

THE Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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LORD TENTERDEN ON MASONIC PROGRESS.

LORD Tenterden, in his eloquent speech at the banquet which followed the Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex, made some remarks on the progress of Freemasonry during these latter years which deserve something more than a few passing remarks. In propounding to himself the question "What is the reason of this great spread of Freemasonry?" his lordship went on to consider the several explanations which different people have offered, and the degree of credit to which they were severally entitled. Several of the uninitiated, for instance, he remarked, accounted for this increase in our numbers by the fact that the Prince of Wales is Grand Master of the Craft in England. This reason, however, did not, in his opinion, suffice by itself to account for the progress which has been made in Freemasonry, not in England only, but likewise throughout the whole of the civilised world. No doubt, he argued, the ability and zealous example of His Royal Highness had attracted many to our ranks, but, he added, "it must be something more than the fact that the Craft in England is governed by so popular a prince, which leads our brethren all over the world to establish Masonic Lodges." We have had Princes of the reigning house to preside over us in past times and the effect has been similar, though not to a similar extent. Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II., who was initiated in 1737, took no active part in the doings of the Craft, but most of the brothers and sons of George III. became members of the Fraternity, and from 1781 to 1843 the Craft in England was governed by a Prince, first by the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master 1781-90, then by George Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. G.M. from 1790 to 1813, and lastly, by the Duke of Sussex, G.M. 1813 to 1843. During this long period Freemasonry made very considerable headway, in spite of the internal dissensions which prevailed during the first half, until 1813, when the rival Grand Lodges agreed to re-unite the Lodges in their respective jurisdictions. But though the progress during the government of these royal chiefs was, as we have said, considerable, it must be admitted that the popularity of our present ruler, though it will not wholly explain the general increase in the Craft, has exercised a very sound influence. According to Grand Lodge Calendar for 1881, and without taking any account of the Lodges for which warrants have since been granted, there have been constituted between the years 1875 and 1880, both inclusive, no less than 359 Lodges, giving an average annual addition to the roll of Grand Lodge of sixty Lodges. But Freemasonry is continually advancing in other countries in which our Grand Master cannot possibly claim to exercise any influence whatever, and hence, no doubt, Lord Tenterden's hesitation to accept the Grand Mastership of the Prince of Wales as a satisfactory explanation of Masonic progress latterly. His Lordship next glanced at another reason which is frequently assigned, namely, that Freemasonry "leads to pleasant dinners and social gatherings." This, however, he dismisses curtly with the remark, that "in the days when conviviality, singing Bacchanalian choruses, and drinking endless toasts, were the fashion, and the popular idea of a Freemason, as illustrated by Hogarth, was a man in a fantastic apron staggering home at early morning, Freemasonry made comparatively little progress." We quite agree with his lordship that, "pleasant dinners and social gatherings," though they cannot have failed to exer-

cise a certain influence on the fortunes of the Craft, will, not by themselves, account for its progress. At the same time, with all respect for his lordship's opinion, we must point out that our countrymen were known for their convivial habits during all the years which elapsed from the establishment of Grand Lodge in 1717 to (say) the end of the reign of George IV. in 1830. Yet in that time Masonry extended, from a few Lodges in London and York, as well as in other parts of the United Kingdom, to many hundreds, spread all over the civilised world. France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, and other European countries received the Craft from us; so did our North American colonies, now the United States, and Canada; so did India and other parts. If we look to the roll of our Grand Lodge, we shall see there are only 300 Lodges yet remaining, which were established before the Union of 1813, and not quite 500 which were constituted before the death of the Duke of Sussex in 1843. But in order to form a correct estimate of what was done in the course of those years, we must take account of the numerous Lodges in foreign countries, which received their warrants in the first instance from our Grand Lodge, to say nothing of those which owed their allegiance primarily to the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland. The war of American Independence led to the severance of the Masonic ties existing between the States of the American Union and the United Kingdom. The same result attended the establishment of Grand Lodges in the various European States. Later still, the erection of Canada into a separate and independent Masonic power further reduced the Lodges on our roll. All this must be considered in forming an estimate of the progress made by the Craft from 1717, as well as the fact that at the commencement of any enterprise the progress is ordinarily slow, and the extent of that progress correspondingly less appreciable. But, as nothing succeeds like success, so when the enterprise has attained a certain degree of stability, the work ordinarily proceeds thenceforward overwhelmingly. We fancy Lord Tenterden has hardly made sufficient allowance for the difficulties with which the Grand Lodge of 1717, like all novel institutions, was surrounded, or for the dissensions which broke out in the Craft about 1738, and led ultimately to the establishment of a rival Grand Lodge. Had he done this, we think it is probable he would have viewed the progress of the Craft during the convivial period of our history somewhat more favourably. However, we are of his opinion that the true explanation lies in the fact that Freemasonry is a Charitable Institution, not in the narrowest, but in the widest sense of the term. The Masonic Charities, of which we have so great reason to be proud, are only a subordinate part of our system. They are only one of many results which Masonry seeks to attain. As Lord Tenterden points out, and it is impossible any one could have done so more precisely or correctly, "not only must a Freemason have 'a tear for pity, and a hand open as day for melting charity,' but he is bound by his Masonic obligations to exercise the spirit and brotherly love towards all mankind, and especially towards his brethren in Freemasonry." Herein lies the gist of the whole matter. "It is very often much easier to give a sovereign than to forgive an injury. Freemasonry teaches us not only to succour the distressed, but to exercise universal toleration, and to receive and treat as brethren men of all races and creeds who join us in recognising the landmarks of our Order, the duties we owe to the Most High, to our Fraternity, and to the Queen." There is no question as to this being the real aim, as it is

the acknowledged pride of the Society. The raising of some £40,000 to £50,000 per annum in voluntary contributions, towards the education of the orphan and the maintenance of the indigent brother or his widow, is undoubtedly a feather in the cap of English Freemasonry, and proof that the second in order of our watchwords, namely, "Relief," is appreciated and acted upon. But people are far too apt to think lightly of those other watchwords, namely, "Brotherly Love," and "Truth," which are not one whit less worthy of being observed. It is the smallest part of our duty towards our neighbour to give him a shilling towards a dinner or a sovereign towards helping him out of a difficulty. Any one who has the means can do this, but the Charity which induces a man to judge kindly of his neighbour's actions, which unhesitatingly yields him full liberty of conscience in things religious and political, which exacts from him the observance of no other conditions than those which morality imposes, this Charity is of a higher and more refined character. It is a sort of divine attribute of man, and being such, is more difficult to be acquired and exercised. This is the Charity which induces a man neither to think nor speak evil of his fellows, which never faileth either in judging a man's actions or helping him out of a difficulty, and it is this characteristic of Freemasonry "which constitutes its real value to mankind, which has given it permanence, and which is ever attracting worthy men to its ranks."

Lord Tenderden deserves the thanks of the Craft, not only in England, but in all other countries, for thus placing before the public the true aims and objects of Freemasonry, especially "at the present time, when secret societies are principally known as recklessly threatening death and revolution." Such a time is undoubtedly the fittest opportunity for calling attention to the fact that "throughout the British Dominions, and in every country where freedom and enlightenment prevail, there are thousands, probably hundreds of thousands, of our Society, who, while recognising the great principles of natural equality and mutual dependence, are bound to exercise universal fraternal toleration, and above all to render reverence to the Great Architect of the Universe, and respect to all lawfully-constituted authority." Let brethren weigh these words carefully, as they deserve to be weighed. Let them bear in mind that as almsgiving is only a small part of what is known as charity, our Charities are not the "be-all and end-all," of Freemasonry. Charity is love, and love is exemplified by kindness of feeling for "men of all races and creeds," but especially for our "brethren in Freemasonry," by wisely avoiding all interference with their lawful acts, and the liberal toleration of their religious and political opinions. They who do these things act up to the principles of our fraternity.

FREEMASONRY IN CANADA.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held in the Grand Opera House, Hamilton, on the 13th July, M.W. Bro. J. A. Henderson, Q.C., Grand Master presided, and, according to the *Canadian Craftsman*, the gathering was one of the largest that has taken place since the establishment of the Grand Lodge. Bro. Henderson, in his address, referred in appropriate terms to the removals by death of certain distinguished members of the Craft, to wit, Bro. W. H. Weller, who was initiated 20th January 1846, in St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto, was thrice W.M. of St. John's Lodge, Cobourg, Grand Master of Canada 1877-8, and died 28th March of this year; Bro. James V. Mackey, lately representative of the Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Ireland; and Bro. W. Mostyn Past District Dep. G. Master Ottawa District, who, in the fulness of health, and all the pride of manhood, was unfortunately drowned on the 29th March last. He also expressed his deep sympathy with the people of the United States, on the life of whose chief magistrate, Bro. General J. Garfield, a most dastardly attempt had been made. He next went on to state that he had granted Warrants for five Lodges, and Dispensations for nine, while the Warrants of two had been surrendered. He congratulated the Grand Lodges of Quebec and Scotland at the amicable result of their recent difference. He an-

nounced certain brethren as having been appointed representatives at or by other Grand Lodges. He spoke in terms of satisfaction at the state of their finances, which, in spite of the payment to widows and orphans and distressed brethren of over 12,408 dollars (£2,481), had increased by 2,628 dollars (£525), the invested funds and cash balance on the 31st May 1881 amounting to 63,401 dollars (£12,680). Other matters of local interest having received their due share of attention, Bro. Henderson mentioned that he had refused his dispensation to initiate two candidates whom he considered ineligible—the one because he had lost the thumb of his right hand, and the other, one of his feet. After enumerating the Special Communications of Grand Lodge which had been held during the past year, and of which there were no less than twelve, he brought his address to a close with a few well-chosen sentences, in which he expressed a sincere hope that the future of the Craft in Canada might be as prosperous as had been its past, and Grand Lodge adjourned till the next day, when the following were amongst those elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year, namely:—Bros Lieut.-Col. James Moffat Grand Master, Daniel Spry Deputy Grand Master, William Hayden Grand Senior Warden, W. G. Gunn Grand Junior Warden, Rev. Evans Davis Grand Chaplain, E. Mitchell Grand Treasurer, E. H. Long Grand Registrar, J. J. Mason Grand Secretary, F. J. Hood Grand Tyler.

After the investiture of G. Officers, Grand Lodge was closed, but as showing the spirit in which the new Grand Master enters upon the duties of his office we cannot do better than reproduce the following brief but eloquent address which he delivered on the announcement of the result of the ballot:—

Most Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge,—My feelings at this moment can better be imagined than expressed. For over forty years I have been a recipient of many favours at the hands of my fellow citizens, and many honorary distinctions from my Masonic brethren. I have prized them all very highly; but none of them as highly as this honour you have seen fit to bestow on me to-day: There is a curious coincidence in connection with this election in relation to me. In 1855, nearly thirty years ago, I assisted my brethren in forming the Grand Lodge of Canada, in this same city of Hamilton, and now in the same place my brethren, many of whom were present at that time, honour me by choosing me as the G. Master. I trust, I hope, I pray, that the Great Architect of the Universe may assist me in conducting the affairs of the Grand Lodge to the satisfaction of my brethren of the Craft. Without His assistance our efforts will be as naught and in vain. I am known to a very large circle of Masons in this and other jurisdictions. I have been forty years a Mason, and consequently cannot be regarded as a novice in the work of the Craft. Thirty years of that time have been spent with my London brethren, who know me as one who identified himself with every object calculated to advance the interests of the brethren. I will do the work assigned me cheerfully, and to the best of my ability, relying upon the brethren for that cordial support which has been vouchsafed the Grand Master in the past. I thank you again most heartily.

The twenty-fourth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, was held in the Masonic Hall, Hamilton, on the 15th July, under the presidency of M.E. Comp. Daniel Spry Grand Z., who, in his customary address, congratulated those present on the continued prosperity of Capitular Masonry in Canada, as evidenced by the amazing increase in the number of R.A. Masons since the 20th January 1857, when their Grand Chapter was established, and only sixteen Companions were present. He then referred in terms of regretful sympathy to the losses they had sustained by the deaths of Comps. W. H. Weller Past Grand H., and James Kimball, their representative near the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts. The rest of his remarks were purely of local interest and after the customary report of Committee on Grand Z's address had been handed in and read, Grand Chapter proceeded to the election of the following as—amongst others—Grand Officers for the ensuing year:

Comps. Donald Ross Grand Z., Henry Macpherson Grand H., Thomas Sargant Grand J., David McLellan Grand S.E., Edward Mitchell Grand Treasurer, George J. Duncan Grand S.N., Colin Munro Grand Principal Sojourner, Francis Gallow Grand Registrar, F. J. Hood Grand Janitor.

