

# THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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## DOES FREEMASONRY BENEFIT THE WORLD AT LARGE?

THE question that heads this article is perhaps one of the most frequent that members of the Craft are called upon to answer. It may not take the exact form in which we have chosen to put it, but in one shape or other it meets us on almost every side, and yet how few of those who range under the banner of Freemasonry are able to give an answer to it, or even say a few words in defence of the brotherhood. It not unfrequently happens that the inquiry is thrown at us as a taunt, and thus it is that the brother to whom the question is addressed is for the moment taken aback and unable to reply to his interrogator, or it may be that he is unacquainted with sufficient facts to enable him to answer in a way likely to stop the flow of opposition, but, however the question may be put, or in whatever form the answer may be given, the reply should unmistakably be in the affirmative. It cannot be denied that Freemasonry is entitled to be ranked as one of the influences that work for the good of mankind in general, and it certainly does not deserve the charge of caring only for those initiated into its mysteries. The benefits offered by the great Charities of the Order, which have been provided, and are still maintained solely by, Freemasons, are certainly limited in their application to members of the Masonic family who may be so unfortunate as to have to make claims on their funds, but the Craft is justified in enforcing this restriction, at least so long as cases of distress among Freemasons or their families remain unalleviated. Were the benefits of our Schools and our Benevolent Institution to be thrown open to the world at large very few of those who, in the days of their prosperity had subscribed towards the funds, would be able to avail themselves of the benefits they offer. Further than in the case of these three institutions our exclusiveness does not go, for, after providing for the requirements of our own Charities we are as ready to lend assistance to strangers, as we are to those who come with vouchers of Masonic relationship. We could refer to numerous instances where local claims have been recognised in preference to the wants of either our Benevolent Institution or the Schools which rely on the Craft for their maintenance, but think that such a course is quite unnecessary. This care for the outer world is especially noticeable in the grants made by Provincial Grand Lodges, a very small proportion of whose disbursements will allow of the charge of selfishness being made against Freemasonry. There we find that by far the greater portion of the benevolent bequests go to local Charities, or objects of need in the immediate neighbourhood, a very small proportion reaching the coffers of the great Masonic institutions; this is also the case in very many private Lodges, more especially Provincial ones, but wherever we go, be it to Grand Lodge or to the most unpretentious Lodge of Instruction, we always find a willingness to contribute to any local or national calamity, or even the most trivial occurrence which may deserve sympathy and is brought under the notice of those assembled.

Were it possible to obtain a list of the amounts spent by English Lodges and brethren in works of charity, it would be found that the annual contribution of some thirty or forty thousand pounds, which is made to our three Institutions, is but a small moiety of the total monies distributed. Under these circumstances, we, in turn, ask to whose benefit is the remainder devoted? In answer, it may be urged that a great portion of it

is given to distressed Masons or their families, which we agree is the fact; but in thus distributing its funds is not Freemasonry helping materially the world at large? It is well known that a little help judiciously applied at a critical moment has saved many a poor family from making that appeal to local authorities which by law must be responded to. Unfortunately, when affairs have reached the climax which makes such appeals needful, it is very seldom they improve, unless after a considerable lapse of time. We therefore urge that Freemasons, by making grants to cases of distress immediately they are brought before the notice of the Lodges do really perform work which, under other circumstances, would fall heavily on the various parishes. It is no very rare occurrence when the head of a family dies for the widow and children to be left with little else than the household furniture, and then it is that the benevolence of Freemasonry steps in and stays the distress, often long enough to enable those who are left to look round and make some provision for the future. Without aid at such a time all courage may be lost, and affairs allowed to go pretty much their own way until it is too late to stop the downfall.

The principal cause that the extent to which Masonic benevolence extends is so little known is the fact that no fuss or parade is made when assistance is rendered. We attend a Lodge meeting, a case of distress is reported, regrets are expressed at the calamity which has caused the misfortune, and, after a short discussion, or sometimes without a word beyond the actual proposal and seconding of the grant, a sum of money is placed in the hands of a brother who the next day sees it properly applied. The recipients are generally in too great distress to make known their benefactors, while we, as Masons, justly refrain from publishing the fact more widely than has already been done. It is a part of our duty to give all the aid we can to those in want of it, and as such our efforts to alleviate distress should be kept as private as any portion of our ceremonies. If we look at the accounts of our Lodge of Benevolence, the total of the annual grants from which are perhaps unknown to the outer world, but which, as most of us are aware, amount to some thousands of pounds each year, we find the same kind secrecy observed. In this case the recipients are described merely as "a Brother of No. —," "the widow of a Brother of No. —," and so on, while in all our undertakings in the cause we have so deeply at heart the same true spirit of Charity is observed. Can it then be wondered at that we reply somewhat indignantly when told that Freemasonry exists merely for the sake of providing enjoyment for its members, or that it does nothing for the outer world? According to our estimate no less a sum than £100,000 is annually spent in Masonic Charity in England alone, and if any other class can be found that can show results in any degree approaching this, we will strive to point out evils as great as are said to exist in Freemasonry.

For the reason we have already urged,—that the work we do should be kept quiet,—we object to the proposition made by our correspondent, "A P.M.," in our last issue. Were his proposal to receive sufficient support to warrant its being carried out, we think it would be looked upon as a Masonic advertisement, and justly so. It would really be nothing more nor less than a public display to the world at large of what Freemasonry could do. At the best the good such a dispensary as he proposes would accomplish would be so small as to be unworthy of us, and although we are of opinion that aid should be rendered to relieve

cases of real distress, we are averse to the indiscriminate relief afforded by the hospitals of our great towns. Knowing as we do something of the private as well as the Masonic career of our correspondent, we feel assured that he would be among the first to abandon his idea were he to think that it might prove detrimental to the Craft. We think such would be the result, but should like to hear the opinion of any of our readers who may take an interest in the matter. To establish a dispensary on a Masonic basis it would be necessary also to form branches in the principal towns throughout the kingdom, for it must be remembered that Freemasonry is not local to London or any other part of the country, but universal, and therefore that any charity formed in connection with it must be of similar extent, unless it be contemplated to limit the appeals also to the district, in which case the relief afforded would take more the form of a local charity on a Masonic foundation than a Masonic institution.

### THE LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

THE constitution and general working of the Lodge of Benevolence always has been, and we imagine must ever continue to be, a difficult subject for the Craft to deal with. It is impossible to please all, especially where the spending of public money is concerned, and, as a consequence, the brethren interested in any particular case are very apt to think their appeal has not been so liberally responded to as they considered it deserved, while others will not refrain from expressing their opinion that a larger grant had been made than the nature of the case warranted. It has even been pointed out to us that the amount of a grant entirely depends on the opinion entertained of the proposer and seconder; some brethren, it is urged, being sure of a large amount for every appeal they endorse, while others less known invariably get smaller grants. This we consider is merely owing to the fact that those who frequently attend the meetings of the Lodge learn points which are likely to tell on their audience, or it may be they are gifted with a readier flow of words, and are able to carry their hearers away to an interest in the case for which they are pleading, while the less experienced brother will fail to put all the facts of the case so forcibly before those assembled.

As at present constituted the Lodge of Benevolence is, in our opinion, in a position sufficiently strong to allow of these remarks being ignored. It cannot be said that the Lodge is unrepresentative of the Craft at large, or that it is the party of any one section of the Order; it is in the power of every Lodge to be represented at each meeting; not, as might have been expected had any idea of private influence been contemplated by one particular member, but by any of the principal members of a Lodge, for, in the event of the Master being unable to attend, any one of the Past Masters may represent him. Surely these provisions should be sufficient to prevent anything like a packed meeting, and should be ample to secure an attendance large enough to form an unbiassed opinion on the merits of each case brought forward.

In times past the Fund of Benevolence, although providing for every worthy case that may have been brought forward, has gradually accumulated, until at the present time the balance reaches the splendid total of £50,000. The way in which this fund is raised is so small a tax on the brethren that few, if any, could wish for the annual contribution to be lowered, but then the question arises, how long is the fund to be allowed to accumulate, and at what sum is the line to be drawn? It is a matter of congratulation to the Craft that the trivial amount devoted to Grand Lodge from each subscription to the cause of Charity should enable them not only to relieve every case that may present itself, but still leave a considerable balance year after year to be added to invested funds. Some time since Bro. Clabon gave notice of a motion in Grand Lodge which, had it been settled, would have supplied an answer to these queries, but for some reason, best known by himself, he withdrew his proposition at the eleventh hour. The fact of the question having once been brought forward naturally gave rise to a feeling somewhat akin to curiosity in many brethren, and thus it is that at the meeting of Grand Lodge, on Wednesday, we find the question again coming under notice, but on this occasion we regret to say, in anything but a satisfactory manner.

It appears that the petition of a brother who has been most creditably associated with the Lodge of Freedom, No. 77, at Gravesend, and other Lodges in Kent, was lately considered by the Board of Benevolence, and, after discussion, a grant of £100 was recommended for the approval of Grand Lodge. There appears to have been a divided opinion at the Lodge of Benevolence at which this question was discussed, and among the minority we presume may be classed Bro. Joshua Nunn, who, on Wednesday, at Grand Lodge—being the elder Vice-President of the Board—had to bring forward the recommendations of the Lodge of Benevolence for confirmation by those present. Among these, of course, was the vote to which he objected. Now, if this vote was as undeserved as Bro. Nunn would wish us to suppose, it may reasonably be imagined there were many members of Grand Lodge who would have drawn attention to it had they been asked, but for Bro. Nunn to *officially* recommend a grant, and then in his capacity as a private member of Grand Lodge to oppose it, we consider—to put it in a mild form—very bad taste. Had attention been directed to the case it would then have been easy for Bro. Nunn to explain his views, but to do so in what might be taken as a semi-official manner is certainly wrong on his part. From the remarks of some of the speakers we fear that the matter resolved itself into a personal one, and if allowed to serve as a precedent it will do away with all unanimity in Grand Lodge. Once let a difference of opinion such as this be supported by Grand Lodge, and every grant that is made will be open to discussion, when, unless notice be previously given to call evidence, it will be impossible to form anything like a fair judgment.

The course taken by Bro. G. P. Britten and others, who combined to make the vote excessive in order that it should be discussed by Grand Lodge, is certainly open to question. If he or any other brother is desirous of getting the opinion of Grand Lodge on any subject it certainly can be obtained in a straightforward manner, recourse should never be had to side influences, which however worthy in themselves, cannot fail but to lead to confusion, if not to open rupture.

It is quite right that a certain form should be observed in confirming the grants of the Lodge of Benevolence when they exceed a given sum; but as the Craft places the distribution of the charity fund in the hands of the members of that Lodge, it would be very unfair if every action they took was to be open to reversal because it did not happen to be favoured by a minority at a previous meeting.

### THE ROYAL MASONIC PUPILS' ASSISTANCE FUND.

THE preliminary arrangements that are being made by the founders of this Fund to start it on a firm basis are rapidly approaching completion. It is wished that every Province may be represented by one or other of its principal members on the first circular that is to be sent out, and with this object in view, strenuous efforts are being made to bring the scheme under the notice of the rulers of the various Masonic sub-divisions of the country. The success that has been met with is far in excess of what was contemplated, but still there are several districts from whence no replies have as yet been received. We hope in our next issue to furnish a list of those who have already given their approval, but meantime we cordially ask our friends to join us in the movement. We may mention that our respected Brother the Rev. C. J. Martyn, Past Grand Chaplain, Deputy Prov. G.M. Suffolk, &c., has kindly consented to act as Treasurer of the Fund pro tem. Any contributions to him (addressed, the Rectory, Long Melford), or to either of the Secretaries, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. Cheques may be crossed "Bank of England."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—If these remedies be taken and used regularly during the summer months, the liver will act regularly, and so the chance of fevers and complaints of that character occurring will be much diminished, and very likely altogether averted. These valuable remedies promote skin action, and thus preserve the delicate internal structures from congestions and inflammation, by carrying from the system in this manner, and also by the bowels, any noxious matters which may have found their way into the blood. This is aiding nature in her efforts, and is consonant with reason and common sense, for if nature's efforts to throw off disease be interfered with by injudicious treatment, mischief instead of good will ensue.

## Obituary.

We regret to notice the death of Brother William Runtig, P.M. of the Belgrave Lodge, No. 749, and W.M. of the Londesborough Lodge, No. 1681. Bro. Runtig was initiated into Freemasonry in the Faith Lodge, No. 141, on the 24th February 1857; he afterwards joined the Belgrave Lodge, and became its W.M.; he was a subscribing member at his death. He was a founder and first S.W. of the Londesborough Lodge, No. 1681, of which Lodge, at the time of his death, he was W.M. Bro. Runtig was well-known and deservedly esteemed by many brethren, more especially by those living in the immediate vicinity of his residence, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square. He was interred at Woking Cemetery on Monday last, the funeral being attended by, among others, Bro. Garrod Secretary of the Belgrave Lodge, Bro. A. Barfield Treasurer; and Honeyball, Thomas, Ball, &c., of the Londesborough Lodge.

We have also to record the sudden death of Bro. John Seager, proprietor of the Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, which sad event occurred about four o'clock on Wednesday morning last. He drove to Chiselhurst on Monday, and up to half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night was apparently in his usual health and spirits. He was, however, taken suddenly ill in the night, and although every attention was paid to him, he expired before daybreak on Wednesday. Bro. Seager, at whose house is held the Star Lodge of Instruction, No. 1275, was deservedly esteemed by his neighbours, and especially by the brethren who assembled weekly at his house, and his removal, at the early age of forty-seven, is the subject of very general regret to all who knew him in the locality, and to the Craft. He was known as a liberal contributor to the charities of the trade to which he belonged, and to the benevolent objects of the Craft in which he took so active an interest. In consequence of this sad event the Star Lodge of Instruction will not hold its weekly meeting, as usual, this (Saturday) evening.

