

THE
Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of England.

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UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

THE Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge for March was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday last, under the presidency of Bro. Earl Amherst, Provincial Grand Master for Kent. As anticipated in our last, in consequence of this being the day for the election of Grand Treasurer, and party feeling running very high in behalf of two candidates for that office, there was an unusually large attendance of brethren, so that the Hall was most inconveniently crowded, and many suggestions were overheard that if the assemblages at Grand Lodge continued to increase as they have done of late years the provision of adequate accommodation, at some other place, will have to be taken into consideration. Bro. Lord Herschell was in his place as Senior Grand Warden, Bro. Lord Charles Beresford J.G.W., Bro. W. W. B. Beach, Provincial Grand Master of Hants and the Isle of Wight, acted as Deputy Grand Master, and Bro. General Brownrigg, Provincial Grand Master for Surrey, as Past Grand Master. Grand Lodge having been opened in form, and the minutes of the last Quarterly Communication confirmed, Bro. Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen moved the re-election of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Most Worshipful Grand Master for the ensuing year. In doing so he remarked that it was his pleasing duty to fulfil the pledge made at the last Grand Lodge, when he made the proposal which he was sure met the approval of the whole Craft, namely, the nomination of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master. It was unnecessary to enumerate the many distinguished characteristics that had endeared his Royal Highness to the hearts of Masons, and he felt that no words of his were necessary to commend the motion to the approval of Grand Lodge. The Prince of Wales had endeared himself to the hearts of Masons throughout the world; his position as Grand Master was of no merely ornamental character, for he was always prominently active in Masonic work. Since his Royal Highness's accession to office, upwards of seven hundred Lodges had been added to the roll of Grand Lodge, and some £40,000 or £50,000 a-year contributed to the Charitable Institutions of the Craft. In addition to this, the Board of Benevolence distributed over £10,000 a-year. The geniality and kind-heartedness of the Prince of Wales had endeared him to every class, and in proposing his re-election he need only say that His Royal Highness was a most popular Grand Master. Bro. Baylis seconded the proposition, which was carried amidst great enthusiasm, and Bro. Sir Albert Woods (Garter) P.J.W. then proclaimed the Prince of Wales as Grand Master for the ensuing year. The election of Grand Treasurer was next proceeded with, Bro. Berridge proposing, and Bro. Sir E. A. Lechmere seconding, the nomination of Bro. A. F. Godson, D.P.G.M. Worcestershire; and Bro. G. A. Vennell, W.M. 165, nominating Bro. Richard Eve. Ballotting papers were collected, and scrutineers of votes appointed, and later in the evening they returned to Grand Lodge, when their report was read by Earl Amherst, as follows:—

Bro. Richard Eve	765
Bro. A. F. Godson	462

Majority for Bro. Eve...	...	303
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Bro. Eve, who was loudly cheered on rising to acknow-

ledge the compliment paid him, said the M.W.G.M. in the chair had given him permission to express to Grand Lodge the thanks he felt with reference to the election of that day. He assured them he felt the honour the brethren of Grand Lodge had heaped upon his shoulders; whatever his services to the Craft had been in the past, he knew the double duty was imposed upon him to still further discharge those duties to the benefit of the Craft and to the good of Freemasonry in all parts of the world. He felt a deep debt of gratitude to those brethren who had come 100 miles, and more, to vote for him on this occasion. To those brethren who had attended, at great inconvenience, he expressed his deep obligation for their kindness, and for the great honour they had done him that night. The grants recommended by the Board of Benevolence, as given in our issue of last week, were confirmed, and Bro. Robert Grey P.G.D., who was appointed at the last Quarterly Communication as President of the Board of Benevolence, was invested with the insignia of his office. In connection with the grants referred to, it may be mentioned that on the motion of Brother James Stevens, seconded by Bro. F. W. Potter, W.M. of The Great City Lodge, the recommendations of the Board were taken *en bloc*, and not moved and seconded separately, Earl Amherst stating that it met with his entire approval; he thought the suggestion an excellent one. The report of the General Purposes Committee, as it appeared in our columns last week, was adopted; and the report of Brother John Smith, Auditor of the Grand Lodge accounts, of receipts and disbursements during the year 1886, was read and received. The motion of Bro. C. W. Meiter, W.M. of the Mizpah Lodge, No. 1671, to the effect that a foundation-stone of a "House of Prayer for all Nations," to be erected on or near the site of King Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem (to which subject we directed attention in our leader columns last week) fell to the ground for want of a seconder. Bro. W. Nicholl P.M. 317, Manchester, then moved "That Past Masters shall be entitled to wear a distinctive collar," contending that the collar was an insignia of rank and distinction. The resolution was seconded by Bro. George Hunt W.M. 1009, and supported by Bro. Brackstone Baker P.G.D., and carried by an overwhelming majority. Bro. Nicholl next moved, and Bro. George Hunt seconded—

That the Board of General Purposes be, and are hereby authorised and empowered to determine, and they shall so determine, whether such distinction shall be silver cord in the centre, or whether it should be cord or braid or lace on the edges, and that they rearrange Article 307 accordingly, and report the same to Grand Lodge in June next.

This, after some discussion of a personal nature, was carried by 282 against 117, Brother Nicholl having previously agreed to except the last part of it, as to reporting to Grand Lodge in June next. Brother Nicholl moved and Bro. Canon Portal P.G.C. seconded

That Past Masters, duly qualified as members of Grand Lodge, shall be entitled to wear such collar on all occasions when Craft clothing may be worn,

this was agreed to. The other motions, as to collars and jewels to be worn when "officially visiting," were withdrawn. The motion

That the Board of General Purposes be requested to re-draft Article 308,

was carried without opposition. Bro. James Stevens, P.M. 1216, then moved

That Article No. 153 of the General Laws and Regulations for the government of the Craft, which declares that all Lodges held within ten miles of Freemasons' Hall, London, be London Lodges, and are to pay the London fees and dues, be repealed.

In doing so he pointed out that Brethren and Lodges in the London District were now so numerous that there was no chance of the brethren getting, however eminent their services, Grand Lodge honours, or, as he put it, "a reward for their services." Brother Nicholl heartily sympathised with Brother Stevens, the Provincials thinking it a great pity that the brethren who worked hard in a number of Lodges within the ten mile radius of London should not get any mark of favour. Brother Philbrick showed that the making of Provinces or Districts was a prerogative of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge would be interfering with this prerogative if they passed this motion. Brother Stevens urged that it would not be subversive of the prerogative of the Grand Master, but subsequently withdrew the motion, the brethren showing a disposition that it should be withdrawn rather than they should be put to the trouble of dividing. The motion by Brother Joseph Clever, P.M. 171, seconded by Bro. Edgar Bowyer, P.G. Standard Bearer—

That one thousand pounds be paid from the Fund of General Purposes of this Grand Lodge to the funds of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons, to assist in placing extra annuitants on the funds, in view of the large number (130 candidates) seeking election in May next,

was unanimously agreed to. One other motion by Brother Nicholl having been withdrawn, for want of a seconder, he then moved

That Article 75 Book of Constitutions be referred to Board of General Purposes for the purpose of ascertaining if it is possible to remodel and simplify and render it more workable as to the mode of recording and counting the votes in Grand Lodge.

Bro. Philbrick seconded the motion, which was carried amidst applause, and Grand Lodge was then closed in form and adjourned.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

IN our last issue we referred at length to the gratifying results attendant on the recent Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, giving a complete list of the amounts sent up by the respective stewards, so far as they were made up to the hour of our going to press. Since then several outstanding lists have come in, raising the grand total collected for the Festival to £19,126 15s. The amount accredited to Bro. John L. Mather, "unattached," is ten guineas; whilst eight guineas must be added to the sum standing in the name of Bro. Samuel J. Fisher, of Lodge 1615, raising his total to £44 2s. Major G. Lambert also sends a welcome ten guineas, and an additional five pounds is entered on behalf of the Province of Berks and Bucks, in the name of Bro. W. Fenton, who thus raises his total to £27 16s 6d. From East Lancashire there is a new list of ten guineas, in the name of Bro. Robert Williamson, of Lodge No. 1055; and another of fifty guineas from the members of Lodge No. 1219, this to be considered as a Jubilee offering. Brother W. Platt, of Lodge 1313, remits an additional two and a half guineas, advancing his total to £93 5s 6d; and Brother Isaac Dixon, of Lodge 1567, swells his list to £85 14s, by an additional remittance of ten guineas. Surrey also sends another twenty guineas, in the name of Brother R. E. Catterson, thus bringing up his total to £31 10s. The total originally stated for Derbyshire was given erroneously as £429 14s; it should have been £387 14s, a sum of £42 having been credited to Brother George Fletcher, No. 850, and also to Bro. P. Wallis, who was a Steward for that Lodge; not "unattached," as stated in the returns. We are happy to be able to congratulate the Committee on the fact that at the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge, on Wednesday last, the motion of Brother Joseph Clever P.M. 171, that £1000 be paid to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, was carried by acclamation, and without a dissentient voice. This will be a material help to the committee, and the entire result of the extra effort made this year on behalf of the "Old People's" Institution, will be equally satisfactory to every member of the Craft who is sincerely interested in the cause of Charity.

THE PREPARATION.

IN speaking of Masonic Charity it was the intention to impress the Entered Apprentice, not only with the value of Charity as an educational process in itself, but with some important truths which will fully demonstrate themselves during his Masonic career. The newly initiated will find, first, Masonry is a system of morality enforced by the necessities of man's duty to God and man; secondly, Masonry is education continuing from the moment of his admission to Light until the end of life; thirdly, that Charity is the prime factor of Masonic principles; and fourthly, that without morality—without education—and wanting charity, the individual man must fail in attaining any exalted position among men. Freemasonry—open to every man fit to accept its responsibilities—presents the means of acquiring knowledge, of correcting natural defect and elevates man in his moral and social status. In Freemasonry there is everything that adds to the dignity of manhood, but nothing that can subvert the principles of honour or religion.

The second section of the Charge in the first degree puts before the candidate some very important truths, yet their real import will not reveal itself until a later period of the Masonic career, and truths though they be, they are in reality as letters in the alphabet of that Masonic language which will be the duty of life so long as that life itself may obtain.

Our Lectures in this section teach that without a true conception of self it is utterly impossible to discharge the duties we owe to Society, but the ancient founders of Freemasonry had the true wisdom of knowledge of human nature and the charges acquire force by the reasons for them being embodied with them. In making the reasons component parts of the charges themselves, the mind of the candidate is impressed more strongly than if either were presented alone—cause and effect are shown in the closest possible relation, and it becomes impossible to bring the faculties into operation in respect to the one without the other.

There are eight reasons given for the candidate's condition at the time of being accorded the intelligence of Masonic Mystery, and the sequential order in which they occur is sufficiently convincing of their value as educating influences. The importance of truly apprehending the Spirit of the Charge on Charity acquires confirmation from the reasons set forth in each of the clauses of the charges in this second section, inasmuch as we are presented with an operation of the mental faculties in regard to the condition of man under two very distinct and adverse conditions. Whilst the Charge on Charity covers the area of all humanity, and teaches the young Mason the value of living and thinking beyond the limits of self, the reasons and the Charges in this second section bring him into communion with self and symbolically present the entity of self under the conditions of the actual fact of his existence. The desire to attain the bright intelligence of Masonic mystery can only be recognised as under circumstances which act as a security to both the aspirant and the Order—the security to the aspirant lies in the fact that those who have been admitted to light have in their turn been approved worthy the honour and confidence; the security to the Order lies in the fact that the aspirant has arrived at the age of maturity, is free born, and has his worthiness vouched for.

The surprise of the candidate upon his admission at finding a perfect system of morality cannot be very much greater than what his surprise will be upon finding that his preparation for initiation into Masonic life is based upon a recognition of his humanity and all the circumstances incidental to his existence.

The preparation which is commenced with the awakening of a desire to join Freemasonry is truly the *internal*; the value of that preparation can only be estimated by those brethren who will be acquainted with the individual life after admission; to the individual himself it can only be of value as the means to attain the end. The preparation for the practical realisation of the desire as the first great lesson in the study of self, and however much the symbolism of the ceremony may impress the candidate, the facts attending the demonstration of the symbols must impress him still more.

Freemasonry and Religion, that is the Religion of God, run parallel with each other—each accepts man in his primitive state as exactly under the same conditions—each

system teaches certain laws for the guidance of man in his social relations, and each has the same ultimate hope of the future life expressed throughout. The darkness of the uninitiated is to the system of Masonry what the ignorance of spiritual life is to the unregenerate man, but that darkness does not mean to the Mason the same state of moral degradation which the religious bigot ascribes to the man who has not his light or who shares not his belief. Masonry concedes the fact that worth not only may, but does, exist beyond the limits of the Craft, but it claims as a fact that its teachings make men better men by means enforced through the recognition of the Supreme Being as the One God; enforced by the performance of man's duty to man, and by appealing to reason and honour.

The Symbol of Restraint is, of all the symbols of the initiation ceremony the one which probably affords the candidate the most comprehensive idea of the teaching underlying the system of Masonry. The bondage of ignorance and the disabilities which exist therewith are restraints in the social existence, accepting the subject as passive, although it is when in the active mood that the reason for the preparation becomes most apparent and the operation of the Charge most effectual.

The reasons for the charges upon Fidelity and Sincerity are so self-evident that they must be accepted without hesitation as absolute necessities in the interest of social wellbeing. The candidate's obligation is brought forward in the reason given for the Charge on Fidelity; the reason for the charge upon Sincerity is an implied rather than a clearly defined one, so far as the future career is concerned. The power of Sincerity as an element of peace is presented in a twofold character, each affording evidence that our principles cannot countenance strife, and the value of the Charge derives its confirmation from the harmony and brotherly feeling which our Lodge meetings exhibit.

The humility of man in the presence of the Almighty is presented as another condition of existence, and displays to the candidate the necessity of avoiding the errors of pride and arrogance.

To this point six conditions of his existence as a member of the human family are presented for the candidate's consideration, and from this point his Masonic career may be said to start.