A Committee having been appointed for the purpose of procuring a suitable testimonial to present to their retiring Grand First Principal Comp. Spry, Grand Chapter was closed.

On the 12th July, the National Great Priory of Knights Templar held its Annual Conclave in Hamilton, when the following, among other Sir Knights, were elected Grand Officers for the year, to wit, Sir Knights Col. W. J. B.

McLeod Moore Great Prior, James A. Henderson, Q.C., D.C.L., Great Sub-Prior, Daniel Spry Grand Chancellor, Rev. V. Clementi Grand Chaplain, John Kennedy Grand Constable, A. G. Adams Grand Marshal, David McLellan Grand Treasurer, T. C. Macnabb Grand Registrar. In the evening the Visitors were entertained at a banquet by the Godfrey de Bonillon Preceptory, the chair being occupied by Sir Knight J. A. Henderson, Q.C., Great Sub-Prior.

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.

WE have already described the satisfactory arrangements made for the holiday season by one or more railways, and it may safely be said that the facilities which are placed within reach of the public by the executive of the Great Western are equally satisfactory. It is now a recognised part of the year's programme that holiday folk and excursionists should have extended to them every opportunity for cheap travel. The Great Western traverses a very interesting portion of England, and is in communication with some of its most attractive cities and towns. Wales, both North and South, offers innumerable attractions to the tourist. It is not surprising therefore to find that the arrangements made for his convenience leave little, if anything, to be desired. Thus there are no less than five circular tours, tickets for which are issued at the most moderate rates. The first of these extends as far as Tenby, *via* Whitland or New Milford, thence *via* Carmarthen to Dolgelly, returning *via* Bala, the Vale of Llangollen, and Shrewsbury. The journey may be broken at any station between Gloucester and Whitland, at Strata Florida, Lampeter, and any station below Aberystwith and Dolgelly, so that passengers obtain the opportunity of visiting Gloucester, Chepstow, Newport, Swansea, Tenby, &c., &c. The same journey may be made the reverse way, from Shrewsbury by the Vale of Llangollen, &c., to Tenby. By the second route the tourist reaches Dolgelly by the Vale of Llangollen and Bala, returning thence by Barmouth Junction, Muchin Ulth and Oswestry, or Welshpool and Shrewsbury. The journey may be broken at any station between Shrewsbury and Dolgelly, Barmouth Junction, and Oswestry, or Barmouth Junction and Shrewsbury. The third route is by the Vale of Llangollen or Bala to Dolgelly, thence by Barmouth and Afon Wen to Carnarvon, returning *via* Chester and Ruabon, and breaking the journey at any and every station between Ruabon, Dolgelly, Carnarvon, and Chester. The fourth and fifth routes embrace the valley of the Wye, the former by Swindon, Hereford, and Pontypool Road to Monmouth, returning by Pontypool Road, Newport, Gloucester, and Swindon, Ross, Gloucester, and Swindon, or Chepstow, Gloucester, and Swindon, the journey being broken at Hereford, Ross, Gloucester, Tintern, Chepstow, Newport, Usk, Raglan, and Abergavenny, according to the route followed. The other tour is by Gloucester and Chepstow to Monmouth, returning by Ross and Gloucester, the journey being breakable at Gloucester, Newnham, Lydney, Chepstow, Tintern, Monmouth, Symon's Yat, Lydroad, and Ross. The fares are:—First tour 95s first class, 70s second class; second tour, 71s and 42s; third tour, 84s and 62s; fourth tour, 58s 6d and 42s 6d; fifth tour, 48s and 35s 6d, cost of conveyance from one Company's station to another, or from Milford Haven to Pembroke Dock not being included.

The Lake District is, and ever will be, a favoured resort of holiday folk. Of its beauties it is unnecessary to speak. Every Englishman knows them by repute, if he has not seen them. The tickets by first, second, and third class issued to Windermere, Furness Abbey, Conistone Grange, Bowness, and Ambleside, range from 77s to Ambleside to 71s to Grange, first class; from 59s 4d to 54s 4d second class; and from 39s 6d to 36s third class. Passengers travel *via* Wolverhampton, Market Drayton, Crewe, and London and North Western *via* Lancaster, breaking the journey, if so minded, at Birmingham, Crewe, or Lancaster.

The Derbyshire District, with its well-known resorts, Buxton and Matlock, is equally accessible, and on similarly moderate terms. The fares to Buxton range from 44s first class to 24s third, the journey being by Wolverhampton or Crewe, and London and North Western Railway *via* Stockport, or *via* Birmingham, and thence by the Midland Railway by Derby and Ambergate. Those journeying by Crewe may break the journey at that place or Wellington, or *via* Midland at Birmingham or Derby, both going and returning. First and third class tickets only are issued in connection with the Midland Company. The fares to Matlock are 39s first class, and 21s third, the journey being by Birmingham and Midland Railway Company *via* Derby, and breakable, both going and returning, at both the places named.

Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall are rich in the attractions they offer to the tourist, to whom the names of such cities and towns as Bath, Dartmouth, Dawlish, Exeter, Falmouth, Ilfracombe, Lynton, Lynton, Penzance, Torquay, Truro, Weston-super-Mare, &c., &c., are familiar as household words. The fares charged to these resorts are framed in a similar spirit of liberality towards the public, the utmost latitude being allowed the tourist so that he may stop at towns *en route*. We may specially mention the North Devon Circular Tour to Minehead, thence by coach to Lynton, Ilfracombe, and Barnstaple, and returning by rail *via* Taunton, or *vice versa*; fares, first class 65s; second class 50s; third class 43s.

Tickets are also issued for Dorsetshire; the Channel Islands; Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire; Ireland, and Isle of Man, for particulars of which we must refer the reader to the programme of tourist arrangements. It should be added that in all cases the tickets are available for two months.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast is not behind the other Companies we have noticed in its holiday and tourist arrangements, special facilities of access being afforded in the case of all those in-

land and seaside resorts with which this line is in communication. As to Brighton, we need say nothing more than that the train service is both frequent and regular, there being a special cheap train every day of the week, Sundays included, leaving London Bridge and Victoria at 8.50 a.m., and returning from Brighton at 7.10 p.m.; fare there and back, 4s. To Worthing, Littlehampton, Havant, Portsmouth, South Hayling, and Eastbourne, as well as Ryde, Cowes, and other places in the Isle of Wight, are issued Family and Tourist Tickets available for one month, which may be extended beyond that time upon payment of an additional ten per cent. for the first fortnight, and a further five per cent. for each week afterwards. Similar tickets are likewise issued for Dieppe, Rouen, Paris, Honfleur, Havre, or Fécamp, Caen, Trouville, and Cherbourg, the route being by Newhaven. These are also capable of extension on the same terms as the tickets previously mentioned, and the journey may be broken at Brighton and Littlehampton by those journeying to Dieppe; at Brighton, Newhaven, and Dieppe by those going as far as Rouen; at the same three places, and at Rouen by the Paris and Havre or Fécamp tourist; at Brighton and Littlehampton by visitors to Honfleur, those going to Caen or Trouville stopping at Honfleur as well, if they desire it; while the journey to Cherbourg may be broken at Brighton, Newhaven, Dieppe, Rouen, Havre, or Trouville, Caen, and at any station between Cherbourg and Rouen on the return journey. The steamboat charge from Havre to Honfleur or Trouville is not included in the Cherbourg fares. In addition, a series of six Anglo-Norman and Brittany Tours have been arranged, the tickets being available for one month. The fares range from £7 11s first class, and £5 19s second class for Tour No. 6, which includes amongst other places visitable Mantes, Paris, Dreux, Avranches, Dol, St. Malo, Brest, Morlaix, &c., down to £3 14s first class and £2 13s 6d second class, for tour No. 1, which takes in Mantes, Paris, Pontoise, Gisors, &c., &c. Four tours, Nos. 1A and 2A being available for one month, and Nos. 1B and 2B for two months, enable the would-be traveller to visit the South of France, Switzerland, Italy. Nos. 1A and 1B extend to Berne, Fribourg, Lausanne, Geneva, the fares in the former being £8 4s 6d and £6 2s, and in the latter £8 19s 9d and £6 13s 2d in the respective classes. Fares 2A and 2B Briens, Lucerne, Basle, Mulhausen, Belfort, &c., the former being for the month only, costing £8 16s 2d and £6 13s 7d, and the latter £9 12s 6d and £7 5s 7d. In addition are issued, Friday to Tuesday tickets to Dieppe; Saturday to Monday tickets to Bognor, Hastings, Tunbridge Wells, Bexhill, Midhurst, &c., &c. and places in the Isle of Wight; cheap trains, Saturday to Tuesday to Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, &c., and on Monday to Portsmouth, Hayling Island, and Havant and back. Lastly, tourist-tickets for one month, for the South Coast and Isle of Wight, may be had up to the end of October, every facility being offered the holders for visiting such places as they wish. The journey commences at London Bridge, Victoria, or Kensington, and may be taken either way, making for Hastings first, and going round the coast and Isle of Wight to Portsmouth, and thence to London, or for Portsmouth first, and thence round to Hastings, and home. It will be seen that the programme is on a large scale, and there is no question as to the efficiency of the service of this veteran Railway Company.

We congratulate Bro. Le Feuvre, Provincial Grand Senior Warden and Past Provincial Grand Secretary of Hants and the Isle of Wight, on the testimony of respect shown to him at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of his Province, when a jewel and address on vellum were presented to him, which as R.W. Bro. Beach said, were not offered for their intrinsic value, but in token of the esteem in which he was held. During his ten years of duty as Provincial Grand Secretary Bro. Le Feuvre "had given the most unqualified satisfaction to the brethren of the Province, as well as earned the respect of every brother throughout the District." His duties had been increasingly arduous. When he first received the appointment, there were twenty-four Lodges with a thousand members in the Province. There are now thirty-six Lodges with close on two thousand members. His responsibilities, therefore, had nearly doubled, and it must be a source of satisfaction to him to have received so gratifying an evidence that his labours were appreciated as much as he himself was respected. We are glad of the opportunity of complimenting Bro. Le Feuvre on the presentation of this testimonial.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. J. TODD P.M. 236.

THE brethren of the Lodge attached to the 4th Dragoon Guards, lately quartered in York, have just forwarded to Bro. J. Todd P.M. of the York Lodge, No. 236, a very handsome gift, in recognition of many services given by him during the period that the meetings of the Military Lodge were held in Masonic Hall, York. The gift consists of an elegant polished oak case, velvet lined, containing two pairs of very handsome silver mounted carvers, on the lid of the case on a brass plate being engraved the following inscription, surmounted by the regimental and Masonic badges:—"To Honorary Member Bro. J. Todd P.M. 236, York Lodge, by the Brethren of S. Patrick's Lodge, No. 295, I.C.—A small token of fraternal regard for his ever ready aid.—1879-80." During the stay of the Regiment in York, Bro. Todd rendered constant and faithful Masonic service to the military brethren.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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ESSEX CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I was much pleased in reading your report of the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex to find that the scheme for the establishment of a Charity Association had been adopted with so much unanimity. You have so forcibly pointed out the necessity for every Province to have some kind of organisation for turning the votes held by itself, its Grand Officers, and its members to the best account, that an attempt to supplement your remarks by any of mine is unnecessary. But perhaps I may be permitted to draw attention to the seventh of the proposed Bye-laws of the new Association, as published by you in your impression of the 6th August. This Bye-law reads as follows:—

"Whenever the Committee shall have resolved that any case is worthy of the support of the Province, they shall forthwith communicate with the several Lodges in the Province, and take such other steps as may appear advisable to make known the merits and claims of the candidate, and to secure the support and co-operation of the Lodges, and the assistance of the subscribers to the various Charitable Institutions, in order that their efforts may be united and attended with success."