The New Zealand papers record the death of a distinguished member of the fraternity, the Rev. Geo. Thomas Nowell Watkins, which event occurred at Greymouth, on 18th June. Bro. Watkins was a Greenwich man, and there he received his early education, finishing his studies at King's College, London. He subsequently undertook the care of private pupils, and acted as the Chaplain to the Greenwich Workhouse; whilst some time later he filled the curacy of St. Paul's, Deptford. Ten years ago he was appointed to the incumbency of Trinity Church, Greymouth, which he held to the time of his death. He exerted himself most assiduously in promoting the interests of Freemasonry in the colony, and his demise cast quite a shade of gloom over the entire fraternity there. The brethren assembled in full force to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed brother, who had done so much to endear himself to all with whom he had been associated. On the arrival at the church the coffin, upon which was placed the insignia of his Masonic office, was borne by the brethren, and on its being deposited on the tressels a chaplet of flowers was placed upon it by the Bishop of Nelson, who conducted the burial service. The choir then sang the appropriate hymn, commencing "Thou art gone to the grave; we will not deplore thee," after which the bishop commenced to read the service for the burial of the dead. This being over the coffin was conveyed to the hearse by six Past Masters—three of English and three of Scotch Lodges—the deceased having belonged to both Constitutions. The day was beautifully fine, and upwards of a thousand persons attended, from all parts of the district. The Bishop having read the appointed service, the coffin was lowered into the grave by the Freemasons, the scene being a grandly impressive one, as the setting sun shone beautifully at the time. The Deputy District Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons (Bro. Bevan) then came forward, and solemnly and distinctly read the Masonic service, the vast assemblage remaining uncovered till the conclusion of the ceremony. Deceased was a man of high attainments, and laboured hard for the welfare of the community amongst whom his lot was cast, irrespective of creed, for Bro. Watkins was no bigot, but a kind, noble, and liberal Christian, who not only studied, but practised, the teaching of his Great Master. In his sphere he was not only a Christian minister, but a philanthropist, denying

himself pleasures and comforts that others might enjoy them. To the poor and afflicted his pursestrings were never tightened, and although on many occasions he had been taken advantage of by the undeserving, yet this did not trouble him half so much as when, his resources becoming exhausted, some one asked him for aid and assistance and he, for the time, was unable to grant it. The shops in the town were closed during the funeral, the shipping in the port hoisted their flags half-mast high, and the expressions of regret at the departure of so eminently useful a man and Christian minister were as universal as they were deserved.

## FORBEARANCE.

AMONG the Masonic virtues there is one that we think is deserving of more attention than it sometimes meets with, particularly in India. We allude to forbearance. Of course it may be argued that there is much in this country to try a man's temper and make him less amiable than he should be; but when it is considered that the objects Freemasonry has in view are to eradicate all that is unseemly and displeasing, we must all admit we are under an obligation to fight against any influences of a pernicious tendency. We often hear "How sweet and pleasant it is to dwell together in Unity!" yet this cannot be unless we exercise forbearance towards one another. All do not hold the same views, all are not equally intelligent, nor are all educated up to the same standard, and it behoves those who possess these qualifications in a superior degree to exercise a careful self-restraint, and never forget that with the exercise of prudence it is comparatively easy to live in peace with any body of men. Whenever a community perceive a disposition to use arbitrary measures they will resent it, and some unpleasantness ensues. We have known the Master of a Lodge who was what might be, in the very fullest sense, termed a popular man, but who lost the affection and regard of the brethren by his arbitrary proceedings. When we hear of a number of members dimitting from a Lodge, or of a Lodge being put in abeyance through being unable to do any work, or of a split resulting in the establishment of a second Lodge, and trace the cause for these misfortunes to the root, we not unfrequently find they arise solely from a want of forbearance for the weaknesses of others. This Masonic virtue, like many others, is not cultivated in Indian Lodges as it ought to be. A Lodge may possess officers that are capable of carrying out the duties required of them by our rituals, and the care with which they perform their allotted task may be most commendable; the internal economy of the Lodge may be ably administered, and everything connected with the working be carried out in the most perfect manner possible; the Master may be well up in the ordinary routine of business, and be able to deliver the lectures in an effective and impressive manner: he may be what is generally known as a hearty good fellow, and be well liked by every one in the Lodge. This is all very good and very pleasant, but it is not all that is required, and at best can only be likened to the preparation of the rough stone for the more experienced workman. What is required in Indian Lodges is, that the Masters and Past Masters should devote more time to the delivery of addresses and lectures on the beauties and excellencies to be found in Masonry by those who persevere in searching for them. Lectures need not be either dry or wearisome. It has been our good fortune to sit in Lodges and witness the earnest attention of the brethren, while Masters of the Craft have delivered eloquent addresses. Freemasonry is intended to make a man a more useful member of society, to teach him how to regulate his passions, and fit him for the time when he will be summoned to the Great Grand Lodge above. Should he there be found wanting in the tests, on whose head will the sin lie? If he has had Masonry taught to him and exemplified by the teacher he will not be held guiltless, but if he has unfortunately been a member of a Lodge wherein the menatzechims have failed to honour the trust reposed in them the case will be far, very far, different. The Master's trust is a sacred one, and is not to be taken up lightly. The responsibilities that rest upon him are heavy, hence the reason for entrusting him with the power he holds: should he fail to perform his duties properly, he forgets what is due to the brethren and to the position he occupies in the Craft. Should difficulties arise he should meet them calmly and collectedly, and never permit his anger to gain the ascendancy, and when he observes any member is unable to control that passion he should endeavour to allay it by kind and courteous language, and not add fuel to the fire by arbitrary conduct that is sure almost to create a breach between himself and the Brother. We have known a few injudicious and harshly spoken sentences uttered by a Master cause many members of a Lodge to resign. An instance of this description was quite recently been brought to our notice, where, through the unwise proceedings of a Master who could not control his temper, a number of the members of the Lodge dimitted, and some have, rashly, we think, determined to have nothing more to do with Masonry. This is, we fear, not a singular case in India, where rulers require to exercise greater forbearance than in England. Members also must not forget that the responsibilities of the Master, and the difficulties with which he has to contend, are by no means lightened by the general condition of things in India; they must practise forbearance among themselves, never forgetting that charity suffereth long and is kind, doth not behave itself unseemly, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil, believeth all things, hopeth all things, and endureth all things. Unless they thus recognise that Masonic virtue which they have solemnly promised to observe, they have become as sounding brass or tinkling cymbals, creating discord, and of but little intrinsic value to any.—*Record of Western India.*

## 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.*

## FREEMASONRY AND ITS APPLICABILITY TO THE WANTS OF THE OUTER WORLD.

*To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—No doubt many of your readers have, with myself, duly weighed the suggestion contained in a letter published in the last number of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE as to the establishment of a Dispensary, as an adjunct to the Masonic Charities. Such a suggestion was evidently prompted by the most laudable motives, and in expressing a few thoughts on the subject, I desire to give your correspondent full credit for the exercise of that most valuable principle of charitable relief which forms so important a feature of the Masonic faith.

But I am reminded that although our Masonic Charity should know no bounds, save that of prudence, yet I am of opinion, and it is an opinion shared by many with whom I have conversed upon this matter that this is a point where prudence steps in. I have had some little experience in the working of hospitals and dispensaries, and I shall be borne out by the experience of others similarly situated when I assert that working men, as a rule, are too fond of running off to a dispensary when overtaken by any trifling ailment.

There are plenty of respectable medical men who would be willing to make up a bottle of medicine (and to give advice to any poor man requiring it), sufficient to last two days, say for one shilling. And in a majority of cases these simple and occasional illnesses, if taken in time by a skilful practitioner, are speedily and effectually cured. In cases when the illness is of a persistent nature, and likely to last for any time, the proper place for such patient would undoubtedly be the hospital; and thither such an invalid would as a matter of course be sent by the medical man to whom the case had been at first submitted.

Employers of labour well know that if a man leaves his work, if only for an hour, it upsets him for the remainder of the day; and that it thus costs him two or three shillings at least for such interval, putting it on the low ground of loss of time, and consequently of wages, alone. Dispensaries are established with the view of their becoming ultimately self-supporting, and to do away with the system of pauperisation which is unfortunately too prevalent amongst the working-classes of the present day. Supposing such an institution were started, and a competent medical man consented to receive patients, say from seven till ten o'clock in the evening, such a practitioner, assisted by a dispenser, and clerk to jot down his instructions, could dispose of thirty or forty patients per hour. When we consider that there are hundreds of medical men who, whilst riding about in their conveyances, and straining every effort to keep up the "appearances" due to their position; find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet, would it not be better to secure the services of such men, who would gladly work at a reasonable remuneration, to attend to these dispensaries and do such work as your correspondent describes?

It is well known to every one of us that medical men give their honorary services to hospitals with a view of obtaining practice and medical instruction, which is part and parcel of their education. It would be a great boon to many such to have the opportunity of gaining that experience at home, and in such manner as would produce a much needed addition to their slender incomes. Besides, is it fair to expect a doctor or a surgeon to give advice gratis? Would any man in legal difficulty apply in like fashion to a lawyer? It is a well-known axiom that advice not paid for is valueless; at all events it is but little appreciated. And so in the case of medical aid. Medicine not paid for is too frequently thrown away; and medical advice obtained without payment is similarly disregarded.

The experience of a medical man brings him into daily contact with the very worst forms of misery and destitution. How often does he find it absolutely necessary that his patient should be supplied with stimulants, such as beef-tea, wine, &c.? The unfortunate family has been improvident perhaps; at all events there has been no laying by for the "rainy day" that was unforeseen, and there is no money in the house even for the common necessities of life, much less for beef-tea and wine. Yet it is imperative that such shall be forthcoming, and what does the doctor do? Why, in many cases that have come under my knowledge, he puts his hand in his pocket and provides them himself. It is this practice of silent charity—the right hand not knowing what the left does—that forms so noble a trait in the character of very many medical practitioners, and which, to Freemasons especially, must commend itself as the most brilliant example that any man could emulate.

In my opinion, this hospital system is a mistake; at least so far as the indiscriminate administration of medicine is concerned. It forms one of the greatest sources of waste and misuse of public charity, of which such complaints are frequently made in the public prints. In cases of severe illness, when it is found imperative that a man shall lay up, the hospital is the place; but when a man only requires out-door relief, he is, in a majority of instances, in a position to pay for it,—at a moderate rate. There is that difference between temporary and confirmed illness. In the former case a man will often leave his work to "attend the hospital." It costs him two or three hours as a rule, and not unfrequently he adds to the cost of his voluntary idleness a sixpence or so more by a visit to the public-house on his way to and from the hospital. If, on the other hand, the visit to the doctor could be postponed till after working hours, the case would be equally well met, without any loss whatever. What medical man is there who, when

interested in a case, ever loses sight of it till the result is known? If stimulants are required, the exercise of silent charity, of which I have spoken, comes into play. If beyond his skill, or likely to last long, the hospital is decided on, and what better or more effectual passport to a hospital than the recommendation of a medical man.

To prove what I have said respecting the little value set upon medical attendance supplied gratis, can it be shown that the working classes contribute in anything like a proportionate degree to the already existing hospitals, which are kept going for their especial behoof? We all of us remember the efforts put forth by Bro. Dr. Jabez Hogg to establish an Eye Hospital and to make it self-supporting. We know too that after thirty years of self-sacrificing interest and energy, as principal surgeon of the Ophthalmic Infirmary at Westminster, he never received such a reward as a vote of thanks from those whom his efforts chiefly benefitted. It is proved beyond question that the free receipt of medicine and aid by those who can afford to pay a reasonable sum for it is demoralising, as it is unappreciated. It fosters a species of mendicancy which should be discountenanced instead of being further encouraged. The working classes are, as a rule, better off than the middle classes, who receive little benefit, if any, from the hospitals of our land, but who very often contribute to the funds of such institutions, directly or indirectly.

With a view of stimulating a spirit of independence amongst the working classes, I would restrict the system of gratuitous medicine and advice; this would not only prevent an unnecessary expenditure of money benevolently subscribed, but it would destroy the pauperising influences which indiscriminate charity always engenders, and it would put into the pockets of many a struggling, conscientious, but yet impecunious medical man, the money that is now squandered, and which is so sadly needed to keep himself and family in a position which the practice of the medical profession should secure.

I remain,

Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

M. M.

## "WHICH IS CORRECT?"

*To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As an Irish Mason, on a short visit to London, I have been glad of an opportunity to compare working notes by attending some of the Lodges of Instruction mentioned in your journal, and must confess myself fairly puzzled by some things I have heard and seen. In one Lodge the Preceptor repeatedly addressed us as "Brethering," which I suppose is Masonic English for Brethren; the S.W., in the first ceremony, was good enough to strongly "exhaust" the initiate upon the nature of the badge (in Ireland we say "exhort"); whilst the W.M., in the third degree, described one of the signs as being that of "joy and exaltation," the Irish for the latter word being exultation. We try to be as accurate as possible. May I hope for an opinion in the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE as to "Which is correct?"

Fraternally yours,

PADDY FROM CORK.

## AN ODD FISH IN THE LODGE.

FROM THE "MASONIC REVIEW."

THE standing joke in the Last Debt Lodge, No. 90, ever since Brother Rochelle was initiated therein, had been the oddities of that quaint and eccentric individual. Being excessively homely, Bro. Rochelle was, of course, made Tyler at the very next election after his "Raising;" and he has been kept, by unanimous suffrage, in that honourable but frigid post ever since; honourable "because tending to make all men honourable" who faithfully perform its multifarious and onerous duties; frigid, because, as all the world knows, there is no stove in the Tyler's room of Last Debt Lodge, and in winter, when the thermometer is taken with a lowness of spirits that registers down to 18 below zero, it requires all the good nature of Bro. Rochelle to keep himself from freezing to death. Twice he has been brought into the Lodge room in a state of suspended animation, and was only restored to life by a spoonful of "Bourbon," cautiously administered, thirty doses per minute, by Bro. Dr. Thurstie, who providentially happens to have a vial full (a quart vial) of that substance in his coat pocket whenever needed. Fourteen times he, Bro. Rochelle, has declared "he will not serve another year unless the Lodge puts a stove into his department," and fourteen times he has deliberately perjured himself by consenting to a re-election. His position in summer does very well—but in winter—don't mention it.

I visited that Lodge in the month of February 1856, and while I was waiting outside (so that the Lodge might practice upon the "private grand honours") I got chilblains on my left heel, which annoy me to this day. Tyler's rooms are naturally cold places, but the Tyler's room of Last Debt Lodge is a corner apartment, third story, and such a refrigerator that ice remains congealed in the water bucket, it is said, all the year round.

Bro. Laurence Rochelle is by several degrees the homeliest Tyler I ever saw. And this is saying a great deal. Ethnologists, who study professional peculiarities, never venture upon staking a Masonic Tyler, as a specimen of humanity, to illustrate either of the grand divisions of Shem, Ham, or Japheth. I once presented a bust of a Tyler to Fowler and Wells, the Broadway phrenologists, and they honestly acknowledged that they could not set it up among their other busts, "as no one would believe it to be a natural specimen," so, by my leave, they gave it to Baruum, who placed it among the

*simia* of his collection, and there it stood until burned in the great conflagration. Did the reader ever see a Tyler's likeness placed among those groups that adorn Masonic Lodge rooms? Never. No photographer will consent to take one. He will invent some excuse or other, "that the sun don't shine to-day," or "his chemicals are impure;" but the truth is, he won't risk his camera glass upon the subject. Did you ever hear of a Grand Lodge ordering a Tyler's portrait painted? Never. And you never will. No artist is so lost to the dignity of his profession as to consent to paint one.

