

THE

# Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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## FESTIVAL OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

THE third of the Masonic Charity Festivals of 1885 has been celebrated, and the total contributions of the Craft for the year show a result which reflects the greatest credit on the Order, and those who are enrolled under its banner. The three Festivals which have been held during the last six months have produced a total of £45,000, which sum represents the free offerings of the Craftsmen of England, on behalf of the three Institutions founded for the relief of the aged and the young of both sexes who, through calamity or misfortune, are compelled to seek assistance from their brother Masons, or from the brothers of their deceased parents. It is not our present intention, however, to devote any lengthened remarks to the whole of this year's Masonic Charity work, that we reserve for a more convenient occasion; we have more particularly to speak of the result of this week's Festival, held on Wednesday, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, under the presidency of the Most Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Provincial Grand Master Derbyshire, on behalf of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

Speaking generally, the Festival was a grand success; but the result—in the form of the total contributions announced—was somewhat disappointing, although in many quarters it was expected that a falling-off would be shown in this year's returns, as compared with those of the last. We have had occasion in recent issues to refer to the causes which it was expected would affect the total of the Boys' School, and it is almost universally admitted that the success of the other two Institutions is the main, if not the sole cause of the falling-off experienced this week:—in other words, that there is “a limit to the means, if not the will, of the Masons of England,” in regard to the amounts they subscribe for the Masonic Charities.

It must, as a matter of course, happen that one of the Institutions is each year lowest as regards total subscriptions—this year the turn has fallen to the Boys, next year it may be the Girls or the Benevolent; we do not know of the existence of any preference in the minds of Craftsmen generally which should accord to one of the Institutions either a run of undue prosperity or the reverse. Certain it is that no real prejudice exists in the minds of English Freemasons; while it is also certain that the Boys' School has lost none of that prestige which has played so important a part in raising it to its present high position. The lull of this year in the enthusiasm which has been shown on behalf of the Boys' School is, we trust, but the calm which precedes the storm; the storm which, if it does not come next year, will at least prove to us ere long that the sympathy of the Craft is still strong on behalf of the lads who look to English Freemasons for assistance in their hour of need.

The total of this year's contributions was announced at the Festival as £11,746 10s, as compared with £14,960 subscribed last year, a falling off of some £2,300 odd, which can ill be spared at the present time, when a large addition to the accommodation of the School is all but completed and, as a consequence, an increased amount is needed to render the resources of the Institution available to their fullest extent. We are afraid that under the circumstances it will not be possible for the Preparatory School to be opened as early as was anticipated, so that

the falling off will almost immediately make itself felt throughout the country, thus leading to the hope that it will be more than counterbalanced at the corresponding Festival of 1886.

This year's Board of Stewards comprised the names of 275 brethren, of whom 87 represented London Lodges, 30 were unattached, 156 acted on behalf of Provincial Lodges, one represented the Royal Order of Scotland, and one the Foreign Stations. Small as these numbers are in comparison with what we have been accustomed to in the past; the number of small lists among them is even more conspicuous, but small as many of the individual totals undoubtedly are, they are not to be despised. Certain it is each Steward has done his best, and all we can ask them to do is to serve again,—and do better. We would, however, respectfully point out to those Stewards whose lists consist of their own donations only that it ought to be comparatively easy to secure at least a similar donation to their own with which to swell their totals. If this had been accomplished in each case where a Steward's own donation stands alone on the record this year's result would have been a different one. We heartily approve the principle which induces a brother who decides to qualify as a Life Governor also undertaking the duties of a Stewardship, but hope it will never come to be recognised that those duties cease as soon as a personal donation is entered on the list. Let every Freemason qualify as Life Governor, or otherwise, of each of the Masonic Institutions, and let as many of them as choose give their names as Stewards for the Anniversary Festivals, but in doing so let it be remembered there are responsibilities attached to a Stewardship which have been recognised by the Institutions, each of which gives votes in return for “services rendered,” for it must be distinctly understood that the Stewardship votes are in no way associated with the Stewardship fee, which is in every way distinct from the Institution itself, being appropriated solely to the actual expenses of the Annual Festival.

There are, however, a large number of lists which give evidence of wide and persistent efforts, and we may briefly refer to the highest of these. Among the London Lists there are thirteen of three figure totals; Mrs. Cama (1642) £220 10s, Wm. Roebuck (Committee Dinner Club) £210, James Willing jun. (1987) £169 17s, W. A. Scurrah (167) £157 10s, G. A. Barclay (1608) £136 10s, Robert Pierpoint (177) £133 1s, W. Burdett-Coutts (2030) £126 5s, Adolphus Steng (141) £110 10s, W. Williams (1791) £110 5s, C. H. Phillips (1986) £106 11s, James Chapman (194) £105, Horace B. Marshall, C.C., £105, Millner Jutsum (95) £101 17s. The Provinces show 16 three figure lists; among them Geo. Rice Bolton (1314, Kent) £432 12s, A G Prince and W. H. Bailey (Province of Staffordshire) £338 2s, J. E. Curteis (Devonshire) £257 10s, Percy Wallis (850, Derbyshire) £250, D. C. Jones (Province of South Wales, East) £200, Joseph Pym (787, Derbyshire) £170, T. Young Strachan (Province of Northumberland) £162 15s, H. W. H. Elwes (1452, Suffolk) £143 17s, W. J. Nosworthy (Province of Somersetshire) £136 10s, Fitzherbert Wright and J. Allen (1324, Derbyshire) £182 2s, J. MacLeod (1661, Nottinghamshire) £120, John H. Lawson (1235, Derbyshire) £110 5s. The Steward of the Royal Order of Scotland also figures for a three-figure total, in a round £100. We give elsewhere a full list of the Stewards, and the amounts collected by each, while

below will be found an account of the proceedings at the Festival itself.

The Festival at the Crystal Palace, was attended by a large and distinguished company of ladies and brethren. The banquet was one of the best ever provided in connection with the Boys' Festivals, which, considering the season of the year at which they are held, possess advantages entirely their own, as compared with the anniversaries of the other Institutions. The banquet was not only well supplied, but was also efficiently served, a most important feature in connection with the most elaborate men, and we heartily add our congratulations to the many accorded to Bros. Bertram and Roberts on the success which attended their efforts.

At the conclusion of the banquet grace was sung by the musical quartette—Miss Margaret Hoare, Madame Raymond, Bro. Arthur Thompson and Bro. Franklin Clive—and then the Chairman proceeded with the toasts. The first, Her Majesty the Queen, was one, he was sure, would be received in the way which, according to his experience, it always was received amongst Freemasons. There might be other nations in which Freemasonry was under some suspicion, or where its secrecy was liable to some misapprehension, but it was not the case in England. He ventured to say the Queen had no more loyal subjects than the Freemasons of this country. He felt all were tolerably well satisfied with the monarchical institution under which they lived. It was only on such occasions as the crisis just passed through that they could fully realise how much they owed to the personal influence of the Sovereign, and he had no doubt that when the history of the recent transactions came to be laid fully before them, they, with the whole country, would have reason to be satisfied, as they had been before, with the great constitutional knowledge and judgment displayed by her Majesty. The toast, having met a hearty response, was followed by the National Anthem.

The Chairman next proposed H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., M.W.G.M., the President of the Institution whose Festival they were that day celebrating. For many reasons it was not necessary he should waste time in stating why the toast should be heartily received. They should drink it as loyal citizens, and not only should they honour it as the health of one who would one day sit on the throne of this country, but also as the head of the Order—one who had at all times taken a great interest in all that related to Freemasonry. He was sure there were many present who could say much more on this subject than he; who could tell them how much the Charity whose Festival they were that day celebrating, and the other Masonic Charities, owed to the exertions of the Prince of Wales, ably assisted as he had been by other members of the Royal Family. His Royal Highness had recently shown his interest in the Craft by personally initiating his eldest son into Freemasonry.

Bro. Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke next proposed the health of the Chairman. He was privileged in submitting a toast which he was confident would be received by every person in the room with the greatest enthusiasm. He was quite sure his brother Masons would agree with him, and that the ladies would believe him, when he said it was a very great advantage, and certainly a very great pleasure, that among the earnest and good men enrolled among us were a very large number of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest stations in the country. These noblemen and gentlemen occupied themselves in furthering the interests and welfare of their Sovereign and their country, and still found time to act as true and earnest Masons, coming among the brethren to advance the interests of the Order, and the Institutions associated with it. In fact, he might describe them as true specimens of the English working man. Of this truism the noble Chairman of the day was an excellent example; he belonged to one of those exalted houses which had provided old and tried statesmen in the past, who had contributed to the great success of the country, and was himself a statesman who had for many years given his services for the benefit of his country and his Queen. Yet among his multifarious duties he had found time to be Grand Master of the Province of Derbyshire for upwards of a quarter of a century, and had presided over that Province with the greatest skill and ability. The Marquis of Hartington had that day been good enough to come among them to preside over the Festival of the Boys' School, and Bro. Clerke felt he might, on behalf of the Institution, offer him the heartiest thanks of all associated with it. He was sure Lord Hartington's presence that night would be productive of much good to the Institution, and trusted that at future Festivals they might always have such a distinguished nobleman to preside over the meeting.

The Marquis of Hartington replying said, he need scarcely say he felt much indebted to Bro. Shadwell Clerke for the way in which he had proposed the toast, and to the brethren for the way in which they had received it. He admitted he felt he could hardly take credit for what had been said about the way in which he had discharged his Masonic duties. It was true he had had the honour of being Provincial Grand Master of Derbyshire for more than a quarter of a century, and if the affairs of that Province were—as he honestly hoped and trusted they were—in a satisfactory state, the credit was entirely due to the distinguished brethren who had successively occupied the position of Deputy Provincial G. Master, and who had relieved him entirely, or almost entirely, of the duties which ought more properly to have devolved on him. He had, as had been said by Bro. Clerke, made excuses, some of them good excuses, for his neglect of his Masonic duties. He blamed himself that he had so long resisted the frequent applications which had so kindly been made to him to take the chair on such an interesting occasion as the present, and it seemed that in overcoming his diffidence in this respect with regard to the present Festival, he had shown something approaching to the gift of prophesy. He had always excused himself on the plea that his official engagements in Parliament were very severe, and that his time was so constantly occupied that it was impossible for him to undertake other than absolutely

necessary duties. For reasons which he felt he need not then trouble them with, he had, some months before, acceded to the request of the distinguished and most energetic Secretary of their Institution, Bro. Binckos, that he would take the chair; trusting that Providence would, in some way or other, enable him to fulfil the responsibilities which he thus undertook. Providence had helped him, and he was enabled to carry out his promise at the commencement of what he hoped would be to him a substantial and satisfactory holiday. He had to apologise for having kept them waiting that day. He was late only because he had but just returned from Windsor after performing his final duties in connection with the formal resignation of his political post. He proposed to depart somewhat from the order in which the toasts had been arranged; and to take the opportunity of at once bringing to their notice the most important one of the day. Not having attended, as he had explained, on any similar occasion in the past, he did not know what had been said in proposing this toast, or what sort of speech it was customary to make. He could but feel that those who had attended on many of these occasions, must have found a very considerable similarity in the topics brought before them, while he was afraid that anything he might be able to say would be even more well worn than what they were accustomed to hear. He could not omit the consideration that they were in the midst of a very extraordinary and sudden change in our somewhat variable country, or that the temperature of the room in which they were seated, and likely to be seated for some time, was somewhat high, while the grounds outside the beautiful Palace appeared to be more inviting than listening to speeches, whether new or stale; he did not, therefore, propose to detain them very long with observations on what was really the toast of the evening. There were difficulties in the way of his dilating at any length upon purely Masonic subjects. All the world knew they possessed recondite and innumerable secrets, but the presence of the numerous ladies whom he was pleased to see around him prevented his entering into a discussion of any of them as to which they would be so glad to obtain information. He could therefore only speak upon those topics connected with the Craft which were known to the world at large. He had already said, in proposing the first toast, there were countries in which Freemasonry, on account of the secrecy of its proceedings, laboured under some suspicion, and was connected in the minds of the governments and ruling powers of those countries with the proceedings of other secret societies, but enough was known of English Freemasons to satisfy everybody that their secrets were in no degree antagonistic to any of the fundamental principles on which society rested, or that they were antagonistic to any of the principles either of morality or of religion. It was known to all the world that some of the first principles of the Craft were contained in the words "Brotherhood" and "Benevolence," and it was in furtherance of and in endeavouring to carry into execution those principles they were met that evening. There may have been times—now long past, when society and the world was not so large, and when Freemasonry was not so large—when it was not necessary that the charity they inculcated should be organised as it was necessary it should be organised now. In those times it might have been possible for Brother to appeal to Brother, or, at all events, for one in distress to obtain the assistance and sympathy he needed from his own Lodge; but everything was so large now, and their own body was so large, that some organisation of the benevolence and the charity which is an essential principle of the Order was absolutely required. They all knew that indiscriminate charity and indiscriminate benevolence practised by individuals was likely to do more harm than good, and he could but feel that but for the organisation which had been introduced into the Masonic Charities, Masonic benevolence might have tended to have had the same effect. Therefore he felt they owed a deep debt of gratitude to those brethren who in times gone by, and still more so at the present, devoted themselves to the work of organising Masonic charity. As a consequence of their exertions they had three splendid Masonic Institutions, of which that whose Festival they were then celebrating was, if not the leading one, at all events in the very first rank. He would not detain them with any history of the Institution, as no doubt very many of those present were better acquainted with such details than he was; but there were one or two facts which would be of interest to those who were perhaps not fully acquainted with them. The present was the Eighty-seventh Festival of the Charity. During the eighty-six years the Institution had been in existence the number of boys who had received its benefits was 1,657, that was to say, 1,657 sons of Freemasons had received the education given by the Institution. When first founded there were only twenty-five boys, who, in a somewhat irregular and unsettled manner were receiving education at various schools throughout the country. There were now 215 lads in the School of the Institution at Wood Green, while arrangements had been made, by providing fresh buildings and other accommodation, for the reception of fifty additional boys. It was hoped that in October of the present year a number of additional candidates would be elected for admission in January 1886, and he need scarcely say that for the completion of these buildings funds were most urgently needed. The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of this increase to the buildings of the Institution was to be performed by a lady well known for her benevolence, and for the lead which she had taken in works of public utility of every description—the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The Institution was, he believed, essentially and completely a Masonic Institution—a few outside benefactors they might have had, but he believed only to a very small extent. They asked for no assistance from the State; they asked for no assistance from any other Institution; they asked for assistance only from the Masonic body. All they had asked from outside bodies had been that they might take advantage of the liberal and generous procedure of the Universities, and had availed themselves—that was to say the Institution had availed itself—of the facilities which had been given by the Universities of Oxford

