

THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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TAKING THE BALLOT.

ONE of the most important requirements of Freemasonry is, that every candidate for its mysteries shall be, so to speak, unanimously received by the members of the Lodge in which it is proposed he shall be initiated. The importance attached to this regulation may be inferred from the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge, which lay it down that "no person can be made a Mason in, or admitted a member of a lodge, if, on the ballot, three black balls appear against him." Even this rule is, in many instances made more stringent still by the Bye-laws of the Lodge stipulating that two, and not unfrequently even one negative, shall reject a candidate. The necessity for so much caution no one can question, neither that too much care can be exercised by the Master of a Lodge in seeing the ballot carefully and properly taken when required. The very fact of the ballot being made use of implies that some amount of secrecy as to the voting of individual members is desirable, and the maintenance of this secrecy, when unfortunately it is found necessary to reject a candidate, is one of the most difficult parts of a Master's duty. We are of opinion that the rejection of a proposed candidate should never be put off until the ballot, but that any brother opposing should at once see the proposer, or if that be inconvenient, should write either to him or the Master of the Lodge, specifying his objections, and asking for their consideration. Should an explanation be given, he will doubtless give way, but if not, it is better to withdraw the nomination than run the risk of an unfavourable ballot, which is often looked upon as a stain on a man's character likely to hang to him for a considerable time. Again, in many cases the proposer and seconder take the rejection of their proposition as a personal insult, and often speak to members who they imagine have opposed them in terms which, on consideration, they are anxious to withdraw. If the secrecy of the ballot was maintained in its integrity very little of this could occur. In many cases the means adopted for ascertaining the opinion of the members is for one of the Deacons to take the ballot box round that each may record his vote. This we consider a most objectionable mode of proceeding, for, if the brother who carries the box cares, either from curiosity or design, to know how each has voted, there are several ways by which he can accomplish his desire. We think it is quite unnecessary for us to detail the methods which might be pursued with this object in view, as we know we are far from being singular in noticing its occurrence. In our opinion the ballot box should be placed either on one of the pedestals or on the Secretary's table, and each brother should be required to go to the box to record his vote. The carrying out of this arrangement might lead to some confusion at first, but in a short time it would be carried out as easily as is a division in the House of Commons. This mode would also relieve the Deacon, or whoever carries the box from the suspicion which, on occasions of unfavourable ballot often attaches to him, of having given a list of the negative voters; for, whether he may have done so or not, he generally has the credit of having obtained a knowledge of the dissentients, and of having given their names to the parties who consider themselves aggrieved. It seems certain that the makers of ballot boxes, as in the case of many other articles, are ignorant of the requirements or uses of their wares, otherwise we should think they would adopt some better arrangement. We lately witnessed an occurrence, the details of which may be of service in support of our argument that the Ballot-box should

be stationary. On this occasion the box used was one of the most approved form, and altogether a good looking piece of Lodge furniture; it had one drawer for reception of the balls; this was divided by a small partition into two divisions, one for the favourable, another for the unfavourable votes; the bottom and division of this drawer were covered with baize, *but the ends were not*; therefore, by holding the box slightly on the slant, a negative ball (which was required to be placed to the right) would have fallen against the bare wood at the end, and consequently have sounded loudly, while an affirmative one from the same cause would fall against the cloth covered division and would not make so loud a sound as the other. We do not for one moment think that the Brother who took the box round on this occasion had any idea that he was allowing this exposure of the voting to occur, especially as the candidate was so favourably known as to leave no doubt as to his reception, still one or two of the brethren present noticed that the position of the box could have been made use of in obtaining a knowledge of the voting, and did not fail to express their opinion on the subject. Our Grand Secretary, and most of the brethren who have lately performed the ceremony of consecration have never failed to point out the importance of admitting only good men to our Lodges, and in the furtherance of this object, have urged brethren to make strict inquiry into the character of all proposed for initiation. The ballot is the one sure way we have of expressing our opinion after such inquiries, and on that account should be jealously guarded against any abuse which might arise to rob it of its power.

MASONIC PORTRAITS. (No. 61.)

A GRAND SUPERINTENDENT.

For he is gracious
He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day for melting charity.

BUT little is needed in the way of introduction in the case of the brother whose portrait we present to our readers this week. It is a simple truism that there are Masons and Masons. There are those who think that when they take a place in our ranks they are conferring honour upon the Craft. They give the widest and most liberal interpretation possible to the rule which requires them not to make any undue sacrifices in the cause of Freemasonry such as may be detrimental to their own interests. They consider this gives them the utmost latitude in attending or not attending the duties of the Lodge. They are present occasionally, when perhaps they can find no other business to occupy their leisure time, and when they do so, they manage to let it be understood that the sacrifice of time and trouble under the circumstances is very considerable. Others again are very ambitious of high office, and have no objection to rise through the subordinate grades so as to qualify for the chair of the Lodge, provided they are not called upon to interest themselves to any serious extent in the duties and responsibilities they incur. Masonry, in the estimation of these, is a kind of amusement which it may be worth while to indulge in, provided only the indulgence involves no additional trouble. These are holiday Masons, of whom unhappily we have many in the ranks, and whose number it were very desirable in the true interests of the Craft should be reduced. On the other hand, there are those

who join our Fraternity with the full intention of doing to their utmost ability whatsoever may be required of them. If they are invited to take office, be it never so humble, they do so with a determination to leave no stone unturned in order to make themselves as perfect as possible in their duties. They would not feel justified in aspiring to a higher and more responsible position in the Lodge until they were well satisfied of their competency to fulfil the inferior. This view they take because, instead of regarding themselves as ornaments to the Craft, they hold that a great distinction was conferred upon them when they were received into the Society, and they are resolved to show they were fully worthy of such distinction. To this class belongs the excellent Brother whom, for reasons which will be noted hereafter, we have designated "A Grand Superintendent." To have expected that he would range himself in any other class than that of the earnest Craftsman, would have been to render him a serious injustice. He is one who, in all his undertakings, has laboured assiduously and earnestly, and in this respect he may be said to have followed the example of the Great Duke of Wellington, whose maxim through life was that every one should do his duty. Others might adventure themselves in difficult undertakings to win glory and the applause of nations, but, in the opinion of that illustrious soldier, the only worthy guide for men to follow was "Duty." This appears to have been the case with our distinguished brother. He has laboured zealously and always to fulfil his duty, and the result is that he has won for himself a substantial position in all the avocations he has followed. He is the Chairman of one of our greatest and most important Railway Companies, of a Telegraph Company, and of the Great Eastern Steam Ship, and is a director of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. Twelve years since a baronetcy was conferred upon him for his distinguished services in connection with the Atlantic Telegraph Company. During his absence from England, when engaged in laying the Atlantic Cable of 1865, he was chosen Member of Parliament for the borough of Cricklade, and has been re-elected at the different elections which have been held since that year. He is not a frequent speaker in the Commons, but there are few, if any, members who are more competent to deal with those questions which concern directly our enormous Railway and Telegraph interests. He is, likewise, or was, one of the Trades Union Commissioners, and is Deputy Lieutenant of the County in which he resides. That he has successfully filled the important positions we have enumerated is beyond question, and equally so that in order to have so filled them he must possess mental and business powers of no ordinary calibre. With this experience to guide them, our readers will conclude as a matter of course that his Masonic career is in all respects as distinguished, and there is no doubt the conclusion is a just one. Our worthy brother was initiated in the month of February 1850 in the St. George's Lodge, No. 112, Exeter. In 1853 he was chosen to fill the chair of the Royal Sussex Lodge of Emulation, No. 355, Swindon, of which, in the meantime, he had become a joining member. During his term of office he initiated, passed, and raised twenty-eight candidates. Such indeed was the general estimation in which he was held, not only in his Province, but throughout the Craft generally, that during this same year he was appointed Deputy Prov. G. Master of Wiltshire, and a member of the Board of General Purposes, while in 1854 the further honour was conferred upon him of re-electing him Master of the Royal Sussex. He was subsequently chosen Master of the Lansdowne Lodge of Unity, No. 626, Calne, of the Britannic, No. 33, and of the Middlesex Lodge, No. 143, and during these three Masterships, and his second of No. 355, he initiated, passed, and raised as many as thirty-nine candidates, the total of those he has introduced to one or other of the degrees being no less than eighty. In 1858, he was not only elected Worshipful Master of the Methuen Lodge, No. 631, Swindon, but his Provincial services were recognised in Grand Lodge by his appointment to the office of Grand Sword Bearer. In 1863 he was appointed by the late Earl of Zetland to be the Provincial Grand Master of Berks and Bucks, and prior to his quitting the Province of Wilts, with which he had been prominently connected for so many years, he was entertained at a banquet at Chippenham, at which Lord Methuen, the Prov. G. Master, presided. On this occasion he was presented with his full regalia as Prov. G. Master, his Wilts brethren having subscribed amongst them about

£100 for that purpose. The exalted office to which he was then appointed has been held by him for ten years. His administration of the Province has been attended with results most satisfactory to the interests of the Craft. The number of Lodges and members has been doubled, and whereas, previous to his appointment to the post nothing was done by the Province as such towards any of our great central Charities, it now takes a leading part in contributing to the needs of these Institutions. This is due to his exertions entirely, for almost his first act was to take measures for organising a scheme for raising contributions, and during his tenure of office, Berks and Bucks, both as a Province and by the impetus given to private subscription, has figured liberally and most regularly at our Charitable Festivals.

Such have been the services of our hero in Craft Masonry, but they are far from being the sum of his achievements. Is he not Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry in his own Province? and does he not figure in the list of those distinguished brethren who have taken the Mark, Templar, and High Degrees? But to give particulars. In 1851, he was advanced to the Mark Degree, in the Bon Accord Lodge, in the Metropolis, and subsequently held various offices. The same year he was exalted to the Royal Arch Degree, in St. George's Chapter, No. 112, Exeter, and received the Knight Templar Degree in the Rougemont or Union Encampment, No. 39, Exeter. In 1852 he took the Rose Croix and Ne Plus Ultra degrees in Exeter, and that of G.E.K.K., 30° and intermediate degrees in London. In 1856 he was installed First Principal in Moriah Chapter, No. 9, and during his tenure of office exalted three candidates, while as Z. of the Wiltshire, No. 355, he exalted not less than ten candidates. In 1858 he was appointed Grand Sword Bearer in Grand Chapter, holding this post of distinction in the Arch concurrently with the same office in Grand Lodge or Craft Masonry. In 1861, he was elected First Principal of the Britannic Chapter, No. 33, and lastly, and by way of putting the Keystone to the Arch of his reputation and the distinctions he had attained, he was, in 1875, installed as Grand Superintendent of the Provincial Grand Chapter of Berks and Bucks. It should further be mentioned that he has personally conducted the ceremony of consecration in the case of the following Lodges, namely, Methuen Lodge, No. 631, formerly of Swindon, but since migrated to Taplow, Bucks; Canonbury Lodge, No. 657, London; Wiltshire Lodge of Fidelity, No. 663, Devizes; and Lodge of Concord, No. 632, Trowbridge. As regards the part he has taken and the interest he has exhibited in connection with our Institutions, it is necessary we should point out that in 1852 he served on the Select Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and that in 1855 he served on the Committee of the Institution for Girls. He is a Life Governor of these Schools, and has served one Stewardship for each of them; while as regards the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, he is a Vice-President, and took the chair at one of its Festivals. Thus in all respects he has fulfilled his duties scrupulously and conscientiously. The Provincial interests entrusted to his care and superintendence have been well watched over and promoted. As a Lodge officer, he has done his work admirably, and in a manner which has secured him the love and approbation of all who have been associated or brought into contact with him. As a Mason pure and simple, he has handsomely fulfilled the obligations he contracted during the ordeal of initiation; he has extended the right hand of fellowship to his brethren, and has freely bestowed that assistance which the necessities of our Order or their orphanchildren have stood in need. He has taken a prominent part in the government of two of our three Institutions, while, if we view him in his Parliamentary and business capacity, we see him still devoting all his experience and the powers of his able mind to carefully superintend and guide the interests of important railway and other companies. Rightly under these circumstances have we named him A Grand Superintendent, for has he not discharged that duty? is he not now discharging it, both in his civil and Masonic capacities? Shall anything be said of his private worth? No; let the curious in these matters visit any of the Lodges in his present or former Province, and they will learn immediately what we might, yet do not consider it expedient to say of him in the columns of a public journal. All we need do is give utterance to a wish—and we do so in all sincerity—May the day be very far distant indeed when his place in Parliament, in public or private life, and in Masonry, shall know him no more!

MASONRY A UNIVERSAL RELIGION.

AN ORATION DELIVERED BEFORE THE GRAND LODGE OF IOWA OF A. F.
AND A. M., CEDAR RAPIDS, 6TH JUNE 1878.

By L. D. LEWELLING.

(Continued from page 115.)

"Better for us, perhaps, it might appear,
Were there all harmony, all virtue here;
That never air nor ocean felt the wind,
That never passions discomposed the mind.
But all subsists by elemental strife,
And passions are the elements of life."

