

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Reports of United Grand Lodge are published with the Special Sanction of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England.

VOL. XXII.—No. 557. SATURDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER 1885. [PRICE THREEPENCE, 13s 6d per annum, post free.]

THE OCTOBER ELECTION OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE needs of the Craft appear to keep pace with every effort made to increase the charity dispensed through the medium of the Masonic Benevolent Institutions, and the number of candidates who are admitted at any of the periodical elections seems to have but very little effect on the number who come forward at succeeding ones. In other words, the supply of candidates is greater than the demand; and we fear that the present time, when every one is complaining of bad trade, and distress appears on every side, is a bad one in which to hope for any alteration. The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls affords us an example. The usual half-yearly election takes place on Saturday, 10th October, and the ballot paper for that election gives particulars of thirty-four candidates, of whom twenty-eight now appear on the list for the first time. At the last election, in April, twenty-three girls were elected from a list of thirty candidates, leaving seven only unsuccessful. Six of these appear again on the list for the October election, and the other (Rose Adelaide M. Smith) has had to retire in consequence of having reached the maximum limit of age. It may be remembered that this girl was a candidate at each of the last two elections, and that in October 1884 she polled 56 votes. She was one of two dependent children, both of whose parents were alive at the time of the last application. Further than this she had had a sister educated in the School, and, as we remarked when reviewing the candidates for the April election, her case was one which called for some special details. Judging from results, our comments were not out of place. Fifteen hundred votes would have secured her election; as it was she only added 42 to her previous total, making in all 98, and this, for a last application case, is convincing proof, in our mind, that the child should never have been entered on the list. Without knowing more than is told to each subscriber of the Institution, we feel that justice has been done in excluding her from the School.

As we have said above, there are thirty-four candidates to compete for the sixteen vacancies to be filled on the 10th, two making a third application, four a second, and twenty-eight appearing for the first time. Ten of the candidates are accredited to London, four to Hants and Isle of Wight, three each to Kent and West Yorkshire, two each to Essex, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, and Sussex, and one each to Berks and Bucks, Devonshire, Monmouthshire, Norfolk, Northumberland, and North and East Yorkshire.

"Last application" appears to two names on the list, Nos. 5 and 24. No. 5, Maud Emily Fitt, is one of those who took part in the April election. She then polled 1403 votes, and stood at the head of the unsuccessful candidates. She is one of six children dependent on a widowed mother. Her father was a member of the Perseverance Lodge, No. 213, Norfolk, and was a subscriber until his death, in 1884. He was initiated in 1877. No. 24, Emily Hannah G. Campbell, is a first application case. She is one of three children left to the care of a widowed mother. Her father was initiated in 1865, and was for some time Secretary of Isca Lodge, No. 683, Monmouthshire. Both of these candidates have fair prospects of being successful next month, both belonging to good Provinces. We trust their friends will rally round them in such force as to secure their admittance.

A particularly deserving case appears on the present list, one which we hope will secure universal sympathy and support, even if it does not call for some special action on the part of the subscribers. It is No. 26, Isabelle May Pinder, one of whose sisters was elected to the Institution, but she died before her admission. We do not know whether there is any way by which this child can be admitted in place of her sister—without further polling of votes—or whether the votes polled on behalf of her sister can be placed to her credit; but we think the case is one for special consideration, especially as it comes from the ever ready Province of West Yorkshire. The child is one of four dependent children, whose father, late S.W. of the Excelsior Lodge, No. 1042, died in 1882, and she now makes her first application.

London Lodges, which statistics prove do so much for so little in return, supply ten of the remaining candidates. Two of these are the girls who now make third applications, and these would appear to afford further proof of the backwardness of Londoners as compared with the Provincials, for they are the only candidates left over from those who appealed at the October election of last year. No. 1, Minnie Madeline Mansell, has 982 votes to her credit. She is one of a family of six children whose parents are both dead, two of the children being partially provided for. Her father was a member of the Panmure Lodge, No. 720, the members of which ought, we think, to have been able to carry the case before this. We hope, however, they will not allow the child to be sent away again this October. No. 2, Louisa Adelaide Smithers, has better prospects of success, and her position would appear to justify the advantage. She has 1326 votes already polled, and is one of seven parentless children. Her father was a member of the Faith Lodge, No. 141, remaining a member until the time of his death, in 1883, and yet it has not been possible to secure his daughter's election. We venture to think that if either of these cases had emanated from a Provincial Lodge their election would have been certain, on the second application even if not on the first. They certainly afford the strongest proof that some organisation of voting power is necessary in London, similar to that adopted in the Provinces. When two of the strongest Lodges of the Metropolis allow parentless children (members of families of seven and six respectively) to go unelected for twelve months, there must be something radically wrong, and the sooner a remedy is attempted the better for the unfortunate members of London Masonry. No. 4, Lilian Frances Wells, is another London case. She polled 574 votes last April, and is one of seven children dependent on a widowed mother. Her father was a member of the Prosperity Lodge, No. 65, and was a subscriber to both the Boys' and Girls' Schools. We hope that each of these three "brought forward" cases will be satisfactorily disposed of at the coming contest, and the stain on London thereby, in a measure, removed. No. 20, Gertrude Emma Wardroper; No. 21, Edith May Walmsley; and No. 23, Ida Campbell Tucker, are each members of families in which five children are dependent—in the cases of Wardroper and Tucker on the mother, and in that of Walmsley on the stepmother. The father of Gertrude Wardroper was a P.M. of Wandsworth Lodge, No. 1044, and died in November of last year. Edith Walmsley's father was a P.M. of the Whittington Lodge, No. 862, and he died in May of the present year; while Ida Tucker's

father was a Past Master of the West Middlesex Lodge, 1612. We thus see three London cases, in which there are five children dependent in each, whose fathers all did good service to the cause of Masonry. What will Masonry be able to do for those left behind in need of assistance? No. 19, Mary Ann Dickinson, is one of three children dependent on their stepmother. Her father was a member of the Royal Standard Lodge, No. 1298, and remained a member until his death. As far as our memory serves, he was much respected, both by the members of his Lodge, and by a large number of brethren in the north of London. Looking at the chance of a candidate whose case is well supported, we think young Dickinson should be successful next month. We know of many, with less ground to work on than the "Royal Standard" should have, where a case has been carried on the first application, but it means hard work for some of the friends of the child. No. 32, Emily Mary Fulford, is a very similar case. Here also there are three children dependent on a widowed mother. The father was a member of the Israel Lodge, No. 205, until his death, in August last, and had so far advanced there as to be entrusted with the office of Junior Warden. We cannot believe the brethren of No. 205 will do aught but their best for his child in her time of need. Nos. 17 and 18 are cases to which especial attention should be drawn, as in both the two parents are living. Doubtless, as we have often said before, there are special reasons why the applications are approved, but until those special reasons are made known on the ballot papers we shall always consider the particulars supplied to voters are incomplete; No. 18, Margaret Ellen Grammer, is one of six dependent children, and No. 17, Grace Ellen M. Barnard, one of four. The father of the former was a member of the Cripplegate Lodge, No. 1613; and the latter, of the Belgrave Lodge, No. 749. Both are described as supporters of the Charities, and, as we have said, both are alive.

Hampshire and the Isle of Wight sends up four new candidates, and no doubt will soon prove the benefit of the excellent system of organisation existing in the Province on behalf of one or all of these children. No. 12, Kathleen Mary Holman, is one of ten dependent children, both of whose parents are living. The father was initiated in 1858, rose to Provincial Office in the Province of Surrey, and was P.M. of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 257. Why not say the reason of his child's eligibility for the Masonic School? No. 11, Edith Coxwell, is one of six fatherless children accredited to this Province through the Royal Gloucester Lodge, No. 130, of which the father was a joining member. No. 14, Isabel Davies Knight, is also one of a family of six left to the care of a widowed mother. Her father was a member of the Yarborough Lodge, No. 551, and rose to the office of Senior Deacon therein. No. 30, Eva Marian Lillywhite, is one of three children now relying on their mother. Her father was a Past Master of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 257, and a Past Grand Officer of the Province. She has a brother in the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and on that account her eligibility, to the exclusion of other families from the benefits of the Schools, is a matter of question in the minds of many.

Kent sends up Nos. 27, 28, and 31. No. 27, Edith Jane Menpes, is one of eight dependent children, whose father died in April last; he was a Past Master of the Mallory Abbey Lodge, No. 1063. No. 28, Bessie Caroline Holleyman, is one of four children of an old Past Master of the United Military Lodge, No. 1536, now left to the care of their mother, and No. 31, Lilian Woods, is one of three similarly circumstanced. Her father was a member of the Adams Lodge, No. 158. We are convinced the brethren of Kent will do their best to carry these three cases, and unless they are heavily handicapped in other quarters we should not be surprised to find all three on the list of successful.

West Yorkshire has two cases besides that of Isabelle May Pinder, to which we have already referred. These are Nos. 13 and 25. No. 13, Kate Broughton, has both parents living, the father being a Past Master of Goderich Lodge, No. 1211. She and two other children are now dependent. No. 25, Mabel Allatt, is one of three children left to the care of the mother, their father having died in April 1881. He was a Past Master of the Philanthropic Lodge, No. 304, and also of No. 1042. We do not think our West Yorkshire brethren ought to have much difficulty in carrying these three cases. We are aware it will entail

heavy work on them, but they have been accustomed to work hard in the past, and are not likely to let their candidates suffer from any neglect in this respect in the future.

Essex has a most deserving case in No. 33, Flora Richardson, who is one of four children left parentless. Her father was a Past Master of the United Lodge, No. 697, and had gained Provincial honours in his district. We sincerely hope the Craft will be able to take charge of this one of his children at an early date. No. 22, Bessie Gardner, is one of five dependent children, whose father is the surviving parent. He was a member of the Good Fellowship Lodge, No. 276, but further than that we know nothing of his Masonic or private career.

Lincolnshire is answerable for one of the brought forward cases. No. 3, Mary Alice G. Smith, who was a candidate in April last, and then had 197 votes polled on her behalf. She and two other children are parentless, and on that account are deserving of especial consideration at the hands of the Masonic Brotherhood. Her father was Senior Warden of the Pelham Pillar Lodge, No. 792, and was a subscribing member thereof until the time of his death, in January 1881. No. 9, Flora Burkill, is one of four children whose parents are both living. Her father was a member of the St. Matthew Lodge, No. 1447.

Suffolk puts forward No. 15, Ida Ellen Strathern, who is one of nine children dependent on a widowed mother. The father was a joining member of Prudence Lodge, No. 388, and attained to the office of P.M. therein; he was likewise a Past Grand Warden of the Province. He has a record of 37½ years' Masonic life, and judging from the particulars furnished, the case is among the most deserving on the list. No. 8, Mathilde Pratt, is one of five fatherless children, whose father was initiated in St. Luke's Lodge, No. 225, in 1867. Here also there is a long record of Masonic membership, which we should like to see recognised by the affording of early relief to his daughter.

Sussex, too, has one very distressing case, No. 29, Evelyn Martheze Conti, whose father, the Organist of Yarborough Lodge, No. 811, is insane. This child and four others are dependent. Under the particularly painful circumstances the case should, and we trust will, receive the warmest support of our Sussex brethren. The other Sussex case is No. 16, Ethel Kirkman, who is an only child, dependent on a widowed mother. The father was a member of the Union Lodge, No. 38.

We now consider the Provinces which have but single cases on the list. These are Berks and Bucks, Devonshire, Northumberland and North and East Yorkshire. No. 7, Kate Jane Adams, is the Berks and Bucks candidate, her father having been a Past Master of the Buckingham Lodge, No. 591, and a Past Provincial Grand Deacon. She is one of eight children dependent on their mother. No. 34, Ettie Louise Chapman, is an only dependent child of a late member of the Brunswick Lodge, No. 159, Devonshire. Both parents of this candidate are deceased. No. 10, Eleanor Phillips, from Northumberland, is one of five fatherless children, accredited from the St. George's Lodge, No. 431, in which her father was initiated in 1876. No. 6, Mary Frances Read, is the North and East Yorkshire candidate, and is an only dependent child. Both her parents are dead; her father, who was a member of the Humber Lodge, No. 57, having died in October 1883. These four cases to which we have last referred stand perhaps as good a chance of being successful as any on the list.

MASONRY.

MASONRY is undoubtedly the oldest institution among men. We can trace it to the building of King Solomon's temple, where, if it did not originate, it was more particularly organised. This evidence is in the Bible; yet there are able Masonic historians who assert that Masonry is as old as the world. This may be an extravagant idea, yet the principles of Masonry must necessarily be as old as the creation, and be connected with the matter and need of created things. It must be admitted, then, that when the earth was first formed, it was imbued with all the natural sciences which it contains. That sect or class of men, therefore, who first discovered the proper application of moral nature to the life and comforts of men would be the oldest moral and religious order founded on the divine laws and works of the Creator.

After the completion of Solomon's temple, the workmen travelled into the surrounding countries to get work, and, consequently, the principles of Masonry spread with them, notwithstanding the strong opposition which they received. They were eminent and skilful Masons, and therefore were honoured by Kings and Princes, who in great numbers joined the Order, which gave them strength and more consequence among men. Masonry has survived all opposition, and is now universal over the world.

There is not in the wide world a religious people who equal the Masonic Order in the praise and veneration of the Creator of the Universe. His throne is called the Celestial Lodge above. The rituals and books of Masonry are flooded with sublime expressions of His Great Name. It would not be absurd if a man who believes in God should call Him the Grand Master of the Universe, for such a being He certainly is.

But it may be asked here, What is the great foundation of Masonry? It is the Bible—the Holy Bible! It is before this Book, covered with the emblems of virtue and righteousness, that the candidates kneels and promises to deal and live honestly and justly with all men, especially those who are of the household of faith.

But Masons have drawn from the archives of Nature much other light and instruction to guide the footsteps of men. The system of the world's construction is before all men. Here are emblems and symbols of moral rectitude, of justice and equality among men, teaching human life with their moral principles.

But, though Masonry struggled through the dark ages with more light, the ignorance and superstition of men became an obstacle in its path, and nothing but divine favour seemed to encourage the first born society among men. Even Christian people opposed it on the ground that it had signs and secrets. They said, "Why have secrets? If it is a good thing, let us all have it." The answer to all this is, they are not useful except to the members of Lodges. They concern nobody else. They could not be understood or used by other people. They are private signs and words by which Masons express their wants and feelings to each other, who are bound to aid and help their brethren when in trouble or affliction. The utility of such language is a commendable contrivance to do good. But it is proper to state here, that all Masonic signs are nothing but three geometrical figures, as innocent now as when God first created them, being used without the help of a cosign or a tangent.

As to secrets in general, it may be said that it has taken the world many centuries to find out that nations and individuals cannot live safely without secrets. It is necessary for their decency and protection. Even Christian denominations must have their secrets. Moses hid the Ark of the Covenant in his Tabernacle. It was hidden in many places in the holy land with great expense and difficulty, to keep it from the gaze of the people; and Solomon at last hid it in the temple, where no eye could see it. Most religious people hold secret meetings, class meetings or conferences. So, too, in cases of sedition and rebellion in governments, it is often necessary to maintain secrets and exclude the public from their deliberations, otherwise they might harbour enemies and spies in their midst. But the thief and burglar are hunting for your money; if they can find it they will take it. It must be hidden. If we were all honest and just, the devices of secrecy might be much neglected. Then men might live harmless, without fear or danger.

A like objection was also made to the exclusiveness of Masonic Lodges, for shutting their doors against intruders and the common people. But no mild, peaceful proceedings could be carried on in a promiscuous crowd, bound to no rules of order, and under no obligation to keep the peace. Their deliberations would become the wild sport of a jeering multitude of men, women and children. The light of Freemasonry cannot shine upon the paths of the uninitiated. The Institution might be routed by any mob that chose to do so.