and Cambridge for examining and inquiring into the educational results achieved by the Institution. Since 1867 two hundred and thirty boys had passed the University Local Examination, of whom 148 had obtained honours, while 82 others had earned certificates. Results such as these he had endeavoured to bring before them were not accomplished without a considerable expenditure of money. He was informed that the ordinary expenditure of the Institution during the past year was £9,793, in addition to which there was a special outlay of £1,000. To meet that expenditure the Institution had only got some £17,000 invested, the dividends upon which—really the only reliable income—amounted to £732 per annum. He had been struck, when he first read these figures, with the boldness of a Committee which could carry on operations involving so large an expenditure upon an income so precarious as one all but relying on annual subscriptions. But when he looked at the result of past Festivals, when he saw the vast amount, and, on the whole, the steady and continuing amount, which each had brought into the coffers of the Institution, he no longer wondered; he only admired the confidence with which the Committee of the Institution relied upon the benevolent and fraternal principles uniting the whole Masonic body, and believed that they would receive in the future, as they had in the past, a generous support for this most deserving and most useful Institution. He formally proposed Prosperity to the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and coupled with the toast the name of Bro. George Plucknett its Treasurer.

Bro. Plucknett having responded, the Chairman followed. He proposed to give the next toast, and after that would ask those in charge of the Festival to request some other brethren to propose the remaining ones, so as not to make it necessary for him to inflict any more speeches on them. He should be sorry, however, to entrust the toast he now had to propose to any other hands: it was to the Pro Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and the Provincial Grand Masters and Present and Past Grand Officers. Two of the high officials he had just described by their Masonic titles were the Earl of Carnarvon and the Earl of Lathom. He should have been extremely sorry if it could have been supposed for a moment that any such trifle as a difference in political opinion would have prevented him from proposing the health of these two esteemed friends of his own, whose conduct in the discharge of the important Masonic duties which they fulfilled had commended them to the universal approval of the Craft. He must say he thought it a singular coincidence but at the same time extremely probable that the train which he met on leaving Windsor that afternoon contained the Grand Officers whose health he was then proposing—the Earl of Carnarvon and the Earl of Lathom. It might be that the country could not do without Masons. If the House turned out of office any members of the Craft they had to replace them with other members of the Craft, and perhaps they might even have to say of themselves they were something like the great families in the time of the civil wars of the Stuarts, who used to keep one branch acting on behalf of the Stuarts, the other on behalf of the Hanoverians, in order that they might be certain of being on the right side, whichever might prove victorious. He was not sure whether this was a very wise proceeding or a very excellent political manoeuvre, but he appealed to them, as a non-political body, whether they did not do well to receive and cherish in their midst members, and as far as they were able the most distinguished members, on both political sides, and to honour their names, whatever might be the party to which they belonged, as they had honoured the names of Lord Carnarvon and Lord Lathom that day. He coupled with the toast the name of Bro. Horace B. Marshall P.G. Treasurer.

Bro. Marshall replying, tendered his thanks for the very kind and fraternal way in which the health of the Grand Officers had been proposed and received. The brethren had often heard from the Grand Secretary that the Grand Master invariably exercised the soundest discretion, judgment, and wisdom in selecting the rulers of the Craft. It would have been highly improper for him, placed in his position by the generosity and magnanimity of his brethren, to say they had displayed the same great discretion, judgment and wisdom, but he could say with propriety, and did assert from his heart as well as from his lips, that he would try to be as worthy of the position in which he had been placed as any Grand Officer selected by the Grand Master.

Bro. Frederick Binckes then rose to read the lists of donations. He had hoped the year would have proved a bright exception to some which had preceded it, but when he saw the totals subscribed for the Aged in February, and for the Girls in May, he began to despair of the success of the Boys' School. The only hope he had of being able to render a good account to the brethren that day was the fact that he had the good fortune to enlist the support of the Province of Derby and the presidency of the Marquis of Hartington. He had no hesitation in saying that his success in that direction had been the salvation of the Festival. He was sure the brethren would be disappointed with the day's result, but whether they had succeeded or whether they had failed, they had done the best in their power, and he hoped the result would be considered in that light. Bro. Binckes then proceeded to give the several totals, remarking in doing so that the Metropolis had signally failed in according that sympathy he felt the Institution deserved. He also mentioned that the list from the Lodge of Antiquity included among other amounts, the thirty-third annual donation from Her Majesty the Queen. Derbyshire, with twenty-five Stewards, had most nobly supported their Provincial Grand Master, the Chairman of the day (who had personally completed his qualification as a Vice-Patron), with a total of subscriptions amounting to £1,467 odd.

Bro. Samuel Pope, Q.C., gave Success to the other Masonic Institutions, the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. He had had no idea of being called upon to propose this toast, but should be a sorry brother of the Craft and a lame member of his profession if he hesitated to do so upon the request he had received. He had been much impressed that

day with the general feeling of brotherhood which prevailed among the Craft. There were some who rejoiced that an enforced illness had enabled their Right Worshipful President to be present and rally them to this Charity. There were others, and he rejoiced to know it, who felt it was an honour to the Craft that if Her Majesty required advisers she found them among the Masons of the country. His duty was to invite them to consider, not only the Institution whose Festival had called them together, but the other Charities of the Order. He did not share the feelings of Bro. Binckes that the subscription lists had given cause for anxiety or despondency. It seemed to him a magnificent display of the benevolence and charity of the Craft that, early in the year and in May, such grand subscriptions could have been made for the Benevolent Institution and for the Girls School and yet a sufficient amount of responsibility left to raise the magnificent sum of £11,700 odd in support of the Boys' School, thus making a sum of more than £44,000 subscribed by Masons in support of their Charities during the present year. Of course, while they desired to see their boys sent out into the world with the advantages of the education which the School could afford to them, they equally desired that the future mothers of Masons should have advantages equal to those of the boys. While they looked to the future and to the youth, they also looked back upon the aged, who had consecrated their lives to the service of the Craft, and felt they were equally deserving of sympathy and support. He urged them, while they had that night celebrated the Festival of the Boys' School, to remember when the year came round that the Charities were one and all the same, and hoped they would do next year, if possible, more than they had done this, in order to support the Charities upon the basis which they had hitherto maintained.

Bro. Hedges replied. He had not anticipated it would fall to his lot to have the honour of responding to this toast, but he was sure all present would share in his deep regret at the very serious indisposition which had compelled Bro. Terry to ask him to speak on his behalf as well as on his own. But for this regret he rose with the very greatest amount of pleasure possible to acknowledge on behalf of the Benevolent Institution and the Girls' School the very hearty reception which had just been accorded to the toast which had been drunk to their prosperity. He desired to express his deep acknowledgments for the share those Institutions had received of the large amount contributed by the Masons during the year, and to tender to the Boys' School congratulation on the sum which had that night been announced. Taking the past into consideration, he did not think Bro. Binckes should be in any way despondent.

Bro. J. Lewis Thomas proposed the Patrons, Vice Patrons, Vice Presidents, Trustees, and Members of the Committees. He was sure they were all deeply indebted to the brethren comprised in this toast for the manner in which they conducted the affairs of the Institution, and for the splendid way in which they had supported it. They had heard from the Chairman that they could not inform all the company present of the secrets of Freemasonry, but they could refer to the outward and visible signs displayed to the world in the Masonic Charities. He was sure the noble way in which the Institution had been supported that evening would cause great rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Brother George Lambert responded. He returned, on behalf of the Patrons and others, their most grateful thanks for the manner in which year after year, the brethren were pleased to refer to their services. He little thought when he first joined Freemasonry that he should ever have the honour of being a Patron of this Institution, and well remembered how he opposed Bro. Binckes in removing the School, or doing anything at Wood Green. He felt they were amply repaid for the trouble, the toil and the anxiety of that time when they saw the magnificent pile of buildings, and, what was more important, the magnificent education which the boys received in them. The best mode of praise that could be meted out to the Officers was to enlarge the education and do the best that possibly could be done to aid the lads in fighting the battle of life which they must face. They were much indebted to Bro. Dr. Morris, the Head Master, for the way in which he conducted the School, and he was proud they had a man of such sterling character, and of such high education, to train such lads. While all would willingly share in the work of the Institution, he could but feel a few members could do it better than a large body, and was thankful the Committee took the labours off their hands.

Bro. Smith P.G.W. Derbyshire proposed the Board of Stewards, to which Bro. Edgar Bowyer responded and then the Chairman gave the Ladies. They had reached the last toast, but not the least important one of the evening. Before separating he knew the brethren would join in drinking the health of those who had contributed so much to the grace and success of the meeting—the Ladies who had been good enough to honour them with their presence. In doing so they would only be doing what was just. The Boy's Institution was the one which had taken the lead in the civilised and civilising habit of admitting ladies to their Festivals, and while he believed their body did not, as a rule, approve of innovations, this was an innovation which they fully, entirely, and completely approved of. He hoped the Ladies who had honoured them with their presence that evening would impress upon all their friends, and all those over whom they exercised so good and beneficent an influence that they should support this and the other Masonic Institutions, and that the brethren might rely in future on their cordial support in promoting the success of those most excellent Associations. The toast was honoured and the proceedings brought to a conclusion.

The distribution of prizes and annual entertainment at the Institution took place on Saturday, the 20th instant, but owing to the demands on our space we are compelled to hold over our account of this and some other meetings until next week.

## HOLIDAY HAUNTS.

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## LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEND.

**F**ENCHURCH Street Station, the London terminus of this railway, is in the centre of one of the busiest districts of the metropolis. Since the line was opened, now over thirty years ago, many changes and improvements have taken place. The station itself is always full of activity, the people who use it represent various nationalities, and it affords an excellent vantage ground for the study of character. The neighbourhood around is a vast artery of commerce, and the streets, despite the alterations that have taken place to meet the development of trade, often present a congested appearance, owing to the mass of human and material freight that mingle together apparently in inextricable confusion. Time, patience and skill successfully combat these difficulties, and when evening comes the ordinary every-day work has been accomplished, if not with ease, at least without more than the usual display of bad temper which is often not very unnaturally provoked. It has often struck us that strangers to London, and, indeed, all who desire to study character, might profitably visit the several railway stations. The time would be well spent also in observing the marvellous capacities of the gigantic railway operations of the metropolis, and nowhere could they observe a more varied—we might almost say a cosmopolitan—illustration than at Fenchurch-street.

From the terminus the London and Tilbury line goes to Stepney, Bromley, Plaistow, Upton Park, East Ham and Barking, thence keeping by the side of the Thames to Rainham, Purfleet, Grays, Tilbury (for Gravesend and Margate by boats), Low Street and Mucking. The main line continues through Stanford-le-Hope to Pitsea, Benfleet, Leigh, and Southend, and is now extended to Shoeburyness. This latter addition is not only of service to those engaged at this great military station, but it affords increased opportunity for visitors to Southend to witness the experiments that are frequently made at Shoeburyness. The station is close to the School of Gunnery, and is therefore exceedingly convenient both for visitors and those engaged in the School. Near the Thames the country is flat and marshy, but as the country recedes from the river it rises to a considerable height, and in many parts presents pretty and diversified scenery.

