

THE
Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

SANCTIONED BY THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

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THE YEAR 1883.

THERE are good reasons why we should be satisfied with the progress which Freemasonry has made during the year that is now on the eve of closing. It is true it has not been marked by anything especially eventful; it may be taken as a good sign that the number of new Lodges which have been placed on the roll is not excessive, while the strength of those previously constituted has been confirmed rather than extended. Indeed, from a numerical point of view, the present state of the Craft may be looked upon as being pretty much what it was twelve months ago. Again, though Death has removed from our midst several distinguished brethren, our losses in this respect have not been exceptionally severe either in point of numbers or merit. It is the sad fate of every one who takes a retrospect of the events which have happened during a particular period of time to miss many old and familiar faces, but on the present occasion our sorrow, if it is not less than usual, is certainly not greater. On the other hand, there is one feature connected with 1883 which stands out with unusual prominence. In the whole history of Masonry there never has been a year in which the sum raised by the voluntary subscriptions of brethren towards the support of our Charitable Institutions has reached so magnificent a total, while in the case of one of them—the Boys' School—its Anniversary Festival, in June last, proved vastly more productive than any similar celebration in behalf of any charitable Institution, whether Masonic or non-Masonic. It is possible, of course, in some measure to account for this by the exceptional attractions that were held out to brethren to contribute freely of their bounty; but we are not inclined to accept this explanation as in any wise detracting from the exceptional merit of the subscription. It was made clear that there was the need for a supreme effort to accomplish a particular purpose, and the supreme effort was made with a success which is unparalleled in the history of Charitable Festivals. No amount of explanation can deprive the brethren of the pleasure they must derive from this achievement. Then the work of revising the Book of Constitutions has been completed in the main satisfactorily. We know there are brethren who regret that some changes should have been made, as there are those who would have gladly welcomed others that have not been made; but, on the whole, it may be said that, as the result of the revision, nothing has been done by way either of commission or omission which has materially affected the characteristic features of our Constitutions. In their new, as in their old, form, they constitute on the whole a wise and politic code of laws for the government of the Craft in England, and more than this it would be unreasonable to expect.

Thus far we have spoken in general terms of the Masonic events of the year 1883, but, doubtless, our friends will be better satisfied if we enter somewhat into particulars, so that they may read and judge for themselves whether or not our notions of satisfaction with the twelve months' retrospect are in accordance with theirs. As regards the increase in the number of our Lodges and Chapters a comparison of the new Grand Lodge Calendar with that for

1883 will show that in the case of the former some thirty-seven fresh warrants have been granted, while in that of the latter there have been some seventeen. When it is remembered that these new bodies are distributed among the London District, the Provinces, and Abroad, it will be seen that our statement as to the numerical increase in our strength having been, speaking comparatively, of no appreciable extent is fully borne out by the circumstances on record. Then as to our personal losses by death they have been sufficiently numerous to excite a strong feeling of sorrow, but they have not been above the average of past years. Among them must be mentioned one Grand Officer, Bro. W. G. Harrison, Q.C., who died within a short time before completing his year of office. Of Past Grand Officers there have passed away Bro. John Deighton, a P.G.J.D. D.P.G.M. and Prov. G. Supt. of Cambridgeshire, and Bros. Jas. Mason, Duff-Filer, and Lucia, all P.G. Sword Bearers. Other deceased notabilities include Lord Sherborne Past Provincial Grand Master Gloucestershire, Captain Standish Deputy Grand Master Victoria, Bro. J. Wordsworth P.G. Steward and P. Prov. G.J. Warden W. Yorkshire, and as well as G.M.M. Mason for the same Province, Captain Hanham, R.N., Past Prov. G.S.W. Dorsetshire, Bro. Dr. Wilson D.P.G.M. Hertfordshire, Bro. Henry Murray P.Dist. G.M. China, &c. All these brethren were more or less conspicuous by their support of our Institutions. As to our Anniversary Festivals, that of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held on the 28th February. Bro. Gen. Brownrigg, C.B., Prov. G.M. Surrey, occupied the chair, and the total which Bro. Terry had the satisfaction of announcing in the course of the evening was in excess of £13,000. We sincerely hope that the result of the approaching anniversary will be to the full as productive, if not more so. The Festival of the Girls' School took place early in May, under the presidency of Bro. W. W. B. Beach, Prov. Grand Master of Hants and the Isle of Wight, the result being a total of subscriptions amounting to upwards of £10,500. The last of the three anniversaries came off at the Crystal Palace in June, the presiding genius for the occasion being Viscount Holmesdale Prov. G. Master of Kent. The total of the donations and subscriptions which it was the privilege of Bro. Binckes to announce on this ever-memorable occasion was about, in round figures, £22,500—increased by amounts subsequently received on account of outstanding and other lists to over £23,000—of which sum £15,000 were in respect of the General Fund and £7,500 for the Building Fund of the proposed Preparatory School. Thus, the three Festivals of 1883, taken together, yielded between £47,000 and £48,000 if we include sums subsequently received for the Girls' and Benevolent, while in no previous year has the aggregate been much in excess of from £37,000 to £38,000. It is unnecessary to enlarge on figures such as we have given: they tell their own tale.

Two other events of interest are connected with the year's record of Constitutional Masonry. On the 18th of July, the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of the English Craft, laid the foundation-stone of the new Institute for art, literature, and science in the ancient city of York. The occasion was a brilliant one, there being a large concourse of brethren not only from the Province of N. and E.

EPPS'S (GRATEFUL COMFORTING) COCOA.

Yorkshire, of which York is Masonically the centre, but likewise from the adjoining Province of West Yorkshire, from London, and other districts. The other event is the installation of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany as Prov. Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masons for Oxfordshire, which took place at Oxford during Commemoration week, when, as invariably is the case, there is an exceptionally large gathering of the brethren. On this particular occasion the meeting was numerous, beyond comparison with other meetings of a similar character, and Oxfordshire can now boast a ruler who in himself combines the important offices of Prov. Grand Master and Prov. Grand Superintendent.

One signal misfortune befel us this year. Before midnight on the 3rd May, there was an alarm of fire at Freemasons' Hall, and in a very short time it was discovered that the portion of the building known as the Temple had been attacked by the flames, and in spite of the efforts made by the Brigade, in a very few hours there was but little left beyond the bare walls of one of the handsomest structures of its kind in England. The catastrophe has been generally attributed to an overheated flue in the kitchen of the Tavern, which set fire to a massive beam that ran athwart it and was somehow connected with the Temple. At all events, the Hall with its magnificent roof, its handsome furniture, and its array of pictures of former Grand Masters, no longer exists, nothing of any considerable value having escaped except the marble statue of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, G.M. 1813-43, by Bro. Bailey, R.A., which is only slightly damaged by the heat and smoke. At the meeting of Grand Lodge immediately following, the question what course should be pursued was discussed at some length, and, in the end, a Committee was appointed to consider what steps should be taken. However, the arrangements proposed do not appear to have been acceptable to the brethren, and it has now been resolved to rebuild the Temple with the moneys due by the Insurance offices, the question of enlarged accommodation being left to be dealt with at some future time. We cannot, however, dismiss this subject without expressing our satisfaction that the loss caused by the destruction of the portraits of certain Grand Masters has been already to a certain extent repaired, so far, at least, as this, that other counterfeit presentments of these worthies have been obtained by G. Lodge, chiefly through the kind instrumentality of sundry brethren, we ourselves having the satisfaction of having been able to supply the one needed to complete the series. It should also be mentioned as a subject of congratulation that the regalia of Grand Lodge remain intact, the destruction caused by the fire having been confined entirely to the Temple, its furniture, and appointments, the Grand Master's and other chairs, which were carefully stowed away in another part of the building, being an exception.

Our further remarks will be limited to a brief sketch of Mark Masonry, which, from its extremely flourishing condition, and the interest its doings have so generally excited, may be said in a certain sense to have for the moment eclipsed the other branches of Freemasonry. It is well known that the Mark Degree has for many years past been rapidly increasing in favour among the brethren. At the time this journal was started there were considerably under two hundred Lodges ranged under the banner of the Mark Grand Lodge. There are now considerably over three hundred subordinate Lodges. Its financial condition is equally prosperous. Its invested moneys have been largely added to, and the Educational Fund, which is an offshoot from the Benevolent Fund, has for some time past been demonstrating its utility in a very practical fashion. The Festival of the Benevolent Fund, which was held in this instance under the auspices of Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart., P.G. Mark Master of South Wales, proved a far more successful gathering than any that had taken place in previous years, the aggregate of the subscriptions announced being over £710, the next highest amount being over £557, contributed in 1882. So considerable an advance must be accepted as an indubitable evidence of what we have already stated as to the increasing estimation in which the Degree is held among all classes of brethren. But the crowning illustration of this increase will be found in the advancement of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and his subsequent installation as a Past Grand Master of the Order at an especial Grand Lodge held at Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday, the 8th December. At the Summer Half Yearly Communication in June, Lord Henniker M.W.G.M. had the satisfaction of announcing that the

Prince had expressed a desire to be received into the Order, though such reception was not to be taken as any indication on His Royal Highness's part of a wish to disturb the relations heretofore existing between Craft and Mark Masonry; or, in other words, that it was not his intention or desire to do anything to bring about an amalgamation of the two, as it was once proposed in the Craft Grand Lodge some quarter of a century since. The Prince's wish was received with acclamation by the brethren, and on the 30th October a Special Meeting of Grand Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, 33 Golden Square, when His Royal Highness was advanced to the degree, in accordance with the established ritual laid down, by his brother, H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, after which Lord Henniker installed him as Worshipful Master of a Lodge of Mark Master Masons. On the 8th December His Royal Highness was further installed as M.W. P.G.M.M.M., and assigned rank at the head of the distinguished brethren who have passed the chair of Grand Lodge. That an event so auspicious must exercise a beneficial influence on the future fortunes of the degree is more than probable, and as its influence is always being exercised on behalf of whatever gives lustre to Freemasonry, we feel sure the general body of Masons will cheerfully wish it God speed in all its undertakings.

MARTIN LUTHER.

1483. 10th NOVEMBER. 1883.

WE have just passed an anniversary which all through the intellectual world called to mind one of those great mortals who have, at intervals, appeared upon earth. Not all are born with great ability, nor amid those circumstances which help make or reveal all the high attributes, nor do all have greatness thrust upon them. As when diamonds are sought for in the rich sands the hard toilers wash out many a hundred and many ten thousand before they find one that is large and dear, fit for a Queen's crown, so these rare things from heaven—the human soul—pass along in mighty multitudes before the world can with one accord point toward one man who is high above the great throng in all that confers excellence! The days and weeks have led us gradually toward a point in the calendar made illustrious by him who at that place in time wept his way into this world. Martin Luther was born the 10th of November 1483. Four hundred years have passed since Margaret and Hans Luther looked upon the face of that infant, which was to become a turning point in the march of mankind.

Luther repeated history by being born in humble life. The wheels of youth rest or rust in riches; in poverty they all run. Wealth says, How shall I enjoy myself? Poverty says, What labour shall I perform? Out of the former come those who play; out of the latter those who work. But the scarcity of money must be joined to a great degree of sensibility and culture inherited from ancestors or found in the earliest surroundings of youth. For if poverty alone were able to make greatness, the African tribes and the Zulus should be supplying the world with statesmen, and the mud huts of New Mexico should be sending forth poetry. That hardness of childhood which grows mental force must be attached to an awakened mind—it must be a hardness like that of Shakspeare and Franklin and Lincoln in hearts surrounded by civilisation. There are women in India who have more sorrow than fell to the lot of the Bronte sisters, but in India the suffering is not joined to a cultured brain. Thus it is hardship and civilization combined that make the wheels of the brain go. The infant Luther enjoyed such a twofold impulse. Christ was indeed born in a manger, but that manger was carpeted with all the wisdom of the East, and canopied by the love of an enlightened mother, so that while the little body of Jesus was near the straw and hay, His soul was where Greek and Roman and Hebrew wisdom and taste combined to make a new air. Thus Franklin and Lincoln were born in poverty of money, but in the perfect splendour of liberty and education and hope. Luther was the son of a slate digger and cutter, but of a slate cutter who had refinement enough to desire to educate his little boy up to the highest standard of that period. When the child was only six months of age the parents moved to where there could be found in a few years the good of education. Thus the natural power of the child enjoyed that advantage found

in the ambition of its father. If it was not heir to gold, it was born to an estate of parental solicitude and ambition. Much of German eminence among men has come from the devotion of father and mother to the care of each child. As each Hebrew mother had a remote suspicion that perhaps her boy was to be the Saviour of Israel, so each German parent easily reached the conclusion that the Nation had long been waiting for his son to appear; and so far as lay in their power the German fathers and mothers urged their offspring onward toward a dreamed of destiny. Stilling and Mozart and Beethoven and Goethe were not only born to great powers, but also were whipped into success by their fathers. All complain of the pitiless cruelty of their early surroundings. Stilling's father whipped him almost daily. To common cruelty the father of Beethoven added drunkenness; but yet so anxious was he that his son should become an extraordinary musician, that he falsified regarding the child's age that he might seem the more a prodigy. In keeping with this record Luther came to the task of life miserably flogged all through his first ten years. And what omission of the birchen switch may have occurred at home was fully atoned for by the zeal of the village schoolmaster, and between the home and the schoolhouse no lesson of duty or piety remained free from this barbarous mode of enforcement. In mature life Luther looked back with something of sorrow upon such treatment—sorrow for himself and sorrow for the mistakes of those whom he deeply loved. He wrote: "My parents treated me so cruelly that I became timid. They felt that they were sincerely right, but they had no discernment of character that would have enabled them to know when and upon whom, and how punishment should be inflicted." While our times have no sympathy with this brutality, it cannot but look with approval and delight upon that parental care and ambition which encompassed all these great children in their old German homes. In framing an explanation of many of the leading men of the whole past, we must find a part of the causes of things to rest in the culture and ambition of the father and mother. Cicero's father moved to Rome that he might educate his boy. Augustine's mother cared for her child with an infinite enthusiasm until he had reached almost middle life. She lived for him alone.