The only votes over which the Charity Committee can claim to exercise any control are those belonging to the Provincial Grand Lodge and its Grand Officers in their official capacity, and Bye-Law VI. places these at the disposal of the said Committee. But as these form only a small part of those held by the Province and its members, it must look to the Lodges and subscribers to the several Charities for their hearty co-operation and assistance; for it is only by their aid that the Association can hope to be of any service. What may be done by means of this co-operation will best be seen by taking the case of the Devon Association as described in your report of the meeting of the Grand Lodge of that Province. Devon has 338 Boys' votes, 224 Girls' votes, and between 600 and 700 votes for the Benevolent, at least Brother Godtschalk says he received for his Province at the last election—414 Men's, and 263 Women's votes, making together 677. Now, Bro. Godtschalk tells us that last year the Province secured the election of five candidates for the three Charities—namely, two Boys, one Girl, one Aged Mason, and one Widow, the result being that at the end of the year the Province was indebted as follows:—To Berks 93 Boys and 67 Girls; to Cheshire 300 Boys; to Shropshire 100 Boys, and North Wales 100 Boys; to Dorset 276 Boys and 67 Girls; to himself 128 Boys and 368 Benevolent votes, making in all 1499—say 1500—votes. On the other hand, there were due to the Province by Warwickshire 204 Boys and 400 Benevolent, leaving a net liability of 826 votes. This was not a very promising outlook for the current year, yet, although the Province was not officially supporting any candidate, Bro. Godtschalk managed to get a Devon Girl elected in April last. Starting with 652 votes to the good towards the payment of 1500 votes, he first set himself to repay to Cheshire, Dorset, Shropshire, and North Wales the numbers stated above, making a total of 843 votes, and would have repaid the 93 Boys and 67 Girls to Berks, but was requested to retain them as it had no candidate. He then, on a particular understanding, helped the girl Rawle, polling for her 1229 votes, and so securing her election, taking the whole responsibility upon himself—a responsibility which the Province has since seen fit to relieve him of. With 1119 votes towards the Benevolent election in May, he first paid off South Wales 40 votes, and Cumberland 220 votes, after which he lent Monmouth 535 votes, Bro. Constable 441 votes, and Cumberland 104 votes. As matters are now, the Province owes 1291 votes, exclusive of those due to Bro. Godtschalk, for which he is him responsible, and is owed 1297 votes. By this excellent management Devon has contributed at the last three elections to the election of six candidates—two Boys, two Girls, an Aged Mason, and a Widow, the votes available at each election—namely, some 1200 to 1300—being so manipulated as to have been equivalent to about 6000.

Essex has 350 Boys' and 199 Girls' votes, with probably some 300 or 400 Benevolent ditto—say some 900 in all—and provided the Lodges and brethren in the Province lend their hearty co-operation to the Charity Committee, there is no reason why its strength should not be utilised to the same extent, and with equal success.

Fraternally yours,

J. H. MIDDS.

LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I can confirm, from my own knowledge, your correspondent's statement as to the desirability of an alteration in the law as to the payment of sums recommended by the Lodge of Benevolence in excess of £50. A few years since a brother of my acquaintance, through heavy losses, was obliged to seek relief from that Lodge. He presented his petition, which was strictly in accordance with the prescribed conditions, and the Lodge, having duly considered his prayer, recommended a grant of over £50. This was approved at the Grand Lodge held two months afterwards, but it was three months more before he received the money. He had made his ar-

rangements under the impression that when Grand Lodge approved the recommendation of the Lodge of Benevolence, the amount so recommended and approved would be handed over to him. His expectations, however, were not realised, and a capital opportunity for recovering his position was lost. This is not an imaginary case, and, as "C. A. E." says, "many such must occur in the course of a single year."

I remain, faithfully yours,

ALPHA.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I was glad to see, in your issue of the 6th inst., an able article attacking the anomalous state of affairs as regards the rules for the issue of the monies granted by the Lodge of Benevolence. At present the more worthy and needful the Brother, or his relict, the longer time he or she has to wait for the sum awarded by those who have the best means of judging of his or her fitness to receive the same. Brethren will be glad to hear that Bro. Joshua Nunn, who is always forward in the good works of the Craft, has expressed his intention, at the next Board of Masters, which meets on the 24th inst., to give notice of motion to the following effect, "That in such cases where the Lodge of Benevolence has granted an applicant a sum exceeding £50, he shall be entitled to receive at the next Quarterly Communication a sum up to and not exceeding £50 when the Grand Lodge shall have confirmed the action of the Lodge of Benevolence, and the remainder at the ensuing Quarterly Communication when the Grand Lodge shall have confirmed its own minute wherein the grant has been approved of."

That, Dear Sir and Brother, is a step in the right direction, but in my opinion it does not go far enough. I shall therefore, at the meeting of 24th August, move an amendment, to this effect, "That whatever sum the Lodge of Benevolence has, in its collective wisdom, thought fit to grant to an applicant whom it has considered a fit and deserving object for such relief, shall be given to the aforesaid applicant immediately after the confirmation of the acts of the Lodge of Benevolence by the Grand Lodge at the next Quarterly Communication after the grant has been made, only deducting therefrom the £10 which the applicant has received at the time of the grant." Even by my amendment the applicant—the needy brother or his widow—may have to wait three months for that grant which may prove of such vital importance to him or her. I hope by your publishing this on the 20th, to get the support of the brethren on the 24th.

To those brethren who are interested in the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, I would advise them of a revision of the rules and regulations belonging to the same, and thus advantageously to assimilate them to those of the Boys' and Girls' Schools. For instance, a Lady or a Lewis, by the rules of the two latter Institutions, is entitled to double votes—that is to say, if a Lady or Lewis pay £52 10s towards either of the Institutions, they become Vice-Patrons instead of Vice-Presidents, as is the case with a Mason. There will also be brought forward a motion to this effect—"That for the six months ensuing the election in May, as vacancies occur, the Committee shall have power to put on annuitants, either male or female, according to the order in which they stand on the list of unsuccessful candidates, and in cases where the number of applicants is equal, the priority shall be decided by a show of hands at the meeting when and where such election shall take place." By filling up the vacancies in this manner you prevent the long and anxious time of waiting without increasing the expense of an election, which would cost the price of five or six annuities. I may be met with the preference for an election, because a large sum of money is sometimes subscribed for the purpose of securing the return of a particular candidate. In reply I would say, that the sum of money received on the day of the last election for the Old People was fifteen shillings, and no more. I would ask whether it is worth while to risk so much to gain so little? I thank Bros. "WELL-WISHER" and "S. E. V." for aiding the above causes with their able pens, which I trust will be followed by the more substantial aid of themselves and any friends whom they can influence to be present when the matter comes before Grand Lodge for discussion.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

C. J. PERCEVAL.

PROV. G. HONOURS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

SIR,—The appointments to office in Provincial Grand Lodge, which were made at the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight at Portsmouth, show some rather startling results. Exclusive of the P.G. Treasurer, who was, of course, elected by the Brethren and two Grand Tylers, twenty-one appointments were made. Of these seven were given to members of Portsmouth Lodges, the P.G.T. being also a Portsmouth Craftsman; five appointments went to Southampton; three to Gosport, which is really a part of Portsmouth for all Masonic considerations, although the harbour lies between them, while Fareham and the Isle of Wight, the former with one Lodge, the latter with seven get two offices each, and Winchester and Aldershot wind-up the list with one each. But when the appointments are analysed we find a very extraordinary state of things. Thus, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, the Senior Grand Warden, the Grand Secretary, Sup. of Works, and Director of Ceremonies, all reside at Southampton; the Junior Grand Warden, one of the Chaplains, the Grand Organist, the assistant D. of C., Standard Bearer, and two Stewards are credited to Portsmouth; Gosport has the Senior Grand Deacon, Pursuivant and one Steward; Farnham, the Grand Registrar and one Chaplain, the Isle of Wight is honoured with the

offices of Junior Grand Deacon and a Steward, while Winchester has a Steward, and Aldershot the Grand Sword Bearer. We thus arrive at the fact that the higher offices are distributed between Southampton, Portsmouth and Gosport; the two next highest go to the single Lodge at Fareham, which, again, for Masonic purposes is almost part of Portsmouth, while for a P.M. of the oldest Lodge in the Province, who has just, for three successive years, represented his Lodge as a Steward of each of the Masonic Charities, no better position could be found than that of Junior Deacon. Had I been in his place I would have refused the office? It must be a subject for salutary reflection among the Isle of Wight Masons, and go far to reconcile them to their Union with Hampshire, when they find themselves honoured with the appointment of a Junior Grand Deacon and a Steward among their seven Lodges! Winchester Masons, too, whose Lodge of Economy holds the position of the second Senior Lodge of the Province, No. 35, being an Isle of Wight Lodge, must naturally be highly gratified at finding a Provincial Grand Steward among them! I think I have heard somewhere that "Kissing goes by favour," but *verb sap.*

I am, Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

T. W. FAULKNER,

P.M. No. 35, P.P.J.G.W. Isle of Wight.

Cowes, 17th August 1881.

LODGE WORK AND CRAFT LITERATURE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—While there are few who will deny the justice of your remarks as to the monotony of Lodge work, I am greatly afraid it will be some time before even your influence will succeed in bringing about a change. The private business of a Lodge, save in very exceptional circumstances, occupies but very little time. Candidates are not always being balloted for. When, therefore, there is no private business, and no initiations, passings, or raisings, there is literally nothing to do beyond opening and closing the Lodge. Then is the time when some brother might with advantage read a paper on some subject more or less directly associated with Freemasonry. I feel certain it only requires the exercise of a little courage in order to reconcile the brethren to so slight, and at the same time so desirable, an innovation. A well-written paper, followed by a brief disquisition, would give an increased appetite for the banquet. There is certainly no lack of subjects on which a brother who is so disposed might find it easy to throw some light.

Yours fraternally and faithfully,

STUDENT.

LODGE WORK.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It will perhaps be edifying if I give you a summary of the work done at a Lodge of Instruction during a period of three months taken consecutively. I have selected the particulars from a volume of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, but, for obvious reasons, I suppress the name of the Lodge. I am desirous of illustrating the system followed generally, and have no wish to cast even the semblance of blame on the one I have chosen for the purpose, as it is well conducted, and the brethren work diligently within the limits they have marked out for themselves in common with the members of other Lodges.

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|--------------|--|---------------|
| 1st Meeting: | Initiation and three sections of the first lecture | |
| 2nd " | Passing and four " | " |
| 3rd " | Raising and two " | third lecture |
| 4th " | Initiation and three " | first lecture |
| 5th " | Passing and raising | |
| 6th " | Passing and initiation | |
| 7th " | Raising and two sections of the third lecture | |
| 8th " | Passing and initiation | |
| 9th " | Initiation and three sections of the first lecture | |
| 10th " | Initiation and passing and two sections of the first lecture | |
| 11th " | Passing and raising and two sections of the first lecture | |
| 12th " | Annual supper | |
| 13th " | Initiation and three sections of the first lecture | |

This is a lively picture.

Faithfully yours,

MARS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

London, 13th August 1881.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I cannot agree with the majority of your correspondents in this matter, and more particularly when they refer to Lodges of Instruction.

They appear to me to forget that before you can learn a language you must first master the alphabet. Surely you must be perfect in the ceremonies before the explanation of them can be of any profit. Now, observe the members of Lodges of Instruction.

1st. They work hard, and learn the ceremonial by rote—like a magpie, if you like.

2nd. They want to know something more, and sections are looked after; then the lectures on tracing-board, and when that is conquered where can they obtain more knowledge? If those brethren who so contemptuously speak of the efforts of others to afford assistance and instruction to their younger friends would form a Lodge

or Lodges of Oratory, and there lecture on subjects concerning Masonry, which only a few of us can hope to discover for ourselves, I feel perfectly sure they would receive a very much greater support from Masters, Past Masters, and Preceptors than they imagine. Any attempt to introduce this kind of teaching into Lodges of Instruction would simply shut them up, as the members, being mostly young Masons, although possibly of superior education, would be entirely in the dark as to their application.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

ALDERMAN.

I enclose card and address.

GRAND OFFICERS AND PROV. GRAND OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Every one must necessarily entertain a great respect for the opinion of any brother who has attained to the office of Deputy Provincial Grand Master, especially when, as the writer of a letter which appeared in your Masonic contemporary of last week tells us, he brings to bear upon this question of precedence an experience extending over more than eight and twenty years, during which he has almost continuously held office. But much as I respect a brother's opinions, as I do those of "ANOTHER DEPUTY PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER," and the Rev. C. W. Arnold Prov. Grand Chaplain, who is Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Surrey, I cannot necessarily bring myself to accept them. I have already endeavoured to show that the Rev. C. W. Arnold's opinion in favour of the Grand Registrar's views as to the relative precedence of Grand Officers and Provincial Grand Officers are untenable (see FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE for 16th July last, Vol. XIV. p 52). In the letter of mine you published in the number for that date I pointed out that if our Rev. Brother's interpretation were correct, his statement that in sec. 2, p 51 of the Book of Constitutions "Grand Officers" meant nothing more than "Provincial Grand Officers" was tantamount to saying that Provincial Grand Officers were Provincial Grand Officers; and I expressed my belief, in which I think the majority of your readers will agree, that "the framers of the Constitutions would hardly have been at the pains of announcing in solemn terms so self-evident a proposition." I cannot see that in his letter of last week to the *Freemason* "ANOTHER DEPUTY PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER" has added anything to his side of the argument. He says the status of Provincial Grand Officers is determined by section 2, p 51 of the Constitutions, which I take leave to quote in full:—

"The Grand Wardens and subordinate Provincial Grand Officers (except the Treasurer, who is to be elected) are to be annually appointed by the Provincial Grand Master, and such Officers are respectively to be invested in the Provincial Grand Lodge, and shall possess within their district the rank and privileges of Grand Officers; but they are not by such appointment members of the Grand Lodge, nor do they take any rank out of their district, though they are entitled to wear their clothing as Provincial Grand Officers or Past Provincial Grand Officers in all Masonic meetings."