But we must not forget the characters of Ancient and Modern Freemasonry, which have ever worked together as one order of people. The organisation of each is the same. Ancient Freemasonry was at first wholly operative, and consisted of the leading geniuses of architecture, whose fame increased to the highest possible beauty and perfection of their work was attained. A lull was a consequence of their overaction and work. Their tools, which had wrought them so much honour and fame, were

idolised by their respective occupants as possessing virtue and moral excellence. They were, if I may so speak, soon canonised and spiritualised by their owners. They seemed imbued with an intelligence of their own.

It was soon seen that mankind, too, were only rough ashlar, and needed the polishing use of the gavel and square. The compasses were to circumscribe the bounds in which a man's life might act. The square was an instrument made use of to square their work; but, on account of its wonderful accuracy, it became an emblem of justice and equity. A look upon it might startle the guilt of a sinner! It suggested the righteousness of its own work. A perpendicular and a plumb line were symbols of rectitude. They were straight, as a man should be, not crooked. They were self-balanced by their own steady gravitation. And the Lord said to Amos, "Behold I will set a plumb line in the midst of my people Israel." The level taught them that mankind walk on a level together, and that, however haughty or insolent a man may be, death stands behind to teach him that the beggar and the king fall into a like condition at last, and that there is no pre-eminence in the grave. The trowel is an instrument made use of by Operative Masons to strengthen and beautify the walls of their dwellings, and is emblematical of that holy cement which unites the members of Masonry in one common brotherhood of people.

It is thus that Masonry has made its tools teach morality to men. But the emblems and symbols of moral suasion in Nature are not yet half perceived or explained to mankind. The study and philosophy of these are called Speculative Masonry. For instance, a true circle, which is a geometrical figure would be a beautiful emblem of a life well spent. The boundary line of the circle points out the space in which a man's life may lawfully act. So two straight parallel lines near together would be a symbol of affinity and friendship between two individuals, because they are in perfect harmony with each other. And, above all, the North Star is a beautiful emblem of constancy, for ever shining in the same latitude and longitude. It gives the four cardinal points of the compass to man, and has saved the lives of millions of people.

But the moral tone and character of this great Institution is to be considered. We venture to say that the moral standard of this Order is not excelled by any other class of people. Their motto is "Friendship, brotherly love, relief and truth." Their Masonic halls are dedicated to virtue. The seven liberal arts and sciences and the four cardinal virtues—Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice, are added to their code of morals, which are to be blessed with Unity, Peace and Plenty. Benevolence and Charity are their two great cardinal objects. In this mode of morality Masons have lived and prospered for many ages; and it may be asked, What worthy member of their Order ever entered one of their Lodges needy and went out without help and relief?

But, what is most marvellous in this Institution is, that men of different religions and political principles should meet together in perfect concord and harmony through life without a schism or a contention! Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Presbyterians, in fact, all orders of churchmen, blend together in one harmonious brotherhood, where no confusion or discord exists! It is conceded that in these modern times other secret societies have sprung up, who are bountiful with charity, and are lending a helping hand to the miserable and poor. God bless them. But they have not been tried and tested 2473 years! Masonry makes no claim to be a religious order. They forbid all religious discussions and controversies in a Lodge. They sing, pray and lecture, and invoke the Divine Guide in all their works. If they are not religious people, it will be difficult to find where they are.

But a new era is dawning upon the sons of men. Ever since the divine light of the great Shekinah shed its beams upon the walls of the Temple, a better system of life and hope has appeared to men. It is no matter what class of men have blessed the world with their kindness and benevolence, if it has been done. The thanks of men are ready. It is a true saying that virtue rewards itself. This first class in the world may be the salvation of it at last; and here the seeds of the millennium day may spring up and cover the earth with a paradise of glory which is yet to come. Then, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men." So mote it be.—*Voice of Masonry.*

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.

—O—

THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—When I referred to the Mystic Shrine, in my last communication, I was ignorant of its history. But I have since then got hold of a book published in New York in 1885, by Bro. Robert Macoy, viz., "Masonic Directory and Cyclopædia of History," in which I find the following account; it is thus headed:—

"ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER OF THE NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE."

"The Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine [says my authority] was instituted by the Mahomedan Kalif Aler, the cousin germane and son-in-law of the Prophet Mahommed, in the year of the Hegira 25 (A.D. 656), at Mekkah, in Arabia, as an Inquisition or Vigilance Committee, to dispense justice and execute punishment upon criminals who escape their just deserts through the tardiness of the courts, and also to promote religious toleration among cultured men of all nations.

"The Order is yet one of the most highly-favoured among the many secret societies which abound in Oriental countries, and gathers around its shrines a select few of the best educated and cultured classes.

"Its membership in all countries includes Christians, Israelites, Moslems, and men in high positions of learning and of power. One of the most noted patrons of the Order is the present Khedive of Egypt, whose inclination towards Christians is well known.

"Frequent revolutions, however, in Arabia, Persia, and Turkey have obscured the Order from time to time, as appears from the many breaks in the continuity of the records at Mekkah, but it has as often been revived. Some of the most notable revivals are those at Mekkah and Aleppo in A.D. 1698 (A.H. 1110) and at Cairo in A.D. 1837, (A.H. 1253) the latter under the protection of the Khedive of Egypt, who recognised the Order as a powerful means of civilisation.

"The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine are sometimes mistaken for certain orders of Dervishes, such as those known as the Hanafeyeh, Rijaeeyh, Sadireeyh and others, either howling, whirling, dancing, or barking, but this is an error. The only connection the Order ever had with any sect of Dervishes was with that called Bektash (white hats). This warlike sect undertook to favour and protect the 'Nobles' in a time of great peril, and have ever since been counted among its most honoured patrons.

"The famous Arab known as the Bektash, from a peculiar high white hat or cap which he made from a sleeve of his gown, the founder of the sect named in his honour, was an Iman in the army of Sultan Amurath I., the first Mohammedan who led an army into Europe, A.D. 1330. This Sultan was the founder of the military order of the Janizaries (so called because they were freed Christian captives, who were adopted into the faith of the army), although his father, Orkhan, began the work. Bektash adopted a white robe and cap, and instituted the ceremony of kissing the sleeve.

"The Bektash Dervishes are numbered by many hundred thousands, and they have several branches or offshoots, which are named after the founder of each. Among the most noted of them are the Darkaweeyeh, the Khowaneeyeh, the Abdel-Kader of Bagdadweeyeh, and the Easaweeyeh, who have their headquarters at Cairo in Egypt, Damascus and Jerusalem in Palestine, Smyrna and Broosa in Asia Minor, Constantinople and Adrianople in Turkey, in Europe, Teheran and Shiraz in Persia, Benares and many other cities in India, Tangiers in Morocco, Oran in Algiers, and Mekkah in Arabia, where all branches and sects of Dervishes are represented at the annual meeting, which is held during the month of pilgrimage.

"The Bektasheeyeh's representative at Mekkah is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, is the chief officer of the Allee Temple of Nobles, and was in 1877 the chief of the Order in Arabia. The chief must reside either at Mekkah or at Medinah, and in either case must be present in person or by deputy in Mekkah during the month of pilgrimage.

"The Egyptian Order of Nobles has been independent of the Arabian, except the yearly presence of the Deputy in Mekkah, since the expedition of Ibraheem Pasha, the son of Mohammed Alee, the Great Pasha of Egypt, in 1818, when the Wahhabees were conquered.

"Among the modern promoters of the Order in Europe was Herr Adam Weishaupt, a Rosicrucian (Rosy Cross Mystic) and Professor of Law in the University of Ingolstadt, Bavaria. This distinguished scholar opened a Temple, 1st May 1776, the members of which were styled Illuminati, and exercised profound influence before and after the French Revolution. From this parent stem the Temples were spread throughout Europe, recording such names as Frederick the Great, Mirabeau, Duke of Orleans, Goethe, Spinoza, Kant, Lord Bacon, and many more literary, scientific, and professional men on their rolls.

"In no single instance has the Government in any country ventured openly to oppose the silent, secret workings of the 'Nobles,' although the secret agents of the Government are always present, and exercise a careful surveillance in every Mystic Temple.

"The leading spirits of the Order are found in every circle of the higher classes, even including the functionaries of Government, and exert an influence in proportion to their position, dangerous to the vicious, beneficial to the virtuous.

"The Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in America does not advocate Mohammedanism as a sect, but inculcates the same respect to Deity here as in Arabia and elsewhere, and hence the secret of its profound grasp on the intellect and heart of all cultured people.

"Ill. William S. Paterson 33 deg. of New York, a Masonic student of no ordinary merit, at much expense of money as well as time, had the plates which embellish this brief history prepared, and in connection with Ill. Noble A. L. Rawson, the translator, prepared and edited the history of the Order, from which we have been permitted to write these notes.

"The ritual in use is a translation from the original Arabic found preserved in the archives of the Order at Aleppo, Syria, from whence it was brought to Algiers, thence to Cairo, and to London by Rizk Allah Hassoon Effendee, a celebrated author and historian. The ritual was also translated into the Italian language by the great Orientalist, Luigi Marracci, and a temple constituted which found active co-labourers in the persons of Count Cavour, Mazzini, Garibaldi, and King Victor Emanuel.

"In making the present version, the translator has had the benefit of the works of Alnasafi, of Marracci, and of Hassoon. The rendering is literal where the idiom permitted, except where a local reference required the substitution of American for Oriental names of cities.

"The work has been perfected under the supervision of Brother Dr. Walter M. Fleming 33 deg., Sovereign Grand Inspector General A. A. S. Rite, and Past Eminent Commander of Columbian Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, New York, who received his instructions and authority from Rizk Allah Hassoon Effendee, who had competent jurisdiction for America.

"These instructions were received by Dr. Walter M. Fleming 33 deg. at the hands of Ill. Noble William J. Florence 32 deg. of the City of New York, direct from Cairo, Egypt, in 1870, and in November 1871, assisted by William J. Florence 32 deg., A. J. Rawson 32 deg. (the translator), Edward Eddy 33 deg. (deceased), Sherwood C. Campbell 32 deg., Oswald Merla D'Anbigne 32 deg. (deceased), James S. Chappell 32 deg. (deceased), John A. Moore 32 deg. (deceased), George W. Miller 32 deg., William S. Paterson 32 deg., Daniel Sickels 33 deg., Charles T. McClenachan 33 deg., John W. Simons 33 deg., Albert P. Moriarty 33 deg., and Aaron L. Northrop 33 deg., names distinguished in every branch of the Masonic guild, instituted in the City of New York 'Mecca' Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, with Ill. Walter M. Fleming 33 deg. at its head.

"June 6th 1876. The Imperial Grand Council of the United States was organised, whose officers, as in Arabia, are elected for a term of three years. The regulations of the Imperial Council for the United States, as in Europe (except England), Asia and Africa, have established as pre-requisites for membership that each candidate must be either a 32nd degree A. A. S. or a Knight Templar in good standing. In England the 18th degree is sufficient.

"The generous proposition to make the Order of Nobles an organisation for the exercise of charity, the improvement of the mind, and an ally of the Fraternity of Freemasonry in the United States was primarily adopted by the Imperial Grand Council."

The above history is decorated with three funny oriental pictures. One has, among other mysterious figures, two men with asses' heads on their shoulders, facing each other, both standing under a pair of scales. The first picture, however, I very much suspect was not designed by the Ill. Wm. S. Paterson 33rd degree, &c., for the Ill. Dr. Darius Wilson has the same picture in his "History of the Royal Masonic Rite," and as it has an Egyptian look, Dr. Wilson seems most entitled to the proprietorship of that picture. Under the third picture are the names of the Imperial Nobles of the Council, every Officer has the prefix of "Imperial," but Walter M. Fleming 33rd degree, &c. is an "M.I. Imperial." Next, there is a list of twenty-one Temples, extending from New York to California, and from Vermont to New Orleans: we have one in Boston also. Philadelphia and Baltimore are also blessed with the civilising influence of Mystic Shrinism, and altogether they claim to have a membership of 2560. But I must here add a very important fact, viz., in the "Tripoli Temple" at Milwaukee in Wisconsin, the Thrice Illustrious Sovereign Grand Commander of the A. and A. Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, viz., the great Henry L. Palmer, the head of the orthodox 33rds, serves in the said Tripoli Temple of Mystic Shriners as a "G.P. and Deputy." The said history finally winds up with the "Arabic Almanac A.H. 1301-1303," corresponding with the "years of Grace" 1884, 1885 down to the 7th of January 1886.

Now, my Dear Sir and Brother, between you and I and the post (as the saying is), I confess that I have some doubts about the above history. For instance, I cannot understand how Herr Adam Weishaupt in 1776 could have induced Spinoza and Lord Bacon to become Mystic Shriners? And other arguments might be brought against the truth of the above narrative. But, on the other hand, a great deal might be said in its defence, and if the said Order should continue until—say 1940—unquestioned and unrebuted, the evidence in its favour would then be overwhelming. Let us imagine that in 1940, when Shrineries will probably be counted by hundreds or thousands, and a "Thomas" should then be bold enough to attack the authenticity of the above Shriner's history, the orthodox Shriner would then argue after the following manner:—

ORTHODOX.—"You, Sceptics, question the antiquity of Masonry, the antiquity of the first three degrees, the antiquity of Masonic Grand Masters, the Masonry of Sir Christopher Wren, &c. Now I know that you are wrong, but I must admit that your arguments are at least plausible, for when Anderson wrote his immortal history, doubters did not exist, and whatever he wrote was at once believed. If, therefore, no one questioned Anderson's history during his lifetime this may be owing to its appearance in an 'age of faith.'"

SCEPTIC.—"What do you say to the Masonry of De Molay, and to the Frederick the Great Charter?"

ORTHODOX.—"Well, De Molay's Masonry is not as absurd as you make it out to be; for you cannot deny the existence in olden times of Knights Templar, nor can you deny that Freemasons existed at

the same time, and 'Masonic Tradition' informs us that the Knights joined the Masonic Order in Palestine, and our traditions should not be doubted. With regard to Frederick's Charter, I have not the slightest doubt of its genuineness, and if intercommunication between this country and Berlin had then (between 1786 and 1802) been as easy as it is now, and the then doubters of the authenticity of the said Charter had at once applied to Berlin for information, the authenticity of Frederick's Charter would undoubtedly have been at once confirmed. But the history of the Order of the Mystic Shrine was published in 1885, when Masonic sceptics were numerous, and when intercommunication between America and all parts of the world was easy, had any one doubted in 1885 the truth of our Mystic Shrine history, he would have at once written to Rizk Allah Hassoon Effendee, to the Khedive of Egypt, to the son of Garibaldi, to the King of Italy, and others whose relatives or ancestors are named in the history as honoured members of our Order; and the very fact that no inquiries were made about the statements of our history when it was first published, is itself conclusive evidence that no one in 1885 was bold enough to question its authenticity.

"You are always clamouring for authentic 'contemporary histories.' You disbelieve Anderson because the pre-1717 period of his history of Freemasonry is not supported by contemporary histories. Here, however, we have a contemporary history of the highest kind. When our history was published, in 1885, the Ill. Wm. J. Florence 32 deg., who received his Shrinering authority in 1870 direct from Cairo, was still in the land of the living. Walter M. Fleming 33 deg. &c., (who received his authority direct from W. J. Florence) must have been satisfied that it was all O.K. Besides which, the history was published by Bro. Robert Macoy 33 deg. P.D.G.M. of New York, who was doubtless intimately acquainted with all the then Ill. Mystic Shriners; and do you suppose that Bro. Macoy would have published our history if he had not believed every word in it?

"Again, when our history was published, there was about a score of high-toned Masonic papers and Magazines published in America, and one of our most luminous Mystic Shrine scholars assured me that not a solitary Masonic publication of the period had a word to say against the truthfulness of our history.