Thus out of a poor home as to money, but out of a home good as to judgment and ambition and piety, came upward the mind which was to turn the stream of the Western thought and life. In imagination we can picture this youth of fourteen leaving his home that he might attend a school that should prepare him for the university. He performed the journey on foot, and carried in a knapsack all his possessions. Rude as his home had been, the scene before him was so dreary that it made the cottage behind him seem an enchanted ground; and as he moved away from the charm of the one and toward the hardship of the other, the tears rolled down his cheeks. Once located at the school, he sang songs under the windows of the rich, and supported himself by what small coins fell at his feet. He performed this musical circuit twice each week. At last his voice, rich in itself, but made more touching by his poverty, won the sympathy of a woman of wealth, and out of these songs under a window came a woman's kindness, which paid for four years of education in that school, and for a home in the house won by his music. You can recall the picture. A boy singing in front of the quaint house of Dame Ursula Cotta. A kind face comes to the window and looks and listens. Weeks and months pass, and by degrees the dame begins to wish that the little Martin Luther would come again. Each week the coins the kind hand tosses out increase in size and number. At last the woman talks with the boy, and hears the simple story of his struggles and hopes. She at last says, "Well, you need not sing for money any more, I shall help thee onward."

Mark the quality of his studies in these formative years—grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and music. Upon such a course our age has not made much improvement. Our period offers more facts—those of science and of history—but it offers less of inspiration. Facts are a poor substitute with the young mind for rhetoric and poetry, because these are the wings of the soul, whereas facts can be acquired and retained by a man without soul. Either method is in itself defective. A perfect course would be that which should combine the acquisition of knowledge with the highest development of language and rhetoric and the imagination. It was the good fortune of this German

youth, and of the world through him, that he became strong in music and poetry and language, for these helped him rise to an enthusiasm which was able to burn like an eternal fire. When the times needed impetuosity, Luther became impetuous; when inspiration was asked for, this man became inspired. Vast learning would have quieted that heart, which was needed not as a library, but as a burning torch. Toward such a restless zeal these studies all pointed. Poetry underlies more heroism than learning alone can boast. It only rises above the common things of the shop and market place, and perceives the immensity of human and divine affairs. The heart which could proceed to the city of Worms to meet perhaps death, was the heart which could the day before the journey began compose the words and the music of a hymn that seemed fully able to sustain its author. The poet was the hero.

"A tower safe our God is still,
A trusty shield and weapon;
He'll help us clear from all the ill,
That hath us overtaken."

Thirty-six such lines as these, sung in the outset and chanted in the choir of the soul, were the band of music for that march of one man against the potentates of the age. His prose was all ornamented like a wall covered with vines. Speaking of a tree covered with ripe fruit, he said: "Had Adam not sinned, we should have seen the beauty of these things; every bush and shrub would have seemed more lovely than though it were made of gold and silver. It is really more lovely, but we are as stupid as beasts. God's power and wisdom are shown in the smallest flowers. Painters can not rival their colour, nor perfumers their sweetness; green, yellow, crimson, blue and purple—all growing out of one earth. We trample upon lillies as though we were so many cows."

It was the design of the young man to study law. It is singular that neither Luther's father nor Calvin's held theology or the priesthood in much esteem. Each father was heartbroken over the religious drift of his son. A comment this, not upon the piety of the fathers, for they were deeply devout, but upon the condition of the clergy in those days. The vices of the age had made their black mark upon many of the monastics. Many of the monks who were not dissolute were simply lazy beggars. Luther, with all his lofty powers, was to take the path of the law. It offered some honour and some industry and money, and much less hypocrisy. Toward this the father pointed, and toward it the son turned his face.

For the law the youth at last had no heart. Pure and innocent himself, Luther saw the Church through a clear, divine air. Its music charmed him. And, moreover, there often come to young hearts melancholy years. It would seem that early life should produce nothing but smiles and laughter. Youth is thus pictured by painter and poet, and in general it is full of joy or peace; but from some unknown cause nature inserts a melancholy year between ten and twenty-five. Tears come easily. The heart is morbidly sensitive. It writes farewell notes to friends. The soul loves to creep into its corner and to distrust the voice of love. A few hearts thus in life's sweet morning wholly break, and suicide ends the scene. The wave of sadness rose high around this gifted youth. The storm may have come from injured health, but more probably it came from unseen recesses in the spirit. No path of duty seemed clearly defined. But as he walked in a field with a fellow student a bolt of lightning killed the companion in an instant and left Luther still in this world. Full of superstition the astonished youth fell on his knees and vowed all his powers to God. He entered a convent, and thus began the Reformation. It was kindled by a flash of lightning.

A fact must be mentioned here which will betray at once the need of an overthrow of the past. The cup of folly was full. The people had been long enough fed upon the marvellous stories of ascetics, and idlers and miracle-mongers. Luther went into the convent taking with him two books, the only books, perhaps, he possessed. What were they? Were they the Testaments, full of the simple god-like life of Jesus, and of the labours and teachings and glories of St. Paul and St. John, and the lofty strains of Job, and David and Isaiah? Oh, no! This educated youth of the sixteenth century took into the convent with him Virgil and Plantus! The secret of the Reformation is out. Luther had been reared to manhood in the Church without ever having seen the Bible. It was almost a lost volume. Where existing, it was in a foreign tongue.

Custom of the monks had become the standard of morals and the basis of all doctrine.

All gifts of learning and genius would have been vain had not Luther possessed piety. His soul was purely religious. God and Jesus Christ were loved, and lived for and trusted. Christianity was not a form, but it was his joy and his hope. In fervour he was more like the Madam Guyon and Fénelon to come after him than like those who had passed before him. His hymns were not full of theology but of affection.

Thou Strong Defence, Thou Holy Light,
Teach us to know our God aright,
And call him Father from the heart;
The Word of Life and Truth impart
That we may love, not doctrines strange,
Nor e'er to other teachers range,
But Jesus for our Master own,
And put our trust in Him alone.
Hallelujah, Hallelujah!

Thou Sacred Ardour, Comfort Sweet,
Help us to wait with ready feet
And willing heart, at Thy command,
Nor trial fright us from Thy band;
Lord, make us ready with Thy powers,
Strengthen the flesh in weaker hours;
That, as good warriors, we may force
Through life and death to Thee our course.
Hallelujah, Hallelujah!

Such was the personal approach of Luther toward an unseen but vast work. His acquisition, his natural power, his honesty, his fervour, his stubborn will, and his unequalled courage, fitted him to be a leader from darkness to light. He was one of those whose life shines in history like a sun in the sky.—*Masonic Review*.

The New Year's Entertainment to the "Old People," resident at the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at Croydon, will take place on Wednesday next, the 2nd proximo.

Our readers will regret to learn that Brother James Stevens, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., met with a somewhat serious accident. In alighting from a tramcar, opposite his house, Bro. Stevens slipped, and received a severe scalp wound, which for some three hours bled so copiously as to create no small amount of alarm among the medical men in attendance. However, it is satisfactory to know that matters have since taken a favourable turn, and that Bro. Stevens is on a fair way to recovery. Bro. Dr. Eugene Cronin, of Clapham, is in charge of our zealous brother, who we trust will realise the necessity of strictly adhering to the injunctions laid down by his medical attendant,—“that he must keep quiet.” We tender our best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Thomas Holloway, the well-known manufacturer of patent medicines, died of bronchitis, at his residence, Tittenhurst, near Sunningdale, Berks, on Wednesday night, at the advanced age of 84. The deceased gentleman's name will be long remembered for the munificence which he manifested in the closing years of his life. In 1873 he put aside a quarter of a million of money to erect, for the use of the middle classes, an asylum for the insane and hospitals for incurables and convalescents. This asylum has since been erected, at St. Ann's Hill, near Virginia Water, and forms a prominent object as seen from the surrounding country. A few years later he gave another quarter of a million, and promised £100,000 additional for endowment, for a building to be called the Holloway College for the Higher Education of Women. The first brick of this building was laid in September 1879, near Virginia Water, and its erection has since been proceeded with.

We have received a specimen copy of "Woods and Forests," a new illustrated journal devoted to tree planting in all its branches. Large areas of the poorer lands of the United Kingdom and of the hill and mountain country, of no agricultural value, are fitted for the profitable growth of timber. The landscape beauty of our country is owing mainly to the taste for planting long characteristic of the country gentleman. These interests may be deepened and the love of planting extended by this high class weekly journal, which will furnish to the planter useful information on every subject connected with tree culture. The offices for this journal are at 37 Southampton Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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GRAND MASTER SAYER.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your issue of 22nd instant, you published a letter from Brother Yarker in which he states that, "in 1730, Sayer (formerly Grand Master) was reprimanded for attending Schismatic Lodges." This may possibly have been another slip of Brother Yarker's pen, so, for his benefit, as well as for the information of your readers generally, I shall be obliged if you can find room for the following particulars copied verbatim from the written minutes of the Grand Lodge of 28th August 1730.

"A paper signed by the Master and Wardens of the Lodge at the Queens Head,* in Knaves Acre, was presented and read, complaining of great irregularities having been committed by Brother Anthony Sayer, notwithstanding the great favour† he hath lately received by order of the Grand Lodge.

"Ordered, that Bro. Sayer be summoned to attend at the next Quarterly Communication to answer the said complaint, and that the persons who signed the same do also attend at the same time."

15th December 1730.

"Brother Sayer likewise attended to answer the complaint made against him, and after hearing both parties, and some of the Brethren being of opinion that what he had done was clandestine, others that it was irregular. The question was put, whether what was done was clandestine or irregular only, and the Lodge was of opinion that it was irregular only.

"Whereupon the Deputy Grand Master told Brother Sayer that he was acquitted of the charge against him, and recommended him to do nothing so irregular for the future."

This is the only complaint recorded against Sayer, and as you will observe, there is not a word about attending schismatic Lodges; nor, in my opinion, anything likely to lead an impartial reader to that conclusion, and so far from being reprimanded, he was not even found guilty.

Unless Bro. Yarker can give us further and more reliable information, he will pardon me for preferring my own opinion as to the nature of the said complaint.

Yours fraternally,

H. SADLER P.M.

* Sayer was a member of this Lodge.—H. S.

† He was relieved in the preceding April with £15.—H. S.

BRO. JACOB NORTON AND No. "79."

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Brother Jacob Norton has a great deal of the stubbornness of John Bull in his nature. I sometimes fancy he follows the instincts of the animal which is supposed to be the type of Englishmen, and that he rushes wildly to conclusions. He seems to me, however, in this matter of the "79" Lodge to be on safer ground. I do not say he is right, but I am justified in saying that he has furnished proofs and reasons for his contention that will be hard to refute. He ventures into the realms of speculation, it is true, but the sober facts keep him tolerably safe to the main purpose. I hope some one better able than myself will take up this question raised by Bro. Jacob Norton. It is an interesting one, and just now in a rather exciting condition.

Yours very fraternally,

INQUIRER.

The approaching North London Masonic Benevolent Ball, to which we have already referred in these columns, bids fair to have a very successful result. It will take place on Tuesday, the 8th January, at Myddelton Hall, Upper Street, Islington. If any of our readers desire further information, the Hon. Secretary, Bro. Edwin Woodman, of 50 Marquess Road, Canonbury, will be happy to furnish it.

A fortnight since we had the pleasure of congratulating Bro. John Mason, collector of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, on the compliment proposed to be paid to him by the Feltham Lodge, No. 1567, on the occasion of his silver wedding. Since then fresh cause has arisen for congratulating him, a few of his friends having banded together, and presented to him by the hands of Bro. James Terry, the Secretary of the Institution, and one of their number, a handsome salver, bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented to Brother John Mason, by a few of his friends, on the occasion of his silver wedding. 25th December 1883."

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK MASONIC TEMPLE.

FROM THE KEYSTONE.

ON Saturday morning, 1st inst., when the Freemasons of Philadelphia read the telegraphic announcement on the bulletin boards of the newspapers that the New York Masonic Temple was on fire, the deepest sympathy was expressed for the loss of their brethren of the jurisdiction of New York, and the most earnest and anxious hope was voiced that the fire might be suppressed, and the Temple as a whole saved. Most fortunately this hope was realised, and although the moneyed loss is large, the main portions of the Temple are only damaged, not destroyed. The corner-stone of the New York Masonic Temple was laid in 1870, and the edifice was dedicated in 1875. It cost, with the ground on which it stands, about a million and a half dollars. The total damage is estimated at 140,000 dolls., which is covered by insurance, so far as the building is concerned, although it is said the loss on furniture may not be fully covered. Bro. James A. Rich has sent us the following letter with regard to the fire, which, with the accompanying description, we lay before our readers:

NEW YORK, 1st DEC. 1883.

EDITOR KEYSTONE,—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I enclose you the best account which I find of the fire this morning, at our Masonic Temple, as I know you feel interested. The ruins are a sad sight. The whole of the Commandery Asylum, which was handsomely fitted up, and the adjoining closets for the uniforms of the Sir Knights; also the "Austin Room," which was the handsomest room in the Temple, are destroyed. The entire building is water-soaked, and the damage by water will be very great. Fortunately, Palestine Commandery has saved its banners and the greater part of the uniforms and equipments of its members, and the loss will be very much less for No. 18 than the other Commanderies meeting there. Our Conclave was to have been held on Monday evening next, but we have engaged rooms over the Grand Opera House, where our members will meet. It will be a long while before we can again meet in the Temple.

Yours fraternally, JAS. A. RICH.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Saturday morning, 1st Dec. 1883, a dense volume of smoke was seen issuing from the dome of the Masonic Temple, corner of sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. Policeman Philips, of the Broadway squad, was standing on the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway at the time, and seeing the smoke, he ran down Twenty-third street for the purpose of sending out an alarm, but found that a citizen had anticipated him. The first alarm brought three engine companies and a hook and ladder company to the scene. Immediately on the arrival of Chief Gicquel with Engine Company No. 18, he sent out two other alarms, which speedily brought eight more companies. A number of firemen and policemen made their way to the top floor at once and found that the fire was making its way through the halls surrounding the large room at the eastern end of the building, known as the Commandery Room. The firemen and policemen, beside assisting in stretching a pipe line across this room, also went to work to remove the valuable paintings and furniture which it contained. Captain Williams was also at work directing the police in their operations.