The natural tendency of the race is toward perfection, and from Adam till now it has continually, though it may be slowly, progressed. When Adam was placed in the garden he was innocent; and I do no violence to his feelings if I say he lacked the knowledge to be mean. He was innocent, but he was not strong. He was innocent, but he lacked the knowledge which is power. He was a babe in the great world; and the embodiment of innocence to-day is the sleeping babe in its cradle; but how much greater is man.

I tell you there is nothing, among all God's creatures, to equal the dignity of manhood. Man, with a mind capable of subduing earth; man, who can grasp the lightning and make it do his bidding; man, whose soul is a spark of divinity, and whose destiny is high as heaven, and vast as eternity; and when a man carries about in his bosom a great, warm heart, throbbing with love for wife and children, and home and fellow-men; and when he struggles on and on through the mystery of pain and sorrow for the development of his race, he is as much superior to the Adam of his race as a suit of broad-cloth is superior to an apron of fig leaves.

What then? Only this: the human race has been a developing race. The law of development was implanted in the nature of the first Adam, and it impelled him to pluck the first fruit from the tree of knowledge; and ever since he has been going on through strife and pain toward ultimate perfection. I do not believe the world is growing worse every day; and when a man tells me it is, I set it down that he is a sour and crusty cynic, and, ten to one, an old bachelor.

I do not believe the race is going to the bad. We have had our dark ages, our ages of persecution and intolerance; but then men had no charity for different views, and so they bound men on the rack, and delivered them over to exquisite torture. Hundreds of men were murdered for refusing to believe that portions of bread and wine, made by the bakers and brewers of London, were the real body and blood of Christ. Men and women were bound to stakes by chains, fagots of wood piled high around them and touched with fire, and then, as they writhed in anguish, and as the flames rose higher, and the flesh crisped, and the tendons cracked, men stood back and viewed the scene with infinite satisfaction.

The wing of an angel was shown, which was said to have brought over from Jerusalem the point of the spear which pierced the body of Jesus, and men were punished who refused to believe the story.

A queer notion arose, and it is believed to-day, that it was wrong to eat meat on certain days; and four men, who had eaten a goose, were actually hung for the enormity of the crime!

Well, all that was what people call too much of a good thing! It was the excess, the over-doing, the excrescence of Christianity. Did it ever occur to you that the only sins of men are their extremes—their excesses?

There is no unnecessary machinery in man. His original faculties are all for a purpose, and good. Destroy a single faculty of a man's brain, and you destroy the equipoise; develop a single faculty to excess, and you also destroy the equipoise.

Add a single mountain on one side of the nicely poised earth, and away the world would go shrieking through the universe, like Phaeton in the chariot of the sun-god. Take away a single mountain from California or Vermont, and the result would be the same.

Develop a single faculty of man's brain to excess, and it carries him away to destruction. Take away the animal inclinations from man, says Henry Ward Beecher, and he is like an organ without a bellows. How appropriate the Masonic symbol, the compass, which circumscribes and keeps the passions within due bounds. Inside the mystic circle all is well, but when one faculty breaks the boundary line the harmony is destroyed.

A judge once sentenced a murderer as follows: "Samuel N. Poston: This is the saddest era of my life. Our parents and their children knew each other. We grew up together; went to the same school; played upon hill and in valley the same innocent games in boyhood. Years have passed since then; our roads in life have diverged. You now stand convicted of a great, a capital offence; and I, as the minister of the law, have imposed upon me the painful duty of passing upon you the sentence of death. I would that this cup might pass from me, but I cannot shrink from the official requirement. It is, therefore, the order of the court that you be taken within one mile of the court-house, there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

It was an affecting scene. The judge was in tears; a groan ran through the assembly. The prisoner, trembling like an aspen leaf, grasped a chair for support, and who shall depict the intense agony that wrung his heart as he remembered the innocence of his

boyish days? Why had he fallen? Ask the sturdy oak, whose top is overgrown, why it writhes and falls 'neath the driving tempest! Ask Peter why he cursed the Saviour of the world, and declared, "I know him not!"

Many a drunkard, excepting the one deformity of character, is an exemplary and noble man, but he is a victim to the excessive development of a group of faculties. I mean to offer no apology for drunkenness, but, on the contrary, I stand before you to-day to condemn it, as blasting and imbruting to man's nature; yet, for all that, a drunkard is a man. The great Charles Dickens once wrote, "In the human heart, away up a great many pairs of stairs, covered with the dust and cobwebs of years, was a door, and on that door was written WOMAN;" and so with the drunkard, there is a door upon which is written MAN.

I once knew a man whose genial, social nature was a perpetual gleam of sunshine in his household, and among his friends. Men loved and honoured him, and yet he had a darling vice; his free, convivial nature, which won him hosts of admiring friends, was at the same time his deadliest enemy. He did not drink to drown sorrow; no green-eyed monster sat upon his hearth-stone—he knew no trouble there; but he loved company and mirth and wine, and when once he had felt their exhilarating influence his passion knew no bounds. Time wore on; his eyes reddened, and weakened, and watered. Once, twice, many times, he resolved to leave off his intemperate habits. What of that? good resolutions cast aside are common-place objects on the road to eternal death; and so he drank again. On one occasion, recovering from a week's debauch, his aged mother called him to her, and bade him promise once more, and in deeper earnest. The large-hearted man fell upon his knees, and as the great scalding tears found a channel for their flow, he promised in the witness of his God that he would reform. Alas! he had struggled up to this height but to fall again; each time turning with greater loathing from his debaucheries: each time repentant and full of self-condemnation, but still powerless to resist the sparkling temptation, when it gave its colour in the cup. In his sober moments the man was a model for Christians, ever attentive to the cry of suffering humanity; the sick and afflicted found relief by his presence, and the poor rose and called him blessed. And now, when he stands before the pearl gates, with many who have named the name of the Lord, shall it not also be said of him, "Inasmuch as he did it unto the least of these, he did it unto me?" Ah! my friends, there is a close alliance between the man of God and the man of sin. The very noblest attributes of our natures, possessed in excess, stamp us with condemnation. The passion which gives us courage to defend the truth against error is the same that ostracises a brother for his honest opinion. The spirit of fearless independence which marks the good leaders of men is the same that actuates the bold outlaw and prompts the fearless murderer. Alas! for man's excesses! Alas! for human offences against law and order and charity and life.

But if it must needs be that offences come—if the "Great Plan" required that some man should become a Judas, and some man a Pilate; that some man should smite and spit upon the Son of God, and that another should thrust the spear into his side—if the plan required the sacrifice of the life of Jesus, and that men should thus become the wicked instruments to further the ends of Divinity—who shall say that the whole plan for the ultimate development of the race did not permit this crime and that excess—this ism and that ology—that their clashing interests might goad the race to superior attainments. "A hundred pieces of unshaped stone, roughly jostled in a bay, became beautified and polished marbles;" and so the jostlings of man against man—his adversity, his prosperity, his mystery of pain and sorrow—has been his moral discipline, under which he has grown stronger, and greater, and grander. If it must needs be that offences come, it remains for you and for me to struggle on through their purifying influences—through the sad results of men's excesses—profiting by the experience of the race; profiting by the history of individual lives, subduing out passions, developing our manhood; trusting and believing that the persecutions and intolerance of the past have been the bitter medicines of common good.

But the patient is convalescent now, and I stand here to-day as one of the doctors, to declare that we don't need any more of that kind of medicine. We don't need any more intolerant pills; we don't need any more inquisitions; we don't need any more thumb-screws, and chains, and fagots, and we don't need any more doctors of the old school, who think all these appliances are necessary. But what we do need is charity—charity for men with different opinions—charity in word and deed—charity which vaunteth not itself, and is not puffed up—charity which suffereth long, and is kind. This is the pure philosophy of Masonry; this is the corner-stone of religion—the Christ in man—the stone which the builders of faiths have too often rejected.

And now, brethren, to conclude: I have tried to illustrate that there is a principle in man which urges him to perfection; that in all progress old things must pass away, and give place to new; that the friction incident to such change is the great instrument of man's development; that this friction, unrestrained, may become excessive, and result in violence and crime; that man, as a moral agent, is in the fullest sense, responsible for his excesses; but that, seen as God sees, vice and crime, which are the excesses of men, are only offshoots from the direct line of human progress, which stretches from the cradle of the race far into the unborn future. I conclude, therefore, that it is the duty of all men, and especially of Masons, for the sake of human progress, for the sake of human happiness and ultimate human perfection, to subdue their passions; to walk uprightly in their several stations before God and man; to square their actions by the square of truth and virtue; and, above all, to practise charity toward all men, while all are travelling together upon the level of time to that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns.

THE FOUR OLD LODGES.

BRO. R. F. GOULD.
(Continued from page 118.)

LIST No. 9.

LIST OF LODGES 1739* (PINE).			LIST OF LODGES 1740* (PINE).		
		CONSTITUTED.			CONSTITUTED.
1 Kings' Arms	St. Paul's Church Yard		1 King's Arms	St. Paul's Church Yard	
2			2 Horn	Westminster	
3 Horn	Westminster		3 Crown	Behind the Royal Exchange	11th July 1721
4 Shakespear's Head	Marlborough Street	17th Jan. 1722	4 Shakespear's Head	Marlborough St.	17th Jan. 1721
5 Crown	Behind the Royal Exchange	11th July 1721	5 Braund's Head	New Bond Street	19th Jan. 1721
6 Braund's Head	New Bond Street	19th Jan. 1722	6 Rammer	Queen's St. Cheapside	28th Jan. 1721
7 Rammer	Queen Street, Cheapside	28th Jan. 1722	7 King's Arms	Temple Bar	25th April 1722
8 King's Arms	Temple Bar	25th April 1722	8 Red Cross Barr	Barbican	May 1722
9 Red Cross Barr	Barbican	May 1722	9 King's Arms	New Bond Street	25th Nov. 1722
10 King's Arms	New Bond Street	25th Nov. 1722	10 George and Dragon	Portland St. Oxford Market	27th Feb. 1722
11 Queen's Head	Knave's Acre	27th Feb. 1722	11 Crown	New Crane, Wapping	1722
12 Castle	Drury Lane	No date	12 Bury's Coffee House	Bridges St.	28th Mar. 1723
13 Bury's Coffee House	Bridges Street	28th Mar. 1723			

* From Engraved Lists (Grand Lodge).

It will be seen that the No. 5 (Crown) of 1739 becomes No. 3 in the list of the following year, also that the *dates of Constitution* of Nos. 4, 6, 7, 11, and 12 on the 1739 list, sustain a remarkable variation in the list for 1740: thus—

(1) No. 4 (1739)	has its Seniority altered from 17th Jan. 1722 to 17th Jan. 1721.
(2) No. 6	" " " " " 19th Jan. 1722 to 19th Jan. 1721.
(2) No. 7	" " " " " 28th Jan. 1722 to 28th Jan. 1721.
(2) No. 11	" " " " " 27th Feb. 1722 to 27th Feb. 1722.
(3) No. 12	" " " " " March 1722 to 1722.

(1) No date is assigned this Lodge in Pine's List of 1729. In the Engraved Lists for 1734, 1736, and 1738, it appears as in 1739; but in the Book of Constitutions for 1738 (See § 6) it is placed at 17th Jan. 1722, therefore the alteration in 1740 is almost certainly correct.

(2) The dates given to these Lodges in the Engraved Lists for 1729, 1734, 1736, and 1738 agree with those given in the List for 1739; also, and this is of chief importance, with the dates assigned by Dr. Anderson in the *Constitutions for 1738*; consequently, the alterations made in 1740, and which appear in the Calendar of *current date* (1878) is probably incorrect.

(3) This Lodge appears, *without date*, in the Engraved Lists for 1734, 1736, 1738, and 1739; but is placed at March 1723, both in Pine's List 1729, and in the *Constitutions 1738*. Therefore, the alteration in 1740 (continued until this day) is probably incorrect.

NOTE.—One of the periodical closing up of numbers occurred in 1740.

LIST No. 10.

LIST OF LODGES 1755* (COLE).				LIST OF LODGES 1756* (COLE).			
			Constituted				Constituted
1 King's Arms				1 King's Arms	St. Paul's Churchyard		
2 Horn	Westminster			2 Horn	Westminster		
3 Out				3 George and Dragon	Grafton-st., St. Ann's	17th Jan.	1721
4 George and Dragon	Grafton-st., St. Ann's	17th Jan.	1721	4 Braund's Head	New Bond-street	19th Jan.	1721
5 Braund's Head	New Bond-street	19th Jan.	1721	5 Castle	Tower-st., Seven Dials	28th Jan.	1721
6 Castle	Tower-st., Seven Dials	28th Jan.	1721	6 Fish and Bell	Charles-st., Soho-sq.	27th Feb.	1722
7 Out				7 King's Arms	New Bond-street	25th Nov.	1722
8 Crown	Leadenhall-street	May	1722	8 Crown	Leadenhall-street	May	1722
9 King's Arms	New Bond-street	25th Nov.	1722	9 Dundee Arms	Wapping New Stairs		1722
10 Fish and Bell	Charles-st., Soho-sq.	27th Feb.	1722	10 Grapes	Chatham	28th March	1723
11 Dundee Arms	Wapping New Stairs		1722				
12 Grapes	Chatham	28th March	1723				

* From Engraved Lists (Grand Lodge).