"The most luminous paper of that period was the *Keystone*, and Bro. MacCalla K.T., &c. was its editor. That high Mason was a firm believer in the Grand Mastership of Solomon, and of Sir Christopher Wren, also in the Masonry of De Molay. In short, he was a firm believer in all kinds of traditions; he never suffered anything to appear in his paper that was opposed to traditions, or which conflicted with his Masonic orthodoxy. Why! he even gave a terrible scolding to the editor of the *Freemason's Repository* for reprinting from the London FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE one of Jacob Norton's articles, in which the antiquity of speculative Masonry was questioned. Well! in 1885 an advertisement for a Mystic Shriner's picnic appeared in the *Keystone*, and do you suppose that Bro. MacCalla would have inserted that advertisement in his paper if he had not sincerely believed in the truthfulness of the then recently published history of our Order? What! you say, 'it was a mere business transaction.' No! Bro. MacCalla was a K.T., and a K.T. never connived at such a transaction for filthy lucre.

"Besides, just look at the high Masonic titles of the members of our Order when the history was published, who, by assent and consent, bore testimony to the faith that was in them. There was J. W. Simons 33rd degree and P.G.M. of New York; the immortal McClonechan 33rd degree, author of the most profound commentary on the A. and A. Rite; the learned linguist and translator of the history, Professor Rawson; the Ill. W.S. Paterson, whom the historian described as 'A Masonic student of no ordinary merit;' two Christian Ministers of high Masonic standing officiated in the Imperial Council as 'Chief Imperial Rabban,' and as 'Assistant Imperial Rabban;' but above all the Thrice Ill. Henry L. Palmer Sov. Gr. Com. of the N.J. of the U.S. of A. was 'P.G. and Deputy' in Milwaukee. Truly did our historian refer to them as 'Names distinguished in every branch of the Masonic Guild.' Now, do you think that all these great Masons were imposed upon? Or that they were a confederation of impostors? Why, if we reject the authenticity of that history, then credibility in all kinds of history must in future be abandoned. Besides which, you must not forget that membership to our Order was restricted to 32nds and to Knights Templars. And can any one believe that Christian Masonic Knights Templars were ever humbugged or deceived?"

SCPTIC.—"But why is your Order in America confined to Christians only, while 'its membership in all countries includes Christians, Israelites, and Moslems?"

ORTHODOX.—"That question I cannot answer."

SCPTIC.—"What is your opinion of the Masonic writings of Findel, Steinbrenner, Lyon, Hughan, and Gould?"

ORTHODOX.—"I have no opinion about them, because I have never read them, and do not care to read them."

I shall only add that although a reader endowed with common sense must at once pronounce the history of the Mystic Shriners a gross absurdity, yet in reality it is no more absurd than the thousand and one so-called "Masonic traditions" which have at different times and in different places been imposed upon the credulity of the Masonic Brotherhood by means of a thousand and one so-called "Masonic degrees," and which traditions the high luminaries of the respective rites and degrees have defended with the same kind of plausible sophistry as is exhibited in the above imaginary dialogue by "Orthodox." Now, as it is undeniable that tens of thousands of our brethren are still sincere believers in the traditions of all the degrees they have taken; it is, therefore, not unreasonable to suppose that if future Masonic luminaries should continue to reason, as they have hitherto reasoned, and as they still reason, that a time may come when the above history of the Order of the Mystic Shrine may be claimed by its defenders to be the most authentic Masonic history that was ever written.

Fraternally yours,

Boston, U.S., 20th Aug. 1885.

JACOB NORTON,

A DEARTH OF CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Among the reasons assigned by you last week to account for the anticipated dearth of candidates during the coming season is "the growing idea in the minds of those least worthy of being admitted to our ranks, that the benefits derived from being a Freemason produce no sufficient return for the expenditure necessary to ensure admission to it in a respectable manner." You may well say that Freemasons would be delighted if this feeling was to affect the supply of candidates, and I venture to think there is no true brother among us who would regret his Lodge suffering for a time, if it suffered (?) from such a cause. You also say that there is a possibility of such a consideration really having weight in the future; I sincerely hope your surmise may be correct. I can, unfortunately, testify to the ill effects of having in our midst a brother (?) actuated by other than worthy motives. One of our members introduced a candidate, who was, to all appearance, one worthy of being admitted, but we soon found it would have been much better for us if we had never seen him. He has now resigned his connection with the Lodge, but it is really marvellous to think the amount of mischief and ill feeling he caused among us, who previously had been a most united family. I have since heard that now he "cannot say anything bad enough about Freemasons and Freemasonry," and looking at the matter from the point you raise, I quite see he is doing the Masonic Order a good turn. It is very certain none of his friends will think of joining if he can have an interview with them, and under the circumstances Freemasonry will not suffer much if he does succeed in creating a dearth of candidates from among his acquaintance.

I beg to remain, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

J. G. F.

AN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am much obliged to "TRAVELLER" for his notice of my letter on this subject, and for the example he gives of what is being done at the present time in the way of assisting brethren to obtain situations. I should be very pleased to see such a system as he describes recognised in our home Lodges, but at present I think a brother would almost be called to order if he brought such a subject as employment regularly before his Lodge. Perhaps the public notice of the system described by "TRAVELLER," which you have afforded, may be the means of classing it—should it be suggested here—among the regular business of our Lodges. In such case I think that a great amount of good might be done in a quarter where it is much needed, and it would not be derogatory to the reputation of Freemasonry.

Yours fraternally,

A FREEMASON, PURE AND SIMPLE.

A TRIP BY BOAT FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOURNEMOUTH.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—It is marvellous to note the cheapness of travelling and the great improvements made, and still going on with regard to Excursion Boats. Lately I had the gratification of spending a very pleasant day, amongst agreeable companions, on the "Baby" steamer *Her Majesty* (only four months old, but strong and well set up); her length 190 ft., 20 ft. beam, while the decorations and fittings are perfection. This boat may be said to have been initiated on the 24th of May last, when she made her first journey from Southampton to Bournemouth, under command of Bro. Capt. James Short, 359, and if she continues doing her work as smoothly as on the occasion I refer to, and retains the services of Captain Short, she soon will be able to assert herself as a "Past Master."

The steward, Bro. and Comp. Mark Smith (better known as the editor of "French made Easy," is a Mason that any brother will be pleased to make the acquaintance of. His tariff is reasonable, and the viands he dispenses are bountifully supplied, the wines, &c., of the best quality. A capital band, under the direction of Mr. Fred. Mouncher, discoursed most eloquently. On this occasion our party returned to Southampton, after travelling a distance of over 100 miles, and this for the modest sum of three shillings. In conclusion, I may state that we were allowed a stay of three hours at Bournemouth.

Yours fraternally,

A LOVER OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The *Æolus* Waterspray and General Ventilating Company, 235 High Holborn, has received instructions to apply their complete system of Inlet and Outlet Ventilation to the new composing-rooms and stereo foundry of the *Morning Post*. This is the third London "daily" which has entrusted the ventilation of its printing premises to the *Æolus* Company, the other two being the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily News*. Amongst other recent applications of the *Æolus* system are St. Raphael's House of Charity, Bristol; the School Board Offices, Wolverhampton; Clifton Church, York; the Commercial Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh; the Post Office, Canterbury, for H.M. Office of Works; the Heneage Board Schools, near Grimsby; Anerley Board Schools, &c., &c.

REVIEWS.

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

—:—:—

French Made Easy; Phonetic Method of Learning French, with conversations on all topics. By Duncan Smith. London: Haughton and Co., Paternoster-row, E.C.

IN this comprehensive volume the author or compiler endeavours to illustrate by example how the student may be assisted in grasping the true accent of a language which undoubtedly should form part of the curriculum of every schoolboy and girl in the present age. We frankly confess, at the outset, that we have little sympathy with those who stickle for a "spelling reform," in consonance with phonetic rendering; but after a perusal of this work we are bound to think that it will serve as a valuable help to those who are striving in the ordinary way to acquire a knowledge of French. The author, in a brief preface, observes that several of his friends and acquaintance had often asked him how he managed to acquire so readily the correct accent and pronunciation of the languages he is conversant with; and his reply has been that he did so by writing down the sound of the word or sentence he was desirous of learning. By following this method he easily overcame the barrier and difficulty that beginners experience in studying languages. This may be so, but we do not suppose that any beginner would be fortified for the acquirement of the French language by such a work, however valuable it may be as a concordance, as that which he has just issued. If we take it in the light of a companion, or aid to the learner who is already endeavouring by the usual means of books to master the language, it is easy, even to the casual observer, to see that this volume might be put to useful and practical service. The preface goes on to remind us that "it is not every one who can afford to travel, neither reside abroad, or have a professor always at his side to give him the correct accent and pronunciation of a language." That is the experience of every learner in our own schools, and the consequent necessity of every one who would speak French fluently to spend a certain period of his educational career across the Channel. To write or translate French may be effectually accomplished by the ordinary scholastic means, but very few effectually overcome the difficulties of accent without living for some years on the Continent. In a measure to obviate this difficulty Mr. Duncan Smith has written the work before us, and in doing so he is well assured that he has "overcome the great obstacle in learning languages." If by so doing he provides, we will not say a "royal road," but an aid to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language "at little cost and no great loss of time," his efforts will command the respectful attention of a large circle of readers, and especially of the young who are floundering about amidst the difficulties which always confront those who are endeavouring to master the pronunciation of one of the most useful of modern languages. The volume is dedicated to Bro. Mark Smith, who is well known and esteemed in Masonic circles, by whose kind counsel the author is led to undertake the work, and whose sympathy and assistance Mr. Duncan Smith acknowledges as having been of the greatest value to him in the labour of its preparation and completion. To say the least, this compendious and interesting volume is deserving the consideration and perusal of teacher and student alike who are mutually solicitous for any aid that experience can lend in the mastery of an unquestionably useful and essential branch of modern education.

Morality. An Essay on Some Points thereof (addressed to Young Men). By Maurice Charles Hime, M.A., LL.D. (Barrister-at-Law), Head Master of Foyle College, Londonderry. London: Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, 11 New Burlington-street, W., and all Booksellers.

WE have already referred at some length to this bold and manly exposition of truth in relation to a delicate subject, with which very few men have been found to grapple in the interest of the public morals. But in the present day, when our streets, and even our very homes, are flooded with prurient literature, which is calculated to do infinitely more harm, especially to young minds, than the vaunted good which is pretended, it is most satisfactory to know that there are men of Dr. Hime's courage to counteract the pernicious influences of such sensational rubbish as has disgusted the public sense within the past few months. It is unnecessary to refer in the faintest way to the beastly revelations that have been so eagerly devoured by a certain section of the morbid public, and which even at the time we write form the staple of newspaper attraction; but we can safely commend the little volume before us to all classes of readers, especially young men, to whom the thoughtful observations of the author are especially addressed. Very naturally, Dr. Hime felt in attempting this crusade against the most prevailing immorality, he was treading on delicate ground, and opening up a subject which one would rather not discuss, although it is impossible of being ignored. The stock objections to all essays of this kind are thus summed up—(1) That they suggest evil thoughts to youthful readers, awaken feelings which would be far better dormant, and excite prurient curiosity; (2) that young men are frequently very innocent, as the world is pleased to denominate those who are supposed to be ignorant about carnal sin; and (3) that essays of this kind may be read by others than those for whose special benefit they are intended; and that, therefore, they should not be sent forth into the world, but kept (if written at all) for merely private circulation. All these objections are answered in a manly, open and honest fashion, and we can only re-echo the author's desire, that by a perusal of this book many will be prevented from ever learning, by their own personal experience, the sorrows which are always sure to follow, as punishments, those who unlaw-

fully gratify the appetites treated of; and of perhaps even inducing others who have gone astray in this respect to pause and ponder, and, as far as in them lies, redeem whatever time may still be left to them. Our worthy brother has done a service to mankind as a mentor, and a friend to warn our youth against the shoals and quicksands into which a majority of them are apt to fall, and against which schoolmasters and fathers are too often too reticent to point out.

Round London: A Holiday Handbook to the Metropolis. F. E. Longley, 39 Warwick Lane, London, E.C.

IN selecting his title, "Round London," Bro. F. E. Longley has hit upon a happy vein, which we have frequently heard mentioned as a *desideratum* in the City, and indeed in the whole of the metropolis. True, there are guides and guides to London which contain all the elements of erudition and research, and which contain a volume of interesting information; but, the truth to tell, they comprise too much for the ordinary holiday seeker, whose time is precious, and who wants to see as much as he possibly can in the least time and at the cheapest and most ready means that can be placed at his disposal. This is precisely the sort of handbook which Bro. Longley has produced. He gives, *multum in parvo*, all the information which can be desired by a tourist on a "flying visit" to London, respecting the palaces, the public buildings, churches, hospitals, parks, gardens, &c., in and around the metropolis and its suburbs, together with a vast amount of useful detail as to the best means of access to all the "sights o' town." The work is accompanied by a specially-engraved double-page route map, and a very useful index of thoroughfares, collated from the most reliable sources and revised from personal observation by the author. Almost everybody is familiar with Longley's admirable guides to various parts of the United Kingdom, and are aware that instead of wading through unwieldy matter in which legends and statistics are inextricably mixed up, he places at the fingers' ends of his readers the very information they require, at a glance, and in such form as proves most convenient and handy at the precise moment such hints are most valuable and sought after. For instance, if one wished to get speedily to the Crystal or Alexandra Palaces, or to Kew Gardens, one would not care to stumble through the pages of a Bradshaw or a Murray for the information desired; but here in Bro. Longley's little brochure even the veriest tyro in touring would be able to find his "way about," and to select the places most worth seeing, and at the most nominal cost. It is proverbial what a prodigious amount of work in this way is done by our provincial friends when they visit the metropolis, and to none will Bro. Longley's handy little guide be more welcome than to them. We cordially recommend the "Guide" to all who are desirous of "covering the ground" in and around London in the most speedy manner possible, and what is of moment to many of us in these depressed times, with as little expenditure of money as is compatible with the enjoyment of a holiday. The price of this useful little companion is only a penny, and it is a marvel of comprehensiveness, which should be in the hands of every visitor to—aye, and resident—in the metropolis.

The Little One's Own Coloured Picture Paper. London: Dean and Son, 160A Fleet Street, E.C.

THIS month's issue of this admirable work confirms us in the favourable opinion we have already given as to its merits. At one penny weekly it is a marvel of cheapness, and the youngsters look eagerly for each week's issue. These each contain four pages of chromolithographed pictures, with explanatory reading, nursery rhymes, and well written stories; while the aggregate of contents for the month amounts to about seventy coloured illustrations and sixty stories and verses. The pictures are ably designed, and there is an originality about them which is sure to delight children. The publishers are to be commended for the enterprise they have displayed, and a large sale will certainly be secured.

British Ballads. London: Cassell and Co., La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

WE presume there are few among our readers who are unfamiliar with the name of this great and enterprising firm of publishers, who have done more than any others to disseminate works of a standard educational character amongst all classes of society. The reputation of the establishment, which still bears the name of its founder, is, indeed and in fact, a "household word" in every family circle, for it would be difficult to visit any well-regulated home without finding on the table or on the bookshelf some or other of the truly valuable works which have been issued in serial form by Messrs Cassell and Co. We have only to refer to the *Popular Educator*, one of the grandest and most comprehensive works ever published, and the value of which has been testified to by its re-issue, in we can hardly remember how many editions; the *Family Magazine*, which is unsurpassed by very few if any of its rivals in the regions of fiction; the volumes on history, science, farming, poultry, technical education, travel, adventure, and a thousand and one other subjects of interest and edification—to point out that, any one who has persevered through the series of these standard works needs no other encyclopedia to all that is worth knowing from a social, moral, or intellectual point of view. How many a linguist, shorthand writer, or mechanic owes his success in life to the leading lessons given in the various branches of technical education which have run through the pages of Cassell's publications. And not only are these plain, matter-of-fact subjects dealt with by master hands, in a way such as must lead the student by easy and pleasant stages through the various strata of educational progress, but occasionally we are presented with gems of literature which go far to relieve the monotony of hard dry study, and to render light and pleasant the hours of relaxation. Such a tendency has the latest

effort, which has been presented to us in *British Ballads*, in which the cream of English poetry is collated and spread before us in the most refreshing and charming style. In the two latest numbers of this work, which are now before us, we have nearly a score of the most beautiful of English ballads, many of which will be familiar to the student, but will also prove a source of inestimable pleasure to the uninitiated. Obviously it is difficult for the ordinary reader to secure the combined effusions of such writers as Tom Hood, Macaulay, Sir Walter Scott, Oliver Goldsmith, David Mallet, and their contemporaries, which would involve the purchase of divers and numerous expensive volumes; but in this serial, which has this month reached its seventh part, we have the very pick and cream of the works of those eminent and favourite poets presented in a form that must commend itself to all who read and admire the subjects treated of. For instance, in these numbers we have the "Dream of Eugene Aram," the "The Battle of Brunliemoor" (Robert Buchanan); the "Duke of Athol;" "Fair Rosamond;" the "Eve of St. John;" and numerous poems of historical interest, ever replete with pleasure to those who have read them once, or committed portions of them to memory; and whilst the letterpress is in the best style of the typographic art, for which the firm of Cassell and Co. is so proverbial, it is embellished profusely with superb illustrations by the most eminent and popular engravers of the day. When bound in complete form *British Ballads* will prove a fitting companion to the long list of similar productions which have emanated from La Belle Sauvage Yard, and which are so highly and deservedly regarded as books of reference, not only in this country but wherever the English language is spoken. The volumes are not only to be valued at their intrinsic worth—and they are undeniably not to be approached by any other literary productions of an educational character—but as an antidote to the pernicious rubbish which is poured forth in such volumes for the cheap Press of the present day. Messrs. Cassell and Co. have accomplished success, for which they have received, and we venture to believe will continue to receive, the thankful recognition of all right-thinking sections of the English-speaking public.