While this was going on the fire was gaining and creeping along the roof. The smoke was so dense that the firemen had great difficulty in maintaining their positions. Suddenly there was a fearful noise, as of an explosion, and it was soon known that the glass in the dome had fallen in. With the falling in of the glass came a fierce gust of wind loaded with dust, smoke and cinders, that drove back firemen and policemen. The cry arose that there must be some persons buried under the débris, for three or four loud shrieks were heard.

Bravely the police and firemen re-entered the scene of the disaster to rescue the injured persons. In spite of the heat and suffocating smoke they succeeded in carrying out four men, the only ones that were badly injured. They were Patrick Tyrrell and Samuel Warren, of Engine Company No. 18, and James McManus and Patrick Carr, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. They were all injured about the head, shoulders and arms, besides being almost suffocated with smoke. They were removed to one of the Lodge Rooms on the northern side of the building, where every attention possible was paid to them. An ambulance was sent for, but the men preferred to be taken to their homes, which was done as soon as they had recovered sufficiently from the effect of the smoke. Fireman McGinn, of Engine No. 1, was struck by the pole of Engine No. 14, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, during the progress of the fire, and was severely injured. He was taken home.

During all this time the firemen were stretching up lines of hose through both the principal stairways on the Twenty-third Street side and the rear stairway on the Sixth avenue side. The water tower was placed on Twenty-third Street, directly opposite the main entrance, and it poured a steady stream through one of the top windows, which had a wonderful effect upon the flames. Considering the time which the fire was burning before an alarm was sent out or the engines arrived, it was soon got under control. The damage will be principally by water, with which the whole building, it might be said, was flooded.

The Assistant Grand Secretary, Bro. William H. Corsa, estimates the damage to furniture alone at about 40,000 dollars. The damage to the building will amount to 100,000 dollars, making the total damage probably not less than 140,000 dollars. The furniture and decorations in the Commandery Room were completely destroyed. They were valued at 20,000 dollars. The furniture in the Chapter Room was also greatly damaged by water principally. The fire itself was confined to the north-eastern part of the building, on the top floor, but the water thrown on it soaked through the ceilings as far down as the large hall on the second floor. The news of the fire seemed to have spread through the city in a very short time, for

within an hour after it broke out numbers of members of the different Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies who occupy the building were at hand, and were working industriously removing valuable paintings, precious documents, and other articles to places of safety. It seemed to be a matter of surprise to many of them that a fire could have gained such headway in the Temple, as they considered it fireproof. Among the articles removed was a picture of the late Dr. Kane, which one of the members of Kane Lodge said could not be replaced at any price.

John W. Kelsey, the janitor of the building, said to a *Telegram* reporter: "I was in one of the stores on the ground floor when the fire broke out. It was first discovered by Mrs. Knight, who went up to the Commandery banquet rooms, on the top floor, to clean up the place, it having been used last night by the Mystic Shrine, who had a banquet there. On opening the door of the room she smelled smoke, and immediately hurried to our apartments, which are on the same floor, and notified my wife that the building was on fire. The latter called me up stairs, and I hurried to the passage-way outside of the banquet room, on the north-east corner of the floor. Here I saw fire in a portion of the wall, and immediately threw several buckets of water on it, putting it out. I noticed, however, the fire was also eating its way along another wall, toward the banquet room. I then sent a young man down into the street to send out an alarm. At the same time I called down to the man in charge of the boiler-rooms to fire up and to set the force-pumps at work. I then took the fire-hose, and as soon as I got the water I directed a stream on the burning wall. When the firemen arrived I yielded my post to them. As to the origin of the fire, I think it was caused by a defective flue. I am certain that it was not caused by the fire in the kitchen, as that is in the north-west corner of the floor and one hundred and forty feet from where the fire broke out."

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Custom of the monks had become the standard of morals and the basis of all doctrine.

All gifts of learning and genius would have been vain had not Luther possessed piety. His soul was purely religious. God and Jesus Christ were loved, and lived for and trusted. Christianity was not a form, but it was his joy and his hope. In fervour he was more like the Madam Guyon and Fénelon to come after him than like those who had passed before him. His hymns were not full of theology but of affection.

Thou Strong Defence, Thou Holy Light,
Teach us to know our God aright,
And call him Father from the heart;
The Word of Life and Truth impart
That we may love, not doctrines strange,
Nor e'er to other teachers range,
But Jesus for our Master own,
And put our trust in Him alone.
Hallelujah, Hallelujah!

Thou Sacred Ardour, Comfort Sweet,
Help us to wait with ready feet
And willing heart, at Thy command,
Nor trial fright us from Thy hand;
Lord, make us ready with Thy powers,
Strengthen the flesh in weaker hours;
That, as good warriors, we may force
Through life and death to Thee our course.
Hallelujah, Hallelujah!

Such was the personal approach of Luther toward an unseen but vast work. His acquisition, his natural power, his honesty, his fervour, his stubborn will, and his unequalled courage, fitted him to be a leader from darkness to light. He was one of those whose life shines in history like a sun in the sky.—*Masonic Review*.

The New Year's Entertainment to the "Old People," resident at the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at Croydon, will take place on Wednesday next, the 2nd proximo.

Our readers will regret to learn that Brother James Stevens, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., met with a somewhat serious accident. In alighting from a tramcar, opposite his house, Bro. Stevens slipped, and received a severe scalp wound, which for some three hours bled so copiously as to create no small amount of alarm among the medical men in attendance. However, it is satisfactory to know that matters have since taken a favourable turn, and that Bro. Stevens is on a fair way to recovery. Bro. Dr. Eugene Cronin, of Clapham, is in charge of our zealous brother, who we trust will realise the necessity of strictly adhering to the injunctions laid down by his medical attendant,—“that he must keep quiet.” We tender our best wishes for a speedy recovery.

Mr. Thomas Holloway, the well-known manufacturer of patent medicines, died of bronchitis, at his residence, Tittenhurst, near Sunningdale, Berks, on Wednesday night, at the advanced age of 84. The deceased gentleman's name will be long remembered for the munificence which he manifested in the closing years of his life. In 1873 he put aside a quarter of a million of money to erect, for the use of the middle classes, an asylum for the insane and hospitals for incurables and convalescents. This asylum has since been erected, at St. Ann's Hill, near Virginia Water, and forms a prominent object as seen from the surrounding country. A few years later he gave another quarter of a million, and promised £100,000 additional for endowment, for a building to be called the Holloway College for the Higher Education of Women. The first brick of this building was laid in September 1879, near Virginia Water, and its erection has since been proceeded with.

We have received a specimen copy of "Woods and Forests," a new illustrated journal devoted to tree planting in all its branches. Large areas of the poorer lands of the United Kingdom and of the hill and mountain country, of no agricultural value, are fitted for the profitable growth of timber. The landscape beauty of our country is owing mainly to the taste for planting long characteristic of the country gentleman. These interests may be deepened and the love of planting extended by this high class weekly journal, which will furnish to the planter useful information on every subject connected with tree culture. The offices for this journal are at 37 Southampton Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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GRAND MASTER SAYER.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In your issue of 22nd instant, you published a letter from Brother Yarker in which he states that, "in 1730, Sayer (formerly Grand Master) was reprimanded for attending Schismatic Lodges." This may possibly have been another slip of Brother Yarker's pen, so, for his benefit, as well as for the information of your readers generally, I shall be obliged if you can find room for the following particulars copied verbatim from the written minutes of the Grand Lodge of 28th August 1730.

"A paper signed by the Master and Wardens of the Lodge at the Queens Head,* in Knaves Acre, was presented and read, complaining of great irregularities having been committed by Brother Anthony Sayer, notwithstanding the great favours† he hath lately received by order of the Grand Lodge.

"Ordered, that Bro. Sayer be summoned to attend at the next Quarterly Communication to answer the said complaint, and that the persons who signed the same do also attend at the same time."

15th December 1730.

"Brother Sayer likewise attended to answer the complaint made against him, and after hearing both parties, and some of the Brethren being of opinion that what he had done was clandestine, others that it was irregular. The question was put, whether what was done was clandestine or irregular only, and the Lodge was of opinion that it was irregular only.

"Whereupon the Deputy Grand Master told Brother Sayer that he was acquitted of the charge against him, and recommended him to do nothing so irregular for the future."

This is the only complaint recorded against Sayer, and as you will observe, there is not a word about attending schismatic Lodges; nor, in my opinion, anything likely to lead an impartial reader to that conclusion, and so far from being reprimanded, he was not even found guilty.

Unless Bro. Yarker can give us further and more reliable information, he will pardon me for preferring my own opinion as to the nature of the said complaint.

Yours fraternally,

H. SADLER P.M.

* Sayer was a member of this Lodge.—H. S.

† He was relieved in the preceding April with £15.—H. S.

BRO. JACOB NORTON AND No. "79."

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Brother Jacob Norton has a great deal of the stubbornness of John Bull in his nature. I sometimes fancy he follows the instincts of the animal which is supposed to be the type of Englishmen, and that he rushes wildly to conclusions. He seems to me, however, in this matter of the "79" Lodge to be on safer ground. I do not say he is right, but I am justified in saying that he has furnished proofs and reasons for his contention that will be hard to refute. He ventures into the realms of speculation, it is true, but the sober facts keep him tolerably safe to the main purpose. I hope some one better able than myself will take up this question raised by Bro. Jacob Norton. It is an interesting one, and just now in a rather exciting condition.

Yours very fraternally,

INQUIRER.

The approaching North London Masonic Benevolent Ball, to which we have already referred in these columns, bids fair to have a very successful result. It will take place on Tuesday, the 8th January, at Myddelton Hall, Upper Street, Islington. If any of our readers desire further information, the Hon. Secretary, Bro. Edwin Woodman, of 50 Marquess Road, Canonbury, will be happy to furnish it.

A fortnight since we had the pleasure of congratulating Bro. John Mason, collector of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, on the compliment proposed to be paid to him by the Feltham Lodge, No. 1567, on the occasion of his silver wedding. Since then fresh cause has arisen for congratulating him, a few of his friends having banded together, and presented to him by the hands of Bro. James Terry, the Secretary of the Institution, and one of their number, a handsome salver, bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented to Brother John Mason, by a few of his friends, on the occasion of his silver wedding. 25th December 1883."

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK MASONIC TEMPLE.

FROM THE KEYSTONE.

ON Saturday morning, 1st inst., when the Freemasons of Philadelphia read the telegraphic announcement on the bulletin boards of the newspapers that the New York Masonic Temple was on fire, the deepest sympathy was expressed for the loss of their brethren of the jurisdiction of New York, and the most earnest and anxious hope was voiced that the fire might be suppressed, and the Temple as a whole saved. Most fortunately this hope was realised, and although the moneyed loss is large, the main portions of the Temple are only damaged, not destroyed. The corner-stone of the New York Masonic Temple was laid in 1870, and the edifice was dedicated in 1875. It cost, with the ground on which it stands, about a million and a half dollars. The total damage is estimated at 140,000 dolls., which is covered by insurance, so far as the building is concerned, although it is said the loss on furniture may not be fully covered. Bro. James A. Rich has sent us the following letter with regard to the fire, which, with the accompanying description, we lay before our readers:

NEW YORK, 1st DEC. 1883.

EDITOR KEYSTONE,—DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I enclose you the best account which I find of the fire this morning, at our Masonic Temple, as I know you feel interested. The ruins are a sad sight. The whole of the Commandery Asylum, which was handsomely fitted up, and the adjoining closets for the uniforms of the Sir Knights; also the "Austin Room," which was the handsomest room in the Temple, are destroyed. The entire building is water-soaked, and the damage by water will be very great. Fortunately, Palestine Commandery has saved its banners and the greater part of the uniforms and equipments of its members, and the loss will be very much less for No. 18 than the other Commanderies meeting there. Our Conclave was to have been held on Monday evening next, but we have engaged rooms over the Grand Opera House, where our members will meet. It will be a long while before we can again meet in the Temple.

Yours fraternally, JAS. A. RICH.

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While this was going on the fire was gaining and creeping along the roof. The smoke was so dense that the firemen had great difficulty in maintaining their positions. Suddenly there was a fearful noise, as of an explosion, and it was soon known that the glass in the dome had fallen in. With the falling in of the glass came a fierce gust of wind loaded with dust, smoke and cinders, that drove back firemen and policemen. The cry arose that there must be some persons buried under the debris, for three or four loud shrieks were heard.

Bravely the police and firemen re-entered the scene of the disaster to rescue the injured persons. In spite of the heat and suffocating smoke they succeeded in carrying out four men, the only ones that were badly injured. They were Patrick Tyrrell and Samuel Warren, of Engine Company No. 18, and James McManus and Patrick Carr, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. They were all injured about the head, shoulders and arms, besides being almost suffocated with smoke. They were removed to one of the Lodge Rooms on the northern side of the building, where every attention possible was paid to them. An ambulance was sent for, but the men preferred to be taken to their homes, which was done as soon as they had recovered sufficiently from the effect of the smoke. Fireman McGinn, of Engine No. 1, was struck by the pole of Engine No. 14, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, during the progress of the fire, and was severely injured. He was taken home.

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within an hour after it broke out numbers of members of the different Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies who occupy the building were at hand, and were working industriously removing valuable paintings, precious documents, and other articles to places of safety. It seemed to be a matter of surprise to many of them that a fire could have gained such headway in the Temple, as they considered it fireproof. Among the articles removed was a picture of the late Dr. Kane, which one of the members of Kane Lodge said could not be replaced at any price.

John W. Kelsey, the janitor of the building, said to a Telegram reporter: "I was in one of the stores on the ground floor when the fire broke out. It was first discovered by Mrs. Knight, who went up to the Commandery banquet rooms, on the top floor, to clean up the place, it having been used last night by the Mystic Shrine, who had a banquet there. On opening the door of the room she smelled smoke, and immediately hurried to our apartments, which are on the same floor, and notified my wife that the building was on fire. The latter called me up stairs, and I hurried to the passage-way outside of the banquet room, on the north-east corner of the floor. Here I saw fire in a portion of the wall, and immediately threw several buckets of water on it, putting it out. I noticed, however, the fire was also eating its way along another wall, toward the banquet room. I then sent a young man down into the street to send out an alarm. At the same time I called down to the man in charge of the boiler-rooms to fire up and to set the force-pumps at work. I then took the fire-hose, and as soon as I got the water I directed a stream on the burning wall. When the firemen arrived I yielded my post to them. As to the origin of the fire, I think it was caused by a defective flue. I am certain that it was not caused by the fire in the kitchen, as that is in the north-west corner of the floor and one hundred and forty feet from where the fire broke out."