But, as I remarked, Bro. Laurence Rochelle is considerably homelier than other Tylers. The small pox early disfigured him. But that was as nothing to what happened afterwards. He is so excessively "humbly" (as the New England Yankees around Boston pronounce all words spelled in that way,) that "visiting brethren" are apt to forget the proper answers when he is present. One of them, a young minister, was undergoing an examination. "Quarterly meeting" met there that week, and he was invited to visit Last Debt Lodge. All was going on well. He had got safely over the 49th question, whatever that is—I only tell the story as 't was told me—when the Tyler, Bro. Rochelle, looked into the preparation room, and the Reverend Brother caught sight of his face, "Oh," says he, "your members wear masks, do they?" Afterwards in a private confab with me, the ecclesiast acknowledged to me that he had been "reading Morgan," and naturally concluded that Bro. Rochelle was wearing a mask to represent Satan in the ceremonies of the Lodge.

I have been "seriously asked" why the homeliest man in the Lodge always seems pointed out by destiny for the position of Tyler? I am "seriously asked" a great many other hard questions. My uniform answer to this is (and that always stops further inquiry), "it is one of the landmarks." Nobody in the world (except myself) knows what "the Masonic Landmarks" are. The inquirer is bound to admit that answer conclusive. Is it not said that when, in the course of one of our great battles, a cannon exploded, awfully disfiguring twelve men, that the captain of the gun (I am sorry to add a Freemason) instantly shouted, "there is a dozen Tylers made at one pop!" It was an improper remark in him, and I only give it in the way of illustration. For my part I have long ceased to encourage jesting upon Masonic subjects.

One eminent advantage, however, grows out of Bro. Rochelle's position as Tyler of Last Debt Lodge, viz: That it saves the treasury untold sums, that would otherwise go to beggars. "Let me instance," as logicians say.

First—The traditional "widow of a Royal Arch Mason," Mrs. Hennepge, who was in your Lodge last year, and mine the year before, and will come round again as regularly as the seasons do, never called at Last Debt Lodge but once. She climbed up to the third story with difficulty, for the window is a gross feeder, and large. She came puffing and panting into the Tyler's room. Bro. Rochelle was there, "armed with the proper instrument of his office," as he always is when on duty, and as the widow came in, he incautiously turned his full countenance upon her. Now as a general rule, Bro. R. does not do that. When he is good natured he rarely ever shows a man more than his profile. But that night he was angered at something, and he gave the marauding she corsair, as I said, a full face. The effect was tremendous. The widow staggered back, covered her face with both hands, dropped her bundle of "documents," shrieked wildly, *Gracious heavens!* three times, added "it's the devil," and retreated down stairs like a lard barrel, and returned to her hotel. It is reported that she made statements there highly derogatory to the Lodge, but one thing is certain, she never came back after her "documents," and had to get up a new set before she could go to the next town.

Second—The second case is that of the notorious victimizer, Zerubbabel Shanks, who has bought him a nice farm in one of the Western States out of the proceeds of his Masonic depredations. Shanks undertook to try his little game on Last Debt Lodge, and made application accordingly. But being desired to "explain his case" to a committee, of which Bro. Rochelle was chairman, he hesitated, prevaricated, and finally broke down, acknowledging that he could not make his statement "while that wicked left eye" of the Tyler was bearing upon him! When the rascality of Zerubbabel Shanks was finally brought to light, the Lodge gave Bro. Rochelle a vote of thanks for his acuteness in detecting the impostor, and incontinently raised his salary to 75 cents a night.

Third—The third case is that remarkable instance of Major Grohagan. The Major was a most brazen impostor, and succeeded in victimizing all the Lodges round to amounts varying from five to fifty dollars each. He had nearly screwed a twenty out of Bad Debt Dodge; the money in fact was actually "appropriated," and nearly "handed over."

By good luck the Treasurer, being extremely busy, requested Bro. Rochelle to deliver the amount to Major Grohagan, who was waiting for it at the hotel. Bro. Rochelle did call, but upon introducing himself to "the distressed brother," and stating that "he wished to see him for a moment privately," that experienced pirate took him for a Philadelphia detective, and making a temporary excuse slipped out at the back door of the hotel, and disappeared over the fence. The Major is now serving out his twenty years' term in the shoe shops of the State's prison, but says, "he never had any thing to alarm him so much in all his life as when that ——— Tyler called on him to ask for a private conversation." I don't wonder.

It is said, and statistics confirm it, that in no Lodge in Cash county are the dues collected up so punctually as in Last Debt Lodge, No. 90. The reason is obvious. Every quarter, punctually, the bills are made out by the Secretary, Bro. Prophet, and handed to Bro. Rochelle. He announces in open Lodge the fact, that "he has the bills and shall call, of evenings, at the private houses of the members, and collect them." Every brother who is a married man instantly takes the alarm and pays up at once, to avert the impending calamity, for a story is prevalent in that vicinity, at which they well shudder, as the horrid effects of one of those evening calls, and

nobody is brave enough to risk it the second time. In fact, I saw the reason for the scare, and it is a good one. Before the month is out, Bro. Rochelle has the cash "all in hand," and so reports it at the very next meeting of the Lodge.

It will be well enough to explain what I mean by my title to this chapter: "An Odd Fish in the Lodge." It is that Brother Rochelle is as witty and pungent as he is homely. Being a cooper by trade he has acquired all the philosophy peculiar to that mechanical art, and brings it to bear with a humour all his own, upon his Masonic brethren. Nobody can tell a good thing like a homely man. Whoever heard of a handsome person being a wit? Nobody. The present writer owes what little celebrity he possesses (a very little), as a retailer of current jests, to a certain hardness of countenance—a kind of crust, as it were—a bronze of expression, that enables him to command the gravity necessary to the utterance of a *bon mot*. I would as soon look for a wit in an elegant woman as a handsome man. Now our hero, Bro. Rochelle, maintains the analogy alluded to; being the homeliest of Tylers, he is the wittiest of Tylers, and affords to his companions in the Lodge a constant feast of good things. This leads (as the sight of sun-flints rationally suggests the idea of shooting) to a circumstance that the reader would not guess at. Last Debt Lodge, No. 90, is the only *Foyer Macconique* in all that district that maintains the ancient practice of "refreshment after labour." Its Junior Warden, Bro. Halibut, sits under a sheaf of wheat suspended from the ceiling above him, as a constant reminder of the fact that "to him is committed the superintendence of the Craft during the hours of refreshment, and it is therefore essentially necessary that he should not only be temperate and discreet in the indulgence of his own inclinations but he should carefully observe that none of the Craft convert the purposes of refreshment into intemperance and excess." Its Senior Warden, Bro. Anastatica, feels that to suffer the country brethren to go home, five and ten miles after midnight, with empty stomachs, comes within the prohibition of "suffering any to go away dissatisfied," and he uses his official influence for "refreshments after labour." The Senior Deacon, Bro. Yoketooth, whose sole purpose in this life (next to the care of his family and salvation of his soul) is "to welcome and accommodate visiting brethren," finds there is no welcome complete, no accommodation perfect, if the visiting brethren are permitted to retire without a taste of No. 90's hospitality.

The Worshipful Master of the present year (Bro. Temanite) is personally a good feeder. He is a bachelor, like our Bro. Nonreldin Effendi, and has no one to get him up a nice thing when he goes home cold and empty from the Lodge room. So he favours "refreshments after labor," for the same reason that Paul advised Timothy to imbibe a little of Lebanon's golden wine, viz: for "the stomach's sake." The two stewards, of course, go in for refreshments. How else can they "see that the tables are properly furnished at refreshment, and that every brother is suitably provided for." Impossible.

But after all, although every one of these offices has a valid and constitutional reason for favouring "refreshment after labour," it is more than unlikely that the Lodge, No. 90, would continue that practice were it not for the Tyler whose *bon mots*, witty sayings, and side-splitting anecdotes are so enjoyable, and I may add so inexhaustible that men come seven miles, even stretching their cable tows, to attend the regular communication of Last Debt Lodge to enjoy them. If that theory is ill-founded, why then does not every Lodge do as No. 90 does? Every Junior Warden has the same catechetical reason for it. So has every Senior Warden and Senior Deacon, and every pair of Stewards. Yet the practice has fallen into almost universal desuetude, and there is a set of Masons who, for the sins of Fraternity, are allowed pen and ink, yea, and the aid of type and paper to promulgate the heresy that "refreshment after labor is a relic of the barbarous days—productive of waste of funds, tending to intemperate habits, making the Institution unpopular," and all sorts of trashy and nonsensical statements besides. Bah! let me wash from my mouth such salt and brimstone with some lines from Montgomery:

Thus sweetly to surrender,  
The present for the past,  
In sprightly mood, yet tender,  
Life's burden down to cast;  
This is to taste from stage to stage,  
Youth no less refined by age,  
Like wine well kept and long  
Heady, nor harsh, nor strong,  
With every annual cup is quaffed,  
A richer, purer, mellow draught.

Now I can return again to my subject, which is to explain how the excessive homeliness of Bro. Rochelle is promotive of such Lodge festivity, that the Lodge itself is favoured beyond all its neighbours. The cause is obvious: it is the fund of quaint sentiment poured forth by the Tyler, in which all manner of ancient traditions, biblical morals, modern incidents, quips, quirks, and oddities are blended with the soberest counsel, and accompanied with the soberest faces. The present writer in the last forty years has enjoyed more than one of those "feasts of reason and flows of soul," and can truly testify to the profit derived therefrom. Among the evidences of the acuteness and humour of this good homely man, I quote from a memorandum made at one of those gatherings:

"The monitorial instruction of the Third Degree tells, us, my brethren, that the grand edifice styled King Solomon's Temple was attended with two remarkable circumstances. From Josephus, we learn that although seven years were occupied in building it, yet, during the whole time, 'it rained not in the day time, that the workmen might not be obstructed in their labour.' Now no such statements were ever made by Josephus. In his description of the Temple of Herod (not King Solomon's Temple, but the one built on the same spot a thousand years later) he says it was built in one year and six months, and that it 'was reported' that during the

time they were building, it did not rain in the day time, but that the showers fell in the night, so that the work was not hindered. And this, he says, 'our fathers delivered to us.' Nor is it incredible, if any have regard to the manifestations of God. And thus was performed the work of the rebuilding of the Second Temple." To this, a note is made by the translator, Whiston, to the effect that the traditions which Josephus here mentions as handed down from fathers to their children of this particular remarkable circumstance, relating to the building of Herod's Temple, is a demonstration that such a building was a known thing in Judea at this time. He was born but forty-six years after it is related to have been finished, and might himself have seen and spoken with some of the builders themselves, and with a great number of those who had seen its builders. (*Antiquities*, Book 15, chap. ii.)

Such facts, carefully elaborated in daily cogitations in his cooper's shop, are blended by our homely Tyler with words of humour, quips and quirks. It appears odd enough to listen to him, sitting at the foot of the table, his seared and furrowed visage frowning horribly over his plate, while the Worshipful Master, who is the presumed concentration of the wisdom of the Lodge, sits through the hour and says nothing. One can scarcely help thinking the head is where the tail ought to be.

## UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

### QUARTERLY COMMUNICATION.

THE Quarterly meeting of United Grand Lodge of England was held on Wednesday evening, in the Temple. In the absence of the Grand Master, the Pro Grand Master, and the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Master's chair was occupied by General Brownrigg, Provincial Grand Master for Surrey. Bro. William Kingston, District Grand Master of Malta, occupied the chair of Past Grand Master, Bro. Montague Guest, Provincial Grand Master for Dorset, the chair of Deputy Grand Master, Major-General the Hon. Somerset G. Calthorpe, Junior Grand Warden, the chair of Senior Grand Warden, and Capt. W. Platt, Past Junior Grand Warden, that of Junior Grand Warden. Among the other Grand Officers present were Bros. the Rev. C. J. Martyn P.G.C., the Rev. Sir J. Warren Hayes P.G.C., the Rev. J. Studholme Brownrigg P.G.C., the Rev. C. W. Spencer Stanhope G.C., Dr. Jabez Hogg P.G.D., John B. Monckton President of the Board of General Purposes, Sir Albert Woods (Garter) G.D.C., Thomas Fenn P.G.D., J. M. Case P.G.D., Capt. Nathaniel G. Phillips P.G.D., C. A. Murton P.G.D., C. W. C. Hutton P.G.D., Thomas Cubitt P.G.P., W. Wilson G.P., James Kench Assist. G.P., E. P. Albert P.G.P., John Wright P.G.P., Peter de L. Long P.G.D., Jas. Glaisher P.G.D., H. G. Buss Assist. G. Sec., and John M. Wike P.G.D. Bro. Buss having read the minutes of the June Communication, they were put and confirmed, and Bro. Buss afterwards informed the acting Grand Master that he had received letters from several of the Grand Officers regretting their inability to attend. He also stated that Grand Secretary was too ill to attend, though he was happy to say he was improving in health. The Rev. C. J. Martyn then asked Grand Lodge to join with him in expressing hearty sympathy with Bro. Hervey in his heavy trial, and their earnest desire that the Great Architect of the Universe would shortly restore him to health and strength. General Brownrigg said Grand Lodge would heartily endorse what had been said by Bro. Martyn, and they all wished to see Bro. Hervey safe among them again. Bro. Buss would be kind enough to convey this expression of feeling to Grand Secretary. The Report of the Lodge of Benevolence for the last quarter was afterwards brought up. In it were recommendations for several large grants, and Bro. Joshua Nunn, in introducing them, said that while it was his duty to submit them to Grand Lodge, he could not join in the recommendation to give the first brother on the list £100. He stated as much at the meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence in June, when the recommendation was made. The brother had only been nine years and a half a Mason. It was true he was a Past Master, and that he had subscribed to one of the Charities; but although Bro. Clabon had, in Grand Lodge, stated that he did not think it was proper to go on increasing the funds the Lodge of Benevolence had got, he (Bro. Joshua Nunn) thought the Lodge ought to be just as well as generous. He would propose, as an amendment, that the grant should be £50. Bro. Brackstone Baker said that the Lodge of Benevolence looked into all the details of the cases that were brought before them. Before Grand Lodge decided to reduce the amount of the recommendation he thought it should be put in possession of something more than the mere statement Bro. Nunn had just made, and he would ask that Bro. Nunn should give some sketch of the motives and grounds on which he based his amendment. Bro. Russell P.M. 77 said, that Grand Lodge was placed in the invidious position of having to pronounce a decision on a case in which it had no evidence, or anything worthy of the name of evidence, to guide it. The Lodge of Benevolence had that evidence, and fully investigated it. He would try to remedy the defect by stating that the brother requiring relief was thirty-seven years of age, and was initiated in 1868. He joined Royal Arch Masonry in 1870, and assisted to found the Erasmus Wilson Lodge in 1874-5. He was W.M. of his mother Lodge, No. 77, in 1874, which entertained the Provincial Grand Lodge that year at Gravesend, when he was rewarded by Lord Holmesdale with the Provincial Junior Grand Warden's collar. He was a Life Subscriber to the Benevolent Institution. He had now a wife and seven children, the eldest only 13½ years, to support. In his prosperity he contributed to the support of his aged father and mother. The brother was afflicted with chronic rheumatism, and permanently lame, and was sometimes unable to leave his bed for days together. He eked out a miserable subsistence by teaching music; he had to dispose of part of his furni-

ture and valuables, and was dependent also on the charity of friends—a source which was nearly exhausted. Bro. Russell concluded by saying he much feared that if the assistance now asked was not granted, Christmas would find the brother without a roof over the heads of himself and family. General Brownrigg thought Grand Lodge would be treading on dangerous ground if it departed from its usual course of adopting the recommendations of the Lodge of Benevolence. Unless some very strong reason was shown why the recommendation should not be followed, he thought Grand Lodge should not refuse it. Bro. G. P. Britten P.M. 183 said, there was something more in this matter than voting £50 or £100 to a brother. When Bro. Clabon brought forward his motion for dealing in a particular manner with the Fund of Benevolence, he withdrew his motion, and so prevented the brethren expressing an opinion upon it. The Fund of Benevolence was established for the relief of distress, and many brethren who had something to say on the subject of Bro. Clabon's motion voted the recommendation of an excessive amount in the case under discussion for the purpose of taking Grand Lodge's opinion whether the Fund of Benevolence should be held sacred to its legitimate object. Bro. Joshua Nunn explained that his reason for proposing £50 was that on the same night that the brother in question was voted £100, other Masons who had been three times longer in Masonry than he were voted £40 only. Bro. Binckes, while voting for the £100, desired the brethren to vote on that question alone, and not on the by-issue raised by Bro. Britten. Grand Lodge then confirmed the recommendation for £100. The other recommendations were also carried, and the brethren then adopted the report of the Board of General Purposes, and closed Grand Lodge.