The lapse of No. 3 on the 1740 list (Crown, constita. 11th July 1721), together with the change of year, from 1722 to 1721, in the cases of Nos. 6 and 7 (1739) and from 1722 to 1722 in the case of No. 11 (1739), has doubtless led to No. 11 (1739) being placed, at the general closing up of numbers in 1756, in what was *apparently* its true position, under the Regulation of 27th December 1727 (see p 405, note 4); it does not, however, account for No. 10 (1739) being placed above No. 9 (1739); but it is possible that No. 9 (1739) having also become No. 9 at the general re-numbering of 1740, may have elected to remain at its then existing number, instead of accepting a higher precedence, when the vacancies above it were closed up in 1756?

The fact of No. 5 (1739) being allowed to jump over No. 4 (1739) at the re-arrangement of numbers in 1740, may have afforded a precedent? (*)

(*) See List No. 9.

PROVINCE OF HAMPSHIRE AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.
TESTIMONIAL TO THE PROV. GRAND TREASURER.

THE annual Provincial Grand Lodge for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, was held at Southampton on the 15th inst. The proceedings commenced at the Philharmonic Hall, shortly after 2.30 p.m., when the Lodge was opened by the Prov. Grand Master Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., supported by Bros. W. Hickman D.P.G.M., Frost P.G. Treas., Rev. W. Scott P.G. Chaplain, J. E. Le Fenve P.G. Secretary, Wyatt P.P.G.W., Booth P.P.G.W., Hare P.P.G.R., Farber P.P.G.W., and several other Past and Present Prov. Officers; Bros. H. M. Emanuel, and G. S. Lancaster officiating respectively as S. and J.G. Wardens, in the absence of the brethren occupying those positions this year.

The gathering was one of the largest for some years, upwards of 200 members being present. Southampton was, as a matter of

course, largely represented, the Mayor (Bro. A. L. MacCalmont), and Bro. F. H. MacCalmont being among those who attended. The ordinary routine business of the Province having been transacted, the Prov. G. Treasurer's accounts were received and passed. The statement submitted by the auditors showed a balance in hand of £256 9s 1d, and the sum of £500 invested. On the motion of Bro. Hare (Southampton), seconded by Bro. Booth (Southampton), Bro. M. E. Frost was unanimously re-elected P.G. Treas. for the ensuing year.

Among other matters which engaged the attention of the Provincial Grand Lodge was the consideration of cases brought forward by the Board of Benevolence of the Province. Several annual votes were made as usual, and a sum of £50 was voted to the widow of a deceased member (the late Dr. Diver), she being entirely incapacitated, owing to a severe railway accident, since her husband's death, and having four young children dependent upon her. The Provincial Grand Master then appointed his Officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bros. W. Hickman 130 Southampton D.P.G.M.,

E. W. Rebbeck 195 Bournemouth G.S.W., Dr. W. Wilkes 698 Ryde G.J.W., Rev. W. Scott 394 Southampton Chaplain, Rev. Browne 132 Ringwood Chaplain, Dymont 391 Southampton Reg., M. E. Frost 487 Portsmouth Treas., J. E. Le Feuvre 130 Southampton Sec., Lear 694 Basingstoke S.G.D., G. F. Lancaster 903 Gosport J.G.D., Harrison 804 Havant G. Supt. Works, Adams 359 Southampton G.D.C., G. Low 132 Ringwood G.A.D.C., Geo. Bond 487 Portsmouth G.S.B., T. Batchelor 1705 Gosport G. Org., T. Benham 723 Aldershot G. Purst.; Bros. Way 76 Winchester, Pring 151 Newport, Pack 175 Ryde, J. Whale 309 Fareham, Tasker 1373, G. Stewards; Bros. Biggs 130 Southampton, Exell 487 Portsmouth, G. Tylers. Before the Lodge closed, the Prov. Grand Master said he had a very pleasing duty to perform, and which was a source of considerable satisfaction to him personally. For 27 years their Provincial Grand Treasurer had been a Mason, and had rendered most valuable assistance to Freemasonry (Applause), but more particularly in connection with that Provincial Grand Lodge; and he wished on this occasion to express their thanks to him. In his own Lodges, where he was so well known, Bro. Frost had always taken the warmest interest in the Craft—having served as W.M. of No. 487 twice, and of No. 1069 twice, and his brethren now desired to express their thanks and gratitude to him. They had taken advantage of this large assemblage to present to him a testimonial. There was something very gratifying in recognising the claims of one who had rendered such able services for many years, and those who, in his youth, had known and esteemed Bro. Frost, would take great pleasure in finding that his services had been acknowledged in some small measure that day. He asked his acceptance of the testimonial in the spirit in which it was offered by his Masonic brethren, as a small token of the warm sympathy and affection felt towards him. (Applause.) Bro. Beach then handed Bro. Frost the testimonial, which consisted of a suite of articles for the library table, and a purse containing 200 sovereigns. Bro. Frost, in acknowledgment, said he was almost incapable of adequately expressing his feelings. He felt, however, that it was a proof that the Provincial Grand Lodge had not yet lost all its confidence in him. He accepted it in the spirit in which it was offered, and could only thank the R.W. Prov. G.M. and the brethren generally for having made him so handsome a present. It should be added that the testimonial was subscribed to by upwards of 200 of the brethren, including the P.G.M. and the principal Officers of the Province. The chairman of the Committee was Bro. G. Rake P.J.G.W., Treasurer, Bro. G. J. Lancaster P.P.G.R., Secretary, Bros. E. G. Holbrook P.P.G.R., J. R. Hayman Secretary 257, and J. Ast-ridge P.P.G.W. The P.G. Lodge having been closed, a banquet took place at the Victoria Skating Rink, about 150 being present. The P.G.M. presided, and the usual toasts were duly honoured. In giving that of "The Queen and the Craft," the Prov. Grand Master stated he knew that this toast would meet with all the loyalty that was due to it. He was going by the train that week, and he met some one who said to him what a very loyal town Southampton appeared. This, he believed, only showed a very good testimony to the favourable impressions which were made upon the spectators at the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to this town. The Chairman then proposed "The M.W. the Grand Master of England, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., &c.," and spoke of the active part his Royal Highness had recently taken in laying the foundation stone of St. Mary's New Church; and said he was sure it had left favourable impressions on the minds of the inhabitants of the town. In France, too, the Prince of Wales had taken an active interest in the Paris Exhibition, and had left a gratifying impression upon their French neighbours; and he believed he had done much to cement the bonds of union between this country and France, in doing which he had benefited humanity in general. They had so recently had the opportunity of evincing their feelings of loyalty—he wished it had been with Masonic honours—that he would ask them to drink with all heartiness the health of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The Chairman, in proposing "The Pro M.W.G.M. of England, the Earl of Carnarvon, the R.W. Deputy Grand Master the Earl of Skelmersdale, and the Officers and Past Officers of the Grand Lodge," said they were always ready to come forward and give all the assistance to Freemasonry in their power. The Earl of Carnarvon especially took a most active interest in promoting Masonry when the Prince of Wales was not present, and they were one and all, notwithstanding the onerous duties that devolved on some of them, ever ready to carry out the obligations they had undertaken faithfully and agreeably to all true Masons. The Earl of Skelmersdale, who had charge of a district three times the size of this town, always did his utmost to devote his best energies to the Order, and to carry out any duties entrusted to him. Bro. Hickman, D.P.G.M., in proposing the R.W. the Provincial G.M. of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, said they were all aware of the very high and distinguished manner in which Bro. W. W. B. Beach carried out the duties of his office as Provincial Grand Master. He was always ready and willing to place his time at the disposal of the several Lodges in the Province, and fulfil the duties appertaining to his office; and they all knew that when he was there, it was a source of great satisfaction to the brethren to witness the manner in which he carried out those duties. The kind and genial manner which was so intimately bound up with him, endeared him to all Masons, and they one and all could testify to the great esteem in which he was held throughout the country. Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., in responding, said he thanked them sincerely for the very kind manner in which they had received the mention of his name. It always gave him the very greatest pleasure to come amongst them, and to preside over them on all occasions when he possibly could. Ever since he had the honour to preside over them, he had received invaluable assistance from his Officers, which made his (the speaker's) duties somewhat light, but still some of the duties he had to perform were difficult. He had, however, to congratulate them on the progress Freemasonry was making in the province, and he hoped it would continue to improve as time rolled on. The Chairman, in proposing the W. the D.P.G.M.

of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, highly eulogised the character of Bro. Hickman, who, he said, carried out the duties of his Office with great efficiency, and who was esteemed not only in Southampton, but through the length and breadth of this province. He had taken a great interest in the Masonic Charities, and an active part in the Grand Lodge of England. He hoped they would drink his health with every sentiment of affection and enthusiasm. Bro. Hickman, in reply, thanked his Right Wor. Bro. for the distinguished honour he had conferred upon him. He congratulated him upon the progress of Masonry during the nine years since he took office, and he sincerely hoped that the future might be still more prosperous than the past. The remaining toasts were the Visitors, the Wardens and Officers of Prov. Grand Lodge, and the Past Wardens and Past Officers of Prov. G. Lodge, the W.M.'s, Officers, and Brethren of the Lodges in the Province, and the Masonic Charities, all of which were duly honoured, and the company separated about eight o'clock. The banquet was served in capital style by Bro. Dartnall, of the High-street, whose catering as usual, gave the highest satisfaction. The Rink Band, under the direction of Mr. J. D. Crook, performed a capital selection of music at intervals during the dinner.—*Portsmouth Times*, and *Southampton Times*.

THE LATE R.W. R. J. BAGSHAW, J.P., D.L.

We extract the following from the *Essex Standard* :—

The death of this gentleman, which occurred at his town residence, 42 Gloucester-square, on 14th inst., has caused very general regret throughout the county, with which he has been so long and usefully associated. His family seat was Banksea House, Dovercourt, but for the last few years, the delicate state of his health rendering medical aid frequently necessary, he has spent his time chiefly in London, but never lost his interest in Essex affairs, or relaxed attention to the local duties devolving on him as an Essex gentleman. It was but a few weeks since he visited Harwich in relation to some property matters, and although he was then suffering from illness his so early death was not apprehended. The deceased gentleman, who was advanced in life, having been born in 1804, was son of the late Mr. John Bagshaw, of Harwich, and spent many of his early years in the East Indies. He was an extensive owner of property in the neighbourhood of Harwich, a large proportion of what is known as Dovercourt New Town belonged to him; and, as we have said, until the last few years he resided in the mansion of the estate. Mr. Bagshaw was a Deputy-Lieutenant of Essex, a Magistrate of the County, and also of the Borough of Harwich; and in the performance of his duties in a magisterial capacity, he was, as long as his health permitted, diligent and active. He was a member of the Tendring Hundred Bench, and was rarely found absent on any occasion of importance from the Court of Quarter Sessions, properly paying especial heed to the interests of East Essex and Harwich, with which by property he was more immediately identified. As High Sheriff of the County in 1873-4, the duties of Returning Officer devolved on him at the last general election, and Conservatives and Liberals alike awarded to him the honourable meed of perfect impartiality in the discharge of the difficult office he held.

In his political opinions, the deceased gentleman was a Liberal, and four times contested Harwich in that interest; twice—in 1847 and again in 1857—successfully, and twice he was defeated—in 1841 and 1852. But, a high minded and honourable gentleman, discharging worthily all his social and civil duties, his political convictions in nothing interfered with the cordiality of his personal relations with those to whom he was opposed on party grounds. Mr. Bagshaw was for a long number of years a most earnest and influential member of the Masonic order, and in that capacity was widely known and universally respected. For twenty-three years he has filled the office of Provincial Grand Master for Essex, in which he was installed at Chelmsford on the 17th May 1855, by Lord Yarborough, then Deputy Grand Master of England. How prosperous the Order has been under his administration in this County may be judged from the fact that since he entered on his office the number of Lodges has increased from eight to seventeen. His health has not permitted his attendance recently at meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the last at which he was present being, we believe, in 1874, at the meeting held in that year in Chelmsford. He was a man of earnest religious convictions; President of some of the Local Societies for the promotion of Christian objects; was liberal in his contributions for religious and philanthropic objects, and was much respected in every relation he filled in life. He leaves a widow, but no children.

The body of the deceased was removed from his Town residence on Monday by rail as far as Colchester, whence it was conveyed in a hearse drawn by four horses from the Cups Hotel, to Dovercourt, and on Tuesday the interment took place in Dovercourt Churchyard. The funeral cortege, consisting of a hearse heavily plumed and drawn by four horses, and five mourning coaches, containing the immediate relatives, left Banksea House at one o'clock, and when near the churchyard was joined by a goodly number of Freemasons representing various Lodges in the Province over which the deceased has so worthily presided, the burial service being read by the Rev. T. O. Reay, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. Henry Bagshaw. The body was placed in a vault with that of the deceased's first wife; and at the close of the service the Freemasons deposited the customary emblems upon the coffin.