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octagon contain doors leading to the various apartments. The main or eastern door opens into a promenade or passage seven feet wide and fourteen feet high, which bounds the asylum of the Temple. This asylum is seventy-eight feet long, — feet wide, twenty-one feet high, and is designed in the French-Gothic style of the fourteenth century. The caupied stalls along two of its sides, for the accommodation of the Sir Knights, were designed strictly after this fashion, and also with a view to comfort. They are constructed of black walnut, and elaborately carved in high relief, and upholstered in maroon leather. The stations of the Eminent Commander, Generalissimo and Prelate are surmounted by a lofty grained canopy of fine arches. The water did considerable damage in this part of the building.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Cough, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza, the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest, and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the over-gorged air tubes, and render respirations free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of saving suffering when any one is afflicted with cold, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest complaints, by which so many persons are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

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YARBOROUGH LODGE, No. 551.

ON Tuesday, 18th Dec., Bro. the Rev. James Jones was installed W.M. of the above Lodge for the ensuing year. There was a capital attendance of the brethren, including a number of visitors from Portsmouth, Ryde, Shanklin, and Sandown. The ceremony was performed by Bro. G. M. Burt P.M. P.J.G.D. in a most efficient manner. The W.M. invested his Officers as follow:—Bros. J. Webber S.W., P. Todham Jones J.W., W. J. Knight S.D., T. H. Clough J.D., Rev. J. A. Alloway Chaplain, G. M. Burt Treasurer, T. H. I. Petherick P.M. Secretary and Organist, G. Brookington I.G., F. M. Darwin and R. H. Tolman Stewards, and Jeffrey Tyler. The banquet took place at Cass's, Crab and Lobster Hotel, and was of the most recherché description. Between thirty and forty brethren sat down, and an enjoyable evening was spent. The usual Loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured, and altogether the gathering was one of the most successful which the Lodge has held.

GREAT NORTHERN LODGE, No. 1287.

A REGULAR meeting of this excellent working Lodge was held on the 20th instant, at the Freemasons' Hall, W.C. Bros. T. Owen W.M., T. E. Bathard S.W., C. Kempton J.W., S. Webb P.M. Treasurer, T. H. Staton P.M. Secretary, Cane S.D., J. B. Lancaster J.D., J. Edgar I.G., Morant Organist, Hemming M.C.; P.M.'s Cleghorn, H. T. Reed, E. Lancaster. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Brother George was passed to the second degree, and Bros. Davis and Bulling were raised. Both ceremonies were perfectly and impressively rendered. The Bye-Laws were read. The election for W.M. then took place, and Brother C. Kempton J.W. was unanimously chosen. The S.W., Bro. T. E. Bathard, having signified a desire to retire for the present year. Brother Kempton, in a very neat and appropriate speech, returned thanks for the unexpected honour paid him by electing him W.M. Brother S. Webb P.M. was re-elected Treasurer, Bro. Rawles Tyler, and Bros. Jackson and Paul were elected Auditors. Bro. S. Webb P.M. proposed and Brother Lancaster P.M. seconded that the sum of ten guineas be given from the funds of the Lodge towards a testimonial to Brother T. H. Staton P.M. and Secretary. This was carried unanimously. Brother Cleghorn P.M. in supporting the motion said every credit was due to Brother Staton for his valuable services as Secretary, a post he had held for seven years, and wherein he had discharged the duties most satisfactorily. The W.M., in a very eloquent speech, said he was pleased to present the testimonial. Brother Staton had initiated him some nine years since, and he was now Master of the Lodge. During the time Bro. Staton had occupied the post of Secretary he had ably fulfilled his duties, and had also done noble work for the Charities. He hoped Bro. Staton might be spared for many years to be their Secretary, and now, in the name of the brethren, he presented him with a cheque for £60, which all agreed he well deserved. Brother Staton, in an eloquent speech, returned thanks. Fourteen years since he assisted in obtaining the warrant of their Lodge; his work since had been a labour of love, and while he had health and strength his services were at the command of the brethren. Brothers Lancaster P.M., Reed P.M., and S. Webb P.M. supported the remarks of the W.M., all agreed that the testimonial was one Brother Staton well deserved. Brother S. Webb then proposed that a Past Master's jewel, of the value of ten guineas, be supplied from the funds of the Lodge to the retiring Worshipful Master, for the able and efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair, and in token of the respect he is held in by every member. Lodge was then closed and the brethren sat down to a very excellent supper provided by Messrs. Spiers and Pond (Limited), and superintended by Brother E. Dawkins. The Worshipful Master, who presided, proposed the Loyal and Masonic toasts. Brother Cleghorn I.P.M. proposed the health of the W.M.; this was the last time he would occupy the chair. Twelve months since he had predicted the W.M. would do credit to the office; that had been fully verified. All the brethren had seen how ably and efficiently every duty required of their W.M. had been accomplished. The W.M., in reply, thanked Brother

Cleghorn for his kind remarks. On leaving the chair he trusted the brethren thought he had done his duty, and he thanked them very heartily for their kindness. The toast of the W.M. elect was next given; they had seen him work the three degrees in the Lodge of Instruction; he would uphold the dignity of the Lodge. He would ask them to drink to Bro. Kempton's health, and to a successful year of office for him. In reply, Bro. Kempton said a great responsibility had been thrown on him. The Great Northern Lodge is known as a good working Lodge; he would try and do his best to carry out every detail, and to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors; he hoped to have the co-operation of the Past Masters; this undoubtedly would render his office a success. In speaking to the toast of the P.M.'s, the W.M. said Bro. Cleghorn's good working is proverbial; Bro. Webb is one of the Founders; Bro. Staton, whom they all respect, and Bro. Reed were ever kind and genial; he would ask them to drink the toast with cordiality. Bro. Cleghorn, in reply, congratulated the brethren on their selection of a Master. Bro. Bathard had taken a consistent view of the situation, and wisely refused it. In the name of the Past Masters he thanked the members. The toast of the Junior Officers and the Tyler's toast was given. Bro. H. M. Levy P.M. 188 was present as a visitor. A special musical treat was afforded to the brethren, in the shape of some excellent songs, by Bros. S. Webb P.M., Adelman, Paul Doughty, Reid, Kempton, Lloyd, and Bulling, Bro. Morant Organist accompanying on the piano.

SANDOWN LODGE, No. 1869.

THE installation took place at the Masonic Hall, Sandown, on 20th inst., when Bro. J. Bunt jun., W.M. elect, was installed for the ensuing year. The attendance of brethren was large, amongst them were Bros. Francis Newman W.M. 1384 P.P.S.G.W., the Rev. P. G. W. Pickering P.G.C. and S.W. Medina 35, E. U. Cust Medina 35, W. Judd Sec. Chine 1384, Francis Cooper S.W. Chine 1384, F. Rayner I.G. Chine 1384, S. Wheeler W.M. elect Albany 151, E. H. Fradd Albany 151, T. Kentfield W.M. Albany 151, J. G. Cannon Lucknow 532, J. W. Give S.D. Harmony 309. The following Officers and brethren were present at the ceremony:—Bros. Latimer H. Saunders W.M. P.P.G.S., J. Bunt jun. W.M. elect, R. Dampier-Child J.W., F. W. Brown Secretary, A. Shaw Acting Secretary, A. J. Firth J.D., H. C. Rembridge M.C., W. Garland I.G., A. Callaway Tyler. R. H. Cole, J. W. Bignell, H. M. Barker, G. W. S. Withers, H. Pigeon jun., and H. Bunt. The ceremonies associated with the installation were performed by Bro. F. Newman P.P.S.G.W., &c., and on their completion the W.M., Bro. J. Bunt jun., appointed and invested his Officers as follow:—Bros. Latimer H. Saunders I.P.M., R. Dampier-Child S.W., A. J. Firth J.W., H. M. Barker Sec., A. Shaw S.D., H. Pigeon jun. J.D., Rembridge I.G., G. W. T. Withers Steward, and A. Callaway Tyler. Other business disposed of, the Lodge was declared duly closed, and the company repaired to the Sandown Hotel, where an excellent repast was prepared by Bro. W. Mew.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—A meeting was held on Thursday, at the Brown Bear, High-street, Dentford. Bros. B. R. Banks W.M., Ingram P.M. S.W., J. Bedford Williams J.W., S. R. Speight P.M. Secretary, W. E. Dilley S.D., Penrose J.D., Greener I.G. P.M.'s Hutchings Preceptor, J. W. Freeman, &c. The Lodge was opened, and after the confirmation of the minutes, the ceremonies of initiation and passing were rehearsed. Bro. J. W. Freeman personating the candidate. Lodge was then called off, and, on resuming, was closed to the first degree. Votes of thanks were then accorded to the Preceptor, Treasurer, and Secretary, for the able manner in which they had discharged their respective duties during the past year.

Percy Lodge of Instruction, No. 198.—Meeting held at the Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N., on Saturday, the 22nd instant. Bro. Gellen W.M., Ashton S.W., G. Ferrer J.W., A. Ferrer S.D., Gribbell J.D., Cross I.G., Percy Preceptor, Galer Secretary; also Bros. Cohen, Kidder, Powell, Turner, Mullord, &c. After preliminaries, Bro. Powell offered himself as candidate, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed. Bro. Percy worked the first, second, and third, and Bro. Cohen the fourth sections of the lecture, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Cross, of the Burgoyne Lodge 902 was elected a joining member. Bro. Ashton was elected W.M. for the ensuing week. Nothing further having offered for the good of Freemasonry, Lodge was closed in ancient form, and adjourned to Saturday, the 29th instant.

Royal Alfred Lodge of Instruction, No. 780.—A meeting was held on Friday, 21st inst., at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. Present—Bros. Gunner W.M., B. Blasby S.W., Thomas J.W., C. E. Botley S.D., Maton J.D., F. Botley I.G., C. Andrews P.M. Preceptor. After formalities had been observed, Bro. C. E. Botley answered the questions leading to the 2nd degree, and the W.M. rehearsed the ceremony. Bro. Maton answered questions leading to the third, and the ceremony of raising was rehearsed. Lodge was regularly closed and adjourned until 4th January 1884, when Brother B. Blasby will occupy the chair.

New Finsbury Park Lodge of Instruction, No. 1695.—At the meeting held on the 18th inst., at the Hornsey Wood Tavern—Present: Bros. Eldridge W.M., Morris S.W., Bolt J.W., Berry Secretary, Gush Preceptor, Hall S.D., Haynes J.D., Scott I.G.; also Bros. Fenner, Larchin, Tremere, Knights, Cox, Yeoman and Gregory. The Lodge was opened in due form, and minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Fenner offered himself as candidate, and the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed. The first

and second sections of the first lecture were then worked by Bro. Larchin. Lodge was opened in the second and third degrees, and Bro. Hall having taken the chair, the ceremony of raising was rehearsed, Bro. Tremere candidate. Lodge resumed, and the following alteration in the Bye-laws, proposed by Bro. Gush, was discussed and carried, viz.—“That the ceremonies of initiation, raising and passing be rehearsed on the first, second and third Tuesdays in the month respectively, and that the sections referring to such degrees be worked. That the business of the fourth Tuesday be at the discretion of the W.M. for the time being, and that when a fifth Tuesday occurs in any month it shall be the privilege of the Secretary to take the chair.” Bro. Morris was then elected W.M. for the next meeting, and all business being ended, Lodge was closed in perfect harmony, and adjourned to Tuesday, the 8th January next, at eight o'clock.

YORK LODGE, No 236.

THE installation meeting of this Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Duncombe-place, York, on Monday, 17th inst. The W.M. Bro. George Kirby presided, and was supported by the whole of his Officers, there being also present amongst the large assembly the following Past Masters: Bros. Joseph Todd P.P.G.R., T. B. Whytehead Prov. G.S.W., Sir James Meek, J. S. Rymer (ex-sheriff of York), J. S. Cumberland, Captain Giffard, Mark Rook, Major McGachen, Major J. A. Barstow, A. Buckle, B.A., Qr.-Master Banks, G. Lee, Rev. J. J. Needham P.G. Chap. West Riding Yorkshire, McNay, G. Balmford, W. H. Gainforth, and John Blenkin W.M. elect 1611, amongst the other brethren being Sir F. Milner, M.P., and Alderman Terry, J.P.

ST. MARYLEBONE LODGE, No. 1305.

A REGULAR meeting of this Lodge was held on the 12th instant, at the Langham Hotel, Portland Place. Bros. E. White W.M., Draper P.M. as S.W., Hill J.W., J. Chaplin Treasurer, J. L. Baker P.M. Secretary, M. W. Halliday S.D., F. Smith J.D., Drake W.S., Kift Organist; P.M.'s B. Phillips, Pope, T. Foxall P.G.P., Ashwell. Visitors—W. Braham P.M. 720, Baylis P.M. Nine Muses, G. Everett P.M. 177, R. Andrews 35, J. Emanuel 15, A. Edmonds 1328, Purdue 834, Beckley P.M. 507, F. Higgins 280, B. L. Wilson 1366, Warner P.G.S., Cummings 188, Colonel Bargett, McCulloch, Scott, H. M. Levy P.M. 188, Grassi New Cross. After preliminaries, Brother C. M. Woolf answered the questions and was raised to the third degree. Mr. W. Smith, who had previously been balloted for, was initiated into the order. The Worshipful Master worked in both degrees with great ability. Brothers H. Rankin 89 (Antrim), and W. Braham P.M. 720, were unanimously elected joining members. The report of the Benevolent Committee was received and adopted. A distressed brother was assisted with the sum of £20. Hearty good wishes were given, and the brethren, fifty-nine in number, sat down to a sumptuous and recherché banquet and dessert, provided by Captain Gordon. The W.M. proposed the Loyal and Masonic toasts, which were received with enthusiasm. In speaking of the R.W. the Earl of Carnarvon Pro Grand Master, the W.M. referred to the way he had presided at the last meeting of Grand Lodge, and spoke of the difficulties attendant upon the circumstances of their being so numerous an assemblage. Brother White also spoke of the ability displayed by the Grand Officers at all times. They had a Past Grand Officer present, namely, Brother Foxall P.G.P., who he would call upon to respond. After a suitable reply had been made by Brother Foxall, Brother B. Phillips I.P.M. proposed the health of the W.M. The W.M. in reply said, while occupying the chair all his efforts were exercised for the good of the Lodge. He was pleased to see so large a muster of the members; he could assure them he would do all in his power for the welfare of the Lodge. The toast of the Initiate was next on the list, and Brother Smith acknowledged the compliment. For the Visitors, who were next toasted, Bros. Everett, Warner, Scott, and Grassi responded. The other toasts given were the Treasurer and Secretary, Bros. Chaplin and Baker, both acknowledging the toast; the Wardens and Officers, and then that of the Tyler. As is the custom at this Lodge, harmony was in the ascendant. Brother Raymond Curtis played an artistic melody on the concertina. Brother Grassi contributed a capital selection; Bro. Dr. Spurgin sang “Little Ben Lee;” and Brother Halliday S.D. “Good Company.” Bro. Kift, the Organist of the Lodge, not only sang, but courteously accompanied the other brethren on the piano.