THE THEATRES.

—:O:—

The Standard.—A new and original drama, "The Broad Arrow," by G. Holcroft, was produced at the "Standard" last Monday, to a theatre crowded in every part, from the stalls, brilliant with West-end managers and critics, to the gallery, bubbling over with the enthusiasm of youthful first-nighters. As to the originality of Mr. Holcroft's work, we will say that, like Terence, Shakespeare, Molière, and other eminent authors, he has a masterly faculty for annexation. We have Mr. Medwin, a weak-minded landed proprietor, with the inevitable two sons—Saul the wicked, Oswald the virtuous. Oswald has been volatile, and, renounced by his father, has gone to seek his fortune in the diamond mines, whence he returns with a bag full of diamonds. To learn if his father's heart has softened, he conceals the fact of his riches, and is contemptuously bade "be gone." He goes, without seeing his father's ward, his beloved Beatrice, though consoled by the affectionate sympathy of a Punch and Judy artist family, his father's connections by marriage. Oswald having been driven away, Saul informs Mr. Medwin he may follow him, and we learn that our landed proprietor, during his late illness has executed a deed of gift, in favour of the wrongful heir, directing him to burn a will leaving the two brothers co-heirs. Saul produces the document from his pocket, and, flourishing it in his father's face, that weak-minded old gentleman, without even a change of linen, at once takes his departure. Beatrice indignantly refuses Saul's abrupt offer of marriage, and the two go to London under the protection of Bob Bartram. In the next scene Oswald takes his diamonds to the merchant's office where his brother is manager. Saul gives him twenty thousand pounds, in as many bank notes, and when he shortly after returns, charges him with stealing them, and gives him into custody. Of course, Harold Armitage Oswald is condemned, and we next find him labouring at Dartmoor, with a number of other convicts. This is a grandly realistic scene. The wild, wide moorland, the grim and desolate prison building, and the sunless sky, all make a singularly fine picture; wonderful is the effect of the falling mist—secured by grey gauze curtains—which gradually veil in weird obscurity the figures of the convict labourers and their black-coated overseers. Their lanterns are lighted, and flit dimly through the fog. Order to depart is given, but No. 23, Oswald, is too weak to drag his load; the overseer brutally compels him to attempt it; he resists, and is assisted by No. 24, Jim, elder son of Bob Bartram. The overseer is knocked down, Oswald is persuaded by Jim to put on his uniform coat and hat, and endeavour to escape. The warden, on coming to, charges Jim with an attempt to murder, and Jim in the struggle that ensues, kills him. A search party arrives, and Jim declares it is No. 23 who killed the warden. We next find Harold Armitage-Oswald turned into Wilfrid Denver. He has been in a railway accident, the only occupant in his compartment has been killed and mutilated beyond recognition. He has changed clothes with this unfortunate wight, and now returns to his father as Beatrice's long-lost brother. He tries now virtuously to support the family, and as his hair has grown grey he is not recognised. Then we have a scene outside the Pegasus Music Hall, for no particular reason but to please our lively friends the lovers of the "comique," by representing Jim Bartram, who is now supposed to be a successful member of the fraternity, and filling the intervals between his "six turns a night" by a little "confidence trick." Mr. Richard Douglas gives us one of his finest scenic effects: the Thames Embankment, with masses of dark clouds behind Cleopatra's Needle and the Sphinxes. Here

poor Beatrice jumps into the water, for no very clear reason, except that it allows Oswald to jump after and rescue her. But what would be the use of your chivalrous young knight if there were no damsel to succour? Oswald then confesses his identity, and his tale of love is, of course, overheard by Saul, who, likewise as a matter of course, charges him with the murder at Dartmoor. Our young friend's fate seems most desperate when Jim Bartram, the new Robin Hood, with some merry freebooters, appear on the scene. They espouse the cause of virtue, and Oswald makes good his escape. Saul, mad with rage, proceeds home once more to concoct his brother's destruction. It seems he always carries the famous deed of gift in his overcoat pocket. Maud Preston, whom, despite his promises, he declines to marry, secures this deed, and as he threatens to kill her on overtaking her in the street, she confides the precious document to a shoeblack, formerly "No. 24." These two now determine to take it to Mr. Medwin. In the last act all the chief characters, by happy coincidence, meet at the M. gpie and Stamp, a little road-side inn. Here Saul finds No. 23, whom he stabs, in order to get possession of the paper, but is shot in the act. Oswald, Beatrice, Mr. Medwin and "No. 23," rush in, to learn from the dying man that Oswald is innocent of murder, whilst Jim relates how he got the diamonds from Saul, for sale at Amsterdam. All the clouds clear up, and Valour and Beauty—Oswald and Beatrice—have only to marry and be happy ever after. Miss Steinberg played sympathetically and bright as the heroine, but Mr. Francis Yorke was overweighted, as Armitage-Denver-Oswald. He, however, is earnest, and will doubtless improve. Mr. Shirley Lea was brilliant as Jim, the "Star Comique." His method is admirable in its freshness and freedom from exaggeration; in fact, it is as good a bit of low comedy as can be seen in London. Mr. Wilmore, No. 23, afterwards a shoeblack, was also deserving of praise; he secured, what is still better, the hearty laughter of his audience. The play is well mounted; among its many scenic effects there is one that would do honour to the Lyceum or Princess's, where the thick grey mist that has gradually veiled the scene at Dartmoor as gradually clears away, to show the sunny sky, the foliage, and the flowers around the picturesque mansion at Birdhurst.

The Surrey.—Mr. George Conquest, who may be said to have fairly entered on his autumn season at this popular house, is always ready to consult the wishes of his patrons, and for the past two weeks his efforts in this regard have met with considerable approval. An intimation in the playbill, "that owing to the length of the drama there will be no farce," is scarcely necessary when we state that the drama now under notice is Mr. George R. Sims's popular "Romany Rye." Mr. T. F. Nye, as Jack Hearne, plays with a judgment that is much to be commended, while Mr. E. Gurney's Philip Royston fully sustains that gentleman's reputation for care and attention to study. Joe Heckett, as conceived by Mr. Cruikshanks, is a capital portrait of the rough but true-hearted man, whose misfortunes have made him what he is rather than any natural tendency he may display for a vicious life. Mr. G. Conquest jun., as Bob Knivett, gives the true comic humour to his impersonation, and Mrs. Bennett's Gertie is everything that can be desired. The unthankful part of Mother Shipton was ably rendered by Miss Jennie Lee, whose efforts were highly appreciated. Other characters in the piece are well represented, and the mounting and scenery is everything that can be desired.

Mohawk Minstrels.—Mr. William Francis announces that his thirteenth annual benefit will take place on Wednesday, the 16th instant. An entirely new programme will be put forth to tempt the frequenters of this popular place of amusement.

The Freemasons of Lancashire, with whom the Earl of Lathom has long been associated, have subscribed for a loving cup for presentation to his lordship and the Countess of Lathom on the occasion of their silver wedding. The tenantry on the Ormskirk estates, to the number of 200, have subscribed for a similar gift, and about 300 of his lordship's servants have presented a silver tray to the Countess, and the poor people of the neighbourhood a scent bottle.

"Ye Antiente Fraternitie of Ye Rahere Almoners" will hold high Festival at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C. on Thursday, 22nd of October, under the presidency of Bro. Sir Robert N. Fowler, Bart. M.P., the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex will, it is anticipated, be present on the occasion, and Bro. Alderman De Keyser, Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, and the members of the Common Council for that Ward, have promised their patronage and assistance. Remembering the admirable arrangements and success of the gathering over which Bro. Sir John Whittaker Ellis, Bart., presided, when Lord Mayor, in support of this deserving Charity, an entertainment of no common order may be reasonably expected by those who may be fortunate enough to obtain tickets for the forthcoming Festival.

£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.

THE STAR AND GARTER HOTEL, KEW BRIDGE.

BROTHER JOHN BRILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE accommodation at this Popular Establishment for
MASONIC LODGES AND CHAPTERS

Will be found of the most complete and perfect character.

The Lodge Rooms are Commodious & Well Appointed.
THE BANQUET HALL WILL SEAT OVER ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

The Culinary Arrangements embrace every modern feature.

Special Facilities for Wedding Breakfasts, Soirees, Concerts, Balls, and Evening Parties.
 The Stock of WINES comprises all the BEST KNOWN BRANDS, and will be found in PERFECT CONDITION
 PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LARGE OR SMALL PARTIES.

GOOD STABLING. CARRIAGES, WAGONETTES, BRAKES, &c. ON HIRE.

Scale of Charges and further particulars on application.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL,

HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON,

Adjoining the TERMINUS of the LONDON CHATHAM and DOVER RAILWAY, but distinct from the Viaduct Hotel.

THE BEST FURNISHED AND MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL IN LONDON
 HOT & COLD WATER LAID ON IN ALL BED ROOMS
 The appointments throughout so arranged as to ensure domestic comfort.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION FOR MASONIC LODGE MEETINGS,
 Public Dinners & Wedding Breakfasts.

THE ALEXANDRA PALACE LODGE, No. 1541, THE MORNINGTON LODGE, No. 1672,
 THE CRUSADERS LODGE, No. 1677, AND PERSEVERANCE LODGE, No. 1743,
 HOLD THEIR MEETINGS AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

GOOD COOKING. FINE WINES. MODERATE CHARGES.
 The Edison Electric Light.

TARIFF on APPLICATION to Bro. A. BEGBIE.

THE LONDON MUTUAL MASONIC VOTING ASSOCIATION.

"UNITY IS STRENGTH."

THE object in view in promoting this Association is to endeavour to establish in London a system that has met with great success in the Provinces, whereby members (should occasion require) may look forward to a successful application to either of the Masonic Institutions; and also to support deserving cases when sufficient votes are in hand.

The Committee will meet at No. 2 York Street, St. James's Square, every Thursday in September and October, from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., to receive votes, and to give information to those desirous of joining or supporting the Association.

Bro. C. DAIRY, Hon. Treas., 15 GILBERT STREET, S.W.

Bro. G. COOP, Hon. Sec., 44 GREAT WINDMILL STREET, HAYMARKET, W.

PARIS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for the Sons of Gentlemen. Principal—M. G. OVRÉE, officier d'Académie, late Inspector of the Ecole supérieure de commerce of Paris, and translator of Higginson's United States History.

Address—Institution Ovrée, 14 Rue David, Passy, Paris.

Free by Post, Price One Shilling.

THE
REVISED BOOK OF CONSTITUTIONS;
 CRITICALLY CONSIDERED,
 AND
 COMPARED WITH THE OLD EDITION.
 A SERIES OF ARTICLES,
 REPRINTED FROM THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

—:—

LONDON:

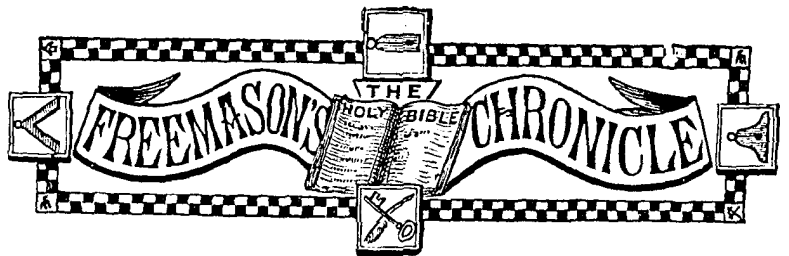
W. W. MORGAN, BELVIDERE WORKS, PENTONVILLE;
 SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO., 4 STATIONERS' HALL COURT
 AND OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

"All Freemasons interested in the Revision of the above, should read this work."

Just Published, Price Sixpence.

"MEASURING THE PATTERN," A SERMON,
 Preached before the Provincial Grand Lodge of Norths and Hunts, at Northampton, by the W. Bro. Rev. S. J. W. SANDERS, M.A. and M.L., &c., Prov. Grand Chaplain.

Northampton: Henry Brown & Co., Gold Street.



"THE YORKSHIRE LODGES."*

BROTHER Thomas C. Jack is to be congratulated on being the publisher of this handsomely got-up volume on the "Yorkshire Lodges," for its typographical excellence is equal to any Masonic work ever issued, either in this country or America, and vastly superior to most of the books circulated amongst the Craft, even when the price is much in excess of this quarto volume. The illustrations are beautiful works of art, and comprise (a) the frontispiece, arms of the Operative Masons (but strictly speaking those adopted by the regular Grand Lodge of 1717, because *Beavers* are given as supporters), and the arms of the "Atholl" Masons, both being taken, as also the titles, from Dermott's "Ahiman Rezon" of 1764. (b) Plate II. Grand Lodge Seals, viz., "Atholl" Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter; "Modernus," (or regular) Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, United Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter, Grand Lodge of Ireland (1809), and what is called "the Second Degree Seal, Grand Lodge Ancients, 1764." The latter, however, is of exactly the same design as one used by the "Ancients" on a Warrant of 1764, and so evidently answered for all purposes until the more elaborate one was designed. (c) Plate III. Grand Lodge and Chapter Seals of the "York" Masons 1761-80. (d) Plate IV. Eleven Seals of Yorkshire Lodges. (e) Plate V. Lodge and Chapter Seals (many very curious); and (f) a facsimile of Proceedings of Prov. Grand Lodge held at York August 26th 1789. These plates are well worth the subscription asked for the volume, and must be seen to be appreciated; they are curious and valuable, as well as fine specimens.

Our concern mainly, however, is with the text, which as it is written by Brother J. Ramsden Riley, the able Historian of the "Airedale" Lodge, No. 387, Shipley, and P. Prov. G.D.C. of West Yorkshire, is sure to prove interesting, instructive, and as far as possible accurate and complete.

* "The Yorkshire Lodges: a Century of Yorkshire Freemasonry." By J. Ramsden Riley, Bradford (Historian of 387), P.P.G.D.C. West Yorkshire. Leeds: Thomas C. Jack, 48 Park Lane. London: 45 Ludgate Hill. 1885.

A pleasing feature of the work which first meets the eye is its dedication to Bro. Thomas Riley, P.M. 600, Bradford (father of the gifted author), in appreciation "of his acknowledged skill and ability in all that pertains to the Rites and ceremonies of Freemasonry."

