mr. Gladstone on the Indian Press Act was debated at length, among the speakers being Mr. Gorst, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. Smollett, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The resolution was defeated by 208 votes to 152 votes. The greater part of the sitting on Wednesday afternoon was occupied in Committee on the Contagious Diseases Bill, and the Highways Bill as amended was likewise considered.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice are now at Osborne, and on Saturday the Earl of Beaconsfield visited Her Majesty, and continued his visit till Tuesday. On Monday afternoon the noble Earl was invested without formality by the Queen with the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The Princess Beatrice was present, and his Lordship was introduced by Sir John Cowell, preceded by Sir Albert Woods (Garter), and having received the honour of Knighthood, kissed hands, and the Garter, with the Riband and George of the Order, were then delivered to him by Her Majesty. The other vacant Garter has been bestowed on the Marquis of Salisbury. These are not the only honours which our successful plenipotentiaries will receive, for, on Saturday next, the freedom of the City of London will be conferred upon them in Guildhall, after which they and all their colleagues will be entertained by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been well occupied during the current week. On Monday, their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the London Hospital and spent a full hour in inspecting the wards, stopping every now and then to express their sympathy with the patients. The visit had been kept secret, but, somehow on the day itself a rumour of the Prince and Princess's intention got abroad, so that on quitting the Hospital, a large crowd had assembled and greeted the Royal visitors with the greatest enthusiasm. On Tuesday, the Prince and Princess visited Dartmouth, whither the Duke of Connaught, on board the Royal Yacht Osborne, had preceded them. They were received by the Duke and the naval officers of the district. The Royal Galley was in waiting, among the cadets who manned it being Prince Albert Victor, who acted as coxswain, and his brother, Prince George, who pulled an oar on the bow side. In the evening, a large number of distinguished guests was entertained on board the Osborne, while on shore there was a brilliant illumination. On Wednesday, the Mayor and Corporation of the borough presented a most loyal address of welcome to the Royal visitors, after which the latter were rowed aboard the training-ship Britannia, where Her Royal Highness distributed the prizes, among the distinguished company present being the Duke of Connaught, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord and Lady Ramsay, Lord and Lady Chas. Beresford, Admiral Wellesley, &c. When the ceremony was over, the Prince expressed the pleasure it had afforded Her Royal Highness to be present and give away the prizes, and the First Lord of the Admiralty having called on the cadets to testify in the usual manner among boys their sense of the honour done by the Royal visitors, a number of hearty cheers were given, and the Prince and Princess returned on board the Osborne, leaving for London later in the afternoon.

Among the Masonic events of the week must be mentioned the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Hertfordshire. The gathering was held this year at Watford, under the banner of the Watford Lodge.

On Wednesday an entertainment was given to Viscount Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, by the noble Viscount's friends in the little Kentish town from which his lordship has taken his title. Indeed, it was with a view to celebrating his elevation to the peerage that the banquet was held. The chair was taken by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., and amongst those present were Viscount Holmesdale, M.P., Sir Walter Stirling, Sir C. Oakley, Lord John Manners, Sir W. Hart Dyke, &c. The meeting was non-political, members of both parties attending. In the evening ladies were present, among them being Viscountess

Cranbrook and her daughters. Everything passed off admirably.

Official notice has been given that the services of the Army and Militia Reserves will not be required after the 31st instant, and very minute instructions have been issued by the War Office as to their demobilisation. At the Royal Dockyards there is a cessation of that activity which prevailed so long as the issue of peace or war remained doubtful.

The arrival at Larnaca, in Cyprus, is announced of Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff, and his Excellency has already made a proclamation to the people that he has taken possession of, and will administer the island in the name of Queen Victoria. The British troops which had already arrived, and the Turkish forces were drawn up at the landing-place, and presented arms to his Excellency, a salute of seventeen guns being fired. The Queen's Proclamation was enthusiastically received, both the Greek Bishop and the Mahometan Mollah delivering addresses of a very congratulatory character. Every preparation is being made to organise the new Government, and we doubt not Sir Garnet will very speedily have things in order. Already numbers of people from Malta, &c., are flocking to the island, and the Cypriots, both Greek and Moslem, are looking forward to a very different state of things from what prevailed under the Turkish Government.

The President of the French Republic has duly ratified the Berlin Treaty, and the other Powers will follow France's example sooner or later. As we anticipated, the first feeling of jealousy on the part of our French neighbours is already passing away, and M. Gambetta, who was supposed to be the bitterest opponent of the Treaty and Anglo-Turkish Convention, has expressed himself to the Special Commissioner of the *Times* as on the whole well pleased with what has been done, and as especially rejoiced that England has resumed her place in Europe, for in this way the almost identical interests of the two great Western Powers will be most effectively promoted. In Italy there is very great soreness, and meetings are being held in various cities and towns which cause uneasiness to the government. As regards Austria, there have been delays in making the necessary arrangements between her and Turkey respecting the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the Austrian troops will cross the frontier at an early date. It is feared there may be armed resistance to their entry. However, affairs in the East, will, let us hope, now settle down soon, and all fears of further troubles—at least for a long time to come—will then have passed.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of Bro. Samuel Tomkins, who till the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge in March last held the position of Grand Treasurer of England. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the firm of Willis, Percival, and Co., bankers, of which he was a member stopped payment in February, and hence his non-re-election for the present year. Bro. Tomkins had held the office for very many years.

#### MEETING OF THE LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

THE July meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence was held at Freemason's Hall on Wednesday evening. Bro. Joshua Nunn, Bro. James Brett, and Bro. S. Rawson, occupied the President's, Senior Vice-President's, and Junior Vice-President's chairs respectively. Amongst the other brethren present were Bros. Bartlett, Cottebrune, C. Atkins, Cobham, Hogard, Britten, Hewett, C. G. Hill, E. C. Massey, Way, Poynter, White, Good, Darcy, W. H. Cohen, Malton and Allan. Bro. Buss, Assistant Grand Secretary, acted for Grand Secretary, who is on his holidays. After the confirmation of grants made by last Lodge, £440 was granted to new cases, of which there were twenty on the list. Three were faulty, and the remaining seventeen were relieved with sums of £50, £40, £30, £20 and £10.

#### COMMITTEE MEETING, GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, was held on Thursday, at Freemasons' Hall. The brethren present were Bros. A. H. Tattemshall (in the chair), Finney, Webster, Browne, Gladwell, Rucker, Thomas White, Letchworth, Peters, Wellsman, Dubois, Massey, Baker, Massa, W. Paas, Saunders, Rushworth, E. Spooner, Rosenthal, Faulkner and F. R. W. Hedges Secretary. Only one petition was before the brethren, and the candidate was placed on the list. £500 was fixed as the amount of security to be given by the Secretary, and the salary of the head clerk in his Office was raised to £100 a year.