Among the Freemasons present upon the mournful occasion were Right W. Bros. R. Bolton Barton, LL.D., P.P.G.M. Western India, Joseph Burton P.G. Treas., Thos. J. Ralling P.G. Sec., E. Hennemeyer W.M. 51, W. D. B. Wheeler W.M. 276, W. S. Ling W.M. 433, J. E. Wiseman P.M. and Sec. 433, G. D. Clapham W.M. 1543, G. Gard Pye P.M. 51, J. P. Sarel P.M. 276, W. O. Ward P.M. 650, &c., &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

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CHARITY STEWARDS.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Those interested in our great Masonic Charities will one and all thank you for your very able article last week on the question of the supply of Charity Stewards. The remarks of our Deputy Grand Master were, in the abstract, well worthy of attention, but showed a great lack of practical working knowledge. When you say that "the bulk of the members know nothing whatever of the existence of the Institutions," I believe you are not very far from the truth. In my own brief Masonic experience, both in this country and our colonies, I early discovered that in very many Lodges the boasted charity of the Order was to be found in theory but not in practice. It is not long since you published a letter analysing the annual balance sheet of a prosperous Lodge (I think in the North of England) which showed that the extensive funds of the Lodge were almost entirely spent in feasting, and that a trifle of some £20 or so was given to the Charities. The toast of "the Masonic Charities" is usually conspicuous by its absence at Lodge gatherings. Not that drinking success to the Schools can do them any service, but the absence of the mention of the Charities at such times exhibits a want of regard for the Institutions which is much to be lamented. Nothing would be better calculated to extend a knowledge of what has been done, what is doing, and what the future demands of us in regard to our Schools and Benevolent Institution, than a system of Lodge visitation on the part of the Secretaries, or some worthy deputy on their behalf. Would it not be well spent money on the part of the three Institutions, to employ as their joint agent, a well-informed and worthy brother who should systematically visit the Lodges in the Provinces (the Secretaries themselves should be able to manage the Metropolitan Lodges), and enlist the sympathies and services of brethren as Stewards? I merely throw out the idea for consideration, but feel quite certain myself that a very happy result would inevitably follow such a step.

Every one who has had actual acquaintance with the process of "raising the wind" for any purpose, charitable or otherwise, will agree with Bro. Binckes that to do away with the Charity dinners would be a fatal error. The money gained by the process would be far more than counterbalanced by the tapering off of the number of Stewards' Lists. No one supposes for a moment that our good Stewards, who give time, labour and money on these occasions, are influenced directly by the prospect of a feed to undertake their onerous duties, but on the other hand the social character of the annual gatherings is greatly enhanced, according to English notions, by an assembly at the festive board, opportunities are afforded for mutual intercourse, and pleasant recollections are taken away to many Provincial centres, and afford matter for conversation at many an after Lodge meeting, thus conducing to influence other brethren to undertake Stewards' offices.

I trust you will pardon this rough note, written in great haste, and believe me,

Yours fraternally,

T. B. WRYTEHEAD,

W.M. Eboracum 1611.

York, 20th August 1878.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I must plead guilty to belonging to the class you, in last week's article describe as not having completed the duty of every energetic Mason. I have served one Stewardship on behalf of our Charities, and one only. Although it is some time since I acted, I have not given up all idea of exerting myself for the others, though I am afraid it will not be just yet. You make various statements as to the number of Stewards and so on, which I dare say are correct as far as they go, they certainly show that there must be a great many Masons who know what the task of acting as Steward means, and should therefore be the best men to work again, but I consider it unlikely if many of them ever will. My principal reason for not putting my name down as Steward is the same as many give in this district,—it costs too much, both in time and money. If you will allow me, I will give you a list of my expenses in connection with the office, at the same time I wish you to understand that I do not regret having gone so far; I simply do not think I ought again to incur so much expense in doing so little good, until I see my way clear; and business must improve before that will occur. I first received from the office of the Institution a package of circulars, these I had to fill up and post to the eighty-three members of my Lodge; as I got no replies, I had some circulars printed, asking if they intended to subscribe, and whether they would accompany me to the festival. At the following Lodge meeting the sum of five guineas was voted by the Lodge, and two brethren gave a like sum. I thus had £15 15s in addition to £10 10s which I had decided to subscribe myself. Before leaving for London, I met several of the members of my Lodge, and between them, they put another five guineas on my list. I thus had thirty guineas as the result of my labours, which you must not judge of in proportion to results, as I can assure you the number of letters I wrote, and personal applications I made, was

considerable, in fact I found that the additional 10s worth of stamps I bought especially for this business was exhausted long before the end of the work. The next matter I was called upon for was £2 2s for my Steward's fee, and then railway fare to London and back cost 24s 8d. Add to this the fact that my wife discovered that ladies could attend, and you will believe me when I state that I put down the expenses of that Stewardship at £8. in addition to my donation. This outlay was more than twenty-five per cent. on the amount collected by me.

Yours truly and fraternally,

A STEWARD WHO HAS SERVED ONCE.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Your efforts to promote the interests of our Charitable Institutions are unceasing, and the point you have raised in the article which appeared last week under the above heading, undoubtedly points to something which is in need of being remedied. But while I freely admit some great inducement should be held out to brethren who take upon themselves the onerous duties of the Stewardship to one or other of our Institutions, and while I fully recognise that every Craftsman should, if it be in his power, undertake these duties on behalf of each of our Charities, I consider it is far more desirable that new men, who have never charged themselves with the task of canvassing, should be led to accept such task than that the same man should be pressed into the service again and again. The figures you have given are highly interesting, but it must not be forgotten that figures may be made to prove almost anything. However, accepting the number of Stewards presently on the lists of subscribers to our three Charities, and your calculation as to the number of times they have served, and taking the 347 who have acted more than three times as having filled on an average five Stewardships, the 3,200 brethren will represent, in round figures, 6,000 Stewardships, and this at 200 Stewards per annum for each of the Charities, or 600 in all, gives the Stewards who have for the last ten years served as such. We may take it, indeed, that there are at present borne on the lists of the subscribers those who have acted in this particular during the last fifteen years, as it is only of late that so many as 200 have done duty at our Festivals. Then it is quite possible, I may almost say quite certain, there are many others who have acted as Stewards and paid their fees, but only contributed one or two guineas as their own personal subscription, except in the case of those who have thus contributed during the current year, their names would not appear in the list of annual subscribers. Taking the matter on its merits, I think we should try and get as many brethren to come forward and fulfil what cannot be other than a trying task rather than press those who have fulfilled it once or twice to go through the ordeal again and again.

As to Charity dinners being a mistake, that is an open question; but judging from the nature of the general practice, I should say those in favour of the dinners far outnumber those who are against them. At all events, there is hardly a Charitable Institution in the United Kingdom among those chiefly dependent for support on voluntary subscriptions which does not hold its annual festival, or, in other words, which does not think that the likeliest way to obtain a full subscription is for the Stewards and their friends to have a good dinner as a preparative for the more serious business of the day. These dinners may be regarded as a kind of tonic. They bring the guests into a genial, if not always a generous frame of mind, and the purse strings are loosened more readily, and to a greater extent than if there were none. Our three Charity dinners cost about £1,800 per annum; and the aggregate of the three lists has been of late £30,000 net. Query—How much less would the results have been without the dinners? This is a problem which I for one should be most unwilling to undertake the solution of.

Fraternally yours,

B. G. B.

VOTING ORGANISATION.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Some little time back several influential Masons at the East-end of London, had it under consideration to establish an organization whereby the votes of the Metropolitan brethren could be satisfactorily utilised. I have, during the last few days, received an intimation that a second society for the same object is in cause of formation. I took some amount of interest in the work of those engaged in the first venture, and am still in hopes of seeing some practical result. I know that a vast amount of useful information was collected as to the working of kindred association in the Provinces, and trust Bro. Charles Lacey, who I believe was the moving spirit, will not relinquish his efforts.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours faithfully,

A CONSTANT READER.

Freemasonry is an allegorical system. Every doctrine and ceremony has its mystical reference, which is not always apparent at the first blush; so that where the uninformed and weak find only mystery, the true initiate possesses food for the employment of the noblest faculties. The true Mason will not rest satisfied with mere ceremonies, which in themselves are cold and heartless, but will study to comprehend their mystical signification.

LIFE'S FRIENDSHIPS.

FROM THE "MASONIC ADVOCATE."

MUCH of the happiness of this life is gathered from its friendships. The kindly tokens of personal regard which are shown us by gentle and genial and sincere hearts, give to the soul many of its richest consolations as well as its brightest and proudest memories. Men never tire of honest friendships, for they are life's best evincements of human nature, and often they show up our own standing and characters as well.

The fact that but few are capable of sincere and constant friendships, on any basis outside of their own interests, makes the relation the more valuable when it does exist, and assures us that a true and abiding friend is a very great treasure.

Most men's fondness for you is found in the fact that they can use you for some of their sordid, selfish or personal purposes. They play with you as they do with dice, to win, and they make it their study to learn how and when and where to encompass you about. Full of subtlety and personal desires, they put on their winning ways of captivation and deception, and before you know it they have you in their web. The world is full of just such friends. To accomplish their purposes they will bear your social name, wear your favourite badge, and treat you, for awhile at least, both as a man and brother, but just as soon as their ends are subserved, or they find they can make other and better arrangements, they consign you to the regions of indifference and contempt—

"The melancholy victim of deceitful sin."

The success of such social Judases may often astonish us, especially where we believe in the moral problem of social equity, because it contradicts, apparently, the laws of life and demonstrates the low estimate which some men of no mean learning and pretensions place upon the honourable obligations of fraternal relationships.

It is true that these violations of friendship are often attended with present temporary success, and those who make them are enabled to spread themselves for awhile as the green bay tree; but their day of triumph is but short, for the old adage is realised that "chickens come home to roost," and in after life they wear the badge of duplicity in spite of themselves.

Genuine friendship, while it is a law of universal obligation, is always based upon reciprocal action, and it can only last as long as mutual manifestations of kindly integrity are evinced and maintained. A single betrayal of principle may weaken or destroy it for ever. Men do not always seem to know this. They appear to forget themselves and to neglect their friends until they find that "none are so poor as to do them reverence." The law of watchfulness is requisite in maintaining terms of honourable amity, for friendly relations do not grow as the weeds, with spontaneous growth. They are the result of careful, continued culture. Indeed, in this way enemies even become friends, and are often made so for all life. They are conquered by the respect shown them and by acts of unexpected kindness. It was reciprocal acts of kindness that created the bond of union between Jonathan and David, and the ties of mutual obligation which marked their lives exemplified their sincere attachments and gave to history one of its brightest examples of sincere and constant fraternity.

The ardent feeling of friendship which grew up between Washington and Lafayette was founded, no doubt, on their congenial natures, as well as in their military alliance. They met as the representatives of two distinct peoples, and as members of the Masonic Fraternity, and their friendly constancy was like the unruffled sea, placid and perpetual.

There is no doubt but many instances could be given of warm friendships which have grown up among our brethren of the mystic tie, where strong tests have been given, and where Masonry has been honoured in the bond of endearment. But they were only private affiliations, and no one has made a record of them, and they have passed away like thousands of other relations of virtue and honour, without a name and without a history.

That warm and constant friendships should find distinguished examples among the Fraternity is no more than should be expected, for this is one of the cardinal purposes of the institution, and if they fail it certainly cannot lie at the door of Masonic obligations. All the teachings of Masonry are in the direction of the genial emotions. Every step is to help, aid and assist a brother, and every lesson is intended to impress the candidate for its honours with the knowledge of fraternal duty.

We have often heard Masons complain of the coldness, the selfishness and of the double dealing of men who bore the name of being Masons. These complaints have never astonished us since our conversion to the belief of the "total depravity of the human race." Men are but animals, and it may be that we expect too much when we look for friendly tokens from all of them. Many of them are incapable of loving anybody but themselves. They are too much allied to their own personal interests to care much for others, and when brought to the test of friendship, they fail because the thing is not in them. Their inclinations are all for self, and all the Masonic manipulations of the world could never make such men Masons or friends. It is a pity that Lodges receive such into the mystic relationship, for they only make a mockery of the Craft.