Section 2, page 50, which treats of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, may also be quoted.

"He"—that is, the D.P.G.M.—"is invested with the rank of a Deputy Grand Master within the Province, and may preside, unless the Provincial Grand Master be present, in any Lodge he may visit within his district. He is not, by his office, a member of Grand Lodge, nor does he possess any rank out of his district, though he is entitled to wear the clothing of a Provincial Grand Officer, or Past Provincial Grand Officer, in all Masonic meetings."

But if Provincial Grand Officers, not being, by virtue of their office, members of Grand Lodge, are not Grand Officers even in their own Province, then I revert to my former proposition, namely, that the Constitutions in the above sections solemnly proclaim the self-evident truth that "Provincial Grand Officers are Provincial Grand Officers." Now, a careful examination of the exact words used in the set sections will enable us, I imagine, to arrive at a correct understanding of what is meant. Had they been intended to mean what those who take the same view as the Grand Registrar affirm they do, we should have had the word "of" or "over" substituted for "within," for there is a very wide difference between Grand Officers of a Province, and Grand Officers *in* a Province. The former are Provincial Grand Officers, while the latter are Grand Officers.

"ANOTHER DEPUTY PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICER," argues the Rev. C. W. Arnold, "is quite right," when he says, "Provincial Grand Officers are Grand Officers in their own Province, but they are not Grand Officers of England, and therefore in the presence of Grand Officers yield their precedence." But it strikes me that just as the Master and Wardens, and other Officers of a regular Lodge, in their own quarters, take precedence of the Officers of other Lodges of the same relative rank, so Provincial Grand Officers, being Grand Officers in their own Province, take precedence of other Grand Officers. "York" put the matter clearly and pithily when he argued that "Provincial Grand Officers in their district shall have the rank and privileges of Grand Officers whatever that rank, or whatever those privileges may be; and, therefore, in any Province Grand Officers cannot have further or greater privileges than its own Provincial Grand Officers." The Constitutions lay it down that the Grand Master, in his absence the Pro Grand Master, and in the absence of both these, the Deputy Grand Master, may preside in any Lodge—and any, of course, includes Provincial Grand Lodges as well as private Lodges—and either of them may invite the Grand Wardens to act as Wardens, but not a word is said about the rest of the Grand Officers, though as a matter of course, they will be received in whatever Lodges they visit with the respect due to their exalted rank. But to maintain they are to take priority of Provincial Grand

Officers in their Province is equivalent to saying they possess privileges to which they are not entitled under the Constitutions. The strongest argument I have seen in favour of the view to which I am opposed is, that Grand Officers being appointed by the Grand Master take precedence of Provincial Grand Officers, who are appointed by the Provincial Grand Master; but even this does not justify Grand Pursuivant in claiming precedence of a Provincial Grand Senior Warden, who is a Grand Senior Warden in his Province as well as a Grand Senior Warden of it.

My contention is, that the sections quoted have the following meaning as to the status of Provincial Grand Officers. They "possess within their district the rank and privileges of Grand Officers," but not out of it, neither do the offices they severally hold confer on them the right to sit in Grand Lodge. That is to say they are Grand Officers of England in the particular Province to which they belong, while the Officers of Grand Lodge are Grand Officers of England everywhere. This seems to be the necessary, and indeed, the only possible interpretation which the words of the section are capable of bearing. When the framers of our Constitutions assigned to Provincial Grand Officers certain rank and privileges, they felt it to be necessary to define their extent; and hence the sequent clause, "but they are not by such appointment members of the Grand Lodge, nor do they take any rank out of their district." They are not entitled to appear in Grand Lodge as Provincial Grand Officers, but only as Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters of private Lodges, or, it may be, as Grand or Past Grand Officers of England. Had their been no such limit to the extent of such privileges, they might and probably would have desired to sit in Grand Lodge by virtue of their Provincial rank. In fact, this seems to be the true and only explanation by the meaning of the section.

I will content myself with adding, that what I have said does not, as a matter of course, apply to the Provincial Grand Masters, who have their place assigned in the table of precedence contained in the Book of Constitutions.

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

NOT A LAWYER.

London, 16th July 1881.

A REBUKE TO MASONIC SERMONISERS.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Since I mailed my paper on Masonic Sermonising, I came across the following in an American paper:—

"In a forcible and admirable article Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, protests against the proselytising spirit displayed by some Catholics at the bed-side of Jews and Protestants in public hospitals; he requests them to remember that:—

"If the conscience of the Catholic people has rights which must be respected, the conscience of Protestants, of Jews, and even of free-thinking people have also their rights."

Now! has not the Catholic Archbishop of Paris a higher and purer conception of right and justice, than our Masonic Protestant sermonisers have?

Fraternally yours,

JACOB NORTON.

Boston, U.S., 2nd August 1881.

On Monday, the 1st instant, Washington was the scene of a highly interesting Masonic ceremony. The corner stone of a church, known as "The Congregation of the Tabernacle" was laid with the customary formalities by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. Bro. N. D. Larnier M.W. G.M. presided, and some excellent music was performed by the Masonic choir, as well as by the Marines band which accompanied the procession.

A most worthy Mason, Bro. Anthony Buchly P.M., Federal Lodge, No. 1, and P.G. Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, has been gathered to his fathers, leaving sufficient funds to establish the "Buchly Grand Lodge Charity Fund," as well as for the "Federal Lodge Charity Fund," and to the "St. John's Mite Association for the relief of distressed Widows and Children of Masons." The moneys thus bequeathed amount in the aggregate, writes the Washington correspondent of the *Keystone*, to 60,000 dollars (£12,000), which, on the death of an aged sister, will be very largely increased.

It is expected that a very large gathering of Freemasons, especially from the original thirteen states of the Union, will take part in the Yorktown Centennial celebration, when the corner-stone of the monument which is to be erected in commemoration of the surrender of Yorktown to General Washington, will be laid by the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

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FLETCHER'S PATENT GAS COOKING AND HEATING APPARATUS FOR DOMESTIC USE.

THERE is no doubt that great progress has been made during the past few years in the manufacture of all kinds of apparatus for domestic use, and there is equally no doubt that great benefit has resulted from a large proportion of these inventions, especially in the direction of cleanliness and the saving of labour. We have on former occasions drawn attention to certain oil stoves which we know from personal experience have been found to answer admirably the purposes for which they were intended. To those, however, who have their dwellings supplied with gas for illuminating purposes, we cannot do better than recommend the Gas Cooking and Heating Apparatus manufactured by Thomas Fletcher, of Warrington. Mr. Fletcher has devoted much time, and all his abilities, to the production of an apparatus which should be as economical as it is serviceable, and the many testimonials we have read to the efficiency of his patent, and the smallness of the outlay it involves, are conclusive as to his having achieved a very marked degree of success. Among the various patents are a ventilated Hot Air Oven, a solid flame Bath Heater, an instantaneous Water Heater for Lavatory, or for Lavatory and Scullery, to hang against a wall, Boiling Burners for large pans, and for general use, and Drawing-room and other Stoves. The cost varies according to size and quality, and as the various parts of the apparatus may be purchased separately, the expense at no time presses too heavily on the customer. As showing how economical is Fletcher's cooking apparatus, a statement has been prepared, showing the comparative cost of gas consumed during eight consecutive days for cooking and illuminating purposes. The result being, that while it cost 4½d per day for illumination, it only averaged about one penny per day for cooking. But the great feature about Mr. Fletcher's patent is the saving it effects in domestic labour, and the cleanliness with which it can be turned to account. Not only, for instance, is the additional cost of cooking as trifling as has been described, but one servant will be found enough, where two formerly were thought necessary, and the lady and daughters of the house will find it possible to take a more active part in their domestic duties. We are glad of this opportunity of saying these few words on behalf of Fletcher's patent.

Sir Knight Robert Macoy, Recorder of the Grand Commandery of New York, says the *Keystone*, is engaged in the preparation of a History of Templarism in New York, which he hopes to have ready by the next Annual Conclave, to be held at Poughkeepsie, in the month of October.

The *Canadian Craftsman* for last month contains an announcement to the effect that arrangements had been made by the St. Andrew's Lodge of Toronto for a fifteen days' excursion to New York. Facilities in the shape of reduced fares and hotel charges were offered with a view to making the party as numerous as possible.

We regret to announce the death of Bro. John Nicholson, one of the oldest members of the Northern Counties Lodge, No. 406, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Bro. Nicholson was much respected in the North, and for many years held the position of President of the Licensed Victuallers' Association.

The following officers were elected at the recent Annual Communication, held at Concord, of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, namely:—

Bros. Frank A. McKean, of Nashua, M.W.G.M.; Alpheus W. Baker, of Lebanon, R.W.D.G.M.; John Francis Webster, of Concord, R.W.S.G.W.; Henry W. Burnham, Manchester, R.W.J.G.W.; Joseph Kidder, of Manchester, R.W.G.Tr.; George P. Cleaves, of Concord, R.W.G. Sec. Bro. Andrew Banton, Manchester, was unanimously re-elected M.W.G.M., but, owing to his business engagements, declined. Among those present were Bro. Isaac Stearns M.W.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The following letter, says the *Canadian Craftsman*, was received by the Secretary of one of our Lodges:—

To the W.M., Wardens, and Brethren of — Lodge, No. —.
Enclosed please find the dimit of brother —. He has been gone from here so long, and we do not know of his whereabouts. When last heard from he was travelling with his mother, who was an invalid. His dues were accumulating here, and arrangements being made to settle them for him, we thought it best to dimit him, to stop his dues from accumulating. Please find his whereabouts and forward his dimit to him.

Yours fraternally,

The new markets which have been erected at Southport, at a cost of £25,000, will be formally opened to the public on the 8th September prox. Among the visitors on the occasion will be the Right Hon. the Earl of Lathom, Deputy Grand Master England and Provincial Grand Master West Lancashire.

RITUALISTIC EXACTNESS.

THE elaborate ritual of Masonry is deserving of both a careful study and rendering by members of the Craft. The ceremony connected with the imparting of the several degrees must be rightly observed in all its parts if a due impression is to be made on the mind of the candidate. It detracts from the effect of any Masonic service whenever the prescribed ritual is departed from, and the appointed ceremony is abridged or added to in any important particulars. We recall occasions when we have seen the members of a Lodge brought to mortification by the faulty text spoken by the Officers in the doing of their work, or when some mistake in the arrangements has been the means of turning a solemn service into a farce. An ignorant or careless method of procedure is always to be deprecated. The Lodge suffers, the candidates have good reason to complain, and injustice is done to genuine Masonry, whenever the details of ritualistic observance are made of none effect. A perfect and intelligent rendering of the text, together with an exact conformity to well-considered usages and ceremony, will render attractive almost any portion of the Masonic ritual, while a crude and mangled presentation of even the most interesting parts of the system will most surely disappoint the expectations of cultivated minds. It follows, then, that the ritual of Masonry should command attention—that it should be understood, and rendered with precision, by those who have the conducting of Lodge affairs. In this view it becomes important that the correct text shall be made authoritative and come into general use, and that a uniform practice shall prevail in illustrating the varied ceremonial which belongs to the ritual. The endeavour should be to have as much conformity as possible in the conferring of degrees, and the setting forth of the principles of Masonry. Among Lodges and brethren there should always exist an earnest feeling to ascertain the exact language and requirements of the ritual, and the aim should be to follow the same with exceeding carefulness.