### EVERTON LODGE, No. 823.

THE monthly meeting was held at the Masonic Temple, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. Present—Bros. J. Houlding W.M., H. Ashmore S.W., J. S. Cuthbert J.W., P.M. Oglesby Sec., W. J. Lunt P.M. Treas., W. Boulton P.M. D.C., T. Webster S.D., J. Boyle J.D., J. Beesley Steward, T. H. Carefull I.G., Bryan as Org., W. H. Ball Tyler; Past Masters Bros. Cottrell, Shaw, Turner, Wilson, Halland, and a very large attendance of members, with a good muster of Visitors, among whom were—R. W. Yelland P.M. 1094, R. R. Martin P.M. 1094, R. P. Franco P.M. 594, John Pemberton P.P.G. Superintendent of Works, John Devaynes P.M. 667, T. Clarke P.M. 673, J. T. Callow P.M. 675, S. M. Davies FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, &c. After routine business had been disposed of, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The Worshipful Master then signified his pleasure to proceed with the important business before the Lodge, viz. the installation of the W.M. elect; consequently, Bros. P.M.'s Turner and Lunt introduced Bro. Henry Ashmore as the Brother elected. Bro. J. Houlding addressed the Lodge, and instructed the Secretary to put the customary questions to Bro. Ashmore, which being answered, he was obligated, invested, and installed Worshipful Master of Everton Lodge, No. 823, for the ensuing year. Bro. Ashmore then received the salutations of the brethren, and with the assistance of the I.P.M. invested his Officers as follow:—J. Houlding I.P.M., J. S. Cuthbert S.W., T. Webster J.W., W. J. Lunt P.M. Treas. (for the eleventh time), J. Boyle Sec., T. H. Careful S.D., J. Beesley J.D., W. Brassey I.G., R. H. Webster S.S., J. M. King J.S., Galley and Gotham Assist. Sts., W. Boulton P.M. D.C., R. Brough Org., W. H. Ball Tyler. The charge in the East was delivered by Bro. Wilson P.M. most impressively, and that in N. East by Bro. Cottrell P.M., followed by Bro. Houlding I.P.M. delivering the final one. Never probably in the history of the Craft in this town has the beautiful ceremony of installation been more efficiently performed than on this occasion. The intense interest exhibited by the crowded gathering (every seat in the large Hall being occupied), and the gratifying expressions made use of by all, showed how great an honour each one thought it to be present. For our own part, we considered it one of the most enjoyable ceremonies we ever took part in. Availing himself of the proper time, the W.M., in the name of the Lodge, presented a magnificent P.M.'s jewel to the I.P.M., as a mark of esteem, and to which Bro. Houlding is so justly entitled. Bro. Houlding had scarcely returned thanks, when Bro. Henry Hipson advanced to the East, and with a few telling remarks presented a morocco album to the I.P.M. On this unique testimonial of fraternal regard being opened, it was found to contain, on the inside cover, an address written by Bro. W. Maddox, and illuminated by Bro. Lowe, which read as follows:—

"Presented to Bro. J. Houlding, as a small token of remembrance of the very impressive manner in which he conducted the initiation service of the following eighteen brethren during his term of office as Worshipful Master of the Everton Lodge.—No. 823 of A.F. and A.M.

"Liverpool, 18th July 1878."

The album contained also the photographs, with names, of the eighteen brethren who had the distinguished honour of being initiated into our glorious Order by one of the most worthy Masons and efficient Masters that ever sat in the chair of K.S. Before closing the Lodge, a sum of £6 was voted from the funds for a benevolent purpose, and the business being concluded, the Lodge was closed in solemn form, and the brethren were invited to partake of supper, to which every one did ample justice. On the removal of the cloth, the Worshipful Master proposed the toast of the Queen, which was duly honoured, the brethren singing the National Anthem. United with the toast of our Grand Master was the Princess of Wales and the Rest of the Royal Family, which was heartily received, the brethren singing God Bless the Prince of Wales. Without loss of time, Bro. Ashmore gave our Masonic Rulers supreme and subordinate, and this toast being cordially received, Bro. Cottrell rose to propose the health of the newly installed Master. In assuming the responsibility of proposing what he considered the toast of the evening, he did so with great pleasure. Whoever aspires to the exalted position of Master must feel proud of the distinction conferred upon him when he occupies the chair of K.S. Bro. Ashmore is not a stranger to the office he has been elected to fill; yet, as regards this Lodge, he is. We know how he has worked his way up, and how entitled he is to have the honour of occupying the chair. Unity and concord have been the characteristics of this Lodge, and long may it continue so. He then called on them to drink the health of the Worshipful Master, Bro. Henry Ashmore. The toast was heartily received, and drank with musical honours. After a song from Bro. Callow, the W.M. rose to respond. The time is advancing, and the brethren are desirous to be on their way home to prepare for the morrow's picnic, so he would be as brief as possible. He thanked the worthy brother for proposing the toast so kindly, and the brethren for its reception. In coming into the chair after so worthy a Master as their I.P.M., he could not say anything better than that he should do his best to give as much satisfaction as Bro. Houlding had done. He would rely on the cordial support of the officers and the brethren unitedly. With a settled and prosperous state of affairs, let us hope we shall enjoy peace and prosperity in our homes and in our Lodge. The W.M. then said he was pleased to see so many members and visitors present. He was sure they had appreciated the excellent manner in which the installation ceremony had been conducted, and he felt that it had been a great loss to those who did not witness the splendid manner in which it was done by Bro. Houlding. He fancied the excellence to which that brother had attained in the ceremony must have interfered greatly with his business, and perhaps disturbed his