W. W. HIBBEN.

ORIENTAL MIXTURE.—Notwithstanding the inveterate manner in which the use of tobacco has been denounced by certain persons, it still maintains its place in the tastes and habits of every country in the world. Whether we look to the north or to the south, the east or west, we find it indulged in to an extent which attests at once its popularity, and, when pure and properly dressed, its perfect harm-

lessness. Those who have sought to condemn its use have not only signally failed in their quixotic enterprise, but have proved themselves to be possessed of a delusion so palpable that it is not a little strange they should find any followers at all. Any habit, no matter what, if indulged in to an inordinate extent must necessarily be a mistake, and tobacco, like everything else, when used in due moderation is as innocent an enjoyment as any that the world affords. Nor is moderation the only thing to be considered, for it is equally necessary that purity should be taken into serious consideration. It is an unfortunate fact that very many of the tobaccos manufactured at the present day are decidedly injurious; we note, therefore, with considerable pleasure that Bros. W. and C. Page, of the Grange Tobacco Works, Bermoudsey, are achieving a great and well-deserved success with their celebrated "Oriental Mixture," which, for purity, fragrance and richness of aroma, surpasses any tobacco which we have yet tried. This is entirely due to the fact that it is composed of the choicest oriental tobaccos, and that great care is taken to exclude all but the best growths. Unlike many tobaccos—whose acquaintance for the future we will cautiously eschew—Bros. Page's "Oriental Mixture," which is sold by most retailers, neither burns the tongue, nor leaves an unpleasant taste upon the palate. Where only one pipe of some tobaccos could be smoked without harm or disagreeable after effects, the "calumet of peace" might be replenished with this admirable mixture *ad infinitum*.

THE THEATRES, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—PROMENADE CONCERT at 8.

HAYMARKET.—At 8, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

PRINCESS'S.—At 7.30, LOVE IN HUMBLE LIFE, and QUEEN'S EVIDENCE.

STRAND.—At 7.30, OUR BITTEREST FOE. At 8.15, ENGAGED. On Monday, THE AMBASSADOR FROM BELOW, and FOR LOVE OR MONEY.

GAIETY.—At 7.30, BLIND BEGGARS. At 8, CHECKMATE, &c. On Monday, JEAMES.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.30, A WHIRLIGIG. At 8.0, OUR BOYS, and A FEARFUL FOG.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—At 8.0, DIPLOMACY.

ADELPHI.—At 7.0, FARCE. At 7.45, PROOF, &c.

COURT.—At 8.0, OLIVIA.

LYCEUM.—At 7.30, FARCE. At 8.0, MARY WARNER. (Last Night.)

OLYMPIC.—At 7.45, THE WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE, and BETTY MARTIN.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—This day, LOVE CHASE. On Tuesday, EXTREMES. On Thursday, Firework Display, &c. Open daily, Aquarium, &c.

OPERA COMIQUE.—At 7.45, CUPS AND SAUCERS. At 8.30, H.M.S. PINAFORE. At 10.30, FIVE HAMLETS.

CRITERION.—At 7.30, THE PORTER'S KNOT and THE PINK DOMINOES.

ALHAMBRA.—At 7.40, FARCE, FATINITZA. THE GOLDEN WREATH, &c.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—This Day, OPERA, FIREWORKS, NUBIAN CARAVAN (Last Day), &c. On Monday and Tuesday, Great Trotting Meeting. Open daily. Hippodrome, &c.

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Consecration of the Eleanor Cross Lodge, No. 1764,
ON TUESDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER 1878.

A SPECIAL LODGE will be opened at the Masonic Hall, Abington Street, Northampton, at TWELVE O'CLOCK precisely. There will be Choral Service, at All Saints' Church, at half-past Two o'clock. Sermon by the

V.W. REVEREND R. P. BENT,
PAST GRAND CHAPLAIN OF ENGLAND.

The Offertory will be collected on behalf of the Northampton General Infirmary and the Masonic Charities.

A Banquet will be served at the Town Hall at Four o'clock.

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HENRY BROWN,

Secretary pro tem,

18 Gold Street, Northampton.

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Bro. ALDERMAN HADLEY Chairman.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—The Subscription from 31st July 1878 to 31st July 1879 is now payable.

It is intended to admit a few more members without Entrance Fee at the present rate of Subscription, viz. £5 5s for Town Members, and £3 3s for Country Members. The Club premises are being improved so as to increase the accommodation already afforded to members and to Masonic Lodges.

Full particulars can be obtained of the Honorary Secretary at the Club.

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THE Honorary Secretary of the above Club respectfully invites the Secretaries of the several Lodges, and Scribes of Chapters in the South Metropolitan district, to co-operate with him in the endeavour to secure the Hall as the Head Quarters of Freemasonry in the South of London. If they will kindly communicate their respective addresses, he will forward information on the subject.

JAMES STEVENS,

P.M., P.Z., &c., Hon.

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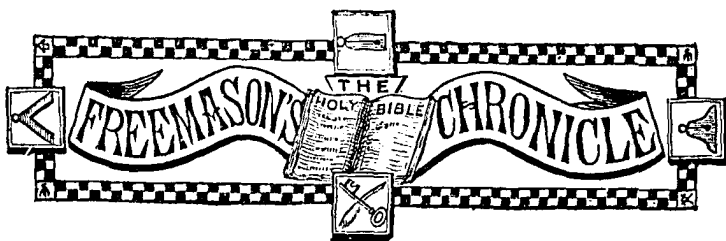
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67 BARBICAN, E.C.

OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

HER Majesty the Queen still remains at Osborne, to which place the Earl of Beaconsfield paid a visit on Monday, staying until Wednesday. On Friday, the King and Queen of Denmark arrived at Dover, and were there met by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who accompanied the royal visitors to London. The following day they left for the Isle of Wight. On Monday the Queen and her guests, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, witnessed some torpedo experiments, which took place in the Solent.

As notified in our issue of last week, Parliament was prorogued on Friday by Royal Commission, and now

stands adjourned until Saturday, the 2nd November next. During the Session thus brought to a close, but few public measures have been passed, the Eastern Question and matters arising therefrom having taken up the bulk of the time during which the members have met. The House of Commons sat, on 136 days, for nearly 1,100 hours, continuing their debates on 85 occasions until past midnight. No less than 278 divisions were taken on various questions, and only once was the Speaker called upon to give a casting vote, the number on that occasion being 40 both for and against the question at issue.

Three members of the Cabinet, all of whom are representatives of Lancashire constituencies, were entertained on Wednesday at a banquet at Liverpool, and may be said to have started the "recess" *résumés* of the Parliamentary doings of the past, and intended measures of the future. As to the past we are all familiar, but the future we suppose will reveal the usual number of unfulfilled promises on the part of our statesmen.

The meeting of the British Association at Dublin was brought to a close on Wednesday last, and may safely lay claim to having been a most successful gathering. The next year's meeting will be held at Sheffield, and we hope may be the means of introducing various improvements and otherwise helping in the advancement of science.

The annual encampment of Artillery Volunteers, which is held at Shoeburyness, was brought to a close on Friday. From the remarks of the Inspecting Officer, we may judge that this portion of our volunteer force is in a state of general efficiency, and may be relied upon in case of attack for affording no inconsiderable amount of protection to our shores.

The annual collections made in the Metropolis in aid of the hospitals and dispensaries of our city are becoming the means of adding considerably to the amount spent on charitable objects. The returns of the last Hospital Sunday collection show a total receipt of no less than £24,460, which amount has been distributed by the committee among the 125 institutions which can lay claim to the benefits of these periodical contributions.

The recent robbery at the Isle of Man Bank has this week been satisfactorily cleared up. It having been decided to thoroughly search the premises lately occupied by the convicted cashier, arrangements were made for carrying this object into effect, but such a course was rendered unnecessary by a confession which he made, and which disclosed the whereabouts of the missing money. The bank has now recovered all but £15 of the £8,873 which they alleged had been stolen.

The labour question appears to be one that will give the country considerable trouble, even though we may have little or no work to quarrel over. In Bristol upwards of 2,000 persons are on strike against a proposed reduction of wages, and on a notice being given by the North British Railway Company, for increasing the number of working hours from 51 to 54 per week, about 600 mechanics employed by them at Edinburgh have threatened to strike work unless the proposal is withdrawn. While the working classes take such rigorous measures against their employers, we can hardly hope for any regard being shown them, and fear that a revival of business is seriously delayed by such unsatisfactory activity.

The death occurred on Wednesday of Queen Christina of Spain. She was the daughter of Francis I. of Bourbon, King of the Two Sicilies, by his second wife Maria Isabella, daughter of King Charles IV. of Spain, and was born at Naples on 27th April 1806. She married, in December 1829, the then King of Spain (Ferdinand VII.), who was many years her senior in age, and died four years after their marriage. On the 10th October 1830 she was delivered of a daughter, who, by the will of her father, was appointed to succeed him, he having, just previous to his death, revoked the Salic law, and thus made it lawful for a woman to reign in Spain. For many years the late Queen Christina acted as Regent to her infant child, during a greater portion of which time Spain was devastated by disastrous civil wars. She resigned her Regency in October 1840, and since then has passed a great portion of her time in retirement near Havre. For many years she possessed great control over her daughter Isabella, and may almost be looked upon as having ruled Spain during the early days of that Queen's reign.

The task of occupation is still being vigorously pushed forward by the Austrians both in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but the continued opposition on the part of the inhabitants

makes the work of a most harassing nature. The Porte has sent orders to the native officials to offer no resistance, but these orders are totally disregarded, thus leading the Austrians to express doubts as to the sincerity of the instructions. No settlement has yet been arrived at with the Mussulman tribes around Batoum, and resistance to the Russian entry still seems probable. Some of the ambassadors at Constantinople are urging upon the Sultan the desire of their governments that the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin should be immediately carried into execution, so that if a firm front is shewn by the various parties to the treaty we may hope for some definite improvement in the affairs of Turkey before long. General Todleben was fired at by a Greek on Saturday, during a review of Russian troops at San Stefano, but the shot happily took no effect. The chief of the St. Petersburg police, General Mesentsoff, however, was not so fortunate in escaping the attack of his enemies, two of whom succeeded in fatally wounding him in the streets of that city on the 16th instant. In France, the elections for the General Council, which have just terminated, show favourably for the Republicans, and lead many to believe in the future predominance of that party in the Senate. In Hanover, there has been some serious rioting, resulting in two or three persons being killed and many others wounded, in consequence of elections which took place at Harburg; the German papers state that the military were compelled to fire on the mob before peace could be restored. It appears that the result of the labours of the Berlin Congress have not given unqualified satisfaction; the people in many parts of Italy expressing their discontent at its decrees, and looking jealously upon the part that Austria has, and is now taking in the matter. Great public rejoicings have taken place in Brussels, and various parts of Belgium, in commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen of that country. Latest advices from the Cape are satisfactory, although hostilities still continued in the Transvaal and the Zulu country.

LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

THE Lodge of Benevolence held its August Meeting, on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. J. M. Clabon occupied the President's chair, Bro. Joshua Nunn the chair of Senior Vice-President, and Bro. James Brett that of Junior Vice-President. Among the other brethren present were Bros. W. T. Howe, S. G. Foxall, H. Garrod, W. Mann, S. Rawson, C. A. Cottebrune, C. P. Cobham, Erasmus Wilson, Thomas Cubitt, Hyde Pullen, John Boyd, Captain Philips, Col. Shadwell Clerke, J. M. Case, Griffiths Smith, C. Atkins, R. W. Williams, W. Dawson, E. H. Hewett, W. Weston, F. Drummond, A. Malcolm, George Corner, F. B. Williams, F. W. Levander, G. P. Britten, J. H. Rowe, T. Deane, W. S. Killeen, A. Middemas, Col. Somerville Burney, A. W. Woodley, F. Adlard, L. Cornelissen, J. H. Watts, A. White, T. W. Allen, W. K. Phillips, Edward Terry, Geo. Phythian, Geo. Bolton, L. B. Pillin, J. Nicholson, S. Rosenthal, Hugh Cotter, W. H. Cohen, Richard Wyatt, E. Kidman, H. Potter, S. B. Phillips, E. M. Haigh, J. H. Thompson, J. Douglas Mathews, J. Tydeman, W. Allan, Dr. F. W. Ramsay, E. S. Studolph, James Cowan, G. Fisher, H. Massey, Henry Rogers, John Coe, E. C. Massey, John Hervey G.S., H. G. Buss Assistant Grand Secretary, A. A. Pendlebury, and C. B. Payne G. Tyler. After confirming grants of £290 made at the last meeting of the Lodge, the brethren considered fourteen new cases, and granted £203 to twelve of them. Two cases were dismissed.

HAVE WE TOO MANY LODGES?

IT has always been a popular cry amongst a certain class of Masons that Grand Masters are too ready to grant dispensations to open new lodges, and Grand Lodges too ready to endorse their action by granting charters to the same. Now, we contend it is erroneous to suppose, that because there is a multiplicity of lodges, there must consequently be a laxity in the work or weakness in the lodge. Many lodges, small with regard to numbers, are in our opinion preferable to a few with an unwieldy membership and its consequent "rush of work."

Work is not all that lodges should look to, it should rather be their endeavour to render their communications interesting and instructive, and this cannot be accomplished, except in one particular (ritual), when night after night candidates are being initiated, passed and raised. We know some of these immense lodges, with memberships ranging from two to four hundred, that meet regularly every week and yet there is such a number of candidates that emergencies have to be occasionally called, and however desirous the Worshipful Master and members might be to give and hear instructive discourses, debates or lectures on Masonic subjects, the thing is impossible, quite out of the question, on account of this steam pressure of work, this incessant, con-

tinued manufacture of Masons. Such being the case, and no one can deny it, would it not be preferable for the Craft in general and these lodges in particular, to increase the number of lodges and especially to divide these unwieldy organizations, so that the labour being divided amongst the many, other subjects of interest to the Fraternity besides ritual might receive due attention?