In the seventh clause we have presented an example of Democracy, most perfect in conception and complete in its operations. The equality of mankind and the brotherhood of the human race is nowhere else more beautifully defined or more practically demonstrated than in the principles and practice of Freemasonry. The Masonic Lodge is the home of Democracy, as the principles of Masonry are the foundations of it. Masonry cannot become operative without presenting us with Democracy in its abstract form. Every true Mason must be a true Democrat, and his Lodge the home of his Democracy. The fact that the hour finds the man, is applicable to every class of society, to every nation, and to every combination of circumstances, but there is under the system of Masonry a greater number of men ready and capable of adapting themselves to the exigencies of the hour than under perhaps any other system in existence. There is little difficulty in arriving at the reasons why such is the case; they are self-evident to Masons, and those reasons are in themselves so excellent that as they become better understood, the higher will be the position of the Order in the estimation of men whose opinion is worthy of consideration.

The democracy of politics as we understand the word now-a-days must not be confounded with the democracy of Freemasonry, no two quantities can be more diametrically opposed to each other. The modern democracy of politics has become a howling assertion of self by unscrupulous demagogues—an outrage upon all the laws of decency and the license of speech. Masonic democracy is honour to worth, and so long as Masonry endures its democracy will be preserved in the abstract.

It is necessary again to recur to the terms of the obligation taken upon initiation to appreciate the abstract democracy which it embodies. The obligation itself, as an obligation, does not express any principle of democratic tendency; we have to look to the terms of it, and then consider what the active operation of these terms will produce. The outcome of a true and active operation is not really in itself so quantitative as qualitative, nor does it present itself as a positive factor, it is the results of it which are the expression and the evidence of the involved democratic element. Nowhere

can a man's true worth find room for fuller scope than within the lines of Freemasonry; nor can there be any truer convincing ground of individual excellence than the floor of the Masonic Lodge. The educating influence of Masonry cannot be over estimated—the honours won in the Masonic arena stamp the individual excellence of both worth and intellect—indeed among men they may pass as hall-marks of character tested and approved under the stringent laws of a government absolutely democratic in principle and practice.

The last symbol—that which ratifies the obligation and completes the contract, as between candidate and Freemasonry, has an importance which goes far beyond the mere contract itself. Life, the whole individual career, is typified, and in rendering an account we render it as an abstract entity, a token of fulfilled duty to God and man, the price at which Masonic knowledge has been purchased.

The education of a Mason cannot be completed without a careful study of the duties the lectures enforce, but if for no other reason the lectures should be studied that the beauty of their diction be appreciated and their poetry understood. Knowledge is power, and the power of knowledge will find so true a recognition among his brethren that his pleasure will prove the profit of Masonry to the Mason.—*Sydney Freeman.*

VISIT YOUR MASONIC HOMES.

IN generalizing upon Masonic duties and neglects, a Brother classes, strikingly, among the latter, "neglecting to visit our Masonic Homes." This gives rise to pregnant thought, upon which an essay, a lecture, a book might be written. To visit our homes, in the general sense, is a duty inherent in the noblest manhood, in the foremost filial reverence, in the highest human love. The prodigal son was welcomed back and forgiven for all his grievous faults, and his example made a parable in Holy Writ for our admonition and guidance—because his thoughts, his recollections, his affections, his fullest awakened love, turned his step backward toward the home he had regarded as without attractions when he turned his face toward the shallow vanities, the uncertain and evanescent pleasures and gauds of the special world of vice and dissipation. The lesson of his forgiveness and restoration to happiness is none the less pertinent, because suffering and selfishness directed his thoughts back to home. The fact that he returned was accepted as an evidence of repentance worthy the forgiveness he received. Oceans may separate the exile from his home, but distance only increases his longing to return. The man whose dearest worldly interests lead him far from his early home, and compel him to form almost inseparable connections from which have grown the highest prosperity and the noblest friendships, seizes upon reluctant time, and tears himself from all of these to return to the scenes of his youth and the surroundings of his earliest manhood.

If a Mason has not at some time loved his Masonic home—his Lodge or his Chapter, or both—if he has not formed cherished, fraternal associations, and had awakened in newly-found places in his heart the purest of social and brotherly sentiments, he has not fulfilled the promise implied when he placed his maturedly-considered petition in the hands of his friends or his Brother.

How, then, can he forget all these? If he does this for a time, and no sentiment of awakened affection leads him, prodigal-like, to return to the scenes of his former love, some lingering sense of duty should turn his steps to the well-remembered halls; some freshly-considered sentiment of the heart, some timely admonition of the mind, springing from an appreciation of the general proprieties to be observed by every one according to his surroundings and the obligations he owes to his fellows, more especially to his friends, should move him as with an irresistible force, to visit, again and again, his Lodge, his Brethren, his Chapter, his Companions.

O, luke-warm Mason! give these thoughts an occasional place in your mind; do not drive them away when they come; for come they will if you are a good and a true man. Renew your once happy associations! Restore your once cherished friendships! Call back your sacred sentiments in behalf of the universal Brotherhood of man.—*Comp. Thos. B. Long, of Indiana.*

THE PHILADELPHIA MASONIC "MOTHER" BUBBLE.

By BROTHER JACOB NORTON.

IT is proverbial that a Philadelphia lawyer cannot easily be puzzled, hence I can account as to why our good brother MacCalla, of Philadelphia, who there adorns the legal profession, was never puzzled with any doubts about Philadelphia being the legitimate mother of American Masonry. His peculiar mode of reasoning, however, not only convinced the Pennsylvanians, that Daniel Coxe established Masonry in Philadelphia in 1731; not only convinced Dr. Mackey, who indeed expressed regret, in 1874, that Brother MacCalla's discoveries were not made before the publication of his *Cyclopædia*; he not only took captive some of our oratorical Grand Masters, and the American Masonic Press generally, but our English Brothers Hughan, Woodford and others also rushed into the *melée*, and zealously acknowledged and upheld Brother MacCalla's discovery as an important event. Brother Woodford, in his *Cyclopædia* in 1878 said:—

"The early history of Freemasonry in America has lately had to be re-written, consequent upon the discovery of documents which prove that Philadelphia Pennsylvania is, as Brother Hughan styles it, 'the premier Masonic City,' and Pennsylvania 'the first Provincial Grand Lodge in America,' instead of Boston, Massachusetts, as formerly stated," &c.

A writer in the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE also gave us more than one article in behalf of Philadelphia Masonic Premiership. Time, however, has served to change public opinion, and it is curious to see how one by one yield, sooner or later, to reason and common sense. Here in America, outside of Pennsylvania, I know not whether even one intelligent Mason believes now in the Philadelphia mother theory; in England, the writer in this Journal, previously referred to, showed decided symptoms of change of opinion on the question; and in 1881, when I met Brother Woodford, in company with Brother Gould, in London, both of these distinguished brethren confessed the Philadelphia "Mother theory" was a failure; indeed, Brother Gould had already manifested that opinion in the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE, and I suppose Bro. Woodford only refrained from expressing his opinion in print on account of his friendship to Brother Hughan. After reading an article in the *Freemason* of 15th January, on the Philadelphia question, I expected to see in the next issue a sledge hammer remonstrance to it from Brother Hughan. However, here is an extract:—

"We anticipate that the claim made by Brother Meyer, of Philadelphia, respecting the Premier Masonic City in America, will not be generally received either in that country or with us, for we are not aware that 'it is established beyond doubt that Daniel Coxe authorised the establishment of a Lodge in Philadelphia.' The evidence is not quite satisfactory, depending as it does on the 'Bell Letter,' which has not yet been accepted as reliable. Unfortunately, this letter has been lost, and cannot now be produced as a witness [Query, when? and by whom was the Bell Letter lost?] We have no reason to doubt the genuineness of the epistle, but the accuracy of Bell's assertion may fairly be questioned, when there is not a scrap of information in existence respecting Coxe's connection with the old St. John's Lodge referred to. We know [so do I] that Brother Hughan has done his best to clear up the difficulty, and so have other well known students of the Craft. But we entirely share Brother Gould's view of the subject, so far as respects the present indefinite character of the evidence submitted; and whilst cheerfully acknowledging that the notable No. 79 [English Register] may have been chartered for Philadelphia, though never used, we are not in a position just now to decide the matter authoritatively one way or the other."

Now I confess that I cannot see a particle of evidence in the Dublin Pocket Companion of 1735 to justify the supposition that a charter "may have been sent" to Philadelphia in 1731. But yet the way it is here expressed is a decided improvement on Brother Lane's statement; for according to the *Freemason* it is very doubtful whether the charter was sent at all to Philadelphia. But if it was ever sent, it is very certain that it was never used, but Bro. Lane seems to be positive that the charter was sent from England, and his doubt rests as to whether it was used by the Philadelphians or not.

I have already intimated that I was curious to know what my good Bro. Hughan would say in response to the *Freemason's* editorial of 15th January, and I must add that I was even more curious to learn Bro. MacCalla's opinion about it. I thought, however, that while Bro.

Hughan might perhaps be satisfied with the soothing syrup of "may have been," generously offered by the editor of the *Freemason*, as a kind of peace offering or compromise, yet it seemed to me that to my ardent Philadelphia opponent who, through thick and thin, for near thirteen years persistently maintained that Philadelphia was "undoubtedly" the legitimate mother of American Masonry, the applied phrase "may have been" must therefore have sounded grossly outrageous; hence, I was prepared for a four column outburst of indignation in the next issue of the *Keystone*, together with a notice "To be continued." I expected to read Bro. Calla's appeal to the opinions upon the question at issue of the learned Dr. Mackey, of numerous American Masonic Grand Masters and Masonic editors, and of the most distinguished English Masonic writers, viz., Bros. Woodford, Hughan, &c. I expected to see a re-hash, for the fiftieth time at least, of the whole series of his arguments, with some new additions. I imagined seeing the paper begin with:—

"May have been! Indeed! Why! did not Benjamin Franklin state, in December 1730, that there were several Lodges in the Province?" Bro. Franklin's statement is undoubtedly true, because nobody has ever contradicted it. Again, Coxe undoubtedly got a Deputation, dated 24th June 1730, from the Grand Master of England. "Now Coxe, under this Deputation, undoubtedly—as Provincial G. M. of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—warranted the first Lodges in Philadelphia in the same year in which the Deputation was granted, and these Lodges were the ones which Franklin's paper of December 1730 asserts were then in existence," &c. (See *Masonic Magazine*, vol. 2, p 9.) Again, "Coxe visited the G.L. of England 29th January 1731, and was greeted as Provincial G.M. of North America." [The last argument is Bro. C. E. Meyer's.]

Next would come the "Bell Letter," the Dublin Pocket Companion of 1735, with the additional inference drawn from Bro. Lane's book, viz., his unqualified admission that a Lodge was "warranted for America." "True," Bro. Lane adds, "but probably warrant never used." This, however, our learned Philadelphia Brother puts aside, as in his opinion it was undoubtedly used. Besides which, his late discovered Philadelphia Lodge record or ledger of 1731 would itself be shown to be overwhelming proof that there is no "may have been" about it. Yes, all this and a great deal more I was prepared to read in the next issue of the *Keystone*. I was therefore agreeably surprised when the said issue of the London *Freemason* and the Philadelphia *Keystone* reached me to find that neither the English nor the American champions of the Philadelphia mother theory mentioned a word against the *anti* Philadelphian editorial in the *Freemason* of 15th January. The inference therefore is a virtual confession on the part of my esteemed opponents that the Philadelphian Mother Masonry theory can no longer be rationally maintained. In short our Philadelphia lawyer is puzzled at last.

BOSTON, U.S., 9th February 1887.

MARK MASONRY.

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BRUNSWICK LODGE, No. 48.

A REGULAR meeting of this Lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Hobart-street, Stonehouse, on Wednesday, 10th ultimo, to instal Bro. C. Marshall J.W., Past Grand Organist, as Worshipful Master for the ensuing year. The ceremony of installation was impressively rendered by Bro. F. Binckes Grand Secretary of England. Among the Installed Masters present were Bros. T. W. Lemon P.M. 55 P.G. Chaplain England P.P.G. Chaplain Devon, F. Crouch P.M. 76 G.J.D. England P.G.A. Secretary, J. H. Stevens P.M. 48 P.P.G.S.O., R. Lose P.M. 48 P.P.G.S.O., H. Millar P.M. 76 P.P.G.D.C., J. Lavers P.M. 76 P.P.G.A.D.C., and J. Bartlett P.M. 48. The board of Installed Masters being closed, the Officers were invested, as follow:—Bros. R. Lose jun. I.P.M., G. Ellery S.W., F. Webber J.W., F. Price Treasurer, J. Davis Secretary, S. Chubb M.O., T. Worledge S.O., T. Geach J.O., A. R. Lethbridge P.M. P.P.G.S.D. Chaplain, C. E. Wingate Registrar of Marks, W. H. Williams S.D., W. Austin J.D., C. P. Sutton I.G., and James Bartlett P.M. Tyler. Among the Visitors were Bros. Brickwood 16, H. C. T. Tucker 169, and Curno.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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ELECTION OF GRAND TREASURER.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I beg to thank most heartily the brethren who so kindly and warmly supported me on Wednesday last, at the Election of Grand Treasurer, more especially those from the Provinces who at great personal inconvenience and expense recorded their votes in my favour.

2 Pump-Court, E.C.

Yours fraternally,
A. F. GODSON.

ANOTHER SCHEME UTOPIAN.