rest at night; such proficiency could only be attained by heavy sacrifices, especially as Bro. Houlding has so many calls on his time, demanded by his valuable services in aid of the Stanley Hospital. Without further preface, he would give the health of the Installing Master. The toast was enthusiastically received, and drank with musical honours. Bro. Handford, in his usual capital style, favoured the brethren with a song. The I.P.M. thanked the W.M. and brethren for the very kind manner in which his health had been proposed and responded to. It was now twelve months since he was elected to fill the chair of this Lodge, and he did not know an honour that he appreciated so greatly, or a position that had given him more pleasure to fill than the one he had that day vacated. During his term of office he might sometimes have appeared severe in his ideas of discipline, but for this he felt consoled by feeling that all his aims had been for the happiness of the brethren and the welfare of the Lodge, and it is gratifying to know, at the expiration of the year, that he had the thanks of the Lodge. In being consigned from the active post of W.M. to that of P.M., he felt a feeling somewhat akin to Othello's when he felt "his occupation gone." At the same time he trusted he might not fall into the "sear and yellow leaf." In the future, as in the past, he hoped to be of service to the Lodge, and should ever manifest the same interest for its welfare. He was also pleased to recognise the noble spirit of unanimity that had pervaded the Lodge. During the year they had carried out the grand principles of brotherly love, relief and truth. Our esteemed Brother then gave some interesting particulars of what had been done for the Stanley Hospital Charity, whereby a surplus of £4,200 had been realised, and having again expressed his thanks resumed his seat amid the applause of the brethren. The Past Masters were next toasted. All the members knew how deeply they had the love of the Craft at heart, and all are aware how well they support the Master. In fact all profit by and are indebted to their good work. The toast was warmly received. Here Bro. King kindly favoured the brethren with a song, and Bro. Boulton, as the oldest Past Master present, said it devolved on him to respond to the toast proposed by the W.M. and so heartily received by them all. He felt great pleasure in responding, as he was sure that all Lodges owe, in a great measure, their success and prosperity to those who have had the responsibility of governing. He could look back to the childhood of this Lodge, and see the difference between now and then. The large number of members here to-day must be a guarantee that we have attained the full stature of Masonic excellence. We can now teach others what we once were glad to learn, and we can extend sympathy and support to branch Lodges that strike out from the Everton. He should always feel proud of the distinction of being a Past Master of the Everton, and as long as he was among them his services were at their disposal. Bro. Shaw P.M. proposed the next toast. If the time should ever come, that we have no Visitors to toast in the Everton Lodge, something must go wrong. He felt that visiting brethren contributed greatly to our pleasure and harmony. By their presence we perceive fraternal regard exhibited, and brotherly love was fostered. We extend to one and all our unbounded hospitality and most cordial greeting. The toast was most enthusiastically drunk, with musical honours. Bro. Devaynes P.M. 667 said he would not inflict on the brethren a long speech, but would heartily thank the Lodge for according such genuine hospitality. Other brethren followed, each and all expressing the delight they had experienced from being present on such an important occasion. The W.M. next honoured the Officers of the Lodge; he thought the selection which had been made would give every satisfaction. The toast met with favour, and the S.W. replied, after which the I.P.M. rose. The last toast reminded him of a duty he owed to the Officers, and he took this opportunity of thanking them for the kind and able manner in which they had aided him during his Mastership. The W.M. rose to propose the last toast: In all well regulated Lodges the absent brethren are not forgotten, he asked the brethren to drink the toast in the warmest manner. After a response from Bro. Callow, a few more songs and an animated chat ushered the time for the concluding toast; after which the brethren dispersed, highly delighted with the proceedings of the day, and looking forward to the morrow with hope and pleasure.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., the members of the Everton Lodge assembled, with their lady friends, at the Woodside Station, Birkenhead, where a special train, per G.W. Railway, was waiting to convey them to the *place de rendezvous*. Punctually the train started at 9.45, and after a clear run reached Chester. After a short stoppage the party steamed away through a lovely country to their destination, and soon reached the pretty little Station of Gresford. Alighting from the train, the party commenced the round of pleasures of the day. The short hill leading to the old village of Gresford was soon surmounted, and the Griffin Inn was taken possession of (so to speak) as a convenient depository for shawls, overcoats, umbrellas, and such like tiresome, but withal sometimes indispensable requisites for an "out." The venerable old Parish Church was the first object visited. By the kind permission of the vicar it had been opened for the inspection of the tourists. This ancient structure, so full of artistic, architectural, and historical interest, was greatly admired by all. After visiting the churchyard, and gazing in astonishment at the prodigious yew trees, all assembled within the sacred precincts, and sang with heart and voice, "The Old Hundredth." By 12 o'clock the party had reached the camping ground, which was situated on an elevated table land, commanding a magnificent landscape view; here a tent was erected, with two rows of tables, joined at the farther end by a short one extending across the width. On the tables at proper distances were placed some fine salmon, with every adjunct to tempt the appetite. The tables were decorated with bouquets, which sorely tried many a brother who had a fair tempter by his side. The tables were amply supplied with fruit, consisting of grapes, cherries, currants, and strawberries. After the course of fish, came cold meats, served with abundance of hot

vegetables, and every one enjoyed the capital repast provided, while the proceedings were enlivened by some good selections from harp, lute and violin. While the room is being re-arranged, we will for a few minutes explore the surrounding scene. The spot where our party assembled is on an elevation commanding a view of the charming Vale Royal. The eye glances away in the distance, over mead and woodland, and the mind discerns the renowned old City of Chester. There, standing out in bold relief, we recognise the grand old Cathedral tower, and nearer still, and to the right, is seen the Storm-beaten St. John's Church, many other points of interest are discernible; on the right of us, in the rich plains of Cheshire, the locality of Eaton Hall is indicated by the fine clock tower which now and then gleams out brightly, as the fleecy clouds pass over the mid-day sun. In the front, and to the left of us, rise grandly the natural bulwarks of Cymry, whose every inch of ground is replete with historic renown and deeds of valour, wrought by a noble and unconquered race. Those sons of Wales no longer make the mighty mountains and deep defiles resound with their warlike cries, but, by honest, peaceful toil, are content to till and draw from mother earth the fruit of labour. To add to the delight of all, and make this picturesque and charming retreat so truly enjoyable, we are favoured with a day which may be termed warm but not oppressive, a bright and clear atmosphere without a glaring sunshine, and a gentle breeze just strong enough to waft the sweet perfume of wild flowers and the odours of new mown hay from the plains beneath. But the musicians are ready, and our brethren are standing to order with their fair companions, and, at the given signal from our genial Director of Ceremonies, Bro. Boulton, away they merrily trip. Dance follows dance, and a merry time is spent until tea is announced. This meal, like the former, is admirably served. Indeed, too much praise cannot be given the Stewards for their indefatigable exertions. It must have been an ample recompense for their trouble that the brother Stewards, in due course, were favoured by being waited on by the ladies. The secret of the success of this admirably arranged pic-nic is owing to the efficiency of the Committee, which consisted of Bros. Ashmore, Houlding, Wilson, Beesley and Boulton, the latter brother acting as Secretary. Bro. Casey, of Lodge No. 1086, also ably assisted. When we consider that upwards of 250 guests sat down, we must add that everything was done in accord with the discipline and zeal which so eminently characterises the Everton Lodge. Moreover, the Great Western Railway executive must be thanked for the special arrangements so considerably made by them. By 9.45 p.m. all were safely deposited at Liverpool, the return journey having been accomplished while it was yet light. It was pleasing to hear the expressions of delight with this most enjoyable trip. Ere we conclude, we must wish the Everton Lodge every prosperity, and to each brother in his daily vocation health, wealth and happiness.

**Temple Chapter, No. 1094.**—The regular Convocation was held at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool, on the 23rd instant. Present—Comps. R. Washington M.E.Z., R. C. Yelland H., J. W. Burgess J., D. A. Davis S.E., J. Pemberton P.Z. Treas., J. H. Bradshaw P.S., R. B. Burgess A.S., T. Shaw Z. as S.N., Peter Ball Janitor, and Comps. P. Macmurdrow I.P.Z. and P.G.S.N., John Cribbin, R. Upton, S. Gordon, J. C. Fish, Thos. Gray, &c.; Visiting Comps. S. M. Davies 16 G.R.C., Thomas Shaw Z. 823, J. Skeaf P.Z. 216 P.G.O., William Avis 530. The Chapter was opened in ancient form, and the minutes of the last regular Convocation read, declared correct, and ratified. On a proposition by Ex-Comp. Pemberton, which was promptly seconded, a sum of five pounds was voted from the funds of the Chapter for a benevolent object. On the suggestion of the M.E. Principal, there being no candidate present for exaltation, Comp. J. gave the lecture of his high office, and was followed by Comp. H., both doing their work most creditably. The M.E.Z. followed with the beautiful and difficult Ritual of his office, and performed his task with impressiveness and power, entitling him to be called one of the first R.M. Masons in the town. Working without a candidate and with one, are two different things; and it is much to be regretted that we have again to chronicle a visit to a Liverpool Chapter where there was no exaltation. We know there are many candidates on the lists; that it will be a busy time for Officers in the various Chapters during the coming month or two, and we are sure any visitor from the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE will receive a cordial reception. The Chapter was solemnly closed, and by command of the M.E.Z. the Companions were invited to refreshment.

**Tredegar Lodge of Instruction, No. 1625.**—Met at the Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, on Monday the 22nd inst. Bro. Cole acted as W.M., Rawley S.W., Frankel J.W., Gottheil P.M., G. Hollington Sec., Hubbard I.G. The W.M. very efficiently rehearsed the initiation ceremony. A well deserved vote of thanks was proposed to him by Bro. Gottheil, who complimented Bro. Cole upon his remarkable progress in the short time he had been a member of the Craft. Bro. Hollington, S.W. of the Mother Lodge, in which Bro. Cole was initiated, seconded the proposition with much cordiality, and remarked that he had watched with great pleasure and gratification the efforts of Bro. Cole in perfecting himself in the work in which he succeeded so well. There was no doubt he would ultimately become a shining light in the Lodge. Bro. Rawley will be W.M. on Monday next, Lodge meets at 8 p.m.