MARK MASONRY.

JORDAN LODGE, No. 319.

THIS Mark Lodge assembled on Wednesday, the 19th inst., Bro. John Lane W.M. in the chair. There were also present Bros. W. J. Hughan P.G.W., A. T. Blamey S.W., Walter Bradnee J.W., and a number of visiting brethren, including Bro. Chapman P.M. 1402 P.P.G.D. Devon, who was proposed as a joining member. The W.M. advanced three candidates in a most pleasing manner, the ritual being exactly rendered, and the Officers doing their duties exceedingly well. Although it was only the third meeting of the Lodge, so thoroughly had Bro. Lane and his Officers perfected themselves, that there was not a hitch, and the Degree was done justice to. By desire of the W.M., an address on Mark Masonry was delivered by Bro. W. J. Hughan, and on concluding his short lecture, Bro. Lane proposed him as an honorary member, that the Lodge might have a right to Bro. Hughan's services. The S.W. seconded the proposition, and it was most heartily agreed to. This Lodge attained its majority of twenty-one Masters by the elections on the 19th, and bids fair to be one of the most prosperous and ably worked Lodges in the Province of Durham. Bro. Colonel Davy was unable to be present.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. E. DAWKINS.

A SELECT company of the Masonic and private friends of Bro. E. Dawkins, who for some years has been associated with the Freemasons' Tavern, met, on the 20th inst., at the Horse Shoe Tavern, Tottenham Court-road, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial, in token of their sincere respect for his uniform courtesy. A sumptuous collation and dessert was provided by Bro. Charles Best, that gave great satisfaction. Twenty-nine guests were present. Bro. Muir ably occupied the chair, and Bros. Palmer and Morley acted as Vice-Chairmen. In proposing the toast of the Queen, the Chairman said it was not his intention to make long speeches. After this toast had been honoured, Bro. Muir said he had now to speak of the purpose for which the company had met to-night. He (Bro. Muir) had been associated with Bro. Dawkins six years; many present had known him longer; but without flattery he could say Bro. Dawkins possessed great equanimity of temper, and all who know him respect him. Some short time since, a few of his friends conceived the idea of presenting him with some slight testimonial, and opportunity was now taken of his recent marriage to carry this out. He (the Chairman) might say that a hearty response had been made, and several letters had been received conveying sympathy with, and a desire to assist in, the movement. After several other speakers had testified their appreciation of his estimable business qualifications, Bro. Muir formally presented Bro. Dawkins and his wife (who with other ladies was present) with a handsome Salver and Tea and Coffee Service, also an illuminated vellum testimonial with the names of the subscribers to the fund. Bro. Dawkins, in acknowledging the gifts, said he could scarcely form words to express his feelings. The handsome present made to him and Mrs. Dawkins had taken him quite by surprise; he could only say from his heart he thanked them, as also did his wife. This kind mark of the kindness of their friends would never be forgotten by them. Several other toasts followed, and the proceedings throughout were enlivened by some capital songs and musical selections. Bros. Graham, Kift, Morley and others rendering goodly service. Bro. Bertram exhibited marvellous dexterity in some clever card tricks.

MASONIC SOIREE AND BALL.

ON the 20th inst. a soiree in connection with Lodges 43 and 253 was held in the Town Hall, Carrickfergus. About one hundred brethren and their friends sat down to tea at eight o'clock. Brother Stevens W.M. 43 presided during the evening. After tea, Bro. Dr. Taggart addressed the brethren on the subject of Freemasonry, and the advantages derivable therefrom. He was followed by Mr. John Jellie J.P., who, although not a brother, highly eulogised the Order and its principles, so far as they were known to him. Dancing was commenced about ten o'clock, and kept up with vigour till an advanced hour in the morning. The music was supplied by the band of the 2nd Brigade North Irish Division Royal Artillery. The following were the teamakers:—Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Thomas Feeney, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Larmour (Joymount), Miss Dorman and Miss Carnaghan. Stewards—Bros. J. Newton P.M., T. Patterson S.W., T. Feeney M.M., W. J. Morrison, R.A., W. Larmour Secretary, — Gillispie M.M., and — Higgins M.M.

ROYAL ARCH.

ECCLESTON CHAPTER, No. 1624.

THE regular Convocation of this excellent working Chapter was held on the 26th instant, at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. Comps. W. Vincent P.Z. as M.E.Z., J. G. Fisher H., J. Wyer P.Z. J., Beckham S.E., Tayler S.N., Bond P.S., Coulthard 1st Assistant, Lee 2nd Assistant. Chapter was opened, and the minutes confirmed. The election for M.E.Z. was the principal feature. Comp. Fisher was unanimously elected M.E.Z., Wyer P.Z. H., and Tayler J., Beckham S.E., Bond S.N., Isaacs Treasurer, Flatterly P.S.; he appointed Comps. Coulthard and Lee as 1st and 2nd Assistants, and Shepherd Janitor. Bro. Purnell Creaton Lodge was proposed for exaltation at the next meeting. The S.E. announced that a dispensation had been obtained from the M.E.G.Z. that R.A. clothing might be worn at the Eccleston Ball, on the 11th January 1884. The Chapter was then closed until the fourth Wednesday in March. There was no banquet.

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R.W. PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF OXFORDSHIRE,

Has most kindly consented to preside at

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL, TO BE HELD IN JUNE 1884.

The services of Brethren willing to act as Stewards are earnestly solicited
and will be gratefully acknowledged.

FREDERICK BINCKES (P.G. Std.,)
Vice-Patron, Secretary.

OFFICES—6 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.
28th December 1883.

VOTES AND INTEREST ARE SOLICITED FOR MRS. JANE TRIBE, aged 63,

WIDOW of Brother George Henry Tribe, who was initiated 1858
in No. 604, Lyttelton, New Zealand; joined No. 609, Christchurch, New
Zealand; was first Worshipful Master of No. 1241, Ross, New Zealand; sub-
sequently District Grand Chaplain Westland; and District Grand Treasurer
North Island, New Zealand.

Votes thankfully received by

Mr. C. BECKINGHAM, 415 Strand; or by

Bro. C. J. PERCEVAL (V.P.), 8 Thurloe Place, S.W.

SECOND APPLICATION, April 1884.

To the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal
Masonic Institution for Boys.

THE favour of the VOTES and INTEREST of the Governors and
Subscribers is earnestly solicited on behalf of

LIONEL BLENKINSOP J. MANBY,
AGED 9 YEARS.

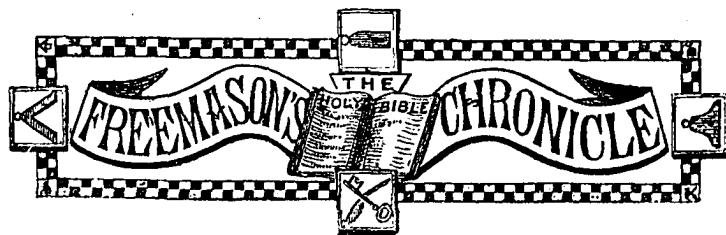
The Candidate's father, Bro. JOHN G. MANBY, was initiated in the Sincerity
Lodge, No. 292, Liverpool, in 1859, and on his removal to London joined Pru-
dent Brethren Lodge, No. 145, and the Chapter, and continued to be a subscri-
bing member of the same until his death, which took place in January 1883. He
leaves a widow and four young children very inadequately provided for.

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REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the
Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, Belvidere Works,
Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.

—:—

How we defended Arabi and his Friends. A Story of Egypt and the
Egyptians. By A. M. Broadley, Barrister-at-Law. Author of
"Tunis Past and Present." Illustrated by Frederick Villiers,
Special Correspondent of "The Graphic" in Egypt. London:
Chapman and Hall (Limited). 1884.

Not long after they had received their instructions from Arabi for
his defence, the author and his learned brother in the law were re-
tained as counsel for others among the prisoners, Yacoub Sami Pacha
being one of the number. It became necessary, therefore, that they
should have interviews with their new clients, and visits were accord-
ingly paid to Toulba and Yacoub Sami Pachas, Ahmed Rifat Bey, &c.
Of these Ahmed Rifat would seem to have been about the most con-
spicuous, and certainly the most distinguished personage, as well as
the man of greatest culture. In his cell, we are told, were "books,
embroidered cushions, a Persian carpet, a looking-glass, and elaborate
mosquito curtains." At their first interview he gave his counsel

something of his history. He told them his father was "Kani Pacha," who lived at Constantinople, had been more than once "Minister of Finances," and was spoken of as "the only honest Turk." He added, "I was educated at Paris, and went through the training necessary for the legal profession, but before I took my degree I returned home to marry the daughter of Kamil Pacha the Imperial Master of Ceremonies. I was next sent back to Paris as attaché at the Embassy, but I lost my post for visiting the exiles of the *jeune Turquie* party. Shortly afterwards I was appointed Director of European Correspondence at the Foreign Office of the Porte, but I resolved to seek my fortunes in Egypt. Ismail Pacha first employed me, and I gradually rose, till on the accession to office of Mahmoud Sami in February last I became Secretary of the Council of Ministers and Director of the Press Department." As a Turk, he pointed out, he had no motive to say what was not true, and he went on to speak of Arabi in the following terms, which certainly confirm the statements of his leader. "Arabi had on his side the sympathy of the whole of Egypt. He also gained mine. Arabi was the leader and spokesman of an enslaved and deeply-wronged people striving for freedom, and all Egypt was with him in his struggle. He was betrayed by the Khedive and deceived by the Sultan. The National cause is hopelessly broken now, and the Egyptians, like all oppressed people, are cowards, and cannot withstand the moral demoralisation of their complete defeat. Who can dare bear witness in our favour now? Even I trembled and faltered before the Commission of Inquiry, which only sought to force me to compromise my chiefs. In spite of all this, if we have a fair trial in the light of day, Europe will learn the true nature of Arabi's conduct, and the universality of his cause will, in spite of the power of our enemies, become apparent. Arabi need fear nothing then."

We are next introduced to a high personage very differently placed, namely Ismail Pacha Eyonb, President of the Court of Inquiry, described as "really a remarkable man," whose career had been a chequered one. "While undergoing banishment in the Soudan he somehow or other contrived to acquire a fair knowledge of English, French, and German. By one of those turns of fortune so common in oriental history he next became governor of the province which had been the scene of his exile, and succeeded in sending a satisfactory balance of revenue to Cairo. His enemies pretend he was not unfriendly to the Slave Trade, which contributed not a little to his financial success, but I never heard any proof advanced in favour of the assertion. Since his return to Cairo he has held several posts in a creditable manner, including the titular presidency of the International Tribunal, and the portfolio of Public Works in the Cherif Cabinet of 1881-82." This Ismail Eyonb, we further learn, "had joined the National cause, like everybody else, was even a member of the Council of Defence at Cairo, and took part in a famous congratulatory picnic held under the shade of Arabi's tent at Kafr-el-Dowar. Like a prudent man, he had not burned his ships, and contrived to come to terms with the successful Palace faction in the early days of the Restoration. As a sign of his complete submission, he had accepted the invidious task of helping to judge his fellow-rebels. His character presented a curious combination of uncommon intelligence and great weakness, and his endeavours to please everybody in the discharge of his duties were highly diverting. Between Riaz Pacha, Lord Dufferin, the Khedive, and the Counsel on both sides, he had a very difficult task to perform. His really sound judgment and good feeling generally pointed out the course he should take, but at the critical moment his moral courage failed him, and he often went hopelessly wrong. An ordinary spectator would have thought him prejudiced and arbitrary, while his experiments at speaking diplomatically certainly savoured strongly of deliberate prevarication." Such is the description given of the President of the Tribunal before which Arabi was to be examined; the other members, "selected almost entirely from the Turkish and Circassian parties," do not seem to have very favourably impressed Bro. Broadley with either their talents or impartiality. Thus, Ali Ghaleb Pacha and Yusef Choudy Pacha, both of whom were "Circassian memlounks," had "left the army with Osman Pacha Rifki, and the latter had been twice degraded and once exiled to the Soudan." Muhamed Zeki Pasha, "the creature of the Minister of the Interior Riaz," on succeeding Ismail Eyonb as President of the Commission, "did his utmost to harass the prisoners and ourselves. Although a near relative of the lady Aisha Hanem, he had endeavoured to gain favour by loudly applauding her deportation, and the escape of Arabi drove him nearly to frenzy. Every one of his decisions were reversed by the Ministry, and I am glad to say he did not even get a decoration when he went with his colleagues to give the Khedive an account of his stewardship." Saad-ed-Dine Bey, once Governor of the Behereh, "had gained credit by ill-treating some peculiarly obnoxious prisoners on their road to the Soudan." Muhamed Hamdy Bey was a Turk and brother-in-law of the prisoner Ahmed Rifat, "against whom he entertained a strong personal animosity. He has adroitly managed never to furnish the details of his administration of the late Mustapha Fazil Pacha's estate." It was this person who was told off to give out papers to our copyists, and at first was impertinent and disobliging, even going so far as to play a disreputable trick; which, however, was discovered. After Arabi's escape from death, his demeanour changed and he became "friendly and even servile." Others are described as "nonentities of the genus sea-lawyer," much given to browbeating prisoners and witnesses, so that the tribunal was far from being a brilliant one.