No doubt the neighbourhood of East and West Ham has an ancient history. Near the former a stone Roman sarcophagus and some Roman coffins of lead were found while excavating for the great service of the North London system. Murray's Handbook for the Eastern Counties says it is probable that a cemetery existed at East Ham in connection with a Roman camp at Uphall, a short distance to the north of Barking. Some large earthworks are still to be observed at Uphall, on the left bank of the Roding, containing an area of forty-eight acres, which afford a topic of interest for the antiquarian, especially as to their origin. The church at West Ham is not without attractions, while the remains of Stratford Abbey in the locality, now built up in the wall of the Adam and Eve public house, suggest the contrast that time and circumstances have wrought. The church at East Ham possesses more decided features. It contains some fine specimens of Norman architecture, curious wall paintings, and monuments. Green Street House, used as a Roman Catholic Reformatory, "is a fine old mansion, with a brick tower," and is said to have been occupied by Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. Barking once had a magnificent Abbey, but all that remains is an embattled gatehouse, called Fire Bell Gate, which stands at the entrance of Barking Churchyard, where the curfew bell was formerly rung to warn the people to put out their lights and retire to rest. Like all other Monastic institutions of olden time, Barking Abbey had its miracles and a chequered career. It was founded about 670-5 by St. Erkenwald, Bishop of London, and his sister Ethelburga was the first Abbess. Under her rule, the Abbey prospered and became famous for its wealth of worldly goods, as well as of visions and miracles. St. Eckenwald died here, and it is stated that upon the removal of his body to London for interment, the procession was stopped by the flood at Ilford and Stratford Ferry. By a marvellous interposition of Providence, like that which caused the waters of the Red Sea to divide and let the Israelites pass safely through, the flood ceased, and an easy passage was made for the corpse and its attendants. This Ferry was a terrible nuisance, and it is reported that Queen Matilda or Queen Maud on one occasion got a drenching in crossing it. This accident led to a remedy, and the Queen caused the road to be turned, and a bridge and causeway to be built. This was the origin of the first "Bow Bridge," described as a "rare piece of work, for before that time the like had never been seen in England." What was intended as a free gift, with the addition of manors and a mill to maintain it, was afterwards made an instrument of charge upon the people. One, Pratt, imposed a toll and made the following singular charges: "For every cart carrying corn, wood, coal, &c., one penny; of one carrying tassel [the name for a male hawk] twopence; and of one carrying a dead Jew eightpence." Living or dead the Jews were considered fair spoil, and are still so regarded in some countries. But to return to the Abbey, the dedication day of which is the 11th October, a date memorable in 1883 as being that on which the first sod of the new railway from Barking to Pitsea was turned. St. Alburg's Day, as it used to be called, in honour of the patron saint St. Ethelburga, was set apart for the gathering together of a store of "wheat and milk for Frimité," or "Frummety," or "Furmety," as some call it, or "Thrummety" as it is called in Northamptonshire. It is made of new wheat, boiled in milk, with sugar and plums, thickened with flour and eggs, and is a very dainty dish. We are speaking of what used to be the Lincolnshire custom many years ago, when a Frumety feast betokened the ingathering of the harvest. Clare, in his "Shepherd's Calendar," says Furmety formed part of the fare at sheep-shearing festivities—

"The high bowl was in the middle set,  
At breakfast time, when clippers yearly met;  
Filled full of farmety, where dainty swum  
The streaking sugar and the spotting plum."

Furmety was also a Christmas dish for breakfast and supper. From these incidents it is quite clear that new corn was not essential to the compound, for in June (sheep-shearing time) it would not be ready, and in December it would be approaching middle age at least. To make the corn serviceable under these circumstances it was "creed," otherwise soaked and rendered soft. Besides "Frimité," much else was provided by the Abbey on the Feast of St. Ethelburga. We read that on that day the cellaress was bound to provide half a goose for each lady, not a bad supply if a goose in those days was like what they are now. With all their piety the nuns loved good fare, and they had it too. The Abbess of Barking Abbey became so important a personage as to take with three others the high rank of baroness. She was often of royal or noble blood, and took precedence of all other Abbesses in England. Thomas à Becket's sister was appointed Abbess of Barking, after her brother's murder; Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, died there after the murder of her husband, towards the end of the fourteenth century. Indeed, before and after this period the Abbey of Barking was of great importance. Hainhault Forest was situate in the parish of Barking, and once possessed the celebrated Fairlop Oak, an enormous tree, the shadows of whose boughs it is stated covered an acre of ground. It was truly a monarch of the forest, but time and the depredations of excursionists sadly damaged its dimensions and hastened its decay. A composition was applied to it in order to preserve its remains, and a board was affixed to its limbs, bearing the following inscription: "All good foresters are requested not to hurt this old tree, a plaster having been applied to its wounds." A fire, caused by some incautious cricketers in 1805, further damaged the decrepid oak, and in 1820 a high wind completed its destruction. Part of the remnants were fashioned into a pulpit and reading desk for St. Pancras church. The mighty tree has vanished, Hainhault has been disforested, Fairlop Fair has gone, and nothing now remains but the pulpit and desk referred to, and memory and imagination to recall the past.

The church is Norman and perpendicular, and contains numerous monuments, one to Sir C. Montagu, brother to the first Earl of Manchester, who is represented in a tent. The church will be best remembered as the place where Captain Cook, the great circumnavigator, was married to Elizabeth Betts. Not far from Barking is Eastbury House, a very fine specimen of the Tudor style of architecture. It is built of brick, the chimney stacks and pinnacles at the corners of the gables being especially noticeable as examples of moulded work. Tradition gives it that the Gunpowder Plot conspirators met in this house, and that the plot was discovered owing to a warning letter intended for Lord Monteagle finding its way by mistake to Eastbury House, occupied at the time by one named Montagne. Some of the rooms at Eastbury are painted in fresco, and in one of them is a coat of arms.

Little of interest marks the line from Barking to Purfleet, the churches at Rainham and Wennington alone being worthy of a visit, and these only by persons who are concerned in architectural and archaeological inquiries. Aveley is but a short distance from Purfleet. It occupies an elevated position, and has a church dedicated to St. Michael, the architecture of which is marked by three distinct periods—Norman, Early English and Late Perpendicular. There is a small brass in the chancel, of Flemish workmanship of a peculiar and interesting character. Within a mile farther on is Belhus, a family seat built in the time of Henry VIII., now in the possession of Sir Thomas Barret Lennard. It contains some family portraits of the "Dacres of the South," a few works of the old masters, rich old tapestry, and ceilings of carved oak. The house stands in a fine deer park, and speaking of it in 1754 Walpole says: "I never saw a place, for which one did not wish, so totally devoid of faults." In olden times the Bretts occupied a moated house in the same parish, possibly Le Bret, one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket, being one of them. It is now occupied by a farmer and has lost its ancient appearance, but is still of interest to the antiquary. There is a very old church at West Thurrock, along the line from Purfleet. It possesses curious architectural features and effigies. Adjacent is Grays-Thurrock, picturesquely situate, with Belmont Castle standing on a cliff, and overlooking the landscape below and beyond. Grays is the next station. It was a market town as early as 1207, and at one time was a place of considerable importance; even now a large trade is carried on in the lime quarries. Stifford, and South and North Ockendon lie to the north of Grays. The churches at these places are worth a visit, that of South Ockendon being one of seven in Essex having round towers. Many antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood, and amongst items of interest are monumental brasses, mural tablets, and stained glass. North Ockendon was once famous for the healing qualities of the water of seven springs, but they are now quite forgotten. Little Thurrock, about a mile east of Grays, is remarkable for excavations in the chalk known as "Dane-pits," "Dane-holes," or "Cunobeline's Gold-mines." Similar excavations exist at East Tilbury, near the fort, and are supposed to communicate with those of Chadwell, adjoining Little Thurrock. There are many others of the same character on both sides of the Thames, and they have given rise to many speculations as to their origin and uses. A narrow entrance from above leads to spacious chambers some thirty feet below. It is believed that these holes were made for the sake of the chalk itself, which was largely exported in very early times, and many afterwards have been used as hiding places for the Danes. They are evidently very ancient, as British coins and remains of British pottery have been discovered in some of them.

But Tilbury Fort is the great centre of attraction. Around it cling the associations of war and national glory, which time cannot dim nor modern progress obliterate. It will ever be connected in the minds of Englishmen with the defeat of the Spanish Armada, with

the gallant deeds, the heroism and patriotism of those famous warriors—Drake, Frobisher, Howard, Raleigh, and indeed the whole nation. It is related that when the news reached Drake of the threatened attack, he was playing a game of bowls on Plymouth Hoe. The grand old sea lion was not at all flustered; he continued to play on, saying "there was plenty of time both to win the game and beat the Spaniards." Never were the hearts of England so stirred as at this period; the people rose to the Spanish challenge with high-strung souls and defiant hearts. Stow says, "It was a pleasant sight to behold the soldiers as they marched towards Tilbury, their cheerful countenances, courageous words and gestures, dancing, and leaping wheresoever they came; and in the camp their most felicity was hope of fight with the enemy; where oftentimes divers rumours rose of their foe's approach, and that present battles would be given them; then were they joyful at such news, as if lusty giants were to run a race." One of the most memorable incidents, and one of the proudest too, was the conduct of Queen Elizabeth. She put on the armour of a warrior, mounted her war horse, and with trancheon of command in her hand, was prepared if need be to lead her gallant troops to battle in defence of her authority and kingdom. Her address to her "living people" of Tilbury was one of the most spirited ever delivered to an army, and is worthy of a place among the lessons taught in every school where the English tongue is spoken. We make no apology therefore for quoting it here. She said, "We have been persuaded by some that are careful of our safety to take heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes, for fear of treachery; but I assure you I do not live to distrust my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear! I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed my choicest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and goodwill of my subjects; and, therefore, I am come amongst you as you see at this time, not as for my recreation and disport, but being resolved in the midst and heat of battle to live or die amongst you all—to lay down, for my God, and for my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust. I know that I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart of a King, and of a King of England too! and think foul scorn that Parma or Spain, or any Prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm! To which, rather than any dishonour shall grow by me, I myself will take up arms—I myself will be your general, judge and recorder of everie of your virtues in the field. I know, already, for your forwardness you have deserved crowns, and we assure you, on the word of a Prince, they shall be duly paid you." We need not attempt to describe the effect produced by such an appeal, nor need we dwell upon the discomfiture of the Armada. They are matters of history. As a topic of interest it may be mentioned that Daniel Defoe, the author of "Robinson Crusoe," had a tile manufactory at Tilbury and lived in a house near the river. He was not as successful in trade, however, as he was in fiction.

From Tilbury the line goes to Low Street, Mucking, and Stanford-le-Hope. The churches in the locality of Stanford-le-Hope and the Manor House, at Hassels, once the seat of the Fetherstonhaughs, are objects of interest, while from Horndon-on-the-Hill some good views can be obtained. In the neighbourhood are Corrington and Fobbing. Both villages possess ancient churches, and Fobbing is noted as the place where Jack Straw's rebellion broke out. Murray's Handbook says: "Jack Straw was a priest who assumed that name; and under his leadership the men of Fobbing killed the collectors of the pole-tax, placed their heads on poles, and set out on their march, gathering strangers as they went, until they joined the main body of the insurgents under Wat Tyler." Near Benfleet station is Cauvey Island, evidently an ancient settlement or place of note. Legth is a little fishing town famous for shrimps and winkles. It is prettily situated, part of the houses being built on a wooded acclivity. The church holds a commanding position, it is of ancient foundation, and contains a number of monumental brasses, painted windows, and carved oak stalls. The next station is Southend, a growing popular watering place, directly opposite the river Medway. The old town stretches along the shore, but a new town has been built at the western extremity on a cliff 80 feet above the water, the descent from which has been planted with shrubs and trees, forming a very pleasant walk. Thousands of visitors flock from London in summer by rail and boats. For the accommodation of the latter there is a pier, a mile and a quarter long, which, when the tide is up forms a very agreeable promenade. Little rain falls at Southend, and for children especially it is considered very healthy. Interesting trips can be arranged particularly to villages containing some old churches. As early as the ninth century Shoeburyness, a short journey from Southend, was selected for the construction of military works. There the Danes built up earthworks, the remains of which are to be seen to this day on the farther side of the ness towards Wakering. During the Crimean war Shoeburyness was chosen for camping-out training, and troops were embarked from here. It has since become the headquarters for experiments in Artillery, and is to this branch of war what Shorncliffe is to the infantry and cavalry troops. In a military sense it is the most important place in the Kingdom, for here are tested the monster arms that enter into the lists with distance and defy the old defences that were once thought to be impregnable. Only the privileged few can obtain admission to the main trial ground on field days, but there is always something going on to interest the general visitor. The country to the north of the line is more picturesque than that on the south, and contains many attractive features. At the north-east corner is Barham, on the River Crouch, noted for its oysters, the culture of which is here carried on with skill and success. Lower down, and on a fork of the River Roach, is Rochford, a small town, of no importance of itself. It had a market as early as the middle of the thirteenth century; it also had the right of wrecks at sea, and a tumbrel, or ducking-stool, for the punishment of scolding wives. This instrument of correction of viragos was once in common use, and a Frenchman named Niesson thus describes one he saw—in his work, entitled "Travels in Eng-

land"—about the year 1700:—"This method of punishing scolding women is funny enough. They fasten an arm chair to the end of two strong beams, twelve or fifteen feet long, and parallel to each other. The chair hangs upon a sort of axle, on which it plays freely, so as always to remain in the horizontal position. The scold being well fastened in her chair, the two beams are then placed, as near to the centre as possible, across a post on the water side, and being lifted up behind, the chair, of course, drops into the cold element. The ducking is repeated according to the degree of shrewishness possessed by the patient, and generally has the effect of cooling her immoderate heat, at least for a time." The form of the instrument varied in different places, its effects were generally of the same curative efficacy. What is known by the name of the "Lawn" is situated at the entrance of the town from the west. Here once stood Rochford Hall, successively the seats of persons of more or less distinction. On the marriage of Sir William Boleyn, of Blickling, Norfolk, with the co-heiress of the Botelers, Rochford passed to him. His son, Sir Thomas, the father of the unhappy Queen of Henry VIII., inherited the estate, and here no doubt Anne passed some portion of her earlier life. The associations of the place, therefore, are interesting, and the avenue that once led to the Hall, nearly a mile long, affords a pleasant shade for contemplation. Further westward is Rayleigh, near which is what is called the "Castle," but which is a large mound formed to a great extent of made earth. It resembles somewhat a similar hill at Castle Rising, Norfolk, but unlike it in this respect that there are no ruins, nor has any trace of stonework been found. That it was once a stronghold there can be no doubt, but of what material the "Castle" consisted can only be conjectured and not determined. South of Rayleigh is Thundersley, with a church that is worth a visit. At South Benfleet there are signs of Danish work, but the object of surpassing interest in the locality is Hadleigh Castle, the ruins of which have been aptly described as "fragmentary walls and broken towers slumbering in solitude like the remains of a mangled giant of other days, on the brow of a steep hill which rises boldly from the water and impart a peculiar interest to the beauty of the surrounding scene." The Castle was built in 1231 by Hubert de Burgh, and could its walls speak they would tell tales of love and war, and of joy and despair. As it is, they are silent witnesses of a past grandeur, the extent of which requires the aid of imagination to discover. The ruins are grand in their decay, from the beauty of the situation they occupy and from the framework in which they are set. They are a tempting shrine at which all tourists who visit that part of Essex should pay their devotions.