To the Editor of the FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Were it not for the "sorter ironical like" manner—as Artemus Ward would put it—in which you treated Bro. Meiter's proposal last week, I intended to submit to you, and probably to Grand Lodge as well, a scheme which I venture to think is quite as feasible, if not quite as "Utopian." And now, Sir, at the risk of arousing your editorial ire—or irony, which you please—I may state that I have for some time been cogitating upon a scheme which in my humble view would fitly commemorate the Jubilee year of her Majesty's glorious reign, and redound to the credit of the Craft in the event of its object being accomplished! To be brief, Sir, my suggestion is to erect a Masonic Observatory on the North Pole, to be called the "Franklin Jubilee Folly." My grounds for advocating this scheme are manifold. In the first place, that ancient and honourable institution the North Pole has existed from time immemorial—though nobody ever seems yet to have reached its precise site, but that does not matter. Secondly, there would be no fear of any conclave held at the North Pole being intruded upon by cowans or eaves-droppers, curious to learn our secrets; it would be a rallying point for Masons of "every nation and kindred and tribe" who chose to hazard the journey to it; and so the stately and superb edifice would be essentially and to all intents and purposes of a cosmopolitan description. Converging upon the Observatory should be telephonic communication from every Lodge in the known world, and a faithful and true record kept of all their doings. See you not what a field of employment would be opened up for industrious scribes who are willing to work, but who cannot find suitable occupation in these "sunnier climes" and more civilized spheres? This, in my humble way of thinking, would save, not only this country, but others, a vast amount of money that is from time to time expended in fitting out expeditions in the forlorn hope of discovering the fate of that great and illustrious Mason, Bro. Sir John Franklin. Now, don't you catch the interest, my Dear Sir and Brother? Those enormous sums, which may just as well have been pitched into Hudson's Bay, or any other bay for that matter, could be devoted to the liberal remuneration of the aforesaid industrious scribes, who, like myself, have a chronic fit of *cacæthes scribendi*. The surplus, if any, might be devoted to the furtherance of Masonic Charity amongst the Esquimaux and other neighbouring tribes. Grand Lodge and every other Lodge should be invited to make a pilgrimage to that frigid Mecca at least once a year, which would be a nice—no pun, I assure you—variation of our "sometimes monotonous work in Lodge." The picture of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, seated on "The Pole," casting a benign smile of royalty over the whole of his domain, upon which the "sun never sets"—by the way, I fancy I am rather weak in that point, for the explorers tell us the sun is not always in its meridian at the North Pole—though that is an item of little consequence in the discussion of this subject—would be an "interesting and pathetic" one. Spread out around him on the glassy fields of ice, what a galaxy of Masonic brilliancy could be concentrated. Why, Sir, the proposed Jubilee at the Olympia or the Albert Hall would sink into insignificance before such an assemblage! If I had the temerity of some folks I would propose to the Grand Lodge that a *fac simile* of the North Pole—supposing any worthy Brother could design one—should be carried through all the principal cities and towns in this and other countries, after remaining a certain period in London, and all loyal and frigidly disposed Masons should be afforded the privilege of pouring forth their offerings into the coffers of the idol of which I humbly claim the inception. There, Sir, what do you think of my scheme? You may call it "Utopian," but after all it is not much more a "castle in the air," as you term it, than sticking up a "House of Prayer for all nations" on the site of King Solomon's Temple. I have now, to use your own phraseology, drawn around myself a web of my own construction, which may involve me in the position of a laughing-stock amongst all staid and rationally-minded Masons. But what care I? Have I not the courage of my own convictions? Thus, like Bombastes Furioso, I nail my colours to the North Pole, and exclaim,—

Who'er this pair of boots displace
Must meet Bombastes face to face;
Thus do I challenge all the human race!

I remain, Dear Sir and Brother,

Yours ironically and fraternally,

SLIGHTLY GONE OFF.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which beset mankind when dry, sultry weather suddenly gives place to chilly, drenching days. In fact, these Pills offer relief even if they fail of proving an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of digestion, circulation, and nervous tone which occasionally oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the genial, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by this excellent medicine the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation is rendered perfect. These Pills possess the highly estimable property of cleansing the entire mass of blood; which in its renovated condition carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

REVIEWS.

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

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Wiltshire Masonic Calendar. Edited by Bro. W. Nott P.M. 663 P.P.G.S.W. Wilts, and Prov. Charity Secretary. Devises: W. H. Bush, Wine-street.

WE have before us the seventh annual issue of the Wiltshire Masonic Calendar, and Official Directory of the Province, which is published with the sanction of Lord Methuen Prov. Grand Master and the Provincial Grand Lodge. Bro. Nott, whose reputation as a thorough working Mason extends very far beyond his own immediate circle, has laboured successfully in developing and improving this handy little work, which has proved so useful, and been so much appreciated by brethren in the Province, and it is now one of the most complete and well-arranged of all the Provincial Calendars that we have seen. The issue appears rather late, in consequence of accidental circumstances which the editor explains, but it will be none the less acceptable, seeing that all the information up to date has been collated and is here supplied in its entirety. Besides the Calendar proper, in which are given the dates of all the principal events wherein the Wiltshire brethren are especially interested, lists are given of the Officers of Prov. Grand Lodge Present and Past, with a record of the dates and places of meetings of Prov. Grand Lodge during the last decade, followed by a list of Craft Lodges, with the dates at which their warrants were granted; the places and dates of the meetings of the various Lodges, whose Present and Past Officers are enumerated. The same remarks apply to the Royal Arch Chapters and Mark Lodges of the Province; and lists are appended of the Wiltshire Stewards for Masonic Charities from the year 1870, and the amounts taken up by each respectively. Interesting information is given respecting the Provincial Benevolent Fund and Charity Organisation Committee, and the number of votes belonging to the various Lodges in the Province and to voters connected therewith. The little work is got up in excellent style, bound in blue and gold, and is of handy size for the pocket. The editor desires to tender his thanks to the editors of various Provincial Calendars who have sent him copies thereof, and to say that he will be pleased to receive copies of any other such Calendars that may be issued, and to reciprocate the compliment.

The Problem Art. A Treatise on how to Compose and how to Solve Chess Problems. By T. B. and F. F. Rowland. Dublin: 9 Victoria Terrace, Clontarf. London: W. W. Morgan jun., 17 Medina-road, Holloway.

In this neatly got up little book Messrs Rowland have strung together in handy form a series of articles contributed by them to the *Illustrated Science Monthly* and other publications, the chief aim of the work being to impart to beginners, in as clear and comprehensive a manner as possible, primary instruction on how to compose and how to solve Chess Problems. The compilers are stimulated to this effort by the hope that young chess players may be induced, by a perusal of the articles, to cultivate the problem art, and so sustain one of the most ennobling, intellectual, and attractive branches of chess. It not unfrequently happens that students of this fascinating game are precluded from spending an enjoyable hour or two by the absence of an antagonist of sufficient calibre to save the play from being altogether one-sided, in which case the game soon becomes wearisome and uninteresting. At such a moment a work like that before us serves the purpose of a clever, though invisible opponent; and supplies all that is necessary for intellectual enjoyment and instruction. The articles are carefully written, and give the reader a vast amount of matter for reflection and working out, the various sides of different questions being enlarged upon in a way that must prove of interest as well as value to all students of this scientific and favourite game. The authors have also ventured to decide, for the benefit of adepts, several moot points, and have laid down rules for their guidance in the art of composing. In doing so they admit having trodden "an unbeaten path," and express the hope that they have not "ventured too far." In that modest hope they may rest assured that, in reaching forward beyond the ordinary scope and grasp of the players with whom they deal, they do but incite men to study and inquire, thus promoting an interchange of thoughts and ideas which must prove favourable to all who feel an interest in the game. The little work is admirably got up and should find its way extensively into the hands of both young and old chess players.

"Society Types, drawn by Pen and Pencil," will form the subject of a series of articles in "The Lady's World." The first paper, "The Parisienne," appears in the March number.

An article, giving directions to children about the making of paper dolls, with illustrations of historical dresses, will appear in "Little Folks" magazine for March. The same number will also contain the second of the series of papers on "Some Curious School Customs."

Some further "Reminiscences of John Hullah, LL.D.," will be contributed to the March number of "Cassell's Magazine," by one who knew him well.

The Stock Exchange is the subject of an article that, under the title of "Bulls' and 'Bears' on 'Change," will appear in the March number of "Cassell's Magazine," with an illustration of "The House," by Mr. Sydney G. Hall.

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

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ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 221.

THE monthly meeting was held on Wednesday, the 16th ult., at 6:30 p.m., at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton. Present—Bros. J. Walker W.M., Chas. Crompton I.P.M., W. H. Chambers S.W., W. Siddorn J.W., J. W. Draycott Secretary, G. P. Brockbank Treasurer, R. Cnerden S.D., W. Forrest J.D., J. W. Taylor Dir. of Cers., E. Halliwell I.G., J. R. Haslam Organist, J. Higson Tyler; also Bros. Critchley, R. Marginson, D. W. Stevenson, C. Howarth, Peter Bradburne P.M., James Sutcliffe, John Seddon, J. Entwistle, J. J. Bentley, T. Morris P.M. Visitors—W. Long 1509, F. Skelton P.M. 146, J. T. Vise S.W. 146, J. Duckworth 381. Lodge was opened, and the minutes of former meeting confirmed, proceeded to the second degree, when Bro. Sutcliffe having passed a satisfactory examination in the degree of F.C. retired. Lodge was opened upon the third, and the candidate raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by Bro. Chas. Crompton I.P.M., who also presented the working tools and delivered the customary lecture. Closed to the first degree. Balloted for Mr. John Rushton, who being unanimously elected was initiated into Masonry by the W.M., Bro. John Walker, the working tools being explained by the J.W. (Bro. Siddorn) and the charge delivered by Bro. Geo. P. Brockbank P.G. Standard Bearer. The proceedings throughout were choral, under the charge of the Director of ceremonies, Bro. J. W. Taylor Prov.G.S.D., ably assisted by Bros. Draycott, Howarth and J. R. Haslam, Bro. Peter Staton presiding at the organ. It was agreed to reply to the Pro G. Master's circular, assenting to the proposals therein. Hearty good wishes were expressed by the visiting brethren. A portion of the ancient rules and charges were read by the S.W., and the Lodge closed in peace and harmony.

POLISH NATIONAL LODGE, No. 534.

THE ordinary meeting of this Lodge was held at Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, 10th February. Bros. Oliver Bryant W.M., Tongue S.W., Apsey J.W., Nowakowski J.D., Dr. Renner I.G.; P.M.'s Dr. Jagielski, Dr. Jackson, Nowakowski Treasurer, Lancaster Secretary. Rev. Whittaker Oxford and Bro. Whitcomb were examined and entrusted. Lodge was advanced to third degree, and the ceremony carefully performed by the W.M. It was proposed by the Secretary, Bro. Lancaster, in accordance with the Bye-laws, that the W.M. and Bro. Tongue S.W. should be presented with the special distinguishing jewel known as the Polish Eagle. This was unanimously carried by the brethren. Other business having been transacted, Lodge was closed in due form and the brethren adjourned to the banquet-room. On the cloth being removed the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts received attention. Bro. Bieling proposed the health of the W.M., which was cordially received. The W.M. thanked the brethren for the manner they had received him, and assured them of his constant interest in all belonging to the Lodge. He was intensely gratified to know he was to receive the special decoration. The toast of the Visitors, viz., Bros. Saegert 548, Maidment 1681, Hempsted 180, Pangbourne 1288 followed next. Bro. Hempstead thanked the W.M., and alluded to the manner in which the work had been done. Bro. Saegert said he could not add much to what had already been stated. His being present at the meetings of the Polish Lodge was part of the sunshine of his life. Freemasonry had hitherto resisted attacks to destroy it, and he felt sure it always would do so so long as its password Charity was relied on. Charity was a virtue which vaunted not itself, but shed a glory and lustre on all around it; it was the true path to virtue and science. Bro. Maidment also thanked the W.M.; by the invite of Bro. Jackson he had been present, and as he was seeking advancement in his own Lodge he could not do better than take a lesson from the working he had seen that evening. Several brethren contributed to the harmony of the evening, and a pleasant meeting was concluded with the Tyler's toast.

The Great City Lodge of Instruction, No. 1426.—

At the meeting held at Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street, on the 24th February, at 6:30 p.m., the working of the evening was the Fifteen Sections. In the unavoidable absence of the Preceptor, Bro. James Stevens P.M. P.Z., the chair was filled by Bro. T. Poore P.M. P.Z.; Bros. H. G. Gush and R. Larchin filled the Wardens' chairs. A most enjoyable evening was spent, the working being simply perfect. The sections were taken by the following, viz.:—First lecture—Bros. Gaskin, O'Connell, Hills, Gush, Gregory, Larchin and Jenkins. Second lecture—Bros. Pitt, Margetts, Fox, Sharpe and Watts. Third lecture—Bros. Munday, O'Connell and Poore. In addition to the brethren whose names are mentioned there were present Bros. Williams, Barrett, Pugh, Eisenmann, Mayo, Lye, Reed, Harris, Allen, White, Whitehouse, Pratt, Alderson, Bertram, Woodin, Pellett, Tidmarsh, Hills, Self, Galloway, Hill, March, Jardine, Cooke, Amsden, Berry, Snashall, Taylor, Cross, Hall, Parkins, Ball Sec., Paddle Treasurer. Stimulated by the great success attending its recent efforts The Great City Lodge of Instruction intends holding a smoking concert at the Masons' Hall on Thursday, 24th March (not limited to Masons); the price for admission will be one shilling. The Preceptor, Bro. James Stevens, will preside, and the assistance of several professional friends has been promised. On 3rd March, at 6:30 p.m., the installation ceremony was rehearsed; the W.M. and Officers of The Great City Lodge, No. 1426, taking their respective positions.

Creton Lodge of Instruction, No. 1791.—On Thursday, 3rd March, at the Wheatsheaf Hotel, Goldhawk-road, there were present Bros. Hardy W.M., Cochrane S.W., Cross J.W., Austin

Treasurer, Spiegel Secretary, Sims S.D., P. J. Davies J.D., Jennings I.G., J. Davies Preceptor; Cubitt, Stroud, Von Dyck, Ridgley, Cavers, Benton, Cotton, Head, Higginson, Lindfield. After preliminaries, Bro. Stroud, as candidate for passing, answered the questions; Lodge opened in second degree and the ceremony was rehearsed. The Fellow Craft Lodge was closed, and Bros. Higginson and Cotton, both initiates of the mother Lodge, answered the questions for passing. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Higginson candidate. The seventh section of the lecture was worked by Bro. Davies Preceptor, assisted by the brethren. Bro. Higginson was elected a member. Bro. Cochrane was elected W.M. for next meeting. Bro. J. Davies proposed a vote of thanks, to be recorded on the minutes, to the W.M., this being the first time of his presiding. Lodge then closed.

ROYAL ARCH.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPTER, No. 221.