Bro. J. R. Riley is a Masonic enthusiast, especially when the history and welfare of York Masonry are concerned. The list of Provincial Grand Masters he furnishes is as follows:—*Yorkshire*—(1) William Horton 1738, (2) Edward Rooke 1740, (3) Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart., 1771; (4) Sir Walter Vavasour, Bart., 1780; (5) Richard Slater Milnes 1787, (6) Richard Rich 1803, (7) Robert P. Milnes, 1805. *West Yorkshire*—R. P. Milnes, 1817, Lord Pollington, afterwards Earl of Mexborough, 1821; Earl de Grey and Ripon, afterwards Marquis of Ripon, 1861; Sir Henry Edwards, Bart., C.B., 1875; Thomas W. Tew 1885. *North and East Yorkshire*—Lord Dundas, afterwards [1st] Earl of Zetland, 1817; Hon. Thomas Dundas, afterwards [2nd] Earl of Zetland, K.G., 1835; [3rd] Earl of Zetland 1874. On referring to the official Calendar of the Grand Lodge for 1885, we notice that no mention is made of R.W. Bro. Richard Rich, appointed in 1803, according to Bro. Riley; neither does his name occur in the Calendars of early this century. Doubtless the author has good reasons for the sixth Provincial Grand Master on his list, but we should like much to be favoured in these columns with the evidence. The volume is divided into two parts, the first being a century of Yorkshire Freemasonry, 1729-1828. The narrative begins with 1729, "Three Tuns, Scarborough," No. 59, which Lodge was erased as No. 52 in 1754. It was the first Lodge constituted in the county by the regular Grand Lodge of England, though at the time the *York* "Grand Lodge of all England" was in existence, and when a single old Lodge appears, according to Bro. Hughan, to have held a Lodge in Scarborough in 1705, which afterwards fell through. The next Lodge is happily still on the Roll, as the "Probity," No. 61, Halifax. We let Bro. Riley say a few words for himself on this point, especially as our extract will serve to indicate what a pleasant, genial style the work is written in.

Its several changes of number have been as follows, viz. :—

1740 to No. 162. 1770 to No. 81. 1792 to No. 61. 1832 to No. 73.
1756 to No. 97. 1781 to No. 65. 1814 to No. 84. 1863 to No. 61.

As will be seen, the precedence given by ballot at the Union to the Ancients deprived this Lodge of its proper place amongst Lodges in the county as the oldest then existing. The Probity is now the oldest of Yorkshire Lodges, and inspires a Yorkshire historian with an amount of reverence due to no other in the county, and indeed to very few under the Grand Lodge of England.

All the vicissitudes of Masonry during a most trying period (the four Grand Lodges were all at work in its time) failed to shake its loyalty.

Firm as a rock, it upheld its most appropriate name of Probity, and whilst other Lodges at various times were distracted with discussions on the merits of seceders and so-called "Ancient Masonry" and "Old Institutions," this set an example, by which its history will be perpetuated throughout all time, of unswerving fidelity to its warrant of constitution and the Grand Lodge of England. Calm and unmoved, it continued its useful career, conscious of its internal strength; the tumultuous seas of schism surging around it, too often representing the ambitious aims of an active few, only served as a warning and added still more to its solidity, ensuring that later prosperity and sphere of after usefulness, the fruits of a confidence which such principles of loyalty always inspire.

Then follow a number of other Lodges, extinct or still existing, the number being so considerable that to treat of each would exceed the space allotted to this review. No. 57, Hull, it appears met originally at Liverpool, and was once named the "Ancient Knight Templars Lodge," the only one so termed, we believe, in England, but there was one with a similar title at Dublin, chartered by "Mother Lodge Kilwinning;" the latter, however, as Bro. Lyon tells us, worked a number of the "high degrees" from 1780, supposing its Warrant permitted such, which was a grave error. Bro. Smith, in a small history of the present 57, Hull, declares it was chartered by the "*York*" Grand Lodge, but in error, as the Warrant was granted by the "Atholl" Grand Lodge, London. The several Lodges which assembled at York under both the *regular* and *schismatic* Grand Lodges, are carefully noted, and the "York Lodge," No. 236, is warmly praised (but not too much) for the care taken of the valuable archives of the defunct "Grand Lodge of all England," so long held in that famous city.

We are glad to find that Bro. Riley mentions in each

case any alterations in the numerical position of the Lodges through the two renumberings of 1780 and 1781 (in the Calendars for 1781-2) for that has never been done before. Of these St. George's Lodge, Doncaster, offers an illustration, for its warrant in 1780 was numbered 432, but it was changed to 433 in the following year. The history of this Lodge was well written, by Bro. W. Delanoy, for its centenary celebration in 1880. Of the Britannia Lodge, No. 139, Sheffield, our author observes: "This is another Lodge with a very interesting history. It looked down with supreme contempt on its Atholl contemporaries in the same town, and is now the strongest Lodge in West Yorkshire." The Lodge of Unanimity, No. 154, Wakefield, it is declared, "possesses a quiet elegance of its own, characteristic of respectability, order, and prosperous circumstances, which, I trust, may long continue." (So mote it be!) Several of the Lodges we have mentioned, with others, making thirteen in all, formed the Lodge of Promulgation for the Province in 1815.

As to the origin of No. 208, Dewsbury, we cannot follow Bro. Riley, as we believe it originated in 1772, not in 1766.

The career of the Amphibious Lodge, No. 258, Heckmondwike, is an apt illustration of the "roving" life some of the old Lodges led, for it was chartered as 498 at the Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, Plymouth, then to High Town, Little Gomersal, and Mill Bridge (Yorkshire) and finally has found its resting place in Heckmondwike, where it migrated in 1850. An unfortunate (typographical?) error occurs in reference to No. 286, Bacup, stated to have been at Accrington 1829-30, whereas it should be 1814-30. It is now at Bacup, Lancashire, and has been so located for some years. Bro. Riley, we see, styles "warrants of confirmation" "*new warrants*," which of course they are, but the former designation more correctly describes their character.

Part II. must have been a most laborious compilation, for in it will be found a complete list of Yorkshire Lodges, arranged according to seniority (by date), with remarks and explanations thereon, likewise "a list showing the changes of number effected by the eight closings up of Grand Lodge." As 141 Lodges are enumerated, some idea may be obtained of the great labour bestowed on this division of Bro. Riley's work, and we are much impressed with the fact, that what he has done for Yorkshire should be done for England. We have, it is true, Bro. Gould's "Four Old Lodges" and his "Atholl Lodges," but we much want, for critical study and comparison, a list of the whole of the Lodges which have been warranted by English Grand Lodges from the earliest time to now, with *all* their numbers and places of meeting at home and abroad, not arranged under the different numerations, but placed so as to show at a glance all the particulars relative to each individual Lodge, such as its location, numeration, &c. A little bird has whispered to us, that Bro. John Lane, P.M. 1402, Torquay, is engaged on such a work, and we hope the rumour is correct, for he has peculiar facilities for the enterprise, and is, moreover, noted for his accuracy and patience in conducting historical researches. Had such a book been before Bro. Riley at the time of his compiling his "Yorkshire Lodges," it would have materially lessened his labours, and afforded him information as to extinct Lodges of special value.

We again express our indebtedness to Bro. Riley for his excellent volume, which is as valuable as it is interesting, and congratulate him on having secured such a first-class publisher as Bro. Jack, who never spares expense to produce works worthy of the Craft. We should like to have referred to the Introduction, kindly written by Bro. Hughan for his friend Bro. Riley, but prefer to give it *in extenso*, as soon as an opportunity occurs, as it is an important addition to the literature of Yorkshire Freemasonry, and, withal, warmly praises Brother Riley's labours.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. — Epidemic Diseases.—The alarming accounts of the cholera and the prevailing diarrhoea should be a warning to every one to subdue at once any irregularity tending towards disease. Holloway's Pills should now be in every household, to rectify all impure states of the blood, to remedy weakness, and to overcome impaired general health. Nothing can be simpler than the instructions for taking this corrective medicine, nothing more efficient than its cleansing powers, nothing more harmless than its vegetable ingredients. Holloway's is the best physic during the autumnal season, when decaying fruits and unwholesome vegetables are frequently deranging the bowels, and daily exposing thousands, through their negligence in permitting disordered action, to the dangers of diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera.

SO VERY HUMAN.

THERE are some transforming processes in nature and art which are wonderfully rapid and radical. By the skilful employment of certain chemical agents the dyer gives to his fabrics the richest and most varied colours, and after these colours have been fixed he can as readily change red to black, or yellow to green. True, he has been styled the "devil's agent," and some of his dyes "food for the devil," for in Queen Elizabeth's reign an act of Parliament prohibited the use of indigo, as "a pernicious, deceitful, eating and corrosive dye." His art, indeed, shows how white may be made black, if not black white. So, in the Church of God it is claimed that conversion and participation in certain ordinances work a material change in the spiritual character of a man. Now, Freemasonry is neither a dyer of men's characters, nor has it any theological power to cleanse from sin. Masters of Lodges are no necromancers, nor masters of the "black art," nor divinely commissioned agents. They are only men, and although educated, more or less, as Masons and Masters, after all they are—so very human. Besides, every rough ashlar placed in their hands for shaping is at least as human as themselves. Freemasonry is a human institution. It claims no origin higher than that of King Solomon—which is high enough. But some appear to fancy that it is not only a mystic, but a magic society; that every one who is made a Mason is at once transformed by it into—we will not say an angel of light, but a pure hearted, right-minded and self-sacrificing Brother. They forget the material whereof we are made. In the language of Coleridge:—"As there is much beast, and some devil in man, so is there some angel and some God in him. The beast and the devil may be conquered, but in this life never wholly destroyed." Certainly Masonry cannot destroy them. It is not a reformatory institution. It is merely an aggregation of men who claim to have a moral likeness, and kindred aspirations. If a mistake is made in the admission of improper material, no power that Masonry possesses can radically change its character. Masonry's power consists primarily in *rejecting*, subsequently in expelling, but never in renovating. The black ball is the only omnipotent weapon possessed by every individual Craftsman, and even its use has been so modified by modern Masonic legislation, by increasing, in some jurisdictions, the number of black balls necessary for rejection, or by multiplying, in others, the opportunities for the rejected to present a new petition, that even its power is sometimes materially abridged.

No one in the Craft needs to be told that Freemasons are not perfect men; but then they are not, or should not be, very imperfect. Although they are human, like other men, it is fair to presume that the large majority of them were actuated by proper motives in seeking affiliation with the Fraternity, and that the lessons of initiation have not been taught them in vain. Certainly no true Freemason will ever be guilty of the heartless calumny of, or defamatory accusations against, a Brother. He who has only the wet blanket of uncharitable words to throw around a Brother Mason; he who traduces and maligns him, not only does a gross injustice to himself, and places a stain on the escutcheon of Freemasonry, but he restrains the zeal, chills the affections, and it may be effectually banishes from the Craft one who, it may be, is in every way his superior in moral worth, in mental ability, and in general Masonic usefulness. The Brother who is honest, earnest and ambitious, although his zeal may at times outrun discretion and his enthusiasm lead him to exceed propriety, should never be treated as a serious transgressor. There are not so many who at once have Masonry at heart and habitually uphold it with their *voice* and *hands*, that their number can be presumptuously and carelessly lessened. The baseless is always graceless. No Brother should be driven out, or kept out, of the Temple of Masonry by the lash of a misjudged evil report. Masonry is nothing if not charitable, and the place for charity is *first in words*, and afterwards in deeds. We wish none to come to us, as Wolsey did to his friends, saying,

"An old man, broken with the storms of state,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity!"

O! that is the most empty, painful charity of all! One kind word in life is worth a volume of mortuary eulogy.

One gentle act to a Brother when he is misrepresented, is worth a whole graveyard of earth when he is food for worms.

Dickens introduces his "uncommercial traveller" by saying, he "travels for the great house of Human Interest Brothers." Freemasons should represent not only this house, but also that other and greater house, "Masonic Interest Brothers." Every Brother encircled by the Mystic Tie is a member of this firm, and entitled to the kindest consideration. But then, we all are—so very human. Too true. Yet we may remember, and remembering practise, the admonition in those touching lines of Bro. Robert Burns—who, himself, no doubt, was deeply conscious of the need of the charity he invoked for others:

"Then gently scan your Brother man,
Still gentler, sister woman;
Though they may go a kennin' wrang,
To step aside is human.

—Keystone.

THE PROPER TITLE.

THE words Mason and Freemason are used synonymously, expressing the same meaning. The words Masonry and Freemasonry are used in the same manner. There seems to be no definite rule followed by Masonic writers in this regard. Sometimes it is one and sometimes the other, and sometimes both in the same paragraph. The use of either is sanctioned by the best authorities; and the choice between them, among the best writers, appears to be as often accidental as showing a preference. Consulting Webster's dictionary we find that a Mason is, "A member of the fraternity of Freemasons," and Masonry is, "The craft or mysteries of Freemasons." Oliver, Preston, Webb, Mackey, and other learned Masonic writers, seem to have made no distinction in the use of these words, except in the titles of books, all then using the word "Freemasonry."

In notices that we receive of meetings of Scottish Rite bodies, we find them addressed, "To all Regular Free Masons," &c., the word Freemasons being divided into two words, and we believe the same form of address is used in official documents over the signature of the Sov. Grand Commander of the Supreme Council. With due deference to this high authority to sanction such a division of the word, we are of the opinion that it is not warranted, as the true meaning of it is thereby changed. When thus separated the word Free becomes an adjective, defining the noun Mason. The words Mason and Freemason being synonymous, it would be just as proper to say, "To all Regular Free Freemasons," &c.

The Grand Lodge of Florida uses the title "Free-Mason," making it a compound word. This is preferable to "Free Mason," but still we do not regard it as correct. If separated at all the word Free should be followed by the words "and Accepted," thus making the title "Free and Accepted Masons," which is so generally used, and from whence comes the initials, "F. & A. M."

This subject may not be regarded as an important one, but it is certainly an interesting one, and we would like to see it discussed by some of our eminent Masonic writers. Let us know whether we are Free Masons, Free-Masons, or Freemasons.—*Masonic Advocate*.

The Prov. Grand Lodge of Cornwall will hold its annual meeting at the Elementary Schools, Lostwithiel, on the 21st inst., at 11 a.m. At 12:30 p.m. the brethren will attend Divine Service, when a sermon will be preached by Bro. the Rev. E. P. Kendall. On the Provincial Grand Lodge being resumed, the Prov. Grand Officers for the year will be appointed and invested. The customary banquet will be held at the Royal Talbot Hotel, the price of tickets, which may be obtained of the Stewards, being 4s each, exclusive of wine. The Railway Company has very kindly undertaken to issue return first and second class tickets at the price of a single fare and a quarter to all brethren proposing to attend Prov. Grand Lodge on production of their Masonic summons.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

LODGE OF FRIENDSHIP, No. 278.

ON Wednesday, the 2nd inst., this Lodge met for the first time after the summer recess, at the Masonic Hall, Horse Barrack Lane, Gibraltar, at 8.30 p.m. Bro. John Henry Bryant W.M. presided, supported by Past Masters Bros. W. F. Cottrell, W. F. Roberts, W. Glassford, and Peter Lyons; Bros. H. T. Creswell acting S.W., W. Stevens J.W., W. Thornton S.D., J. Button acting J.D., J. Dagnino Secretary, J. King, Organist, Joseph Harrison Acting I.G.; Bro. Cottrell P.M. performing the duties of D.C. The following members were also present: Bros. Henry, Baumgartner, Doder, Cortes, and W. H. Cottrell jun. Visitors Bros. Discombs, Girrell, J. Russell, Tyler, Hall 153 E.C., W. G. Whitehead, Parrall, Houghton, and Molloy 670 S.C. The business of the evening was to pass Bro. C. Baumgartner and to raise Bro. W. H. Cottrell jun. (eldest son of our worthy Past Master W. F. Cottrell), who, in 1883, received the first and second degrees in this Lodge, prior to his departure for Zanzibar, and now on his return came to claim his right to be raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Both ceremonies were performed in a most able and impressive manner by the W.M. The Lodge was lowered to the first degree, and propositions were taken for joining and initiations. Hearty good wishes having been given by the Visitors, the Lodge was closed in due and ancient form, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet room, when the usual toasts were given and responded to, and so ended, in every sense, a most enjoyable evening.