The new line of which we have previously spoken, joins Pitsea with Barking. The route lies through a hilly part of the country, and offers some points of commanding eminence. The first station from Pitsea is among the Langdon Hills. They form the highest ground in the county, except Danbury, and from their summit grand views can be had of London, the sinuous Thames and its ever-moving freight. Morant says, it is "the grandest prospect in England." This statement must be taken *cum grano salis*. Hornchurch and Upminster, farther on, afford, if possible, views of a still more magnificent landscape. These places are among the principal charms of Essex, and take one back into that rural life of England which is fast departing owing to the facilities for intercourse that railways furnish. Hornchurch was once renowned for its fell-mongery, and is "still noted for the annual wrestling match among its residents for a boar's head on Christmas Day." When the custom arose we cannot say, but it would be no great stretch of imagination to fix the time when forests existed and wild boars roamed through them. Hornchurch is a quaint old town of two straggling streets, with church and gabled houses, and old-time ways. Upminster, only about a mile distant, is of a similar character, with very pleasant surroundings. Both places should on no account be missed by the tourist, especially now that the railway has opened them up. A journey of considerable distance would have to be taken to see what is now brought to our very doors by the new line. Near Barking is Dagenham, well known to anglers for the sport a pool yields to lovers of the "gentle art." A large tract of land in the parish lies lower than the bed of the river, and was often inundated. Engineering skill, immense labour, and a large outlay of money ultimately triumphed, and the water was kept from flooding the country round about. The church is not remarkable except that it contains a monument of Sir Richard Allybone. He was advanced to the post of judge, although a Roman Catholic, by James II., and took part in the trial of the Seven Bishops, in which he displayed a strong Court partizanship. Two of his colleagues engaged in this memorable trial—Judges Holloway and Powell—were displaced in consequence of the thoroughly honourable and independent course they adopted on that occasion.

We now leave the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, in the hope that what we have said may induce tourists to visit a part of the country but little known, but which in many parts is very picturesque and beautiful, and in some quaint and rare.

According to the summer arrangements of the above line we find that trains at cheap fares run every week-day from Fenchurch-street at 8.23 and 9.13 a.m. (calling at each station to Barking) for Southend and Shoeburyness. Return fares—Southend, 5s first class; 4s second class; 3s third class. To and from Shoeburyness 6d, 4d, and 3d, according to class, extra. Cheap fares by all Sunday trains. Cheap return tickets are issued to and from Gravesend by several trains leaving Fenchurch-street on week-days. Fares—2s 6d first class, 2s second class, 1s 6d third class; including admission to Rosherville Gardens, 2s 9d, 2s 3d, and 1s 9d respectively. Cheap fares by all Sunday trains.

Every Sunday and Monday a special through train runs on the North London line to Southend and Gravesend via Bow and Bromley, leaving Chalk Farm at 9.10 a.m. Fares to and from Southend—5s first-class, 4s second-class, 3s third-class. To and from Gravesend—2s 6d, 2s, and 1s 6d respectively.

The Margate boat season commences to-day, the 27th inst. A train leaves Fenchurch-street every day at 10.15 a.m. for Tilbury,

where steamers belonging to the Steam Navigation Company meet them, and convey passengers to Margate. There is also a return service, the fares for the double journey being 7s first class, 5s 6d third class; children 3s 6d. Add 6d to these fares from stations on the North London line. The single fares are 5s, 4s and 2s 6d from Feuchurch-street, and 6d extra from North London stations.

It should be noted that special provision is made for picnic, white-bait, and other pleasure parties, and every facility is offered for school treats, beau-feasts, or any other small or large gatherings.

THE FESTIVAL STEWARDS AND THEIR LISTS.

THE following is a full list of the Stewards for the Boys' School Festival, with the amounts accredited to each up to the time of our going to press:—

LONDON.

—:0:—		Lodge	£	s	d
Grand Masters'	1	G Ratcliff Steel	15	15	0
Antiquity	2	Wm Harry Rylands	47	5	0
Royal Somerset House and Inverness	4	Harry E Pollard	16	16	0
St. George's and Corner Stone	5	C Herbert Shoppee	42	0	0
Friendship	6	J Harvey Brand	21	0	0
Royal York of Perseverance	7	Albert Sauvée	16	16	0
British	8	S G Glanville	23	2	0
Tuscan	14	S R V Robinson	5	5	0
Emulation	21	W Grellier	36	15	0
Robert Burns	25	J W Harvey	52	10	0
Castle of Harmony	26	J W Robinson			
Lodge and Chapter					
Old King's Arms	28	E M Money	45	8	0
Lodge					
Britannic	33	F T Bennett	71	18	6
Mount Moriah	34	R A Meyer			
Constitutional	55	Jubal Webb	31	10	0
Royal Naval	59	G R Ousey	85	1	0
Peace and Harmony	60	Arthur Josling	33	12	0
St. John's	90	J A Allison	85	1	0
Regularity	91	W J Parker	42	0	0
Eastern Star	95	Millner Jatsum	101	17	0
Faith	141	Adolphus Steng	110	10	0
Middlesex	143	W E Stewart	28	7	0
Chapter					
Prudent Brethren	145	Henry Venn	30	5	0
Lodge					
Honor and Generosity	165	Chas Belton	52	10	0
St. John's	167	W A Scurrah	157	10	0
Amity	171	Joseph Clover	40	19	0
Old Concord	172	W O Beazley	16	16	0
Domestic	177	Robert Pierpoint	133	1	0
St. James' Union	180	Douglas Chester	41	9	0
Universal	181	E W Stanton	68	15	0
Unity	183	Stephen Richardson	37	16	0
St. Paul's	194	James Chapman	105	0	0
Percy	198	J C Carr			
Israel	205	M H Harris	65	2	0
St. Michael's	211	Alfred Withers	63	0	0
Nine Muses	235	Joseph Kincaid			
Prince of Wales's	259	J H P Wilson	38	17	0
Salisbury	435	August Ross	31	0	0
Wellington	548	Henry Carman	31	10	0
Beadon	619	W Angus	10	10	0
Nelson	700	Edward Tappenden	79	16	0
Camden	704	Nathaniel Goodchild	27	16	6
Panmure	715	Herbert Cuff	25	4	0
Panmure	720	George Lambert	42	0	0
Westbourne	733	Alfred Arrowsmith	44	2	0
Crystal Palace	742	John Bertram	52	10	0
Victoria Rifles	822	J C Partridge			
Burgoyne	902	W Wilkins	25	4	0
Excelsior	1155	G G Beneditti	19	19	0
Southern Star	1158	W Belchamber	10	10	0
Lewis	1185	W G Hildreth	36	15	0
Burdett-Contts	1278	J J Berry	77	14	0
West Kent	1297	James Crowden	53	0	0
Asaph	1319	C Wellard	15	15	0
Friends in Council	1383	M P F Canfield	83	10	0
Earl Spencer	1420	J W Hiscox	68	5	0
Islington	1471	A C Halestrap	85	11	6
St. Martin's-le-Grand	1538	John P Parkes	21	0	0
Royal Commemoration	1585	J W Robinson	52	10	0
Ravensbourne	1601	A T Layton	15	15	0
Kilburn	1603	G A Barclay	136	10	0
Northern Bar	1610	S Pope, Q.C.	89	5	0
Crichton	1611	C H Stone	26	5	0
Earl of Carnarvon	1612	D P Cama	10	10	0
Adolphi	1670	Mrs. Bhicaiji D P Cama	220	10	0
Henry Muggeridge	1677	R L Barnes	29	5	6
Londesborough	1677	W F Darnell	22	1	0
Anchor	1681	Asher Barfield	82	3	0
Anchor	1704	T Wells Therpe	42	0	0
All Saints	1716	Joseph House	26	5	0

Lodge		£	s	d	
Evening Star	1719	Walter King	29	18	6
Old England	1790	F T Ridpath	50	8	0
Creaton	1791	W Williams	110	5	0
Coborn	1804	E G Johnson	15	15	0
Sir Thomas White	1820	W Brown	33	10	0
Duke of Cornwall	1839	H Cattermole	15	15	0
Chapter					
Montague Guest	1900	G P Festa	50	0	0
Lodge					
Shadwell Clerke	1910	Bro. Franklin R Kendall	48	16	6
Wickham	1924	W A Adam	40	18	6
Southgate	1950	Edwin Woodman	84	0	0
		R P Forge			
Honor Oak	1986	C H Phillips	106	11	0
Strand	1987	James Willing jun.	169	17	0
St. Botolph's	2020	Alderman J Staples	68	5	0
Queen's Westminster					
Rifles	2021	Capt G Lambert	21	0	0
Abbey	2030	W Burdett-Contts	126	5	0

COMMITTEE DINNER CLUB.

Wm Roobuck	210	0	0
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UNATTACHED.

Robert Berridge	31	10	0	J Lawrence Mather	42	0	0
F Binckes	12	12	0	T Hastings Miller	10	10	0
Edgar Bowyer	10	10	0	James Moon	10	10	0
Jabez Church	10	10	0	W W Morgan	10	10	0
A A Drew				E S Norris			
C H Driver	48	6	0	Col. James Peters	10	10	0
G E Fairchild	15	15	0	John Stanley	10	10	0
George Gardner	15	15	0	E F Storr			
Chas Greenwood, jun.				David Stroud	10	10	0
Charles Hammerton	42	0	0	James Terry	10	10	0
George Kenning	10	10	0	J Lewis Thomas	10	10	0
Wm Klingenstein	16	16	0	Abner Torkington	52	10	0
C Sherriffe Lane	10	10	0	James Warren	26	5	0
W March	10	10	0	Master Willie Watkins	26	5	0
H B Marshall, C.C.	105	0	0	Rev. A F A Woodford	10	10	0

PROVINCES.

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BERKS AND BUCKS.

Lodge		£	s	d	
Scientific	840	Rev F W Harnett	26	5	0
St. Hilda	1887	Edward Horne	34	13	0
Wellesley	1899	S G Kirchhoffer	21	0	0
Chapter					
Union	414	Jno Early Danks	73	10	0

BRISTOL.

Lodge		£	s	d	
Beaufort	103	W Purnell	24	3	0
Royal Sussex of Hospitality	187	H Fitzhardinge Price	91	7	0

CHESHIRE.

Sincerity	428	Wm Masters	15	15	0
Stamford	1045	Wm Prince	10	10	0
Earl of Chester	1565	John Lewis	10	10	0

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Province	G J McKay	52	10	0
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DERBYSHIRE.

The Chairman, the Most Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, M.P.		73	10	0
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Lodge		£	s	d	
Tyrian	253	Thomas Cox	47	5	0
Royal Sussex	353	Richard Roberts	47	5	0
Mundy Grove	506	Thos Edw Yeomans	26	5	0
Devonshire	625	Samuel Robinson	27	6	0
Poveril of the Peak	654	Jos Taylor Wright	31	10	0
Scarsdale	681	Chas G Bushby	52	10	0
Arboretum	731	Cawthorne Webster	73	10	0
		John Smith	52	10	0
		Edgar Horne	10	10	0
Beaureper	787	Joseph Pym	170	0	0
Repose	802	Samuel Steele	51	9	0
		A J Waller			
St. Oswald	850	Percy Wallis	250	0	0
Derwent	884	Joseph Stone	24	3	0
Royal Alfred	1028	Alfred Schofield	56	2	6
Hartington	1085	Jos H Richardson	50	18	6
Ratland	1179	T Salisbury	66	3	0
Phoenix of St. Ann	1235	Jos Hy Lawson	110	5	0
Okeover	1324	Fitzherbert Wright	128	2	0
		J Allen			
Arkwright	1495	Thos Parker	26	5	0
Buxton	1688	J W Orme	68	5	0
Carnarvon	1739	John Hassall	76	18	0
High Peak	1952	J B Boycott	21	0	0

DEVONSHIRE.