It is possible, however, to err in this direction. There are brethren who seem to imagine that Masonry is nothing else but a system of rites and ceremonies, and that the proper formulating of a ritual is what holds the organisation together. They will become greatly exercised over the misuse of words in the text, or some varying in the ceremonial, and be quick to notice and condemn the slightest deviation from what they hold to be the ancient and authoritative ritual. Brethren of this stamp, we think, put too much stress upon mere words, whilst they unduly magnify customs and ceremonies, which, after all, are only the dress of ideas, or the machinery by which work is done and results are reached. It is a good thing to have textual exactness in the Lodge; to have a unity of work and ceremony in the unfolding of Masonry; but it is not well to expend too much time or effort in this direction; certainly it is most unwise to neglect more important matters for those of secondary rank. Masonry cannot live and flourish on mere ritualistic exactness alone. It will live and thrive, notwithstanding the lack of entire uniformity and technical correctness of work, if it can but have an intelligent membership, who shall comprehend the true genius of the Institution as a moral and beneficent force among men. Masonry is more than a system, and its power depends upon the character of its members rather than upon their ritualistic acquirements.—*Freemason's Repository*.

The following are the principal Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba elected for the current year, namely: Bros. J. H. Bell (re-elected) Grand Master, Wm. G. Scott Deputy Grand Master, D. B. Murray Grand Senior Warden, C. F. Forrest Grand Junior Warden, Rev. Canon O'Meara (re-elected) Grand Chaplain, J. J. Johnston (re-elected) Grand Treasurer, D. G. Dick (re-elected) Grand Registrar, James Henderson Grand Secretary, A. McArthur Grand Tyler (re-elected by open vote), A. Pearson Grand Senior Deacon, T. W. Robinson Grand Junior Deacon, Hugh McCowan Grand Lecturer, Dr. Macklin Grand Sword Bearer, A. R. Routh Grand Organist, A. McCowan Grand Pursuivant.

We understand that Bro. F. B. Chatterton has taken New Sadler's Wells Theatre for the next season.

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FOLLY.—At 7.30, HIS LAST LEGS. At 8.30, IMPRUDENCE.

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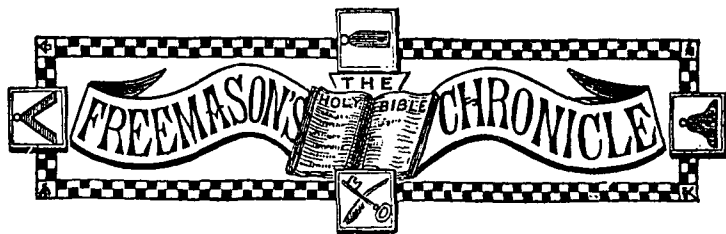
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FREEMASONRY IN JAMAICA.

BY H. J. BURGER.

EXTRACTED FROM THE HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA FOR 1881.

NO documentary evidence has yet been found to shew that Freemasonry existed in Jamaica, in a regularly organized condition, before the 14th April 1739, when Mother Lodge of Kingston was warranted as No. 182 by the original Grand Lodge of England. The Island of Antigua appears to have had the precedence of Jamaica by two years, but no other Colony in the West Indies can claim priority of introduction, whilst Jamaica received the light before Switzerland, Frankfurt, Denmark, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

In 1742 the second Lodge was organised at Port Royal as No. 193; on the 29th April 1746, the third as No. 208 in Spanish Town; on the 17th February 1757, the fourth as No. 219 in St. Mary's in October 1771; the fifth as No. 418 in Kingston; and nine other Lodges from that date to 1775.

The Athol or "Ancient Masons," as they called themselves, determined, however, that Jamaica should not exclusively belong to the original Grand Lodge, whereupon they granted a warrant of constitution on the 1st October 1763, to a Lodge held at Old Harbour as No. 121; another on the 22nd October 1772, to a Lodge at Green Island as No. 177—places where no Lodge has yet been established by the original Grand Lodge.

In 1775 the original Grand Lodge issued a warrant for a Lodge to be held at Green Island as No. 483; on this the Athol Masons seem to have considered their jurisdiction had been invaded, and that they were therefore at liberty to constitute Lodges where others already existed under the original Grand Lodge, for we find that on the 7th February 1786, a Lodge was warranted by them for Kingston as No. 233; another in 1789 as No. 257; a Military Lodge at Port Royal in the following year as No. 262; another Lodge at Port Royal on the 12th August 1793, as No. 281; and on the 10th May 1794, the Royal Lodge (still extant) as No. 283, which Lodge was recommended by Nos. 257, 262, and 281.

On the 4th February 1795, Amity Lodge No. 288 was warranted for Kingston, and continued to work till 1817.

The Athol Masons, finding themselves in 1806 both numerous and respectable, petitioned their Grand Master, his Grace the Duke of Athol, for a patent to create Doctor Michael Benignus Clare Provincial Grand Master for Jamaica. So soon as this Provincial Grand Lodge was erected very many of the old Lodges, under the original Grand Lodge of England, ceased to work, whilst others accepted provincial numbers under it.

The first Lodge that came into existence after the establishment of the Provincial Grand Lodge was the present Friendly Lodge of Kingston, under warrant from the Duke of Athol, dated 31st January 1809, and registered as No. 342; it was followed by nine others that were soon established in several towns of the Island; nor were any petitions sent afterwards to the original Grand Lodge for charters till 1812, when some French refugees in Kingston from Hayti obtained warrant No. 638 for La Loge les Freres Reunis, which collapsed however after a rather brief existence.

During this long period, from 1739 to 1812, no Lodge in Jamaica appears to have sought for a warrant from Scotland; and only one was obtained from Ireland for the Independent Lodge, No. 35.

At the Union of the Grand Lodges of England in 1813 it was discovered that almost all if not every one of the Lodges previously chartered by the original Grand Lodge had fallen into abeyance, so that they were all struck off the list then prepared; whilst those that had been warranted by the Ancients were nearly all of them in working order.

In 1817 the Grand Orient of France issued charters to the French refugees in Kingston to erect three several Chapters or Consistories: the first was called the Sublime Lodge for conferring the so-called Ineffable Degrees; the second for a Council of Princes of Jerusalem; and the third for a Grand Council of 33 Degrees. But the members of these bodies soon wearied of those diversions, and becoming desirous of working legitimate Masonry applied in 1818 to the United Grand Lodge of England for a warrant to open the Loge la Bénignité; the result was that the so-called High Degrees rapidly declined, yet, as no more refugees arrived from Haiti and La Bénignité worked always in French, this Lodge lingered out a questionable existence till 1829, when it finally collapsed.

Freemasonry continued, however, more or less prosperous until the 9th June 1831, when the Provincial Grand Master, Sir Michael Benignus Clare, sailed for England, from whence he never returned; he died about the middle of the following year, and the Provincial Grand Lodge then ceased to exist.

The great social and political changes which ensued on the abolition of slavery in this Colony, and the depression of all interests consequent thereon, affected very considerably the progress of Freemasonry. Active members who entertained the opinion that a terrible financial catastrophe had overtaken both the agricultural and commercial interests of the Country, hastened away to other fields of enterprise and left the Lodges here to languish. Few or no new Lodges were constituted, whilst several old ones, such as the Seville, Concord, St. Elizabeth's, Cornwall, and Union, of Falmouth, closed their doors; nor did any reaction set in until about the end of 1844 when a number of Columbian patriots, who had taken refuge in Kingston, opened a Lodge under a Charter from the Grand Lodge of Carthage, to work Symbolic Masonry in this City. As this proceeding was, however, in violation of Masonic International Law those brethren were informed that they and their initiates would not be recognized in the Island, and were advised to apply for a warrant from England to legalize their work. On this advice they acted, and as they were recommended by the other Lodges in Kingston, a warrant was obtained from the United Grand Lodge for the Union et Concordia Lodge, No. 754.

And now a new era appeared to have dawned for Freemasonry in this Island, as during the year 1845 certain brethren residing in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale became desirous of practising once more the ancient mysteries, and thereupon applied to the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a warrant to constitute the Elgin Lodge of that parish. Scarcely had the application been considered ere certain other brethren in Kingston applied to the same authority for a warrant to establish the Glenlyon Lodge. Brethren in St. Elizabeth sought for a warrant to establish the Union Lodge at Black River; others at Falmouth for a warrant for the Athol Union of that town; and St. Andrew for a warrant for its own Kilwinning.

Scottish Freemasonry having become thus popular sought now a more prominent position, and petitioned for the erection of a Provincial Grand Lodge for regulating Masonic work in the Colony.

The zeal of the Scottish Masons provoked a laudable spirit of emulation amongst the English Brotherhood, and this new born zeal was first manifested by a desire to work the so-called high degrees. The old Royal Lodge began by opening their long-dormant Royal Arch Chapter, and this was the signal for the other English Lodges in Kingston to do the same, if they possessed charters, and if not, to apply for them.

The Columbian Brethren, who founded the Union et Concordia Lodge, now learned that there was then no Masonic Law which prevented the Grand Council of Carthage from issuing Charters for Councils to work the Sublime Degrees in this country; and as several English Brethren expressed a wish to dabble in those mysteries a Supreme Grand Chapter was thereupon established in Kingston. But the brethren soon grew weary of those pseudo-historical and philosophical inventions, and the English Craft in Kingston now thoroughly aroused to the fact that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland had precedence in all Masonic arrangements, determined on petitioning for a Provincial Grand Lodge of their own, naming at the same time Dr. Robert Hamilton, a landed proprietor in affluent circumstances, and a Past Master of the Sussex Lodge of Kingston, as a competent Brother for the distinguished office. To this petition the brethren on the North side of the Island were invited to subscribe, but they declined to do so on the ground that their distance from the City would preclude them from attending the Provincial Grand Lodge when established;

so the Patent, when issued on the 5th November 1858, constituted Brother Hamilton as Provincial Grand Master for only East Jamaica—permitting the Lodges on the North side to continue in direct communication with the United Grand Lodge in London.

Soon after the erection of the Provincial Grand Lodge certain Brethren in St. Catherine applied for a warrant to open a Lodge in Spanish Town and chose, in honour of the Provincial Grand Master, the name of Hamilton for their Lodge. It continued as No. 805 for some years to prosper, but fell afterwards into abeyance, and was revived in 1873 under a new warrant as No. 1410.

In 1861 the Phoenix Lodge sprang into existence at Port Royal as No. 914; the Westmoreland at Savanna-la-Mar as No. 1377 in 1871, the Jamaica in Kingston as No. 1771 in 1878; in 1879 the Collegium Fabrorum in Kingston as No. 1836; and the United Service in 1880 as No. 1873.

Whilst English Freemasonry was so active, Scottish was equally energetic, for in 1860 the Victoria Lodge, No. 402, was warranted for Spanish Town, and in 1873 the Seville Lodge, No. 530, for St. Ann's Bay.

Brethren at Port Maria in 1874 obtained a warrant for the Caledonian Lodge, No. 554, and others in Kingston established the St. John's Lodge in 1878, under warrant No. 623.

There are at present in Kingston three Grand Lodges, viz., The Provincial Grand Lodge of East Jamaica; the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland; and the Provincial Grand Master's Lodge of England. Under the Provincial Grand Lodge of East Jamaica are the Royal, Friendly, Sussex, Jamaica, Collegium Fabrorum, and United Service Lodges, all in active working order. At Port Royal is the Phoenix; in Spanish Town the Hamilton; at Savanna-la-Mar the Westmoreland; and at Montego Bay the Friendly Lodge, which last-named holds, however, direct communication with London.

Mark Masters' Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex and Friendly Lodges; but to this latter the title of Clifton Mount has been given in compliment to Dr. Hamilton, this being the name of one of his properties in the Island. The Phoenix Lodge, at Port Royal, holds a warrant also for a Mark Masters' Lodge.

Royal Arch Chapters are likewise attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges on the South side, and one to the Friendly Lodge, of Montego Bay, on the North side of the Island.

Mark Masters' Lodges are worked also under the Scottish Constitutions by the Glenlyon and St. John's Lodge in Kingston, the Caledonian at Port Maria, and the Seville at St. Ann's Bay; but only to the Glenlyon is a Royal Arch Chapter attached.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston—No. 49, called the Jamaica, and No. 80, called the Kingston, under the Supreme Council of England; and there has recently been established another Chapter in Kingston under the authority of the Supreme Council for Scotland.

A Council for the Royal Ark Mariners' Degree has lately been erected in Kingston, and another at Port Royal; but at present little can be recorded of their work. On the 16th September 1880, certain brethren opened in Kingston a Preceptory of Knights Templar, but their enthusiasm appears to have been consumed in the effort as no further work is on record.