**Henley Lodge, No. 1472.**—The first meeting of this Lodge after the summer recess was held on Tuesday, 2nd inst., at the Three Crowns, North Woolwich, under the presidency of the W.M. Bro. W. T. Turner. At the opening of the Lodge the attendance was somewhat meagre, but later on was all that could be desired. The following brethren supported the W.M. in the various offices:—Bros. E. West P.M., Dr. W. Vance S.W., J. Gaskell P.M. as J.W., J. Ives P.M. Sec., Jas. Elder S.D., E. Palmer J.D., W. J. Burgess I.G., V. J. Holloway D.C., Mat. Sherwin Org. The W.M. having opened his Lodge, the ballot was taken for the admission of three gentlemen who were candidates for initiation. In due course two of these gentlemen, viz., Messrs. Thomas Tolhurst and Richard Clark, were initiated, after which Bros. Weaver and Stanley were passed, and Bros. Jennings and Phelps were raised. This completing the ceremonial work of the evening, the W.M. resumed the Lodge to the first degree, when Bro. West announced that the Lodge had just sustained a great loss in the death of one of its Past Masters—Bro. Sisley. That brother, as Bro. West observed, was better known as the first W.M., he had taken an active part in the formation of the Lodge, and had since its first meeting been a constant attendant, ever ready to help in any work that was brought under the notice of the Lodge and its members. Bro. West then explained the situation in which the widow and family of the late brother were placed, and expressed his hope that the brethren would endeavour to place one of the children in the Boys' School, he (Bro. West) had already some promises, and he thought that with the co-operation of the members of the Henley Lodge and the assistance of such friends as would help them, they might succeed in their desire. Bro. Gaskell stated that a brother of one of the neighbouring Lodges had promised his support—which support might realise some two or three hundred votes—and he had no doubt but that the Capper and other Lodges would join in securing the election of one of the orphans of their late brother. It was then proposed that a letter of condolence be sent to the widow, expressing the great regret of the Lodge at the calamity which had befallen her and her children. Bro. Plume then rose and said he believed that the Lodge had a fund, specially formed—as he remembered by the late Bro. Sisley—for the relief of members of the Lodge and their families. At the time of the establishment of this fund it was pointed out that it would be advisable, if possible, that no claim should be made on it for the first four years or so. He was not aware whether that time had expired, but even if it had not, he thought the brethren would be justified in voting something for the relief of the family of Bro. Sisley, who, as he had just mentioned, was the founder of the fund. No doubt could be entertained but that the case was one that was worthy of any aid they could afford, and he, therefore, proposed that the sum of £10 10s be voted and sent to the widow, in order to somewhat alleviate the present distress in which the family were placed. He considered this was the least they could do to show in a tangible way the esteem that was entertained for their departed brother. The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously. No further business being before the brethren, the W.M. proceeded to close the Lodge, the brethren afterwards partaking of supper, and, later on, spending an hour in social enjoyment. The usual toasts were given from the chair, those of the Queen, the Grand Master, and the Grand Officers each receiving due recognition. Bro. P.M. Ives proposed the health of the W.M. It was a toast always well received. The Worshipful Master had gained the respect of the whole Lodge, and was ever considering what he could do to enhance its welfare. Bro. Ives referred to the amount of work the W.M. had performed that evening, and complimented him on his rendering of the three degrees. Bro. Turner assured the brethren that so far from his duties being a task, he considered it a pleasure to come among them. He had not satisfied himself by the way in which he had fulfilled his duties that evening, but hoped that at the next meeting he should prove himself better acquainted with his work. He referred to the prosperity of the Lodge, mentioning that during the six months he had occupied the Chair he had initiated six gentlemen into Freemasonry. In giving the health of the initiates, the W.M.

expressed a hope that they would turn out good Masons, and prove themselves a credit to the Lodge which had received them into the Order. Each of the newly-admitted brethren expressed a few words of thanks, hoping they might prove worthy of the W.M.'s remarks. The toast of the P.M.'s followed. Although the attendance was but small, the W.M. said he was greatly indebted to them for the assistance they had rendered him that evening, and also for the aid they, at all times, gave him in any matter on which they were consulted. Bro. West, after tendering his thanks for the way in which he had been received, said he considered it his duty to do all that lay in his power for the Lodge and Freemasonry generally. He referred in a few words to the loss the Lodge had sustained in its roll of Past Masters, and thanked the brethren for the vote they had been pleased to pass in favour of the family. He would during the next day see the money properly applied. Bro. Ives followed, much in the same strain. The health of the Visitors was now proposed, and responded to by Bros. Gaskell and Morgan. In calling on the brethren to toast the Officers, the W.M. alluded to their labours with great satisfaction; he likewise urged on the lay members the advantage of working up, so that they would be in a position to carry out the duties of any office they might be called upon to fill. Bro. S.W. was the first to reply. After thanking the brethren for the way in which they had responded to the call of the Master, he said it would always be his desire to perform the work of any office to which he was appointed in such a way as to maintain the credit of the Lodge. He quite agreed with the remarks of the W.M. as to brethren making themselves proficient in the ceremonies, and urged a regular attendance at Lodges of Instruction. After a few words from other of the Officers, the Tyler was summoned, and the meeting terminated. It was referred to as extremely unfortunate that the festivities of the first night of the season should again have to be foregone in consequence of the ravages of death in their midst. Last year, at the corresponding meeting of this Lodge, the news arrived while the brethren were at supper of the foundering of the Princess Alice, when so many human beings met a most awful death, within, as it were, a few yards of the house, and on this occasion the harmony usually enjoyed by the members was dispensed with out of respect for their departed Past Master. We hope it may be years before such events will again occur in connection with our friends at North Woolwich.

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

—Held its usual meeting on Tuesday, at Bro. C. J. G. Wood's, Crown and Woolpack, St. John-street-road, Bro. J. A. Powell presiding; he was ably assisted by Bros. Hirst S.W., Kidder J.W., R. Pearcey Preceptor, Osborne Sec., Braine S.D., Mountstephen J.D., Taylor I.G.; also Bros. Fuld, Crosbie, Isaac, Hunter, Wood, Weil, Fenner, Greeno, and others. The W.M. rehearsed the ceremony of initiation, Bro. Fuld being the candidate. Bro. Weil answered the questions satisfactorily, was entrusted; Lodge was advanced a degree, and the ceremony of passing rehearsed, Bro. Weil being the candidate. Bro. Fuld then answered the questions leading to the superior degree, and that ceremony was rehearsed. All ceremonies were performed in Bro. Powell's masterly manner. Bro. Hirst was elected Master for next week, after which Lodge was closed and adjourned.

The Installation meeting of the Prince Leopold Lodge, No. 1445, was held on Thursday. Bro. W. H. Myers P.M. acted as installing Master. Bro. S. L. Green is the new W.M. Our report shall appear next week.

In the early part of the season we mentioned that Madame Worrell was fulfilling a highly satisfactory engagement at the Pier Pavilion Concerts at Hastings. We understand this talented lady's exertions were so much appreciated that she has been re-engaged, and will appear at Hastings every evening next week. We take this opportunity of announcing that Madame Worrell's Annual Concert will be given on the 1st October next, at the Angell Town Institution, Brixton.

**THE FIRST EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.**—On this rock, visible only at low water, a country gentleman of Essex, Henry Winstanley, conceived the daring project of building a lighthouse. It was not a mere dream, but a downright earnest determination, and no sooner had he obtained the necessary powers than he set to work, and for four years laboured untiringly. The work was as difficult as it was dangerous. Even in calm weather the sea was almost always rough at the Eddystone, and it happened that sometimes in the summer season all the works would be buried beneath the waves for ten or fourteen days at a time. But he persevered, and no sooner had he raised the works high enough than he took up his abode there with the workmen, who caught the contagion of his own enthusiastic confidence. It was a curious building of wood, and, as it turned out, inadequate for the requirements of such a place. But Winstanley was satisfied it was strong enough to defy the fury of the elements—so confident, in fact, that he expressed the wish that he might be in the lighthouse in the midst of the fiercest storm that ever blew. Unhappily his wish was gratified. Five years after the light had first shone out from the summit of the tower, Winstanley was in the lighthouse, superintending some repairs, when a storm of fearful violence occurred, and raged through the night. In the morning many eager eyes were strained to see how the lighthouse had stood the gale, but there was nothing to be seen save the angry sea dashing over the Eddystone rock—the lighthouse, with Winstanley and the lightkeepers, had been swept away!—From "*Heroes of Britain in Peace and War*" for September.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

**HAYMARKET.**—At 8, THE HEIR AT LAW and A WIDOW HUNT  
**GLOBE.**—At 7, THE HAPPY MAN, and LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.  
**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.**—At 8, PROMENADE CONCERT.  
**STRAND.**—At 7.15, RUTH'S ROMANCE. At 8.0, MADAME FAVART.  
**GAIETY.**—At 7.10, OPERETTA. At 7.30, BOULOGNE, and HANDSOME HERNANI.  
**VAUDEVILLE.**—At 7.30, HOME FOR HOME. At 8.0, THE GIRLS, and OUR DOMESTICS.  
**ADELPHI.**—At 7.30, JESSAMY'S COURTSHIP. At 8.0, THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.  
**OLYMPIC.**—At 7.30, CUT AND COME AGAIN. At 8.0, DAVY CROCKETT (last night). On Monday, H.M.S. PINAFORE.  
**LYCEUM.**—At 8.0, LOVE IN HUMBLE LIFE. At 8.45, FORGET ME NOT.  
**PRINCESS'S.**—At 7.45, DRINK.  
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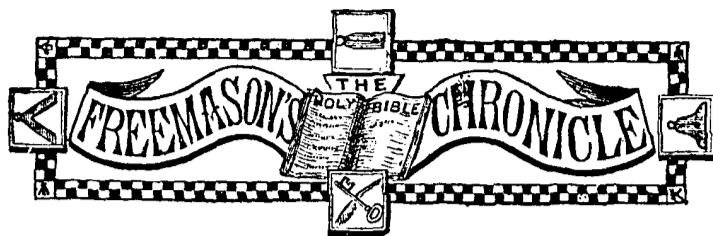
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or to the Publisher, Bro. W. W. MORGAN, 67 Barbican, London, E.C.**LONDON MASONIC CHARITY ASSOCIATION.****OCTOBER ELECTIONS, 1879.**The Committee have selected the following Candidates, and request the  
votes of the London Brethren on their behalf:—

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**LODGE CLEMENTE AMITIE OF PARIS.**

[COMMUNICATED.]

TO commemorate the fourth anniversary of the initiation of the eminent and venerated Bro. Littré, the Lodge *Clémente Amitié* gave, on the 8th of July last, in the spacious hall of the Grand Orient, a literary and musical festival. This was attended by a large gathering of the élite of our Masonic and social circles, presided over by the M. Em. Bro. de St. Jean, President of the Council of the Order, who was supported by many members of the Council, and a great muster of Venerables and Foreign and French brethren.

Among the distinguished party were Bro. General Türr, Bro. Wyrouboff, De Hérédia, Antide Martin, Massicault, Dr. Barré, Poule, Dalsace, Fouscier, Blanchon, Senator Valentin, Senator Oudet, &c. Messrs. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Jules de Lesseps, many literary gentlemen and artists, and a good sprinkle of ladies.

The proceedings were opened soon after eight o'clock by some national music, followed by the reception of a deputation from the Lodge Alsace Lorraine, sister Lodge to the *Clémente Amitié*. That deputation was organised for the purpose of presenting Bro. Littré with the Medal of the Lodge, as a token of fraternal esteem and high veneration. Then another deputation was introduced from the Administrative Committee of the Masonic Orphanage, with the object of publicly thanking the Lodge, and in particular its zealous and devoted W. Master, for their liberality towards that institution.

Bro. Ch. Cousin having announced to the assembly that the hero of the fête was unavoidably absent, unfortunately being compelled to keep his room, through serious illness, proceeded at once to read a letter that Bro. Littré had, notwithstanding his sufferings, addressed to him for the occasion, a few passages of which I beg leave to quote:—

"Dear Brethren,—Three years ago, the Lodge *Clémente Amitié* awakened my recollection by celebrating, in my honour, an anniversary festival. The exigencies, then, of impaired health, prevented me from venturing upon the fatigue of an evening, even that of a joyful entertainment. However, I resolved to defeat absence, and I told you, in writing, at least what I would have been glad to express to you *à viva voce*. To-day my inability to appear anywhere is greater still than ever.

"Pains, not premature of course, for I am now in extreme old age, but great and continuous, forbid me the activity of existence and the realities of life, I therefore write to you, dear brethren, as I did on the former occasion, and with a dolorous hand, yet in bright spirits, and the heart filled with emotion, I pen these lines, which I send to represent me.

"Among ourselves there are some illustrious old men who enjoy, at the same time, the immunity of glory as well as that of old age, and who can by that precious favour remain still, in spite of years, gallant and untouched by infirmities. I do not envy them, but cannot help admiring them. Under the daily effects of a vitality that decreases and perverts itself, my circle becomes closer, without cease and for ever, and I get but few moments and little strength, at my disposal. What better use can I make of them, on a day like this, than to offer them as a tribute to you.