J E Carteis	257	10	0
J Bradford	31	10	0

DORSETSHIRE.				OXFORDSHIRE.			
			£ s d	Lodge			£ s d
The Province	W Douglas Dugdale		68 5 0	Alfred	340	G H Osmond	12 12 0
				Windrush	1703	Alfred Buck	10 10 0
				Thames	1859	Frederick Marsh	10 10 0
DURHAM.				SOMERSETSHIRE.			
Harbour of Refuge	Lodge 764	Hans B Olsen	105 0 0	The Province		W J Nosworthy	136 10 0
		Joseph F Wilson					
ESSEX.				STAFFORDSHIRE.			
True Friendship	160	Harry Sims		The Province		A G Prince	338 2 0
Repose	432	R D Poppleton	24 8 0			W H Bailey	
Hope and Unity	214	F W Imbert-Terry	31 10 0				
Good Fellowship	276	James Pearce Lewin	52 10 0				
Chigwell	453	John Glass	63 10 6				
Star in the East	650	Richard Clowes	15 15 0				
St. John's	1343	Jas Godwin	32 15 6	St. Margaret's	1452	H W H Elwes	143 17 0
Trinity	1734	Wm Wilson	10 10 0				
Priory	Chapter 1000	Thos King, M.D.	21 0 0				
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.				SURREY.			
Royal Lebanon	Lodge 493	Edwin F. Parker	36 15 0	St. George's	370	Jas Richard Boor	59 17 0
				Surrey	416	F A Guimaraens	15 15 0
				Royal Alfred	777	J C Collier	21 0 0
				Dobie	889	A Tisley	
				Weyside	1395	Arthur H Bowles	14 18 0
				Brownrigg	1638	Abel Laurence	13 8 6
				St. Margaret's	1872	Geo T Clayton	10 10 0
HANTS AND ISLE OF WIGHT.				SUSSEX.			
Albany	151	W T Wav Buckell	55 6 6	South Down	1797	E Broadbridge	73 10 0
Hengist	195	A H Jolliffe	37 14 0				
Harmony	309	Ernest Hall	26 5 0				
Oakley	694	Rev. Alfred Crosby Barker	59 6 6				
Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar	Chapter 1903	Thos Page	34 13 0				
Royal Sussex	Chapter 342	John Brickwood	21 0 0				
HERTS.				WARWICKSHIRE.			
Hertford	Lodge 403	Frank Hall, L.D.S.	20 0 0	St. Paul's	43	Bro. the late Hy Hopkins	105 0 0
Cecil	449	Edward Swain	11 11 0	Rectitude	502	James Acheson	10 10 0
Halsey	1479	Christopher Miskin	15 4 6	Arnold	739	James Taylor	57 15 0
KENT.				WORCESTERSHIRE.			
Harmony	133	E J Acworth	60 0 0	The Province		A F Godson	136 10 0
Temple	558	J N Rogers	57 11 6			Geo Taylor	
St John and St Paul's	615	John Aillud	71 8 0			J W C Chadwick	
Lord Warden	1096	George Band	52 10 0			W C Green	
Acacia	1314	Geo Rice Bolton	432 12 0				
Knole	1414	Charles Holcroft	40 16 0				
LANCASHIRE—East Division.				YORKSHIRE—NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS.			
Virtue	152	William Jaffrey	31 10 0			J W Woodall	115 0 0
Affability	317	W J. Cunliffe	15 15 0			John S Cumberland	
		James Wilson	15 15 0			M C Peck	
		John Edwards	15 15 0			Christopher Palliser	
Humphrey Chetham	645	George Taylor	10 10 0				
Egerton	1030	W H Vaughan	21 0 0				
St. George's	1723	Matthew Fielding					
LANCASHIRE—West Division.				WEST YORKSHIRE.			
St. George's	32	Reginald Young	10 10 0	Britannia	139	John Hy Burrows	
		S G Sinclair	10 10 0			Simeon Hayes	
		Robert W Bourne	10 10 0			Hy Hall Bedford	
Ellesmere	730	Thomas Forrester	21 0 0			Geo W Hawksley	
Equity	1384	W J Thompson	10 10 0			John Shaw	
Emulation	1505	Robert Foote	10 10 0			J Briggs Curtis	
		W McGanley	10 10 0	Amphibious	258	Rawson Kelly	
Antient Briton	1756	T H W Walker	10 10 0	Royal Brunswick	296	Lient.-Col. J E Bingham	
						Hy W Pawson	
						Harold Thomas	
						G T W Newsholme	
						G B Wood	
				Phoenix	904	James Jenkins	
						Frederick Cleeves	
				St. Oswald	910	Robert Fisher	
						Caleb England	
				Pentalpha	974	Herbert A Foster	
				Harrogate and Claro	1001	The Lodge	
				Sincerity	1019	John Wordsworth	
				Mirfield	1102	E W H Anderson	
				Goderich	1211	J W Fourness	
				Wentworth	1239	Saml Morton	
				Zetland	1311	Thos Crossley	
				Friendly	1513	T W Ebleton	
						Ed J Massie	
						William Senior	
				Prudence	2069	William Watson	
							355 19 0
LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.				NORTH WALES AND SALOP.			
		Clement Stretton	26 5 0	The Marches	611	R G Venables	57 15 0
				Square and Compass	1336	C K Benson	26 5 0
				Castle	1621	W L Southwell	32 11 0
				Caradoc	1674	Harry A Steer	37 16 0
				Royal Leek	1849	Major J H Platt	30 5 0
MIDDLESEX.				SOUTH WALES—East Division.			
Acacia	1309	Henry Woods		The Province		D C Jones	200 0 0
Harrow	1310	J Etherington	22 1 0				
Lebanon	1326	W R Vassila	5 5 0				
		J Clark Gosling	11 11 0				
		H J Dawe	10 10 0				
		John Alfred Wilson	10 10 0				
		Sam Wheeler	10 10 0				
Era	1423	John Faulkner, L.D.S.	12 12 0				
Sir Francis Burdett	1503	W Taylor	40 8 6				
Elliot	1567	W H Goodall	38 17 0				
St. James'	1579	Captain H Stephens	74 0 6				
Wolsey	1656	R W Forge	27 11 0				
Raymond Thrupp	2024	Carter Millbourn	26 5 0				
Royal Middlesex	Chapter 1194	W Taylor	39 3 0				
NORTHUMBERLAND.				ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND.			
The Province		T Young Strachan	162 15 0	J M P Montagu			100 0 0
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.				FOREIGN STATION.			
Newton	Lodge 1661	J M MacLeod	120 0 0	Zetland-in-the-East	508	J H Windrum	15 15 0

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## PROV. GRAND LODGE OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE annual meeting of the Staffordshire Grand Lodge was held at Lichfield on Thursday, the 18th inst., and was attended by nearly 300 brethren. The members of St. John's Lodge assembled in the Guildhall, and Lodge was opened by the W.M. Bro. J. J. Perkins at noon. It was nearly an hour later that the Provincial Grand Officers were received. The R.W. P.G.M. Bro. G. S. Tudor, and the V.W. D.P.G.M. Bro. Foster Gough were greeted with Masonic honours. Col. Tudor then proceeded to open Prov. Grand Lodge. The other Prov. Grand Officers present were:—Bros. J. B. Piercy 418 S.W., G. M. Waring J.W., J. Webberley 546 Registrar, W. Cartwright 460 Secretary, E. H. Croydon 460 Assistant Secretary, F. W. Tomkinson 451 S.D., Henry Olver 1060 J.D., T. E. Fowke 726 D.C., F. Weston 98 Sw.B., J. C. Clemesha 966 Std.Br., F. Mountford 460 Organist, W. A. Wood, G. Haynes, and T. Cox Stewards. The Tyler's book was signed by the following brethren:—Frank James 539 P.D.P.G.M., W. J. Gothard 624 P.P.G.S.W., C. Trigg 1039 P.P.G.S.W., T. Taylor 418 P.P.G.S.W., W. H. Hales 418 P.P.G.S.W., W. Bavliss 539 P.P.G.S.W., A. L. Broad 460 P.P.G.J.W., E. Storey 624 P.P.G.J.W., the Ven. Archd. acou Hes P.P.G.C., W. C. Trevor Parkins P.G.C. Warwickshire, F. C. Lee 526 P.P.G.C., T. B. Mundy 1039 P.P.G.C., R. Tooth 637 P.P.G.R., W. J. Whittall 432 P.P.G.R., T. Turner 460 P.P.G.R., J. S. Barber 1039 P.P.G.R., J. Senior 726 P.P.G.S.D., S. Briggs 624 P.P.G.S.D., A. G. Prince P.P.G.J.D., C. Bunting 456 P.P.G.J.D., W. J. Stabbs 696 P.P.G.J.D., J. Ingham 460 P.P.G.J.D., F. W. Grove 1942 P.P.G.J.D., E. Roberts 637 P.P.G.J.D., S. Clapp 662 P.P.G.S.Wks., T. M. Humphries 539 P.P.G. Superintendent of Works, R. Dain 98 P.P.G.A.D.C., J. F. Pepper 482 P.P.A.D.C., C. W. Graham 526 P.P.G.A.D.C., F. Arkininstall 662 Past P.G.S.B., F. M. Julian 451 P.P.G.P., C. T. Cavendish P.M. 456, C. E. Smith P.M. 347, E. S. Hilditch W.M. 539, J. Bromley P.M. 418, J. L. Hamshaw W.M. 418, J. T. Soape W.M. 460, W. T. Aggutter P.M. 460, G. H. Pickburn P.M. 98, R. Hilditch P.M. 98, B. H. Brough P.M. 546, G. S. Farnival P.M. 533, R. Crosskey P.M. 1039, R. Barton P.M. 1520, J. Powell P.M. 347, J. T. Eayres W.M. 662, W. Boon W.M. 347, F. Woolley W.M. 726, J. Mottram P.M. 726, John Chad-derton P.M. 1060, J. P. Lee P.M. 1792, T. Ryder W.M. 1792, B. S. Wainwright P.M. 1792, S. J. Turley P.M. 1792, W. Mould P.M. 662, H. C. Faran P.M. 637, W. T. Copeland P.M. 637, D. H. Dunning P.M. 637, G. C. Kent W.M. 546, G. Bennion P.M. 546, G. H. Stanger W.M. 419, W. Corke P.M. 419, H. Hare P.M. 160, James Williams P.M. 539, R. Benbow P.M. 451, T. K. Pedley W.M. 98, C. T. Bladen W.M. 456, J. E. Wood P.M. 456, H. Bostock W.M. 1537, S. M. Smith P.M. 539, J. Davenport 451, and many other members of different Lodges, including Bros. J. H. Hodson (Mayor of Lichfield) and Tommas Mosley. The first business was the consideration of the accounts. The receipts for the year were stated to have been £262 1s 5d, and the expenditure £179 3s 1d, leaving a balance of £82 18s 4d. The statement of accounts had been printed and circulated amongst the members. It was taken as read, and, on the motion of Brother Col. Gough, seconded by Brother F. James, it was adopted. The Provincial Grand Master said that, with the assistance of his Deputy, who had visited all the Lodges in the Province, he had made out a list of Officers, which he trusted would meet the approval of the brethren. It was impossible to find offices for all who deserved promotion. The announcement that Bro. Bodenham, No. 726, Stafford, who was unavoidably absent through having to attend a funeral, was willing to continue to act as Treasurer, was received with expressions of satisfaction, and he was unanimously re-elected to

that office, both the D.P.G.M. and the P.D.P.G.M. testifying to the value of Bro. Bodenham's past services. The appointments by the Provincial Grand Master were as follow:

James Clark, M.D.	1039	...	...	Senior Warden
C. T. Cavendish	456	...	...	Junior Warden
Rev. Thos. Lloyd	526	...	...	} Chaplains
Rev. G. Tutbill	696	...	...	
W. H. Bailey	624	...	...	Registrar
W. Cartwright	460	...	...	Secretary
E. H. Croydon	460	...	...	Assist. Secretary
W. T. Aggutter	460	...	...	Senior Deacon
H. C. Faram	637	...	...	Junior Deacon
T. K. Pedley		...	...	Supt. of Works
T. E. Fowke	726	...	...	Dirac. of Ceremonies
John Deeley	482	...	...	Assist. D. of Cere.
G. W. H. Tudor	1838	...	...	Sword Bearer
G. W. Walker	526	...	...	} Standard Bearers
W. M. Mould	662	...	...	
F. Mountford	460	...	...	Organist
F. C. Bastick	419	...	...	} Pursuivants
J. Mottram	726	...	...	
H. Bagguley	460	...	...	} Tylers
R. Tomlinson	726	...	...	
R. Crosskey, G. Haynes, F. Harper, T. Cox,		...	...	} Stewards
W. A. Wood, J. T. H. Gladman	1039			

The brethren, on adjourning from the Lodge-room, formed a procession, which was marshalled by Bro. Fowke P.D.C. Between the Chaplains and the Provincial Grand Master and his Deputy were four Lewises—Charles Lomas, George Owens, Henry Barnes, and Harry Edwin Smyrk—carrying the Volume of the Sacred Law. The brethren in procession marched to the Cathedral for Divine Service. The Dean of Lichfield (Dr. Bickersteth) had kindly undertaken to preach on the occasion, and Mr. J. B. Lott, the Cathedral organist, presided at the grand instrument which the Cathedral contains. The service was impressive throughout, and afforded the greatest satisfaction to the brethren. The lessons were read by the Rev. T. Lloyd P.G.C. and Archdeacon Iles P.P.G.C. The Dean, taking as his text the words "God setteth the solitary in families," said—