English Freemasonry sustained, however, a lamentable loss during last year (1880) in the death of its Provincial Grand Master, the Hon. Dr. Robert Hamilton, who, after a protracted illness of several months, breathed his last at 2.30, p.m. on the 20th May, at his residence, Clifton Mount, in St. Andrew's. On the fact of his death becoming known, all the English Lodges were, for six months, put in mourning—a period twice as long as that for which they mourned for Sir Michael Benignus Clare, their first Provincial Grand Master; whilst the Lodges under the Scottish Constitutions adopted black crape for an entire quarter of the year.

The Scottish Lodges are under the government of the Hon. Samuel Constantine Burke, Assistant Attorney-General and member of the Legislative Council—a Brother whose elevation to the high official positions which he has attained in his native country is a subject of profound gratification to every member of the Craft. As Scottish Provincial Grand Master for Jamaica and Grey Town, he assisted at the Installation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Grand Master for England in April 1875; and, on his last visit to Edinburgh, in 1876, was received into the Royal Order of Scotland and created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General.

There are no Masonic periodicals in Jamaica, but a practice prevails of supplying the local newspapers, whose editors are members of the Craft, with reports of installation meetings and festivities, and the names of Brethren forming every new Administration.

Montreal was enlivened on the evening of the 13th July by the visit of thirty-six American Knights Templar from Syracuse, who were accompanied by several members of the Order and a number of ladies. The visitors, headed by Mauver's band, from Syracuse, marched in full panoply from the boat to the hotel. Having been regaled to their heart's content, they visited the principal places of interest in the city, and then set out on their return home, highly gratified with what they had seen, and well pleased with the hearty reception they had met with.

The ceremony of Installation will be rehearsed in the Whittington Lodge of Instruction, No. 862, held at Bro. Hyde's, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, on Wednesday evening, 31st instant, at 8 o'clock precisely, by Bro. R. P. Tate W.M. 862.

CONSECRATION OF THE GALLERY LODGE, No. 1928.

INVARIABLY an interest is manifested when a Lodge, either in or out of the Metropolis, is consecrated. There are some associations connected therewith which cause this interest, both among those who intend being its members, and those who take part in the solemn and impressive ceremony, and desire the success of Freemasonry. Among other characteristic features of several Lodges which have been consecrated during recent years the fact has been noticed that the majority of the brethren are members of some particular profession. Thus, the Asaph Lodge, No. 1319, consecrated in 1870, is devoted to members of the theatrical profession, while the Sphinx Lodge, No. 1329, which was consecrated at Camberwell in the same year, is composed chiefly of literary brethren. Then follow the Orpheus Lodge (No. 1706), which was consecrated in 1877, and the Eurydice Lodge (No. 1920), of the present year, both of which are composed chiefly of members of the musical profession; and there is, also the Evening Star Lodge, No. 1719, for gentlemen connected with gas engineering and gas companies. These—if we may so term them—"Class Lodges" are in a prosperous condition, and are adding rapidly "strength to strength," and member to member. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the members of the Press in the Galleries of the Houses of Lords and Commons, who are very far from being numerically weak, should be anxious to possess a Lodge specially devoted to themselves. That consummation has now been arrived at, inasmuch as on Saturday last the Lodge the name of which heads this report was consecrated at Brixton Hall, Acre Lane, Brixton, under unusually auspicious circumstances. That so many literary gentlemen, including members of the Press, happen to reside in South London is a remarkable coincidence. Brixton Hall, which has recently been erected, has been designed for public meetings, and Masonic Lodges. The architect, however, owing to some unaccountable oversight, has rendered the building anything but adapted to the purposes for which ostensibly it is intended—so far at least as concerns the Masonic Order, for whose comfort and accommodation scant room has been afforded. Thus, for instance, there is no provision made for dining, so that after the labours of the day an adjournment for refreshment must be made elsewhere. This is a decided inconvenience, as was experienced on Saturday. With so much room, and to spare, we wonder that some portion of the Hall had not been utilised for the purpose of providing the necessary refreshments on the premises. At the Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road, every provision has been made from a culinary point of view, and every Lodge has a cellar devoted to its use exclusively. This, we apprehend, could also have been done at Brixton had forethought been exercised. The omission is to be deplored. Passing, however, from these introductory remarks, we come to the immediate labours associated with the consecration of the Gallery Lodge, by Wor. Brother Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke Grand Secretary of England, who was well and ably assisted by Rev. Ambrose W. Hall, M.A., P.M. Grand Chaplain of England, and Bro. the Rev. Dr. J. E. Cox P.G. Chap. of England, as Consecrating Chaplains, W. Bro. Captain N. G. Phillips Past Grand Deacon of England as S.W., Hugh David Sandeman Past District Grand Master of Bengal as J.W., Frank Richardson P.M. P.G.D. of England Director of Ceremonies. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. F. H. Cozens, who was assisted by Bros. Ashton, Carter, Lawler, and Seymour Smith. Throughout the afternoon their performances were appreciated. Among the brethren present we noticed Bros. R.W. General Brownrigg, C.B., Prov. G.M. Surrey, Col. Sir F. Burdett, Bart., Prov. Grand Master Middlesex, J. Allen West Kent 1297 P.M., G. S. Dankley Royal Hanover 1777 Grand Organist of Middlesex, J. J. Brinton Sphinx 1329 I.G., R. H. Goddard P.M., H. Lovegrove Royal Hanover 1777 P.M., J. Wilson Phoenix 173 P.M., R. W. Giddy D.G.M. Griqualand, Africa, T. Vine Vitruvian 87 P.G.D., J. Finn 257 P.M., Lieut.-Col. J. Creaton G.Tr., J. Parck P.G.D., N. G. Griffiths P.G.D. Friends in Council 1383, F. Richardson Tuscan 14 P.G.D., Tabbitt Alliance 1827 W.M., W. K. Frith Duke of Cornwall 1339 W.M., E. C. Massey West Kent 1297 P.M., R. R. Davis 256 P.M., and H. G. Buss Assistant G. Sec. of England. The brethren having assembled in the ante-room, walked in procession to the Lodge-room, in which the presiding Officer took the chair, who, after the Lodge had been opened in the three degrees, addressed the brethren on the motive of the meeting, and the Grand Chaplain then offered prayer. After some other formalities had been gone through, the D.C. Bro. F. Richardson addressed the Presiding Officer, who having made a most suitable reply, put the usual question to the brethren of the Lodge, and read the petition, and warrant from the M.W. the G. Master of England. Bro. Cox then delivered an eloquent oration, in the course of which he remarked that it afforded him great pleasure to take part in the solemn ceremonies of that afternoon. He had for a long series of years been connected with the Press, and the gentlemen associated with the Galleries of both Houses of Parliament. During that period he had frequently to rely on them for information, which had to reach his hands at a particular moment, and he embraced that opportunity of thanking the representatives of the Press for the punctuality and ability they exhibited on all occasions. No class of hard-working men possessed the confidence of those who engaged them more than did the members of what was termed "the fourth estate." It was not his intention to dwell on Masonic subjects, for the reason that all the brethren he addressed were as conversant with them as himself. But it afforded him infinite pleasure to know that their M.W. G.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had readily granted them a warrant, on the ground that the petitioners had made out a good case for a dispensation to be accorded. As he (the P.G. Chaplain) felt indisposed, he would not add any further remarks, beyond saying that he wished the Lodge every prosperity. He hoped that the smiles of the Great Architect of the Universe would ever

rest upon it, and that what had been commenced that day would be carried on with undiminished interest, ability, brotherly love, relief, and truth. The 133rd Psalm as an anthem was then sung, and the Grand Chaplain of England read 2 Chron. chapter ii. verses 1 to 16, in his usual impressive manner, his fine voice being well heard in the Temple. The Master and Wardens then proceeded to the work of consecration, after which the Lodge was solemnly dedicated. An anthem followed. Lodge having been resumed in the second degree, Bro. H. Massey P.M. 619 was installed W.M. amid the hearty good wishes and congratulations of all present. The following Officers were then appointed and invested, namely:—Bros. H. F. Bussey S.W., J. Minstrell J.W., McIntyre S.D., W. A. Burn J.D., W. Duckworth Treas., O. Basil Wood Sec., R. G. Alberry I.G., R. Redmond and J. C. Duckworth Stewards, the Rev. R. J. Griffith, M.A., D.D. P.M. Chap., who has to be congratulated on his accession to office, and Bro. Goldsmith D.C. The Lodge has commenced with seven founders and twelve brethren, and has already fourteen names down for ballot as joining members, in addition to several initiates. The protracted labours in the Temple having been ended, an adjournment was made to the Horns Assembly Tavern, Kennington, where Bro. J. B. King had in readiness a most *recherché* repast, which was justly appreciated and commended. On the removal of the cloth the W.M. in appropriate terms proposed the Queen and the Craft, which was pledged right loyally, and followed by the National Anthem. The W.M. then proposed the health of the M.W. Grand Master His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Hobbs's Ode, "Hail to thee, Albert," was rendered by Bros. Ashton, Carter, Lawler, and Seymour Smith, with excellent effect. The W.M. next gave the toast of the M.W. Pro Grand Master the Earl of Carnarvon, the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master the Earl of Lathom, and the other Grand Officers past and present. He remarked that at no time in the history of Freemasonry had there been associated with Grand Lodge more efficient and painstaking brethren than at the present moment. Everything connected with the Order received immediate and careful attention on their part. The Grand Master devoted a considerable portion of his valuable time to the interests of the Craft. The prestige and dignity of the Order was maintained, and at no time had its principles been more popular and better understood than at that moment. After further eloquent remarks, the Worshipful Master observed that there were present as their guests several Officers of Grand Lodge who he could vouch for took a lively interest in the consecration of the Gallery Lodge, and who expedited the details so that the Lodge should be constituted as speedily as possible. As the brethren were so much indebted to the Officers of Grand Lodge in reference to what had passed, and for being among them on that occasion, he felt assured they would with all fealty drink to their health in a bumper. The R.W. Prov. G.M. for Middlesex Bro. Col. Sir F. Burdett, in a felicitous speech, acknowledged the compliment, and referred to the arduous labours devolving on the Grand Officers more or less daily. He regretted the absence from among them that evening of the able and respected Chairman of the Board of General Purposes. He had no doubt the Gallery Lodge would in a short period make its mark, judging from what he had seen during that afternoon. They had as Worshipful Master a gentleman respected by all who knew him, and, moreover, one who fully understood and appreciated Freemasonry. Under his watchful care and guidance, and with the co-operation of his efficient Officers, the Lodge could not fail to be prosperous. He congratulated the members of the Press on having a Lodge exclusively their own. No man respected them more than did he—a respect shared, moreover, by all public men, who were under deep obligations to them for the publicity of their speeches. Although speakers took immense pains in preparing their speeches, and also in their delivery, when they read them the following morning in the newspapers they were often surprised to notice the improvements introduced and the emendations made. He thanked them for the cordial manner in which they had received his remarks. The W.M. observed that the next toast was one which commended itself to them all, being the health of Col. Shadwell H. Clerke, their Grand Secretary, who had been the consecrating Master that afternoon. That brother had at great inconvenience attended personally, having to put off a most important engagement in order to do so. Bro. Clerke had also rendered them important services in obtaining the Charter for their Lodge. When spoken to in reference to the matter, he at once warmly espoused it, and rendered all assistance and exercised all his influence in the matter. There had been no "hitch" throughout. In addition, the Master of the Ceremonies, Bro. F. Richardson, had been of great service to them, and at the consecration, as they were all aware, he had been assiduous in rendering his able services. The toast was pledged most cordially. Bro. Col. S. Clerke acknowledged the compliment in an eloquent speech, and assured the brethren that the Officers of Grand Lodge, those present more particularly, would visit the Lodge inasmuch as they had been made honorary members. He had no doubt that the Lodge would be a prosperous one, and one that would take a prominent place in Freemasonry. As there were 350 Lodges in London, the M.W. Grand Master would not grant a warrant for a new one unless good cause could be shown that such a warrant was absolutely needed. As regarded the Gallery Lodge, however, he at once saw there was a necessity, and consented to its consecration. He (the speaker) congratulated the Lodge on having such a respected W.M., who was so much esteemed throughout the Craft. He had filled the responsible position before, and that most efficiently, so that they had a guarantee that he would do so once again. He was fully satisfied that at the end of his term of office, the Gallery Lodge would be fully established. After some further remarks in reference to Bro. Massey, which elicited a hearty response, Bro. Clerke proposed his health. The W.M. in a modest speech responded, and observed that he repudiated the idea that it had been owing to his instrumentality that the Gallery Lodge had been formed. The simple facts were, that some time since a member of the Press in the Gallery of the House of Commons, who is not a Freemason, mooted the subject, which he

(the W.M.) took up, and in conjunction with other members of the Gallery, took the initiative in the matter, and being well assisted by the Officers of Grand Lodge, their efforts had been successful. As Master of this Lodge he pledged himself he would devote all possible time and attention to extend its usefulness. He would oppose all lavish expenditure, and maintain those principles allied to the Craft which alone could make it flourish. He had Officers who knew their work, and who could, and would, do it with a right good will. With their zealous and able assistance he looked for a prosperous year of office. He would take care that neither the Lodge nor the Craft should suffer at his hands, so that when he passed out of office his insignia might be untarnished. The W.M. then proposed the health of the Consecrating Chaplains, which the Rev. Bro. Hall responded to in an eloquent speech. The W.M. next proposed the Visitors, with which he coupled the name of Bro. Allen, who acknowledged the compliment. The W.M. also proposed the Masonic Charities, coupling therewith the name of Bro. Frank Richardson, who responded. Bro. Williams proposed the health of Bros. Duckworth and Basil Cooke, whom he eulogised, inasmuch as he was assured they would discharge the duties of their office with efficiency. These brethren responded in suitable terms. The toast of the Officers followed, to which Bro. H. M. Bussey replied in appropriate terms. The Tyler's toast concluded the interesting events of the evening.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE, No. 1151.