"In compensation for individual decay, a collective enjoyment has all its price. It is thus that, in the *Eneid* old Mezenier says to his old horse, whilst leading him to a last battle:—

"We have yet lived long, if to mortal beings there is any life that is long."

"Rhebe, diu si qua diu mortalibus ulla est, Viximus."

After tendering these excuses and explanations Bro. Littré proceeds to speak of Freemasonry and his Mother Lodge with well deserved praise and true filial attachment. Then, recalling to mind that it was in the Lodge *Clémente Amitié* that was delivered, in 1876, by one of its members, the first scientific lecture on the question of breaking through the Isthmus of Panama, to create therein a canal, he says, "That it seems that the genius of this age has deliberately taken the task of showing the immense contrast between great wars and great enterprises, and that, like Jupiter in the *Iliad*, taking his golden scale to weigh the destiny of heroes, the present time undertakes to demonstrate to the nations the value of the conquests of wars and that of the conquests of labour. The learned philosopher dilates on that gigantic scheme which he considers as being simple in its conception, laborious in its execution, and, above all, beneficent for ever in its results." Then he passes on to the question of a plan for establishing a College or Masonic Foundation for the special teaching of positive sciences, a project which was three years ago, at that same time and place, presented and developed to the Lodge by Br. Wyrouboff, and whereby the exclusive teaching of the six fundamental sciences, viz.—Mathematics, Physique, Chemistry, Biology and Sociology, were to compete with the Church's system or the State's programme of University Education. In such a College Bro. Littré contemplated taking a prominent part as one of its first Professors. But that cherished ambition of his must be abandoned owing to his advanced age, and persistent ill-health; he has become the most useless man, and he can no

longer place at the service of that College—the foundation of which he still strenuously advocates—but his name, his advice, and his subscription, “And as a disciple of the doctrine Philosophic of Auguste Comte, during about the last forty years, he can to-day, by borrowing without profanation, a Christian verse—for Positivists are full of respect for the Mediæval rôle of Christianity, now say to Positivist Philosophy ‘Nunc dimitte servum tuum.’”

After reading Bro. Littré's letter to the assembly Bro. Cousin read the reply that, in the name of the Lodge, he had made to it, whereby he conveys the thanks of the brethren and the expression of their fraternal feelings of regret and devotion to their illustrious sick brother, and that in the most appropriate manner. He then also read a circular which had been addressed by the Clémento Amitié to the Freemasons of the Three Obediences of France, and to the brethren under those jurisdictions abroad; a circular calling for aid and support for the undertaking.

Bro. Wyrnonboff, after that, explained the objects in view in the proposed foundation of the College, discussed all the particulars of the scheme, and in a most argumentative speech urged the necessity of carrying it out immediately; then, without further delay, made a warm and sanguine appeal to the audience for contributions.

It was then the turn of our most esteemed and sympathetic G.M. Brother de Saint Jean to address the assembly. He did so with that impressive and direct eloquence so characteristic of his speeches. He thanked, first the Lodge Clémento Amitié, and his friend and Brother Cousin, its Vénérable, for their splendid hospitality of the evening, and at the same time for the honour it reflects upon Masonry. Without dilating upon the subjects already treated by the previous speakers, he threw in at once his powerful support to the Masonic undertakings spoken of, and further remarked, “Men of my time (I mean men of that generation of 1830, which no doubt has some historical worth), all recollect the pleasing face of a certain illustrious citizen, who after having mainly contributed to the independence and freedom of the United States of America, and after having well served his own country in its immortal revolution of 1789, had, after a period of nearly half a century, come back to his birthplace, to put at the service of his country the prestige of a glorious life, surrounded with popular esteem, prestige which has not been without much weight, and influence in the memorable deeds performed by the Revolution of 1830. Well, gentlemen, that great citizen, whose memory will ever be dear to men of liberty: that Brother Mason of ours, by whose name many Lodges on the other Continent are still called, out of veneration for the friend and brother of George Washington, do you recollect how he was greeted? He was called the hero of the two worlds. To ensure the independence of a nation, to render to the children of a people the rights of which they were deprived for centuries, are, no doubt, deeds that give to those who have been able to achieve them a right to eternal gratitude; and the name of Lafayette, who took so large a part in those immense achievements, will live for ever in the memory of a grateful posterity. But we know that Freedom and Liberty, those precious boons, without which all others are fruitless, are not however sufficient to ensure alone the well-being of the peoples. It requires other conditions: and the efforts that, in all countries, ever tend to procure the advantages of those conditions, have certainly their greatness, and the men that make or direct them are certainly worthy of that same recognition and deserving of similar gratitude at the hands of their fellow citizens.

Having thus made a complimentary allusion to M. de Lesseps' works and to his co-workers, Bro. de St Jean concluded his speech, which was often interrupted with great applause, by asking M. de Lesseps' leave, although he is not a Freemason—to give him, in the name of Masonry, the fraternal accolade.

It must be remarked that M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, just as Lincoln was in America, is considered here a brother by deeds and approval of authorities, but not yet by name and obligation. As regards the entertainment that followed, and which was preceded by the recital of some poetry composed for the occasion by Bro. Siebecker, we must say we hardly know when or where everything passed off so much to the satisfaction of an audience. Bro. Boudouresque, M. Sellier, Mlle. Baux of the Opera, M. Chollet, Mlle. Duval, &c., all talented artists or instrumentalists, must be congratulated on the ability they displayed, and be thanked for having so kindly lent their assistance to contribute to the success of the brilliant evening.

A choice *agape*, during the enjoyment of which a collection was made for the Masonic Orphanage, terminated the semi Masonic *fête* that the Lodge Clémento Amitié gave in honour of one of its most distinguished and venerated members.

Now, Dear Sir and Brother, if your correspondent may beg space in your valuable paper for the insertion of a report of these Masonic proceedings, he must, at the same time, bow to the objection they might meet with from some of our English brethren, who are not familiar with the usages and customs of the French rite, and he must, therefore, try to obtain, if not your endorsement and their approval, at any rate their fraternal toleration.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that if there be any Lodge wherein Masonry endeavours most specially to maintain the truth of science and general culture, and wherein the study of the *seven liberal Arts and Sciences*, so recommended by the old Charges, is constantly made part of the working, it is most undoubtedly, and, above all, in a French Lodge. The French Lodge does not confine itself to the mere “giving or recital of the words of the Ceremonies of Initiation, Passing, or Raising,” or—to use a common phrase—to the simple task of “*Mason making*,” but, it tries to break the monotony of these Ceremonies by some lectures upon Masonic and Scientific subjects, in order to make, according to the precept, “a daily advancement in Masonic knowledge.”

In fact, as regards the fostering of mental cultivation in the Lodges, the French Rite has, from the remotest time, always made provision for so desirable an object. Foremost among the Officers of the Lodge, we find one whose special duty is not

only to be the Guardian of the Law and Constitutions, but to see they are neither misapplied nor violated: who has to expound their spirit, and make clear their meaning, and, accordingly, to give ex-officio his conclusions or opinions to the W. Master, upon all questions and motions whatever, brought before the Lodge; but the Brother Orator's further duty is also to lecture upon Masonic topics, on special occasions; to furnish the Lodge annually with a Review of the works done and the events that have happened, to deliver—*Morceaux d'Architecture* (Orations) whenever there is a solemn or festive meeting. And as, however able he may happen to be, he cannot possibly fulfil all the duties of his office personally, hence arises the practice of conferences made by any able Mason at nearly every Lodge meeting.

Moreover we find that in order to develop in the new initiate a taste for such studies or Conferences, and to judge of his attainments, it has always been the custom to require from him his impressions or Masonic views, in writing, which he is called upon to read to the Lodge before passing.

That fruitful custom has never been neglected by the Lodge Clémento Amitié, which is evidently now the most “successful Lodge in the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient.” If it has been said that it requires more than one element to make a Lodge successful, it must be acknowledged that, looking at its prosperous state, the Clémento Amitié has within itself all the necessary elements of permanent success. A worthy and enthusiastic W. Master, able Officers, and well qualified members place it in the full swim of prosperity. Its list of members is the largest on the roll, its meetings the best attended, its Conferences and ceremonies as well as its festivals always the most attractive; finally, its good works and liberality may be equalled, but cannot be surpassed by any other Lodge. Brother Charles Cousin, Vice-President of the Council of the Order and Vénérable of the Lodge Clémento Amitié is surely, by the geniality of his nature and all his personal qualities, a model and competent Mason, well qualified to preside over so model a Lodge.

Though it might be thought that his important daily occupations alone would scarcely leave him time to breathe, yet punctually and faithfully he discharges the duty of his office, and is never unmindful of any call made on him, he is still to be found at the head of anything that may concern the Fraternity, the good or welfare of his brethren; and, without distinction of rite, opinion, or nationality, doing his best to his brother Mason with that peculiar and inimitable heartiness that wins him, as a gentleman, so many friends, and so fraternal an esteem among the brethren, as a Mason.

Now, though I have already taken much of your space, yet I must claim your indulgence for a little more—to allow me to give you the translation of a letter of his, which letter, while conveying some idea of the Masonic and genial qualities of the Vénérable of the Lodge Clémento Amitié, may not be altogether void of interest to your readers. It is taken from the “Bulletin of the Grand Orient,” and formed part of the records of the Council of the Order for the 6th of June last. The “Bulletin” says:—Brother Cousin, unable to attend the meeting, sends his excuses in the following words:—

“V. D. President,—I did not attend yesterday, and to-day I regret exceedingly being unable likewise to attend the meeting of the Council of the Order. Here are my excuses:—Yesterday, I was favoured with the visit of an English Brother Mason, of the suite of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a gentleman, who, like your royal colleague of the other side of the Channel, professes the warmest sympathy for France and our Paris. I thought one hour of conversation with that intelligent and liberal-minded brother (an hour spent mostly in pointing out to him the injustice of that lamentable rupture of official relations—that a misunderstanding only had produced—between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Orient of France), would not be, for the good cause, entirely lost.

“Now, to-day at three o'clock I have to attend a meeting of the shareholders of the Concessionary Company of the Canal of Panama, a meeting which is to be presided over by our excellent brother General Türr, to whom the initial right in that Company belongs, and with whom I have had the honour of working to its organisation. It was, you remember, in the Lodge Clémento Amitié that the lecture on the works of exploration of our two gallant officers of the Navy, Bro. Lucien Wyse, and, I may venture to say beforehand, Bro. Armand Réclus—for the latter shall be initiated on Friday, the 20th inst.)—was first made, and the execution of the scheme explained successfully, and whose plan afterwards received the entire approval of the International Congrès that assembled last year in Paris under the presidency of the illustrious founder of the Suez Canal.

“Already, by taking Bro. Gambetta last week to the *reunion* offered at the Continental Hotel by the foreign delegates to the Congrès, to their French colleagues, and by presenting to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and in the name of our Fraternity, these two brother Masons, whose name will be connected with the grandest works of this age, I have almost contributed to give to our undertaking a Republican baptism. And now I have reason to believe that in the newspaper, the *Voltaire*, Bro. Littré, in answer to an able article published yesterday, will to-morrow give the Masonic baptism to the Canal of Panama.

“My illustrious friend is now preparing for the anniversary festival which shall be offered, in his honour, to the Parisian Masons, on the evening of the 8th of July, a lecture on a subject which I took the liberty of suggesting, viz., the connection of Freemasonry with the greatest works of our time.

“Allow me, therefore, very dear President, to invite you beforehand, with all our colleagues of the Council of the Order, to this fraternal *agape*, which I am sure will not be without much profit for the sons of the widow. In the meantime be good enough to ask them to excuse me for my repeated absence from the Council. For the thought that my persistent labour will, after all, reflect some honour upon our dear institution can hardly compensate the regret I feel at not being able, this time again, to be in my place, among my best friends, and to shake hands with them.

“Above all, it must be acknowledged, and I cannot overlook the

fact that it is to their kind indulgence for a colleague too often absent from his duty, and also to their confiding, generous and truly fraternal concurrence, that I am indebted for the ability to contribute in a measure to the success of an undertaking conceived, prepared, and brought to a stage of definitive execution by French Masons. Receive, Dear Master and Bro. the expressions of my truly respectful sentiments.—CH. COUSIN."

M. B.

Paris, 30th August 1879.

## HONGKONG.

### DEPARTURE OF THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER.

THE following account of Bro. T. G. Linstead's connection with the Masonic fraternity may be of interest to our readers.

Bro. Linstead, who holds the office of District Grand Master of Hongkong, was initiated in the Zetland Lodge (then number 768, now 525) on the 9th August 1861. His first office in his Mother Lodge was that of Inner Guard, with which he was invested in December of the same year. At the election in December 1864, he was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year. In the previous July he had joined the Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, and in January 1865, he was appointed Junior Warden of that Lodge. He received the same office for the year 1867. During the latter part of 1868 he was acting Senior Warden, and in January 1869, was elected Worshipful Master.

In the District Grand Lodge of China he was appointed one of the Grand Stewards in October 1866. In March 1869 he was elected District Grand Treasurer; in 1872 he was appointed Grand Junior Warden, and in 1873 was appointed Deputy District Grand Master ruling the Craft in China. In 1875 the district was divided into two, North and South, the Lodge for the latter being designated the District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and having jurisdiction from the south of Ningpo to Hongkong. The Very Worshipful the Grand Master, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, appointed Wor. Bro. Linstead, by patent, District Grand Master of Hongkong, after receiving an unanimously expressed desire to that effect from all the Masons and Lodges in the district. This office he now holds.

On the 28th January 1865, he was exalted to be a Royal Arch Mason in the now extinct Celestial Chapter, No. 735. He was one of the original members of the Victoria Chapter, No. 525, which was opened on the 9th May 1865. In April 1866, he held the office of Scribe N.; in April 1869, he was elected Third Principal; in 1870, Second Principal; and in 1871, he attained the highest position in the Chapter, that of First Principal.

In May 1866, he entered the order of Masonic Knights Templar in Hongkong, ultimately becoming Eminent Commander thereof, and in 1878, being appointed by the Heads of the Order Prior for the Province of China.

He entered the order of the Rose Croix in 1877, and was elected Most Wise Sovereign for the ensuing year. He has subsequently, as a mark of especial favour, and in honour to the local Craft and Rose Croix, received from the Supreme Council of the 33°, notification of his election to the 30°, with certificate thereof, the ceremonies having to be completed on his arrival in England.

At the beginning of this year he was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165.

The high esteem in which Wor. Bro. Linstead is held by Masons in general, but more especially by those in the district he has reigned over for the last few years, with such credit to himself and the Craft, has led them to ask him to have his photograph taken in full Masonic regalia, coloured, to be hung up in their Hall in Zetland-street, to which he has assented, and Mr. Afong is executing the work.