As to the testimony collected by the Commission against the prisoner, it is declared by the author to have been worthless, its gist being, however, very simple. "Everybody now thought Arabi a rebel and Tewfik a model Sovereign; the whole Egyptians nation had acted from a terror of Arabi and the Army; some persons had heard Arabi had burned Alexandria, and considered it probable that he had something to do with the massacres of June; nobody had any doubt now that Arabi deserved ill of his country, he had not succeeded, and should certainly be punished." It is added, "hardly a question

had been asked which was not of the kind technically described as leading, and internal evidence of undue influence was afforded almost by every page. Whole days had been consumed in those humorous trivialities so congenial to the oriental mind; twenty witnesses had been examined to prove that the accused Mahmoud Sami had said, that 'the Khedive should pack up his portmanteau and go to Shepherd's hotel,' while one of the gravest items of accusation against some of the notables of the Sharkiya province was that of having 'shot at some dogs and cats dressed up as Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Beauchamp Seymour!'"

In the Chapter headed "What Arabi's Papers contained," will be found many important documents, which are given in order to illustrate Bro. Broadley's views of Arabi's character and conduct, among them being the "firmans of rank" issued by the Sultan in Arabi's favour, the one giving him the dignity of a Pacha, and the other the first grade of the Order of the Medjidieh. There is also the following, written by Mr. Blunt, when publishing by authority six months before the war the programme of the Egyptian Nationalists:—

"They acknowledge the Sultan Abd-el-Hamid Khan as their Suzerain and Lord, and as actual Caliph or Head of the Mussulman religion; nor do they propose, while his empire stands, to alter their relationship. They admit the right of the Porte to the tribute fixed by-law, and to military assistance in case of foreign war. At the same time they are forcibly determined to defend their national rights and privileges, and to oppose, by every means in their power, the attempts of those who would reduce Egypt again to the condition of a Turkish Pachaalik. They trust in the protecting Powers of Europe, and especially in England, to continue their guarantee of Egypt's administrative independence."

But undoubtedly the most important of these documents is the judgment passed by the "great theological doctors of the El Azhar (a Moslem university almost as old as Islam itself) upon the Khedive Tewfik." It is too long to quote in full, but the following excerpt from the *istifta* or question is most significant.

"What say you of a Suzerain who, being named by the Prince of the Faithful to govern his subjects with justice, and to act according to the rules of God, has violated the compact, and sown dissensions among the Moslems, and has broken their staff of unity? This so-called Sovereign has gone so far as to prefer the government of the Infidels to that of the Faithful, and asked nations who are straying from the path of the true religion to establish their power in the Mussulman country over which he rules. . . . And when the Faithful counselled him to change his conduct, he refused, and stubbornly continued in disobedience to the Sultan and the Holy Law. Knowing this, can this sovereign legally continue to reign, to enable strangers to strengthen themselves in the country of Islam, or must he not be deposed and another appointed in his place, who will watch over and keep the law?"

And in the "Fetwa," or opinion, it is answered, "In this case he shall be cast out, and in his place shall be named one who will watch over the law and defend it, and respect the rights of the Prince of the Faithful, our Lord the Caliph, Successor of the Messenger of all men," the judgment being supported by several passages from Moslem holy writ.

In the chapter that follows we have a succinct and graphic account of the difficulties in which the English counsel found themselves placed as regards the "procedure rules." As these had long been settled, it might have been supposed that the settlement would have been allowed to pass unquestioned, but the Egyptian authorities thought lightly of evading or attempting to evade them, and it was as much as Bro. Broadley and those acting with him could do to get them observed even partially. However, as good luck would have it, Lord Dufferin arrived in Egypt just at this critical stage of the proceedings, an event which caused very great excitement, especially on the part of the Khedive and his ministers, who "knew full well that he had baffled the tortuous diplomacy of the Yildiz Kiosk," and awaited the result of his advent "with fear and trembling." Arabi's counsel very soon obtained audience of his lordship, and after that Bro. Broadley tells us he felt "perfectly convinced that the Nationalists need no longer despair of justice," an opinion which after events very soon confirmed. But, perhaps, it was as well that Lord Dufferin should have appeared upon the scene at this period, as Bros. Broadley and Napier once more had their patience severely taxed over the procedure rules, and were again compelled to have recourse to the strongest protests in order to maintain their ground, and this they were enabled to do, thanks to the intervention of British officials.

It is to be regretted that our space forbids us describing even in brief the versions given by Ahmed Rifat, Yacoub Sami, and Muhamed Abdu of the events which had then so recently occurred. They fully bore out Arabi's statement and justified him in the course he pursued before and during the war, while Chapter XX., in which is recorded the examination of Ahmed Rifat, is equally telling in the same direction, and serves likewise to give the reader an even better idea than he may possibly have formed from previous particulars of that personage's ability and tact. Rifat was more than a match for the Commission before which he appeared, so that his examination was, it is almost needless to say, not unnecessarily prolonged. In Chapter XXI. we learn all about Suleiman Sami, who turned approver in the hope that he might succeed in proving Arabi responsible for the burning of Alexandria, but who in the end was justly hanged, on his own confession, for having had a principal hand in the crime. In the course of this portion of his story, Bro. Broadley incidentally refers to Egyptian Freemasonry and its difference from Freemasonry as it is known in England, from the fact of its having in it a strong admixture of the political element. He also tells us that many letters reached him from persons evidently Masons, who appeared to take a great interest in the trial.

Of the trial itself little need be said. It was the result of a compromise, brought about chiefly by Lord Dufferin. Arabi and his principal coadjutors pleaded guilty to rebellion against the Khedive and received sentence of death, which was immediately commuted into one of perpetual banishment from Egypt and its dependencies. It was no

doubt a happy settlement of a very serious difficulty, especially for the British Government, which stood committed to the cause of the Khedive, whose case, if we may judge from Bro. Broadley's narrative, appears to grow weaker as Arabi's defence is more developed. As to the rest of the work, it is undoubtedly interesting, but, after the length to which our review has run, we hardly think it necessary to enter into any details respecting it. The greater portion of it is subsidiary to the main narrative and as such is only of secondary value. But in saying this we must not be understood as wishing to underrate its merits. It is only thus briefly dismissed, firstly because it is not essential to the completeness of the story of Arabi's defence; and, secondly, because, if we did dwell upon it, we do not think it would serve to make more apparent the opinion we have already expressed of the whole work, to the effect that it is difficult to decide whether the matter it contains or the manner in which the author has set it forth is the more worthy of commendation.

The usual meeting of the General Committee of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls took place on Thursday afternoon, at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Bro. Col. Creaton, Past Grand Treasurer, among the brethren present being Bros. Robert Grey P.G.D., F. Richardson P.G.D., Lt.-Col. James Peters Grand S. Bearer, C. F. Matier, J. H. Matthews, S. H. Parkhouse, H. Massey, and F. R. W. Hedges Secretary. After the reading and confirmation of the minutes, Bro. Richardson, on behalf of Bro. J. A. Rucker P.G.D., brought forward the motion of which the latter had given notice, to the effect that the salary of the Secretary, Bro. Hedges, be increased by £50 a year, thus raising his total stipend to £500 per annum. The motion was seconded by Bro. Col. Peters, and supported by Col. Creaton, who attended expressly for that purpose, Bro. Massey, and others, and carried unanimously. Bro. Hedges, who had been absent from the room was hereupon recalled, and expressed his thanks to the brethren for their kind recognition of his past services, and assured them of his determination to use his utmost endeavours to promote the success of the Institution. Ten guineas having been voted towards the Twelfth Night Entertainment to be given to the pupils on Wednesday, the 9th January, Bro. Hedges read a letter he had received from Col. Leach, R.E., under whose superintendence the recent drainage works at the School had been carried out, in which that officer spoke in warm terms of commendation of the manner in which the drainage had been done by Messrs. Fish, Prestige and Co., and the plumbing by Bro. Thomas Crapper, and he expressed a strong opinion that the services of Mr. Prestige, and his liberality in reducing the amount of the firm's charges, as well as those of Dr. Corfield and Bro. Crapper, should not be allowed to pass unnoticed by the Committee. Col. Leach's letter is appended, but it should be mentioned that, acting on the suggestion, Bro. Gray gave notice of a motion to the effect that Bro. Prestige be elected an honorary Life Governor of the Institution, with eight votes; that letters of thanks be sent to Dr. Corfield, for his services in connection with the sanitary arrangements, and to Bro. Crapper, for the manner in which his firm had executed the plumber's work. The other business included the consideration of twelve petitions, of which five were accepted, one rejected, and six deferred, the number of candidates for the April Election being fixed at 35, and the number of vacancies 23. Notices of motions by Bros. Martin and Matier affecting the laws of the Institution were given, and on the proposition of Col. Creaton it was arranged that, as there was a balance of £1700 to the credit of the Sustentation Fund, while the interest on the said fund was slightly in excess of £293, £500 out of the former amount and £250 of the latter should be invested. The proceedings closed with the usual compliment to the Chairman. The following is the letter referred to:—

"3 St. James-square, S.W., 14th December 1883.

"Dear Mr. Hedges,—I enclose the accounts for the drainage and plumbing work at the Institution. Fish, Prestige and Co.'s accounts amount together to £696 2s 2d, of which £550 has already been paid. I have arranged with Mr. Prestige, who, from the long connection of his firm with the Institution, desires to act liberally towards it, that there shall be a discount of £46 2s 2d, or, in other words, that a further payment of £100 shall settle these accounts. Crapper's account amounts to £468 9s 11d, which, barring the odd shillings, will stand as sent in, deduction for the old lead having already been made. £400 has been paid to Mr. Crapper, on account. The total cost of the works has been: Fish and Co., £650; Crapper, £468; and Dr. Corfield, £25; total, £1143.

"The accounts include many things which could not have been originally foreseen, but which were found to be necessary during the progress of the work, as well as some other small items of work done to the house occupied by the younger children. I went over the Institution a short time back, after a year's trial and experience, and

found everything working satisfactorily, and I was glad to hear from Dr. Howell that not only had there been no case of serious illness since the work was done, but that the tendency to sore throat, which was formerly prevalent even among the servants, has disappeared. I think, therefore, it may be considered that the expenditure, though large, has not been unprofitable. Contrasting the expenditure with previous estimates, and bearing in mind that they would have been considerably increased by the extra work, I think the expenditure cannot be considered otherwise than moderate, and I am sure it will be satisfactory to the Committee to be able to report that they have so material a saving in the money voted to them. I should be glad if some acknowledgment were made of the ready liberality with which Mr. Prestige met my views, and in sending Dr. Corfield's fee, if not already done, a few complimentary expressions of well-deserved thanks from the Committee would no doubt be agreeable to him.

"As Mr. Crapper did his work remarkably well, and well knows all connected with the plumbing work, and also has the pattern of the closet basins, which were made specially, I would venture to suggest that if anything material is required in that direction, he should be again employed.

"A short memorandum of what was done, and a complete plan of the drainage, as it now exists, would be useful for future reference, and I will have them prepared.

"If I can again assist the Committee in any matter connected with the building, I shall have pleasure in doing so.

"I am, Dear Mr. Hedges, yours truly,

"G. A. LEACH, R.E.

"F. R. W. Hedges, Esq."

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

WHY WE MASONS CELEBRATE IT.

THE New Year's Day of the Masonic Fraternity is rapidly drawing near, and will be appropriately observed by the universal Craft. In Pennsylvania (as our readers are aware) the officers of the subordinate Lodges and Royal Arch Chapters for the ensuing Masonic year are installed on or before St. John the Evangelist's Day, and the Grand Officers of both Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter are installed, the former at High Twelve on St. John's Day, and the latter in the evening of that day. It is evident, therefore, that St. John's is no ordinary day. With reference to it an esteemed Brother, and subscriber to the *Keystone*, has just written us the following inquiry:

I am anxious to learn the origin of St. John's day, what connection it has with Masonry, and whether 'Holy St. John' is supposed to have been a Mason?

We shall endeavour to throw some light on this subject, and to answer these inquiries as fully and satisfactorily as it is possible, perhaps, now to do.

Let us plant our feet at the outset upon the rock of Masonic history. There are certain FACTS that are incontestable, and to these we first advert. They are not new, but they are true.

There is no Masonic record superior to the Minute Book of a lawful Lodge. In Edinburgh, Scotland, there is at the present time the Lodge of Edinburgh (or Mary's Chapel), No. 1, which possesses its Minute Books back to the year 1598, *nearly three hundred years ago*. The minutes of date, 27th November, 1599, contain the following entry:

"Item, ordanis all wardenis to be chosen upoun Sanct Johneis day yearlie."

In the same year (1599) the Warden-General of the Lodges of St. Andrew's, Dundee, Perth, &c., convened them at St. Andrew's, and made the following order:—

"XXVII November, 1599. First, it is ordainit that the hail Wardenis sal be chosen ilk yeir preciselie at Sanct Ihoueis day, to-wit, the xxvii day of december; and thairefter the said Generall Warden be advertesit qaha are chosen wardenis."

No record has been preserved of the action taken by this Masonic assembly (*History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, No. 1*, by D. Murray Lyon, Grand Secretary of Scotland, Edinburgh 1873). *Facsimiles* of both of these deeply interesting entries are given in the above-mentioned history. These are the earliest known historic references to an observance of St. John the Evangelist's Day as the day of election for Officers to serve the Craft. Thus, three hundred years ago, 27th December, was the Craft's New Year's Day. Bro. William Preston, in his famous "*Illustrations of Masonry*," gives what purports to be an historical relation of a Masonic occurrence, which was as follows:

"On the 27th December, 1663, a General Assembly was held at which Henry Jermy, Earl of St. Albans, was elected Grand Master, who appointed Sir John Derham, Knight, his deputy, and

Mr. (afterwards Sir) Christopher Wren and John Webb, his Wardens."