Justice Lodge of Instruction, No. 147.—On Thursday, 10th inst., at the Brown Bear, High-street, Deptford. Bros. J. Bedford Williams W.M., Prior S.W., Mansfield J.W., Banks P.M. Treas., Speight P.M. Sec., Stringer S.D., Thomas J.D., Penrose I.G.; also Bros. West P.M., Pitt, Freeman, Millington, Dodd, Mansfield, Greener, Emblin. The Lodge was opened and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Dodd candidate. The Lodge was called off, and on resuming the usual questions were answered by Bro. Greener in a very satisfactory manner. The Lodge was opened in the second degree, and the ceremony of passing was rehearsed. The Lodge was then resumed, and Bro. Prior S.W. was elected W.M. for the ensuing Thursday, and appointed Officers in rotation. Lodge was then closed in due form. A ballot in connection with the Justice Charity Association was then taken, and the result was in favour of Bro. Prior, who announced his intention of placing the amount (5 guineas) on the list of Bro. R. T. Stringer, the W.M. of the Royal Oak Lodge, No. 871, who will act as Steward for the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution at the next Festival.

Kingsland Lodge of Instruction, No. 1693.—A meeting was held on Monday last, at Bro. Baker's, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N. Present—Bros. Cooper W.M., Fluck S.W., Snook J.W., Collingridge Secretary, Dixie S.D., Turner J.D., Keogh, and several other brethren. Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Collingridge acting as candidate. The first section of the first lecture was worked by the brethren. Bro. Fluck was elected W.M. for next Monday.

Chiswick Lodge of Instruction, No. 2012.—At the meeting held on Saturday, the 5th inst., at the Hampshire Hog, King-street, Hammersmith. Present—Bros. G. Gardner (Treas.) W.M., Craggs S.W., Williams J.W., Johnson Secretary, Brown S.D., Mulvey J.D., Coward I.G., Weeks Tyler, Ayling P.M. Preceptor, Wing, Battley, Burton. After preliminaries, the first and second ceremonies were rehearsed most satisfactorily. Lodge was closed to first degree. Brother C. Battley, Grosvenor Lodge, No. 1257, was elected a member. The Secretary announced the formation of the Chiswick Masonic Benevolent Association, Bros. Valentine Wing President, D. Stroud Vice President, G. Gardner Treasurer, W. Johnson Hon. Sec., and a Committee of twelve members. Subscribers were enrolled, and others are invited.

At the Convocation of the North London Chapter of Improvement, held at the Alwyne Castle Tavern, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, on Thursday, 10th September, at eight sharp, Comps. Gregory M.E.Z., Dehano H., Strugnell J., Sheffield S.E., Bird S.N., George P.S. The ceremony was ably rendered. A ballot for the sum of £5 5s was drawn for one of the Masonic Charities.

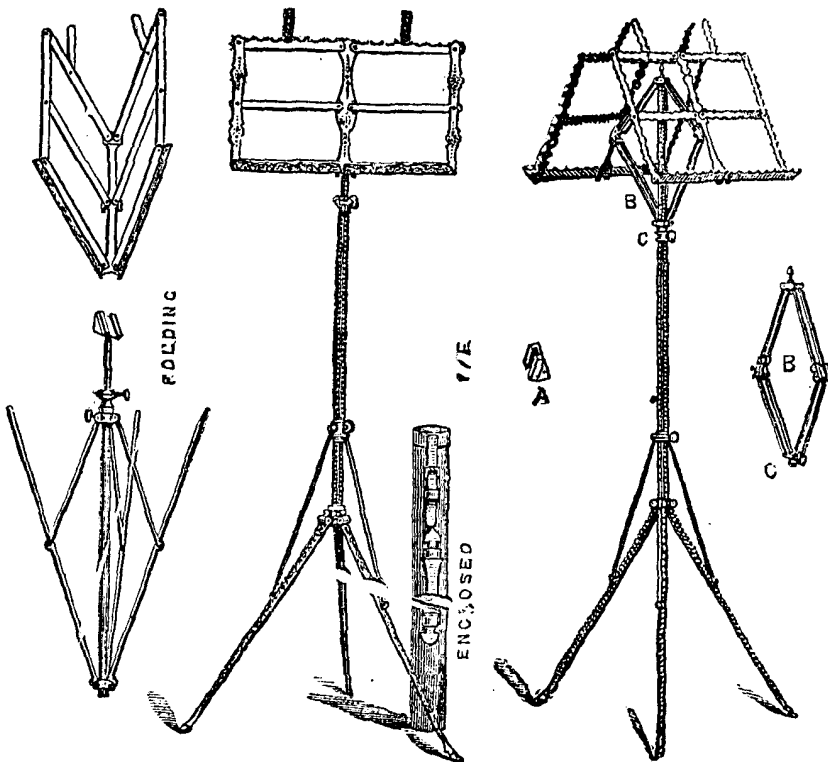
Taken as a whole, the list of candidates eligible to take part in the next election of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, to which we refer fully elsewhere, presents but few matters of exceptional importance. The number of instances in which both parents are living are large and, as is well known to our readers, the lack of particulars in such cases is a sore point with us. We are strongly of opinion that the candidates themselves would benefit from an amendment in this respect. We also notice that the fathers of no less than twelve of the candidates were Past Masters of their respective Lodges.

The monthly meeting of the Committee of Management of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, Bro. Frederick Davison P.G.D. presiding. Among those present were Bros. H. Cox, F. Adlard, W. Clarke P.G.P., G. Bolton, J. Brett P.G.P., W. J. Murlis, T. B. Daniell, C. H. Webb, C. A. Cottebrune P.G.P., T. Griffiths, J. L. Mather, Charles F. Hogard, L. Stean, C. H. Driver, J. Newton, C. Dairy, Jabez Hogg P.G.D., Captain Durrant, C. F. Matier, Jno. Bulmer, T. Hastings Miller, and James Terry Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the death of three annuitants—two male and one female—was reported. Of four petitions submitted and considered, three were accepted, and the names directed to be entered on the list of candidates for the election in May 1886, while the fourth was deferred. The Secretary reported that he had received a cheque for £70, being the amount voted by United Grand Lodge towards providing the inmates at Croydon with coals during the approaching winter. An application was made by a widow for the moiety of her late husband's annuity. This was granted. Bro. C. H. Webb's motion for the removal of two names from the list of candidates for the next election was, after considerable discussion, withdrawn. A resolution congratulating the Secretary on his recovery from his prolonged illness was proposed, unanimously passed, and most warmly acknowledged by Bro. Terry. A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE AMERICAN PORTABLE MUSIC STANDS.

J. F. WALTERS' PATENT.

Iron, from 10/6 each. Brass, from 30/- each.



THESE Stands are unsurpassed in simplicity, strength, portability, cheapness, and elegance of finish. They are suitable for Military Band, Orchestras, Reading and News Rooms, Libraries, Studies, and Drawing Rooms. When opened to their full capacity they stand 5 feet high, and can be folded and enclosed in a case 21 inches long by 2 inches diameter. The weight is about 12 oz., and they will support a weight of 50 lbs.

To be obtained of all Music Dealers, and of the Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Patent.

HARROW & CO.

MUSIC SMITHS, BRASS WORKERS, &C.
13 and 14 Portland Street, Soho, London, W.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS FREE.

MASONIC LECTURE.

'KNOBS AND EXCRESCENCES.'

BRO. JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z. is open to accept invitations for the delivery of his LECTURE in METROPOLITAN or PROVINCIAL LODGES, or LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

No Lecture fee; travelling expenses only accepted. Address—Clapham S.W.

The Revised Book of Constitutions; Critically Considered and Compared with the Old Edition. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 4 Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. Sent on receipt of stamps, One Shilling, by W. W. Morgan, Freemason's Chronicle Office, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville.

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.

—O:—

SATURDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER.

- 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)
 1446—Mount Edgumbe, Bridge House Hotel, Battersea
 1607—Loyalty, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)
 1685—Guelph, Red Lion, Leytonstone
 1686—Paxton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
 1743—Perseverance, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
 1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 2012—Chiswick, Hampshire Hog, King Street, Hammersmith, W. (Instruction)
 Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
 R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 8. (Instruction)
 1929—Mozart, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon
 2069—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Leeds
 R.A. 1293—Burdett, Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court
 R.A. 1423—Era, The Albany, Twickenham
 R.C. 43—Eureka, Masonic Rooms, Pavilion, Brighton

MONDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER.

- 22—Loughborough, Cambria Tavern, Cambria Road, near Loughborough Junction, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 45—Strong Man, Excise Tavern, Old Broad Street, E.C., at 7 (Instruction)
 174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, at 7. (Inst.)
 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.)
 1237—Enfield, Market-place, Enfield
 1366—Highgate, Gatehouse Hotel, Highgate
 1425—Hyde Park, Fountain Abbey Hotel, Praed Street, Paddington, at 8 (Inst.)
 1445—Prince Leopold, Printing Works, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7 (Inst.)
 1489—Marquess of Ripon, Queens Hotel, Victoria Park, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1585—Royal Commemoration, Railway Hotel, High Street, Putney, at 8. (Inst.)
 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)
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Greyhound Hotel, Streatham
 40—Derwent, Castle Hotel, Hastings
 75—Love and Honour, Royal Hotel, Falmouth
 104—St. John, Ashton House, Greek-street, Stockport
 151—Albany, Masonic Hall, Newport, I.W.
 240—St. Hilda, Freemasons' Hall, Fowler-street, South Shields
 292—Sincerity, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 296—Royal Brunswick, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield
 297—Witham, New Masonic Hall, Lincoln
 382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
 481—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
 502—Rectitude, Town Hall, Rugby
 589—Druids of Love and Liberality, Masonic Hall, Redruth
 665—Montague, Royal Lion, Lyme Regis
 721—Independence, Masonic Chambers, Eastgate-row-north, Chester
 724—Derby, Masonic Hall, Liverpool at 8. (Instruction)
 797—Hanley, Hanley Hall, Dartmouth
 893—Meridian, National School Room, Millbrook, Cornwall
 949—Williamson, St. Stephen School, Monkwearmouth, Durham
 1021—Hartington, Masonic Hall, Custom House Buildings, Barrow-in-Furness
 1112—Shirley, Masonic Hall, Shirley, Hants
 1174—Pentangle, Sun Hotel, Chatham
 1221—Defence, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
 1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1436—Sandgate, Masonic Hall, Sandgate
 1449—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury
 1474—Israel, Masonic Hall, Severn-street, Birmingham
 1592—Abbey, Suffolk Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds
 1611—Eboracum, Masonic Hall, St. Saviourgate, York
 1618—Handyside, Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-Sea
 R.A. 148—Elias Ashmole, Chapter Rooms, Warrington
 R.A. 154—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
 R.A. 306—Alfred, Masonic Hall, Kelsall-street, Leeds
 R.A. 377—Hope and Charity, Masonic Hall, 123 Mill Street, Kidderminster
 R.A. 1258—Kennard, Masonic Hall, George Street, Pontypool
 M.M.—Egerton, Royal Rock Hotel, Rock Ferry, Cheshire
 M.M. 171—Union, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
 K.T.—Jerusalem, Queens Hotel, Manchester
 K.T. 56—Hugh de Papens, Old Bull Hotel, Blackburn
 R.C.—Walton, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

TUESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

- Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
 65—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—Domatic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 183—Joppa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
 704—Camden, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
 753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maida Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
 820—Jily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 857—St. Mark, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
 890—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-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 (Inst.)
 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)
 1420—Earl Spencer, Swan Hotel, Battersea Old Bridge
 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, Cock Tavern, Highbury
 1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst.)
 1707—Eleanor, Trocadero, Broad-street-buildings, Liverpool-street, 6.30 (Inst.)
 1940—Brixton, Prince Regent Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)

- Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, White Hart, Cannon Street, 6.30.
 R.A. 704—Camden, The Moorgate, Moorgate Street, E.C., at 8 (Instruction)
 R.A. 933—Doric, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
 R.A. 1365—Clapton, White Hart Tavern, Clapton, at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 M.M. 238—Prince Leopold, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.

- 213—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Theatre-street, Norwich
 226—Benevolence, Red Lion Hotel, Littleborough.
 241—Merchants, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
 384—St. David, Masonic Rooms, Bangor.
 418—Menturia, Mechanics' Institute, Hanley
 453—Frederick of Unity, Freemason's Hall, 105 High Street, Croydon
 463—East Surrey of Concord, King's Arms Hotel, Croydon, at 7.45. (Inst)
 667—Alliance, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 960—Bute, Masonic Hall, 9 Working-street, Cardiff.
 1006—Tregulow, Masonic Rooms, St. Day, Scorrier, Cornwall
 1052—Callender, Masonic Rooms, King Street, Manchester
 1089—De Shurland, Fountain Hotel, Sheerness.
 1276—Warren, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead, Cheshire
 1325—Stanley, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1427—Percy, Masonic Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle
 1470—Chiltern, Town Hall, Dunstable
 1473—Bootle, 146 Berry-street, Bootle, at 6 (Instruction)
 1534—Concord, George Hotel, Prestwich
 1551—Charity, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
 1570—Prince Arthur, 140 North Hill Street, Liverpool
 1726—Gordon, Assembly Room, Bognor
 1764—Eleanor Cross, Masonic Hall, Abington-street, Northampton
 1941—St. Augustine's, Shrewsbury Arms Hotel, Rualey
 R.A. 41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard Street, Bath
 R.A. 80—St. John's, Masonic Hall, Park Terrace, Sunderland
 R.A. 419—St. Peter, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton
 R.A. 694—Oakley, Masonic Hall Church Street, Basingstoke
 M.M.—Lebanon, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 M.M.—York, Masonic Hall, Duncombe Street, York
 M.M. 266—Amherst, Masonic Hall, Sandgate

WEDNESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.

- 3—Fidelity, Alfred, Roman Road, Barnsbury, at 8 (Instruction)
 30—United Mariners', The Lugard, Peckham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 72—Royal Jubilee, Unity Tavern, Strand, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 73—Mount Lebanon, Windsor Castle, Southwark Bridge Road, at 8. (Inst)
 193—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 228—United Strength, The Hope, Stanhope Street, Regents Park, 8 (Inst.)
 533—La Tolerance, Portland Hotel, Great Portland Street, at 8 (Inst)
 720—Pannure, Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7 (Instruction)
 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, E. (Instruction)
 863—Whittington, Red Lion, Poppin's-court, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)
 865—Dalhousie, Town Hall, Hounslow
 902—Burgoyne, Victoria Hotel, Farringdon Road, at 7. (Instruction)
 1044—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Wandsworth
 1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park
 1284—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
 1382—Corinthian, George Inn, Gleggall Road, Cubitt Town
 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 (Inst)
 1624—Eccleston, Criterion, Piccadilly
 1662—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruction)
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Road, S.E., at 8. (Inst.)
 R.A. 177—Domatic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8 (Instruction)
 R.A. 933—Doric, 202 Whitechapel-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 20—Royal Kent of Antiquity, Sun Hotel, Chatham
 121—Mount Sinai, Public-buildings, Penzance
 178—Antiquity Royal Hotel, Wigan
 200—Old Globe, Private Rooms, Globe-street, Scarborough
 221—St. John, Commercial Hotel, Town Hall Square, Bolton
 246—Royal Union, Freemasons Hall, Cheltenham.
 325—St. John's Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford
 342—Royal Sussex, Freemasons' Hall, 79 Commercial Road, Landport
 428—Sincerity, Angel Inn, Northwich, Cheshire
 451—Sutherland, Town Hall, Burslem
 537—Zetland, 9 Hamilton-street, Birkenhead.
 581—Faith, Drover's Inn, Openshaw
 592—Cotteswold, King's Head Hotel, Cirencester
 594—Downshire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
 633—Yarborough, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 673—St. John, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
 683—Isca, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire
 758—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 795—St. John, Ray Mead Hotel, Maidenhead
 816—Royd, Spring Gardens Inn, Wardle, near Rochdale
 823—Everton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 938—Grosvenor, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
 962—Sun and Sector, Assembly Rooms, Workington
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury

- 1019—Sincerity, Freemasons' Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
 1040—Sykes, Masonic Hall, Driffeld, Yorks
 1036—Watson, Skelmersdale Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool
 1129—St. Chad, Roebuck Hotel, Rochdale
 1161—De Grey and Ripon, Masonic Rooms, King Street, Manchester
 1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich
 1246—Holte, Holte Hotel, Aston
 1301—Brighthouse, Masonic Room, Bradford-road, Brighthouse
 1337—Anchor, Masonic Rooms, Du ham House Northallerton
 1353—Duke of Lancaster, Athenæum, Lancaster
 1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill-street, Liverpool, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1443—Salem, Town Hall, Dawlish, Devon
 1501—Wycombe, Town Hall, High Wycombe
 1511—Alexandra, Masonic Hall, Hornsea, Hull.
 1634—Starkie, Railway Hotel, Ramsbottom
 1638—Brownrigg, Sun Hotel, Kingston on Thames
 1988—Mawddack, St. Ann's Buildings, Barmouth, N. Wales

- R.A. 580—Unity, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
 R.A. 591—Buckingham, George Hotel, Aylesbury
 R.A. 632—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Devizes
 R.A. 726—Royal Charley of Fortitude, North Western Hotel, Stafford
 R.A. 847—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, High Street, Henton
 R.A. 1000—Priory, Terminus Hotel, Southend
 R.A. 1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Tamworth
 R.A. 1350—Fermor Hesketh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool

THURSDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER.