It was doubtless by a Divine arrangement that mankind associated themselves in communities, whether great or small. Human society was nothing else but a vast system, a network of mutual dependencies which would not tolerate anything like solitariness. He could not, but think that the origin of Freemasonry, lost as it is in a very remote antiquity, was due to that love of association which finds its highest and most perfect expression in the Church of God. Signs were a common feature of most associated bodies; and they were probably used at first to supply the deficiencies of language, and to enable persons of different races, and using different languages, to communicate with one another. It was to the honour of Freemasonry that the principles of kindness and morality, of truth and justice, had always been associated with it. Even so far back as the 8th century before the Christian era we found distinct allusions to the symbolism of the Masons' art—the "square" and the "compass," as representing order, regularity, and propriety. In a famous canonical work of Chinese origin, called the "Great Learning," we read that "a man should abstain from doing to others what he would not that they should do to him;" and this, added the writer, was called the principle of "acting on the square." To the same purpose Mencius (a disciple of Confucius), who lived about 300 B.C., taught that men ought to apply the "square" and "compass" to their lives, and the "level" and the "marking line" besides, if they would walk in the straight and even paths of wisdom, and keep themselves within the bounds of honour and virtue. The Dean proceeded to trace the history of Freemasonry in this country from A.D. 304 when St. Alban, Britain's first martyr, was president of a council of Masons, if we may believe the old traditions respecting him, and in the course of this sketch, took the opportunity of expressing his own obligations and those of the Chapter to the Staffordshire Lodge of Freemasons for their generous offering of the beautiful statue of Henry III., as well as to the St. John's Lodge, for their gift of the striking figure of Solomon, both of which figures, the work of the clever sculptor, Mr. Bridgeman, adorn the west front of the Cathedral. In conclusion, the Dean said: In the year A.D. 1717 Freemasonry ceased to exist as an operative brotherhood. But it has never ceased to enjoy the favour and the patronage of the noble, the great, and the good. In more recent times the Duke of Wharton and the Duke of Buccleuch have been its Grand Masters; and at the present moment I need not remind you that its Grand Master is his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is never wanting when occasions worthy of his presence and support invite his attendance. It is not saying too much for the society of Freemasons that it tends to promote friendship, mutual assistance, loyalty to our Institutions, in Church and State, and religion and morality. Here are some of the present regulations of Freemasonry: "A Mason is obliged by his tenure to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands his obligations he can never be a stupid atheist or a godless libertine." He "of all men should best understand that God seeth not as man seeth; for the Lord looketh in the heart." "A Mason must therefore never act against the dictates of his conscience." "Let his religion or his mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the Order provided he believe in the glorious Architect of heaven and earth and practices the sacred duties of morality." Masons are taught "to regard the errors of mankind with compassion, and to strive, by the purity of their own conduct, to demonstrate the superior excellence of the faith which they profess." So that Freemasonry is "a bond of union between good men and true." A Mason is a peaceable subject of the civil power." He pledges himself "to conform to all lawful authority, to uphold the interests of the community, and to promote the prosperity of all ranks and classes in his own country." Hence "kings and princes in every age have been disposed to patronise the

craftsmen on account of their peaceableness and loyalty." Permit me my brethren of this ancient and honourable Brotherhood, to remind you once more of that higher and nobler association into which Christianity admits you. Talk of honour, and truth and justice; talk of warm-hearted friendship and generous devotedness; talk of all that is lovely and of good report; where will you find these and other virtues in higher perfection than in him who has accepted Christ and His salvation, and has resolved to live "to Him who died for him and rose again." This Masonic association, good and excellent as it appears to be, is terminated, as far as you individually are concerned, by death. But he who has a place in the family of God is beyond the reach of earthly change or mortal decay. Death, which breaks up earthly alliances, makes this Brotherhood eternal. May God by his Spirit unite us all in this heavenly companionship through Jesus Christ our Lord.

At the close of the service the brethren returned to the Guildhall, and business was resumed. The D.P.G.M. said he was sure they must all have been intensely delighted with the very beautiful service to which they had listened. The sermon was fine, and the service was enhanced by the splendour of the beautiful temple in which it was held. They could not help being struck by the peculiar appropriateness of the service, having reference to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, embodying as they did the lessons of "brotherly love, relief, and truth." They had been favoured with an exceedingly able discourse, and they were greatly indebted to the Dean. It was a matter of astonishment that the Dean, not being a Freemason, was so skilled in Masonry, and it was a source of regret that he was not a member of the Fraternity. He proposed that the Provincial Grand Master should be specially requested to convey to the Dean of Lichfield the sincere thanks of the brethren for his kindness in opening the Cathedral, arranging for such an admirable service, and especially for his sermon. Bro. James, in seconding the proposition, said the remarks of the Dean made him wonder whether in the earlier period of his life he (the Dean) had been initiated into the Craft. At any rate, the history of Freemasonry was well known to him, and they might feel that at any rate there was one good man outside their ranks who did not hesitate to speak well of Freemasonry. The proposition was carried with applause.

Bro. Cartwright announced that the collection at the Cathedral amounted to £15 13s 10d. Bro. James proposed that £5 5s be given towards the fund for restoring St. Chad's Church and £5 5s to the funds of the Lichfield Nursing Institution. Bro. Dr. Clarke seconded the proposition. He bore personal testimony to the value of the Nursing Institution, which he said had been in existence about three years. The motion was passed unanimously.

After the close of the Lodge, a large number of the brethren proceeded to the George Hotel, where an excellent banquet was provided by Mrs. Owen. The toasts were interspersed with some unusually good vocal music; glees and songs being given by Brothers Harrison, Bickley, Fredericks and Mountford, the accompaniments to the songs being played by Brothers Mountford and Harper. The Provincial Grand Master, who presided, gave the loyal toasts, remarking with reference to the Prince of Wales that during the time his Royal Highness had held the office of Grand Master of England, a period of ten years, the Masonic Lodges had nearly doubled in this country. Bro. Dr. Clarke, in appropriate terms, proposed the Earl of Carnarvon Pro Grand Master, Earl Lathom Deputy Grand Master, and Officers of the Grand Lodge, Present and Past, coupling with it the name of Bro. Foster Gough G.S.B., who said he did not consider the Province of Stafford had been fairly dealt with in the matter of appointments in the Grand Lodge, and he hoped he should soon have a Staffordshire colleague who would wear what might be termed the imperial purple. Bro. James, alluding to the sermon which the Dean had preached, said they had the history of Freemasonry unfolded to their view by a master hand. They had had Freemasonry introduced into this country, under varying circumstances, since at any rate the fourth century. It had been interdicted and resisted in various forms, but there never was a time when it was so progressive as it was at the present day, and particularly in Staffordshire. Referring to the fact that the Provincial Grand Master was obliged to spend a considerable portion of his time in Wales owing to the delicate state of his health, he (Bro. James) jocularly suggested that in these days of rapid and cheap travelling it might possibly happen that at some future day the Provincial Grand Lodge of Staffordshire might be held on the Great Ormshead to suit Bro. Tudor's convenience. He proposed the health of the Provincial Grand Master, which was very heartily received. Bro. Tudor, in reply, said while he regretted the state of his health had not enabled him to visit the Lodges, they had been visited by his Deputy, who had kept him informed of everything that was going on. During the last ten years the number of Lodges in Staffordshire had increased from 19 to 27, of which he had consecrated six himself. He urged the necessity of exercising caution so as not to admit members who would do discredit to the Craft. He spoke of the great value of the Masonic Charities, of which he said the Fraternity had cause to be proud. He trusted that they would continue to support the Charities and carry out the principles to which the Dean of Lichfield alluded—"brotherly love, relief, and truth." The health of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master was proposed by Bro. W. H. Hales and suitably acknowledged. Bro. Cartwright proposed the Visitors, for whom Bro. W. T. Parkins, No. 463, Birmingham, responded. The toast of the Worshipful Masters and Officers of the Lodges in the Province was proposed by Bro. the Rev. T. Lloyd and acknowledged by Bro. Perkins W.M. 1029. Bro. F. James, in proposing the toast of the Masonic Charities, said they were the outward and visible sign of that true Masonic spirit, which he hoped was always present in the breast of every Freemason. They were substantial outward signs, and conveyed to the world some reason why persons should band together to assist their poor unfortunate brethren and also for that high and noble object of thinking charitably of all men. While describing the Masonic Institutions as extremely

valuable, he pointed to the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum and other Institutions as being efficiently managed at less cost per head than the Masonic Institutions for Boys and Girls, and he expressed a hope that a reform in this direction would be effected. He directed attention to the rapid growth of the Staffordshire Masonic Charitable Institution, and suggested for consideration whether some of the recipients of the Benevolent Fund could not be maintained in the Provinces instead of at Croydon. The list of toasts was shortly afterwards concluded.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

## 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.*

## REPRESENTATIVE PROVINCIAL STEWARDS.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I do not think that "J. B." need have been apprehensive of being stormed at or abused for his letter on the above subject, although I confess that Masonic correspondents seem frequently to display unnecessary excitement in the tone of their fraternal controversies. He has spoken from experience, and doubtless there is something in his argument. I always thought that the object of any brother in undertaking a Provincial Stewardship was to secure to that Province the benefit of the cumulative vote, which would otherwise be lost. If a number of brethren go up as Stewards from a Province each bringing his own list, the chances are that such lists will be small and will not carry with them any extra votes, whereas if all these lists were added together the result would be a gain in the shape of a number of extra votes. If a brother acts as Provincial Steward it is certainly his duty as well as to his interest to do his best for his list. My own impression is that the increasing number of unattached Stewards is occasioned by these "rovers" finding themselves better able to annex stray subscriptions from all quarters as independent Stewards than if they represented any particular Province or Lodge.

I remain,

Yours fraternally,

T. B. W.

22nd June 1885.

## READING ROOM AND MUSEUM.

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

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Every now and then an attempt is made to awaken interest in the intellectual culture of Freemasons, and although efforts in that direction have hitherto remained still-born, I am not without hope that something will ultimately be done if a few earnest men keep pegging away. It is no use railing against the social habits of the brethren, and it is, to say the least, questionable tactics to talk about the monotony of our ceremonies. Freemasons, like most other people, enjoy the pleasures of the table, and why should they not? Englishmen are, and always have been, what may be termed good livers, and it would be strange indeed if members of the Craft who possess special facilities should be an exception to the general rule. Monotonous, as I admit the proceedings of most Lodges to be, and abused and shamefully shorn of their beauty as the ceremonies often are, it is gratifying to know that so many brethren attend to Lodge business and are therefore compelled to listen to the ceremonies, the good seed of which does not always fall on stony ground.

Lectures have been recommended as a means of varying the proceedings of Lodges. That is an excellent plan provided lecturers can be found competent to fulfil the necessary conditions of office. It should be remembered that there are few brethren so capable as Bro. Woodford and Bro. Stevens to entertain and interest a Lodge. At any rate only one here and there has come forward, and among that honourable number may be mentioned Bro. W. W. Morgan. A lecturer, to be successful, should be well-read in the literature of the Order, should have a cultivated mind, a ready address and pleasing manners. These qualifications are not often found in combination, and where they, or any of them are absent, their efforts are more monotonous than the ceremonies are alleged to be. Still, I would not discourage even the feeble efforts of those who think they have something to say. The chief object at present is to galvanise dead bones, to stir up the dormant energies of the few, and to educate the many.

I am of opinion that much good might be done in Lodges of Instruction were questions put by members to the Preceptors, not only as to the precise words of the ritual, but as to the history of the ceremonies and their relative bearing. Discussion might very fairly be raised on questions of jurisprudence, such, for instance, as to the meaning of suspension and exclusion; also as to the naming and numbering of Lodges, Provincial honours, and many other matters of interest. No doubt it would be discovered that the Preceptors, as a rule, are as ignorant as the brethren generally of all questions outside of their immediate duties. Were they pressed with questions they would either have to seek information, or point out where it could be obtained. By this means a spirit of inquiry would be aroused, and a demand for Masonic literature would be created. Once made ignorance an object of contempt, or even unfashionable, and one great step towards a remedy will have been taken. There would

soon be a library worthy of the name at Freemasons' Hall, with a Reading Room where brethren could go and sit and peruse the Masonic literature of the world at their leisure. The same room would do for the brethren who have to attend on matters of business. For example, at elections and on occasions when the Lodge of Benevolence meets. Instead of the brethren having to lounge about in corridors, sometimes for hours, in semi-darkness, kicking their heels, or ruminating over their misfortunes, they might be snugly ensconced in a room well-lighted, with papers and books as companions. The weariness of waiting would be lessened if not removed, and unwholesome and troublous thoughts would be superseded, for the time at least.

Once get the Reading Room, the Library would soon increase, and naturally would follow a Museum. The way to get both is first to awaken a spirit of inquiry, one method of doing which I have pointed out, and then to insist upon Grand Lodge loosing its purse-strings and doing a duty it has too long neglected. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Masonic bliss has dwelt too long in ignorance, and time is long past for action at improvement. I do not expect that many will stir in the matter, but the earnest ones need not despair. Great things from little causes spring, and who knows how near the future may be when a brother shall be esteemed for his qualities of head as well as of heart, and not, as is too often the case now, because he possesses the one only qualification of being rich.

I am, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

WATCHMAN.

## THE THEATRES.

**Vaudeville.**—Much praise and all possible encouragement is due to the plucky little society modestly calling itself "The Dramatic Students." It was constituted by certain scholarly juniors of the dramatic profession, who purpose from time to time to present some play of recognised value from those rarely seen on the stage. By this arrangement there will, from time to time, be offered works tempting to the curiosity of younger spectators, interesting recollections for those of the elders. On Friday afternoon, the 19th inst., at the Vaudeville, a large and very appreciative audience gathered to see our "Students'" interpretation of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," a play that has not seen the footlights in London for some thirty years. Anticipatory irony lurked in the corner of many a critical eye, and surprise was no less great than pleasure when the audience listened to the refined and manly elocution of both gentlemen—Valentine and Proteus. Proteus is at the best an ungrateful character. He betrays his friend, and is false to the fair Julia; for love's sake sinking to a very cad. Shakespeare, however, makes us forgive him—for this same love's sake. In some hands, Proteus would be simply detestable, but Mr. Charles Fulton, by youthful impulsiveness and gallant bearing, made him sympathetic despite himself. Mr. Bernard Gould, as Valentine, attained great excellence; he spoke his lines with a ring of sincerity, and evidently felt the music of Shakespeare's exquisite verse. It was a fine bit of comedy, touched with pathetic sentiment, where Valentine's plan to escape with Silvia is discovered by her father, who snatches the lover's cloak from his shoulder and discovers the rope ladder. Mr. C. Thorpe played the small part of Eglamour with taste and feeling. Mr. Haydon Coffin won a well-deserved encore in the delightful song, "Who is Sylvia?" He sang as a true artist, and kept well within the scene, gazing at the lady's window, not as though addressing the orchestral stalls. Mr. Ben Greet created pleasant astonishment by the thorough way in which he realised the uncouth drollery of Launce; his scene with the dog delighted the house. Mr. Besley's Speed was a bright and racy vignette. He has the happy faculty of smiling so that the whole face seems illumined with a flash of fun. Miss Norroys was charming as Sylvia—graceful, tender, and dignified. We congratulate her heartily on such evidence of power and earnest study. Miss Webster, as Julia, marred her opening scenes by too much effort and too loud a delivery. Towards the close, however, when nervousness, to which these blemishes undoubtedly were due, had been overcome, her final scene was very pretty. The rest of the cast was efficient, but we would especially praise Mr. Mark Ambient for his gracefully impertinent Sir Thurio. It was a pretty bit of comedy, in the Osric vein.