#### DEATH.

On Saturday, the 20th July, at Belsize-terrace, Hampstead, WILLIAM KILL, aged 63.

#### THE CONSECRATION OF THE EZRA, No. 1489, AND METROPOLITAN, No. 1507, CHAPTERS.

OWING to the great pressure on our space last week, we regret to say we were unable to insert any account of these auspicious events in R.A. Masonry. Auspicious they undoubtedly are, for they show unmistakably that the Royal Arch is surely and continuously increasing in the estimation of Craftsmen. The consecration of the Metropolitan Chapter took place on Thursday, the 11th inst., at the Metropolitan Club, Pentonville-road, the performance of the ceremony being entrusted to our respected Comp. James Terry Prov. G. D. of Ceremonies, Herts, who was assisted in his important functions by Comps. Joseph Smith as H. and Thomas A. Adams as J. There were present Comps. James Willing Jan., J. R. Stacey, and W. J. Ferguson Z., H. and J. designate respectively, together with Comps. W. M. Stiles, C. W. Hudson, H. H. Child, B. H. Swallow, J. J. Michael and C. B. Payne. Having performed the ceremony of consecration with all due solemnity, and in his usual impressive manner, Comp. Terry proceeded to instal the three principals, Comps. Stiles and Hudson being subsequently invested as Scribes E. and N., and Comp. Child as Sojourner, while Comp. Barnes was elected and invested as Janitor. A vote of thanks, with the further compliment of honorary membership, was unanimously voted to Comp. Terry, who, as usual, very gracefully acknowledged it. The Chapter having been closed, the Companions adjourned to banquet, and on the removal of the cloth, the customary Loyal and Masonic toasts were given with praiseworthy brevity and responded to most cordially. The Companions at length separated, after having spent one of the most agreeable evenings in the recollection of those present.

The Consecration of the Ezra Chapter, No. 1489, took place at the Hall of the Metropolitan Societies' Asylum, Balls Pond-road, Dalston, on Friday, the 12th inst., at the hour of 4 p.m. There was a numerous gathering of Companions, the duties of consecration having been entrusted to Comp. John Hervey the esteemed Grand Scribe E., who was assisted by Comp. H. G. Buss P.Z., Grand Standard Beaver, and Comp. Jas. Terry Z. No. 223, Prov. G.D. of Cerms. Herts. The ceremony having been duly performed, Comp. Hervey installed Comps. J. E. Walford, Wm. Stephens, and T. Hastings Miller, the three Principals Designate as M.E.Z., H., and J. respectively. The Officers were then appointed and invested, after which Comp. Walford proposed a vote of thanks to Comp. Hervey and his able coadjutors for their kindness in presiding over the important functions of the day, and to that he added a motion that the privileges of honorary membership should also be conferred on the worthy Companions. The motion having been passed unanimously and the compliment acknowledged in suitable terms, and what other business remained to be done having been disposed of, the Chapter was closed and the Companions adjourned to the banquet. Among the most noteworthy toasts were those of the Consecrating Officers and the M.E.Z., which were received with enthusiasm and responded to by those concerned with great warmth of feeling. We trust that Ezra, and its companion Chapter, the Metropolitan, may have a long and prosperous career before them.

#### SURREY MASONIC CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Musical and Dramatic Costume Recital by Mr. F. H. Macklin of the Duke's Theatre and other artists, which was fixed for the 17th instant, proved a very successful entertainment, and though the Hall was not so full as it might have been, the attendance must be described as respectable, having regard to the intense heat of the weather. The arrangements, which had been entrusted to Bro. James Stevens, Honorary Secretary of the Club, were well planned, and as well carried out, and the audience dispersed, evidently well pleased with what had been done both for their entertainment and comfort. Part I. of the programme commenced with an overture by Madame Armytage Cooper, and this was followed by a selection played in character from the *Happy Pair*, the parts of Mr. and Mrs. Honeyton being well sustained by Mr. L. Earle and Miss Grace Armytage respectively. Mr. C. H. Jesse having sung Green's song, entitled "Somebody," and Mr. R. Markby having very successfully recited Edgar Poe's well-known poem of "The Raven," Miss Grace Armytage delighted the audience with her rendering of "Thy Face," a song by Marriott. Mr. E. Campbell's Imitations of Popular Actors were very successful, and were well and justly applauded. The Second Part began, like the first, with an overture by Madame Armytage Cooper, after which Mr. R. Markby as John Mildmay, and Mr. F. H. Macklin as Captain Hawkesley, played in a selection from *Still Waters Run Deep*. Beautiful Roses, gracefully and artistically sung by Miss Grace Armytage, was followed by the song of *The Untidy Family*. Mr. Macklin (Modus) and Miss Agnes Leonard (Helen)—the lady being also of the Duke's Theatre, and like Mr. Macklin, appearing by permission of Mr. J. Mortimer—appeared in scenes taken from acts IV. and V. of the well-known play, by Sheridan Knowles, of the *Hunchback*, and their rendering of their respective parts was worthy of all praise. *God Save the Queen* brought the programme to a close, and we cannot but congratulate the Club and its energetic Secretary, Bro. Jas. Stevens, on the success of the evening.

LIBRARY.—The *Voice of Masonry* is pleased to know that the Craft, at Richmond, Va., are earnestly working in behalf of their library. They are awake to the idea of being *Reading Masons* and not wanting in general Masonic intelligence. Let all who can, lend them a helping hand.



## 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.

## SATURDAY, 27th JULY.

- 1541—Alexandra Palace, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill, N.  
1461—Erasmus Wilson, Pier Hotel, Greenhithe.  
1531—Chislehurst, Bull's Head Hotel, Chislehurst.

## MONDAY, 29th JULY.

- 174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)  
150—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
518—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction.)  
701—Camden, Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1306—St. John of Wapping, Gun Hotel, High-st., Wapping, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1125—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-rd., Paddington, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1459—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30. (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.)  
1118—Lights, Masonic Hall, Warrington.  
1177—Tenby, Royal Assembly Rooms, Tenby, Pembroke.  
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8 p.m. (Instruction.)

## TUESDAY, 30th JULY.

- 65—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7. (Inst.)  
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)  
141—Faith, 2 Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (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 8.0. (Instruction.)  
1446—Mount Edgumbe, 19 Jernyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1471—Islington, Three Bucks, Gresham-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)  
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1507—Metropolitan, 239 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)  
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Crown and Woolpack, St. John's-street-rd. at 8. (Inst.)  
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.30. (Instruction.)  
299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford.  
310—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle.  
573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen.  
1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Paignton.  
R. A. 721—Grosvenor, Eastgate-row-north, Chester.

## WEDNESDAY, 31st JULY.

- Provincial Grand Chapter of Kent, Apollonian Hall, Dover.  
193—Confidence, Railway Tavern, London-street, at 7. (Instruction.)  
201—Jordan, Devonshire Arms, Devonshire-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
228—United Strength, Hope and Anchor, Crowndale-rd., Camden-town at 8. (Inst.)  
638—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, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, 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.)  
1278—Burdett Courts, Salmon and Ball, Bethnal Green-road, at 8.30. (Inst.)  
1288—Finsbury Park, Finsbury Pk. Tav., Seven Sisters'-rd., at 8.0. (Instruction.)  
1521—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion Road, Dalston, at 8.0. (Instruction.)  
1707—Eleanor, Angel Hotel, Edmonton, at 8. (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.)  
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction.)  
996—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk.  
1566—Ellington, Bell Hotel, Maidenhead.  
1119—St. Bede, Mechanic's Institute, Jarrow.  
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, at 7.0. (Instruction.)

## THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST.

- 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., at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8. (Inst.)  
720—Panmure General Lodge of Instruction, Antelope Tavern, Lorn-road, Brixton, at 8.  
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, E.C. at 6.30. (Instruction.)  
1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 9. (Inst.)  
R. A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (Inst.)  
M. M.—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion-road, Dalston, at 8.30. (Inst.)  
24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle.  
123—Lennox, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire.  
249—Mariners, Masonic Temple, 22 Hope-street, Liverpool.  
294—Constitutional, Assembly Rooms, Beverley, Yorks.  
295—Combermere Union, Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield.  
300—Minerva, Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne.  
317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.  
446—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.  
509—Teets, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton, Durham.  
650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich. (Instruction.)  
792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Bullring-lane, Grimsby.  
1012—Prince of Wales, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire.  
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1282—Ancholme, Foresters' Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire.  
1284—Brent, Globe Hotel, Topsham, Devonshire.  
1304—Olive Union, Masonic Hall, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.  
1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich.  
1557—Albert Edward, Bush Hotel, Hexham.  
1612—West Middlesex, Feathers Hotel, Ealing, at 7.30. (Instruction.)

## FRIDAY, 2nd AUGUST.

- 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.)  
766—William Preston, Feathers Tavern, Up. George-st., Edware-rd. (Inst.)  
834—Raucalagh, Bell and Anchor, Hammersmith-road. (Instruction.)  
902—Burgoyne, Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8. (Instruction.)  
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, 155 Fleet-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)  
1227—Upton, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1260—Hervey, Punch's Tavern, 99 Fleet-street, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1289—Finsbury Park Master Masons' Lodge of Instruction, Finsbury Park Tavern, at 8.  
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, One-way, at 8. (Inst.)  
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Metropolitan Societies Asylum, Bells Pond Road, N.  
1642—E. Carnarvon, Mitre Hotel, Goulborne-rd, N. Kensington, at 7.30. (Inst.)  
R. A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich, at 8. (Inst.)  
539—St. Matthew, Dragon Hotel, Walsall.  
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 7.30 (Instruction.)  
998—Welchpool, Railway Station, Welchpool.

- 1096—Lord Warden, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal.  
1333—Athelstan, Town Hall, Atherstone, Warwick.  
1387—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton Cum Hardy.  
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1528—Fort, Red Lion Hotel, Newquay, Cornwall.  
1561—Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Edward-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.  
1684—Gosforth, Freemasons' Hall, High-street, Gosforth.

## SATURDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

- General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Finsbury, at 7. (Instruction.)  
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.  
1223—Amherst, Kings Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent.  
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester.

## WEST YORKSHIRE.

## SATURDAY.

- 1462—Wharfedale, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone.  
R. A. 303—Affability, Station House Hotel, Bottoms, Stansfield.

## WEDNESDAY.

- 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Gt. George-street, Leeds.  
439—Scientific, Private Room, Bingley.  
1233—Ryburn, Private Rooms, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge.

## THURSDAY.

- 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds.  
974—Pentalpha, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford.  
1231—Savile, Royal Hotel, Elland.  
1513—Friendly, King's Head Hotel, Barnsley.  
M.M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.

## FRIDAY.

- 242—St. George, Guildhall, Doncaster.  
306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds.  
521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.  
837—De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon.  
1648—Prince of Wales, 69 Little Horton-lane, Bradford.  
R. A. 61—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

## Royal Naval Chapter Rose Croix, Portsmouth, No. 9.

A meeting of this degree was held at the Phoenix Lodge, on Wednesday evening, when Comps. Lieutenant-Colonel Clerke and Sandeman attended from London as representatives of the Supreme Grand Council of the Degree. The Officers of the Chapter present included Comps. J. Lillywhite M.W.S., E. Groves, A. Cudlipp, W. C. Redward, R. Osborne, H. M. Green, and Cecil. Among the visitors were Colonel G. F. C. Bray and Jellicoe (Southampton). At the close of the business it was unanimously resolved that a cordial vote of thanks be recorded on the minutes to the representatives of the governing body of the Degree who had attended the Chapter.

**Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27.**—This Lodge held its usual weekly meeting at Bro. Maidwell's, the Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., on Thursday evening last, 25th July, at 7.30. Present—Bros. Norden W.M., Grammer S.W., Chapman J.W., Biddle S.D., Da Silva J.D., Maidwell I.G., Grammer Hon. Sec., Webb Preceptor, and other brethren. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Moss acting as candidate. The first four sections of the lecture were worked by Bro. Webb, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Grammer was elected as W.M. for next Thursday, and the Lodge was closed.

**Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, No. 65.**—At the Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, 23rd inst. Bros. Maidwell W.M., Powell S.W., Daniel J.W., Hollands S.D., Roberts I.G., Davis, &c. The Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Davis answered the questions leading to the third degree and was entrusted. The Lodge was opened in the third degree, and Bro. Davis was duly raised, Bro. Maidwell giving the traditional history. The Lodge was closed down to the first degree, Bro. Powell was elected W.M. for the ensuing Tuesday. Nothing further offering for the good of Freemasonry, the Lodge was closed in due form. In answer to several inquiries, we announce that it is intended to keep this Lodge of Instruction open during the summer months.

**Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.**—Met at the Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., on Wednesday, the 24th inst. Bro. Biddle occupied the chair, Moss was S.W., Fells J.W., Gottheit P.M., Walker S.D., Crasko I.G. The W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of the third degree. The work was fairly done, the few faults arose from want of practice. The meetings of this Lodge having been continued with unhelped for success during the hottest part of the summer months, the brethren have determined not to adjourn; the meetings will therefore take place regularly without intermission every Wednesday at 7 p.m. Bro. Moss, a young but persevering Craftsman, will be W.M. on the next occasion, when he proposes to work the initiation ceremony.

**Ellesmere Lodge, No. 758.**—Installation—Picnic at Kilton Castle. The annual meeting of this flourishing Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Runcorn, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at half-past nine in the morning. There was a large attendance of members and visitors. The Lodge was opened by the W.M. Bro. W. R. Wass, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, the Lodge having been opened in the second degree, the W.M. invited Bro. John Bowes P.M., P.P.G.J.W. Cumberland and Westmoreland, to take the chair as installing Master, Bro. Wass W.M.,