A MEETING of the above Lodge was held at Tywardreath, on Thursday, the 11th inst. The W.M. W. Bro. R. C. Pearce presided, and was supported by the I.P.M. W. Bro. Colonel Bake, P.M.'s Captain T. Stephens, J. Tregaskis, J. Stephens, J. S. Rundle, W. Tonkin, N. Pellow S.W., J. Nettle J.W., J. Parkyn S.D., R. Higman J.D., T. S. Bailey Secretary, Dr. Tuckey Treasurer, W. H. Tregaskis I.G., H. Elliot Tyler, and Bros. J. T. Baker and S. Yen. After the Lodge had been opened, and the usual business transacted, the W.M. Bro. Pearce, addressing Bro. Colonel Bake, said that it was with profound regret that the brethren had heard that he was about to leave the county, as his connection with the St. Andrew's Lodge had been a long and honourable one, and in order to show their love for him, and their appreciation of the way in which he had acted towards them, the whole of the brethren had subscribed (without any money from the Lodge) towards practically showing the esteem in which he was held by them, and he the (W.M.), therefore, begged to present to Colonel Bake "a very handsome Past Master's jewel, in 18-carat gold, attached to a ribbon with three bars," on which is inscribed in raised letters—"St. Andrew's Lodge, 1151 S.G.B.," and on the other side is the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. Colonel S. G. Bake, by the brethren of the St. Andrew's Lodge, as a token of their affection and regard for his generosity to the Masonic Charities in general, and to this Lodge in particular. Dated 11th August 1881.—A.L. 5891." Wor. Bro. Colonel Bake (who appeared in his new jewel, and with the Charity jewels of all the Institutions, and with the Steward's jewels of the Boys' and Benevolent Institutions for the present year) was heartily received, and said how grateful he was for this expression of their love. He had been a Mason for many years, and having been initiated in the West Indies, he looked on 1151 as his mother Lodge in England. He should remember with pride his connection with St. Andrew's, and although he was leaving the county, he was not going to leave the Lodge, but would still take the same interest in its welfare, and visit them whenever it was convenient. Colonel Bake then resumed his seat, amid many expressions of love and fraternal greetings. The value of the jewel is about twelve guineas, and is in a beautiful case. A large number of brethren who subscribed were unavoidably absent from the gathering.

ROYAL ARCH.

PANMURE CHAPTER, No. 720.

A REGULAR Convocation of this Chapter was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on the 8th inst. Chapter was opened by the M.E.Z. R. N. Field, S. Poynter H., J. Terry acting J., James Stevens P.Z. Scribe E., and Henry Smith P.Z. and Treasurer; and amongst others present during business were Comps. B. R. Bryant, N. J. W. Watts P.S., H. Baldwin A.S., M. O. Larham P.Z., W. Wilkins, J. Gilbert, &c., and Visitors Comps. J. Keith Grosjean P.Z., and G. Archer H. of Zetland Chapter 1157, George Wale Dobie 857, and T. S. Watts P.Z. 916. The members of the Chapter appeared in deep Masonic mourning, and the furniture was draped with crape in token of sad respect for the late Ex-Comp. Thomas Mezzy, the recently installed J. of the Chapter, whose loss was greatly deplored by the members generally. In the course of the evening Ex-Comp. James Stevens addressed the Companions on the subject, and bore testimony to the many good qualities of the departed Companion, as well in the relation of friendship outside Freemasonry as in connection with Lodges and Chapter, and proposed a vote of sympathy and condolence with the widow and family, which was unanimously recorded. Four candidates for Exaltation were approved, and two being in attendance, viz., Bros. C. Taylor and Alfred Boon, both of the Burgoyne Lodge, No. 902, were introduced and exalted with full ceremony and lectures. The work was very ably carried out, and gave great satisfaction to the Visitors and newly exalted Companions. Notice was given of election and Installation of J. at ensuing meeting, in accordance with the Constitutions of the Order, and the Chapter was then closed. Refreshment followed labour.

FINE ART FURNITURE.

SINCE the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851 the English nation may be said to have devoted far greater attention to the subject of art education than was the case previous to the holding of that great show, representing as it does the principal productions of the world. It may have been that the exhibits of our country compared unfavourably with those of our neighbours, and that it therefore became necessary from a commercial point of view to devote special attention to the subject; or it may have been that the exhibition of so many works of art itself created a taste and demand, which, by the laws of nature, must meet a corresponding facility for supply. But whatever the cause may have been, there can be no question that during the past quarter of a century the subject has received great consideration alike from the general public and the State itself, as evidenced by the large grants of money which have been made for Training Schools and Art Museums. While it is unquestionably true that the lessons of our art instructors may require frequent repetition before they shew any practical results, it cannot be denied that already there are evidences of some advance, a more general desire for artistic productions being apparent. It has been said that the association of true art with the familiar articles of every day life will create an influence which will act more susceptible on the general public than any other means in the artistic education of the nation. For this reason we think that the production of "artistic" furniture, which during the last three or four years has become really a special feature with many manufacturers, is to be commended. Before this class of furniture can become anything like popular or of general use, it will be necessary to show it is as useful and substantial as the class we have been accustomed to in our houses, and this we consider no very difficult task. We lately had the pleasure of inspecting the Factory and Show-room of Mr. Stringer, of 209 and 211 Old-street, and were fully satisfied on the subject. At present the principal attention is devoted to drawing-room furniture, of which some very handsome designs were shown us, particularly some cabinets, corner-cabinets, screens, &c. It is no little gratification to purchasers, previous to spending their money in furniture, to be able to inspect the goods from time to time in the course of their manufacture, and thus to see the class of article they are paying for, all of which can be done at Mr. Stringer's establishment, where special attention is also paid to the production of furniture from customers' own designs. Very much depends on the class of wood of which the several articles are made, more particularly in the manufacture of "ebonised" goods, soft wood sometimes being used as the basis, and proving a miserable failure, after but little use, so that some amount of consolation can be derived from a personal knowledge that nothing but mahogany has been used—a fact easily ascertainable while the work is in progress, where it is possible to visit the manufactory. Indeed every care seems to be taken by Mr. Stringer to turn out a good article; solid wood is used, so that the dangers of veneers, particularly in hot climates, are avoided, while as regards the truly artistic view of the matter, it is only necessary to say that the articles are made from designs, and under the supervision of first-class artists; the cost of production, carried on under one roof being minimised as far as possible. In conclusion, we can but advise our friends to pay a visit to this Factory, if only for the purpose of obtaining a little knowledge of the manufacture of furniture, feeling assured they will be interested, if not instructed, in the time they may devote to looking round.

The stock not being confined to "fine art furniture," many other articles may be inspected, and information on furniture matters generally obtained.

In the legislative investigation into Freemasonry during the anti-Masonic agitation in Pennsylvania, the late Thaddeus Stevens had under examination a certain supposed Master of a Lodge. "What is the initial proceeding in a Lodge?" inquired Stevens. "The Lodge is opened with prayer," was the immediate answer. "State the proceedings at the initiation of a candidate," said Stevens, to which was answered the following:—"Mr. Stevens, if on the — day of — A.D. 18—, you had been worthy, you would have become a member of — Lodge, in —, and would have been initiated in all the secrets and mysteries connected with the Fraternity, and then possessed a knowledge that, except one becomes an initiate, no man will ever possess." What followed, hints the *Keystone*, to which we are indebted for the story, may be more easily appreciated than described. The witness having thus effectually sat upon the cross-examining counsel, himself sat down. Some years previously Stevens had been proposed in one of the Lodges of Pennsylvania as a candidate for admission into the ranks of Freemasonry, and had been rejected—a circumstance which had not been forgotten, as he fondly hoped it would have been.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—More precious than Gold.—Diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera are, through the summer's heat, carrying off the young, as the winter's cold destroys the aged. In the most acute cases, where internal medicines cannot be retained, the greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment over the abdomen. The friction should be frequent and brisk, to ensure the penetration of a large portion of the unguent. This Ointment calms the excited peristaltic action, and soothes the pain. Both vomiting and griping yield to it; where fruits or vegetables have originated the malady, it is proper to remove all indigestible matter from the bowels by a moderate dose of Holloway's Pills before using the Ointment.

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, 20th AUGUST.

- 1624—Eccleston, Grosvenor Club, Ebury-square, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
1841—Crichton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8

MONDAY, 22nd AUGUST.

- 45—Strong Man, George Hotel, Australian Avenue, Barbican, at 8 (Instruc.)
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
704—Camden, Red Cap, Camden Town, at 8 (Instruction)
1475—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-rd., Paddington, at 8 (Instruction)
1489—Marquiss of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30 (In.)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1608—Kilburn, 48 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 7. (Inst.)
1823—West Smithfield, Cathedral Hotel, St. Paul's, at 7 (Inst.)
1825—Tredegar, Royal Hotel, Mile End-road, corner of Burdett-road, at 8 (In.)
1693—Kingsland, Canonbury Tavern, Canonbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
48—Industry, 34 Denmark-street, Gateshead.
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Inst.)
999—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1448—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8 (Instruction)

TUESDAY, 23rd AUGUST.

- 55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-hdgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst.)
65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
141—Faith, 2 Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stoneyay (Instruction)
753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8 (Inst.)
890—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston, at 8 (Instruction)
1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1387—Royal Arthur, D. of Cambridge, 316 Bridge-rd., Battersea Park, at 8 (In.)
1381—Kennington, Horns Tavern, Kennington, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1446—Mount Edgumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In.)
1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Crown and Woolpack, St. John's-st.-rd., at 8 (In.)
1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst.)
1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst.)
24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle, 7.30 (In.)
241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 6.30 (Instruction)
253—Tyrian, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
1679—Dramatic, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1675—Antient Briton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 158—Adam, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
R.A. 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

WEDNESDAY, 24th AUGUST.

- General Committee of Grand Lodge and Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, at 6
193—Confidence, Railway Tavern, London-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
224—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8 (In.)
539—La Tolerance, Green Dragon, 2 Maddox-street, W., at 7.45 (Inst.)
720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
754—High Cross, Seven Sisters', Page Green, Tottenham, at 2.30 (Installation)
781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E., at 7.30 (Instruction)
813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Inst.)
867—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
1227—Upton, King and Queen, Norton Folgate, E.C., at 8. (Instruction.)
1274—Burdett Contts. Lamb Tavern, opposite Bethnal G. Junction, at 8. (Inst.)
1284—Finsbury Park, Alwyns Castle, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1445—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7 (Instruction)
1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock, Albion Road, Dalston, at 8 (Instruction)
1604—Wanderers, Black Horse, York Street, S.W., at 7.30 (Instruction)
1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
1791—Creaton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter., Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
M.M. Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 7 (Instruction)
220—Harmony, Garston Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
1039—St John, George Hotel, Lichfield
1261—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7 (Instruction)
1392—Egerton, Stanley Arms Hotel, Stanley-street, Bury, Lancashire
1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction.)
1633—Avon, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
1723—St. George, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall-square, Bolton
R.A. 42—Unanimity, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
R.A. 258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
R.A. 503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidstone
R.A. 805—De Tabley, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead
R.A. 1356—De Grey and Ripon, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

THURSDAY, 25th AUGUST.