A MEETING of this Chapter was held on Wednesday, 2nd March, at the Commercial Hotel, Bolton, the Companions assembling at 6 o'clock in the evening. Present—J. Boothroyd Z., E. G. Harwood H., W. Duncan J., D. B. Tong E., J. Barrett N., Jno. Higson Janitor; also Comps. G. P. Brockbank P.G.A.D.C., E. A. Mort P.Z., Thos. Morris P.Z., J. H. Greenhalgh P.Z. P.Prov.G.Treas., Jas. Dickinson, W. H. Brown, A. Cosgrave. Visitors—Comps. Jas. Jackson P.Z. 148, C. E. Hindley Z. 148, Alex Wier 178. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, the ballot was taken for four candidates, who were all unanimously elected; two brethren, Bros. Peter Bradburn P.M. 221, and William Siddorn J.W. 221, being in attendance, were exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason by the M.E.Z., the part of P. Soj. being taken by Comp. Duncan, who performed his duty with great care and precision. The historical lecture was also rendered by Comp. Duncan. The symbolical lecture was delivered by the M.E.Z., and the mystical lecture by Comp. G. A. Mort P.Z. Each of the addresses was given with impressiveness and accuracy. Comp. E. E. Harwood was elected Z. for the ensuing year, Comp. Duncan H. and Comp. Barrett J. Hearty good wishes were expressed by the visiting Companions, and the Chapter closed in peace and harmony at 8:30 p.m.

UNITED SERVICE CHAPTER, No. 1428.

THIS Chapter held its meeting on Friday, the 18th ult., at the Freemasons' Hall, Landport, when the following Principals were installed:—Comps. J. Laverty Z., J. Jackson H., J. G. Mason J. The First Principal then invested his Officers, as under:—Comps. J. Lind P.Z. Treasurer, W. Miller S.E., F. W. Woodrow S.N., J. Mitchell P.S., H. Kinshett 1st Assistant S., W. Blackadar 2nd Assistant S., J. Johns P.Z. as Dir. of Cers., G. Young and M. Wyatt Stewards, George Sylvester Organist. The installation ceremony was ably and efficiently performed by Comp. J. Johns, eliciting the unanimous approbation of the Companions. The Companions afterwards adjourned to the banquet hall, and did ample justice to the good things provided by Comp. Maybourn. After the usual Loyal and Masonic toasts an enjoyable evening was spent, interspersed with songs by Comps. Sylvester, Mitchell and Wyatt. Among those present were Companions C. S. Lancaster, J.P., P.Z. 487, G. F. Lancaster P.Z. 342 P.P.G.J., Askew, Dart P.Z. 804, Marsh 804. It was the pleasing duty of the First Principal (Comp. Laverty) to present a P.Z.'s jewel (which was subscribed for by the Companions of the Chapter both at home and abroad) to Comp. Strick I.P.Z., in recognition of the kindly, genial, and efficient manner in which he carried out the duties of his year of office. Companion Strick acknowledged the present in suitable terms.

ROSICRUSIAN SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

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YORK COLLEGE.

ON Saturday, the 19th ult., the annual obligatory meeting of this College was held at Freemasons' Hall, St. Saviourgate, by permission of the Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Eboracum Lodge, No. 1611. The M.C. was formed, and there were present the following:—Fratres Major Moore IV. Celebrant, W. H. Cowper II. Deputy, J. M. Meek V. Treas., Wm. Brown I. Sec., Col. J. Monks II. P.A., S. Middleton IV. S.A., J. J. Wilkes II. T.A., W. Tomlinson I. Q.A., J. L. Atherton II. Preceptor, J. W. Monekman I. Conductor of Novices, Dr. C. D. H. Drury I. Torch Bearer, R. Craig I. Herald, G. H. Locking I. Medallist; together with Fratres J. Todd, Geo. Althorpe, W. B. Dyson, H. Maddison, C. R. Fry, F. Smith, Rev. W. C. Lukis, S. Wilson, Major McGachen, W. H. B. Atkinson, S. Chadwick, and S. W. Fisher. There were also present Fratres T. B. Whythead Hon. IX. Chief Adept, and T. Trevor III. Suffragan. Successful ballots were taken for Bro. A. W. Tomlinson P.M. 200, and Bro. R. H. Sootheran P.M. 1337, and Bros. Blenkin and Tomlinson were admitted as aspirants to the grade of Zelator. The election of Celebrant then took place, and Frater Tomlinson was declared elected, and was installed in the chair of Father Rosenkrentz by the Chief Adept. The accounts of the Treasurer showed a substantial balance in hand, and the report of the Auditors was adopted. Frater J. M. Meek was re-elected Treasurer. The Chief Adept announced that he should appoint Frater Major Moore as Suffragan,

and Frater William Brown as Provincial Secretary. Frater Charles Rutter Fry was elected Provincial Treasurer. The Chief Adept then gave his annual address to the fratres, in the course of which he made some remarks upon the significance of the ancient emblem of the triangle and the traditions in connection with the legend of the lost word. He also congratulated the fratres upon the progress of the Society and the York College. Nearly all of the members have been brethren of position in the Craft and men of intelligence, and their meetings were yearly growing in interest. Letters and telegrams were read from 31 members, and the roll having been called it was found that only six fratres had not complied with the obligatory rule. These were ordered to be communicated with at once. The following candidates were proposed: Bros. J. H. Pattison P.M. 1545, J. R. Welsman P.M. 600, T. M. Watson P.M., T. J. Armstrong P.M., T. M. Wilkinson P.M. 297, and H. H. Jekyll 297. The place of the next meeting was left to the decision of the Chief Adept and Celebrant, it having been suggested by the latter to make a tour to Howden, Hemingbro, and Wressel, at all of which places there were antiquities of great interest. A vote of thanks was passed to the Eboracum Lodge for the use of their premises, after which the M.C. was dissolved and the fratres met at tea in the banqueting room.

THE THEATRES, &c.

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Gaiety.—Ever thoughtful for that portion of its audience that comes early to the theatre, the management at this house has lately produced a new farce, from the pen of Mr. Malcolm C. Salaman, entitled "Dimity's Dilemma." Mr. Salaman has treated a humorous idea with skill, and has produced some cleverly sketched characters, with the additional advantage of some bright and telling dialogue. The plot is simple, and may thus be described. A widower, Samuel Johnson Dimity, is much interested in a certain Miss Winifred Pendleton; this young lady, however, has an aversion to widowers. Dimity, knowing this, whilst paying his addresses to her contrives to pass himself off as a bachelor. He is successful in his courtship, but is naturally at his wits' end when a certain Professor Huddlesby endeavours to secure consent for Dimity's son to marry Laura, a young lady upon whom Dimity jun. has set his heart. The father, however, will not entertain the idea, and having sworn Huddlesby to secrecy with regard to his past life, proposes to Miss Pendleton, who at once gives her consent. Still her happiness is but short-lived, for Laura comes in, and desires to know where her husband, Samuel Dimity, is. Naturally, Miss Pendleton thinks Laura is the wife of the man who has just proposed to her. Confusion follows; Miss Pendleton breaks off her engagement, while Laura is led to believe her husband is false. In due course, however, matters are cleared up; the consent of Miss Pendleton to marry Dimity in his true colours being the medium for his sanction to his son's wedding. Mr. George Stone gives a forcible rendering of Dimity sen.; while Mr. George Honey's is an amusing embodiment of Dimity jun. Mr. W. Gnise is excellent as the Professor. Miss Billie Barlow renders the part of Miss Pendleton prettily and effectively; her acting is perfect. Miss Florence Beale is sympathetic as Laura, and Miss Rayson amusing as Evelina Smart. Several additions have been made to the burlesque "Monte Cristo jun." The comic business has been effectively worked up by Miss Nellie Farren, Mr. Fred Leslie, and Mr. E. J. Lonnen. A new exponent has been found for Mercedes; Miss Marion Hood now takes the part. This lady's acting and singing are delightful; a new ballad being exceptionally well rendered by her. Amongst the fresh items in the piece is a medley composed of snatches, from what may be described as Miss Farren's previous successes, and a humorous song with chorus for Mr. Lonnen, entitled "Ballyhooley." All concerned work with a will, and "Monte Cristo jun." is undoubtedly one of the greatest successes ever achieved at the Gaiety.

Opera Comique.—The second revival by the Vaughan Comedy Company, at this theatre, took place last Saturday, when Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" was produced. The general ability displayed by this company was referred to in our notice of "The Rivals," and on the occasion now under review the same care and precision was brought to bear. However, the performance as a whole was not so satisfactory as might have been expected; some of those engaged were not seen to such advantage as we had been led to expect. Take for example the Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle of Mr. James Fernandez and Mrs. John Billington. Both artists were earnest, but fire was lacking where it should have been displayed, and altogether the portrayal was somewhat harsh. Then again Mr. Forbes Robertson was too grave, both in look and style, for Young Marlow; while his protestations to the supposed barmaid did not seem to be given with any sincerity. Still we do not wish it to be assumed that the rendering of these several parts was pointless; far from it; what we wish to convey is, that the latest revival of this old comedy must not be taken as a perfect all-round performance. It is to us more pleasant to be able to praise than to condemn. Mr. Lionel Brough's Tony Lumpkin is far and away the best assumption of the revival, his rendering of the part causes roars of laughter. Mr. Brough would, however, be better if he were not quite so boisterous; his hilarity when his mother finds the jewels have been stolen slightly over-stepped the mark. The Miss Hardcastle of Miss Kate Vaughan is characteristic of the grace this lady bestows on all she undertakes. Her scenes with Young Marlow were given in a spirited and winning manner. Mr. Forbes Dawson was passable as Hastings; Miss Julia Gwynne made a charming Miss Neville; and Mr. Sydney Brough a capital Diggory. The piece seemed to be heartily enjoyed by a crowded audience. A jovial and amusing farce, entitled "A Merry Meeting," preceded the more important business of the evening, Mr. Forbes Dawson, Mr. Sydney Brough and Miss Susie Vaughan extracting a considerable amount of humour from the

smartly written dialogue of Mr. Lestocq, who was announced as the author.

Olympia.—The Paris Hippodrome will return to the French Capital in the course of a few weeks, when their marvellously successful performances at Olympia will terminate. 369,654 people passed the turnstiles up to Saturday last. We understand that several important fixtures have been made for shows immediately to follow the Hippodrome. A National Gymnastic Competition of gigantic proportions, in which 2,000 members of the athletic clubs of the Kingdom will compete for a great amount in prizes, and a 200-guinea challenge shield, under the auspices of the National Physical Recreation Society. This will be followed by the Sportsman's Exhibition, in conjunction with which, for the first time in London, there will be held a show of exclusively sporting dogs. In May, the great London Horse Show will take place at Olympia, to be followed by an Army Horse Show, and for both of these events a great amount of patronage is already secured. Olympia will also be the scene of the great society event, the Mediæval Tournament and the Kennel Club Show, and a grand Historical Pageant, and other shows and sales, which will carry the Olympian programme well into the summer.

"THE GRAND BUMPER DEGREE."

"Say, are you a Mason or a nodfellow, or anything?" asked the bad boy of the grocery man. "Why, yes; of course I am." "Well, do the goats bunt when you nishiate a fresh candidate?" "No; of course not. The goats are cheap ones, that have no life, and we muzzle them and put pillows over their heads, so they can't hurt anybody," says the grocery man, as he winked at a fellow nodfellow, who was seated on a sugar barrel, looking mysterious. "But why do you ask?" "O nuthin, only I wish me and my chum had muzzled our goat with a pillow. Pa would have enjoyed his becoming a member of our lodge better. You see, pa had been telling how much good the Masons and Oddfellows did and said we ought to try and grow up good so as we could jine the lodges when we got big, and I asked pa if it would do any hurt for us to have a play lodge in my room and pretend to nishiate, and pa said it wouldn't do any hurt. He said it would improve our minds and learn us to be men. So my chum and me borried a goat that lives in the livery stables. You see, my chum and me had to carry the goat up to my room when pa and ma was out riding, and he blatted so we had to tie a handkerchief around his nose, and his feet madeso much noise on the floor that we put some baby's socks on its feet. Gosh, how frowsy a goat smells, don't it? I should think you Masons must have strong stummix. Well, sir, my chum and me practised with that goat until he could bunt a picture of a goat every time. We borried a bock beer sign from a saloon man, and hung it on the back of a chair, and the goat would hit it every time. That night pa wanted to know what we were doing up in my room, and I told him we were playing lodge and improving our minds, and pa said that was right, there was nothing that did boys half so much good as to imitate men and store by useful knowledge. Then my chum asked pa if he didn't want to come up and take the grand bumper degree, and pa laffed and said he didn't care if he did, jest to encourage the boys in innocent pastime that was so improving to our intellect. We had shut the goat up in a closet in my room, and he had got over blating, so we took off the handkerchief, and he was eating some of my paper collars and skate straps. We went upstairs and told pa to come up pretty soon and give three distinct raps, and when we ask him who was there he must say, "A pilgric who wants to join your Ancient Order and ride the goat." "Well, we got all fixed, and pa rapped, and we let him in, and told him he must be blindfolded, and he got on his knees a-laffing, and I tied a towel around his eyes, and then I turned him round and made him get down on his hands also, and then his back was right towards the closet door, and I put the bockbeer sign right against pa's clothes. He was laffin' all the time, and said we boys were as full of fun as they made 'em, and we told him it was a solemn occasion, and we wouldn't permit no levity, and if he didn't stop laughing we couldn't give him the grand bumper degree. Then everything was ready, and my chum had his hand on the closet door, and some kyan pepper in his other hand, and I asked pa in low bass tones if he felt as though he wanted to turn back, or if he had nerve enough to go ahead and take the degree. I warned him that it was full of dangers, as the goat was loaded with beer, and told him he yet had time to retrace his steps if he wanted to. He said he wanted the whole business, and we could go on with the menagerie. Then I said to pa that if he had decided to go ahead, and not blame us for the consequences, to repeat after me the following:—"Bring forth the royal bumper and let him bump!" Pa repeated the words, and my chum sprinkled the kyan pepper on the goat's moustache, and he sneezed once and looked sassy, and then he sees the lager beer rearing up, and he started for it just like a cowcatcher and blatted. Pa is real fat, but he knew he got hit and grunted, and said, "Hell's fire! what you boys doin'?" and then the goat gave him another degree, and pa pulled off the towel and got up and started for the stairs, and so did the goat, and ma was at the bottom of the stairs listening, and when I looked over the bannisters pa and ma and the goat were all in a heap, and pa was yelling murder, and ma was screaming fire, and the goat was blating and sneezing and bunting; and the hired girl came into the hall, and the goat took after her, and she crossed herself just as the goat struck her, and said, "Howly Mother, protect me!" and went down stairs the way we boys slide down hill, with hands on herself, and the goat reared up and blatted, and pa and ma went into their room and shut the door, and then my chum and me opened the front door and drove the goat out.