assisted by Captain Sinner P.M. P. Dist. G.S.W. British Barmah, presented Bro. Charles Gerrard S.W. and W.M. elect for the benefit of installation. The first part of the ceremony being completed, the Lodge was opened in the third degree, when the Installing Master appointed P.M.'s as Wardens and Inner Guard. The Master Masons having retired, the W.M. was entrusted, and withdrew. Bro. Bowes then opened a Board of Installed Masters in ample form, being assisted by twelve P.M.'s. The W.M. elect was then readmitted and placed in the chair of K.S. according to ancient custom. The brethren were afterwards re-admitted in their respective degrees, and the W.M. saluted, proclaimed and greeted in the manner usual among Masons. After the investiture of the Officers for the ensuing year, the Installing Master delivered the addresses to the W.M., Wardens and Brethren. Bro. Capt. Sinner proposed, Bro. Wm. I.P.M. seconded, and it was unanimously resolved that the cordial thanks of the Lodge be given in writing to W. Bro. John Bowes, for the very able and impressive manner in which he had discharged the duties of Installing Master that day. Bro. Bowes having acknowledged the compliment, and the other business before the Lodge being completed, the Lodge was closed in form with prayer. The brethren then left the Hall in conveyances, accompanied by their wives and sweethearts, to the Castle Hotel, Halton, where they sat down to a sumptuous banquet, under the presidency of the W.M. Bro. Charles Gerrard, who was supported by nearly seventy brethren and ladies. Grace after meat having been said by the Chaplain, Rev. J. Lockwood, the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were given. The presence of the ladies afforded scope for some divergence from the usual post-prandial proceedings, and many happy allusions were made for the especial benefit of the fairer part of the audience. During the proceedings the W.M., on behalf of the members of the Lodge, presented Bro. Wass with an elegant Past Master's jewel, on which was the following inscription:—*Ellesmere Lodge, 758. Presented to Bro. W. R. Wass P.M., by the members of the Ellesmere Lodge, 758, as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his services to the Lodge during the eighteen months he held the Office of Worshipful Master. July 1878.* Several excellent songs were sung by Bro. Dumville P.M., the leading tenor of the Manchester Cathedral, and Bro. Greenwood, Organist of All Saints' Church, Manchester, the latter gentleman being "a host in himself." The party then adjourned to the grounds of the Castle, where dancing, bowling, and other outdoor amusements were engaged in until six o'clock, when they proceeded to Halton Church, which, by the kindness of the Rev. J. Lockwood, the Chaplain of the Lodge, was thrown open to them for their inspection. On entering, the party quietly seated themselves, and Brother Greenwood, having taken his place at the organ and played a short voluntary, the Rev. J. Lockwood gave out the Old Hundredth Psalm, which was heartily and devotionally sung by all present. Bro. Greenwood then sang, most ably and artistically, the aria from Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, "Oh, rest in the Lord," accompanying himself on the organ; after which Bro. Dumville sang most effectively the tenor solo from the *Messiah*, "But Thou didst not leave," being accompanied on the organ by Bro. Greenwood. The party then returned to the Castle, where they sat down to a sumptuous tea; after listening to some excellent singing by Bros. Greenwood, Dumville and Wareing, they again repaired to the grounds, where out-door amusements were engaged in until half-past nine o'clock, when they returned in conveyances to Runcorn, all well pleased with the day's proceedings.

**Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.**—A meeting was held on 19th July at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. The Officers of the Mother Lodge took their places, viz.:—Bros. Walter Goss W.M., C. May S.W., Gomm J.W., Blasby S.D., Frauckel (for Bro. Erwin) J.D., Costelow I.G., Gunner (Hon. Sec. to Lodge of Instruction) Tyler; Past Master Roe, and Bros. Kyezer and Acworth. Lodge having been duly opened, and the minutes of last meeting read, confirmed, and signed, the W.M. opened up to the third, and, with Bro. Gunner acting as candidate, rehearsed the ceremony of raising. Lodge was closed down, and the brethren received the call to refreshment. Upon labour being resumed, Bro. Acworth offered himself as candidate, and the first ceremony was rehearsed. Bro. May was elected W.M. for 2nd August, 26th July being the meeting of the Mother Lodge. Bro. Secretary read the report of the Audit Committee; from this it appeared that the accounts and vouchers tally; that the receipts during the past season were £14 4s 10d, and payments £10 11s 10d. The latter item includes purchase of regalia, furniture, &c., and explains its large proportion as compared with receipts. The Lodge was then closed in due form, and adjourned till Friday, 2nd August, at half-past seven p.m. We congratulate the members on the successful result of the first year's operations, and feel we can predict equal prosperity in the next and following seasons.

**Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.**—On Tuesday evening last, at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road Dalston. Bros. M. Christian W.M., J. Lorkin S.W., Forsa J.W., Weige S.D., Slater J.D., Gilham I.G., Dallas Sec., Smyth Treas., P.M. Wallington Preceptor; Bros. Turquand, Brasted, Carr, and others. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Brasted candidate. Bro. Carr answered the questions, the Lodge was opened up, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed. Bro. Turquand worked the first section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. J. Lorkin was elected W.M. for the ensuing week.

**Hartington Lodge, No. 1085, Derby.**—The monthly meeting was held at the Masonic Hall, Derby, on Wednesday. Present—Bros. G. Pipes W.M., M. H. Bobart P.P.S.G.W. Treas. as S.W., W. B. Hextall J.W., J. O. Manton Sec., S. Steele S.D., W. Butterfield as J.D., T. H. Hepworth as I.G., S. Pipes P.M. and P.P.S.G.D., J. Worsnop P.M. and P.P.G.P., and a number of other brethren, including

Bro. R. W. Hollon P.M. 236 P.G.S.B. England, Prov. G. Sec. North and East Yorkshire, &c., &c. The Lodge was opened in the several degrees, there being the usual intermediary business, and Bros. Hafford and Arnold were raised in ancient form by the W.M. The name of a candidate for the mysteries of Freemasonry was submitted to the Lodge, and other business, of local import only, was dealt with, and then the Lodge was closed in perfect harmony. The brethren afterwards adjourned to a substantial banquet.

**Pembroke Lodge, No. 1299.**—A meeting was held on 18th July, at West Derby Hotel, near Liverpool. Present—Bros. J. Capell W.M., Wm. Jones P.M. as S.W., F. B. Bramham J.W., P. Macmullrow P.M. P.G.S.D. of W. Lanc. Treas., W. S. Bennett S.D., Wm. Hiles J.D., Wm. Avis I.G., Robinson Tyler. Past Masters Bros. Rd. Bennett, W. S. Vines P.M. P.G.D.C., Joseph Clegg. Visitor Bro. Evans P.M. The business comprised the initiation of Mr. Thos. Deane by the W.M.; after which Bro. Macmullrow took the chair and passed Bro. T. W. Blackstone. Two gentlemen were proposed for initiation at next meeting, and some private business was transacted; after which the brethren sat down to refreshment, separating at 10 o'clock.