This assertion is unsupported by any valued authority, except Roberts's 1722 edition of the "Constitutions of Freemasonry." A part of the statement we feel confident is incorrect. Sir Christopher Wren was not made a Mason before 1691, so that he could not have been a Senior G. Warden in 1663. We set no especial value on this reference to a Masonic observance of St. John's Day. At all events it occurred subsequent to the Scottish observance of 1559.

The next Masonic reference, in order of time, is to *St. John the Baptist's Day*, 24th June. Both of the Sts. John's Days have been observed for at least several centuries by Freemasons. The Grand Lodge of England was "revived" on St. John the Baptist's Day, 24th June, 1717: and the brethren sat down to their Feast annually on that day until 1727, when they substituted for it St. John the Evangelist's Day, 27th December. The former is often called "Summer St. John's Day," and the latter "Winter St. John's Day," and Ancient Craft Masonry has been sometimes styled "St. John's Masonry," because of the prominence of the two "Holy Sts. John" as patron saints of the Craft.

St. John the Evangelist's Day was Masonically observed in 1726 by the "Grand Lodge of all England," at York, by "a speech delivered to the Worshipful and Ancient Society of Free and Ancient Masons by the Junior Grand Warden." This speech may be read in full in Bro. Hughan's "Masonic Sketches and Reprints" (New York, 1871). This is the earliest Grand Lodge address on St. John's Day, of which a complete record and report remains.

We may here allude to two references to St. John, carved in stone. One is on the ruined walls of Melrose Abbey, which was erected by the Mediæval Operative Masons, who have been proven to be our Masonic ancestors. The carving embodies a prayer, and reads as follows:

And: sweet: St: John: keep: this: holy: kirk: fra: skaith: "
"I: pray: to: God: and: Mary: baith:

"Thus early," says Bro. Fort, "St. John appears to have been a patron saint of Operative Masons." And in this connection he notices the fact that Bishop Henry, an architect as well as an ecclesiastic, when he erected the Wurzburg Cathedral, in the Eleventh century, dedicated it to "Saint John," and erected in front of it two "symbolic columns," which stand isolated, supporting no superstructure, being distant from the main wall, and by the side of a Gothic portal. Bro. Fort says: "There is every reason to believe that these columns were raised with a typical design by that Master Mason." (See Fort's *Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry*).

The Masonic observance of the Sts. John's Days is not confined to the Scotch, English and American Craft, but extends also to that on the Continent of Europe. Bro. Findel says of St. John the Baptist's Day:

"This day is celebrated by all German Lodges, as the day of the anniversary of the Society of Freemasons. It is the high-noon of the year, the day of light and of roses, and it ought to be celebrated everywhere." (Findel's *History of Freemasonry*).

The Festival of St. John the Baptist was kept by the Grand Lodge of Scotland until 1737, when the annual election was changed to St. Andrew's Day. The Grand Lodge of England practically now holds its annual Festival on St. George's Day. Both of these customs are departures from primitive practice; Masonry, has so far, been sacrificed to patriotism. In Pennsylvania, for many years (until about 1816) the subordinate Lodges elected their Masters twice a-year; one term of service beginning on St. John the Baptist's Day, and the other on St. John the Evangelist's Day. Thus were both of these days emphasised and utilised. In England, we believe, since the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813, Lodges are no longer dedicated to the Saints John, but only to "God and His service." This also was a departure from previous practice, doubtless made in order to avoid the appearance of sectarianism, but such exclusion of the Saints John was unwise, being a departure from long-established Masonic custom. These great names have been for too many centuries authoritatively connected with Freemasonry to be thus cast aside. This action was probably in accordance with the "new day, new duty" theory, which we do not recognise as ever justifiable. We have commemorated the

Saints John for at least three hundred years, so that they are, so to speak, now a part of the "body of Masonry." Let no one among us dare to attempt to dismember Masonry by following so bad a precedent as that occasionally adopted abroad.

Having thus stated and substantiated our opinion of the observance of the Sts. John's Days in Freemasonry, we will next consider the ORIGIN of the Sts. John's Days. As our readers are aware, traditionally Freemasonry antedates the Christian era, and therefore the period in which the Sts. John lived. If our traditions be true, the Craft observed festival days before those saints were born. Our readers are aware of the frequent references to the SUN in Masonry. Now it is quite a remarkable coincidence, that has been noted by Masonic writers, that the sun enters the zodiacal sign "Cancer," just before St. John the Baptist's Day, and "Capricorn" just before St. John the Evangelist's Day, when we have, respectively, the longest and shortest days in the year. Freemasonry being so full of symbolic allusions to the sun, it is not surprising that its festivals should have been observed at the two important heliacal periods, 24th June and 27th December; and it was quite natural, when the vast majority of Masons had become Christians, that they should have continued to observe their original festival seasons under the designation of the two Sts. John. St. John the Evangelist, especially, as the "Apostle of the mysteries," the Grand Hierophant of the religion up to which it seemed to them their own religion, that of Judaism, naturally led, and into which it merged, was regarded as worthy of all honour and praise.

Perhaps we should now be prepared to answer the question, Were the Holy Saints John, or either of them, Masons? But we are not. We have no historic information on the subject. Nothing but tradition. We do know that both of these "patron saints" were standard bearers of TRUTH, and heralds of good news to the world. St. John the Baptist's career was meteoric, illuminating darkness with Light. St. John the Evangelist was undoubtedly a mystic, a hierophant of the mysteries of the ever-living God, and champion of a Love that was faithful and boundless—just such sincere Love and Charity as Masonry teaches and practises. The Saints John were good men and true in fact, if not in Masonry, and our traditions lead us to believe that they were Freemasons.

Some brethren are exceedingly specific in their Masonic allusions to the Saints John, so that one might infer that they had a special revelation on the subject. For example: Bro. John Beach, in 1856, said: "The most excellent Masonic authority, our ancient worthy brother and Past Master, St. John the Evangelist, tells us that 'God is Love.'" (Morris's *Code of Masonic Law*, Louisville, 1856). Such allusions are a mistake. They assert too much, and thus weaken, and even tend to destroy, one's belief in the Masonic tradition on the subject.

We answer the question, Why do we celebrate St. John the Evangelist's Day? by saying, Because Freemasons for three centuries have observed it, as we learn from our Lodge records; and that it was observed in like manner during many prior centuries we are informed by Masonic tradition. We deeply revere the characters of both St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, and we trust the day will never dawn when the Craft shall cease to honour their names and commemorate their festivals.

Keystone.

We are pleased to find that that valuable publication, the *Civil Service Candidate*, whose appearance in the field of journalism we recently noted, is apparently making such progress that there is every chance of its becoming ere long a necessity with the class to whose needs it so ably ministers. We would especially draw attention to a very able article on "The Growth of Competition for Appointments in the Civil Service," which was brought to a conclusion last week, as well as to an important feature which has just been introduced, namely, a list of Text Books on the subjects of Civil Service Examinations. This list, so far as it goes, appears to contain most of the works which have been found serviceable by candidates for this class of appointment.

FUNERALS.

Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON,
COFFIN MAKERS & UNDERTAKERS,
17 NEWCASTLE STREET, STRAND, W.C.
And at 30 FOREST HILL ROAD, PECKHAM RYE, S.E.

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 Meetings, &c., as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

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SATURDAY, 29th DECEMBER.

- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1384—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
 1824—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7. (Instruction)
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8.
 1462—Wharncliffe, Rose and Crown Hotel Penistone
 1965—Eastes, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent

MONDAY, 31st DECEMBER.

- Grand Mark Masters, Masonic Hall, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
 22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (In)
 180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8. (Instruction)
 186—Industry, Bell, Carter-lane, Doctors-commons, E.C., at 6.30. (Inst.)
 548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
 1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Prind Street, Paddington, at 8. (In.)
 1488—Marquess of Ripon, Pembury Tavern, Amhurst-rd., Hackney, at 7.30. (In)
 1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30. (Inst.)
 1585—Royal Commemoration, Fox and Hounds, Putney, at 8. (Instruction)
 1608—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 1623—West Smithfield, Clarence Hotel, Aldersgate Street, E.C. at 7. (Inst.)
 1625—Tredegar, Royal Hotel Mile End Road, corner of Burdett Road. (Inst.)
 1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30. (Instruction)
 1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
 R.A. 933—Doric, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 7. (Instruction)
 62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester
 148—Lights, Masonic Rooms, Warrington
 382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
 1110—Tyrian, Gildredge Hotel, Eastbourne
 1177—Tenby, Tenby, Pembroke
 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)

TUESDAY, 1st JANUARY.

- Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
 9—Albion, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7. (Inst.)
 101—Temple, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
 141—Faith, Queen Anne's Restaurant, Queen Anne's Gate, St. James's Park Station, at 8. (Instruction)
 166—Union, Criterion, W.
 172—Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 188—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
 753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
 765—St. James, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark
 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 880—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at 8. (Instruction)
 1044—Wandsworth, Star and Garter Hotel, St. Ann's-hill, Wandsworth (Inst.)
 1298—Royal Standard, Club, Upper-street, Islington
 1321—Emblematic, Rose, Jermyn Street, W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1381—Kennington, Horns Tavern, Kennington
 1448—Mount Edgumbe, 19 Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7. (Instruction)
 1472—Henley, Three Crowns, Woolwich
 1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
 1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8. (In)
 1601—Ravensbourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, Queen's Head, Essex Road, N., at 8.30. (In)
 1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8. (Inst.)
 1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30. (Inst.)
 1949—Brixton, Prince Regent, Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
 Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, 6.30
 R.A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 1538—St. Martins-le-Grand, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
 M.M. 1—St. Mark's, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
 70—St. John, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
 103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
 120—Palladian, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.
 124—Marquis of Granby, Freemasons' Hall, Old Elvet, Durham
 158—Adams, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
 209—Etonian, Masonic Hall, Windsor
 226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
 248—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon
 265—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
 364—Cambrian, Masonic Hall, Neath.
 393—St. David, Masons' Hall, The Parade, Berwick
 493—Royal Lebanon, Spread Eagle, Gloucester
 558—Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone.
 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
 734—Londesborough, Masonic Hall, Bridlington Quay.
 794—Warden, Royal Hotel, Sutton Coldfield
 804—Carnarvon, Masonic Hall, Havant.
 847—Fortescue, Manor House, Honiton, Devon.
 948—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard
 960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
 995—Furness, Masonic Hall, Ulverston.
 1002—Skiddaw, Lodge Room, Market-place, Cockermouth.
 1134—Newall, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
 1244—Marwood, Freemasons' Hall, Redcar.
 1322—Waverley, Caledonia Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.
 1336—Square and Compass, Corn Exchange, Wrexham.
 1473—Boothle, 146 Berry-street, Boothle, at 6. (Instruction.)
 1488—St. Eleth, Castle Hotel, Amlwch, Anglesea
 1619—Sackville, Crown Hotel, East Grinstead
 1674—Caradoc, Masonic Hall, Bank Buildings, Sussax Street, Rhyl
 1750—Coleridge, Sandringham House, Clevedon.
 R.A. 203—St. John of Jerusalem, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
 M.M. 69—United Service, Assembly Rooms, Brompton, Chatham.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

- Winter Entertainment to the "Old Folks," R.M.B.I. Asylum, Croydon
 15—Kent, King and Queen, Notion Folgate, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 73—Mount Lebanon, Horse Shoe Inn, Newington Causeway, at 8. (Inst.)
 193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 223—United Strength, Prince Alfred, 13 Crowndale-rd., Camden-town, 8. (In)
 538—La Tolerance, Morland's Hotel, Dean Street, Oxford St. at 8. (Inst.)
 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7. (Instruction)
 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
 813—New Concord, Jolly Farmers, Southgate-road, N. (Instruction)

- 863—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8. (Instruction)
 902—Burgoyne, 25 Charterhouse Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 1278—Burdett Coutts, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Row, E., at 8. (Inst.)
 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 1415—Prince Leopold, Moorgate Tavern, Moorgate Street, at 7. (Instruction)
 1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Inst.)
 1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8. (Inst.)
 1604—Wanderers, Adam and Eve Tavern, Palmer St., Westminster, at 7.30. (In)
 1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30. (Inst.)
 1687—The Rothesay, Inns of Court Hotel, Lincoln's Inn Fields
 1707—Eleanor, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.
 1791—Crenton, Prince Albert Tavern, Portobello-ter, Notting-hill-gate (Inst.)
 1827—Alliance, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)
 R.A. Camden, The Boston, Junction Road, Holloway, at 8.30. (Instruction)
 R.A. 55—Constitutional, Private Rooms, Leytonstone
 R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 1328—Granite, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at 8. (Instruction)

- 74—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
 298—Harmony, Masonic Rooms, Ann-street, Rochdale
 326—Moir, Freemasons' Hall, Park-street, Bristol
 327—Wigton St. John, Lion and Lamb, Wigton
 406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
 417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester
 429—Royal Navy, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
 471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
 594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
 611—Marches, Old Rectory, Ludlow
 645—Humphrey Chetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 678—Earl Ellesmere, Church Hotel, Kersley, Farnworth, near Bolton.
 838—Franklin, Peacock and Royal Hotel, Boston
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)
 992—St. Thomas, Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton
 1010—Kingston, Masonic Hall, Worship-street, Hull
 1013—Royal Victoria, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland. (Instruction.)
 1035—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Gower-street, Derby
 1091—Erme, Erme House, Ivybridge, Devon
 1167—Alnwick, Masonic Hall, Clayport-street, Alnwick
 1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
 1274—Earl of Durham, Freemasons' Hall, Chester-le-Street
 1323—Talbot, Masonic Rooms, Wind-street, Swansea
 1335—Lindsay, 20 King-street, Wigan
 1354—Marquis of Lorne, Masonic Rooms, Leigh, Lancashire
 1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Inst)
 1363—Tyndall, Town Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester
 1431—St. Alphege, George Hotel, Solihull
 1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull. (Instruction)
 1620—Marlborough, Derby Hall, Tue Brook, Liverpool
 1842—St. Leonards, Concert Rooms, St. Leonard's-on-Sea
 1903—Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
 R.A. 54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham Street, Rochdale
 R.A. 200—Old Globe, Lonsdale-borough Rooms, Scarborough
 R.A. 300—Perseverance, Pitt and Nelson Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne
 R.A. 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George Street, Leeds
 R.A. 342—Royal Sussex, Masonic, 79 Commercial Road, Portsea
 R.A. 1125—St. Peters, Masonic Hall, Fore Street, Tiverton
 M.M. 36—Furness, Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Barrow-in-Furness

THURSDAY, 3rd JANUARY.