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THE NINETY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Institution will take place

On **WEDNESDAY, the 11th MAY** next,

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF

Sir OFFLEY WAKEMAN, Bart.

R.W. Provincial Grand Master of Shropshire,

* * Brethren willing to serve the office of Steward are *very urgently* needed; they will much oblige by forwarding their names as *early as possible* to the Secretary, who will gladly give any information required.

F. R. W. HEDGES, Secretary.

OFFICE—5 Freemasons' Hall,
Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

APRIL ELECTION, 1887.

The Votes and Interest of the Governors and Subscribers of the
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys

Are earnestly solicited on behalf of

JOHN FAWCETT,

AGED NINE YEARS.

Whose Father, Bro. JOHN GASCOIGNE FAWCETT, late of the "Limes," Herne, Kent, was initiated in the "St. Augustine's Lodge," No. 972, on the 18th of May 1881, and continued a subscribing member until February 1886. He was one of the Founders of the Ethelbert Lodge, No. 2099, and was Senior Deacon of that Lodge up to the time of his death, which took place (after a protracted and severe illness) on the 6th of August 1886. He was always ready to help in the cause of charity and his fellow creatures. He has left a widow and six children almost totally unprovided for.

The case is strongly recommended by the following Lodges:—
ETHELBERT, 2099, and St. AUGUSTINE, 972;

Also by the undermentioned brethren:—

- V.W. ROBERT GREY President of the Board of Benevolence, 41 Russell Square, W.C.
- *C. F. WACHER P.P.G.D. Kent I.P.M. 2099 P.M. 1209, Wrayton House, Broadstairs.
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THE EVANGELIST.**

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M. ILL. GRAND SOVEREIGN, AND GRAND COMMANDER OF ST. JOHN.

THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY of the GRAND IMPERIAL CON-
CLAVE will be holden at 10a Great Queen Street, W.C., on Monday, the
7th March 1887, at Five o'clock in the Afternoon.

A Banquet will be provided, at Half-past Six o'clock. Tickets, One Guinea each; and it is requested that every Knight Companion intending to dine will forward his name to the Grand Recorder with as little delay as possible.

Knights will not be admitted unless they appear in the insignia of their rank in the Order; Knights of St. John in white Sashes.

CHAS. FRED. HOGARD,
Grand Recorder and Registrar General.

GRAND MASTERS' LODGE OF INSTRUCTION FOR MARK MASTER MASONS.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL, 16TH MARCH 1887.

LODGE will be opened at 5.30, at the Masonic Hall, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C., when the Lecture on the Tracing Board will be given by

Bro. THOS. POORE, P.G.I.G.

The Dinner will take place at Freemasons' Tavern (Crown Room), at 6.30 punctually, and will be presided over by

Col. SHADWELL H. CLERKE, P.G.W.

Tickets, 6s each, may be obtained from the Committee, the Stewards, or the Secretary.

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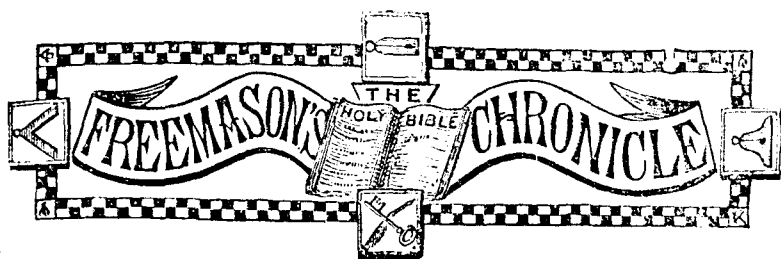
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THE GREAT PYRAMID AND FREEMASONRY.

A VERY interesting Lecture on the above subject was delivered on 21st January, in the Masonic Hall, Shanklin, by Bro. John. Chapman, under the aspicæ of the Chine Lodge, No. 1884. The W.M., Bro. Alfred Greenham, presided on the occasion, and in a few complimentary remarks introduced the Lecturer, who said:—

In connection with the rare and valuable collection of Masonic exhibits that were lately placed before the public in Shanklin, the diligent student would be able to gather some very interesting information with regard to the antiquity of Freemasonry, and it would be deeply interesting and instructive no doubt to such in trying to find out the important link that connects Freemasonry with the events of the remote past. But I am sure it will not be exceeding the bounds of truth or propriety if we affirm that there was nothing in the whole of that choice collection of Masonic curiosities at the Shanklin Exhibition that would so satisfactorily establish the great antiquity of the Order as the Great Pyramid is capable of doing when properly understood. We may, therefore, Mr. Chairman, regard the lecture this evening as being a supplementary effort to that very laudable undertaking you so successfully inaugurated on the 9th day of September last.

The topic for our consideration is the Great Pyramid, and its wonderful construction in connection with Freemasonry.

In treating upon the Great Pyramid and its inimitable masonry, we propose to deal with the important truths it delineates, rather than with the links that connect it with the present system of speculative Masonry.

In dealing, therefore, with the deductions that may be drawn from the proportions of this huge pile of masonry, it must be distinctly understood that it is not our intention to try and prove that Freemasonry is inseparably connected with the Great Pyramid. If, however, it is found that the sacred truths it teaches have been inspired by "the Great Architect of the Universe," and that the architect of the Great Pyramid has tabulated those eternal truths in a Masonic form in this unique building, then the inference is that it is left for us to apply the connection that exists between the two.

It will also be well to observe another important feature intimately associated with both parts of the subject, namely, that "the Great Pyramid and Freemasonry" are alike illustrated by symbol, and that while we recognise in Freemasonry "a peculiar system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbol," we also regard the Great Pyramid as a standard of cosmic and ethical truths delineated by the same characteristic.

Symbolism reaches back into the far past, long before language had developed into a science, and has ever impressed the mind of man with facts, before the light of science was discovered.

In the symbolism, therefore, of the Great Pyramid we are led, as Freemasons, to acknowledge the antiquity of this building. This noble pile of Masonry not only reveals to us scientific truths in general, but truths that are intended for the advantage of man in particular; and such is its severe accuracy that the most ripened mathematical skill stands wonder-struck at its marvellous perfection.

In presenting for your "most serious contemplation" the sacred truths that the Great Pyramid sets forth, it is not my intention to adopt any new-fangled theory or crotchet by following the gyrations of the fanatical enthusiast, who, like the moon-struck astronomer, regards the building merely as an observatory; the Egyptologist, as a mausoleum for the mummied remains of the builder; the Egyptian priest, as a place for the culture of religion; the ancient philosopher, as a sacred ark, in which the great mysteries were revealed; or as the thoughtless but enthusiastic Freemasons, who would fain believe it was used as a Masonic temple, in which the secrets of our sublime Order were taught; but I will rather confine myself to a brief analysis of the truths actually embodied in the Great Pyramid. In dealing with this subject, however, it will be expected that some statement will be advanced as to who was

THE BUILDER OF THE GREAT PYRAMID.

This is a point open to controversy, as there are no authentic records that can establish the matter, or place the fact beyond the region of doubt.

Herodotus, "the father of history," informs us "that it was believed to be the work of Philitis, a *hyksos* (or shepherd king), who by supernatural power invaded Egypt, and subdued it without a battle, and eventually quitted it by capitulation."

Whether the information gleaned by Herodotus from the Egyptian priests is worthy of our acceptance we will not here decide.

Others contend that this *hyksos* was none other than Melchisedec, who is called King of Salem, or Jeru-salem. The settlement of the question as to who was the builder of the Great Pyramid will not, however, effect the grand truths it indicates. Any one who has studied the construction of the Great Pyramid will not dispute the fact that it was the work of "the Grand Master Masons" of the old times, as stated by Charles Casey in his work on "Philitis."

Leaving, therefore, the question of the builder of the Great

Pyramid for subsequent reference, let us direct our attention to the building itself, seeing that there are those who through ignorance of its matchless proportions would place this grand structure on a level with the other Pyramids, to which (except somewhat in outward shape) there is not the slightest resemblance. They say, "Why this above the rest? It was only a mausoleum for the remains of old King Cheops."

Unmistakable evidence now proves that such was not the case, and nothing can possibly be more remote from truth, or more difficult for the intelligent Pyramid student to accept, than this foolish theory. It is true the Great Pyramid is in Egypt; but it is not of Egypt. Its exquisitely worked stones, although unlettered, speak in most unmistakable and unequivocal language, and by their measurements point to certain sacred and scientific truths which cannot in the slightest degree be traced in any of the other Pyramids.

In "the volume of the sacred law" we are informed that the magicians of Egypt essayed to work the miracles that Moses performed, and in some instances they appeared to succeed in their efforts; but that did not disprove the source from whence Moses derived his power; neither do the other Pyramids, by their apparent similarity, reduce the Great Pyramid to the same worthless and unmeaning level as the rest. The other Pyramids, by their construction, cannot yield one single ray of cosmic light, although the builders had the Great Pyramid before their eyes as a pattern or model to work by.

Another remarkable feature connected with the erection of the Great Pyramid is the fact that *the truths taught by it were concealed from those who had to supply the labour*. This will partially explain why there is such a startling dissimilarity between the Great Pyramid and those that were subsequently erected. It was an abomination to the Egyptians, they understood not its "witnessing" power, still they perfected those splendid stone slabs in a manner that will be the wonder and admiration of the most accomplished "stone squarer" until the end of time. The question that naturally suggests itself to the mind with regard to this matchless workmanship is, how is it that there never was, before or since, such a splendid specimen of masonry?

We cannot do better than supply the answer that the Egyptian priests gave to Herodotus, viz., that "a supernatural power" compelled them to work.

In briefly closing our remarks bearing upon the builder and his workmanship, allow me, to ask you to try and forget a great deal that you may have heard or read about the erection of the Great Pyramid, in order that you may be better able to grapple with the important details as they appear in the course of our researches.

The historian, the artist, and the philosopher have each alike contributed to the mystification of the subject, and established prejudices that militate against the formation of a true estimate of this marvellous building.

In Herodotus we shall find much that is unreliable; and that which applies to Herodotus is likewise applicable to Manetho, Diodorus, Pliny, and others. The traditions of Egyptian priests cannot be regarded as a very safe channel for the transmission of such important truths, seeing that 1,725 years stood between the erection of the Great Pyramid and "the father of history."

While attempting to read the revelations of the Great Pyramid, let us, with cautious and tentative steps, tread the paths that have already been opened out for us, and by so following up these discoveries be able to establish some of the truths that such deductions set forth. If we are successful, then we shall find no difficulty in recognising in the Great Pyramid the prophetic finger post that appears in Isaiah, chapter xix. verse 20, viz., "a sign and for a witness unto the Lord of Hosts in the land of Egypt."

Let us proceed then first to examine

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF THE GREAT PYRAMID

as indicated in the volume of the sacred law; "in the midst of the land of Egypt, and at the border thereof." The sceptic may curl his lip at the quotation, and, in fact, we have heard it used years ago as a proof against the sacred and inspired character of the book, by this class of wise critics; but the inspired volume is perfectly correct; there rests the Great Pyramid on the apex of the Delta-land of the Pharaohs, which forms the sector of a circle, so that if we draw a line due north and south through the centre of the delta of Egypt it will cut through the Great Pyramid, thus testifying to the severe beauty of Isaiah's statement.

In addition to this fact, is it not very singular, to say the least of it, that this, the largest pile of Masonry in the world, should be erected not only in the centre of the habitable land portion of the globe, but in a meridian where there is more land surface and less sea than in any other?

It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that this site should be regarded "as essentially marked by nature as a prime meridian for all nations measuring their longitude from, or for that modern cynosure the unification of longitude." This happy choice, therefore, of the Inspired Architect in his selection of a site of this great monument on the northern edge of the Gheez Hill, on the border of the Lybian Desert, is peculiarly interesting and appropriate.

The amount of labour required to reduce some hundred acres of the crest of the hill in order to obtain a solid rock-bed foundation for such an immense building, that covers of itself some thirteen and a half acres, and is computed to weigh over five million tons, will indicate the magnitude of this stupendous work.

Having noted the position of the building, let us now examine

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GREAT PYRAMID.

But, before doing so, let me premise for your information, that in all the measurements that will be indicated (unless otherwise stated) the Great Pyramid Inch will be the factor or unit used in computing the various distances, and which differs only half a hair's-breadth from the British standard inch, or *one-thousandth part longer* than our inch unit.

This difference may appear a very unimportant quantity, but it would be a serious figure in calculating the distance of the sun from the earth. The manner in which the Pyramid Inch is registered in the building is very remarkable. There is on the wall of the antechamber a projecting "boss," a flat bas-relief, which is one inch thick and five inches broad; but the Inspired Architect, in order to remove any doubt, again confirmed the proof by fixing the "boss" on the granite leaf *just one inch out of the centre*.

This repetition of evidence, we should here remark, is constantly applied in every important feature of the building, and to such an extent, that if the student cannot find a duplicate for any new discovery, that would be a sufficient reason, *per se*, why we should reject it, for there is ample proof in the building that every important sacred and scientific truth embodied in the Great Pyramid is established by repeated manifestations.

However, to resume our examination of the construction of the Pyramid. The horizontal courses of limestone, measuring from three to nine feet in length, and which rise within each other, form the great feature that strikes the eye as it first rests upon the building.

The first course of stone is carefully cemented to the live rock, which has been excavated to form the basement or first course in the building, and is counted as the first of the steps or courses, of which there probably were originally about 209, or 210, without the "headstone" of the corner, which would constitute the topmost casing stone. In cementing the various blocks in horizontal courses we find the first three rise to a height of 135 inches, the last of which touches the elbow of the ascending passage.