- House Committee Girls' School, Battersea Rise, at 4
 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, College-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.)
 704—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. (Inst.)
 901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)

- 1158—Southern Star, Pheasant, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
 1195—Lewis, Kings Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7 (Instruction)
 1227—Upton, Spotted Dog, Upton
 1278—Burdett Coutts, Swan Tavern, Bethnal Green Road, E., 8. (Instruction)
 1306—St. John, Three Crowns Tavern, Mile End Road, E. (Instruction)
 1321—Emblematic, Horns Tavern, Kennington
 1339—Stockwell, Cock Tavern, Kennington-road, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Clapton
 1426—The Great City, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst)
 1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (In.)
 1602—Sir Hugh Myddelton, White Horse Tavern, Liverpool Road (corner of Theberton Street) N., at 8. (Instruction)
 1614—Covent Garden, Bedford Head Hotel, Maiden Lane, W.C., at 8. (Inst.)
 1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Camberwell. (Instruction)
 1623—West Smithfield, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1673—Langton, Mansion House Station Restaurant, E.C. at 6, (Instruction)
 1677—Crusaders, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 9 (Inst)
 1728—Temple Bar, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street
 1744—Royal Savoy, Yorkshire Grey, London Street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 1791—Creaton, Wheatheaf Tavern, Goldhawk Road, Shepherds Bush. (Inst)
 1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich.
 1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1963—Duke of Albany, Masonic Hall, Shaftesbury Park, Lavender Hill

- 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. 199—Duke of Connaught, Haverlock, Albion-rd., Dalston, at 8. (Inst.)

- 42—Relief, Albion Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
 56—Howard, High-street, Arundel
 98—St. Martin, Town Hall, Burslem
 203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 268—Union, Queen's Arms Inn, George-street, Ashton-under-Lyno
 343—Concord, Militia Officers' Mess Rooms, Starkie-street, Preston
 345—Perseverance, Old Bull Hotel, Church-street, Blackburn
 367—Probity and Freedom, Red Lion Inn, Smallbridge
 523—John of Gaunt, Freemasons' Hall, Halford-street, Leicester
 600—Harmony, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
 605—Combermere, Queen's Hotel, Birkenhead

- 1011—Richmond, Crown Hotel, Blackfriars-street, Salford
 1042—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
 1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1164—Eliot, Private Rooms, St. German's, Cornwall.
 1299—Pembroke, West Derby Hotel, West Derby, near Liverpool
 1320—Blackheath, Green Man, Blackheath
 1327—King Harold, Britannia Hotel, Waltham New Town
 1332—Unity, Masonic Hall, Crediton, Devon
 1432—Fitzalan, Wynstay Arms, Oswestry
 1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)

- R.A. 38—Cyrus, Council Chambers, North Street, Chichester
 R.A. 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 R.A. 249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 R.A. 283—Wisdom, Swan Inn, Haslingden
 R.A. 1145—Equality, Red Lion, Accrington
 M.M.—Canynoges, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol
 M.M. 17—Portsmouth, Masonic Hall, Portsmouth
 K.T.—William de la More, Masonic Rooms, St. Helens, Liverpool

FRIDAY, 18th SEPTEMBER.

- House Committee Boys' School, Wood Green, at 4
 Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 25—Robert Burns, Portland Arms Hotel, Great Portland Street, W., at 8 (In)
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Instruct.)
 766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8. (In)
 834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith (Instruction)
 933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel-road, at 8. (Instruction)
 975—Rose of Denmark, Greyhound, Richmond

- 1056—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C. at 7. (Instruction)
 1158—Belgrave, Jermyn-street, S.W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1298—Royal Standard, Alwyne Castle, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, at 8. (In.)
 1365—Clapton, White Hart, Lower Clapton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 1642—E. Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, at 8. (Instruction)
 1789—Ubique, 79 Ebury Street, Pimlico, S.W., at 7.30. (Instruction)

- 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)
 K.T. 6—St. George's, The Albion, Aldersgate Street

- 152—Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 453—Chigwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30 (Inst)
 516—Phoenix, Fox Hotel, Stowmarket
 541—De Lorraine, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
 663—Wiltshire Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Devizes.
 993—Alexandra, Midway Hotel, Levenshulme

- 1096—Lord Warden, Wellington Hall, Deal
 1143—Royal Denbigh, Council Room, Denbigh
 1311—Zetland, Masonic Hall, Great George-street, Leeds
 1393—Hamer, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
 1773—Albert Victor, Town Hall, Pendleton
 2005—Brooke, Forest Hotel, Chingford
 General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham, at 7

- R.A.—General Chapter of Improvement, Masonic Hall, Birmingham
 R.A. 31—Bertha, Masonic Hall, St. Peter's Street, Canterbury
 R.A. 52—Royal George, Norfolk Hotel, Norwich
 R.A. 403—Hertford, Shire Hall, Hertford
 R.A. 521—Truth, Freemasons' Hall, Fitzwilliam-street, Huddersfield
 R.A. 622—St. Cuthberga, Masonic Hall, Winborne
 R.A. 837—Marquess of Ripon, Town Hall, Ripon
 M.M. 65—West Lancashire, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 M.M. 123—Callender, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire
 K.T.—De Furnival, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield

SATURDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER.

- 198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
 1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
 1329—Sphinx, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
 1364—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
 1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)
 1767—Kensington, Courtfield Hotel, Earl's Court, S.W.
 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)
 M.M. 251—Tenterden, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
 M.M. 357—Chiswick, Star and Garter Hotel, Kew Bridge

- 308—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
 811—Yarborough, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
 1556—Addiscombe, Harewood House, High Street, Croydon.
 1597—Minsgrave, Angel and Crown Hotel, Staines
 2035—Beaumont, Royal Hotel, Kirkburton
 R.A. 68—Royal Clarence, Freemasons' Hall, Park Street, Bristol

LAUREATE EDITION OF DR. ROB MORRIS'S MASONIC POEMS.

WE have been requested to call attention to this splendid volume, which comprises a complete collection, three hundred in number, of the poetical productions of Bro. Bob Morris, Poet Laureate of Freemasonry. It is a quarto of four hundred pages, sumptuously printed on heavy paper in coloured borders, the book gilt-edged, bound in cloth, with emblematic stamps in gold, and presenting the author's portrait, done by the artotype process. It may be commended, with perfect confidence, both for its external beauty and its internal merit, to the patronage of every one who admires pure and beautiful sentiment embodied in elegant verse.

For a centre table piece, this Laureate edition is admirably fitted. It has repeatedly proved its adaptation already as a present to ladies with æsthetic tastes; as an honorarium to eminent Masons; as an essential work in popular libraries; as a resource to musical composers. In Masonic literature it is an *edition de luxe*, the only holiday and gift book ever published.

Our venerable Bro. Morris, whose active career of two score years has been recently cut short by the infirmities of age, has collected together, at the urgent request of the Chiefs in Masonry, and spread forth upon these ample pages, all his Masonic productions of a poetic cast. They are here, subjects for song and declamation, in every variety of metre, and they embody all the imagery of Masonry that is suggested by symbol, drama, and tradition. In wonderful varieties of versification, and with extraordinary felicity of language, the author has glorified the things of peace, the precepts of the trowel, gavel, and square, to all coming time. In these pages war, slander, hatred, profanity, uncleanness, all things abhorrent to the white-souled genius of Freemasonry, he has condemned in severe strains, while love, gratitude, fraternity, honour, and reverence to God, the just sentiments of the Society, he has depicted in lines of living light. For forty years a patient observer of the doings of the Freemasons, and one of the foremost participants therein, he testifies in this book, in three hundred poems of melodious verse, his judgment of Freemasonry, expressing his well founded sense of its merits as the best adjunct to the best influences of religion. Let any one examine carefully "The Door of the Heart," p 90; "The Level and the Square," pp 11, 12; "One Hour with You," p 231; "One is Your Master," p 15; "The Holy Scriptures," pp 86-88; "Corn, Wine, and Oil," p 102; "The Three Knocks," pp 141-143; "The Drunkard's Grave," p 165; "The Coming of the Master," pp 20-23; and that extraordinary production, "The Utterances of the Sword," pp 53-68, or, indeed, any of the pieces taken at random from the Laureate Edition, and he will heartily concur in the judgment of the celebrated Dr. George Oliver, D.D., of England, expressed as early as 1860, that "Every poem of our American Brother Morris is a Masonic lecture, an essay rounded and complete, and couched in most melodious verse."

The Laureate Edition has been published under the recommendation of those distinguished Masons who participated in the coronation of the Poet Laureate, 17th December 1884. There is a united effort to distribute the full edition of five thousand. To this end every copy is numbered; a registry is kept of the patrons, and a printed list, constantly augmenting, will be issued every three months. Already, at this date (24th June 1885), the catalogue shows names comprising the names of Masons of world-wide repute, and it cannot be a difficult task for a society numbering a million members to absorb the rest within the near future. This once accomplished, the last days of the venerable poet will be cleared of apprehension, and his heart comforted with the assurance of the love and respect of the great Fraternity to whose interests he has given the best labours of his life. The price of the Laureate Edition (including postage) is 21s, and Bro. W. J. Hughan, Grosvenor House, Torquay, will supply the work on receipt of a remittance.

Now Ready, Crown 8vo, 96 pp,

Price One Shilling,

Free by Post on receipt of 24 Halfpenny Stamps,

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

ON

THE HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

Written expressly for delivery in Lodges of Instruction.

LONDON: W. W. MORGAN,

BELVIDERE WORKS, HERMES HILL, PENTONVILLE, N.

AND BY ORDER OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Secretaries of Lodges of Instruction can be supplied carriage free, at 10/- per dozen.

FUNERALS.

Bros. W. K. L. & G. A. HUTTON,

COFFIN MAKERS & UNDERTAKERS,

17 NEWCASTLE STREET, STRAND, W.C.

And at 7 HERNE VILLAS, FOREST HILL ROAD,
PECKHAM BYE, S.E.

Price 3s 6d, Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt.

MASONIC PORTRAITS.

FIRST SERIES.

REPRINTED FROM "THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE."

LIST OF PORTRAITS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 OUR LITERARY BROTHER. | 17 THE CHRISTIAN MINISTER. |
| 2 A DISTINGUISHED MASON. | 18 THE MYSTIC. |
| 3 THE MAN OF ENERGY. | 19 A MODEL MASON. |
| 4 FATHER TIME. | 20 A CHIP FROM JOPPA. |
| 5 A CORNER STONE. | 21 A PILLAR OF MASONRY. |
| 6 THE CRAFTSMAN. | 22 BAYARD. |
| 7 THE GOWNSMAN. | 23 A RIGHT HAND MAN. |
| 8 AN EASTERN STAR. | 24 OUR CITIZEN BROTHER. |
| 9 THE KNIGHT ERRANT. | 25 AN ABLE PERCEPTOR. |
| 10 THE OCTOGONARIAN. | 26 AN ANCIENT BRITON. |
| 11 A ZEALOUS OFFICER. | 27 THE ARTIST. |
| 12 THE SOLDIER. | 28 THE FATHER OF THE LODGE. |
| 13 FROM UNDER THE CROWN. | 29 A SHINING LIGHT. |
| 14 OUR HERCULES. | 30 AN ART STUDENT. |
| 15 A MERCHANT PRINCE. | 31 THE MARINER. |
| 16 THE CHURCHMAN. | 32 SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. |

33. "OLD MUG."

Second Series, Crown 8vo, Cloth, price 3s 6d,
post free.

MASONIC PORTRAITS.

SKETCHES

OF

DISTINGUISHED FREEMASONS.

REPRINTED FROM "THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE."

By G. BLIZARD ABBOTT, of Lodge No. 1385,

ASSOCIATE OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

LIST OF PORTRAITS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| NESTOR
(Bro. W. Hyde Pullen, 33 deg., Past G.S.B., Past Dep. P.G.M. Hants, Assistant Secretary Sup. Council A. and A. Rite.) | AN INSTALLING MASTER
(Bro. W. Biggs, Past Prov. G.S.W. Wilts, and Past Prov. G. Sec. Berks and Bucks). |
| THE STATESMAN
(The Right Hon. Earl of Carnarvon, 33 deg., Pro Grand Master, Pro Grand Z., Past G.M.M.M., and Past M.P.S.G. Commander A. and A. Rite.) | A VETERAN
(Bro. W. Kelly, Past Prov. G.M. and Prov. G. Sup. Leicestershire and Rutland, Prov. G.M.M.M. Leicestershire). |
| THE TREASURER
(Bro. F. Adlard, P.M. and Treasurer Royal York Lodge of Perseverance, No. 7). | A GRAND STEWARD
(Bro. John Wordsworth, 30 deg., Past G. Steward, Past Prov. G.J.W. W. Yorkshire, and Prov. G.M.M.M. W. Yorkshire). |
| THE DEPUTY
(The Right Hon. Lord Skelmersdale, 33 deg., Deputy G. Master, Grand H., G.M.M.M., Great Prior of the Temple, and M.P. Sov. G. Commander A. and A. Rite.) | VIR VERITAS
(Bro. G. Ward Verry, P.M. and Past Prov. Grand. Soj. [Arch] Herts). |
| A PROVINCIAL MAGNATE
(Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., Prov. G.M. and G. Sup. Hants and Isle of Wight, Past G.M.M.M. and Prov. G. Prior of the Temple, for Hants). | ACHILLES
(Bro. E. J. Morris, Past G.J.D., and Past Dep. Prov. G.M. of Eastern Division of South Wales). |
| TIME-HONOURED LANCASTER
(Bro. J. Lancaster Hine, P. Prov. G.S. Warden East Lancashire) | A DEVON CRAFTSMAN
(Bro. J. E. Curteis, 30 deg., Past Prov. G.S. Warden Devon). |
| THE SCHOLAR
(Bro. John Newton, F.R.A.S., P.M., P.Z., Author of Works on Navigation). | SIR RHADAMANTH
(Bro. J. M. Pulteney Montagu, J.P. D.L., 33 deg., G. J. Deacon, Past Dep. Prov. G.M. and Prov. G. Sup. Dorsetshire, and G. Chancellor Supreme Council A. and A. Rite). |
| OUR NOBLE CRITIC
(The Right Hon. Lord Leigh, 30 deg., Prov. G.M. and G. Sup. Warwickshire, Past G.M.M.M.) | HIPPOCRATES
(Bro. J. Pearson Bell, M.D., Past G. Deacon, Dep. Prov. G.M. and Prov. G. Sup. N. and E. Yorkshire). |
| OUR PERIPATETIC BROTHER
(Bro. C. Fitz Gerald Matier, 30 deg., G. Steward Scotland, and Past G.S. Warden Greece). | A CESTRIAN CHIEF
(The Right Hon. Lord de Tabley, Past G.S.W., Prov. G.M. Cheshire, Grand J., and Prov. G. Sup. Cheshire). |
| A BOLTON LUMINARY
(Bro. G. Parker Brockbank, 31 deg., Past Prov. G.S.D., and P. Prov. G. Treas. [Arch] E. Lancashire. | A HARBINGER OF PEACE
(Bro. Charles Lacey, P.M., Past Prov. G.J.D. Herts). |
| A WARDEN OF THE FENS
(The late Bro. John Sutcliffe, Past Prov. G.S. Warden, and Prov. G.M.M.M. Lincolnshire). | THE LORD OF UNDERLEY
(The Earl of Bective, M.P., Prov. G.M., Prov. G. Sup. and Prov. G.M.M.M. Cumberland and Westmoreland, and Past G. Sov. of the Order of Rome and Red Cross of Constantine). |
| A WARDEN OF MARK
(The Right Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, 32 deg., Past G.S. Warden, and Dep. G.M.M.M.). | A BOON COMPANION
(Bro. E. C. Woodward, P.M. 382, 1637, &c.). |
| A MASTER OF CEREMONIAL
(Bro. Thos. Entwistle, 30 deg., Past Prov. G.S. of Works E. Lan.) | A GRAND SUPERINTENDENT
(Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., 30 deg., Prov. G.M. and G. Sup. Berks and Bucks). |
| OUR COSMOPOLITAN BROTHER
(Bro. Samuel Rawson, 33 deg., Past Dist. G.M. and G. Sup. China). | ÆSCULAPIUS
(Bro. J. Daniel Moore M.D., 32 deg., Past G.S.B., Craft, and Past G.St.B., Arch, Intendant General Order of Rome and Red Cross of Constantine for North Lancashire). |
| A GREAT ARITHMETICIAN
(Bro. R. B. Webster, Member of the Finance and Audit Committees of the R.M. Girls' and Boys' Schools). | |

London: W. W. MORGAN.