The Students next propose giving Charles Lamb's "Mr. H." and Douglas Jerrold's "Housekeeper." We wish them a full house, and that success intelligence and hard work merits.

**Strand.**—So popular with playgoers is Mr. J. S. Clarke that a mere mention of the fact that he has increased the interest taken in the comedy of "The Heir at Law" by a double impersonation ought to draw full houses. Mr. Clarke now sustains the rôle of the mistrustful young rustic Zekeel Homespun, in addition to that of the self-satisfied pedant with whom he has so long identified himself. In both characters he demonstrates that his power to provoke laughter has increased rather than diminished. Other artists worthy of special mention are Mr. H. B. Conway as Dick Dowlas, and Miss Lucy Buckstone as Cicely Homespun. "The Heir at Law" is preceded by Mr. Rae's comedietta "The Sunny Side."

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application; but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes, for rendering their attacks less frequent and less vigorous, and for repressing the sour perspirations and soothing the nerves. In many cases Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessings in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout which has assailed persons previously and at the prime of life.

## WHICH SHALL IT BE ?

**S**AIN'T JOHN the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist have long held a place of special honour among the Craft in Christian lands. Distinct recognition is given them in the Prestonian system, and also in the ritual formulated by Webb, which is so generally adopted in this country. The two Saints John are denominated "eminent patrons of Masonry," and it is provided that Lodges shall be dedicated to the memory of these illustrious Christian worthies. Webb used the singular term, the "Holy Saint John," in announcing his formula for the dedication of Lodges, and some have supposed that he intended to show a preference for John the Baptist who was in some sense identified with the Craft organisations prior to the time of the "Revival," while there is no satisfactory evidence that St. John the Evangelist was so recognised until after 1717. Probably, however, Webb intended to refer to both Saints in the dedicatory sentence, and it was only a want of care that led to the printing of the formula in the manner stated. Elsewhere in his references he brings both names together as representing two eminent patrons of the Craft, and seemingly he would have both the Saints held in equal favour by the Fraternity.

In this country when Masonic Lodges are dedicated there is a recognition of the Saints John in the form observed, but in England the practice is to dedicate Lodges to King Solomon, and there is no reference to the Saints John in the ritual usually followed.

In this country, also, the Saints John are denominated "eminent patrons of Masonry," and their connection with the Order is supposed to be signified by the symbolism of a "point within a circle bordered by two parallel lines." According to the Webb explanation, "the point represents an individual brother, the circle represents the boundary line of his duty to God and man, beyond which he is never to suffer his passions, prejudices or interest to betray him on any occasion. The two perpendicular, parallel lines embordering the Circle represent St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, who were perfect parallels in Christianity as well as Masonry; and upon the vertex rests the book of Holy Scriptures which points out the whole duty of man. In going round this circle we necessarily touch upon these two lines, as well as upon the Holy Scriptures, and while a Mason keeps himself thus circumscribed it is impossible that he should materially err."

There has been a general use of the foregoing form of words in the rendering of work in American Lodges, and in this manner the symbolism referred to has received its usual explanation. Intelligent Brethren in their use of the formula have not intended to declare their belief that the Saints John were actual members of the Order, or that it is possible to trace a line of historic connection between them and the organisation which bears the Masonic name. The thought has been rather that the two Saints John, so admirably qualified by manifold graces to represent the noblest types of Masonic character, might well be associated in a moral and symbolic way with the Institution. No harm can come from such an identification, we think; yet there is an urgency of feeling on the part of many Brethren that the ritual and work should be so modified as to eliminate all reference to the Saints John. Lodges ought not to be dedicated to their memory, it is said, and there should be a return to first principles by pointing out the astronomical meaning of a "point within a circle bordered by two parallel lines," and teaching the candidate what most likely may have been the ancient significance of such a figure, viz.: its reference to the "annual path of the sun among the constellations of the zodiac," such a path being defined and limited by the parallel lines of the tropics. That the sun, as a symbol, is intimately connected with the Masonic system, cannot be doubted, and a reference of the figure to which attention has been called may well be made to the apparent movements of the sun as marked by the summer and winter Solstices. The sun's orderly course within these appointed limits may remind Masons of their moral duties, and also suggest to them that they will be apt to fall into no grievous error if they hold themselves within the lines that are made evident to the reason as bounding the exercise of man's just responsibility.

Which shall it be? Shall the form that recognises the Saints John be retained, or shall the astronomical reference and suggestion be taken in its place? We incline to the

usage in which we were instructed—to an adherence to that form of explanation which brings two eminent types of human excellence into the case, besides allowing for a secondary reference to nature, and to the seeming movements of the sun in its defined and beautiful path. It can do no harm to point Brethren to the noble and heroic John the Baptist—to the saintly and loving John the Evangelist, and in a well-understood use of words, refer to these illustrious men as characteristically the "Patrons of Masonry."—*Freemasons' Repository*.

## AN UNHOLY AMBITION.

**T**HE times, Masonically, are not propitious for the encouragement and advancement to stations of honour and trust of merely ambitious persons, who, in most respects, unworthy of consideration, are selections not fit to be made. Where ambition is so selfish and unholy as to seek to thrive on disintegration, on the alienation of other and true men from interest and sympathy with the general work, making their successes to be built upon their own vanities and the enforced withdrawal of the regard of better and really influential brethren from the active work,—all such ambition should be rebuked, and the persons cherishing and nursing it should be told, with a pronounced emphasis, that they are not of the kind that is wanted.

Not only are the times not propitious for the advancement of such persons, but it will require the best judgment in the brethren of the Exaltation; the nicest discernment of what is proper to be done, and of who is fit to do it; the most generous recognition of the general brotherhood, and the absolute silencing of the defaming and maligning tongue—by which unholy ambition seeks to soar; for however much brethren may be assured of and rest happily in the consciousness of their personal integrity and honour, the time comes when the assaults of vicious tongues employing sinister and damning insinuations for the merest selfish ends, are resented with the active, honourable contempt of good men, active in such form, place and influence, as will consign the selfish and the vicious to the punishment they deserve.

It must needs be, however, "that offences come"; it is also said, "wo unto that man by whom the offence cometh." It is also "expedient that one die for the people." It is further said: "Judgment must begin at the house of God."

No judgment can come upon Masonry; for like Divinity, it bears a charmed life, and its soul is truth itself, but Masonic brethren in their "most improved estate" cannot well bear without a sense of indignation, nor successfully resist, the processes of disintegration which may go on until brethren will either cherish hostilities, or lapse into indifference to the Institution, its grandeur of principle and its greatness and majesty of work.—*Masonic Review*.

The Chiswick Lodge of Mark Master Masons will be consecrated to-day (Saturday), at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. The proceedings will commence at 2.30.

The Dowager Lady Henniker has presented to the Church of Great Thornham, a painted window from the Studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, in memory of her husband, the fourth Lord, who died on Easter Eve, 1870. The subject of the window appropriately illustrates the "Eve of the Resurrection."

Under the title, "The Roll-Call of the Heroes," the editor of the *Quiver* will publish in the July number of that magazine an account of the brave deeds in recognition of which the first batch of silver and bronze medals have been awarded, from the fund now being raised by the readers of the *Quiver* for the institution of medals for heroic conduct in the saving of life by land and sea. Among the first recipients are a college student, a clergyman, a miner, a fisherman, a policeman, and a life-boat coxswain.

**FUNERALS.**—Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON, Coffin Makers and Undertakers, 17 Newcastle Street, Strand, W.C., and 7 Herne Villas, Forest Hill, Road Peckham Rye, S.E.

£20.—**TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.**—An illustrated guide (110 pages), "How to Open respectably from £20 to £2000." 3 Stamps. H. MYERS & Co., Cigar and Tobacco Merchants, 109 Euston Road, London. Wholesale only. Telephone No. 7541.

## 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, 27th JUNE.

- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)  
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)  
 1297—West Kent, Crystal Palace, Sydenham  
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)  
 1541—Alexandra Palace, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct  
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)  
 1871—Gostling-Murray, Town Hall, Hounslow  
 2012—Chiswick, Hampshire Hog, King Street, Hammersmith, W. (Instruct.)  
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8  
 R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Instruction)  
 R.A. 1044—Mid-Surrey, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell  
 R.A. 1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.  
 M.M. 357—Chiswick, Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge. (Consecration)  
 Provincial Grand Lodge of Surrey, St. Mark's School, St. Andrew's Road, Surbiton, at 2.15 p.m.  
 149—Peace, Private Rooms, Meltham  
 453—Chigwell, Forest Hotel, Chingford  
 1162—Wharfedale, Rose and Crown Hotel, Penistone  
 1464—Erasmus Wilson, Pier Hotel, Greenhithe  
 1531—Chiselhurst, Bull's Head Hotel, Chiselhurst  
 1965—Eastes, Parish Rooms, Bromley, Kent  
 1982—Greenwood, Public Hall, Epsom

## MONDAY, 29th JUNE.

- 22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 F. 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)  
 212—Euphrates, Mother Red Cap, High Street, Camden Town, at 8. (Inst.)  
 548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)  
 975—Rose of Denmark, Gauden Hotel, Clapham Road Station, at 7.30. (Inst)  
 1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (In).  
 1445—Prince Leopold, Printing Works, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7 (Inst.)  
 1189—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, Railway Hotel, High Street, Putney, at 8. (In.)  
 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)  
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)  
 62—Social, Queen's Hotel, Manchester  
 148—Lights, Masonic Rooms, Warrington  
 302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford  
 307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Hobden Bridge  
 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury  
 1177—Tenby, Tenby, Pembroke  
 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1977—Blackwater, Blue Bear Hotel, Malden.  
 R.A. 557—Valletort, Masonic Hall, Callington, Cornwall  
 M.M. 9—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, South Molton, Devon

## TUESDAY, 30th JUNE.

- 55—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst)  
 65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)  
 141—Faith, Victoria Chambers Restaurant, Victoria Street, S.W., at 8. (Inst)  
 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)  
 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 840—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Peckham-road, Dalston, at 8 (Instruction)  
 861—Finsbury, King's Head, Threadneedle Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)  
 1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Alma Road, Wandsworth (Instruction)  
 1321—Emblematic, Red Lion, York Street, St. James's Square, S.W., at 8 (In.)  
 1349—Friars, Liverpool Arms, Canning Town, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 1360—Royal Arthur, Rock Tavern, Battersea Park Road, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1381—Kennington, The Horns, Kennington. (Instruction)  
 1446—Mount Edgumbe, Three Stags, Lambeth Road, S.W., at 8 (Inst)  
 1471—Islington, Champion, Aldersgate Street, at 7. (Instruction)  
 1472—Henley, Three Crowns, North Woolwich (Instruction)  
 1540—Chaucer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1601—Ravensbourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 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, White Hart, Cannon Street, 8.30.  
 R.A. 704—Camden, The Moorgate, Moorgate Street, E.C., at 8 (Instruction)  
 R.A. 1612—Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, W., at 8. (Inst.)  
 126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Barnley  
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)  
 299—Emulation, Bull Hotel, Dartford  
 310—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, Castle-street, Carlisle  
 448—St. James, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax  
 510—St. Martin, Masonic Hall, Liskeard.  
 573—Perseverance, Shenstone Hotel, Hales Owen  
 779—Favers and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch  
 1024—St. Peters, Masonic Hall, Maldon  
 1358—Torbay, Town Hall, Plaiton  
 1566—Ellington, Town Hall, Maidenhead  
 1630—St. Cecilia, Royal Pavilion, Brighton

## WEDNESDAY, 1st JULY.

- 3—Fidelity, Alfred, Roman Road, Barnsbury, at 8 (Instruction)  
 30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 73—Mount Lebanon, Windsor Castle, Southwark Bridge Road, at 8. (Inst)  
 103—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 224—United Strength, The Hope, Stanhope Street, Regents Park, 8 (Inst.)  
 534—La Tiberiade, Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, at 8 (Inst)  
 720—Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)  
 731—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)  
 864—Whittington, Red Lion, Portland-street, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)  
 902—Burgoyne, Victoria Hotel, Farringdon Road, at 7. (Instruction)  
 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)  
 1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)  
 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, Cheaters, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)  
 1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruct)  
 1707—Eleanor, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

- 1827—Alliance, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street  
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (In.)  
 R.A. 55—Constitutional, Private Rooms, Leytonstone  
 R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction.)  
 R.A. 778—Bard of Avon, Greyhound Hotel, Richmond  
 R.A. 933—Doric, 202 Whitechapel-road, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 R.A. 1328—Granite, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)  
 K.T. 129—Holy Palest, 33 Golden Square, W.