The basal course and its first cemented block measure together 79 inches, while the third is the most massive course in the whole building, being not less than 56 inches, the nearest in bulk being the thirty-sixth, which is 50 inches.

Caliph Al Mamoun, in the ninth century, successfully entered the building, by forcing an entrance in the north angle of the Pyramid. He quarried a large hole, about 300 inches west from the mouth of the entrance passage, in the centre of the north side of the building. He pierced the fifth course of Masonry, and, in a very irregular form, forced his way down to the third course, and, eventually reached as high as the seventh. It was between these two last named courses that he discovered the intersection of the entrance and ascending passages, and thus effected an entrance into the building.

The sixteenth course, which is 30 inches in thickness, forms the mouth of the entrance passage, and gives it an elevation of 599 inches. The courses of stone vary in their thickness, ranging from 20 inches to 56 inches. Some have supposed that these courses of stone rise above each other in something like uniform order from a massive foundation course up to one of very small dimensions for the summit. This, however, is not the case, for while the third course is composed of blocks 56 inches in thickness, the fifteenth course is only 28 inches, and ascending up to the twentieth we find it measures 38 inches. The thirty-fifth course is only 24 inches, whereas (as before stated) the thirty-sixth is 50 inches; the remainder, however, of the upper part of the structure is not so variable, the several courses ranging from 42 down to 20 inches.

Having noticed the form in which the several courses of Masonry are arranged in the erection of the Great Pyramid, let us also note the manner in which the whole structure was closed in when complete. This was effected by cementing massive blocks of soft white limestone, which when taken from the quarries on the east side of the river Nile, were of a very soft nature, and therefore easy to manipulate. They certainly do not bear that character now, for they are not only very hard and durable, but they appear to be cauterised by a fire as hard as iron, and as firm as the cement by which they are attached.

The removal of these stones make it very difficult now to ascertain their original dimensions; still, one or two have been discovered among the debris, and from these we are able to take the true angle of inclination, and so determine to the greatest nicety the exact height of the building.

Having completed the inspection of the outward construction of the Great Pyramid, we will now proceed to deduce the various

SCIENTIFIC LESSONS

that it teaches.

We would draw your attention then, first, to the ground plan of the Great Pyramid, with its square base, giving four truly oriented sides, facing due north, south, east and west, which is specially interesting to us, as Freemasons, from the fact that our lodges "*are so situated, for which we assign three several Masonic reasons.*"

The Orientation of this delta-shaped building is not an accidental pointing marked by the uncertainty of the magnetic needle, but is fixed with astronomical certainty. It has been tested by the most advanced mathematical instruments, and pronounced to be the nearest Masonified approach to exact orientation east.

The next object of interest is the manner in which the building registers the length of our solar year. This is gathered from the measurement of the base-side length, which is 9131.05 inches; this, divided by 25, reduces the length into 365.242 cubits, which will faithfully represent the number of days in a solar year, and by adding together the fractional parts we shall obtain the extra day in what is generally known as "leap year."

The "SQUARING OF THE CIRCLE" is a mathematical problem solved in a definite form, and in oft-repeated instances, by the Great Pyramid.

The discovery was first made by Mr John Taylor, who proved mathematically that when the sides of the Great Pyramid (in its original condition) were continued "to the summit in a point, that its central vertical height then was to twice the breadth of its square base (as nearly as can be expressed by good monumental work), as the (diameter to the circumference of a circle." The solution of the celebrated problem is not to be found in any other building in the world. To confirm the fact, the architect duplicated the evidence by

the construction of the "area" form, the problem in the several compartments of the interior, which in every case gives, to the greatest nicety, the same result.

Another most important scientific truth revealed by this wonderful building is, that it supplies A CORRECT STANDARD OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Metrology is a vexed question that has often taxed the skill of the learned in all ages; and, in the present day, the efforts of some to reduce it to a scientific nicety is not, in our opinion, the least interesting.

That Holy Book that we are charged "ever to consider as the unerring standard of truth and justice" most forcibly declares that, "*Just balances, just weights, a just Epha, and a just Hin, shall ye have.*"

With all due deference to the would-be philosophers of the first French Revolution, or their modern disciples, the sacred standard of weights and measures cannot, and never will be abolished for such a foreign invention as that which is offered to the world under the questionable guise of "the French Metrical System."

The divinely-appointed standard of measures of the Great Pyramid will make man's works harmonious with the scale upon which God created the earth, and will elucidate facts in the various branches of science, while the fickle and uncertain (not to say incorrect) scheme of the French system only leads to error and confusion.

The Great Pyramid determines most accurately CAPACITY, WEIGHT, LINEAR AND SURFACE MEASURES. The King's Chamber, by its position in the building, is specially adapted for registering the standard of measures, seeing that it is free from atmospheric change, and has a mean temperature of 50° Pyramid—688 Fahr., which is the mean temperature of all the man-inhabited parts of the earth's surface, and the most suitable for human development.

(To be continued.)

ANCIENT TAVERNS.—"THE WHITE HART," DRURY LANE.

A COMPLIMENTARY Supper was given on Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern, by Bro. G. Moy, of the King's Cross Lodge, the occasion being the transference of the business of the above old established house, which he had successfully conducted during the past seven years, to Mr. Warren. The chair was occupied by Bro. H. Dickey, W.M. of the Royal Savoy Lodge, the duties of the vice-chair being ably discharged by the incoming host of the White Hart. Amongst the company present were:—Messrs. G. C. Banks, G. Gardner, R. Ross, J. Chipp, J. Haynes, Harper jun., Hollick, Green, Davis, F. Cribb, Bower, W. Martin, G. Cheale, G. Parker, T. Dodson, Walden, Banister, Quick, Bowen, Letts, Joiner, Sharp, Peddle, T. Bathard, W. W. Morgan, &c. At the conclusion of a substantial and well-served repast the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed from the chair and duly honoured, after which Mr. Warren gave, in complimentary terms, the health of Mr. Moy, as the "founder of the feast," and as the genial host who, during the last seven years, had so successfully presided over the business of the White Hart. The toast was drunk in a bumper, and Bro. Moy, in briefly acknowledging the compliment, said it afforded him much pleasure to see so many esteemed friends around him on the occasion; amongst them he recognised several who had given him great and valuable support during the time he held the reins of management at the White Hart. Their relationship had always been of the most friendly and gratifying character, and he trusted the same support would be accorded to his successor. Bro. Banks, I.P.M. of the Prudent Brethren Lodge, next proposed the health of the Chairman, and in doing so observed that Bro. Dickey was a sincere and genuine friend to all present, and especially to the host of the evening, who he might state was his (the speaker's) son-in-law. He referred in eulogistic terms to the Chairman, both as regards his private and Masonic capacities, and wished him long life to enjoy the respect and esteem in which he is held by a very wide circle of friends. Bro. Dickey, in the course of his response, said he was in the chair on that auspicious occasion in consequence of the natural modesty of their entertainer, who considered he (the speaker) could discharge the honours of the table better than himself. He did not agree with him in that respect; however, Bro. Moy was at his elbow and could render him any support he needed in carrying out the proceedings of the evening. He reciprocated the kindly feelings which had been expressed towards himself, and trusted they might all be privileged to meet again on many such festive occasions. Bro. W. W. Morgan, in proposing the health of the incoming host of the White Hart, paraphrased the remarks of the preceding speakers, and said from what he could gather Bro. Moy, being a young and enterprising man, had been prospecting a field in which there was a considerable amount of gold to be worked. Still he thought he could advantageously extend his operations; he was, in fact, in search of a bigger claim. He sincerely hoped Bro. Moy would be as successful—even more so—in his future undertaking as he had been in the past; and that his successor at the White Hart might receive the respect and esteem of all those friends who had in past years rallied around Bro. Moy. The toast was loudly applauded, and Mr. Warren, after returning thanks for the kindly manner in which his name had been received, related his experiences as a gold digger, in Australia. In the first place he took a claim and worked it to a depth of thirty feet, but after all his toil he found nothing. He then took a claim which had been sunk to the depth of a hundred feet without much prospect of success, but on going just below the hundredth foot he was rewarded by coming across a substantial nugget. From these experiences he drew a lesson of industry and perseverance, which he trusted would be ultimately rewarded with success. The next toast was prosperity to the firm of Messrs. Combe and Co., the eminent brewers who had been in the habit hitherto of supplying the White Hart, and the

Chairman after speaking in the highest terms of the firm, associated with the toast the names of Messrs. Green and Davis, who both responded. Mr. Green spoke in terms of unqualified praise of the honourable and straightforward system on which Bro. Moy had conducted the business of the White Hart, and while they regretted that the incoming tenant had decided to effect a change in the house which should supply him, he trusted Mr. Warren might be better served, though he doubted whether that were possible. The firm of Combe and Co. had always exerted itself to study the interests of its customers, and had received abundant proofs of their success in that respect. Several other complimentary toasts followed, and the proceedings, which were of the most harmonious and agreeable description throughout, were interspersed with some capital songs and recitations. Mr. Richard Bower, a particular friend of Bro. Moy, was very successful in his rendering of a well-known ballad, "Sally in Our Alley," and was loudly applauded. In conclusion we may remark, that this old tavern boasts a record that dates its establishment as far back as the 13th century.

Obituary.

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BRO. F. BAYLIS.

AMONGST the brethren who have been removed from us by the hand of death recently we may mention Bro. F. Baylis, who expired last week, after a comparatively short illness, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends. Brother Baylis was initiated into Freemasonry in the year 1868, and last year occupied the Master's chair of the Yarborough Lodge, No. 554, at Stepney. The brethren of that Lodge, at the close of Bro. Baylis's term of office, voted him a Past Master's jewel, as a token of their esteem, and in recognition of the valuable services he had rendered during his year. That jewel should have been presented to him at the last meeting, but the matter was deferred, in consequence of the intended recipient being prevented by indisposition from attending. The jewel is now in the hands of Bro. J. J. Berry, who will doubtless convey it to the relatives of the deceased, to be preserved by them as a memento of the affectionate regard in which he was held by his brethren in the Craft, and of their sorrow at the loss of so valuable and active a helpmate. The funeral took place on Wednesday, at Bow Cemetery, in the presence of a sorrowing circle of relatives and friends, amongst whom were a number of brethren, who attended to pay a last tribute of respect to the deceased. These latter included Bros. G. Ward Verry, J. J. Berry, Hugh Cotter, John Taylor, G. Price, Linneker, Symes, Hawes, &c. &c.

The Highbury Lodge, No. 2192, will be consecrated by Bro. Col. Shadwell H. Clerke, Grand Secretary, assisted by Bros. F. A. Philbrick, G. Registrar, as S.W.; Capt. N. G. Phillips, P.G.D., as J.W.; Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, P.G.C., as Chaplain; and Bro. J. H. Matthews, P.G. Standard Bearer, as D.C.; on Monday, the 14th inst., at the Cock Tavern, Highbury Railway Station. The Lodge will be opened at half-past three o'clock punctually. Bro. Edgar Bowyer is the W.M. designate, Alderman Joseph Savory S.W. designate, T. Hastings Miller J.W. designate, and Bro. Chas. Fred. Hogard, P.M. 205, acting Secretary.

Noticeable amongst the dresses worn by ladies at Her Majesty's Drawing-room, held on Thursday, at Buckingham Palace, were those of Mrs. Shadwell Clerke, and Miss Henrietta Clerke (wife and daughter of our worthy Grand Secretary, Brother Colonel Shadwell H. Clerke), the latter of whom was presented to the Queen by her mother. The Court train worn by Mrs. Clerke (who was presented by Lady Muncaster) was of dark grey Lyons velvet, bodice and train lined with grey satin merveilleux to match, trimmed with bunches of daffodils, and grey ribbon; petticoat consisting of an exquisite piece of Carrack-Ma-Cross lace, mounted on daffodil merveilleux draped with same, and bunches of daffodils, head-dress, plume and veil. Miss Henrietta Clerke wore a train and bodice of white Sicilienne, lined with satin, with ruche of tulle, bunches of daisies, ferns, clover, and white satin ribbon; petticoat of white tulle, edged with fringe of daisies, caught up with bunches of same, and white satin ribbon; head-dress, plume and veil. The costumes were made by the Misses Eadon, Stormont-road, Clapham-common.

DEATH.

STEVENS.—On the 26th ult., Harriet Paulyn Stevens, of Clapham, S.W., aged 60, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Stevens, of Plymouth, and sister of Bro. James Stevens, of Clapham.

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.

SATURDAY, 5th MARCH.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4
142—St. Thomas, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street
179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court Rd., at 8 (In)
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers' Tavern, Southgate-road, N., at 8 (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross-road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1294—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8 (Instruction)
1361—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7 (Instruction)
1572—Carnarvon, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
1622—Rose, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7 (Instruction)
2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In)
Sinnai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air-street, Regent-st., W., at 8
R.A. 975—Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge
303—Prince George, Private Rooms, Bottoms, Eastwood
1223—Amherst, King's Arms Hotel, Riverhead, near Sevenoaks
1362—Royal Albert Edward, Market Hall, Redhill
1458—Truth, Private Rooms, Conservative Club, Newton Heath, Manchester
1466—Hova Ecclesia, Old Ship Hotel, Brighton

MONDAY, 7th MARCH.