- 3—Fidelity, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-sq., at 8. (Instruction)
 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 45—Strong Man, Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street.
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-street, Lambeth, at 8. (Instruction)
 147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
 192—Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel, Canon-street
 231—St. Andrew, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 538—La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney
 704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7. (Instruction)
 754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8. (Instruction)
 901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction) 1
 1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Steigate, Westminster-bridge, at 8. (Inst.)
 1185—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7. (Instruction)
 1227—Upton, Swan, Bethnal Green-road, near Shoreditch, at 8. (Instruction)
 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury
 1330—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1360—Royal Arthur, Village Club Lecture Hall, Wimbledon
 1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30. (Inst.)
 1445—Prince Leopold, City Arms Tavern, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 1614—Covent Garden, Cranbourne, 1 Up. St. Martin's Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
 1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
 1672—Mornington, London Tavern, Fenchurch-street
 1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)
 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9. (Inst.)
 1691—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct.)
 1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate
 R.A. 753—Prince Frederick William, Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood, at 8. (In.)
 R.A. 1471—North London, Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 1507—Metropolitan, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
 M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8.30. (Inst.)
 M.M. 244—Trinity College, 13 Mandeville-place, W.

- 24—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle.
 31—United Industrious, Masonic Room, Canterbury
 38—Union, Council Chamber, Chichester
 41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard-street, Bath
 50—Knights of Malta, George Hotel, Hinkley, Leicestershire
 123—Lennox, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire
 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 254—Trinity, Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry
 266—Naphthali, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Heywood
 269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn
 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
 294—Constitutional, Assembly Rooms, Beverley, Yorks
 295—Combermere Union, Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield
 300—Minerva, Pitt and Nelson, Ashton-under-Lyne
 309—Harmony, Red Lion, Fareham
 317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
 419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel Wolverhampton.
 425—Cestrian, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester
 442—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Peterborough
 446—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.
 463—East Surrey of Concord, Greyhound, Croydon.
 509—Teas, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton, Durham.
 637—Portland, Masonic Rooms, Town Hall, Stoke-upon-Trent.
 792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Bullring-lane, Great Grimsby
 913—Pattison, Lord Raglan Tavern, Plumstead
 974—Pentalpha, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
 1012—Prince of Wales, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
 1074—Underley, Masonic Room, Market-place, Kirkby Jonsdale
 1192—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1231—Savile, Royal Hotel, Elland
 1282—Anchorite, Foresters' Hall, Briggs, Lincolnshire
 1294—Brent, Globe Hotel, Topsham, Devonshire
 1304—Olive Union, Masonic Hall, Horncastle, Lincolnshire
 1384—Equity, Alford Chambers, Widnes
 1473—Boothle, Town Hall, Boothle, Lancashire
 1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich
 1504—Red Rose of Lancaster, Starkie's Arms Hotel, Padiham, near Burnley

1513—Friendly, King's Head Hotel, Barnsley
 1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
 1594—Cadewain, Public Rooms, Newtown, Montgomeryshire
 1639—Watling-street, Cock Hotel, Stoney Stratford, Bucks
 1807—Loyal Wye, Bulth, Breconshire
 1829—Burrell, George Hotel, Shoreham
 R.A. 187—Charity, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol
 R.A. 325—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
 R.A. 758—Bridgwater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire
 R.A. 1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
 R.A. 1074—Bective, Masonic Rooms, Kirkby, Lonsdale
 R.A. 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 M.M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

FRIDAY, 4th JANUARY.

Metropolitan Masonic Benevolent Association, 155 Fleet-street, E.C. at 8.30.
 Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 25—Robert Burns, The North Pole, 115 Oxford-street, W., at 8 (Instruc.
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruc.)
 706—Florence Nightingale, Masonic Hall, William Street, Woolwich
 766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8 (In.)
 780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)
 834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
 933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
 1153—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
 1789—Ubique, Guardsman Army Coffee Tavern, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1815—Penge, Thicket Hotel, Anerley
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
 R.A. 3—Fidelity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 R.A. 65—Prosperity Chapter of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall St.
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
 R.A. 1459—Ezra, 90 Ball's Pond-road, N
 M.M. Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)

44—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
 81—Doric, Private Room, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 127—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Margate
 219—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Todmorden.
 242—St. George, Guildhall, Doncaster.
 306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
 375—Lambton, Lambton Arms, Chester-le-street, Durham
 453—Chigwell, Prince's Hall, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.
 539—St. Matthew, Dragon Hotel, Walsall.
 574—Loyal Berkshire of Hope, White Hart Hotel, Newbury
 601—St. John, Wrekin Hotel, Wellington, Salop
 680—Sefton, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
 709—Invicta, Bank-street Hall, Ashford
 837—De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
 839—Royal Gloucestershire, Bell Hotel, Gloucester
 1333—Aethelstan, Town Hall, Atherstone, Warwick.
 1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
 1387—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton Cum Hardy
 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 1528—Fort, Masonic Hall, Newquay, Cornwall.
 1557—Albert Edward, Bush Hotel, Hexham.
 1561—Morecambe, Masonic Hall, Edward-street, Morecambe, Lancashire.
 1648—Prince of Wales, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford.
 1664—Gosforth, Freemasons' Hall, High-street, Gosforth
 1725—Douglas, College Gateway, Maidstone
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7
 R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
 R.A. 359—Peace, Freemasons' Hall, Albion Terrace, Southampton

SATURDAY, 5th JANUARY.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
 1672—Carnarvon, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
 1622—Rose, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
 1624—Eccleston, King's Head, Ebury Bridge, Pimlico, at 7 (Instruction)
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
 308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
 1362—Royal Albert Edward, Market Hall, Redhill
 1459—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
 1486—Hova Ecclesia, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton

INSTALLATION MEETINGS, &c.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 348.

THE installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, 27th inst., at the Bull's Head Inn, Bolton, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Present—Bros. Wm. Crankshaw W.M., J. B. Taylor I.P.M., John Kenyon S.W., John Partington J.W., John Alcock P.M. Secretary, Thos. Raby P.M. Treasurer, R. H. Phillips S.D., M. Chadwick J.D., John Harwood P.M. Organist, Robert Jones I.G., Thos. Higson P.M. Tyler; P.M.'s Israel Albert Greenhalgh, James Horrocks P. Prov. G. Steward, Saml. Barrett, Hy. Greenwood P. Prov. G. Purst.; also Bros. Jas. Eckersley, G. Barnes, Jas. Mansell, Wm. Greenwood, Joseph Wood, Wm. Green, Alfred Jones, John Harmer, Jos. Calderbank, Jas. Allen, G. W. Dyson, Wm. Woods. Visitors—Bros. G. P. Brookbank W.M. 37 P. Prov. G.D. Grand Steward Scotland, R. Duxbury W.M. 146, Benjamin Taylor P. Prov. G.Tr., J. W. Taylor P. Prov. G. Org., Rooke Pennington P.M. 37, Wm. Heywood Org. 146, Joseph Sutton 484, Edwd. Bridge 986 Croston, Robert Latham W.M. 1723 (St. George's), E. G. Harwood J.W. 1723 (Mayor of Bolton), J. Priestley 1723, Nathaniel Nicholson P.M. Secretary 1723, Thos. Naylor Steward 1723, T. Barber 1250. Lodge having been opened, the minutes of preceding meeting were confirmed, and a Board of Installed Masters having been formed, under the presidency of Bro. John Alcock, the W.M. elect Bro. John Kenyon was introduced by Bros. Israel A. Greenhalgh P.M. and Henry Greenwood P. Prov. G. Purst., and installed, proclaimed and saluted in ancient form. Bro. Thomas Raby P.M. was re-elected Treasurer, and Bro. Jas. Horrocks re-elected Charity Representative to the Province. The following brethren were appointed to the several offices named:—Bros. John Partington S.W., R. H. Phillips J.W., Thomas Raby P.M. Treasurer, John Alcock P.M. Secretary, Wm. Chadwick S.D., R. Jones J.D., Jas. Eckersley I.G., A. Jones and G. W. Dyson

Stewards, R. Harwood and John Harwood Masters of Cers., Thos. Higson Tyler. The addresses to the W.M. and Officers were delivered by Bro. John Alcock P.M., and the Officers were invested by Bro. John Harwood P.M. M. of Cers. Heartly good wishes were given by the visiting brethren, and the Lodge was closed in peace and harmony at 5.30, and adjourned to banquet.

PERFECT FRIENDSHIP LODGE, No. 376.

AT the anniversary meeting of this Lodge, held at the Freemasons' Hall, Ipswich, on the 19th instant, Brother E. Buckham was installed to the office of Worshipful Master. The installation ceremony was ably performed by Brother S. R. Anness. Bro. Buckham invested his Officers as follow:—Bros. J. W. B. King S.W., J. M. Franks J.W., W. P. Mills Treasurer, H. Sidney Secretary, J. Hunt S.D., F. A. Bales J.D., H. J. Wright M.C., C. Christopherson I.G., J. Snare S.S., H. Pettit J.S., Gould Tyler. Subsequently the commemoration festival was held in the banquet room. Bro. Buckham W.M. presided, and amongst the Visitors were—Bros. C. Carter 41, Thomas J. Ralling P.G.S. Essex P.M. and Secretary 51, R. K. Casley W.M. 114, B. P. Grimsey I.P.M. 114, H. Miller P.M. 114, R. Tidbury 114, George Elliston 114, Dr. J. E. Taylor, J. L. Brook W.M. 225, George Abbott P.M. 225, James Napier 225, A. Barber P.M. 225, W. Leathers 225, E. C. Smallman 332, Harry George Everard W.M. 650, E. Snow W.M. 959, D. D. Steele P.M. 959, &c. The Worshipful Master proposed the Queen, the M.W. Grand Master of England H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the R.W. Pro Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Past and Present Grand Officers, and the R.W. Prov. Grand Master, the V.W. Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and Past and Present Prov. Grand Officers. Brother B. P. Grimsey P.G.J.W., and Bro. J. B. Fraser P.P.G.J.W. responded. The Worshipful Master proposed the health of the Installing Master, and alluded to the solemn and dignified manner in which Brother Anness had installed him. Brother S. R. Anness responded, and proposed the Masonic Charities, to which Brother Tracy responded, stating that during the past year the Province of Suffolk had contributed over £600 to the Charities. The Worshipful Master proposed the I.P.M., Brother A. A. Bennett, who responded, and proposed the health of the Worshipful Master. In electing Brother Buckham to the Master's chair, he felt the Lodge had done well. Bro. Buckham held a very high position in the town, which he owed to his own exertions. He had secured the confidence and esteem of his masters, and they were rather numerous. A man who could gain the good-will of the Town Council was sure to have the good-will of his Lodge. The Worshipful Master in response said nothing could be more gratifying to him than the kindness he had received from every member of the Lodge since he first took office. He looked forward with confidence to the future because he knew that he should be supported by very efficient Officers, and with their assistance he hoped he should be able to preside over the Lodge to the satisfaction of the members. The W.M. proposed the Visitors, coupled with the names of Bros. Carter, Ralling, Casley, and Smallman, who responded. The W.M. proposed the Past Masters, to which Brother J. B. Fraser responded. The W.M. proposed the Officers of the Lodge, coupled with the names of Bros. Wright, J. W. B. King, and J. M. Franks, who responded. The Tyler's toast concluded the toast list.

The *East Anglian Daily Times* states that H.R.H. the Duke of Albany has been elected to, and has graciously accepted, the post of Worshipful Master of the Royal Clarence Lodge, at Clare, for the ensuing year. His Royal Highness has appointed Major-General Cecil Ives, of Moyns Park, as his Deputy.

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

The Original and only true.



IT IS THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

It is the best known remedy for Coughs, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma. It effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal Diseases—Diphtheria, Diabetes, Fever, Croup, Ague, &c.

It acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only known Specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

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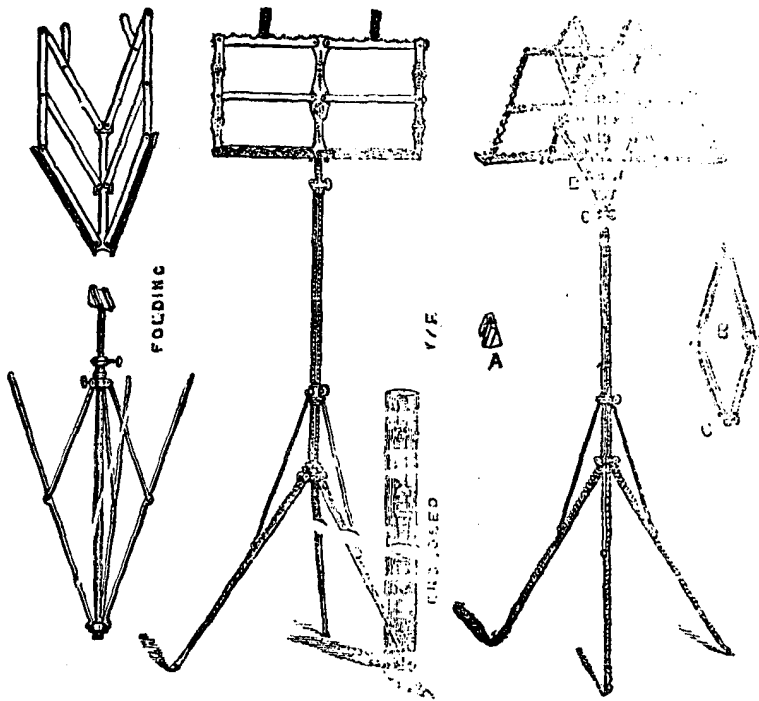
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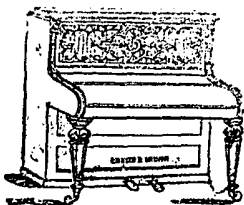
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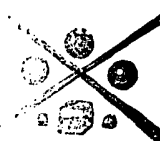
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