- General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
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)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)
754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)
902—Burgoyne, Cock Tavern, St. Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, at 6.30. (Inst.)
1158—Southern Star, 108 Blackfriars-road, at 8 (Instruction)
1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington Road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
1614—Covent Garden, Nag's Head, James Street, Covent Garden, at 7.45 (Inst.)
1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 8. (Instruction)
R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8 (Inst.)
111—Restoration, Freemasons' Hall, Archer-street, Darlington
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Instruction)
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
266—Samaritan, Green Man Hotel, Bacup
348—St. John, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
784—Wellington, Public Rooms, Park-street, Deal
807—Cabbell, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
904—Phoenix, Ship Hotel, Rotherham
935—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
966—St. Edward, Literary Institute, Leek, St. fford
1313—Fermor, Masonic Hall, Southport, Lancashire
1325—Stanley, 214 Gt. Homer-street, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
1459—Ashbury, Justice Birch Hotel, Hyde-road, West Gorton, near Manchester
1505—Emulation, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1590—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1626—Hotspur, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle

- R.A. 216—Sacred Delta, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
R.A. 431—Ogle, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, North Shields
R.A. 1036—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

FRIDAY, 26th AUGUST.

- Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
25—Robert Burns, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
746—William Preston, Feathers' Tavern, Up. George-st., Edgware-rd. 8 (Inst.)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 8 (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8 (Instruction)
1058—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 7 (Instruction)
1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8 (Instruction)
1298—Royal Standard, Alwyns Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8 (In.)
1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30 (Instruction)
R.A. 1642—E. Carnarvon, Mitre Hotel, Goulborne-rd. N. Kensington, at 8. (In.)
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich, at 8 (Inst.)
453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
410—Craven, Devonshire Hotel, Skipton
1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1712—St. John, Freemasons Hall, Grainger Street, Newcastle
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
R.A. 212—Magdalen, Guildhall, Doncaster
R.A. 680—Sefton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

SATURDAY, 27th AUGUST.

- 1541—Alexandra Palace, 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.
1462—Wharnccliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone
R.A. 178—Harmony, Royal Hotel, Wigan.
R.A. 308—Affability, Station House Hotel, Bottoms, Stansfield

Palatine Lodge, No. 97.—A meeting was held on Thursday evening, 11th instant., at the Masonic Hall, Park-terrace, Sunderland. Present—Bros. G. C. Watson W.M., J. H. Leech S.W., C. McNamara J.W., J. R. Pattison Hon. Secretary, John C. Moor S.D., William Vincent J.D., John J. Clay P.M. Director of Ceremonies, C. M. Wake and R. Davison Stewards, R. Singleton I.G., J. Thompson Tyler. Past Masters Bros. Kinmond W.M. 80, Huntley 80, Hawdon 80, Munroe W.M. 949, Eggleston 949, Frampton 94, H. Tonkinson I.P.M. 97, T. M. Watson 97, Dodds W.M. 1119, J. S. Nicholson 97, Lord 97. Visitors—Bros. Craven 80, Broughton 80, J. W. Bell 80, Swain J.W. 949. The business comprised two initiations—Mr. James Storey, solicitor, Mr. J. G. Marshall, solicitor (both of Sunderland); two passings—Bros. Thomas Thompson, and R. M. Burgess.

Montagu Lodge, No. 665.—A meeting was held on Monday, 8th inst., at the Masonic Hall, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis. Present:—Bros. D. S. Skinner W.M., H. Miller S.W., F. E. Dollin J.W., J. Martin Treasurer, J. Walter Secretary, J. L. Rumsey S.D., H. W. Pryer J.D., G. Mortimer Steward, J. Martin I.G., J. Jackson Tyler; also C. H. Radford, William Prosser, E. Dollin. Visitors—Bros. R. Case 417 P.M. and P.G. Treasurer Dorset, W. Tucker W.M. 707, H. D. Richards 1178. The business comprised the re-installation of the W.M. and the appointment and investiture of Officers, as under:—Bros. S. S. Moore I.P.M., F. E. Dollin S.W., J. L. Rumsey J.W., J. Martin Treasurer, J. Walter Secretary, H. W. Pryor S.D., G. Mortimer J.D., W. Prosser I.G., C. O. Snell P.M. and H. Radford Stewards, John Jackson Tyler.

Royal Brunswick Lodge, No. 732.—The regular meeting was held on the 11th inst., at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, under the presidency of Bro. Dr. Hauxwell W.M. Bros. Daniel S.W., H. S. Soper J.W., H. Histed Secretary, S. R. Legg P.M. as S.D., T. Billing J.D., W. Nell I.G.; there were also present Bros. J. F. Capon, G. Smith, W. Smith, S. Solomon, Legg, B. Bennett, G. Day, &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last meeting were confirmed. Mr. L. Titcomb, who had previously been balloted for, and unanimously accepted, was duly initiated into the Order by the W.M., whose perfect and impressive working it was a pleasure to listen to. The charge in the first degree was impressively delivered by the W.M., who likewise gave the lecture on the tracing Board. Bro. Dr. Hauxwell received well-merited encomiums from those present. The resignation of a brother was accepted, with regret. Hearty good wishes were then tendered, and Lodge was closed. The Visitors were Bros. Lipscomb 1669, Sharp P.M. 1141, W. F. Nell P.M. 1141, J. Wallingford P.M. P.G.W. Hants, W. R. Wood A.G. Para. England, H. Chandler 1017, and H. M. Levy P.M. 188. A supper afterwards took place at Tasola's, in East-street.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—A meeting was held on Friday, 12th instant, at Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. Bros. C. E. Botley (Hon. Sec.) W.M., Tucker (Treasurer) S.W., Andrews P.M. J.W., Gomm P.M. S.D., F. Botley J.D., Monson I.G.; Bros. Coope, Maton, &c. Lodge was opened in the first degree, and minutes were read and confirmed. The initiation ceremony was rehearsed, Bro. Maton candidate. Lodge opened in second degree, and the questions leading to the third degree were answered. Lodge opened in third, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Coope candidate. Bro. Tucker was elected W.M. for next meeting.

The Fraters of the Masonic Rose Croix Chapter St. Aubyn held their annual meeting on Monday at the Chapter Rooms, Ebrington Hall, Granby-street, Devonport. E. and P.P.E. Aitken-Davies was installed as the M.W.S. for the ensuing year, and the following Officers invested:—Comps. Joseph Austin I.P.M. W.S., John Allen 1st G., John Baxter 2nd G., Lient. Elward L. Wilson, R.N., Grand Marshal, C. Watson Raph., John Flanagan Herald, James Spry C.G., T. Goodall Recorder, R. H. Rae Treasurer, T. Goodall Organist, Edward Stephens Equerry.—*Western Daily Mercury.*

MARK MASONRY.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF CORNWALL.

A Provincial Grand Mark Lodge and General Communication of Mark Master Masons was held at the Masonic Hall, Public Rooms, Truro, on Monday, for the purpose of installing Sir Charles Brune Graves-Sawle, Bart., in the Provincial Grand Master's chair vacant by the death of Colonel Peard. The following Officers attended:—W. Bros. T. Chirgwin D.P.G.M., E. Milford Cook P.S.G.W., C. Truscott P.G.J.W., W. E. Mitchell P.G.M.O., M. Little P.G.J.O., G. L. Church P.G. Chaplain, Harry Tilly P.G. Registrar, W. J. Johns P.G. Sec., J. F. Hooper P.G.J. Deacon, S. Harvey P.G.D. of Ceremonies, Dr. W. Mason P.G. Assistant ditto, R. H. Heath P.G. Organist, H. Trembath and W. Huthnance P.G. Stewards, W. Rooks P.G. Inner Guard, J. Langdon P.G. Tyler. The brethren present were:—Richard Lean, W. Morris, G. Pearce, J. Tillman, C. Trevithick, W. Simmons, W. L. Rowe, N. J. West, J. Wearne, F. J. Vivian, J. Pool, Jas. Packson, J. W. Higman, R. Parsons, J. A. Blamey, J. H. Hoil, W. D. Rogers, T. C. Polglase, J. Wallace, J. Brewer, W. Rusden, John Estlick, J. H. Mitchell, W. P. Smith, W. Guy, W. J. Trythall, R. Housley, R. J. Toms, G. Timmins, W. H. Jenkins, S. Wade, Herbert G. Whitley, E. F. Whitley. The Lodges represented were:—Meridian 73, Redruth, Fortitude 78, Truro, Cornubian 87, Hayle, Love and Honour 94, Fulmouth, Boscawen 101, Chacewater, St. Michael 175, Helston, Fort 206, Newquay, St. Austell 275, St. Austell. A vote of condolence with Mrs. Peard and family, on the decease of the lamented Colonel Peard, late P.G.M.M. of Cornwall, was passed, and this was followed by the installation of Sir C. B. Graves-Sawle, by the R.W. Bro. Binckes, P.G.W. Grand Secretary, as P.G.M. Master of Cornwall. Bro. Binckes was assisted in the installation by W. Bro. T. Chirgwin D.P.G.M. After the installation the P.G.M.M. invested the following as his Officers for the ensuing year:—W. Bros. T. Chirgwin 78 D.P.G.M., W. E. Mitchell 206 P.G.S.W., Dr. W. Mason 275 P.G.J.W., Harry Tilly 94 P.G.M.O., G. B. Pearce 87 P.G.S.O., Bryant Wellington 206 P.G.J.O., W. Tweedy 78 P.G. Treas., W. L. Fox 94 P.G. Registrar, W. J. Johns 78 P.G. Sec., H. Trembath 175 P.G.S. Deacon, R. Lean 78 P.G.J.D., W. D. Roger 94 P.G.J.O. of Works, S. Harvey 78 P.G.D. of Ceremonies, W. Guy 275 P.G. Assist. D. of Ceremonies, W. B. Smith 275 P.G. Sword Bearer, Harry Heath 73 P.G. Organist, Walter Wearne 80, J. Tillman 78, and J. W. Higman of 275, Stewards, W. Rooks 778 P.G.I.G., J. Langdon 78 P.G. Tyler. A desire was expressed that the next Provincial Grand Lodge should be held at St. Austell, the most recently organised Lodge in the Province. A vote of thanks to R.W. Bro. Binckes concluded the proceedings. The brethren afterwards dined together at the Red Lion Hotel.—*Western Daily Mercury*.

We take the earliest opportunity of supplying an omission which occurred in our last issue. Therein we inserted an account of the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Devonshire, without giving the customary acknowledgment to our contemporary the *Western Daily Mercury*, to whom we were indebted for the greater part of the report. We do this all the more readily as it affords us an opportunity of complimenting its conductors on the regular way in which they record the doings of the Craft, in their districts, few meetings either of Craft, Arch, or of the higher degrees escaping their attention. They are also staunch supporters of the Charities of the Order, giving publicity and devoting no inconsiderable part of their space to announcements in connection with the Central Institutions as well as local charities. We think that the popularity of Freemasonry in the West of England is due, in a great measure, to the reports they give of the doings of the Craft.

The meetings of the Crusaders Lodge of Instruction, No. 1677, held at the Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, will be resumed on Thursday, the 1st September, at 8.30 p.m.

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The *Times*, August 13th, 1877. From our own Correspondent with the Russian Army. Okoum, July 25th, 1877. The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor, owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I effected miraculous cures.

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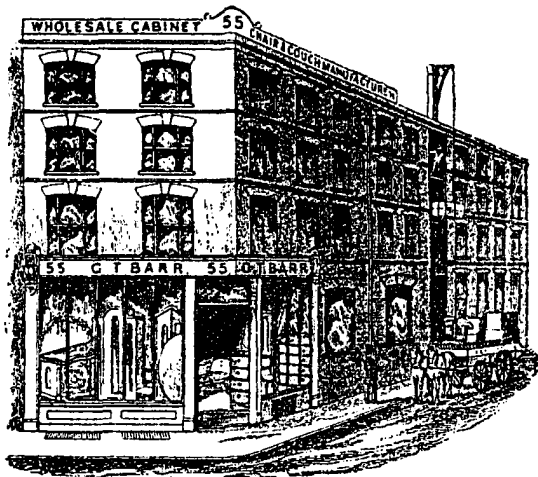
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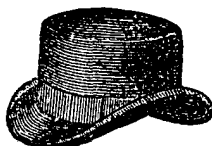
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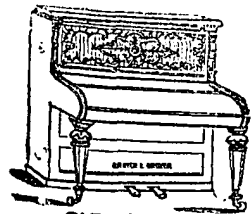
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