The arguments, of course, against increasing the number of lodges are, the old cry that a small lodge is a weak one, and that by having two or more in a neighborhood, especially in country places, a bitter feeling of jealousy is engendered between them. To the first of these we would reply that a small lodge is not necessarily weak, nor is it advisable that it should have a large amount of funds on hand. To prevent poverty, let the fees for the degrees be high, and if then the cash in hand runs low, it is very easy to increase it by bazaars, concerts, reunions, &c., without drawing too heavily upon the purses of the members, or trusting to that unmasonic system of annual dues which we hope some day to see abolished in all enlightened jurisdictions. In answer to the second argument, we would say, that although jealousy at times might exist, still, as a rule, there would rather be "a friendly emulation as to which could best work and best agree." The argument of jealousy in theory is well enough, but in actual practice it falls completely to the ground. Again, there is another, to our mind, very objectionable feature in these bulky organizations, termed lodges, whose membership runs into the hundreds; we allude to the fact, that there is very little opportunity for the younger brethren to obtain office. "The machine is run" by a few old members, and thus good men have no chance to occupy the chair, and every brother should have ambition enough to look forward to the time when he shall fill the Oriental Chair of K. S., become careless in their attendance and finally cease to visit the lodge-room except on special occasions. We believe this to be a very serious objection, as we have always maintained that the young Mason should not be satisfied with merely taking degrees, but that he should pride himself upon thoroughly acquiring the work and otherwise qualifying himself for the responsible position of Worshipful Master. On the other hand, in a small lodge, every brother can look forward to a period, when by honorable conduct and regular attendance, he may hope to be elected to office. Finally, we argue that the smaller lodge is preferable to the larger, because the brethren naturally become better acquainted with each other, a closer tie is formed and a more fraternal feeling engendered. Let us not then be alarmed at a multiplicity of lodges. A small lodge is much more home-like than a large one, possesses equal facilities to perform the work, and has greater opportunities to devote a portion of its time to the delivery of lectures, essays, and addresses upon the various topics of interest in connection with the history, jurisprudence and symbolism of Freemasonry.—*Masonic Review*.

THE ROYAL HAND-BELL RINGERS.

THE Royal Hand-bell Ringers (Poland-street, London, Bro. Duncan S. Miller, conductor. Messrs. H. Havart, W. J. Havart, J. H. Williams, and A. G. Pritchard, were honoured by command of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to give a Campanological and musical entertainment on board the Royal Yacht Osborne, lying in Cowes-roads, Isle of Wight, on the evening of Monday, 19th inst. The company included their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark, and the Princess Thyra, with their suite, Mdle. D'Oxholm, Capt. Hedemann, and Capt. Hoskiver; their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, the Princess Victoria of Hesse, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, Lord and Lady Maudeville, who, with guests from other yachts, formed a numerous and distinguished audience. By means of awnings the bridges and quarterdeck of the magnificent steamer were converted into an apartment excellently adapted for the purpose of a concert; the decorations consisting of flags, among which the Danish Standard was conspicuous. The whole vessel was brilliantly lighted by lamps and lanterns. The audience were located on the bridge, while the performers with their tables and bells were just beneath on the quarter-deck, between the mainmast and the royal saloon. By special desire of the Prince, the whole of the crew, numbering 120 hands, were permitted to be present, and occupied the space round the engine-room hatchway.

The entertainment commenced at 10.30, and continued until midnight, the programme including renderings on the bells of compositions by Handel, Weber, Costa, Strauss, Godfrey, Lecocq, &c., and a selection of Old English glees of a humorous character, which were much appreciated. The pianoforte accompaniments of the vocal performances were played by Messrs. Pritchard and Williams. The Prince sent for Mr. Miller and requested him to explain to the King and Queen of Denmark the peculiarities of the bells, and of the art of ringing them, while the instruments themselves were a source of much amusement to the younger portions of the company. The night was beautifully calm and moonlit. It was remarked by the Prince that, on this occasion, the tones of the bells appeared peculiarly sweet and mellow, and attributable to the surrounding water. The Danish and English National Anthems were performed by the band, and, at the conclusion, both His Majesty the King and the Prince of Wales honoured Mr. Miller with personal assurances that the entertainment had afforded great interest and pleasure to every one present. This is the ninth occasion on which the Poland-street Hand Bell Ringers have been honoured by Royal command.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Debilitated Constitutions.—When climate, age, or hardships, have undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable, even under the most untoward circumstances. This well-known and highly esteemed unguent possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, erysipelas, scaly skin, and every variety of skin disease. Over all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favourable action, and, where cure is possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the cure of scrofula and squerry,

INSTALLATION MEETING OF THE UPTON LODGE, No. 1227.

THE regular meeting, for the installation of Master and appointment of Officers of this Lodge for the coming year, took place at the Spotted Dog, Upton, on Thursday, the 15th inst. The members were summoned for two o'clock, but owing to the non-arrival of some of them, Lodge was not opened until past three, when the W.M., Bro. George Brown, occupied the chair. A report was read by one of the brethren who had been appointed Auditor, showing that the financial position of the Lodge had greatly improved since the last report had been prepared, and they might now consider themselves free from liability. The reading of this report was naturally received by the members with gratification, as nothing can be more detrimental to the well being of a Lodge than for its members to know they are in debt, and to see no immediate way of clearing off the liability. Some of the members, however, expressed the natural wish for a detailed account of the finances of the Lodge for the past year, and suggested that the balance sheet should be printed and distributed to each member; we are pleased to say that this proposition, after a short discussion, was seconded, and, on being put by the Master, was carried without opposition. We could not understand the remarks made during the discussion on this question by some of the members, who seemed to think that asking for a printed statement implied mistrust of the Auditors. Surely, if they have been able to make so favourable a report after a conscientious fulfilment of their duties they should be the last to suggest such a thing as a printed statement being in the hands of every brother as unnecessary. We hope when at the next annual meeting the auditors are called upon for a statement, they will be able to show as great an improvement over 1878 as the brethren who this year fill the office did over that of 1877, and that they will not even have occasion to refer to such an unpleasant topic as "amount due to Treasurer." The Agenda paper of the Lodge contained the name of one gentleman for initiation, but owing to a sudden bereavement in his family he was unfortunately obliged to send an excuse for non-attendance. All those present expressed their sympathy with their would be brother, and desired his proposer (the W.M. elect) to convey to him their great regret at his absence and the circumstance which occasioned it. Owing to the non-arrival of the candidates for advancement, the business of the day was rendered much shorter than was anticipated; the brethren therefore had some time on their hands, and in order to enjoy a little of this in the open air the W.M. called the Lodge from labour to refreshment. On its resumption, Bro. Posener assumed the chair, and having obligated the W.M. elect, advanced the Lodge to the third degree, and duly installed Bro. Benjamin Lyons in the chair of K.S. The appointment of officers was next proceeded with, and then the Lodge was closed. At the banquet which followed, ample justice was done to the viands provided. At the conclusion, the W.M. proceeded with the toasts, the three which usually occupy the first place on our lists having been speedily honoured, the I.P.M. rose to give that of the W.M. He considered it a most pleasing duty thus to have to propose the health of a brother who had followed him through the various offices of the Lodge. He wished him a prosperous year of office, and hoped that his experience as Master of the Upton Lodge would be gratifying to himself and satisfactory to the brethren. The W.M. thanked Bro. Brown and the members most sincerely for the kind way in which they had honoured him in connection with the toast of W.M. It would be his constant aim to satisfy the requirements of the various members of his Lodge, and hoped, by persevering in this, and by a faithful discharge of his duty, to merit the approval of the Lodge. The next toast given was that of the Visitors, to whom the W.M. accorded a hearty reception, stating that the Upton Lodge was always pleased to be honoured by the presence of Visitors, and always endeavoured to give them such an opinion of their hospitality as to make them wish for future visits. Bro. Cambridge, W.M. of the Kent Lodge No. 15, responded on behalf of himself and fellow Visitors, thanking the Worshipful Master for his kind remarks, and the Lodge for the hearty reception they had accorded their guests. The health of the Installing Master was next offered for the consideration of the members, and in Bro. Posener can derive substantial benefit from the good wishes of his brethren, we think this occasion should add considerably to his happiness. Bro. Posener, in replying, stated it was his wish that he might be able for many years to be an active member of the Upton Lodge. He hoped it would be his pleasure to annually instal the Master, and that on each occasion he would have the assistance and hearty co-operation of so many Masonic friends. The toast of the Immediate Past Master was next proposed by the W.M., who offered to the retiring Master the most hearty thanks of the members, for the hard way in which he had worked to free the Lodge from debt. That his labours had been successful all were most gratified to acknowledge; they felt that, but for his never ceasing in his efforts they would have been in a very different financial condition to that which had been announced in Lodge. The members had decided that their appreciation should take a more substantial form than mere words, and he therefore had the pleasure of presenting, on behalf of the Lodge, a P.M.'s jewel, which he placed on the breast of Bro. Brown, with feelings of pride, being confident that no distinction of a like nature had ever been more zealously worked for, or more deservedly awarded. As they considered the duties of Bro. Brown had necessarily taken him often from his home, they were of opinion that some slight recompense was due on that account. He therefore would ask Bro. Brown to convey to his wife the heartiest good wishes of the members of the Lodge, and ask her acceptance of a small souvenir which had been subscribed for by the members. He then displayed a handsome gold necklet, which was accepted by Bro. Brown with great pride; he expressed the great pleasure he felt it would afford his wife to hear that the

brethren of the Upton Lodge had so handsomely recognised his exertions on their behalf. As for himself, he had so often expressed his thanks for the reception given him, that he felt the brethren would excuse him if, in the present state of his feelings, he was unable adequately to thank them for their kindness. As a Past Master of the Lodge, to which position he now had the honour to belong, he should always consider it a privilege to work for the furtherance of its interest, which he hoped would ever be foremost in his thoughts. The other Past Masters who were present having each replied on his own behalf, the toast of the Treasurer and Secretary was given. To the former the Lodge was under great obligations for the way in which he had helped them over their difficulties, never allowing any debts of the Lodge to remain outstanding, whether he had funds in hand sufficient to meet claims or not. Their Secretary had given them so much satisfaction during his short occupation of that position, that the W.M. felt proud in again investing him, and was sure he would continue to merit the approval of the Lodge. Each of these brethren having replied to the toast, the W.M. proposed the health of his Officers. He was pleased to be the Master of a Lodge which had such officers as they could boast of. He felt that his duties would be very much lightened by the way in which they could and would assist him, and concluded by wishing them steady advancement and a prosperous future. Each of the Officers was called upon to respond, and each severally thanked the W.M. for having placed him in his respective position. Bro. Fenner the S.D., who is Preceptor of the Upton Lodge of Instruction, pointed out the fact that few of the members of the Mother Lodge ever favoured their child by attending its meetings, which are held weekly. Without flattering himself, he felt sure they would often enjoy very pleasant and instructive evenings should they find it convenient to attend. Considering the earnest and perfect way in which Bro. Fenner carries out any duties he may undertake, we must certainly say we were somewhat surprised to hear from him that the members of the Mother Lodge were not one and all supporters of the Lodge of Instruction, we suppose that many of them live at too great a distance from its quarters to be regular in their attendance, but we hope that before long they will take an opportunity of enrolling their names amongst its members, and thus give no occasion for Bro. Fenner next year appealing on its behalf. We think the remarks of the W.M. in appointing Bro. Fenner as his S.D. should be sufficient guarantee that the instruction offered under his guidance is well worthy of imitation, and be the means of adding considerably to the strength of the Lodge of Instruction. The Tyler being now summoned, he brought the evening's proceedings to a most successful termination.

Lord Warden Lodge, No. 1609.—An emergency meeting was held on Thursday, 22nd August, at the Lodge room, St. George's Hall, Deal. Present—Bros. E. Kirby W.M., J. Laggett S.W., J. Westaway (Organist) J.W. *pro tem*, J. Carpenter S.D., W. Carterfield J.D., F. R. England Steward, S. Willey I.G., S. Holgate Tyler; P.M. Bro. T. J. Usher P.P.G.R. Hon. Sec. Visitors—Bros. J. F. Solly and C. Corps 784. The Lodge being formally opened, the necessary questions were put and very ably responded to by the candidate, Bro. George Rivers, who was duly and regularly passed to the second degree by the W.M. in his usual impressive manner. The charge in the 2nd degree was then delivered by Bro. S.W., and the Lodge duly closed, and the meeting was adjourned until the first Friday in October next.