The ruling of the Craft in the district during Wor. Bro. Linstead's absence, which we regret to say the state of his health necessitates, devolves upon the Deputy District Grand Master. The resignation of this office by Wor. Bro. W. S. Adams, who has already left for England, left a gap in the district Grand Lodge of Hongkong, which had to be filled up, and Wor. Bro. C. P. Chater has been appointed by the District Grand Master to fill that vacancy. This appointment has given the greatest satisfaction among the Craft, as Wor. Bro. Chater has proved himself worthy of the mark of confidence which the appointment conveys.

According to the invitation issued by the District Grand Board of General Purposes, a number of the Masonic fraternity met at Peddar's-wharf on Sunday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, for the purpose of escorting the District Grand Master, Very Worshipful Brother T. G. Linstead, on board the P. and O. steamer *Malacca*, and wishing him good-bye. The Government steam launch, which had been kindly lent for the occasion, left the wharf exactly at the half hour. On the arrival of the party on board the steamer, the Deputy District Grand Master, Very Worshipful Brother C. P. Chater, said—Allow me on behalf of the Board of General Purposes, on behalf of the Brethren present, and of all the other members of the Craft, who have been unable to attend this morning, to return you our most sincere thanks for the very courteous and kind manner in which you have always been pleased to treat us, and for your willingness always to advise us in all Masonic matters, not only whilst you held the office of Deputy District Grand Master, but up to the present time, holding as you do the high and exalted position of District Grand Master. We sincerely regret that the cause of your hurried departure from amongst us is bad health, and we trust and pray to the G.A.O.T.U. that long ere you reach home you may be restored to a perfect state of health. Allow me on behalf of the whole Craft to wish you and Mrs. Linstead a pleasant and prosperous voyage home, and a happy meeting with your friends and relatives. May you enjoy your well-earned holiday at home, and as it is your intention to return amongst us again to renew your labours in Hongkong, we need hardly assure you of a most hearty welcome.

The right Worshipful District Grand Master replied in very appropriate and feeling terms, after which champagne was passed round and the Brethren all joined in wishing the District Grand Master and Mrs. Linstead *bon voyage*.

Subjoined we give a list of the brethren present, with their respective Offices, past and present, and the Lodges to which they individually belong.

ROYAL PRESTON LODGE, No. 333.—Brother E. Sharp.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.—Worshipful Brother H. Cohen P.M. Past District Grand Senior Warden for China, Worshipful Brother J. S. Cox P.M. District Grand Registrar, Worshipful Brother W. M. B. Arther P.M. Vice-President District Grand Board of General Purposes, Brother J. M. Emanuel Past Senior Warden, Past District Grand Director of Ceremonies, Brother J. Keating Past Senior Deacon, Brother P. H. Emanuel Junior Deacon, Brothers G. M. Bain and J. M. Armstrong.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1026.—Very Worshipful Brother C. P. Chater P.M. Deputy District Grand Master and President of the District Grand Board of General Purposes, Worshipful Brother E. C. Ray Worshipful Master, District Grand Director of Ceremonies, Worshipful Brother A. Young P.M., Brother H. Smith Senior Warden, Brother R. Young Past S. Warden, District G. Assistant Pursuivant, Brother F. P. Machado Treasurer, Brother R. D. Starkey Senior Deacon, District Grand Steward, Brother W. H. Ray Junior Deacon, Brother P. Jordan Past Secretary, Brother A. F. Does Remedios Past Junior Warden, District Grand Secretary.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 1165.—Worshipful Brother W. M. Deano Worshipful Master, District Grand Senior Deacon, Worshipful Brother A. G. Morris P.M. District Grand Senior Warden, Brother A. Cheyne Senior Warden, District Grand Steward, Brother H. L. Dennys Past Senior Warden, District Grand Steward, Brother P. A. Da Costa Past Junior Warden, District Grand Steward, Bro. Grobein Honorary Treasurer, Brother A. Seth Honorary Secretary, Brother W. Danby Past Organist, District Grand Superintendent of Works, Brother P. B. C. Ayres.

UNITED SERVICE, No. 1341.—Worshipful Brother C. W. Duggan Worshipful Master, District Grand Sword Bearer, Worshipful Brother W. T. Adams P.M. Past District Grand Junior Deacon, Brother G. May Senior Warden, District Grand Steward, Brother C. Wassenius Steward.

## DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF NEW SOUTH WALES, E.C.

A SPECIAL Communication of this District Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Sydney, on Monday, 17th February 1879. Present—John Williams D.G.M., William George Cassidy as D.S.G.W., A. Gardner as D.J.G.W., Rev. W. Beg, M.D., J.L.D., D.G.C., Richard Leworthy D.G.S., Matthew Medway D.S.G.D., William Borthase Stevens as D.J.G.D., Henry John Wager D.G. Purs., James Stainer as D.G. Tyler. Several District Grand Stewards, Past District Grand Lodge Officers, Worshipful Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Lodges. Bro. Layard, I.L.B.M. Consul for New Caledonia, and other brethren. The D.G. Lodge having been opened in due form, the D.G.M. stated he had called the members of District Grand Lodges together to take into consideration whether it would be desirable for them to take part in the procession on the occasion of unveiling the statue of Captain Cook, on the 25th inst. He then read the circular calling the meeting, and called on the brethren for their opinions thereon. He also read a communication from the Provincial Grand Secretary of the Scotch Constitution, stating that their Provincial Grand Lodge had declined to take any part in the proceedings on that occasion. Bro. Thurlow inquired whether any invitation had been received by the Masonic body? The D.G.M. answered in the negative. Bro. Lee P.M. 1169 objected to the D.G. Lodge, and the Lodges under the English Constitution, taking any part in the proceedings, and stated, among other reasons, the existence of the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales, who most likely would be there, and with whom they could not join. Bro. Mulholland D.G.S. said he thought it was of importance that the Masonic body should take part in the procession, and if they did not go it would be detrimental to the welfare of the Order. Bro. Charles Solomon W.M. 1552, said that, since he had received his circular to attend the meeting, he had conversed on the subject with several brethren, and they all considered it undesirable that they should, as Masons, take any part in the proceedings. Bro. Wager said, if they could not go in force and make a respectable numerical appearance, they had better stay away, and he thought, under existing circumstances, that would be the wisest course to adopt. Rev. Bro. Beg said, if the attendance of the Masonic Order on the occasion would be meagre, it would do no good, and they had better keep away. The D.G.M. said he was willing at all times to go with the brethren anywhere, when it would be for the good or to promote the welfare of the Order. In the present instance, having in view the surrounding circumstances, he thought they had better not take any part in the procession at the unveiling of the statue of Captain Cook. No good to the Order could be obtained by display on that occasion. He might remark, he could not command the attendance of any brother in Masonic clothing at any ball or on any public occasion. In reference to any brother appearing at the forthcoming fancy ball in Masonic regalia, a dispensation would have first to be obtained, and which, on application, he was willing to grant. He then read from Book of Constitutions, page 94, article 3, in order to show that any brother attending in Masonic regalia, without such permission, was liable to be suspended from his Masonic functions. The D.G.M. also referred to a communication he had received from the Grand Secretary, enclosing a copy of a letter that

had been sent by command of H.R.H. the M.W.G.M. of England, in reply to a brother named Machen, who had written to the Grand Master, seeking recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and which request the Grand Master refused to entertain. He had thought it advisable to cause the letter to himself, and also the copy of reply to Bro. Machen, to be published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, with a few remarks from himself, cautioning the brethren against having any intercourse with this irregular body of Masons, and also to prevent intending candidates for admission into the Order from being deceived. The D.G. Lodge then closed.

The regular Quarterly Communication was held at Freemasons' Hall, Sydney, on Monday, 19th May. Present—John Williams D.G.M., W. H. Simpson D.D.G.M., Henry Westcott D.S.G.W., W. G. Cassidy D.J.G.W., Nicholas Hopson D.G. Trea., Rev. W. Begg M.D., LL.D., D.G. Chap., Norman Selfe Pres. B.G.P., A. Gardner D.G. Reg., J. Leworthy D.G. Sec., Henry J. Wager as D.G.S.D., R. W. Myers as D.G.J.D., John Booth D.G.S. of W., F. B. Davidson D.G.D. of C., H. Perdrian as D.G. Purs., S. A. Delissa D.G. Tyler, and numerous other brethren. The D.G.L. having been opened in due form, the minutes of the last Quarterly Communication and of the Special Meeting of the 17th February, were read. Bro. E. O. Smith P.D.D.G.M. protested against that part of the minutes that referred to the Grand Secretary's letter, as forming no part of the business stated in the circular issued to members. The D.G.M. stated that he considered the communication he received from the G. Secretary as to the Grand Master's decision regarding the recognition of the illegal body of Freemasons in New South Wales of great importance; so much so, that he had caused it to be inserted in the *Sydney Morning Herald* with some remarks of his own, H.R.H. the Grand Master of England had refused to recognise the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and he therefore considered it his duty to publish that decision, in order to protect the English Lodges, and as a caution to prevent intended candidates from joining this spurious body of Masons, and further he considered it also his duty at the first meeting of District Grand Lodge, to read the correspondence, and there was no law in the Book of Constitutions or law of usage that prohibited him from doing so, it being of material interest for the guidance of the Masonic body throughout the world. The minutes of the Special Meeting were then put and confirmed. The D.G. Sec. read the auditor's report with balance-sheets of D.G. Lodge and Benevolent Fund for the past year, which were in due course received by D.G. Lodge, as was also the auditors' report of the Orphan Society.

A letter was read from Bro. Hopson D.G. Trea., expressing his regret that his business arrangements precluded him from continuing to hold that office, and respectfully resigning the same. The D.G.M. in reply to Bro. E. O. Smith, who said he considered that the members should have had copies of the bye-laws before the meeting, when the bye-laws had been sent for confirmation, he had not written to the Grand Secretary as to the reason and necessity for passing Law XIII., and therefore could not be aware of the injury and disaffection caused by the Grand Secretary and the Colonial Board keeping the late D.D.G.M. in office for so many years. He thought it would be highly beneficial to their interests to prevent a like proceeding at any future time by law: he was happy to inform the brethren that at no time in the colony has Freemasonry under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England made such rapid and useful progress as it has done in the past year and a half. It was not necessary that he should advert to the reasons why such a change had taken place, they are obvious, and clear to thinking Freemasons; the cause of progress is apparent—old Freemasons are reforming themselves and returning to the Constitution they formerly belonged to. During the past eighteen months, nine new Lodges had been formed by dispensation and one Lodge resuscitated—who will say this is not a wonderful change in such a short space of time, notwithstanding the difficulties we have had to contend with in the form of schism, by brethren doing their utmost to destroy the heart of Freemasonry—universality of brotherhood—under regular constituted authority; he had met with a great deal of abuse for the part he had taken, but he could afford to regard it as of no importance, as the course he had pursued had the approval of his own conscience, and was conducive to promote the best interests of the Order in the Colony. Bro. Simpson D.D.G.M. said that as Bro. Hopson had resigned the office of Treasurer, the duties of which he had discharged in a satisfactory manner, he now proposed W. Bro. Webster P.D.G.S.D. for that office. Bro. Webster was well known to them all and possessed their confidence, and was fully competent to carry on the duties of the office. This proposition was seconded and carried.

Bro. Webster returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him, and promised to give his best attention to the duties of his office.

The D.G.M. complimented Bro. Webster on his election, and invested him with his Collar and Jewel of office. The investment of the other Officers was then proceeded with, the following being the list of appointments:—

W. H. Simpson P.M.	...	...	390	D.D.G.M.
W. G. Cassidy P.M.	...	...	390	D.S.G.W.
Nicholas Hopson P.M.	...	...	655	D.J.G.W.
Rev. W. Begg, M.D., LL.D.	...	...	1761	D.G. Chap.
Rev. W. M. White, LL.D. (by proxy)	...	...	1653	D.G. Chap.
T. Chapman P.M.	...	...	656	D.G. Reg.
Henry Wager P.M.	...	...	390	Pres. B. of G.P.
R. Leworthy P.M.	...	...	817	D.G. Sec.
J. J. Carrol P.M. (by proxy)	...	...	517	D.G.S.D.
Henry Perdrian P.M.	...	...	868	D.G.J.D.
John Booth P.M.	...	...	390	D.G.S. of W.
F. A. Wright P.M.	...	...	390	D.G.D. of C.
N. Bull P.M.	...	...	1568	D.G.A.D. of C.
T. Bawden, M.P., P.M. (by proxy)	...	...	1118	D.G.S.B.
J. C. Fisher W.M.	...	...	937	D.G. Org.
Frederick Lee P.M.	...	...	1169	D.G. Purs.
J. Mulholland P.M.	...	...	656	Asst. D.G. Purs.

S. A. Delissa ... D.G. Tyler  
J. G. Thurlow W.M. 300, A. T. Ellis W.M. 817, D. M. Stewart W.M. 1169, J. C. Remington W.M. 868, Charles Solomon W.M. 1552, E. L. Hitchen W.M. 1761, D. G. Stewards.

The report of the Committee of General Purposes, stating that a brother of Lodge 1761, had been suspended from all his rights and privileges as a Freemason for twelve calendar months, from the 13th May instant, for circulating a letter amongst the members of the Empress of India Lodge, 1761, of a defamatory nature, against the character of the Worshipful Master of that Lodge was, after a discussion, carried.

The report of the Committee of Benevolence, showing that the amount expended in relief of applicants, during the year up to 15th April, had been £211 11s 6d was also carried.

Bros. Bullard P.M. 556, R. W. Myers P.M. 1552, D. Mitchell P.M. 390, H. Westcott P.M. 119, A. Gardner P.M. 1761, John Levison P.M. 655, were elected to serve on the Committee of General Purposes and Bros. F. Lee P.M. 1169 President, H. A. Wright P.M. 390, G. Gabriel P.M. 1552, Monckton P.M. 937, Hall P.M. 656, H. Perdrian P.M. 868, on that of Benevolence.

It was proposed by Bro. Simpson and seconded that the Secretary's salary be the same as last year, £150. Bro. Monckton said the D.G. Sec. held a very responsible office, the duties of which had been largely increased and had been performed efficiently. He therefore moved as an amendment—"That the salary of the D.G. Sec. be £175 for the ensuing year. Bro. R. W. Myers seconded the motion. Bro. Simpson replied, and said the duties of his office had been satisfactorily performed by Bro. Leworthy, who was a personal friend of his own, but he considered the amount he proposed sufficient remuneration. The amendment was then put and carried.

It was proposed and seconded, "That the salary of District Grand Tyler be the same as last year, namely, £3," which was carried.