Order of all Booksellers, or will be sent direct, by post, from the Office, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, London, N.

THE THEATRES, &c.

COVENT GARDEN.—At 8, PROMENADE CONCERTS.

DRURY LANE.—At 7.45, HUMAN NATURE.

PRINCESS'S.—At 8, HOODMAN BLIND.

ADELPHI.—At 7.15, LEAVE IT TO ME. At 8, ARRAH-NA-POGUE.

LYCEUM.—At 8, OLIVIA.

HER MAJESTY'S.—At 8.15, A VILLA FOR SALE. At 9, EXCELSIOR

SAVOY.—At 8.15, THE MIKADO.

PRINCE'S.—At 8, FIRST IN THE FIELD. At 9, THE GREAT PINK PEARL.

TOOLE'S.—At 7.40, ONCE AGAIN. At 8.15, ON 'CHANGE.

VAUDEVILLE.—At 8, NEARLY SEVERED. At 8.30, LOOSE TILES.

GAIETY.—At 8, LORD DUNDREARY'S BROTHER SAM. At 9.45, THE VICAR OF WIDEAWAKEFIELD.

STRAND.—At 7.45, THE MARRIED RAKE. At 8.15, NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. At 9.15, COUSIN JOHNNY.

GLOBE.—At 8, A BAD PENNY. At 9, THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

COURT.—At 8, TWENTY MINUTES UNDER AN UMBRELLA. At 8.45, THE MAGISTRATE.

SURREY.—At 7.30, THE ROMANY RYE.

GRAND.—At 7.30, THE SILVER KING.

STANDARD.—At 7.30, PERIL. On Monday, THE BROAD ARROW.

SADLER'S WELLS.—At 7.30, NOTRE DAME.

ALHAMBRA.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S entertainment, every evening at 8.

MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, St. James's Hall.—Every evening at 8; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at 3 and 8.

MOHAWK MINSTRELS, Royal Agricultural Hall.—Every evening at 8. On Wednesday, 16th inst., Mr. W. FRANCIS'S BENEFIT.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—Messrs. MASKELYNE AND COOKE. Every afternoon at 3. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3.0 and 8.0.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—This day, EVENING FETE. Open Daily. Dr. LYNN; PANORAMA, Aquarium, Picture Gallery, &c.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—Open daily. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, PANORAMA, Picture Gallery, &c.

ROYAL AQUARIUM, Westminster.—Open Daily at 12.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open Daily from 9 till 10.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.—Open daily from 10 to 10.

ALBERT PALACE.—Open Daily at 12.

THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE,

A Weekly Record of Masonic Intelligence.

Reports of United Grand Lodge are published with the Special Sanction of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales the M.W. the Grand Master of England.

THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE will be forwarded direct from the Office, Belvidere Works, Hermes Hill, Pentonville, N., on receipt of Post Office Order for the amount. Intending Subscribers should forward their full Addresses to prevent mistakes.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to W. W. MORGAN at Penton-street Office. Cheques crossed "London and County."

The Terms of Subscription (payable in advance) to THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE are—

Twelve Months, post free	-	-	£0 13 6
Six Months, ditto	-	-	0 7 0
Three Months, ditto	-	-	0 3 6

Advertisers will find THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE an exceptionally good medium for Advertisements of every class.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Per Page...	...	...	...	...	£8 0 0
Back Page	...	...	...	...	£10 0 0

Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1s per line.

General Advertisements, Trade Announcements, &c. single column, 5s per inch. Double Column Advertisements 1s per line. Special Terms for a Series of Insertions on application.

Agents, from whom copies can always be had:—

Messrs. CURTICE and Co., 12 Catherine-street, Strand.
Messrs. KENT and Co., Paternoster-row, E.C.
Mr. RITCHIE, 6 Red Lion Court, E.C.
Messrs. SIMPSON Bros., Shoe Lane.
Mr. H. SIMPSON, 7 Red Lion Court, E.C.
Messrs. SMITH and Sons, 183 Strand.
Messrs. SPENCER and Co., 23A Great Queen-street, W.C.
Messrs. STEEL and JONES, 4 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross.
Mr. G. VICKERS, Angel Court, Strand.
Mr. H. VICKERS, 317 Strand.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys.

OCTOBER ELECTION, 1885.

The favour of the Votes and Interest of the Governors and Subscribers is earnestly solicited on behalf of

EDWARD DYER,

(AGED 8 YEARS.)

The applicant is the son of the late Bro. EDWARD DYER, M.D., who was initiated in the Domestic Lodge, No. 177, on the 12th November 1869, and who died in December 1884, after an illness contracted in South Africa. The mother of the lad only survived her husband three weeks.

The case is strongly recommended by the following Brethren:

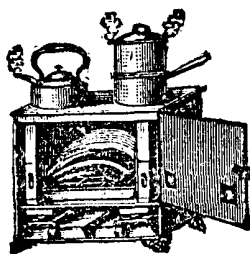
EDGAR BOWYER, P.G. Std. Br., Elville House, 59 Highbury New Park, N.
*G. EVERETT, P.M. and Treasurer Domestic Lodge, No. 177, P.M. 1381 and 2012, P.Z. 177 and 1381, 90 Clapham Road, S.W.
*W. M. FOXCROFT, P.M. Domestic Lodge, No. 177, S.D. 1063, 3 Holford Street, W.C.
*W. J. FERGUSON, Domestic Lodge, No. 177, 47 Great Russell Street, W.
J. J. GOODE, W.M. Clerkenwell Lodge, Clerkenwell Green.
*THOS. GOODE, P.M. 1298 and 1677, Clerkenwell Green.
ROBERT H. HALFORD, P.P.G.S.D. Herts, P.M. 228, 1580, P.Z. 228, M.F.Z. 174.
W. HERBAGE, P.M. Domestic Lodge, No. 177, 7 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
*A. H. HICKMAN, P.M. 228, 28 Amwell Street, Clerkenwell.
W. J. HUNTER, P.M. 1677, St. John Street.

*E. H. JOHNSON, 228, 45 Langdon Park Road, Highgate, N.
*R. PIERPOINT, W.M. 177, Superintendent's Office, L.B. & S.C.R., London Bridge.
W. PIERPOINT, P.M. 813, Z. 813, George and Dragon, St. John Street, Clerkenwell.
HARRY PRICE, S.W. Domestic Lodge, No. 177, 260 Kennington Park Road, S.E.
Rev. J. H. ROSE, Vicar of Clerkenwell, Chaplain Clerkenwell Lodge.
J. SHIPLEY, P.M. United Mariners' Lodge, No. 30, Reid's Stables, Gray's Inn Road.
*Dr. REGINALD TAYLOR, 79 Gray's Inn Road.
E. WHITE, P.M. Domestic Lodge, No. 177, W.M. 1305, P.M. 1563, 11 Little Marylebone Street.
J. WILLING jun., P.M. Domestic Lodge, No. 177, W.M. 1987, P.M. 1507, 1744; 1319, 125 Strand, W.
*ALFRED WITHERS, P.M. 211, 430 King's Road, Chelsea.

Proxies will be received by those marked (*).

RIPPINGILLE'S PATENT PRIZE MEDAL OIL COOKING STOVES.

THE ONLY PERFECT OIL STOVES MADE.



They will Roast, Bake, Boil, Stew, Steam, Fry, Toast, &c. in the most cleanly, economical and successful manner.

Have received highest awards wherever exhibited, proving them **The Best Oil Stoves in the World.**

To be obtained of all ironmongers and lamp dealers.

Ask for RIPPINGILLE'S and take no other.

Full illustrated price list, with the name of our nearest agent, and complete guide to cookery, forwarded free on application to

The Albion Lamp Company, Birmingham.

BRO. G. S. GRAHAM,

The Popular Tenor and Buffo Vocalist, from St. James's Hall Crystal Palace, &c.

Provincial Grand Organist Middlesex)

IS OPEN TO ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS FOR **CONCERTS, ENTERTAINMENTS, AND MASONIC BANQUETS.**

Bro. G. S. Graham's Party of Eminent Artists can be engaged for Masonic Banquets, Consecrations and Installations, &c. For Opinions of the Press, and terms, address—G. S. GRAHAM, St. John's Villa, 91 Fernlea Road, Balham, Surrey.

BRO. J. A. COLLINGS, Organist 1693, Chapter 1056, would be pleased to undertake the Musical Arrangements at Consecrations, Installation Meetings, &c., &c.

Terms, with Testimonials and names of Artistes, furnished on application.

Address J. A. COLLINGS, 21 Landseer Road, Upper Holloway, N.

Orchestral Bands for Masonic Balls, Soirées, &c.

DENMARK:

FASHIONABLE NEW LAWN GAME. REGISTERED AS THE ACT DIRECTS.

FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN; four or more players. Exercise; healthful, varied, and amusing. Lawn 36 feet by 20 feet. Adapted for Garden Parties, &c.; or for indoors, in Halls, Skating Rinks, &c.

Orders received for Manufacturer by

Mr. A. S. ARROWSMITH, 80 New Bond Street, London, WHERE A GAME IS ON VIEW.

Liberal Discount allowed for cash.

REVISED RULES, 2ND EDITION WITH DIAGRAM, SIX STAMPS.

Prices:—£5 15s 0d; £4 5s 6d £2 10s 0d: complete.

ENGRAVINGS.—GEO. REES, Cheapest House in London. The largest Selection of all the best Pictures on view.—GEO. REES, 115 Strand, near Waterloo Bridge. Established 30 years.

ENGRAVINGS.—GEO. REES, Cheapest House in London.—Sir F. Leighton's, P.R.A., "Wedded," "Day Dreams," "Winding the Skein," "Viola," "Moretta," &c., at 21s. "The Music Lesson." A few artists' proofs only.

ENGRAVINGS.—GEO. REES, Cheapest House in London. All Briton Riviere Engravings and Etchings on view—Sympathy, His Only Friend, Night Watch, Poachers, Cave Canem, and many others.

ENGRAVINGS.—GEO. REES.—Just Published, a fine engraving, "The Day of Reckoning," by Waller. Prints will be 21s. Artists' proofs are now at a premium, two or three only left.

ENGRAVINGS.—GEO. REES, Cheapest House in London.—Large assortment of Engravings and Etchings, from 5s to 10s each. Our new Design Book for Frames, with instruction for making, 6 stamps.

ENGRAVINGS.—GEO. REES, Cheapest House in London.—Job Lots, "Six" of Landseer for 21s. Also Andell Sets of Six Shooting, 15s; Ditto Stalking, 15s.—GEO. REES, 115 Strand.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK.—

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

THREE per CENT. INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS, repayable on demand.

TWO per CENT. INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £50.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of Charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

THE BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate Possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the Birkbeck Building Society, 29 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the Birkbeck Freehold Land Society as above.

The BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

Now ready, Crown 8vo, cloth, lettered, 3s 6d; by post, 3s 9d.

CHIPS from a ROUGH ASHLAR, a Discourse on the Ritual and Ceremonial of Freemasonry. By Bro. JAMES STEVENS P.M. P.Z. "Ought to be in the hands of every Mason." "Useful and valuable in the highest degree."

Bro. RICHARD TILLING, Publisher, 55 Warner Street, Great Dover Street, S.E.

WAIFS AND STRAYS, CHIEFLY FROM THE CHESS BOARD, by Captain Hugh R. Kennedy, Vice-President of the British Chess Association.

LONDON: W. W. MORGAN, Hermes Hill, N.

HOTELS, ETC.

CARLISLE—Bush Hotel. SUTCLIFFE HOLROYD, Proprietor.

EALING—Feathers Hotel

EASTBOURNE—Pier Hotel, Cavendish Place. View of Sea and Pier. A. TAYLOR Proprietor.

HAVERFORDWEST—Queen's Family and Commercial Hotel. BEN. M. DAVIES Proprietor.

KEW—Star and Garter. Good accommodation for Lodge & Dinner Parties. J. BRILL Proprietor.

MARGATE—King's Head, High Street. Family and Commercial Hotel. Table D'Hôte every day during the season. A. ABRAHAMS, Manager.

MILFORD HAVEN—Lord Nelson Hotel. T. PALMER Proprietor.

RICHMOND—Station Hotel, adjoins the Railway Station. Every accommodation for Large or Small Parties. JOHN MUNRO, Proprietor.

SANDWICH—Bell Family and Commercial Hotel Good Stabling. J. J. FILMER Proprietor.

Bro. A. OLDROYD, Stratford, London. MANUFACTURER OF TOBACCO POUCHES, With any name in raised letters.

CAN be obtained direct from the Maker, at the undermentioned prices, on receipt of P.O.O. payable at Stratford.



No.	Price	Will take a name of 9 letters
3	2/0	...
4	2/6	...
5	3/0	...
6	3/6	...
7	4/0	...
8	4/6	...
9	5/0	...

A. OLDROYD,

Agent for Algerian Cigars, and Importer of Havana and Continental Cigars,

364 HIGH STREET, STRATFORD, LONDON, E.

EAD'S

GOUT

AND

RHEUMATIC

PILLS.

"December 24, 1883.

"I have been troubled with gout for the last forty years, and in that time been under nine doctors, and tried many so-called 'never-failing' remedies, but I found no relief until I got a bottle of

EAD'S PILLS

from the Imperial Supply Stores, Fisher Gate, and since then I have ailed nothing.

"(Signed)

"F. W. LONSDALE,

"Chimney Sweep.

"22 St. John Street, Preston."

EAD'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Are sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, in bottles, 1s 1½d and 2s 9d.

GEORGE EADE, 72 GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

BLAIR'S

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

GOUT

PILLS.

The excruciating pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Chemists at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box.

SMOKE CHARLES WORTH & AUSTIN'S TOBACCOS AND CIGARS

BORO'S E. CIGARS

Old Chums 2^d

Favourites 2^d & 3^d

Golden Shag 4^d & 5^d