The Lectures of Masonry teach us to view it under two denominations—Operative and Speculative. Experience teaches us to view Masons in the same way; or rather as Operators and Speculators. In Ancient Operative Masonry the use of the working tools was not only thoroughly understood, but they were applied practically to the use for which they were intended. In Modern Speculative Masonry this is not always the case. Some Masons of the present day cannot tell the difference between a level and a plumb, or a twenty-four inch gauge and a square. Their Masonry will not stand the test of any of these instruments. They are the *Speculators*. They speculate in Masonry as they do in horses, grain, or any article of merchandise, to make money. As long as they can make it profitable to themselves, they take a lively interest in Masonic matters, but when business is dull they soon turn their attention to something else that will pay better. The great question then with them is whether to pay up their dues and take a dimit, or suffer themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues. It matters little to Masonry which they do, for the Institution is benefitted in either case.—*Advocate*.

MARRIAGE.

RALLING—SAGE.—On the 22nd August 1878, at St. Giles's Church, Colchester, by the Rev. William H. Wardell, Rector of the Parish, THOMAS JOHN RALLING, of the *Essex Standard*, Colchester (P.G. Sec. Essex), to ANN ELIZA, only daughter of the late John Sage, of Whitehall Farm, Colchester.

DEATH.

SHAND.—On 21st August, A.M., aged seven years and ten months, eldest child, and only daughter of Bro. J. E. Shand, 2 Albert-terrace, Victoria-street, S.W., deeply regretted.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

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

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SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST.

1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7. (Instruction.)
1541—Alexandra Palace, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill, N.
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.

MONDAY, 26th AUGUST.

174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction.)
704—Camden, Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8. (Instruction.)
1306—St. John of Wapping, Gun Hotel, High-st., Wapping, at 8. (Instruction.)
1425—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-rd., Paddington, at 8. (Instruction.)
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30. (In.)
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.)

48—Industry, 31 Denmark-street, Gateshead.
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction.)
1177—Tenby, Royal Assembly Rooms, Tenby, Pembroke.
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8 p.m. (Instruction.)

TUESDAY, 27th AUGUST.

14—Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
55—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 Jermyn-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.)
1607—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Crown and Woolpack, St. John's-street-rd. at 8. (In.)
24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle, 7.30. (In.)
253—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby.
299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford.
310—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle.
673—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen.
1016—Elkington, Masonic Rooms, New-street, Birmingham.
1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Paignton.
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield.
1609—Dramatic, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
1675—Antient Briton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
R. A. 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.

WEDNESDAY, 28th AUGUST.

193—Confidence, Railway Tavern, London-street, at 7. (Instruction.)
201—Jordan, Devonshire Arms, Devonshire-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)
212—Euphrates, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street, E.C.
228—United Strength, Hope and Anchor, Crownndale-rd., Camden-town at 8. (In.)
538—La Tolerance, Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, W., at 7.45. (Inst.)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
862—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8. (Instruction.)
1196—Urban, The Three Bucks, Gresham-street, at 6.30. (Instruction.)
1278—Burdett Coutts, Salmon and Ball, Bethnal Green-road, at 8.30. (Inst.)
1288—Finsbury Park, Finsbury Pk. Tav., Seven Sisters' rd., at 8.0. (Instruction.)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion Road, Dalston, at 8.0. (Instruction.)
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.)
220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston.
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction.)
996—Sondes, Eagle Hotel, East Dereham, Norfolk.
1039—St. John, George Hotel, Lichfield.
1119—St. Bede, Mechanic's Institute, Jarrow.
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction.)
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, at 7.0. (Instruction.)
1566—Ellington, Bell Hotel, Maidenhead.
R. A. 1356—De Grey and Ripon, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
R. C.—Philips, Athenæum, Lancaster.

THURSDAY, 29th AUGUST.

General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 7. (Instruction.)
15—Kent, Chequers, Marsh-street, Walthamstow, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction.)
435—Sainsbury, 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. (In.)
R. A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (Inst.)
111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Archer-street, Darlington.
249—Mariners, Masonic Temple, 22 Hope-street, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction.)
807—Cubbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich.
966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, Stafford.

FRIDAY, 30th 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., Edgware-rd. (Inst.)
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.)
1288—Finsbury Park Master Masons' Lodge of Inst. Finsbury Park Tavern, at 8.
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
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.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 7.30 (Instruction.)

SATURDAY, 31st AUGUST.

House Committee, Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Croydon, at 3.
1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7. (Instruction.)
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.

WEST YORKSHIRE.

MONDAY.

R. A. 448—Regularity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax.

WEDNESDAY.

304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Gt. George-street, Leeds.
439—Scientific, Private Room, Bingley.
1283—Ryburn, Private Rooms, Town Hall-street, Sowerby Bridge.
R. A. 259—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike.

THURSDAY.

904—Phoenix, Ship Hotel, Rotherham.

FRIDAY.

810—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton.
R. A. 61—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax.
R. A. 242—Magdalen, Guildhall, Doncaster.

SATURDAY.

1462—Wharfedale, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone.
R. A. 308—Affability, Station House Hotel, Bottoms, Stansfield.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Hilda Chapter, Rose Croix.—This Chapter held its meeting on Wednesday evening at York. Present—Bros. T. Cooper M.W.S., W. T. Orde-Powlett P., T. B. Whytehead S.G., J. S. Cumberland G.M., M. Millington R., A. T. B. Turner Recorder, J. Ward I.G., P. H. Rowland Org., G. Simpson D.C., and several visitors. At six o'clock the brethren sat down to an excellent dinner at the Queen's Hotel, and at seven o'clock the Chapter was opened in the rooms of the Eboracum Lodge. Bros. the Rev. W. C. Lukis (De Grey and Ripon Lodge), and Capt. C. S. Tynte, L. Murphy, and J. Hanly (4th R. I. Dragoon Guards), having been elected, were duly perfected. The name of a candidate was proposed, and Bro. Richey R.A. of the Europa Chapter was proposed as a joining member. Since the transfer of the warrant of this Chapter from Whitby to York, great progress has resulted and most valuable additions made to its roll of members.

Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27.—This Lodge held its usual weekly meeting at Bro. Maidwell's, the Hercules Tavern, 119 Leadenhall-street, E.C., on Thursday evening last, 22nd August, at 7.30. Present, Bros. Weige W.M., Maidwell S.W., Norden J.W., Slaughter S.D., Moss J.D., Da Silva I.G., Grammer Hon. Sec., Walker P.M. 27, and other brethren. The 1st and 2nd degrees were rehearsed, Bro. Grammer as candidate. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd sections of the 1st lecture were worked by Bro. Norden, assisted by the brethren. The attendance of the brethren is earnestly requested for next Thursday evening; Bro. Webb will take the chair on that occasion, and the ceremony of installation will be rehearsed by Bro. Brown, the W.M. of the Sincerity Lodge.

Devonshire Lodge, No. 625.—A meeting was held on 14th August, at the Norfolk Hotel, Glossop, Derbyshire. Present—Bros. Thomas Dearnalay W.M., J. Collier S.W., D. A. Davis J.W., G. E. Cox P.M. Sec., Walter Thorp Treas., Wright Booth S.D., J. Hadfield J.D., J. Garlick I.G., W. Fielding Tyler. Past Masters Bros. John Hardman P.G. Supt. Works, J. D. Calder P.P.G.S.D., W. Dawson P.P.G.D.C., John Hall P.P.G.S.B., and about 35 brethren and visitors. This Lodge has over 70 members, is regularly attended, and possesses excellent workers. The Lodge opened at 6 p.m., Bro. Albert Andrew, M.D., was passed, and Bro. Wooley raised in excellent manner by the W.M. It was decided to accept the kind offer of the proprietors to provide a more commodious room in the hotel for the Lodge, the present one being too small for the comfort of the numerous and increasing members. The Lodge picnic took place on the 1st inst., when the brethren proceeded to Alton Towers, the seat of the late Earl of Shrewsbury. About 40 members, ladies and visitors attended, and a most enjoyable day was spent in the beautiful grounds and gardens. An excellent dinner and tea was provided at the principal hotel. Several hours were spent on the bowling green, and music, singing and other amusements were indulged in. A most enjoyable excursion terminated at 8 p.m., the party returning in the saloon carriages which had been provided. The arrangements reflected great credit on the committee, Bros. Thorp, Robinson and Cox.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—On Friday, the 16th inst., at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew-bridge, at 7.30 p.m. Present—Bros. Acworth W.M., Tucker (Treasurer) S.W., Costelow J.W., Gunner Hon. Secretary, Gomm S.D., Kyezor J.D., Botley I.G. P.M. Bro. J. C. Roe Preceptor; Bros. Pearson, Talbot, &c. After preliminaries, the initiation ceremony was rehearsed, Bro. Talbot candidate. The Lodge was opened up to the third and closed down. Bro. Tucker was elected W.M. for next meeting, and he announced his intention to work the ceremony of the third degree. Lodge closed and adjourned till 23rd August. We regret to hear that Bro. Acworth was indisposed, and unable to work with his usual energy.

Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.—On Tuesday evening last, at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston. Bros. Slaughter W.M., Gilham S.W., Hunt J.W., Christian S.D., Wardell J.D., Weige I.G., Dallas Secretary, Smyth Treasurer, P.M. Wallington Preceptor; Bros. Brasted, Allen, Finch, C. Lorkin, Webb, J. Lorkin, &c. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Polak answered the questions. The Lodge was then advanced, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Polak candidate. The W.M. worked the three sections of the lecture,

assisted by the brethren. Bro. Wallington, the Preceptor, will work the Installation Ceremony on Tuesday evening next. Bro. Gilham was elected W.M. for next week.

Merchant Navy Lodge of Instruction, No. 781.—

A meeting was held on the 21st instant, at the Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. Present—Bros. Pringle W.M., Robinson S.W., Slaiter J.W., Breden Sec., Ives Treas., Breden S.D., Andrews J.D., Barber I.G.; also Bros. Ould, Warner, Coleman, Cohen, Richmond, Hunt, Clegg, Stevens, and several other brethren. Business—The ceremony of raising was worked for the first time by the W.M., who displayed considerable efficiency, Bro. Williams candidate. The Lodge was then resumed in the first degree, in order that some brethren who were only initiates might be admitted. Bro. Hunt answered the questions leading to the second degree, and the third and fourth sections of the Lecture were worked by Bro. Andrews, assisted by the brethren. The work of the evening was marked by progress, and care was displayed by every brother who held office. The Fifteen Sections will be worked in this Lodge of Instruction in October next, by our esteemed Bro. Andrews.

Whittington Lodge of Instruction, No. 862.—

At the weekly meeting held on Wednesday, 21st August, at Bro. Hyde's, Poppins-court, Fleet-street, Bro. Brown in the chair, Thompson S.W., Hallam J.W., Wing S.D., Drury J.D., Vizzard I.G., Long P.M. Preceptor, and many others. After the confirmation of the minutes, the Lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Gush offered himself as a candidate for raising, and was examined and entrusted. On the Lodge being opened in the third degree, he was raised in Bro. Brown's impressive manner. The third lecture was then worked by the brethren, with the assistance of Bros. Tate and Marston. Several new members were elected. Bro. Thompson was appointed W.M. for the ensuing week, on which occasion the ceremony of installation will be rehearsed by Bro. Allcock. After some formal business relative to the bye-laws and the balloting for Lodge funds, the Lodge was closed.

Rowley Chapter, No. 1051, Lancaster.—

A regular Convocation of this Chapter was held at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster, on Monday, 19th instant. The chairs were occupied by Comps. F. Dean M.E.Z., W. Hall H., H. Longman J. There were also present Comps. Dr. Moore P.G.S.B. of the Supreme Grand Chapter of England and P. Prov. G.H., &c., E. Simpson P.Z. P. Prov. G.S.B., W. Duff E., James Ellershaw N., J. J. Crookell P.S., R. Stanton and H. Hartley Asst. Sojs., G. Kelland, A. K. Allanson Janitor, and others. After the Chapter had been opened, the muster roll called, and other business transacted, the ballot was taken; it proved unanimous in favour of Bro. W. W. Wilde, of the Morecambe Lodge, No. 1561. The chair of Z. was then taken by Comp. Moore, and Bros. Wilde and G. C. Barker were duly exalted to the Royal Arch degree, the historical, symbolical, and mystical lectures being delivered by the Principals and acting M.E.Z. Two candidates were proposed for the degree, and there being no other business, the Chapter was closed in due form.

Upton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1227.—

Held at Bro. Bolton's, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, on Friday, the 16th inst. Present—Bros. Serjeant W.M., Crouch S.W., Moss J.W., Fenner Preceptor, Townsend Sec., Bolton S.D., Richmond J.D., Gieseke I.G., Bro. Hine, &c. Lodge being opened, the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge was opened in the second degree. Bro. Serjeant vacated the chair in favour of Bro. Fenner. Bro. Hine, having proved his efficiency, was entrusted. Lodge was then advanced to the third degree, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Hine being candidate, the W.M. giving the traditional history. The second section of the lecture was worked by the W.M., assisted by the brethren. On the Lodge being resumed to the first degree, Bro. Serjeant resumed the chair; Bro. Fenner worked the third section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Crouch was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. A vote of thanks was ordered to be entered on the minutes to Bro. Serjeant, this being the first time of his occupying the chair of K.S., for which he returned thanks in a neat speech. Lodge was then closed, and adjourned.