12—Fortitude and Old Cumberland, 129 Leadenhall-street
22—Loughborough, Gauden Hotel, Clapham, at 7.30. (Instruction)
25—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
45—Strong Man, Bell and Bush, Rope-maker St., Finsbury, E.C., at 7 (In)
72—Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
141—St. Luke, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
174—Sincerity, Railway Tavern, Railway Place, Fenchurch Street at 7. (In)
180—St. James's Union, Union Tavern, Air-street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
188—Joppa, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C.
256—Unions, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
548—Wellington, White Swan, High-street, Deptford, at 8 (Instruction)
975—Rose of Denmark, Gauden Hotel, Clapham Road Station, at 7.30. (Inst)
1319—Asaph, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1425—Hyde Park, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Gardens, at 8 (In)
1445—Prince Leopold, Printing Works, 202 Whitechapel Road, E., at 7 (Inst.)
1459—Marquess of Ripon, Queen's Hotel, Victoria Park, at 7.30 (In)
1507—Metropolitan, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30 (Inst.)
1585—Royal Commemoration, Railway Hotel, High Street, Putney, at 8. (In.)
1609—Kilburn, 46 South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
1623—West Smithfield, New Market Hotel, King Street, Smithfield, at 7 (In.)
1669—Royal Leopold, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.
1693—Kingsland, Cock Tavern, Highbury, N., at 8.30 (Instruction)
1707—Eleanor, Seven Sisters Hotel, Page Green, Tottenham 3. (Inst.)
1891—St. Ambrose, Baron's Court Hotel, West Kensington. (Instruction)
1901—Selwyn, East Dulwich Hotel, East Dulwich. (Instruction)
1924—Wickham, St. Peter's Hall, Wickham Park, Brockley
2021—Queen's (Westminster) and Myrtlebone, St. Andrew, George Street, Baker Street, W., at 7.45. (Instruction)
2098—Harlesden, National School, Harlesden
R.A. 91—Regularity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 1056—Victoria, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue
R.A. 1615—Bayard, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
M.M. 139—Panmure, 81 Red Lion Square, W.C.
37—Anchor and Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Church Institute, Bolton-le-Moors
53—Royal Sussex, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard-street, Bath
61—Probity, Freemasons' Hall, St. John's-place, Halifax
113—Unanimity, Bull Hotel, Preston.
119—Sun, Square, and Compasses, Freemasons' Hall, Collego-st., Whitehaven
133—Harmony, Ship Hotel, Faversham
154—Unanimity, Masonic Hall, Zetland-street, Wakefield
156—Harmony, Hayshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth
199—Peace and Harmony, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover
236—York, Masonic Hall, York
243—True Love and Unity, Freemasons' Hall, Brixham, Devon, at 7. (Inst)
251—Loyal, Masonic Hall, Castle-street, Barnstaple
264—Nelson of the Nile, Freemasons' Hall, Batley
302—Hope, New Masonic Hall, Darley-street, Bradford
307—Prince Frederick, White Horse Hotel, Healden Bridge
338—Vitruvian, Royal Hotel, Ross, Herefordshire
381—Harmony and Industry, Smalley's Hotel, Market street, Over Darwen
382—Royal Union, Chequers Hotel, Uxbridge. (Instruction)
395—Guy, Crown Hotel, Leamington Priors
403—Three Graces, Private Rooms, Haworth
431—St. George, Masonic Hall, Norfolk-street, N. Shields
433—Hope, Swan Hotel, Brightlingsea
441—Three Grand Principles, Red Lion Hotel, Petty Curry, Cambridge
467—Audor, Red Lion Hotel, Oldham
478—Churchhill, Masonic Hall, Oxford
487—St. James's, Masonic Rooms, Wretham Road, Handsworth, Staffordshire
521—3cm per Fidelis, Crown Hotel, Worcester
597—St. Cybi, Town Hall, Holyhead
613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Southport
622—St. Cuthberta, Masonic Hall, Wimbome
823—Erorton, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7.30. (Instruction)
859—St. Oswald, Town Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire
928—Friedrich, Masonic Hall, Petersfield
1009—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester
1015—Stanford, Town Hall, Alcesterham, Cheshire
1050—Randolph, King's Head Hotel, Rochester
1051—Rowley, Athenaeum, Lancaster
1077—Whiton, Red Lion Inn, Blackley, Lancashire
1163—Royal Wharfedale, Private Room, Boroughgate, Otley, Yorks
1124—St. Oswald, Wynnistay Arms Hotel, Oswestry
1189—Forward, Masonic Room, New Hall-street, Birmingham
1214—Goderich, Masonic Hall, St. George-street, Leeds
1239—Wentworth, Freemasons' Hall, Sheffield.
1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1362—De Warren, Masonic Hall, White Swan Hotel, Halifax
1366—Shelmersdale, Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, Liverpool
1434—Nottinghamshire, Masonic Hall, Nottingham
1441—Royal Military, Masonic Hall, Canterbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1519—Albert Edward, Albion Hotel, Clayton-le-Moors, near Accrington
1541—Legislative, Masonic Hall, Carlton-street, Castleford
1571—Caraboe, Mason's Hall, Gaer-street, Swansea
1574—Oliver, Corbett Arms, Market Drayton
1578—Merion, New Inn Hotel, Pontypridd, South Wales
1576—St. Nicholas, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street, Newcastle
1791—Finn Masonic Rooms, King Street, Manchester
1977—Blue Water, Blue Boat Hotel, Maldon.
R.A. 106—Sun, Royal Beacon Hotel, Exmouth
R.A. 31—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley
R.A. 827—St. John, Masonic Temple, Halifax-road, Dewsbury
R.A. 574—Holmesdale, Royal Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells
M.M. 2—Phoenix, 110 High Street, Portsmouth
M.M. 9—Fortescue, Masonic Hall, South Molton, Devon

TUESDAY, 8th MARCH.

- 46—Old Union, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
 135—Constitutional, Bedford Hotel, Southampton-bldgs., Holborn, at 7 (Inst.)
 65—Prosperity, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 96—Burlington, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate street
 1141—Faith, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria Street, S.W., at 8. (Inst.)
 6177—Domestic, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 180—St. James's Union, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 188—Jappa, Champion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 198—Percy, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
 211—St. Michael, Albion, Aldersgate-street E.C.
 212—Euphrates, Mother Red Cap, High Street, Camden Town, at 8. (Inst.)
 228—United Strength, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, City
 235—Nine Muses, Willis's Rooms, St. James's
 255—Harmony, Greyhound, Richmond, Surrey
 648—Wellington, White Swan, Deptford
 654—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney (Instruction)
 753—Prince Frederick William, Eagle Tavern, Clifton Road, Maitla Hill, at 8 (Instruction)
 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 860—Dalhousie, Sisters' Tavern, Pownall-road, Dalston at 8 (Instruction)
 861—Finsbury, King's Head, Threadneedle Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
 917—Cosmopolitan, Cannon-street Hotel
 933—Doric, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
 1011—Wandsworth, East Hill Hotel, Alma Road, Wandsworth (Instruction)
 1196—Urban, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1269—Starbuck, Thicket Hotel, Aveney
 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)
 1446—Mount Edgecumbe, 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—Chancer, Old White Hart, Borough High Street, at 8. (Instruction)
 1593—Royal Naval College, Ship Hotel, Greenwich
 1604—Wanderers, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1614—Covent Garden, Criterion, Piccadilly
 1668—Samson, Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, W.
 1695—New Finsbury Park, Hornsey Wood Tavern, Finsbury Park, at 8 (Inst.)
 1949—Brixton, Prince Regent Dulwich-road, East Brixton, at 8. (Instruction)
 2127—Drury Lane, Grand Saloon, Drury Lane Theatre, W.C.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement, White Hart, Cannon Street, 6.30.
 R.A. 704—Camden, The Moorgate, 15 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 8 (Inst.)
 R.A. 1642—Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 R.C. 71—Bavard, Masonic Hall, 33 Golden-square
 593—Social, 23 St. Giles Street, Norwich
 126—Silent Temple, Cross Keys Inn, Burnley
 131—Fortitude, Masonic Hall, Truro
 160—True Friendship, Old Ship Inn, Rochford
 184—United Chatham of Benevolence, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Kent
 241—Merchants, Mermaid Hall, Liverpool
 272—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Main Ridge, Boston
 284—Shakespeare, Masonic Rooms, High-street, Warwick
 373—Socrates, George Hotel, High-street, Huntingdon
 403—Hertford, Town Hall, Hertford
 406—Northern Counties, Masonic Hall, Maple Street, Newcastle (Instruction)
 463—East Surrey of Concord, King's Arms Hotel, Croydon, at 7.45. (Inst.)
 473—Faithful, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham
 495—Wakefield, Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, Wakefield
 603—Belvidere, Star Hotel, Maidenhead
 603—Zetland, Royal Hotel, Checkendon
 624—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Union-street, Barton-on-Trent
 626—Lan. downe of Unity, Town Hall, Chippenden
 650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich
 696—St. Bartholomew, Anchor Hotel, Wellesbury
 726—Staffordshire Knit, North Western Hotel, Stafford
 779—Ferrers and Ivanhoe, Town Hall, Asbury-de-la-Zouch
 829—Sydney, Black Horse Hotel, Sidenp
 892—Royal Edward, Royal Oak Hotel, Loddinstar
 897—Loyalty, Fleece Inn, St. Helens, Lancashire
 903—Gosport, India Arms Hotel, High-street, Gosport
 986—Hesket, Grapes Inn, Croston
 1021—St. Peters, Masonic Hall, Maltton
 1120—St. Milburg, Tentine Hotel, Ironbridge
 1214—Scarborough, Scarborough Hall, Caledonia-road, Bury
 1500—Gilbert, Masonic Rooms, Sankley Greenhall, Street, Warrington
 1280—Walton, Rose and Crown Hotel, Suffolk Walden
 1312—St. Mary, White Hart Hotel, Bicknag
 1314—Acacia, Bell Hotel, Bromley, Kent
 1325—Stanley, 214 Great Homer-street, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
 1343—St. John's Lodge, King's Arms, Grays, Essex
 1347—Lorne, Greyhound Hotel, Cuckfield, Surrey
 1465—Ockenden, Talbot Hotel, Sutton, Sussex
 1509—Madoc, Queen's Hotel, Portmadoc
 1513—Rosslyn, Sarah's Head Hotel, Dunmow
 1515—Baldon, Masonic Room, Northgate, Baldon
 1678—Tonbridge, Masonic Hall, Tonbridge
 1713—Wilbraham, Walton Institute, Walton, Liverpool
 1799—Arnold, Portobello Hotel, Walton on the Naze
 2099—Ethelbert, Masonic Rooms, Beach Street, Herne Bay, Kent
 R.A. 43—Fortitude, Great Western Hotel, Birmingham
 R.A. 70—St. John's, Hayshe Masonic Temple, Princes Street, Plymouth
 R.A. 253—Justice, Masonic Hall, Gower Street, Derby
 R.A. 265—Juden, Masonic Club, Hanover-street, Keighley
 R.A. 289—Fidelity, Masonic Hall, Carlton-hill, Leeds
 R.A. 324—Reason, Wellington Inn, Caroline Street, Stylbridge
 R.A. 537—Zion, 9 Hamilton Street, Birkenhead
 R.A. 510—Stuart, Bedford
 R.A. 609—King Edwin, Freemasons' Hall, Yorkergate, New Walton
 R.A. 891—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
 R.A. 1055—Derby, Masonic Rooms, Bedford Square, Chesham, Lancashire.
 M.M. 6—Adams, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness
 M.M. 15—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Gandy Street, Exeter
 M.M. 75—Royal Sussex, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
 M.M. 152—Dover and Cinque Ports, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover

WEDNESDAY, 9th MARCH.

- Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3
 3—Fidelity, Alfred, Roman Road, Barnsbury, at 8 (Instruction)
 211—Enoch, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 113—Waterloo, Union Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich
 15—Kent, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street
 39—United Mariners, The Turret, Portsmouth, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 72—Royal Jubilee, Miter, Chancery Lane, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 173—Mount Lebanon, George Inn, High-street, Brough, at 8. (Inst.)
 187—Vitruvian, White Hart, Collyer-street, Lambeth
 211—Justice, White Swan, High-street, Deptford
 45—Confidence, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, at 7. (Instruction)
 12—Union, 214 Great Homer-street, Liverpool, at 8 (Instruction)
 58—St. Thomas, Portland Hotel, Grand Parade Street, at 8 (Inst.)
 729—Lancashire, Leadenhall-street, at 8 (Instruction)
 719—Belgrave, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street
 781—Merchants Navy, Silver Tavern, Barbican-road, E.
 820—Lily of Richmond, Greyhound, Richmond
 11—Islington, Red Lion, Poppin's-cour, Fleet-street, at 8 (Instruction)

- 902—Burgoyne, Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Inst.)
 1306—Lodge of St. John, Three Naus Hotel, Aldgate, E
 1475—Peckham, Lord Wellington Hotel, 516 Old Kent-road, at 8. (Instruction)
 1524—Duke of Connaught, Royal Edward, Mare-street, Hackney, at 8 (Inst.)
 1601—Ravensbourne, George Inn, Lewisham, at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1604—Wanderers, Victoria Mansions Restaurant, Victoria St., S.W., at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1610—Northern Bar, Holborn Viaduct Hotel
 1682—Beaconsfield, Chequers, Marsh Street, Walthamstow, at 7.30 (Inst.)
 1681—Londesborough, Berkeley Arms, John Street, May Fair, at 8. (Instruction)
 1694—Imperial, Cadogan Hotel, Sloane-street, Chelsea
 1718—Centurion, Imperial Hotel, Holborn-viaduct
 1922—Earl of Lathom, Station Hotel, Camberwell New Rd., S.E., at 8. (Inst.)
 1986—Honor Oak, Moore Park Hotel, near Honor Oak Station
 R.A. 177—Domestic, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8. (Instruction)
 R.A. 720—Panmure, Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard, at 7. (Inst.)
 R.A. 933—Doric, 202 Whitechapel-road, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 R.A. 1260—John Hervey, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 R.A. 1305—St. Marylebone, Langham Hotel, W.
 R.A. 1900—Montague Guest, Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn
 M.M.—Thistle, Freemasons' Tavern, W.C., at 8. (Instruction)
 M.M. 284—High Cross, Seven Sisters Hotel, Tottenham