**Felix Lodge, No. 1494.**—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Saturday, the 20th of July, at the Clarence Hotel, Teddington. Present—Bros. Edward B. Grabham P.P.S.G.W. W.M., Archer S.W., Atkins as J.W., Francis Bradley Archer P.M. Sec., Knyvett P.M. Treas., H. R. M. Belward S.D., A. C. Hunter J.D., Hunter I.G., W. Y. Laing Tyler; Past Master Bro. W. G. Moore, &c. Visitors—Bros. Charles Atkins P.M. 27, W. W. Morgan 211, John Grabham 1609, Nicholson, Yeo, &c., &c. At the opening of the Lodge, the attendance of members was somewhat meagre, but this was accounted for by counter attractions, and the engagements of several of the brethren; moreover, it was the last day of the Wimbledon Meeting. The Lodge was opened by Bro. Grabham, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Mr. Evelyn Brookshank Tattershall, who was proposed and seconded by Bros. E. B. Grabham and W. G. Moore; the result was satisfactory, and Mr. Tattershall received his introductory step, Bro. Grabham most impressively conducting the ceremony. Routine business followed, and then the Lodge was closed. After a brief interval, most enjoyably spent in the well-ordered gardens of the Clarence Hotel by some, and by others in a ramble in Bushey Park, the banquet was given. The tables were tastefully laid out, and the viands capitally served. On the removal of the cloth, Bro. Grabham, who presided in right genial fashion, gave the toasts Loyal and Masonic, which were heartily responded to. In giving the health of the Prov. G. Master, Col. Bardett and the rest of the Grand Officers past and present, the W.M. regretted there were not more present; on the last occasion they met they were honoured with the presence of Col. Bardett and several other distinguished Craftsmen of the Province; on the present occasion he would associate with the toast the name of Bro. Knyvett, who gracefully acknowledged the compliment. In giving the health of the initiate, Bro. Grabham felt he had introduced a gentleman who would prove to be a true and good Mason, and one every member of the Lodge would be pleased to associate with. After the Entered Apprentice Song, by Bro. Hunter, Bro. Tattershall replied: He felt proud at being received into the Order; he had formed his ideas of it from many worthy men with whom he has associated in daily pursuits. He assured them his hopes had been fully realised, and trusted they might never regret his having joined the Felix Lodge. To Brother Moore was entrusted the toast of the Worshipful Master. It was to him a great privilege to perform this act of duty. All the brethren were acquainted with the sterling qualities of Bro. Grabham, and he (Bro. Moore) felt great pleasure in bringing the toast under notice. Bro. Grabham felt greatly honoured by the kind expressions of Bro. Moore. He felt gratified at having been selected to fill the chair for the first and fourth years of the existence of the Lodge, and greatly appreciated the compliment thus paid him by the members. He assured them he should continue to make the success of the Lodge his first study, and hoped in the way its affairs were conducted it might be second to none in the province of Middlesex. The remaining toasts were then duly honoured and responded to. During the evening Bros. John Grabham, Hunter and others exerted themselves most successfully to entertain the company by songs and recitations.

**Sir Hugh Myddelton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1602.** Held at Bro. Wood's, Crown and Woolpack, 162 St. John-street-road, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. Present—Bros. Hallam sen. W.M., W. Rawley S.W., H. P. Isaac J.W., Hirst S.D., Summers J.D., Percy Preceptor, Fenner acting Secretary, Hallam jun. I.G.; also Bros. Wood, Trewinnard, F. Goode, T. Goode, Powell, Morris, &c. Lodge opened, minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Percy worked the first section of the second lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Hirst having given proof of his proficiency, was entrusted. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed by the W.M. in a careful manner. Bro. Percy worked the second and third sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge being resumed to the first degree, Bro. H. P. Isaac, J.W. of the Kingsland Lodge, No. 1693, was elected a member. Bro. W. Rawley was elected W.M. for next week, after which Lodge was closed and adjourned.

**West Middlesex Lodge, No. 1612.**—This Lodge held an emergency meeting on Saturday, the 20th of July, at the Ealing Institute, Ealing. Present—Bros. A. Beasley W.M., Henry Kasner S.W., A. J. Burr J.W., J. Chambers Roe P.M. Sec., J. Green S.D.,

H. E. Tucker J.D., T. Bourne Steward, Samuel Dyer I.G., Bro. Thos. Kingston as I.P.M. &c.; also Brothers T. Allen, Geo. Coop, J. W. Fisher, James Weaver P.M. P.P.G.O. Middlesex, &c., J. S. Maling, W. Seward jun., R. P. Webb, J. Wells, W. Syer, J. R. Fenner, J. L. Hamilton, E. Gasson, G. H. Parsons, Alex. Jones, E. T. Ballen. Visitors—G. Davis J.D. 167, R. T. Allen 784, &c. The Lodge was formally opened, and Bros. Webb and Wells were examined and raised to the sublime degree. There was one candidate for the second degree, Bro. E. T. B. Allen, and his examination proving satisfactory, he was duly passed. The ballot was now taken for Mr. William John Bloomfield; the result being unanimous in his favour, that gentleman was initiated into the mysteries of ancient Freemasonry. The work was all done in the usual careful manner for which this Lodge has obtained such well deserved commendation. After discussing several matters of detail the Lodge was closed.

## MASONIC GATHERING AT LISKEARD.

FROM THE *Western Morning News*, 17TH JULY.

AN occurrence of a very interesting character to members of the Masonic fraternity took place at Liskeard yesterday, when Bro. William James Hughan, of Truro, was presented with a testimonial by the St. Martin's Lodge, No. 510. Few members of the Craft are better known among Freemasons than Bro. Hughan; none, perhaps, are more respected. His researches into the early history of the Order have won for him distinction, not only in the Grand Lodge of England, but generally amongst all English-speaking Masons; whilst his devotion to the Craft, and his labours on its behalf, are highly appreciated in the Province with which he is more particularly connected. For many years past he has acted as one of the Stewards for the great Masonic Charities, representing in that capacity the county of Cornwall, and as such he has displayed a faculty of organisation that has borne valuable fruit to his constituents. Instead of allowing the Cornish votes to be distributed over a number of candidates, he succeeded in inducing their holders to entrust them to his care, and thus the whole voting strength of the Province has been brought to bear in support of the most deserving cases in the county. If at any time there has been no Cornish candidate for election to the benefits of a particular Charity, Bro. Hughan has given his votes to another Province on condition that he should have its support for some other Charity for which he might have a candidate, or at some future time when he might require it. This plan has worked so well, that a Cornish candidate, supported by his Province, small though it is, may almost be certain of success. Among those benefiting from Bro. Hughan's exertions have been a Past Master of the St. Martin's Lodge and the widow of another Past Master, who were some time since elected as annuitants of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution; and it was in recognition of his labours on their behalf, and his good fame as a Mason, that the members resolved to pay Bro. Hughan the well-deserved honour he last evening received from them. Associated with him in this testimony of gratitude was Bro. John Constable, P.M. of Lodge No. 185, a well-known London Mason, who rendered great assistance in the election of one of the annuitants.

Yesterday's meeting was held in the handsome Lodge room of St. Martin's, in the Masonic Hall, which is the property of the Lodge, and which is quite an ornament to the town. The W.M. Bro. John Beaglehole presided, with the Senior Warden Bro. William Nettle, and the Junior Warden Bro. John Harris, in their respective chairs. Among the brethren also present were Bros. H. G. Colville P.M. 330 P.P.S.G.W., G. Kerswill P.M. 970 P.P.J.G.W., J. F. Childs P.M. 510 P.G.R., T. W. Chegwiddden P.M. 510 P.P.G.D.C., T. White P.M. P.P.G.S. of W., R. A. Courtney P.M. P.P.G.D.C., W. Rowe W.M. 330, J. Smith W.M. 856, J. Rawling W.M. 1,071, H. Pole W.M. 1,164, G. Barnes P.M. 1,164 P.P.G.P., W. Polkinghorne P.M. 1,151 P.G.S., T. Laug P.M. 510, R. Coath P.M. 510, and R. E. K. Wilkinson P.M. 767 P.G.R. Punjaub. After the Lodge had been opened the ballot was taken, and Bros. Hughan and Constable were unanimously elected Honorary Life Members. Bro. Hughan was then introduced into the Lodge by Bro. Courtney, the Secretary, and met with a very cordial reception. In informing Bro. Hughan of his election, the W.M. said he knew of no brother who deserved to be received more heartily, and that he looked upon it as a very great honour to have the names of Bros. Hughan and Constable on the books of the Lodge. (Applause.) Bro. Hughan, in returning thanks on behalf of himself and Bro. Constable, remarked that he believed the honour of election as honorary member had been conferred upon him by about as many Lodges as his age numbered years; but that as the youngest child was generally the pet, so his warmest sympathies would be with the Lodge of which he had just become a member. He felt the honour very much indeed, and all the more because it was shared with Bro. Constable, who was an old friend, and by whose aid he had secured the election of one of the annuitants of that Lodge. Bro. Constable, who was now in the Cape of Good Hope, had done much for Freemasonry; and so great had been his services that he had been elected Honorary Vice-patron of all three of the great Charities, an honour never before bestowed upon a brother. W. Bro. Chegwiddden called attention to the presence of Captain Colville, expressing regret at his approaching removal from the Province, and bearing high testimony to his labours on behalf of the Order. In conclusion, he moved that the Lodge should pass a vote, to be recorded on its minutes, recognising Bro. Colville's zeal for Masonry during his residence in Cornwall. This was seconded by W. Bro. Childs, and carried amidst much applause. In the course of a feeling acknowledgment of the compliment, Captain Colville said that whatever he had done for Freemasonry was only that which every Mason ought to do. He held that no man ought to take the obligations of the Order without carrying them out. He could not leave the county after eighteen years residence