Pembroke Lodge, No. 1299.—

The usual monthly meeting was held on Thursday, the 15th August, at West Derby, near Liverpool. Present—Bros. John Capell W.M., F. B. Bramham as S.W., W. S. Bennett as J.W., J. G. Fisher Sec., P. Macmildrow P.M. Prov. S.G.D. West Lancashire Treasurer, W. Hiles J.D., T. W. Rudd Organist, W. Avis I.G., J. Robinson Tyler. Past Masters Bros. W. Crane and Joseph Clegg. Visitors—Bros. Morris, Parkes, and Busfield. Lodge was opened by the W.M. Minutes were read and confirmed. Ballot was taken for two candidates, who were duly elected. Lodge opened in second degree, and Bro. Deane passed. Lodge closed down to first degree. Mr. John Evans was introduced and initiated by the W.M. Lodge closed, after "hearty good wishes" from visiting brethren. After refreshment, toasts "Loyal" as usual; that of the Masonic Rulers was acknowledged by Bro. Macmildrow, the Past Masters by Bros. Crane and Clegg, the Newly-Initiated by Bro. Evans, and the Visitors by Bro. Morris. During the evening songs were sung by Bros. Busfield, Avis, Hiles, and W. S. Bennett.

Metropolitan Chapter, No. 1507.—

The first meeting since the Consecration was held on Thursday, 15th August, at the Metropolitan Club, King's Cross. Comps. Willing M.E.Z., Adams P.Z. P.G.P. H. (owing to the absence of Comp. Stacey), Ferguson J.,

Stiles E., &c. The minutes of the consecration meeting having been read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Bros. Douglass, H. Stiles, Edmonds, Gilbert jun., Claire, and Beattie, which being declared unanimous, they were severally introduced and exalted in a most exemplary manner, as was proved by the attention paid by the candidates to the ceremony. Although this was the first meeting, the working was very good, as might naturally be expected from the able tuition of the beloved veteran P.Z. Comp. Thos. A. Adams, whose name is a household word in Freemasonry. A ballot was taken for the P.S., which was declared unanimous in favour of Comp. John Douglass (of the Standard Theatre). A telegram was sent from Comp. N. Hudson, regretting his inability to attend. The Companions adjourned to banquet, which gave every satisfaction. The manager of the club, Bro. Cox, exerting himself to his utmost to please his guests. We heartily congratulate the members of the Metropolitan Chapter on this their first meeting, and feel sure if the Companions emulate the working of their Officers, the Chapter will in a short time become as great a success as the Metropolitan Lodge. We were pleased to notice the worthy Scribe E., Comp. Stiles, quite recovered after his recent severe illness.

Alexandra Lodge, No. 1511.—

The regular meeting of this prosperous Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Masonic Rooms, Alexandra Hotel, Hornsea. Present—Bros. G. Milner W.M., J. Heslop S.W., P. H. M. Du Gillon J.W., Cook Laking Hon. Secretary, B. L. Wells P.M. Treasurer, Geo. Spink S.D., W. Train J.D., George Eaton D.C., J. P. Loten Steward, G. L. Shackles I.G., Stephenson Tyler; Bros. Kenningham, Vise, Littler, Rev. H. L. Tew, &c. Visitors—Bros. Boggett P.M. 1605, C. W. Cheesman S.W. 1605, H. Herty 1605, J. B. Craven, J. G. Jones 57, R. V. Knowles 1010. The Lodge was opened in due and ancient form; the minutes of the last regular Lodge were read and confirmed. The W.M., assisted by the S.W. and J.W., rehearsed the ceremony of initiation. Heartly good wishes were then expressed, and the Lodge closed in due form. The brethren afterwards, on the invitation of P.M. Bro. Boggett, partook of a cold collation, in Yorkshire called the "Queen Feed," to which full justice was done. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly proposed and honoured, Bros. Kenningham and Cheesman adding very much to the pleasure of the evening with music and songs.

Duke of Connaught Lodge of Instruction, No. 1524.—

At the Havelock Hotel, on Wednesday, 21st inst. Present—Bros. W. Fieldwick W.M., R. Olley S.W., C. Lorkin J.W., McMillan S.D., Martin J.D., G. Ferrar I.G. and Treasurer, E. Dietrich Secretary, and Bros. W. Ferrar, McDowell, Woolley, O. Dietrich, J. Lorkin. The Lodge was opened in ancient form, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bros. McDowell was interrogated and entrusted. The Lodge was advanced to the third degree, and Bro. McDowell was raised by the W.M., who rendered the beautiful ceremony in a most impressive manner. The W.M. then worked the first and second sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge was closed down to the first degree, Bro. R. Olley was unanimously appointed W.M. for the next meeting. The Fifteen Sections will be worked on the third Wednesday in September.

Sir Hugh Myddelton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1602.—

At Bro. Wood's, Crown and Woolpack, St. John-street-road, on Tuesday, the 20th instant. Bros. Hallam sen. W.M., W. Rowley S.W., Gibbs J.W., Payne S.D., Rimell J.D., Pearcy Preceptor, Fenner acting Sec., Greenfield I.G.; also Bros. Stock, Isaac, Wood, Green, Hallam jun., W. Cook, Trewinnard, &c. Lodge opened, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Rimell gave proofs of his efficiency, was entrusted, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, the traditional history being given. Bro. Pearcy worked the third section of the Lecture, assisted by the brethren. Lodge resumed to the first degree; Bro. Pearcy worked the first, and the W.M. the second sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. W. Rowley was elected W.M. for the ensuing week, after which Lodge was closed. The work of the various Officers of this Lodge of Instruction, from the W.M. down to the I.G., was most carefully performed; the duties being carried out in a manner which reflects credit on the Preceptor.

Earl of Carnarvon Lodge of Instruction, No. 1642.—

A meeting was held on Friday, the 16th inst., at the Mitre Hotel, Goulborne-road, Notting-hill. Present—Bros. Jaques Wynman W.M., Rogers S.W., Dr. Pocock J.W., Spiegel as Sec., Poulton S.D., Webster J.D., Wood I.G., Savage, &c. The W.M., a young Mason, opened the Lodge in the first, second, and third degrees, and closed the same down to the first, in a very creditable manner, to the satisfaction of all present. Bro. Spiegel then took the chair, and rehearsed the ceremony of raising. A vote of thanks was passed to the W.M. for the able manner in which he fulfilled the duties of the chair. Bro. Rogers will preside at next meeting.

Royal Savoy Lodge, No. 1744.—

An Emergency meeting of this young Lodge was held at Ashley's Hotel, Covent Garden, on Tuesday, 13th August. Bro. Willing W.M. in the chair. Also present Bros. Adams P.G.P. as S.W., Clemow J.W., Treadwell I.P.M., Stiles Sec., Jones E. D., Hyland J.D., Cook I.G., Holt W.S., Armstrong, Deller, Barham, Sillis, Smith, and many others. Visitors—Bros. Dunlop, Dawson, J. Jones, Bowyer, Daniel, Stock, &c. The brethren assembled in good time, and Bro. Maby was raised, Bros. Hixon, Phillpot, J. W. Smith, Howcroft, Lloyd, and Nicol were passed, and Mr. James Smith initiated, in a very impressive manner. In fact the

able way the Officers performed their respective duties was most satisfactory. The brethren, about forty, adjourned to dinner, which gave every satisfaction, everything provided being of the best. English waiters having been substituted for the foreign ones, a most enjoyable evening was spent.

R.M.I. FOR BOYS, WOOD GREEN.

SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

DRAWING.

- (1.) FREEHAND—Whyatt passed, Grimes passed; Parker passed (Prize).
- (2.) PERSPECTIVE—Sawtell passed; Hazeland passed (Prize).
- (3.) GEOMETRY—Sawtell passed, Widdowson passed, Sergeant passed; Bryant passed (Prize).
- (4.) MODEL—Pearson passed, Whyatt passed.

"THE PRAISE OF DRUNKENNESS.—1723."

IN appreciation of your "Masonic Column" allow me to present to your readers the following sketch of the "Praise of Drunkenness":—The little book so entitled was published in 1723 by "Boniface Oinophilus de Monte Fiasone, A.B.C.," and is certainly a very curious production; the sub-titles are startling, and the author evidently—though so early in the last century—was a strong advocate for temperance, if not of total abstinence, as the "Praise" bestowed on drunkenness is really unmitigated and a most severe rebuke, and full of sarcastic references. The writer undertakes to prove the necessity of frequently getting drunk, and "that the practice of getting drunk is most Ancient, Primitive, and Catholic." But I fancy some of your numerous readers will be wondering what all this has to do with Freemasonry. Not much, certainly, so far; but friend Oinophilus states that the foregoing is "confirmed by the example of Heathens, Turks, Infidels, Primitive Christians, Saints, Popes, Bishops, Doctors, Philosophers, Poets, Freemasons, and other Men of Learning in all Ages!" Of other examples we need not say aught, but at once refer to what "Ebricitatis Encomium" has to offer in reference to the Craft. The date of the work (1723) is of value, for very few indeed have been the works on or of Freemasonry that have come down to us from that period. The first distinctly Masonic book was printed in 1722, and then had to do with the operative Regulations; the regular "Constitutions" of the Premier Grand Lodge of the World (England) not having been published until 1723, the year that this "Book of Praise" was issued. In Chap. XV. of "Freemasons and Other Learned Men that Used to Get Drunk," there are three pages devoted to the Fraternity, and from them I quote a few sentences:—"If what Bro. Eugenius Philalethes, author of 'Long Livers,' a book lately printed and dedicated to the Freemasons, says in his preface to that treatise be true, those Mystical Gentlemen very well deserve a place amongst the learned. But, without entering into their peculiar jargon, or whether a man can be sacrilegiously perjured for revealing secrets when he has none, I do assure my readers they are very great friends to the Vintners. An eye-witness of this was I, myself, at their late general meeting at Stationers' Hall, who, having learned some of their Cathecism, pass'd my examination, parting five shillings and took my place accordingly. We had a good dinner, and to their eternal honour the Brotherhood laid about them very valiantly. . . . However, to do them justice, I must own there was no mention made of Politics or Religion." The author afterwards states that one of the toasts was "to the Church as by Law established!" tending rather to throw doubt as to his being present at the meeting in question.

After the Banquet he tells us "the faces of the most ancient and most honourable Fraternity of the Freemasons brightened with ruddy fires." But leaving the Freemasons and their invaluable secrets, for I know not what they are worth, come we now to speak of other men of learning."

In the postscript we are informed, "thirdly and lastly, I wish in Chap. 23, in your answer to the objection, that one cannot trust a man that gets drunk, you had been pleased to have taken notice of the taciturnity and continency of the Right Worshipful the Freemasons in this respect, for though otherwise they are free enough of speech; yet I do assure you, as to secrets, though some of them love the creature very heartily and carouse abundantly; yet has it never been known, though never so fuddled (for Freemasons will get fuddled) that they ever discovered any of their secrets. This is irresistible, irrefragable, irrefutable; or, if you will, to speak (*in stilo infinito*) in *stilo infinito*, non-resistible, non-refragable, and non-refutable, and indeed is very *Argumentum palmarie Scotisticum*."

The preface concludes as follows (a translation):—

"Though numerous faults I see in this small book,
(And so may any one that will but look)
I know but two of much consideration,
Of which I here make public declaration,
The undertaking and the execution,
Faults too extravagant for absolution."

Whilst freely admitting his estimate of the Society was a wrong one in many respects, I must acknowledge that in 1723 no Society was conducted as now.

W. J. H., in *Touchstone*.

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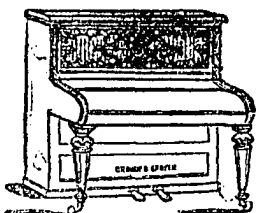
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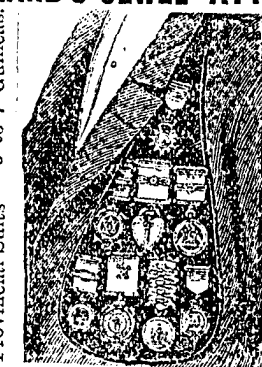
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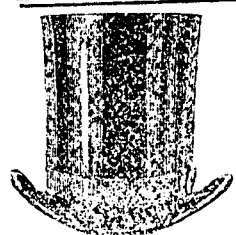
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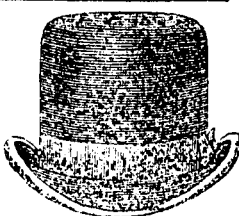
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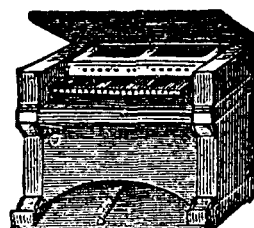
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