Bro. Simpson said he would like to hear the opinion of the brethren as to the best method of carrying out the annual banquet in such a way as would prove most pleasant to the brethren and beneficial to the interests of the Craft. He supposed the D.G. Stewards would be expected to undertake the arrangements, and to do all in their power to make the festival a success. If they required assistance, he was sure they had only to request other member of D.G.L. to help them. One matter for consideration was, whether the banquet should be free to members of D.G.L. In his opinion, this should be the case, the D.G.L. being composed of representatives from all the private Lodges. Every member had, therefore, a just claim to participate in the festival. Bro. Knight stated that the annual festival of Grand Lodge in London was not paid for out of the Grand Lodge Funds, and quoted a paragraph from the Book of Constitutions to that effect. Bro. Simpson said he knew such was the case, still he thought that was only a custom of Grand Lodge, and not binding on them here. He believed they could do what they wished with the funds of D.G.L. if only voted in proper form; and if this, their first festival, was to be a success, it should be made free to every member of D.G.L. After some further discussion, the subject was left in the hands of the District Grand Stewards, and the District Grand Lodge was closed with prayer.

The annual meeting for installation of W.M. and appointment of Officers of the Fitzalan Lodge, No. 1432, Wrexham, will take place on Thursday, the 18th inst., at four o'clock. Bro. J. B. Murless, the present S.W. is the W.M. elect. We tender our hearty wishes to the Lodge and its members, and hope Bro. Murless will have a prosperous year of office.

Part IV. of Messrs. Groombridge and Son's "Greenhouse Favourites" is before us. The illustrations in this part, which fully maintain the high opinion we have expressed on former occasions, are of the "Azalea" and "Ericas," while the descriptive portion of the work is devoted to the treatment of the "Spiræ" and the "Epacris."

The Mayor of Leeds a few days back took a party of about a hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen who had been his guests at dinner to the Grand Theatre to witness a performance of Gilbert's *Charity*, with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Barrett in the chief parts. Mr. Addyman and his party occupied the whole of the dress circle. Mr. Barrett seems to have converted the severest opponents of the stage at Leeds into patrons of his theatre. There is no doubt that at "Court" also he is going to work in the right manner, he will open the pretty theatre in Sloane-square, on Saturday, 20th Sept., with Victorien Sardou's masterpiece, *Fernande*. The company is an exceptionally strong one. It includes Mr. Charles Coghlan, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Price, and Mr. Anson. Miss Amy Roselle, Miss Rosa Kenney, Mrs. Leigh Murray and Miss Heath (Mrs. Wilson Barrett). Messrs. Gordon and Harford are painting the scenery, and Mr. Goubert has been entrusted with the appointments. Mr. Robert Stoepel will be the musical director.

#### DEATH.

RUNTING.—At Mount Street, Grosvenor-square, on Thursday, 28th August, Bro. WILLIAM RUNTING, Surgeon Dentist, P.M. of the Belgrave Lodge, No. 749, and W.M. of the Londesborough Lodge, No. 1681, aged 51 years.

## 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, 6th SEPTEMBER.

General Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
108—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7. (Instruction.)  
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8.  
R. A. 975—Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge  
615—St. John and St. Paul, Pier Hotel, Erith, Kent  
1223—Ainherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent.  
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester.

## MONDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER.

45—Strong Man, Sportsman, City-road, at 8. (Instruction.)  
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)  
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
186—Industry, Bell Tavern, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C. (Inst.)  
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.)  
1306—Highgate, Gate House Hotel, Highgate.  
1425—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-rd., Paddington, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amlurst-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.)  
40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings.  
75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth.  
104—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport.  
151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.  
240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields.  
292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.  
297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln.  
411—Commercial, Flying Horse Hotel, Nottingham.  
481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle.  
502—Rectitude, Town Hall, Rugby.  
589—Druids of Love and Liberty, Masonic Hall, Redruth.  
665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyne Regis.  
721—Independence, Masonic Chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester.  
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction.)  
797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth.  
893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall.  
1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness.  
1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham.  
1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds.  
1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
1436—Sandgate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate.  
1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury.  
1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham.  
1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Gury St. Edmunds.  
1611—Eboracum, Queen's Hotel, Micklegate, York.  
1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea.  
R. A. 148—Elias Ashmole, Chapter Rooms, Warrington.  
R. A. 306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds.  
M. M. Bedford House, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.  
M. M. 171—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham.  
K. T. Jerusalem, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.  
R. C. Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.

## TUESDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER.

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.)  
167—St. John, Holly Bush, Hampstead.  
177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
654—Yurborough, 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. (Instruction.)  
1011—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth. (Inst.)  
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1360—Royal Arthur, Prince's Head, Battersea Park, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1446—Mount Edgecumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1471—Islington, Three Bucks, 23 Gresham-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction.)  
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.30. (Inst.)  
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)  
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Crown and Woolpack, St. John's-st.-rd., at 8. (In.)  
1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
1707—Eleano, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30. (Inst.)  
R. A. Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30.  
93—Social, Freemasons' Hall, Norwich.  
117—Wynnstay, Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, at 8. (Instruction.)  
131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Thru.  
184—United Chatham of Benevolence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent.  
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
272—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Main Ridge, Boston.  
284—Shakespeare, Masonic Rooms, High-street, Warwick.  
406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-st., Newc.-on-Tyne. (Instr.)  
473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham.  
495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield.  
503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidstone.  
603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Cleckheaton.  
626—Lansdowne of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenham.  
650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich.  
696—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Wednesday.  
726—Staffordshire Knot, North Western Hotel, Stafford.  
829—Sydney, Black Horse Hotel, Sidcup.  
903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport.  
1259—Gilbert Greenhall, Masonic Rooms, Sankey-street, Warrington.  
1314—Acacia, Bell Hotel, Bromley, Kent.  
1325—Stanley, 214, Great Homer-street, Liverpool, at 8. (Inst.)  
1444—Knoke, Masonic Hall, Sevenoaks.  
1465—Ockenden, Talbot Hotel, Cuckfield, Sussex.  
1522—Olicana, Crescent Hotel, Ilkley.  
1545—Baildon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baildon.  
1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool.  
R. A. 43—Fortitude, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham.  
R. A. 265—Juden, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley.  
R. A. 789—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds.  
R. A. 753—Bridgewater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire.  
R. A. 991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland.  
M. M. 6—Adams, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness.

## WEDNESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER.

Committee, Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3.  
87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth.  
193—Confidence, Railway Tavern, London-street, at 7. (Instruction.)  
201—Jordan, Devonshire Arms, Devonshire-street, W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
223—United Strength, Hope and Anchor, Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8. (In.)  
538—La Tolerance, Green Dragon, 2 Maddox-street, W., at 7.45. (Inst.)  
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E., at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. at 8. (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 Courts, Salmon and Ball, Bothnal Green-road, at 8. (Inst.)  
1288—Finsbury Park, Earl Russell, Isledon-road, Holloway, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1306—St. John of Wapping, Gun Hotel, High-street, Wapping.  
1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion Road, Dalston, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1553—Duke of Connaught, Class Room, Sutherland Chapel, Walworth, at 8. (In.)  
R. A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8. (Instruction.)  
R. A. 1260—John Hervey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale.  
146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton.  
191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire.  
204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.  
225—St. Luke, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich.  
281—Fortitude, Athenaeum, Lancaster.  
288—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.  
493—Sympathy, Clarendon Hotel, Gravesend.  
567—Unity, Globe Hotel, Warwick.  
666—Benevolence, Private Room, Prince Town, Dartmoor, Devon.  
753—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
795—St. John, Ray Mead Hotel, Maidenhead.  
851—Worthing of Friendship, Steyne Hotel, Worthing.  
852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford.  
854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham.  
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury.  
1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.  
1031—Fletcher, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham.  
1060—Marmon, Masonic Rooms, Church-street, Tamworth.  
1064—Borough, Bull Hotel, Burnley.  
1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
1209—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate.  
1243—Denison, Grand Hotel, Scarborough.  
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction.)  
1342—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle.  
1356—Do Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.  
1398—Baldwin, The Castle, Dalton-in-Furness.  
1424—Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham.  
1434—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham.  
1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, at 7. (Instruction.)  
1520—Earl Shrewsbury, Public Rooms, Cannock, Stafford.  
1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
1643—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hebburn-on-Tyne.  
R. A. 24—De Swinburne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle.  
R. A. 258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike.  
R. A. 387—Moravian, Masonic Hall, Shipley.  
R. A. 709—Invicta, Bank-street Hall, Ashford.  
M. M. 56—Temperance, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.  
M. M. 174—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham.  
M. M. 192—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, The Parade, Berwick.

## THURSDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER.

3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8. (Instruction.)  
15—Kent, Chequers, Marsh-street, Walthamstow, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
211—St. Michael, George, Australian Avenue, Barbican, E.C., at 8. (Inst.)  
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8. (Inst.)  
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8. (Instruction.)  
1076—Capper, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.  
1324—Emblematic, Tulse Hill Hotel, Tulse Hill.  
1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, E.C. at 6.30. (Instruction.)  
1554—Duke of Connaught, Surrey Masonic Hall, Canberwell.  
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.)  
35—Medina, 85 High-street, Cowes.  
97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Toward-road, Sunderland.  
139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.  
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
246—Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.  
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Inst.)  
333—Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston.  
339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Penrith, Cumberland.  
469—Hundred of Elloe, Masonic Rooms, London Road, Spalding.  
546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline-street, Loughton, Stafford.  
732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.  
739—Temperance, Masonic Room, New-street, Birmingham.  
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal.  
991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland.  
1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool.  
1055—Derby, Knowsley's Hotel, Cheetham, Lancashire.  
1093—St. George, Private Room, Temperance Hotel, Tredegar, Mon.  
1144—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne.  
1145—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington.  
1147—St. David, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.  
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.  
1204—Royd, Imperial Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire.  
1273—St. Michael, Free Church School-rooms, Sittingbourne.  
1369—Bala, Plasgoch Hotel, Bala.  
1416—Falcon, Masonic Hall, Castle Yard, Thirsk.  
1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon.  
1583—Corbet, Corbet Arms, Towyn.  
1612—West Middlesex, Feathers Hotel, Ealing, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1697—Hospitality, Royal Hotel, Waterfoot, near Manchester.  
1782—Machen, Swan Hotel, Colehill.  
R. A. 275—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, South-parade, Huddersfield.  
R. A. 286—Strength, Green Man Hotel, Bacup.  
R. A. 613—Bridson, Masonic Hall, Southport.  
R. A. 1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Caledonian-road, Batley.  
M. M. St. John, Commercial Hotel, Bolton.

## FRIDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER.

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. 8. (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.)  
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction.)  
1288—Finsbury Park M.M., Earl Russell, Isledon-road, N. at 8. (Instruction.)  
1293—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)  
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction.)  
1612—E. Carnarvon, Mitre Hotel, Goulborne-rd. N. Kensington, at 8.0. (Inst.)  
London Masonic Club Lodge of Instruction, 101 Queen Victoria-street, E.C., at 6.  
R. A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich, at 8. (Inst.)  
R. A. 1471—North London, Crown and Woolpack, St. John-st.-rd., at 8. (Inst.)  
36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary's-street, Cardiff.  
459—Aire and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse-street, Goolle.

526—Honour, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton.  
 682—Dartmouth, Dartmouth Hotel, West Bromwich.  
 697—United, George Hotel, Colchester.  
 780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 7.30 (Inst.)  
 815—Blair, Town Hall, Stratford-road, Hulme.  
 1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Parliament-street, Harrogate.  
 1087—Beaudesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.  
 1289—Rock, Bedford House, Rock Ferry.  
 1536—United Military, Masonic Hall, Plumstead.  
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham, at 7.  
 R. A. 993—Alexandra, Medway Hotel, Levenshulme.  
 K. T.—Faith, Leaders-buildings, King-street, Wigan.

### SATURDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER.

198—Percy, Jolly Farmers, Southgate Road, at 8 (Inst.)  
 1607—Loyalty, Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill.  
 1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7. (Instruction.)  
 Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.  
 1556—Addiscombe, Surrey Club, West Croydon.  
 R. A. 308—Affability, Station House Hotel, Bottoms, Stansfield.  
 K. T.—Faith, Masonic Rooms, 20 King-street, Wigan.

### NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

**Egyptian Lodge of Instruction, No. 27.**—On Thursday, 4th September Bro. D. Moss presided; supported by Bros. Hogarth S.W., Da Silva J.W., Maidwell S.D., Valentine J.D., Caton I.G., L. Norden Hon. Sec., Webb Preceptor, Forss, Charik, Kahn, and other brethren. After preliminaries, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed by the W.M., who though but a young Mason is very correct in his rendering of the ceremonies, Bro. Maidwell candidate. The W.M. worked the first, second, third, and fourth sections of the Lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Hogarth was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Lodge was closed in due form.

**Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.**—This Lodge held its first meeting after the recess on Monday evening last, at Bro. Spurgin's, the Sportsman, City-road, Bro. Willison presided, assisted by Bro. Halle S.W., Wing J.W., Fenner Secretary, Pearcey Acting Preceptor, McMillan S.D., Edmonds J.D., Pelikan I.G., also the following brethren:—J. A. Powell, J. W. Smith, Sillis, Hallam sen., Weeden, Gyer, Hirst, &c. The usual formalities were complied with, prior to the ceremony of initiation being rehearsed, in which Bro. Sillis acted as candidate; the work was carefully performed. Bro. Fenner worked the first, Bro. Pearcey the second, Bro. Hallam sen. the third section of the lecture. Bro. Halle was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Lodge was then closed in due form and adjourned. Next week the subject of the forced removal of the Lodge from its present comfortable quarters, owing to Bro. Spurgin requiring the room for family use, will be considered, when the Secretary hopes the brethren will master in force to discuss the matter.

**Howard Lodge of Brotherly Love, No. 56, Arundel.**—An emergency meeting was held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 1st inst., for the purpose of initiating Mr. A. E. Garwood, Locomotive Superintendent of the Egyptian Railways, who, in consequence of absence from England for thirteen years, has been unable to present himself for admission into the Order through the portals of the Lodge of his native town. The ceremony was ably performed by the W.M., Bro. T. U. Price P.M. P.P.G.D. of Sussex, and the E. A. tracing-board was lucidly explained by the S.W. Bro. E. E. Street. The following brethren were also present:—A. H. Smith J.W., G. T. Evershed P.M. Secretary, R. Garwood P.M., J. Francis P.M. S.D., — Neame as I.G., and Bros. Downer and Birt.

**Vitruvian Lodge of Instruction, No. 87.**—A meeting was held on 4th September, at the White Hart, College-street, Lambeth. Present:—Bros. W. Watterton W.M., H. C. Bull S.W., J. Skirring J.W., G. Isaac Treas., J. G. Bond Sec., C. S. Jolly S.D., Chalkley J.D., H. Field I.G.; Bros. Stuart, Rumbold, Crabtree, and others. The Lodge was opened in due form with solemn prayer, and the minutes of former Lodge were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Rumbold candidate, after which several of the sections were worked. Bro. Bull will preside next week.

**Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.**—Held at the Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street, on Wednesday last. Present:—Bros. Medcalf W.M., Hunt S.W., Hunt S.W., McDonald J.W., F. Caton S.D., D. Moss J.D., H. Caton I.G. After preliminaries, the W. Master rehearsed the ceremony of initiation, Bro. Walker acting as candidate. Bro. McDonald worked the first, second, and third sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Hunt was elected W.M. for next meeting, and Lodge was closed in due form.

**Lebanon Lodge, No. 326.**—An emergency meeting was held on Friday, 29th Aug., at the Red Lion Hotel, Thames-street, Hampton. Bro. J. B. Shackleton P.G.P. Middlesex and P.M. 1254 W.M. opened the Lodge. A letter, which had been signed by three Past Masters, addressed to the Secretary, was read. Ballots taken separately were declared to be unanimous in favour of the admission of Messieurs Tristram Frederick Edwin Walters (son of the Secretary), Edwin Charles Percy Stevens (son of Bro. James Stevens P.M. 1426, The Great City Lodge), Lewis Cohen, John Vickers Willis, Robert Follott, John Henry Ewen, William Skirritt. The Secretary (Bro. F. Wal-

ters P.P.G.D. Middx. P.M.), in reply to the courteous offer of the W.M. to permit him to initiate his son Tristram, said his son would not be twenty-one years of age until 24th March 1880; that he would prefer waiting until the next regular meeting in May, when he would gladly accept the kind and gracious offer of the Worshipful Master. In the same kind manner the W.M. Bro. J. B. Shackleton offered the chair to Bro. James Stevens P.M., for the purpose of initiating his son, who was present. The W.M., in a sensible speech, expressed the gratification he felt in knowing that two such well-known and highly distinguished Masons should have selected the Lebanon Lodge 1326 to have their sons (one, the Secretary's, being his first born), initiated there, both candidates being under twenty-two years of age. Bro. James Stevens P.M. took the chair. Bro. Col. F. Burdett R.W.P.G.M. having frequently expressed a wish that in all Lodges in his Province the candidates should be introduced separately, this wish is most religiously carried out here. Amidst the most profound silence, Mr. Edwin Charles Percy Stevens was introduced as a candidate for the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. Then, in a way that has never been surpassed, and but very seldom equalled, Bro. James Stevens initiated his son into the mysteries and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. He gave an explanation of the Tracing Board, and the Charge, which he supplemented with choice and beautiful language, so appropriate to the candidate. It must be recorded that (to use some words we heard pass between the veteran Secretary and Bro. Thomas Poore, the subject being the initiation of Bro. Edwin Stevens), the ceremony was beautifully rendered, so correct, impressive, and soul-stirring. It was an intellectual treat, well worth coming up from Leicestershire, or from anywhere else to listen to. It would be an impossibility to encore the initiation of Bro. E. Stevens, or to bring the presiding W.M. before the footlights, but to gratify the desires of those who were present, and at the express desire of the W.M., he initiated Mr. Lewis Cohen (who being an Israelite caused the ceremony to be a little varied). The W.M. Bro. J. B. Shackleton took the chair, and in an admirable manner first initiated Mr. John Vickers Willis, and completed the afternoon's labour by initiating Mr. Robert Follott. The Lodge was closed. It was arranged to hold another emergency meeting in September. Refreshment followed labour. There were present besides those mentioned, Bros. J. W. Baldwin P.P.G.P. Middlesex P.M. J.W., D. Steinhauer I.G., J. J. Marsh Organist, T. W. Adams P.M., B. Meyer P.M., C. Lacop, C. W. Baker, H. Potter P.M. W.S. The Visitors were Bros. W. J. Meek Secretary 199, R. Masters 1656 and others.

**Perseverance Lodge, No. 573.**—A meeting was held on Tuesday, the 26th August, at the Sheuston Hotel, Halesowen. Present—Bros. Amos Pearson, W.M., J. Beckley S.W., W. B. Keene J.W., G. T. Bloomer P.M. P.P.G.S.B. Treas., E. Pewtress Sec., G. F. Grove S.D., W. M. Pritchard J.D., W. Somers P.M. D.C., J. Toy Steward, W. Waldron I.G., C. Southwell Tyler, Past Masters Bros. J. G. Beasley, C. E. Bloomer, P. H. Bloomer P.P.G.A.D.C., J. Davenport, W. R. Colbourn, G. P. Chapman. Visitors—Bros. Sir E. A. H. Lechmere Bart., M.P., R.W.P.G.M., Bro. Masfield R.W.D.P.G.M., Bristow P.G.S., G. Taylor P.M. 377, W. Prien 377, Parkis W.M. 482, Higgs J.D. 252, W. E. Walker S.W. 252, and many others. Lodge opened and the members passed the minutes of last meeting. The S.W. Bro. J. Beckley was then installed as W.M. for the ensuing year. The Treasurer's accounts were passed, and the thanks of the Lodge were voted for the services of the officers for the past year.

**Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.**—At the meeting held 29th August, at the Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. Present—Bros. Franckel W.M., Goss (I.P.M.) S.W., Talbot J.W., Acworth S.D., Tucker (Treas.) J.D., Gomm I.G., Gunner Hon. Sec., Roe Preceptor, Kyezor, &c. Lodge was opened with due observance of ancient custom, and the minutes of last meeting were read, confirmed, and signed. Bro. Acworth offered himself as a candidate for initiation, whereupon the W.M. very carefully rehearsed the ritual of the degree. Lodge was opened in the second degree, Bro. Kyezor acting candidate, and the W.M. rehearsed the ritual of the degree. The brethren were called to refreshment. Upon resumption of labour, Lodge was lowered, and Bro. Goss elected W.M. for the next meeting, when a very instructive evening may be anticipated. The meeting was adjourned till the 5th September, at half-past seven p.m.

**Carnarvon Lodge, No. 804, Havant.**—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., the following brethren being present:—Bros. C. H. Liddell W.M., W. Dart J.W., T. P. Hall I.P.M., J. Weeks P.M. Treas., T. Francis P.M. Sec., J. N. Hillman P.M., J. Harrison P.M., J. A. Elverston S.D., H. G. Richardson J.D., J. J. Field I.G., T. D. Askew Organist, J. Collings and H. W. S. Parsons Stewards, W. Blackmore Tyler; Bros. J. Price, C. D. Gourd, G. T. Gourd, Barr, Kimber, Chinnoek, Leaver, H. S. Young, A. J. Dunn, Farmer, Harding and Bascome. Visitors—Bros. S. J. Fone 731, W. Ford 487, Bull 353, W. M. Onbridge 1776, W. Lemanten 487, Goodwin Nash 40, and Leopold R. Mills S.W. 49. The business of the evening consisted of raising three brethren to the degree of M.M., which was ably performed by the W.M., the tracing board and working tools being explained by the J.W. The Lodge was closed to the first degree, when two candidates were proposed for initiation. There being no other business, Lodge was closed.

**Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, No. 860.**—Held its weekly meeting on Tuesday evening last, at Bro. Smyth's, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall Road, Dalston. Present:—Bros. J. Lorkin W.M., Carr S.W., Christian J.W., Johnson S.D., Clark J.D., Polak I.G., Dallas Sec., Smyth Treasurer. There were also present Bros. War-

dell, Baker, Greenwood, Forss, Moss, Quay, &c. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Williams as candidate. The W.M. worked the first, second, and third sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. The Lodge was opened in the second and third degrees, and regularly closed to the first. Bro. Carr was elected W.M. for next Tuesday evening.

**Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction, No. 1278.**—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the Salmon and Ball, Bethnal-green-road, E. Bros. Clark W.M., Finch S.W., Wooding J.W., Stephens S.D., Jones I.G., Bros. P.M.'s Toy and Musto; also Bros. Smith, Hammond, and Tarling. Lodge was opened and minutes were confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was worked, Bro. Tarling candidate. Lodge was opened up to the third degree, and closed in that degree, when Bro. Hammond had an opportunity of answering the questions necessary for raising. Lodge was lowered and Bro. Musto P.M. worked the first section of the lecture, assisted by the brethren, Bro. Stephens dictating the answers. Bro. Stephens was elected a member of the Lodge, and Bro. Finch to fill the chair at the next meeting. Lodge was closed and adjourned until Wednesday next.

**Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction, No. 1298.**—This Lodge met Friday, 29th August, at the Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury. Present:—Bros. Mendelsohn W.M., Rowley S.W., Boas J.W., G. H. Hunter Sec. pro tem, G. H. Hunter S.D., Field J.D., Percy Acting Preceptor, Chant I.G. Past Masters Bros. Forge, Hallam, Eldridge, Yeomans, Greenwood, Shackell, Byng, Johnson, and Quay. After all formalities had been observed, the ceremony of initiation was observed, Bro. Eldridge candidate. Bro. Percy worked the first and second sections of the lecture. The Lodge was called from labour to refreshment, and, on resuming, the Lodge was opened and closed in the second and third degrees. Bro. Hallam of Friars Lodge, Bros. Johnson and Quay of the St. Barnabas Lodge were elected members. Bro. Rowley was elected W.M. for the next meeting. Lodge was then closed.

**Friars Lodge of Instruction, No. 1349.**—Held at Bro. Pavitt's, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, on Tuesday, 2nd Sept. Present:—Bro. Pavitt W.M., Smith S.W., Johnson J.W., Shepherd W.M. 1349 S.D., McDonald J.D., Worsley I.G. and Secretary, P.M. Musto Preceptor. There were also present Bros. Keable, Moss, Rawe, Richardson, Barker, Roddam 212, Watkins, Andrews, Sadley, Roberts, White, and P.M. Myers. The Lodge was opened in due form with prayer, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was beautifully rehearsed by the W.M., Bro. Rawe as the candidate; the Deaconship of Bro. McDonald was very perfect; he is one of the best workers we ever met. Bro. Andrews worked the first section of the lecture, Bro. McDonald the second and third, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Roddam of Ephrates Lodge 212 was unanimously elected a member. Bro. J. W. Smith S.D. 860 was elected W.M. for the ensuing meeting, and appointed his Officers in rotation. The Lodge then closed in due form and adjourned. The remainder of the evening was spent in discussing the summer outing for Thursday, the 4th, receiving the names of those who intimated their intention to attend. The party will be over forty strong. A full report shall appear in our impression next week.

**Jordan Lodge, No. 1402.**—The annual meeting was held on Friday, in the Masonic Hall, Torquay. Bro. W. A. Goss jun., the W.M. elect, was duly installed into the chair of W.M. by W. Bro. T. Perry P.P.G.T., assisted by W. Bros. Bradnee and Dr. Conlston. The following were invested as Officers for the ensuing year:—W. Bro. J. Dodge I.P.M., Dr. W. B. Dalby S.W., Dr. S. S. Noakes J.W., Thomas Perry P.M. P.P.G.T. Treas., G. H. Halls Hon. Sec., A. T. Blamey S.D., G. Pepprell J.D., J. Lane I.G., B. Knight D.C., R. Perry S.S., J. Lavis J.S., E. Cranch Org., J. E. Newton Tyler. The brethren afterwards dined at the Queen's Hotel.

**United Military Lodge, No. 1536.**—On Friday evening last there was an emergency meeting of this Lodge at the Lord Raglan Hotel, Plumstead, for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of removing the Lodge regalia from the new Masonic Hall, adjoining the Sir Robert Peel, where the meetings have hitherto been held, to the Lord Raglan, with the view to the future meetings of the Lodge being held at the latter place. Bro. Hay Grieve Picken I.P.M. (in the absence, through illness, of Bro. Shaw the W.M.) occupied the chair, supported by Bros. Daniel Deeyes S.W., William Wilding J.W., Weston P.M., Murphy Treasurer, George Kennedy Sec., and a strong muster of the brethren. The ordinary business of the Lodge having been disposed of, Bro. Walter Hume, of Lodge 160 Scottish Constitution, and Bro. Daniel Baker of Lodge 190 were duly ballotted for and accepted as joining members. Mr. Thomas Hunt, of the Bengal Ordnance Department, was regularly initiated into the rites and privileges of ancient Freemasonry. Bro. Waldron was passed to the second degree with the usual formalities. The acting W.M. informed the brethren of the circumstances under which it had become necessary to bring the question of removal from the Sir Robert Peel before the Lodge, and left the matter to the decision of the members. A discussion ensued, in the course of which Bros. Weston, McClelland, Kennedy and Watkins took part, when it was ultimately decided to remove the Lodge furniture and regalia to the Lord Raglan, the necessary authority being obtained from Grand Lodge for such removal. Doubts were expressed as to the capability of the Hall at the Lord Raglan for the accommodation of the Lodge, there being over 140 members on its books.

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## MASONIC PORTRAITS.

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### LIST OF PORTRAITS.

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| <b>THE STATESMAN</b><br>(The Right Hon. Earl of Carnarvon, 33 deg., Pro Grand Master, Pro Grand Z., Past G.M.M.M., and Past M.P.S.G. Commander A. and A. Rite.)               | <b>A VETERAN</b><br>(Bro. W. Kelly, Past Prov. G.M. and Prov. G. Sup. Leicestershire and Rutland, Prov. G.M.M.M. Leicestershire).  |
| <b>THE TREASURER</b><br>(Bro. F. Adlard, P.M. and Treasurer Royal York Lodge of Perseverance, No. 7).   | <b>A GRAND STEWARD</b><br>(Bro. John Wordsworth, 30 deg., Past G. Steward, Past Prov. G.J.W. W. Yorkshire, and Prov. G.M.M.M. W. Yorkshire).   |
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| <b>A PROVINCIAL MAGNATE</b><br>(Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., Prov. G.M. and G. Sup. Hants and Isle of Wight, Past G.M.M.M., and Prov. G. Prior of the Temple, for Hants).       | <b>ACHILLES</b><br>(Bro. E. J. Morris, Past G.J.D., and Past Dep. Prov. G.M. of Eastern Division of South Wales).  |
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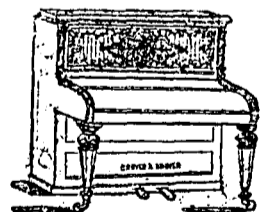
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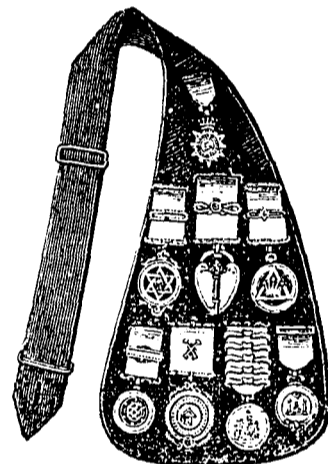
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