in it without many feelings of sincere and great regret. He had made many friends there, and believed that he had made no enemy; should, unfortunately, this be not the case he hoped that before he left Cornwall he would grasp the hand of the man who was his enemy, so that this stain might be wiped away. Captain Colville concluded by congratulating Lodge St. Martin's on having done honour to a brother towards whom he had feelings of esteem and regard that he durst not express in his presence.

The Lodge having been closed, the members and visitors proceeded to Webb's Hotel, where a cold collation had been laid. After the toast of "Queen and Craft," and that of the Prince of Wales Grand Master of the Order, Bro. Chegwiddden proposed the Earl of Carnarvon, M.W. Pro. Grand Master, Lord Skelmersdale, R.W. Deputy Grand Master, and the Officers of the Grand Lodge of England. Bro. Hughan, whose name had been coupled with the toast, replied, and in so doing referred with pride to the high position attained by Grand Lodge, which was the parent of some of the noblest Charities under the sun. The progress of Freemasonry generally in the last 150 years far exceeded, he believed, that of any other society. One hundred and fifty years ago the number of Lodges in England was about that now existing in Devon and Cornwall, and he estimated that throughout the World there were quite 2,000,000 Freemasons, whose Lodges had an income of £5,000,000. But he felt that neither antiquity nor wealth would help them in their progress if they failed to realise the glorious principles which lay at the root and foundation of the Order. A Society having for its principles not only the fatherhood of God but the brotherhood of man must succeed; if it did not it must be because something was wrong in the realisation of those principles.

Bro. Childs afterwards rose to make the presentation of the testimonial. He said they had met together to do honour to one to whom honour was due, and to whom their Lodge, the whole Province of Cornwall, and the fraternity in every part of the world were deeply indebted. (Hear, hear.) Their Bro. Hughan was looked upon as one of the greatest living authorities on Freemasonry; he had done more for the Order than any one living, and by his exertions he had considerably augmented the funds of the great Masonic Charities. After referring to Bro. Hughan's management of the votes for the Charities, the speaker remarked upon the scant acknowledgment it had received, and added that Bro. Hughan had worked nobly and steadily on with scarcely the thanks of the Province to help him. (Hear, hear.) He fully acted up to the three grand principles which lay at the foundation of their Order—brotherly love, relief, and truth. (Loud applause.) The members of St. Martin's Lodge were deeply grateful and thankful to him. Sufficiently thank him they could not, but, as a small token of their gratitude, they begged his acceptance of a purse of twenty-five guineas—(renewed and long continued applause)—and hoped that that would be the forerunner of a much larger and suitable acknowledgment from the Province. (Applause.) Bro. Childs then read the following address, accompanying the purse, subscriptions for which, it may be added, were confined to the members of St. Martin's Lodge:—

To the Right Worshipful Bro. William James Hughan P.M. 131, Truro, P.S.G.D. of England, P.S.G. Warden of Egypt.

We, the undersigned members of St. Martin's Lodge, No. 510, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Liskeard, desiring to express to you our gratitude for, and our appreciation of, the valuable services rendered by you to the Craft, but more especially to our own Lodge, by your successful efforts to secure the election of our Senior Past Master and the widow of a Past Master of our Lodge as annuitants of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, London, request your acceptance of the accompanying purse of twenty-five guineas as a slight acknowledgment of those services.

Dated this 16th day of July 1878. A.L. 5,878.

[Here follow the names of fifty subscribers.]

At a regular meeting of the St. Martin's Lodge, No. 510, held on the 16th day of July 1878, A.L. 5,878, at the Masonic Hall, Parade, Liskeard, the Right Worshipful Brother William James Hughan P.M., 131, &c., &c., was unanimously elected an Honorary Life Member of the Lodge, in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Lodge.

JOHN BEAGLEHOLE W.M.  
W. NETTLE S.W.  
JOHN HARRIS J.W.

R. A. COURTNEY P.M. Secretary.

The reading of the address was followed by loud cheers.

Bro. Hughan, in returning thanks, said he had never felt so pleased at anything he had done in his Masonic career as he had that evening. There were several reasons for this, and one was that to whomsoever he had spoken on the subject he had been told that the annuitants to whom reference had been made were fully deserving of the benefits of the Charity. He felt that they were just commencing in the Province of Cornwall to take their proper position with regard to the great Masonic Charities, but what they had done for them was nothing to what they ought to do. During the ten years he had had the management of the votes of the Province, they had received in Cornwall something like £6,000 or £7,000 from those Charities, and he was glad to find that there had been a generous response made to the appeal on their behalf by the Provincial Grand Master, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the contributions of the Province amounting to £560. The speaker afterwards spoke of the large sums expended in charity by the Order, and concluded amidst renewed applause.

The toasts of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Grand Master, and the Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the Visitors, and the Masters of Lodge St. Martin followed. Letters expressing regret at inability to attend were read from the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, Sir F. M. Williams Bart. M.P., and Messrs. William Tweedy P.G. Treas., E. T. Carlyon P.G.S., T. C. Stephens P.J.G.W., R. John P.G. Asst. Sec.

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NOTE ADDRESS—a change having recently been made in the same.

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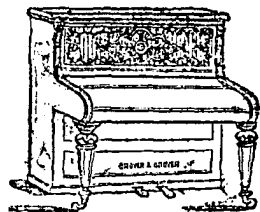
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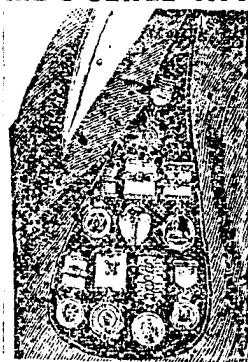
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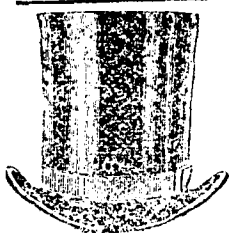
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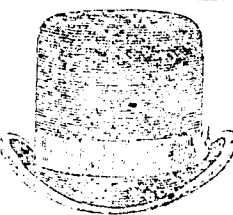
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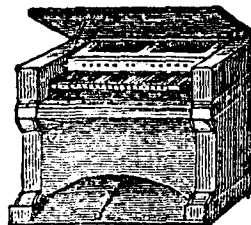
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