- 74—Athol, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham  
 210—Duke of Athol, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton  
 274—Tranquillity, Boar's Head Inn, Nowehurch, near Manchester  
 290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield  
 398—Harmony, Masonic Rooms, Ann-street, Rochdale  
 326—Moira, Freemasons' Hall, Park-street, Bristol  
 327—Wigton St. John, Lion and Lamb, Wigton  
 363—Keystone, New Inn, Whitworth.  
 406—Northern Counties, Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne  
 417—Faith and Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Dorchester  
 591—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)  
 625—Devonshire, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop  
 645—Humphrey Chetham, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.  
 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)  
 673—Earl Ellesmere, Church Hotel, Kersley, Farnworth, near Bolton.  
 750—Friendship, Freemason' Hall, Railway-street, Cleckheaton  
 838—Franklin, Peacock and Royal Hotel, Boston  
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury. (Instruction)  
 992—St. Thomas, Griffin Hotel, Lower Broughton

- 1013—Royal Victoria, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 1037—Portland, Portland Hall, Portland. (Instruction.)  
 1085—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  
 1403—West Lancashire, Commercial Hotel, Ormskirk  
 1431—St. Alphege, George Hotel, Solihull  
 1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)  
 1549—Abercorn, Abercorn Hotel, Great Stanmore.  
 1620—Marlborough, Derby Hall, The Brook, Liverpool  
 1734—Trinity, Golden Lion Hotel, Ravleigh  
 1736—St. John's, St. John's Rooms, King X Street, Halifax  
 1903—Prince Edward o. Saxe Weimar, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth  
 R.A. 200—Old Globe, Londresborough Rooms, Scarborough  
 R.A. 304—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Great George Street, Leeds  
 M.M. 36—Furness, Hartington Hotel, Duke-street, Burrow-in-Furness

## THURSDAY, 2nd JULY.

- 10—Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.  
 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, Collego-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)  
 147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)  
 435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8 (Inst.)  
 701—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 305 High Holborn, at 7 (Instruction)  
 749—Belgrave, The Clarence, Aldersgate Street, E.C. (Instruction)  
 754—High Cross, Coach and Horses, Lower Tottenham, at 8 (Instruction)  
 879—Southwark, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Warndon St., Rotherhithe New Rd. (In.)  
 901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)  
 1155—Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road  
 1458—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)  
 1485—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)  
 1278—Burdett Coutts, Swan Tavern, Bethnal Green Road, E., 8. (Instruction)  
 1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury  
 1306—St. John, Three Crowns Tavern, Mile End Road, E. (Instruction)  
 1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)  
 1360—Royal Arthur, Village Club Lecture Hall, Wimbledon  
 1361—United Service, Greyhound, Richmond  
 1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst)  
 1445—Prince Leopold, Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate, E.  
 1554—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In.)  
 1614—Covent Garden, Bedford Head Hotel, Maiden Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)  
 1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)  
 1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6. (Instruction)  
 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst).  
 1724—Kaisir-i-Hind, Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, W  
 1744—Royal Savoy, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, W., at 8 (Instruction)  
 1765—Trinity College, 61 Weymouth Street  
 1790—Old England, Masonic Hall, New Thornton Heath  
 1791—Creston, Wheat-sheaf Tavern, Goldhawk Road, Shepherds Bush. (Inst)  
 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)  
 M.M. 197—Stadholme, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square  
 M.M. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8. (Inst.)

- 21—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-st., Newcastle.  
 123—Lennox, Freemasons' Hall, Richmond, Yorkshire  
 215—Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingden  
 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 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  
 317—Affability, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.  
 419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel Wolverhampton.  
 432—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton  
 446—Benevolent, Town Hall, Wells, Somersetshire.  
 509—Tees, 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  
 971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial Street, Batley  
 976—Royal Clarence, Blue Ball, Bruton, Somerset

- 1038—Royal Edward, Commercial Inn, Stalybridge  
 1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 1231—Saxile, Royal Hotel, Eiland  
 1282—Aneholm, Foresters' Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire  
 1284—Brent, Globe Hotel, Topsham, Devonshire  
 1367—Beaminster Manor, White Hart Hotel, Beaminster  
 1381—Equity, Alford Chambers, Widnes  
 1500—Walpole, Bell Hotel, Norwich  
 1594—Red Rose of Lancaster, Starkie's Arms Hotel, Padiham, near Burnley  
 1513—Friendly, King's Head Hotel, Barnsley  
 1514—Thornhill, Masonic Room, Dearn House, Lindley  
 1549—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1591—Cedewain, Public Rooms, Newtown, Montgomeryshire  
 1597—Loyal Wye, Bulth, Breconshire  
 1817—St. Andrew's, Cambridge Hotel, Shoeburyness  
 1829—Barrell, George Hotel, Shoreham  
 R.A. 51—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham Street, Rochdale  
 R.A. 116—Cann, Swan Hotel, Colne, Lancashire  
 R.A. 187—Charity, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol

R.A. 300—Perseverance, Pitt and Nelson Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne  
 R.A. 307—Good Intent, White Horse Hotel, Hebden Bridge  
 R.A. 325—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford  
 R.A. 342—Royal Sussex, Masonic, 79 Commercial Road, Portsea  
 R.A. 753—Bridgwater, Freemasons' Hall, Runcorn, Cheshire  
 R.A. 1016—Elkington, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham  
 R.A. 1074—Bective, Masonic Rooms, Kirkby, Leicestershire  
 R.A. 1125—St. Peters, Masonic Hall, Fore Street, Tiverton  
 R.A. 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool  
 M.M. 10—Cheltenham and Keystone, Masonic Hall, Cheltenham  
 M.M. 53—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield  
 R.C.—Palatine, Palatine Hotel, Manchester

## FRIDAY, 3rd JULY.

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.)  
 766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8. (In)  
 730—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge. (Instruction)  
 831—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)  
 1293—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, Lambrook Hall, Nottling Hill, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1789—Ubique, 79 Ebury Street, Pinlicko, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)  
 1815—Penge, Thicket Hotel, Anerley  
 R.A.—Panmure C. of Improvement, Stirling Castle, Church Street, Camberwell  
 R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London-street, Greenwich. (Inst.)  
 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.  
 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—Chirwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30 (Inst)  
 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield.  
 837—De Grey and Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon  
 1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal  
 1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield  
 1387—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton Cum Hardly  
 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1523—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  
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7  
 R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham  
 R.A. 170—All Souls', Masonic Hall, Weymouth  
 R.A. 271—Lennox, Royal Pavilion, Brighton  
 R.A. 712—St. James's, Masonic Hall, Rosemary Lane, Louth

## SATURDAY, 4th JULY.

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)  
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street S.W., at 7 (Instruction)  
 2012—Chiswick, Hampshire Hog, King Street, Hammersmith, W. (Instruc.)  
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 4  
 R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Instruction)  
 1223—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent  
 1567—Elliot, Railway Hotel, Feltham  
 M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden

## NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

## LODGE OF JOPPA, No. 188.

AN emergency meeting of the above Lodge was held on the 23rd inst., at Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Bros. A. J. Martin W.M., L. M. Myers P.M. as S.W., Wall J.W., J. S. Lyon Treasurer, L. Lazarus P.M. Secretary, G. M. Lion S.D., I. Botibol J.D., M. Lenzburg and M. Hart Stewards, A. Dodson P.M. D.C., P.M.'s L. M. Myers, H. M. Levy, M. Spiegel. Visitors—W. W. Westley 186, H. Ward Cripplegate Lodge, J. Spiller 1677, R. Kimpton 1728, J. Villing W.M. 534, D. Woolf 72, Mosquito 205. The Lodge was opened and ballots were taken for the admission of Messrs. Frank Isaacson, A. Jonas, L. Isaacs, and Rev. Sampson J. Rocco. The result being unanimous in their favour, the candidates proposed were duly initiated into the Order in the W.M.'s perfect and impressive manner. Lodge was closed, and the brethren sat down to a very excellent cold collation provided by Bro. Dawkins. The W.M. stated he did not intend to make long speeches. In speaking to the toast of the Benevolent Fund, the W.M. said each of the newly-initiated brethren had given 21s. Bro. Isaac Botibol also gave 21s. Bro. L. M. Myers P.M. said he regretted the absence of Bro. Bean the I.P.M. (through illness); all hoped he might speedily recover. In his absence, however, he had pleasure in proposing the health of the W.M. The W.M. responded in a very excellent speech. The W.M., in proposing the toast of the Initiates, said he felt sure they would be a credit and honour to the Lodge; he hoped to see them eventually occupying the chair. Bro. Rev. S. J. Rocco eloquently and impressively responded; he was followed by Bros. Isaacs, Jonas and Isaacson. For the Visitors Bros. Villing W.M. 534 and D. Woolf 72 responded. Several other toasts followed.

**Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.**—At the Cock Tavern, Highbury, on Monday. Bros. Fenner W.M., Turner S.W., Snook S.D., Kirk J.D., Marks I.G., Forge Installing Master and Treasurer, Trewinnard Preceptor, Collingridge Secretary; also P.M.'s Western, Jordan, Osborn and Hall. After preliminaries, Bro. Fenner, as candidate for installation, answered the questions and took the obligation. Lodge was opened in the third degree, and a Board of Installed Masters formed. The new Master was saluted in the various degrees, and Bro. Forge gave the addresses in his

usual able manner. Lodge was closed, and adjourned till 29th inst., when the ceremony of installation will be rehearsed by Bro. Western W.M. 1693. Afterwards the brethren spent a pleasant hour. Bros. Bayne, Collins and Wright at the piano; Bros. Snook, Woodman, Bayne and others singing.

We announced, last week, that Bro. James Terry would rehearse the ceremonies of consecration and installation on Monday next, the 29th inst., at the Queen's Hotel, Victoria Park. We regret to state that owing to an indisposition, which necessitates our energetic brother resting for a few days, Bro. Terry has been compelled to postpone his visit. As, however, several brethren had already promised to attend, arrangements have been made that Bro. W. H. Lee, Prov. G. Assistant Secretary Middlesex, will take Bro. Terry's place as regards the installation ceremony. In addition, Bro. W. W. Morgan, I.P.M. 211, has kindly consented to deliver his lecture on "The Masonic Institutions; their Establishment and Development." Lodge will be opened at 7 o'clock. Brethren to wear Masonic Craft clothing. The Hotel is five minutes walk from Victoria Park Station.

The Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, No. 25, has removed from the North Pole, Oxford-street, to the Portland Arms Hotel, 40 Great Portland-street, W.C.

We have been requested to state that the Annual Match of the Commercial Travellers' Cricket Club—London v. Country—will be played at Catford Bridge, on Saturday the 4th proximo, the ground being kindly lent by the "Private Banks." An excellent Military band will be in attendance. Bro. H. Baldwin is Captain of this old Club, and of the London team on this occasion, while Bro. E. Bowles, a man of Kent, will guide the destinies of the Country Travellers. The match is for the benefit of the Commercial Travellers' Schools and Benevolent Institutions. During the past few years this enterprising Club has divided between the above-named Institutions the large sum of 940 guineas.

The following dinners have taken place at the Freemasons' Tavern during the week ending Saturday, 27th June:—

Monday—Staff College. Tuesday—Old Paulines' Club. Wednesday—Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers, Manchester New College.

## MARK MASONRY.

## JORDAN LODGE, No. 319.

THE annual meeting of this Lodge was held in the Masonic Hall, Torquay, 17th inst. There was a good attendance of members and visitors. Bro. A. T. Blamey W.M. occupied the chair, and ably installed Bro. W. Bradnee as his successor. The ceremony was most accurately rendered, and the appropriate charges were impressively delivered by Bro. John Lane P.M. Prov. G.M.O., the other members of the Board of Installed Masters consisting of Brothers W. J. Hughan P.M. 78 Past Grand Warden and Dr. Searle P.M. 215. The installation having been completed, the following Officers were appointed and invested by the W.M., viz.:—Bros. A. T. Blamey I.P.M., John Dodge S.W., George J. Pepprell J.W., Benjamin Knight M.O., W. E. Taylor S.O., George Rowland J.O., Thomas Taylor Treasurer (re-elected), John Lane P.M. P.G. Steward Secretary (re-appointed), R. Letheron R.M., W. Hill Chaplain, Thomas Prust S.D., William Taylor J.D., James Murray D.C., Professor Brooks Organist, George Hussey I.G., J. H. Brown S.S., H. C. Bolt J.S., and J. E. Newton Tyler re-elected. The Treasurer's and Secretary's Reports were most satisfactory, and the congratulations of the visiting brethren—Bros. Jarman 215, Atkins 173, and Heywood Prov. G.P., of 215—were tendered to the Lodge on the gratifying success which had attended the efforts of the members, for though a young Lodge, it has proved itself effective and increased in prosperity year by year. The brethren afterwards adjourned to the Royal Hotel, and partook of a repast, which was well served, and the host (Bro. Bolt) was warmly thanked for his excellent arrangements, which gave general satisfaction.

## MARRIAGE.

DAVIDSON-MAGOONEY.—On 1st January 1885, at Saint John's Church, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales, by the Reverend Edward Glanville Cranswick, Worshipful Brother FRANCIS BURNARD DAVIDSON, Past Master 556, 937, 1653, and other Lodges; P.Z. 817, P.E. 390, P.J. 326, Chapters; P.D. Grand Director of Ceremonies New South Wales; Past Grand Mark Master Overseer of England; Substitute District Grand Master of Scottish Freemasons in N.S. Wales, &c., &c., to Miss MARGARET SOPHIA MAGOONEY, third daughter of the late Brother Thomas Magooney, Esquire, of Upper Brougham Street, Darlinghurst, Sydney, N.S.W.

I certify the above to be true

FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON,  
 Commissioner for Affidavits, Her Majesty's Supreme Court of New South Wales.

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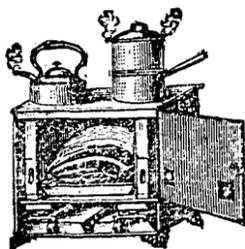
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