- 54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Cheetham-street, Rochdale
 125—Prince Edwin, White Hart Hotel, Hythe, Kent
 128—Prince Edwin, Bridge Inn, Bolton-street, Bury, Lancashire
 146—Antiquity, Bull's Head Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton
 191—St. John, Knowsley Hotel, Haymarket-street, Bury, Lancashire
 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester
 210—Duke of Athol, Bowling Green Hotel, Denton
 225—St. Luke's, Coach and Horses Hotel, Ipswich
 258—Amphibious, Freemasons' Hall, Heckmondwike
 274—Tranquillity, Boar's Head Inn, Newchurch, near Manchester
 277—Friendship, Freemasons' Hall, Union-street, Oldham
 281—Fortitude, Masonic Rooms, Atheneum, Lancaster
 288—Harmony, Masonic Hall, Todmorden
 290—Huddersfield, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
 380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Commercial-street, Maccles, near Leeds
 387—Airedale, Masonic Hall, Westgate, Shipley
 483—Sympathy, Old Falcon Hotel, Gravesend
 567—Unity, Globe Hotel, Warwick
 580—Harmony, Wheat Sheaf, Ormskirk
 606—Segontium, The Castle, Carnarvon
 615—St. John and St. Paul, Prince of Wales Hotel, Erith
 625—Devonshire, Norfolk Hotel, Glossop
 666—Benevolence, Private Rooms, Prince Town, Dartmoor
 697—United, George Hotel Colchester.
 755—St. Tudno, Freemasons' Hall, Llandudno
 758—Ellesmere, Masonic Hall, Runcorn, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 852—Zetland, Albert Hotel, New Bailey-street, Salford
 854—Albert, Duke of York Inn, Shaw, near Oldham
 910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Ropergate, Pontefract
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Chatterbox. (Instruction)
 1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Salem-street, Bradford
 1031—Fletcher, Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham
 1060—Marmion, Masonic Rooms, Church-street, Tamworth
 1064—Borough, Bull Hotel, Burnley
 1094—Temple, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
 1101—Grey Friars, Masonic Hall, Reading
 1209—Lewises, Royal Hotel, Ramsgate
 1248—Denison, Masonic Hall, Scarborough
 1264—Neptune, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 7. (Instruction)
 1342—Walker, Hope and Anchor Inn, Byker, Newcastle
 1356—De Grey and Ripon, 140 North Hill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool
 1398—Baldwin, Dalton Castle, Dalton-in-Furness
 1424—Brownrigg, Assembly Rooms, Old Brompton, Chatham
 1434—Nottinghamshire, George Hotel, Nottingham
 1511—Alexandra, Hornsea, Hull (Instruction)
 1520—Earl Shrewsbury, Public, Rooms, Canoeck, Stamford
 1547—Liverpool, Masonic Hall, Liverpool.
 1582—Llandudno, Trewhith Arms, Llandudno
 1613—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, Hebburn-on-Tyne.
 1615—Colne Valley, Lewisham Hotel, Skidwaite
 1692—Hervey, White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent
 1734—Trinity, Golden Lion Hotel, Rayleigh
 1797—Southdown, Hurlpierpoint, Sussex
 R.A. 21—De Swinburne, Freemasons' Hall, Grainger-street Newcastle
 R.A. 25—Loyalty and Virtue, Freemasons' Hall, Barnstaple
 R.A. 320—Integrity, Junction Inn, Mottram
 R.A. 409—Storford, Chequers Inn, Bishop's Stortford
 R.A. 703—Clifton, Clifton Arms Hotel, Blackpool
 R.A. 709—Invicta, Bank Street Hall, Ashford
 R.A. 1973—Sage and Sele, Masonic Rooms, Belvedere, Kent
 M.M. 192—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, The Parade, Berwick

THURSDAY, 10th MARCH.

- 19—Royal Athelstan, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street
 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 87—Vitruvian, White Hart, Collyer-street, Lambeth, at 8 (Instruction)
 91—Regularity, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 144—St. Luke, White Hart, King's-road, Chelsea, at 7.30. (Instruction)
 147—Justice, Brown Bear, High Street, Deptford, at 8. (Instruction)
 206—Friendship, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
 238—Pilgrim, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 263—Bank of England, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
 435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W., at 8. (Inst.)
 534—Polish National, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 657—Canonbury, Albion, Aldersgate-street
 704—Camden, Lincoln's Inn Restaurant, 395 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)
 860—Dalhousie, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
 879—Southwark, Southwark Park Tavern
 901—City of London, Jamaica Coffee House, Cornhill, at 6.30. (Instruction)
 1076—Copper, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.
 1158—Southern Star, Phoenix, Stangate, Westminster-bridge, at 8 (Inst.)
 1278—Bardet Cottis, Swan Tavern, Broad Green Road, E., at 8 (Instruction)
 1306—St. John, Three Crowns Tavern, Mile End Road, E. (Instruction)
 1339—Stockwell, Masons' Tavern, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 7.30 (Instruction)
 1423—Hyde Park, The Westbourne, Craven-road, Paddington
 1426—The Great City, Masons Hall, Masons' Avenue, E.C., at 6.30 (Inst.)
 1471—Islington, Cock Tavern, Highbury
 1558—D. Connaught, Palmerston Arms, Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, at 8 (Inst.)
 1593—Ley Spring, Red Lion, Leytonstone
 1599—Skelmersdale, Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street, E.C.
 1692—Sir Isaac Newton, White Horse Tavern, Liverpool Road (opposite of Theberton Street) N., at 8. (Instruction)
 1612—West Middlesex, Bell Hotel, Baling, at 8. (Instruction)
 1614—Covent Garden, Criterion, W., at 8. (Instruction)
 1622—Rose, Stirling Castle Hotel, Church Street, Cannewell. (Instruction)
 1625—Frederic, Wellington Arms, Wellington Road, Box, E., at 7.30. (Inst.)
 1642—Earl of Carnarvon, Ladbroke Hall, Notting Hill
 1673—Islington, White Hart, Abchurch Lane, E.C., at 5.30. (Instruction)
 1677—Gentleman, Old Derby Arms, St. John's Road, Chesham, at 8 (Inst.)
 1704—Pucknett, Bald Faced Stag, East Finchley
 1744—Royal Savoy, Yorksire Grey, London Street, W., at 8 (Instruction)
 1791—Creston, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 1791—Creston, Wheatheaf Tavern, Goldhawk Road, Shepherds Bush. (Inst.)

1950—Southgate, Railway Hotel, New Southgate, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1987—Strand, The Criterion, Piccadilly
2168—Derby Allcroft, Athenaeum, Camden Road, N.
R.A. 72—Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street
R.A. 538—Vane, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
R.A. 554—Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney
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)

35—Medina, 85 High Street, Cowes
97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Toward Road, Sunderland
112—St. George, Masonic Hall, Fore-street Hill, Exeter
139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey Street, Salisbury
203—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Liverpool (Instruction)
215—Commerce, Commercial Hotel, Haslingdon
216—Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool
249—Mariners, Masonic Hall, Liverpool, at 8. (Instruction)
333—Royal Preston, Castle Hotel, Preston
339—Unanimity, Crown Hotel, Pourith, Cumberland
346—United Brethren, Royal Oak Inn, Clayton-le-Dale, near Blackburn
350—Charity, Grapes Inn, Stoneclough, near Manchester
369—Limestone Rock, Masonic Hall, Church-street, Clitheroe
432—Abbey, Newdegate Arms, Nuneaton
449—Cecil, Sun Hotel, Hitchin
456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter
462—Bank Terrace, Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington
469—Hundred of Elloe, Masonic Rooms, London Road, Spalding.
477—Mersey, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead.
546—Etruscan, Masonic Hall, Caroline Street, Loughton, S.E.
732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton
739—Temperance, Masonic Room, New-street, Birmingham
786—Croxteth United Service, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
945—Abbey, Abbey Council Chamber, Abingdon, Berks
971—Trafalgar, Private Room, Commercial Street, Batley
991—Tyne, Masonic Hall, Wellington Quay, Northumberland
1035—Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool

1055—Derby, Masonic Rooms, Bedford Street, Bury New Road, Manchester
1098—St. George, Private Room, Temperance Hotel, Trade-gar, Mon.
1125—St. Peter, Masonic Hall, Tiverton, Devon
1144—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne
1145—Equality, Red Lion Hotel, Accrington
1147—St. David, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
1182—Duke of Edinburgh, Masonic Hall, Liverpool
1204—Royd, Imperial Hotel, Malvern, Worcestershire
1273—St. Michael, Free Church School Rooms, Sittingbourne
1369—Bala, Plasgoch Hotel, Bala
1416—Falcon, Masonic Hall, Castle Yard, Thirsk
1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon.

1457—Bagshaw, Public Hall, Loughton
1514—Thornhill, Masonic Room, Dearn House, Lindley
1580—Cranbourne, Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Herts, at 8. (Instruction)
1583—Corbet, Corbet Arms, Towyn
1587—St. Giles, Royal Oak Hotel, Cheadle
1638—Brownrigg, Alexandra Hotel, Park Road, Norbiton, at 8. (Instruction)
1697—Hospitality, Royal Hotel, Waterfoot, near Manchester
1782—Machen, Swan Hotel, Cole-shill
1817—St. Andrew's, Cambridge Hotel, Shoburyness
1892—Wallington, King's Arms Hotel, Carshalton. (Instruction)
1911—De La Pré, Masonic Hall, Northampton
1915—Graystone, Forester's Hall, Whitstable
R.A. 213—Perseverance, 23 St. Giles Street, Norwich
R.A. 240—Harmony, Wellington Hotel, Garston, Lancashire
R.A. 275—Perseverance, Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield
R.A. 286—Strength, Green Man Hotel, Bacup.
R.A. 509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Stockton-on-Tees
R.A. 613—Bridson, Masonic Hall, Southampton
R.A. 818—Philanthropic, Masonic Hall, Lion Street, Abergavenny
R.A. 839—Dobie, Griffin Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames
M.M.—St. John's, Commercial Hotel, Bolton.
M.M. 16—Friendship, 2 St. Stephen's Street, Devonport

FRIDAY, 11th MARCH.

Emulation Lodge of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7
25—Robert Burns, Portland Arms Hotel, Great Portland Street, W., at 8. (In)
33—Britannic, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
134—Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
157—Bedford, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
167—St. John's, York and Albany Hotel, Regent's Park, N.W., at 8. (Inst.)
177—Domestic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C.
507—United Pilgrims, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, at 7.30. (Inst.)
765—St. James, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica Road, Brompton, at 8. (I)
766—William Preston, St. Andrew's Tavern, George St., Baker St., at 8. (In)
780—Royal Alfred, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge, at 8. (Instruction)
834—Ranelagh, Six Bells, Hammersmith. (Instruction)
933—Doric, Duke's Head, 79 Whitechapel Road, at 8. (Instruction)
1156—Metropolitan, Portugal Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., at 7. (Instruction)
1185—Lewis, Fishmongers' Arms Hotel, Wood Green, at 7.30. (Instruction)
1201—Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
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)
2000—Earl of Mornington, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
R.A.—Panmure C. of Improvement, Stirling Castle, Church Street, Camberwell
R.A. 79—Pythagorean, Portland Hotel, London Street, Greenwich. (Inst.)
R.A. 95—Eastern Star C. of Improvement, Hercules Tav., Leadenhall Street
R.A. 820—Lily of Richmond, Grayhound, Richmond, at 8. (Improvement)
R.A. 890—Hornsey, Porchester Hotel, Leinster Place, Cleveland Square
Paddington, W. (Improvement)
M.M.—Old Kent, Crown and Cushion, London Wall, E.C. (Instruction)
M.M. 198—Croydon, 105 High Street, Croydon
M.M. 355—Royal Savoy, The Moorgate, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., at 7.30. (In.)
K.T. D.—Mount Calvary, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.

36—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary's Street, Cardiff
401—Royal Forest, Hark to Bounty Inn, Slaidburn
404—Watford, Freemasons' Hall, Watford
453—Chigwell, Public Hall, Station Road, Loughton, at 7.30. (Instruction)
458—Aire and Calder, Private Rooms, Ouse Street, Goole
460—Sutherland of Unity, Castle Hotel, Newcastle-under-Lyme
526—Honour, Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton
552—Holme Valley, Victoria Hotel, Holmfrith
662—Dartmouth, Dartmouth Hotel, West Bromwich
815—Blair, Town Hall, Stretford-road, Hulme
916—Hartington, Burlington Hotel, Eastbourne
1001—Harrogate and Claro, Masonic Rooms, Parliament Street, Harrogate
1034—Eccleshill, Freemasons' Hall, Eccleshill
1087—Beaudesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Lidgett & Bizzard
1102—Mirfield, Assembly Rooms, Eastthorpe, Mirfield
1121—Wear Valley, Masonic Hall, Bishop Auckland
1289—Rock, Royal Rock Hotel, Rock Ferry
General Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham, at 8
R.A. 983—Alexandra, Medway Hotel, Levenshulme
K.T. 4—Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Huddersfield
K.T. 126—De Wrenne, Royal Pavilion, Brighton

SATURDAY, 12th MARCH.

103—London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street
173—Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
176—Caveac, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street
179—Manchester, Yorkshire Grey, London St., Tottenham Court R.L., at 8. (In)
198—Percy, Jolly Farmers', Southgate Road, N., 8. (Instruction)
1275—Star, Five Bells, 155 New Cross Road, S.E., at 7. (Instruction)
1288—Finsbury Park, Cock Tavern, Highbury, at 8. (Instruction)
1328—Granite, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1361—Earl of Zetland, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7. (Instruction)
1426—The Great City, Cannon Street Hotel
1607—Loyalty, London Tavern, Fenchurch Street
1624—Eccleston, Crown and Anchor, 79 Ebury Street, S.W., at 7. (Inst)
1686—Paxton, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell
1743—Perseverance, Imperial Hotel, Holborn Viaduct
1839—Duke of Cornwall, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
1928—Gallery, Brixton Hall, Aero Lane, Brixton
1964—Clerkenwell, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C.
2029—King Solomon, 8a Red Lion Square, W.C.
2012—Chiswick, Windsor Castle Hotel, King Street, Hammersmith, at 7.30. (In)
Sinai Chapter of Improvement, Union, Air Street, Regent Street, W., at 8
149—Peace, Private Rooms, Maltham
2069—Prudence, Masonic Hall, Leeds
2095—Caterham, Drill Hall, Caterham, Surrey
R.A. 1423—Era, Albany Hotel, Twickenham
M.M. 14—Prince Edward's, Station Hotel, Stansfield, Todmorden
R.C. 43—Eureka, Masonic Rooms, Pavilion, Brighton

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